

## **ADVISORY: Financial Action Task Force public statement on jurisdictions under increased monitoring – June 2021**

**20 August 2021** - The Financial Action Task Force (FATF) engages in an ongoing process to monitor jurisdictions that have strategic deficiencies in their regimes to counter money laundering, terrorist financing, and proliferation financing.

Jurisdictions under increased monitoring are actively working with the FATF to address these strategic deficiencies. When the FATF places a jurisdiction under increased monitoring, it means the jurisdiction has committed to resolve swiftly the identified strategic deficiencies within agreed timeframes and is subject to increased monitoring.

The FATF and FATF-style regional bodies continue to work with the jurisdictions under increased monitoring and to report on the progress these jurisdictions make in addressing the identified strategic deficiencies.

The FATF published a statement on its website on in June 2021 to update the information relating to the jurisdictions that are under increased monitoring. These jurisdictions are **Albania, Barbados, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cayman Islands, Haiti, Jamaica, Malta, Mauritius, Morocco, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Senegal, South Sudan, Syria, Uganda, Yemen** and **Zimbabwe**.

In the same statement the FATF welcomed the progress made by **Ghana** in strengthening the effectiveness of its regime to counter money laundering, terrorist financing and proliferation financing, and confirmed that this jurisdiction is no longer subject to monitoring.

The full statement can be accessed at <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/publications/high-risk-and-other-monitored-jurisdictions/documents/increased-monitoring-june-2021.html>.

**The Financial Intelligence Centre therefore advises** accountable institutions to take the information that the FATF presented its statement in respect of each of the abovementioned jurisdictions into account when determining the factors relating to any of those jurisdictions that may be indicative of money laundering and terrorist financing risks.

For more information on these and other matters relating to the work of the FATF please visit <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/home/>.

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