Actions taken by FATF Members and Other Jurisdictions - FATF Public Statement on 30 October 2026

Subsequent to the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) Plenary and Working Group meetings held in October 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 30 October 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, August and November 2025, and July 2026 with limited 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 and calls on Iran to make more progress to address these deficiencies. In June 2016, Iran provided a high-level political commitment to address those deficiencies through an action plan that expired in January 2018. In October 2019, given Iran's lack of progress on its action plan, the FATF called upon its members and urged all jurisdictions to: require increased supervisory examination for branches and subsidiaries of financial institutions based in Iran; introduce enhanced relevant reporting mechanisms or systematic reporting of financial transactions; and require increased external audit requirements for financial groups with respect to any of their branches and subsidiaries located in Iran. Since February 2020, given Iran's failure to fully address its action plan, the FATF has called upon its members and required all jurisdictions to apply effective countermeasures in line with Recommendation 19.

5. In September 2026, Iran provided an update to the FATF on its efforts to address various items of its FATF action plan. Iran has made limited progress on technical compliance by developing a framework to receive international asset freezing requests. However, Iran's AML/CFT regime continues to have fundamental deficiencies. In particular, Iran's legal framework does not adequately criminalise terrorist financing and fails to establish a targeted financial sanctions regime in line with the FATF Standards. As a result, the FATF calls on Iran to modify its overarching legal framework, including its primary legislation, to remove any possibility of exceptions, or other limitations, to its terrorist financing offence and targeted financial sanctions regime that are not in line with the FATF Standards and international obligations.

(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

6. 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 February 2027, the FATF will consider countermeasures.

7. Myanmar will remain on the list of countries subject to a call for action until its full action plan is completed. Myanmar should urgently work to further implement its FATF action plan to address its strategic deficiencies, including: (1) increasing operational analysis and disseminations by the financial intelligence unit (FIU); and (2) ensuring that ML is investigated/prosecuted in line with risks. For further comment from FATF to Myanmar, please refer to the hyper link in para 2.

(iv) Jurisdictions under Increased Monitoring

8. In another document titled *Jurisdictions under Increased Monitoring*. Jurisdictions under increased monitoring are actively working with the FATF to address strategic deficiencies in their regimes to counter money laundering, terrorist financing, and proliferation financing. When the FATF places a jurisdiction under increased monitoring, it means the country has committed to resolve swiftly the identified strategic deficiencies within agreed timeframes and is subject to increased monitoring. This list is often externally referred to as the "grey list".

9. 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 June 2026: Angola, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kenya, Lao PDR, Lebanon, Monaco, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, South Sudan, Syria, Venezuela, Vietnam and the Virgin Islands (UK). For these countries, updated statements are provided in the above link. Bosnia and Herzegovina, Haiti, Iraq and Yemen chose not to report this cycle; thus, the statement issued previously for that jurisdiction is

included below, but it may not necessarily reflect the most recent status of the jurisdictions' AML/CFT regimes.

(9 November 2026)