

## **Actions taken by FATF Members and Other Jurisdictions - FATF Public Statement in February 2025**

Subsequent to the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) Plenary and Working Group meetings **held in February 2025**, the FATF issued (i) a public statement on high-risk jurisdictions subject to a call for action; and (ii) a document titled “Jurisdictions under Increased Monitoring”. Details are as follows –

### **(i) FATF Statement on High-Risk Jurisdictions subject to a Call for Action**

2. A [\*FATF Statement on High Risk Jurisdictions Subject to a Call for Action\*](#) was published on 21 February 2025. High-risk jurisdictions have significant strategic deficiencies in their regimes to counter money laundering, terrorist financing, and proliferation financing (ML/TF/PF). For all countries identified as high-risk, the FATF calls on all members and urges all jurisdictions to apply enhanced due diligence, and, in the most serious cases, countries are called upon to apply countermeasures to protect the international financial system from the ML/TF/PF risks emanating from the country. This list is often externally referred to as the “black list”.

3. To recap, the **Democratic People’s Republic of Korea** is subject to a FATF call on its members and other jurisdictions to apply countermeasures to protect the international financial system from the on-going ML/TF/PF threat emanating from the jurisdiction.

4. Meanwhile, Iran is subject to a FATF call on its members and other jurisdictions to apply, in line with Recommendation 19 <sup>Note</sup> (i.e. Higher Risk Countries) -

(a) increased supervisory examination for branches and subsidiaries of financial institutions based in Iran;

(b) enhanced relevant reporting mechanisms or systematic reporting of financial transactions; and

(c) increased external audit requirements for financial groups

with respect to any of their branches and subsidiaries located in Iran.

<sup>Note</sup> *According to Recommendation 23, (designated non-financial businesses and professions (DNFBPs)) should be required to comply with the higher-risk countries requirements set out in Recommendation 19.*

**(ii) Jurisdiction subject to a FATF call on its members and other jurisdictions to apply enhanced due diligence measures proportionate to the risks arising from the jurisdiction**

5. In February 2020, Myanmar committed to address its strategic deficiencies. Myanmar's action plan expired in September 2021. In October 2022, given the continued lack of progress and the majority of its action items still not addressed after a year beyond the action plan deadline, the FATF decided that further action was necessary in line with its procedures and FATF calls on its members and other jurisdictions to apply enhanced due diligence measures proportionate to the risk arising from Myanmar. The FATF requires that as part of enhanced due diligence, financial institutions should increase the degree and nature of monitoring of the business relationship, in order to determine whether those transactions or activities appear unusual or suspicious. When applying enhanced due diligence measures, countries should ensure that flows of funds for humanitarian assistance, legitimate non-profit organisations (NPO) activity and remittances are neither disrupted nor discouraged. If no further progress is made by June 2025, the FATF will consider countermeasures.

6. The FATF will also continue to monitor whether Myanmar's anti-money laundering and counter-financing of terrorism (AML/CFT) activities apply undue scrutiny to legitimate financial flows. **Myanmar** will remain on the list of countries subject to a call for action until its full action plan is completed.

7. For further comment from FATF to Myanmar, please refer to the hyper link in para 2 above.

### **(iii) Jurisdictions under Increased Monitoring**

8. FATF issued another document titled [\*Jurisdictions under Increased Monitoring\*](#). The FATF provides some flexibility to jurisdictions not facing immediate deadlines to report progress on a voluntary basis. The following countries had their progress reviewed by the FATF since October 2024: Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Croatia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya, Mali, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Philippines, South Africa, South Sudan, Tanzania, Venezuela and Vietnam. For these countries, updated statements are provided. Algeria, Angola, Côte d'Ivoire, Haiti, Lebanon, Monaco, Syria and Yemen chose to defer reporting; thus, the statements issued previously for those jurisdictions are included, but it may not necessarily reflect the most recent status of the jurisdictions' AML/CFT regimes. Following review, the FATF now also identifies Lao People's Democratic Republic and Nepal.

(5 March 2025)