
The Department of Home Affairs publishes the following Lists A, B and C in accordance with the Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism Code 2019 [SD 2019/0202].

LIST A: High Risk Jurisdiction List

This List covers countries and territories that are to be treated as countries and territories that do not apply, or insufficiently apply, the FATF Recommendations. Consequently, business relationships and occasional transactions with persons or legal arrangements resident or located in such jurisdictions pose a higher risk and must be subject to enhanced customer due diligence.

This List provides details of FATF statements or statements made by other relevant international bodies, with respect to inadequate implementation of anti-money laundering and counter the financing of terrorism standards in such jurisdictions.¹

This List is not intended to provide an exhaustive list and no conclusion should be drawn from the omission of a particular jurisdiction. Furthermore, there may be additional jurisdictions where the FATF Recommendations are not applied or insufficiently applied in respect of particular transactions or business relationships.

This List will be updated as and when the Cabinet Office becomes aware of necessary amendments.

Jurisdiction	Issuing Body	Warning Type	Date of most recent warning
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	FATF	Counter Measures	23 February 2024 27 October 2023
Iran	FATF	Counter Measures	23 February 2024 27 October 2023
Myanmar	FATF	Enhanced Due Diligence	23 February 2024 27 October 2023

FATF Countermeasures

The Non-Cooperative Countries and Territories ("NCCTs") exercise began in 1998 at a time when many countries around the world did not have adequate AML measures in place. The goal of the initiative was to secure the adoption by all financial centres of international standards to prevent, detect and punish money laundering and thereby effectively cooperate internationally in the global fight against money laundering. Financial services businesses will be aware that no countries or territories are currently listed by FATF as non-cooperative.

To ensure continued effective implementation of the reforms enacted, the FATF adopted a monitoring mechanism. This mechanism included the submission of regular implementation reports and a possible follow-up visit to assess progress in implementing reforms and to ensure that stated goals had been fully achieved.

¹ Since February 2020, in light of the COVID-19 pandemic, the FATF has paused the review process for countries in the list of High-Risk Jurisdictions subject to a Call for Action, given that they are already subject to the FATF's call for countermeasures. Therefore, please refer to the statement on these jurisdictions adopted in 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 for action on these high-risk jurisdictions remains in effect.

The following are jurisdictions subject to a FATF call on its members and other jurisdictions to apply counter-measures to protect the international financial system from the ongoing and substantial money laundering and terrorist financing risks emanating from the jurisdictions.

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

For statements prior to 2020 please see the FATF website

[FATF Statement of 21 February 2020](#)

[FATF Statement of 30 June 2020](#)

[FATF Statement of 23 October 2020](#)

[FATF Statement of 25 February 2021](#)

[FATF Statement of 25 June 2021](#)

[FATF Statement of 21 October 2021](#)

[FATF Statement of 21 October 2021](#)

[FATF Statement of 04 March 2022](#)

[FATF Statement of 17 June 2022](#)

[FATF Statement of 21 October 2022](#)

[FATF Statement of 24 February 2023](#)

[FATF Statement of 23 June 2023](#)

[FATF Statement of 27 October 2023](#)

[FATF Statement of 23 February 2024](#)

Iran

For statements prior to 2020 please see the FATF website

[FATF Statement of 21 February 2020](#)

[FATF Statement of 30 June 2020](#)

[FATF Statement of 23 October 2020](#)

[FATF Statement of 25 February 2021](#)

[FATF Statement of 25 June 2021](#)

[FATF Statement of 21 October 2021](#)

[FATF Statement of 21 October 2021](#)

[FATF Statement of 04 March 2022](#)

[FATF Statement of 17 June 2022](#)

[FATF Statement of 21 October 2022](#)

[FATF Statement of 24 February 2023](#)

[FATF Statement of 23 June 2023](#)

[FATF Statement of 27 October 2023](#)

[FATF Statement of 23 February 2024](#)

Enhanced Due Diligence

The following are jurisdictions subject to a FATF call on its members and other jurisdictions to apply enhanced due diligence measures proportionate to the risks arising from the jurisdictions.

Myanmar

[FATF Statement of 21 October 2022](#)

[FATF Statement of 24 February 2023](#)

[FATF Statement of 23 June 2023](#)
[FATF Statement of 27 October 2023](#)
[FATF Statement of 23 February 2023](#)

List B: Jurisdictions that May Pose a Higher Risk

This list 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 23 February 2024) 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.²

FATF Public Statement on the Situation in Ukraine

[Paris, 23 February 2024 – Two years after the Russian Federation’s unprovoked war against Ukraine, the FATF recalls its statement of 24 February 2023 \(see below\).](#)

[“The FATF calls upon all jurisdictions to continue to remain vigilant due to the above-mentioned risks. As they have done since the Russian Federation commenced its war of aggression, FATF members will continue to monitor the situation and the risks posed to the global financial system. As a suspended member of the FATF, the Russian Federation still remains accountable for its obligation to implement the FATF Standards.”](#)

~~The FATF made a public statement on 3rd March 2022³ concerning the situation in Ukraine, stating:~~

~~“The FATF notes that all jurisdictions should be vigilant to the possibility of emerging risks from circumvention of measures taken in order to protect the international financial system from the ML/TF/PF risks resulting from Russia’s aggression against Ukraine.”[Further information could be found in this link.](#)~~

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

Jurisdiction	Issuing Body	Warning Type	Date of most recent warning
Barbados	FATF	Ongoing process	February 2023
Bulgaria	FATF	Ongoing process	February 2024 October 2023
Burkina Faso	FATF	Ongoing process	February 2024 3

³<https://www.fatf-gafi.org/en/publications/High-risk-and-other-monitored-jurisdictions/Increased-monitoring-february-2024.html>
<https://www.fatf-gafi.org/fr/publications/gafiengeneral/documents/ukraine-2022.html>

Cameroon	FATF	Ongoing process	February 2024 June 2023
Dem. Republic of the Congo	FATF	Ongoing process	February 2024 October 2022
Croatia	FATF	Ongoing process	February 2024 June 2023
Gibraltar	FATF	Ongoing process	February 2023
Haiti	FATF	Ongoing process	February 2024 3
Jamaica	FATF	Ongoing process	February 2024 3
Kenya	FATF	Ongoing process	February 2024
Mali	FATF	Ongoing process	February 2024 3
Mozambique	FATF	Ongoing process	February 2024 October 2022
Namibia	FATF	Ongoing process	February 2024
Nigeria	FATF	Ongoing process	February 2024 3
Philippines	FATF	Ongoing process	February 2024 3
Russia	FATF	Public Statement	February 2024 March 2022
Senegal	FATF	Ongoing process	February 2024 3
South Africa	FATF	Ongoing process	February 2024 3
South Sudan	FATF	Ongoing process	February 2024 3
Syria	FATF	Ongoing process	February 2024 3
Tanzania	FATF	Ongoing process	February 2024 October 2022
Türkiye (Turkey)	FATF	Ongoing process	February 2024 3
Uganda	FATF	Ongoing process	February 2024 October 2022
United Arab Emirates	FATF	Ongoing process	October 2022
Vietnam	FATF	Ongoing process	February 2024 June 2023
Yemen	FATF	Ongoing process	February 2024 October 2022

October 2023 February 2024 Update: Bulgaria is Kenya and Namibia are now subject to an increased monitoring by the FATF and as such, have been added to the list B(i)

Jurisdictions that have improved their AML/CFT/CPF regimes and met commitments in their action plans to address strategic deficiencies, therefore have been removed from the List B part (i) as of October 2023 February 2024 include Albania, Cayman Islands, Jordan, and Panama. Barbados, Gibraltar, Uganda and United Arab Emirates.

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 2023 February 2024.**

List B (ii)

Jurisdiction	Risk Type	Jurisdiction	Risk Type
Afghanistan	ML & TF	Libya	ML & TF
Algeria	ML	Madagascar	ML
Angola	ML & TF	Mali	ML & TF

Belarus	TF	Mauritania	TF
Bolivia	TF	Moldova	TF
Burkina Faso	TF	Mozambique	ML & TF
Burundi	TF	Myanmar	ML & TF
Cayman Islands	ML	Niger	TF
Central African Republic	ML & TF	Nigeria	TF
Chad	ML & TF	North Korea	ML&TF
Comoros	ML&TF	Pakistan	TF
Congo (Brazzaville)	ML&TF	Sao Tome and Principe	ML
Congo, Dem, Rep.	ML&TF	Sierra Leone	ML&TF
Cote d'Ivoire	TF	Somalia	ML&TF
Cuba	TF	Solomon Islands	TF
Egypt	TF	South Sudan	ML & TF
Equatorial Guinea	ML&TF	Sudan	TF
Eritrea	TF	Suriname	ML
Eswatini	TF	Syria	TF
Ethiopia	TF	Tajikistan	TF
Gabon	ML	Togo	TF
Guinea	TF	Türkiye (Turkey)	TF
Guinea-Bissau	ML&TF	Turkmenistan	TF
Haiti	ML & TF	Ukraine	TF
Iran	ML&TF	Venezuela	ML&TF
Iraq	ML & TF	Vietnam	TF
Kyrgyzstan	TF	West Bank	TF
Laos	ML	Yemen	ML&TF
Lebanon	TF	Zimbabwe	TF
Liberia	ML&TF		

Jurisdictions where there has been a decrease in the risk of ML and/or TF and therefore removed from the List B part (ii) as of ~~October 2023~~February 2024: ~~Cambodia, Russia Cayman Islands, Cote d'Ivoire, Suriname and Vietnam~~

Jurisdictions where there has been an increase in the risk of ~~ML and/or~~ TF and therefore added to the List B part (ii) as of ~~October 2023~~February 2024: ~~Angola Algeria, Burundi, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Egypt, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Niger, Pakistan, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Suriname, Solomon Islands, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Venezuela, West Bank~~

List C: Equivalent Jurisdiction List

“List C” is a list specifying countries which are considered to have an AML/CFT regime of approximately equivalent standard to that of the Isle of Man. Financial Institutions and Designated Businesses who are entering into or are engaged in business relationships in the listed countries, may use various concessions outlined in the AML/CFT Code’s, including CDD measures in respect of customer identification.

The List initially consists of:

- (a) Countries that have undergone a FATF/FATF Style Regional Body (FSRB) Fourth Round (or a MONEYVAL Fifth Round) Mutual Evaluation inspection, where the published report identifies that a country has been rated as Largely Compliant (LC) or Compliant (C), in 25 or more of the 40 FATF recommendations that make up the Technical Compliance component of the Mutual Evaluation Report (MER);
- (b) The UK and its Crown Dependencies (States of Jersey and the Bailiwick of Guernsey).

With the following countries removed from the initial list:

- I. Any country that has been rated as Partially Compliant (PC) and/or Non-Compliant (NC) for ‘Recommendation 10 – Customer Due Diligence’ and/or ‘Recommendation 11 – Record Keeping’;
- II. Any country identified by the FATF as having strategic [AML/CFT deficiencies](#), which is subject to the FATF ongoing monitoring process;
- III. Any country identified on “List B(ii)”; “jurisdictions that may pose a Higher Risk of money laundering or terrorist financing”;
- IV. Any country that is captured on a UK, EU or UN sanctions list.

Where a country has not undergone a FATF/FSRB Fourth Round (or a MONEYVAL Fifth Round) Mutual Evaluation inspection, but was previously captured by the Department of Home Affairs list of equivalent jurisdictions, they will remain on the list until they have been reassessed under the FATF Fourth Round (or a MONEYVAL Fifth Round) Mutual Evaluation.

“List C” is regularly reviewed and updated by the Cabinet Office who review the FATF and FSRB reports as they are published.

List C

Albania	Andorra	Antigua & Barbuda	Armenia
Aruba	Austria	<u>Azerbaijan</u>	The Bahamas
Bahrain	Bangladesh	<u>Barbados</u>	Belgium
Bermuda	Bhutan	Botswana	<u>Brazil</u>
British Virgin Islands	Cambodia	Canada	<u>Cayman Islands</u>
Chile	China	Colombia	Cook Islands
Costa Rica	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Denmark
Dominican Rep.	Estonia	Fiji	Finland
France	Georgia	Germany	Ghana
Greece	<u>Gibraltar</u>	Guatemala	Guernsey
Honduras	Hong Kong	Hungary	Iceland
Indonesia	Ireland	Israel	Italy
Japan	Jordan	Jersey	Korea Rep.
Latvia	<u>Lesotho</u>	Liechtenstein	Lithuania
Luxembourg	Macao	Malawi	Malaysia
Malta	Mauritius	Mexico	Monaco
Mongolia	Morocco	<u>Namibia</u>	Netherlands
New Zealand	Nicaragua	North Macedonia	Norway
Panama	Paraguay	Peru	Poland
Portugal	Qatar	Romania	<u>Saint Lucia</u>
Samoa	San Marino	Saudi Arabia	Serbia
Seychelles	Singapore	Slovenia	Spain
Sri Lanka	<u>St Vincent-Grenadines</u>	Sweden	Switzerland
Taiwan	Thailand	Trinidad & Tobago	Tunisia
Turks & Caicos	<u>United Arab Emirates</u>	United Kingdom	United States
Uruguay	Uzbekistan	Vanuatu	Vatican (Holy See)
Zambia			

February 2024~~October 2023~~ Update (added to the list) – ~~Albania, Armenia, Aruba, The Bahamas, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Estonia, Indonesia, Israel, Jordan, Lithuania, Namibia, North Macedonia, Panama, Poland, Romania, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Seychelles, Uzbekistan.~~ Azerbaijan, Barbados, Brazil, Cayman Islands, Gibraltar, Lesotho, Namibia, Saint Lucia, St Vincent-Grenadines and United Arab Emirates.

List D – Disclosures within a “Group” List

A disclosure within a regulated financial institution is permitted providing both the institution making the disclosure and the institution to whom the disclosure is made belong to the same group [as prescribed in section 146(2) of the Proceeds of Crime Act 2008 – “Disclosures within an undertaking or group, etc.”] and are captured by the following list (“List D”) and its methodology.

List D initially consists of:

- (a) Countries that have undergone a FATF/FATF Style Regional Body (FSRB) Fourth Round (or a MONEYVAL Fifth Round) Mutual Evaluation inspection, where the published Mutual Evaluation Report (MER) identifies that a country has been rated as Largely Compliant (LC) or Compliant (C) for ‘Recommendation 20 – Reporting of Suspicious Transactions’ and ‘Recommendation 21 – Tipping-off & Confidentiality’;
- (b) The UK and its Crown Dependencies (States of Jersey and the Bailiwick of Guernsey);
- (c) Members of the European Economic Area (EEA).

With the following countries removed from the initial list:

- I. Any country identified by the FATF as having strategic AML/CFT deficiencies, which is subject to the FATF ongoing monitoring process;
- II. Any country identified on “List B(ii)”; “jurisdictions that may pose a Higher Risk of money laundering or terrorist financing”;
- III. Any country that is captured on a UK, EU or UN sanctions list.

Where a country has not undergone a FATF/FSRB Fourth Round (or a MONEYVAL Fifth Round) Mutual Evaluation inspection, their previous MER will be evaluated and the equivalent Recommendations [13, 14 and Special Recommendation IV] assessed.

“List D” is regularly reviewed and updated by the Cabinet Office who review the FATF and FSRB reports as they are published.

List D

Albania	Andorra	Antigua & Barbuda	Armenia
Aruba	Australia	Austria	<u>Azerbaijan</u>
Bahamas	Bahrain	<u>Bangladesh</u>	Belgium
Bermuda	Bhutan	Botswana	<u>Brazil</u>
<u>British Virgin Islands</u>	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia	Canada
Chile	China	Colombia	Cook Islands
Costa Rica	Croatia	Cyprus	Czech Republic
Denmark	<u>Dominica</u>	Dominican Rep.	Fiji
Finland	France	Gambia	Georgia
Germany	Ghana	<u>Gibraltar</u>	Greece
Grenada	Guatemala	Guernsey	Honduras
Hong Kong	Hungary	Iceland	Indonesia
Ireland	Israel	Italy	Japan
Jordan	Jersey	<u>Kazakhstan</u>	Korea Rep
Latvia	Liechtenstein	Lithuania	Luxembourg
Macao	Malawi	Malaysia	Malta
Mauritius	Mexico	Monaco	<u>Mongolia</u>
<u>Montenegro</u>	Morocco	<u>Nepal</u>	Netherlands
New Zealand	Nicaragua	North Macedonia	Norway
Palau	Panama	Paraguay	Peru
Portugal	Qatar	Romania	Saint Kitts and Nevis
<u>Saint Lucia</u>	Samoa	San Marino	Saudi Arabia
Serbia	Seychelles	Singapore	Slovakia
Slovenia	<u>South-Africa</u>	Spain	Sri Lanka
<u>St Vincent-Grenadines</u>	Sweden	Switzerland	Taiwan
Thailand	Trinidad & Tobago	Tunisia	Turks & Caicos
<u>United Arab Emirates</u>	United Kingdom	Uruguay	Uzbekistan
Vanuatu	<u>Vatican (Holy See)</u>	Zambia	

February 2024 October 2023 Update (added to the list): Albania, Aruba, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, Colombia, Indonesia, Israel, Jordan, Nicaragua, North Macedonia, Panama, Paraguay, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Brazil, British Virgin Islands, Dominica,

Gibraltar, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Montenegro, Nepal, Saint Lucia, St Vincent-Grenadines, United Arab Emirates, Vatican (Holy See)

February 2024 October 2023 Update (removed from the list): Bulgaria, Cuba, Mauritania, Moldova, Oman, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Tajikistan, South Africa