

Appendix D(b)

List B: Jurisdictions that May Pose a Higher Risk

This Appendix covers countries and territories that may pose a higher risk of money laundering or terrorist financing. Relevant persons should consider the statements issued as part of their risk assessment and consider whether enhanced due diligence would be appropriate.

Insufficient progress

The [FATF statement of 23 February 2018](#) [FATF statement of 29 June 2018](#) identified a number of jurisdictions with strategic AML/CFT deficiencies that have not made sufficient progress in addressing the deficiencies or have not committed to an action plan developed with the FATF to address the deficiencies.

Ongoing process

The FATF statement entitled "[Improving Global AML/CFT Compliance: ongoing process](#)", issued on the 18 February 2010 (updated at each FATF Plenary since, with the latest update being on [23 February 2018](#) [29 June 2018](#)) identifies a number of jurisdictions as having strategic AML/CFT deficiencies for which they have developed an action plan with the FATF. It also identifies a number of jurisdictions as not having made sufficient progress on their action plans agreed with the FATF. Relevant persons' attention is drawn to this statement.

More information on each of the FATF lists is provided below.

Jurisdiction	Issuing Body	Warning Type	Date of most recent warning
Ethiopia	FATF	Ongoing process	23 February 2018 29 June 2018
Iraq	FATF	Ongoing process	23 February 2018
Pakistan	FATF	Ongoing process	29 June 2018
Serbia	FATF	Ongoing process	23 February 2018 29 June 2018
Sri Lanka	FATF	Ongoing process	23 February 2018 29 June 2018
Syria	FATF	Ongoing process	23 February 2018 29 June 2018
Trinidad and Tobago	FATF	Ongoing process	23 February 2018 29 June 2018
Tunisia	FATF	Ongoing process	23 February 2018 29 June 2018
Vanuatu	FATF	Ongoing process	23 February 2018
Yemen	FATF	Ongoing process	23 February 2018 29 June 2018

The following jurisdictions listed below have also been identified as those that may pose **a higher risk of money laundering (“ML”) or terrorist financing (“TF”)**. **This list is as of April-June 2018.**

Jurisdiction	Risk Type	Jurisdiction	Risk Type
Afghanistan	ML & TF	Mali	ML & TF
Angola	TF	Mozambique	ML
Algeria	TF	Myanmar	ML & TF
Bangladesh	TF	Nepal	ML
Benin	ML	Niger	ML & TF
Bolivia	ML	Nigeria	TF
Bosnia and Herzegovina	TF		
Burkina Faso	ML & TF	North Korea	TF
Burundi	TF	Pakistan	TF
Cambodia	ML	Palestinian Territory	TF
Cameroon	TF	Panama	ML
Central African Republic	TF	Paraguay	ML
Chad	TF	Philippines	TF
Colombia	TF	Sao Tome and Principe	ML
Côte d’Ivoire	TF	Saudi Arabia	TF
Democratic Republic of the Congo	TF	Sierra Leone	ML
Egypt	TF	Somalia	TF
Eritrea	TF	Sri Lanka	ML
		South Korea	TF
Ethiopia	TF	South Sudan	TF
		Sri Lanka	ML
Gambia	TF	Sudan	ML & TF
Guinea	TF	Syria	TF
Guinea Bissau	ML & TF	Tajikistan	ML
Haiti	ML & TF	Tanzania	ML
		Togo	TF
D	TF	Tunisia	TF
India			
Indonesia	TF	Turkey	TF
Iraq	TF	Ukraine Uganda	ML & TF
Israel	TF	Uganda Ukraine	ML & TF
Kenya	ML & TF	Vanuatu	ML
Laos	ML	Venezuela	TF
Lebanon	ML & TF	Vietnam	ML
Lesotho	ML	Yemen	TF
Liberia Liberia	ML ML	Zambia	ML
Libya	TF	Zimbabwe	TF
Madagascar	TF		

