

Question for written answer E-002743/2025
to the Commission
Rule 144
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Subject: Gibraltar, the amendment to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2016/1675 and the threat to the single market

The Commission has updated the list of high-risk jurisdictions whose anti-money-laundering and anti-terrorism-financing schemes (AML/CFT) have strategic deficiencies, adding a number of countries and removing others, including Gibraltar.

Gibraltar has the second-highest GDP per capita in the world, even though it has no natural resources and is home to only 34 000 people. The sale of alcohol, tobacco and oil (goods that are subject to taxation in the EU), along with Gibraltar's online gambling market (which accounts for 25 % of national GDP) and its policy of not taxing resident businesses for income generated abroad have resulted in the country boasting more than 14 000 active companies – one for every 2.4 inhabitants.

In the light of the above, and given both Gibraltar's economic make-up and the fact that the aforementioned businesses are widely recognised at international level as being particularly exposed to the risk of money laundering and/or terrorist financing, what justification can the Commission give for a decision which poses a high risk to the integrity of the internal market?

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