The Financial Action Task Force (FATF) engages in an on-going process with jurisdictions that have deficiencies in their measures against money laundering and terrorist financing and have developed action plans with the FATF to address these.¹ In a statement issued on 22 February 2019, the FATF updated the information relating to the jurisdictions in this process. These jurisdictions are the Bahamas, Botswana, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Pakistan, Serbia, Sri Lanka, Syria, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia and Yemen.

The nature of the deficiencies differs among these jurisdictions. Each of these jurisdictions has developed an action plan to address these deficiencies, has indicated high-level political commitment to address them and has made greater or lesser progress towards finalising these actions. The Financial Intelligence Centre (FIC) advises accountable institutions to take this statement into account when determining the factors relating to each of the jurisdictions mentioned, that may be indicative of money laundering and terrorist financing risks.

The FATF and the FATF-style regional bodies will continue to work with the jurisdictions noted in this document and regularly report on the progress made in addressing the identified deficiencies.


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¹ The FATF is the global standard setting body for measures against money laundering and the financing of terrorism. The 37 members of the FATF are: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Denmark, the European Commission, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, the Gulf Cooperation Council, Hong Kong, China, Iceland, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, the Russian Federation, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States of America.