

HM Treasury Advisory Notice: Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Controls in high-risk third countries

The Money Laundering, Terrorist Financing and Transfer of Funds (Information on the Payer) Regulations 2017 (the 'MLRs') require the UK regulated sector to apply enhanced customer due diligence in relation to high-risk third countries.

Regulation 33(1)(b) of the MLRs requires regulated businesses ("relevant persons") to apply enhanced customer due diligence measures and enhanced ongoing monitoring in any business relationships with a person established in a high-risk third country or in relation to any relevant transaction where either of the parties to the transaction is established in a high-risk third country. A high-risk third country is defined for the purposes of the MLRs as a country specified in Schedule 3ZA.

For these purposes, regulation 33(3) explains that:

- a relevant transaction means a transaction in relation to which the relevant person is required to apply customer due diligence measures under regulation 27;
- being established in a country means:
 - in the case of a legal person, being incorporated in or having its principal place of business in that country, or, in the case of a financial institution or a credit institution, having its principal regulatory authority in that country; and
 - in the case of an individual, being resident in that country, but not merely having been born in that country.

Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing (High-Risk Countries) (Amendment) (No.3) Regulations 2022

This statutory instrument will come into force on 14 November 2022 and substitute the list of high-risk third countries specified in Schedule 3ZA of the MLRs with a new list. This list will continue to mirror both the Financial Action Task Force's (FATF) 'Jurisdictions under increased monitoring' and 'High-risk jurisdictions subject to a call for action' documents. Schedule 3ZA consolidates these lists into a single list of countries, as all countries included in either of the FATF's lists have significant shortcomings in their anti-money laundering, counter terrorist financing and counter-proliferation financing controls.

Applying Enhanced Due Diligence on new and existing customers established in high-risk third countries

As noted above, regulation 33(1)(b) requires businesses to apply enhanced customer due diligence and enhanced ongoing monitoring in *any* business relationship with a person established in a high-risk third country or in relation to *any* relevant transaction where either of the parties to the transaction is established in a high-risk third country. This means that relevant persons are obliged to carry out enhanced customer due diligence and enhanced ongoing monitoring on all customers, new and existing, established in high-risk third countries listed in schedule 3ZA.

When Schedule 3ZA is updated, and a new country is added to the UK's list of high-risk third countries, the requirement for enhanced customer due diligence and enhanced ongoing monitoring comes into force with the statutory instrument, in this case on 14 November 2022.

While regulation 33(3A) of the MLRs is clear through sub-paragraphs (a)-(f) about what steps must be taken, relevant persons should consider the intensity with which they undertake these steps (i.e., the level of detail, the type of verification) in order to meet their obligations. Within the constraints of regulation 33(3A), relevant persons can take a risk-based approach when applying EDD to existing customers. For example, by prioritising higher-risk customer groups, or considering the level of information gathered. The level of enhanced customer due diligence and enhanced ongoing monitoring undertaken should be proportionate to the level of risk attributed to the customer. This will differ between institutions, and between customers depending on other risk factors present. Relevant persons should consider factors such as the specific shortcomings mentioned by the FATF, and the risk typologies most relevant to the jurisdiction in question. Regulated persons should refer to their sector-specific guidance, approved by HM Treasury, for further advice on meeting their obligations under regulation 33.

Relevant persons should also consider which existing customers have already been subject to enhanced customer due diligence and enhanced ongoing monitoring as a result of increased geographical risk in line with regulation (33)(6)(c), when considering what further action needs to be taken in respect of those customers.

Group wide controls

Regulation 20(3) requires relevant persons to ensure third-country branches and subsidiaries in countries with weaker AML requirements than the UK apply measures equivalent to those in the UK. Regulation 33(1)(b) and 20(3) taken together create a requirement for UK relevant persons to ensure any of their branches or subsidiaries based in countries set out in schedule 3ZA apply measures equivalent to the enhanced customer due diligence measures set out in regulation 33(3A) that the branch or subsidiary would be required to implement were they based in the UK.

When considering what measures are necessary to fulfil these obligations, firms should also consider where customers of branches or subsidiaries have already been subject to measures equivalent to enhanced due diligence in accordance with regulation 33(6)(c) as above.

FATF public statement

On 21 October 2022, the FATF published two statements identifying jurisdictions with strategic deficiencies in their AML/CTF regimes. These statements can be found at Annex A and Annex B respectively.

In response to the latest FATF statements, HM Treasury advises firms to consider the following:

HM Treasury Advice:	The following jurisdictions will be included in Schedule 3ZA of the MLRs
Jurisdictions:	Albania Barbados Burkina Faso Cambodia Cayman Islands Democratic Republic of the Congo* DPRK* Gibraltar Haiti Iran* Jamaica Jordan Mali* Morocco Mozambique Myanmar* Panama Philippines Senegal South Sudan* Syria* Tanzania Türkiye Uganda United Arab Emirates Yemen*

*These jurisdictions are subject to financial sanctions measures at the time of publication of this notice which require firms to take additional measures. Details can be found here: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/financial-sanctions-regime-specific-consolidated-lists-and-releases>

Background Information

1. This advice replaces all previous advisory notices issued by HM Treasury on this subject.
2. The Financial Action Task Force is an inter-governmental body established by the G7 in 1989 and today includes as members 37 jurisdictions and two regional organisations (the European Commission and the Gulf Co-operation Council). It is the global standard setter and monitoring body for anti-money laundering and counter terrorist financing)
3. The Government's strategy is to use financial tools to deter crime and terrorism; detect it when it happens; and disrupt those responsible and hold them to account for their actions. The FATF is central to the UK's international objectives within this strategy.
4. The Money Laundering, Terrorist Financing and Transfer of Funds (Information on the Payer) Regulations 2017 require firms to put in place policies and procedures in order to prevent activities related to money laundering and terrorist financing. Regulated businesses are also required to apply enhanced customer due diligence and enhanced ongoing monitoring on a risk-sensitive basis in certain defined situations and in any other case which by its nature can present a higher risk of money laundering or terrorist financing.
5. Other restrictive measures are applicable in the UK in respect of some of the jurisdictions listed in the content of this advisory notice. More information can be found here: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/financial-sanctions-regime-specific-consolidated-lists-and-releases>.
6. For further information about what HM Treasury is doing to combat financial crime, and how to subscribe to financial crime alerts, visit: <https://www.gov.uk/government/policy-teams/anti-money-laundering-and-counter-financing-of-terrorism>

Annex A: Relevant extracts from the FATF's statement on High-Risk jurisdictions subject to a call for Call for Action

"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."

"Since February 2020, in light of the COVID-19 pandemic, the FATF has paused the review process for Iran and DPRK, given that they are already subject to the FATF's call for countermeasures. Therefore, please refer to the statement on these jurisdictions adopted in 21 February 2020. While the statement may not necessarily reflect the most recent status of Iran and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's AML/CFT regimes, the FATF's call to apply countermeasures on these high-risk jurisdictions remains in effect."

- [High-Risk Jurisdictions subject to a Call for Action – 21 October 2022](#)

Annex B: Relevant extracts from the FATF’s statement on jurisdictions under Increased Monitoring – October 2022

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”.

The FATF and FATF-style regional bodies (FSRBs) continue to work with the jurisdictions below as they report on the progress achieved in addressing their strategic deficiencies. The FATF calls on these jurisdictions to complete their action plans expeditiously and within the agreed timeframes. The FATF welcomes their commitment and will closely monitor their progress. The FATF does not call for the application of enhanced due diligence measures to be applied to these jurisdictions. The FATF Standards do not envisage de-risking, or cutting-off entire classes of customers, but call for the application of a risk-based approach. Therefore, the FATF encourages its members and all jurisdictions to take into account the information presented below in their risk analysis.

The FATF identifies additional jurisdictions, on an on-going basis, that have strategic deficiencies in their regimes to counter money laundering, terrorist financing, and proliferation financing. A number of jurisdictions have not yet been reviewed by the FATF or their FSRBs, but will be in due course.

Since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic, the FATF has provided 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 2022: Albania, Barbados, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cayman Islands, Haiti, Jamaica, Jordan, Mali, Morocco, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Senegal, South Sudan, Türkiye, UAE, and Uganda. For these countries, updated statements are provided below. Gibraltar chose to defer reporting; thus, the statement issued in June 2022 for that jurisdiction is included below, but it may not necessarily reflect the most recent status of the jurisdiction’s AML/CFT regime. Following review, the FATF now also identifies the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mozambique, and Tanzania.

The FATF welcomes the progress made by these countries in combating money laundering and terrorist financing, despite the challenges posed by COVID-19.

Albania

Since February 2020, when Albania made a high-level political commitment to work with the FATF and MONEYVAL to strengthen the effectiveness of its AML/CFT regime, Albania has taken steps towards improving its AML/CFT regime, including by enacting an adequate legal framework for violations of company and NPO registration obligations and implementing proportionate and dissuasive sanctions against entities that failed to declare their beneficial owners in the registry by the deadline. Albania should continue to work on implementing its action plan to address its strategic deficiencies, including by

increasing the number of money laundering indictments that it brings to court for prosecution.

The FATF expresses concern that Albania failed to complete its action plan, which fully expired in February 2022. The FATF strongly urges Albania to swiftly demonstrate significant progress in completing its action plan by February 2023 or the FATF will consider next steps if there is insufficient progress.

Additionally, the FATF expresses concern that Albania's plans for a possible Voluntary Tax Compliance (VTC) programme do not comply with the FATF's principles for managing the AML/CFT implications of VTCs or FATF's best practices for such programmes. Albania should revise its draft VTC law and work with MONEYVAL to ensure that any VTC law passed or implemented has adequate safeguards to prevent the potential for abuse of the programme for money laundering or terrorist financing purposes.

Barbados

Since February 2020, when Barbados made a high-level political commitment to work with the FATF and CFATF to strengthen the effectiveness of its AML/CFT regime, Barbados has taken steps towards improving its AML/CFT regime, including by, demonstrating the ability to enforce breaches of BO requirements, strengthening the relationship between the FIU and LEAs, improving the ML database, and demonstrating progress in the investigation, seizure and forfeiture of cash and assets. Barbados should continue to work on implementing its action plan to address its strategic deficiencies, including by: (1) taking appropriate measures to prevent legal persons and arrangements from being misused for criminal purposes, and ensuring that accurate and up-to-date basic and beneficial ownership information is available on a timely basis; (2) demonstrating that ML investigations and prosecutions are in line with the country's risk profile; (3) further pursuing confiscation in ML cases, including by repatriating or sharing confiscated assets with other countries.

The FATF urges Barbados to swiftly complete its action plan as all deadlines have now expired and to address the above-mentioned strategic deficiencies by February 2023.

Burkina Faso

Since February 2021, when Burkina Faso made a high-level political commitment to work with the FATF and GIABA to strengthen the effectiveness of its AML/CFT regime, Burkina Faso has taken steps towards improving its AML/CFT regime, including by strengthening its efforts to pursue confiscation as a policy objective. Burkina Faso should continue to work on implementing its action plan to address its strategic deficiencies, including by: (1) updating its understanding of ML/TF risks, including through the revision of the national risk assessment in line with the sectoral priorities identified in its national strategy; (2) seeking mutual legal assistance (MLA) and other forms of international cooperation in line with its risk profile; (3) strengthening of resource capacities of all AML/CFT supervisory authorities and implementing risk based supervision of FIs and DNFBPs; (4) maintaining comprehensive and updated basic and beneficial ownership information and strengthening the system of sanctions for violations of transparency obligations; (5) increasing the diversity of STR reporting; (6) enhancing the resources of the FIU to provide additional capacity building and training to FIs, DNFBPs and the

investigative and judicial authorities; (7) conduct training for LEAs, prosecutors and other relevant authorities; (8) enhancing capacity and support for LEAs and prosecutorial authorities involved in combatting TF, in line with the TF National Strategy; and (9) implementing an effective targeted financial sanctions regime related to TF and PF as well as risk-based monitoring and supervision of NPOs.

Cambodia

In February 2019, Cambodia made a high-level political commitment to work with the FATF and APG to strengthen the effectiveness of its AML/CFT regime. At its October 2022 Plenary, the FATF made the initial determination that Cambodia has substantially completed its action plan and warrants an on-site visit to verify that the implementation of Cambodia's AML/CFT reforms has begun and is being sustained, and that the necessary political commitment remains in place to sustain implementation and improvement in the future. Cambodia has made a number of key reforms, including to improve: (1) MLA law and providing training on MLA to prosecutors and judges; (2) risk-based supervision for FIs and DNFBPs; (3) the legal framework on preventive measures and conducting outreach to the casino, real-estate and MVTs sectors; (4) the quality and quantity of FIU disseminations, demonstrating an increase in ML investigations in line with risk; (5) its effectiveness in asset confiscation; and (6) establishing a legal framework for implementing UN sanctions related to targeted financial sanctions for PF and providing training to strengthen the skills of competent authorities to implement TFS for PF. The FATF will continue to monitor the COVID-19 situation and conduct an on-site visit at the earliest possible date.

The Cayman Islands

Since February 2021, when the Cayman Islands made a high-level political commitment to work with the FATF and CFATF to strengthen the effectiveness of its AML/CFT regime, the Cayman Islands has taken steps towards improving its AML/CFT regime, including by imposing adequate and effective sanctions in cases where relevant parties (including legal persons) do not file accurate, adequate and up-to-date beneficial ownership information in line with those requirements. The Cayman Islands should continue to work on implementing its action plan to address its strategic deficiencies, including by demonstrating that they are prosecuting all types of money laundering cases in line with the jurisdiction's risk profile and that such prosecutions are resulting in the application of dissuasive, effective, and proportionate sanctions.

The FATF urges the Cayman Islands to swiftly complete its action plan as all deadlines have now expired and to address the above-mentioned strategic deficiency by February 2023.

The Democratic Republic of the Congo

In October 2022, the DRC made a high-level political commitment to work with the FATF and GABAC to strengthen the effectiveness of its AML/CFT regime. Since the adoption of its MER in October 2020, the DRC has made progress on some of the MER's recommended actions including making confiscation of proceeds of crime a policy priority. The DRC will work to implement its FATF action plan by: (1) finalising the NRA on ML and TF and adopting an AML/CFT national strategy; (2) designating supervisory authorities for all DNFBP sectors, and developing and implementing a risk-based

supervision plan; (3) adequately resourcing the FIU, and build its capacity to conduct operational and strategic analysis; (4) strengthening the capabilities of authorities involved in the investigation and prosecution of ML and TF; and (5) demonstrating effective implementation of TF and PF-related TFS.

Gibraltar -(Statement from June 2022)

In June 2022, Gibraltar made a high-level political commitment to work with the FATF and MONEYVAL to strengthen the effectiveness of its AML/CFT regime. Since the adoption of its MER in December 2019, Gibraltar has made progress on a significant number of its MER's recommended actions, such as completing a new national risk assessment, addressing the technical deficiencies in relation to BO-related record keeping, introducing transparency requirements for nominee shareholders and directors, strengthening the financial intelligence unit, and refining its ML investigation policy in line with risks. Gibraltar should work on implementing its action plan, including by: (1) ensuring that supervisory authorities for non-bank financial institutions and DNFBPs use a range of effective, proportionate, and dissuasive sanctions for AML/CFT breaches; and (2) demonstrating that it is more actively and successfully pursuing final confiscation judgements, through criminal or civil proceedings based on financial investigations.

Haiti

In June 2021, Haiti made a high-level political commitment to work with the FATF and CFATF to strengthen the effectiveness of its AML/CFT regime. Haiti should continue to work on implementing its action plan to address its strategic deficiencies, including by: (1) completing its ML/TF risk assessment process and disseminating the findings; (2) facilitating information sharing with relevant foreign counterparts; (3) addressing the technical deficiencies in its legal and regulatory framework that impede the implementation of AML/CFT preventive measures and implementing risk-based AML/CFT supervision for all financial institutions and DNFBPs deemed to constitute a higher ML/TF risk; (4) ensuring basic and beneficial ownership information are maintained and accessible in a timely manner; (5) ensuring a better use of financial intelligence and other relevant information by competent authorities for combatting ML and TF; (6) addressing the technical deficiencies in its ML offence and demonstrating authorities are identifying, investigating and prosecuting ML cases in a manner consistent with Haiti's risk profile; (7) demonstrating an increase of identification, tracing and recovery of proceeds of crimes; (8) addressing the technical deficiencies in its TF offence and targeted financial sanctions regime; and (9) conducting appropriate risk-based monitoring of NPOs vulnerable to TF abuse without disrupting or discouraging legitimate NPO activities.

Jamaica

In February 2020, Jamaica made a high-level political commitment to work with the FATF and CFATF to strengthen the effectiveness of its AML/CFT regime. Jamaica should continue to work on implementing its action plan to address its strategic deficiencies, including by: (1) including all FIs and DNFBPs in the AML/CFT regime and ensuring adequate, risk-based supervision in all sectors; (2) taking appropriate measures to prevent legal persons and arrangements from being misused for criminal purposes, and ensuring that accurate and up-to-date basic and beneficial ownership information is available on a timely basis to competent authorities; and (3) implementing a risk-based approach for supervision of the NPO sector to prevent abuse for TF purposes.

The FATF expresses concern that Jamaica failed to complete its action plan, which fully expired in January 2022. The FATF strongly urges Jamaica to swiftly demonstrate significant progress in completing its action plan by February 2023 or the FATF will consider next steps if there is insufficient progress.

Jordan

Since October 2021, when Jordan made a high-level political commitment to work with the FATF and MENAFATF to strengthen the effectiveness of its AML/CFT regime. Jordan has taken steps towards improving its AML/CFT regime, including by strengthening its legal and operational TF-related TFS framework, increasing capacity for risk-based DNFBP supervision, making basic and beneficial ownership information accessible by competent authorities, maintaining statistics on ML investigations and prosecution and strengthening its legal framework with respect to confiscation. Jordan should continue to work on implementing its action plan to address its strategic deficiencies, including by: (1) completing and disseminating the ML/TF risk assessments of legal persons and virtual assets; (2) Improving risk based supervision and applying effective, proportionate, and dissuasive sanctions for noncompliance; (3) Conducting training and awareness raising programs for DNFBPS on their AML/CFT obligations, particularly with regard to filing and submitting STRS; (4) Maintaining comprehensive and updated basic and beneficial ownership information on legal persons and legal arrangements; (5) Pursuing money laundering investigations and prosecutions, including through parallel financial investigations, for predicate offences in line with the risk identified in the NRA; (6) Monitoring and effectively supervising the compliance of FIs and DNFBPS with TFS obligations; and (7) Developing and implementing a risk-based approach for supervision of the NPO sector to prevent abuse for TF purposes.

Mali

In October 2021, Mali made a high-level political commitment to work with the FATF and GIABA to strengthen the effectiveness of its AML/CFT regime. Mali should continue to work on implementing its action plan to address its strategic deficiencies, including by: (1) implementing the national strategic AML/CFT action plan in line with the NRA; (2) developing and starting to implement a risk based approach for the AML/CFT supervision of all FIs and higher risk DNFBPs and demonstrating effective, proportionate and dissuasive sanctions for noncompliance; (3) conducting a comprehensive assessment of ML/TF risks associated with all types of legal persons; (4) increasing the capacity of the FIU and the LEAs and enhancing their cooperation on the use of financial intelligence; (5) ensuring relevant competent authorities are involved in investigation and prosecution of ML; (6) strengthening the capacities of relevant authorities responsible for investigation and prosecution of TF cases; (7) establishing a legal framework and procedures to implement TFS related to TF and PF; and (8) implementing a risk-based approach for supervision of the NPO sector to prevent abuse for TF purposes.

Morocco

In February 2021, Morocco made a high-level political commitment to work with the FATF and MENAFATF to strengthen the effectiveness of its AML/CFT regime. At its October 2022 plenary, the FATF has made the initial determination that Morocco has substantially completed its action plan and warrants an on-site assessment to verify that the

implementation of Morocco's AML/CFT reforms has begun and is being sustained, and that the necessary political commitment remains in place to sustain implementation in the future. Morocco has made the following key reforms, including: (1) improving risk-based supervision and taking remedial actions and applying effective, proportionate and dissuasive sanctions for non-compliance; (2) strengthening its TFS framework and monitoring FIs and DNFBP's compliance with TFS obligations; (3) undertaking and sharing the results of the risk assessment on the misuse of all types of legal persons with the private sector and the competent authorities; (4) increasing the diversity of suspicious transactions reporting; and (5) establishing asset seizing and confiscation procedures.

The FATF will continue to monitor the COVID-19 situation and conduct an on-site visit at the earliest possible date.

Mozambique

In October 2022, Mozambique made a high-level political commitment to work with the FATF and ESAAMLG to strengthen the effectiveness of its AML/CFT regime. Since the adoption of its MER in April 2021, Mozambique has made progress on some of the MER's recommended actions to improve its system including by finalising its NRA and strengthening its asset confiscation efforts. Mozambique will work to implement its FATF action plan by: (1) ensuring cooperation and coordination amongst relevant authorities to implement risk-based AML/CFT strategies and policies; (2) conducting training for all LEAs on mutual legal assistance to enhance the gathering of evidence or seizure/confiscation of proceeds of crime; (3) providing adequate financial and human resources to supervisors, developing and implementing a risk-based supervision plan; (4) providing adequate resources to the authorities to commence the collection of adequate, accurate and up-to-date beneficial ownership information of legal persons; (5) increasing the human resources of the FIU as well as increasing financial intelligence sent to authorities; (6) demonstrating LEAs capability to effectively investigate ML/TF cases using financial intelligence; (7) conducting a comprehensive TF Risk Assessment and begin implementing a comprehensive national CFT strategy; (8) increasing awareness on TF and PF-related TFS; and (9) carrying out the TF risk assessment for NPOs in line with the FATF Standards and using it as a basis to develop an outreach plan.

Panama

Since June 2019, when Panama made a high-level political commitment to work with the FATF and GAFILAT to strengthen the effectiveness of its AML/CFT regime, Panama has taken important steps towards improving its AML/CFT regime, including by ensuring effective, proportionate, and dissuasive sanctions in response to AML/CFT violations. However, Panama should continue to take urgent action to fully address remaining measures in its action plan as all timelines have already expired in January 2021. Panama should therefore continue to work on implementing its action plan to address its strategic deficiencies, including by: (1) ensuring adequate verification, of up-to-date beneficial ownership information by obliged entities and timely access by competent authorities, establishing effective mechanisms to monitor the activities of offshore entities, and further implementing the specific measures to prevent the misuse of nominee shareholders and directors; and (2) demonstrating its ability to investigate and prosecute ML involving foreign tax crimes.

The FATF again expresses significant concern that Panama failed to complete its action plan, which fully expired in January 2021. The FATF strongly urges Panama to swiftly complete its action plan by February 2023 or the FATF will consider calling on its members and urging all jurisdictions to apply enhanced due diligence to business relations and transactions with Panama.

Philippines

Since June 2021, when the Philippines made a high-level political commitment to work with the FATF and APG to strengthen the effectiveness of its AML/CFT regime, the Philippines has taken steps towards improving its AML/CFT regime, including by demonstrating that appropriate measures are being taken with respect to the NPO sector and implementing supervision for targeted financial sanctions. The Philippines should continue to work on implementing its action plan to address its strategic deficiencies, including by: (1) demonstrating that effective risk-based supervision of DNFBPs is occurring; (2) demonstrating that supervisors are using AML/CFT controls to mitigate risks associated with casino junkets; (3) enhancing and streamlining LEA access to BO information and taking steps to ensure that BO information is accurate and up-to-date; (4) demonstrating an increase in the use of financial intelligence and an increase in ML investigations and prosecutions in line with risk; (5) demonstrating an increase in the identification, investigation and prosecution of TF cases; and (6) enhancing the effectiveness of the targeted financial sanctions framework for both TF and PF by demonstrating that DNFBPs understand their obligations.

Senegal

Since February 2021, when Senegal made a high-level political commitment to work with the FATF and GIABA to strengthen the effectiveness of its AML/CFT regime, Senegal has taken steps towards improving its AML/CFT regime, including by ensuring consistent understanding of ML/TF risks across relevant authorities through training and outreach, and seeking MLA and other forms of international cooperation. Senegal should continue to work on implementing its action plan to address its strategic deficiencies, including by: (1) improving compliance by detecting AML/CFT violations and imposing effective, proportionate and dissuasive sanctions against non-compliant entities; (2) updating and maintaining comprehensive beneficial ownership information on legal persons and arrangements and strengthening the system of sanctions for violations of transparency obligations; (3) strengthening the authorities understanding of TF risks and enhancing capacity and support for LEAs and prosecutorial authorities involved in combatting TF in line with the 2019 TF National Strategy; and (4) implementing an effective TFS regime related to TF and PF as well as risk-based monitoring and supervision of NPOs.

The FATF notes Senegal's continued progress across its action plan, however all deadlines have now expired and work remains. The FATF encourages Senegal to continue to implement its action plan to address the above-mentioned strategic deficiencies as soon as possible.

South Sudan

In June 2021, South Sudan made a high-level political commitment to work with the FATF to strengthen the effectiveness of its AML/CFT regime. South Sudan became a member of ESAAMLG in September 2022 and committed to undergo a mutual

evaluation. South Sudan should continue to work to implement its action plan, including by: (1) conducting a comprehensive review of the AML/CFT Act (2012), with the support of international partners, including technical assistance, to comply with the FATF Standards; (2) becoming a party to and fully implementing the 1988 Vienna Convention, the 2000 Palermo Convention, and the 1999 Terrorist Financing Convention; (3) ensuring that competent authorities are suitably structured and capacitated to implement a risk-based approach to AML/CFT supervision for financial institutions; (4) developing a comprehensive legal framework to collect and verify the accuracy of beneficial ownership information for legal persons; (5) operationalising a fully functioning and independent FIU; (6) establishing and implementing the legal and institutional framework to implement targeted financial sanctions in compliance with United Nations Security Council Resolutions on terrorism and WMD proliferation financing; and (7) commencing implementation of targeted risk-based supervision/monitoring of NPOs at risk of TF abuse.

The FATF notes South Sudan's limited progress across its action plan. The FATF again encourages South Sudan to continue to demonstrate its strong political and institutional commitment to strengthen the effectiveness of its AML/CFT regime, particularly in supporting the lead AML/CFT agency in coordinating national AML/CFT efforts.

Syria

Since February 2010, when Syria made a high-level political commitment to work with the FATF and MENAFATF to address its strategic AML/CFT deficiencies, Syria has made progress to improve its AML/CFT regime. In June 2014, the FATF determined that Syria had substantially addressed its action plan at a technical level, including by criminalising terrorist financing and establishing procedures for freezing terrorist assets. While the FATF determined that Syria has completed its agreed action plan, due to the security situation, the FATF has been unable to conduct an on-site visit to confirm whether the process of implementing the required reforms and actions has begun and is being sustained. The FATF will continue to monitor the situation, and will conduct an on-site visit at the earliest possible date.

Tanzania

In October 2022, Tanzania made a high-level political commitment to work with the FATF and ESAAMLG to strengthen the effectiveness of its AML/CFT regime. Since the adoption of its MER in April 2021, Tanzania has made progress on some of the MER's recommended actions to improve its system including by developing legal framework for TF and TFS and disseminating FIU strategic analysis. Tanzania will work to implement its FATF action plan by: (1) improving risk-based supervision of FIs and DNFBPs, including by conducting inspections on a risk-sensitive basis and applying effective, proportionate, and dissuasive sanctions for non-compliance; (2) demonstrating authorities' capability to effectively conduct a range of investigations and prosecutions of ML in line with the country's risk profile; (3) demonstrating that LEAs are taking measures to identify, trace, seize, and confiscate proceeds and instrumentalities of crime; (4) conducting a comprehensive TF Risk Assessment and begin implementing a comprehensive national CFT strategy as well as demonstrating capability to conduct TF investigations and pursue prosecutions in line with the country's risk profile; (5) increasing awareness of the private sector and competent authorities on TF and PF-related TFS; and (6) carrying out the TF

risk assessment for NPOs in line with the FATF Standards and using it as a basis to develop an outreach plan.

Türkiye

Since October 2021, when Türkiye made a high-level political commitment to work with the FATF to strengthen the effectiveness of its AML/CFT regime, Türkiye has taken further steps towards improving its AML/CFT regime, including by increasing the human resources at the FIU to conduct analysis and pursuing a number of domestic designations under UNSCR 1373 to target terrorist financing in line with Türkiye's risk profile. Türkiye should continue to work on implementing its action plan to address its strategic deficiencies, including by: (1) increasing on-site inspections by supervisors across all sectors, commensurate with risk; (2) enhancing the use of financial intelligence to support ML investigations and increasing proactive disseminations by the FIU; (3) undertaking more complex money laundering investigations and prosecutions; (4) setting out clear responsibilities and measurable performance objectives and metrics for the authorities responsible for recovering criminal assets and pursuing terrorism financing cases and using statistics to update risk assessments and inform policy; (5) conducting more financial investigations in terrorism cases, prioritising TF investigations and prosecutions related to UN-designated groups, and ensuring TF investigations are extended to identify financing and support networks; (6) concerning targeted financial sanctions, pursuing outgoing requests to third-countries related to UN-designated groups, in line with Türkiye's risk profile; and (7) to fully implement a risk-based approach to supervision of non-profit organisations to prevent their abuse for terrorist financing, taking steps to ensure that audits conducted are risk-based, that supervision does not disrupt or discourage legitimate NPO activity such as fundraising, and that sanctions applied are proportionate to any violations.

The FATF continues to monitor Türkiye's oversight of the NPO sector. Türkiye is urged to demonstrate the implementation of the risk-based approach to supervision of NPOs in line with the FATF Standards

Uganda

Since February 2020, when Uganda made a high-level political commitment to work with the FATF and ESAAMLG to strengthen the effectiveness of its AML/CFT regime, Uganda demonstrated progress, including completing the ML/TF risk assessment of legal persons and arrangements. Uganda should continue to work to implement its action plan to address its strategic deficiencies, including by: (1) developing and implementing risk-based supervision of FIs and DNFBPs; (2) ensuring that competent authorities have timely access to accurate basic and beneficial ownership information for legal entities; (3) demonstrating LEAs and judicial authorities apply the ML offence consistent with the identified risks; (4) establishing and implementing policies and procedures for identifying, tracing, seizing and confiscating proceeds and instrumentalities of crime; and (5) addressing the technical deficiencies in the legal framework to implement PF-related targeted financial sanctions. The FATF continues to monitor Uganda's oversight of the NPO sector to encourage the application of the risk-based approach to supervision of NPOs in line with the FATF Standards and mitigate unintended consequences.

The FATF strongly urges Uganda to swiftly implement its action plan to address the above-mentioned strategic deficiencies as soon as possible as all deadlines expired in May 2022

The United Arab Emirates

Since February 2022, when the United Arab Emirates (UAE) made a high-level political commitment to work with the FATF and MENAFATF to strengthen the effectiveness of its AML/CFT regime, the UAE demonstrated positive progress, including by providing additional resources to the FIU to strengthen the FIU analysis and provide financial intelligence to LEAs and the Public Prosecutors for combating of high-risk ML threats.

The UAE should continue to work to implement its FATF action plan by: (1) demonstrating through case studies and statistics a sustained increase in outbound MLA requests to help facilitate investigation of TF, ML, and high-risk predicates; (2) enhancing and maintaining a shared understanding of the ML/TF risks between the different DNFBP sectors and institutions; (3) showing an increase in the number and quality of STRs filed by FIs and DNFBPs; (4) ensuring a more granular understanding of the risk of abuse of legal persons and, where applicable, legal arrangements, for ML/TF; (5) demonstrate greater use of financial intelligence to pursue high-risk ML threats; and demonstrating a sustained increase in effective investigations and prosecutions of different types of ML cases consistent with UAE's risk profile; and (6) proactively identifying and combating sanctions evasion, including by demonstrating a better understanding of sanctions evasion among the private sector.

Yemen

Since February 2010, when Yemen made a high-level political commitment to work with the FATF and MENAFATF to address its strategic AML/CFT deficiencies, Yemen has made progress to improve its AML/CFT regime. In June 2014, the FATF determined that Yemen had substantially addressed its action plan at a technical level, including by: (1) adequately criminalising money laundering and terrorist financing; (2) establishing procedures to identify and freeze terrorist assets; (3) improving its customer due diligence and suspicious transaction reporting requirements; (4) issuing guidance; (5) developing the monitoring and supervisory capacity of the financial sector supervisory authorities and the financial intelligence unit; and (6) establishing a fully operational and effectively functioning financial intelligence unit. While the FATF determined that Yemen has completed its agreed action plan, due to the security situation, the FATF has been unable to conduct an on-site visit to confirm whether the process of implementing the required reforms and actions has begun and is being sustained. The FATF will continue to monitor the situation and conduct an on-site visit at the earliest possible date.

Jurisdictions No Longer Subject to Increased Monitoring by the FATF

Nicaragua

The FATF notes Nicaragua's progress in improving the elements of its AML/CFT regime covered by its action plan. Nicaragua has addressed technical deficiencies to meet the commitments of its action plan regarding strategic deficiencies in the areas that the FATF identified in February 2020. Nicaragua is therefore no longer subject to the FATF's increased monitoring process.

However, the FATF is strongly concerned by the potential misapplication of the FATF Standards resulting in the suppression of Nicaragua's non-profit sector. Nicaragua should continue to work with GAFILAT to improve further its AML/CFT regime, including by ensuring its oversight of NPOs is risk-based and in line with the FATF Standards. Nicaragua is strongly encouraged to continue cooperating with GAFILAT on this issue.

Pakistan

The FATF welcomes Pakistan's significant progress in improving its AML/CFT regime. Pakistan has strengthened the effectiveness of its AML/CFT regime and addressed technical deficiencies to meet the commitments of its action plans regarding strategic deficiencies that the FATF identified in June 2018 and June 2021, the latter of which was completed in advance of the deadlines, encompassing 34 action items in total. Pakistan is therefore no longer subject to the FATF's increased monitoring process.

Pakistan will continue to work with APG to further improve its AML/CFT system.