AML/CFT Handbook Appendix D(b)

## 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.

## **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 22 February 2019—19 October 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
The Bahamas	FATF	Ongoing process	22 February 201919 October 2018
Botswana	FATF	Ongoing process	22 February 201919 October 2018
<u>Cambodia</u>	FATF	Ongoing process	22 February 2019
Ethiopia	FATF	Ongoing process	22 February 201919 October 2018
Ghana	FATF	Ongoing process	22 February 2019 <sub>19</sub> October 2018
Pakistan	FATF	Ongoing process	22 February 201949 October 2018
Serbia	FATF	Ongoing process	22 February 201949 October 2018
Sri Lanka	FATF	Ongoing process	22 February 201949 October 2018
Syria	FATF	Ongoing process	22 February 201949 October 2018
Trinidad and Tobago	FATF	Ongoing process	22 February 201949 October 2018
Tunisia	FATF	Ongoing process	22 February 2019 <sub>19</sub> October 2018
Yemen	FATF	Ongoing process	22 February 201949 October 2018

AML/CFT Handbook Appendix D(b)

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 October 2018April 2019.

Jurisdiction	Risk Type	Jurisdiction	Risk Type
		Micronesia <del>Mali</del>	MLML
		Mongolia Micronesia	MLML
		Morrocco	ML
		Mozambique	ML
Afghanistan	ML & TF	Myanmar	ML & TF
Algeria	TF	Namibia	ML
Argentina	ML	Nepal Nicaragua	MLML &
			ŦF
<u>Bahamas</u>	ML	<u>Nicaragua</u>	ML & TF
Barbados	ML		
<u>Bahamas</u>	ML	Nepal	ML
Bangladesh	TF	Niger	<u>&amp;_ML_&amp;</u>
			TF
Benin	ML	Nigeria	ML & TF
Bhutan	ML	North Korea	TF
Bosnia and Herzegovina	TF	Pakistan	TF
Burkina Faso	ML &TF	Palestinian Territory	TF
Burundi	ML & TF	Panama	ML
		Papua New Guinea	ML
Cape Verde	ML	Paraguay	ML
Cambodia	ML	Papau New Guinea	ML
Cameroon	ML & TF	Philippines	TF
Cape Verde Central	ML & TFML	Rwanda	ML
African Republic			
Central African Republic	ML & TF	Sao Tome and	<u>ML</u>
		Princupe Principe	
Chad	ML & TF	Saudi Arabia	TF
Colombia	TF	Sierra Leone	ML
Comoros	ML		
Côte d'Ivoire	ML & TF	Somalia	TF
Democratic Republic of	ML & TF	South Korea	ŦF
the Congo			
Egypt	TF	South Sudan	ML & TF
Equatorial Guinea	<u>ML</u>		
Eritrea	ML & TF	Sri Lanka	<u>ML</u>
Ethiopia	ML & TF	Sudan	TF
Equatorial Guinea	ML	Suriname	ML
Guinea Gabon	<u>TEML</u>	Syria	TF
Guinea	ML & TF	Swaziland	<u>ML</u>
Guinea Bissau	ML & TF	Tajikistan	ML
Haiti	ML & TF		
Honduras	TF	<u>Tanzania</u>	ML
		Thailand	ML & TF
India	TF	Togo	ML & TF

		<u>Tonga</u>	ML
Indonesia	TF	Tunisia	TF
Iraq	ML &TF	Turkey	TF
Israel	TF		
<u>Jamaica</u>	ML		
Kenya	ML	Uganda	ML-& TF
<u>Kyrgyzstan</u>	<u>ML</u>	United Arab Emirates	<u>ML</u>
Lao People's Democratic	ML		
Republic			
Laos	ML	Ukraine	TF
Lebanon	TF		
<u>Lesotho</u>	ML	Venezuela	TF
Liberia	ML	Vietnam	ML
Libya	ML & TF	Yemen	TF
<u>Madagascar</u> <del>Mali</del>	ML <sub>TF</sub>	<u>Zimbabwe</u>	ML & TF
Mali <del>Mauritius</del>	ML & TFML	Zambia	ML
<u>Mauritius</u> Mongolia	ML <u>ML</u>	<u>Zimbabwe</u>	ML & TF
Mozambique	ML		

Formatted: Font: 12 pt
Formatted: Font: 12 pt
Formatted: Font: 12 pt
Formatted: Font: 12 pt
Formatted: Font: Arial, 12 pt