

Actions taken by FATF Members and Other Jurisdictions - FATF Public Statement on 19 June 2026

Subsequent to the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) Plenary and Working Group meetings held in June 2026, the FATF issued a public statement on high-risk jurisdictions subject to a call for action [item (i)]; and a document titled “Jurisdictions under Increased Monitoring” [item (iv)]. 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 19 June 2026. High-risk jurisdictions have significant strategic deficiencies in their regimes to counter money laundering, terrorist financing, and financing of proliferation. 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 counter-measures to protect the international financial system from the money laundering, terrorist financing, and proliferation financing (ML/TF/PF) risks emanating from the country. This list is often externally referred to as the “black list”. Since February 2020, Iran reported in January, August and December 2024 and August and November 2025 with no material changes in the status of its action plan. Given heightened proliferation financing risks, the FATF reiterates its call to apply countermeasures on these high-risk jurisdictions.

(ii) Jurisdictions subject to a FATF call on its members and other jurisdictions to apply countermeasures

3. Building upon the FATF statements over the past decade, the FATF remains concerned by the DPRK’s continued failure to address the significant deficiencies in its anti-money laundering and combating the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT) regime and the serious threats posed by the DPRK’s illicit activities related to the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMDs) and its financing.

4. The FATF acknowledges Iran's re-engagement with the FATF as Iran aims to address deficiencies in its AML/CFT regime. In January 2026, Iran provided an update to the FATF on its ratification of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Palermo Convention) and United Nations Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (TF Convention). While the FATF takes note of Iran's submission and engagement, at this time, the FATF assesses that the reservations Iran has made to the Palermo and TF Conventions are overly broad and that Iran's domestic compliance with these Conventions is not in line with the FATF standards. The FATF also notes Iran has failed to address the majority of its action plan since 2016. Considering the United Nations Security Council Resolutions related to Iran's lack of compliance with its nuclear non-proliferation obligations, the FATF reminds all jurisdictions of their obligations under the FATF standards to address proliferation financing risks emanating from Iran. Additionally, given the ongoing terrorist financing and proliferation financing threats emanating from Iran and as Iran's action plan remains incomplete, the FATF reiterates its call on its members and urges all jurisdictions to apply effective countermeasures on Iran.

(iii) 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. If no further progress is made by October 2026, the FATF will consider countermeasures.

6. During this reporting cycle, Myanmar has taken steps to improve its AML/CFT regime by: demonstrating enhanced use of financial intelligence in law enforcement authorities (LEAs) investigations; demonstrating investigation of transnational ML cases with international cooperation; and demonstrating an increase in the freezing/seizing and confiscation of criminal proceeds, instrumentalities, and/or property of equivalent value. Myanmar should urgently work to further implement its FATF action plan to address its strategic deficiencies. Myanmar will remain on the list of countries subject to a call for action until its full action plan is completed. For further comment from FATF to Myanmar, please refer to the hyper link in para (1).

(iv) Jurisdictions under Increased Monitoring

7. In 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 February 2026: Algeria, Angola, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Haiti, Kenya, Lao PDR, Lebanon, Monaco, Namibia, Nepal, South Sudan, Syria, Venezuela, Vietnam, the Virgin Islands (UK) and Yemen. For these countries, updated statements are provided below. Kuwait and Papua New Guinea chose to defer reporting; thus, the statements issued previously for those jurisdictions are included below, but it may not necessarily reflect the most recent status of the jurisdictions' AML/CFT regimes. Following review, the FATF has now also identified Bosnia and Herzegovina and Iraq.

(26 June 2026)