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GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE UNIT OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
MINISTRY OF FINANCE
PUBLIC NOTICE

FATF's LIST OF JURISDICTIONS UNDER INCREASED MONITORING

NOTICE IS GIVEN that pursuant to Section 17(1)(a) of the Financial Intelligence Unit Act of Trinidad and Tobago, Chap. 72:01, the Financial Intelligence Unit of Trinidad and Tobago is required to publish a list of countries identified by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) as jurisdictions which are under increased monitoring and those jurisdictions which are no longer subject to monitoring.

AND NOTICE IS GIVEN of the FATF's High-Risk Jurisdictions subject to a Call for Action dated October 30, 2026. High-risk jurisdictions have significant strategic deficiencies in their regimes to counter money laundering, terrorist financing, and financing of proliferation. For all countries identified as high-risk, the FATF calls on all members and urges all jurisdictions to apply enhanced due diligence, and in the most serious cases, countries are called upon to apply countermeasures to protect the international financial system from the ongoing money laundering, terrorist financing, and proliferation financing risks emanating from the country. The FATF also identifies those jurisdictions under increased monitoring.

FATF HIGH-RISK AND OTHER MONITORED JURISDICTIONS ISSUED ON OCTOBER 30, 2026

A. HIGH-RISK JURISDICTIONS SUBJECT TO A CALL FOR ACTION:

- **DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA (DPRK)**

Building upon the FATF statements over the past decade, the FATF remains concerned by the DPRK's failure to address the significant deficiencies in its anti-money laundering and combating the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT) regime and the serious threats they pose to the integrity of the international financial system. Further, the FATF has serious concerns about the threat posed by the DPRK's illicit activities related to the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMDs) and its financing.

FATF encourages its members and all countries to apply enhanced due diligence to the DPRK and its ability to facilitate transactions on its behalf. The FATF also urges countries to adequately assess an account for the increased proliferation financing risk with the greater financial connectivity reported, particularly since the next round of assessments requires countries to adequately assess PF risks under Recommendation 1 and Immediate Outcome 11. The ability to obtain reliable and credible information to support the assessment of PF risks relating to the DPRK is hampered by the recent termination of the 1718 Committee Panel of Experts mandate. Thus, the FATF will monitor the measures to comply with DPRK's targeted financial sanctions and the implementation of countermeasures against DPRK.

- **IRAN**

Now, given Iran's failure to enact the Palermo and Terrorist Financing Conventions in line with the FATF Standards, the FATF fully lifts the suspension of countermeasures and calls on its members and urges all jurisdictions to apply effective countermeasures, in line with Recommendation 19. [2] Iran will remain on the FATF statement on High-Risk Jurisdictions Subject to a Call for Action until the full Action Plan has been completed. If Iran ratifies the Palermo and Terrorist Financing Conventions, in line with the FATF standards, the FATF will decide on the next steps, including whether to suspend countermeasures. Until Iran implements the measures required to address the deficiencies identified concerning counter-terrorism financing in the Action Plan, the FATF will remain concerned with the terrorist financing risk emanating from Iran and the threat this poses to the international financial system.

B. JURISDICTION TO APPLY ENHANCED DUE DILIGENCE MEASURES BY FATF:

- **MYANMAR**

The FATF calls on its members and other jurisdictions to apply enhanced due diligence measures proportionate to the risk arising from Myanmar. When applying enhanced due diligence measures, countries should ensure that flows of funds for humanitarian assistance, legitimate NPO activity and remittances are not disrupted.

C. JURISDICTIONS UNDER INCREASED MONITORING BY FATF:

1. **ANGOLA**
2. **BOLIVIA**
3. **BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA**
4. **CAMEROON**
5. **HAITI**
6. **IRAQ**
7. **KENYA**
8. **KUWAIT**
9. **LAO PDR**
10. **LEBANON**
11. **NEPAL**
12. **PAPUA NEW GUINEA**
13. **SOUTH SUDAN**
14. **SYRIA**
15. **VENEZUELA**
16. **VIETNAM**
17. **VIRGIN ISLANDS (UK)**
18. **YEMEN**

The FATF has identified these Jurisdictions with strategic AML/CFT deficiencies, but which have developed an action plan with the FATF and have provided a written high-level political commitment to address the identified deficiencies. The FATF calls on these jurisdictions to complete the implementation of action plans expeditiously and within the proposed time frame.

A. JURISDICTIONS NO LONGER UNDER INCREASED MONITORING BY FATF:

1. **BULGARIA** 2. **CÔTE D'IVOIRE** 3. **DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO** 4. **MONACO**

Dated this 2nd day of November 2026.
Financial Intelligence Unit of Trinidad and Tobago