

Methodology

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METHODOLOGY

FOR ASSESSING TECHNICAL COMPLIANCE WITH THE FATF RECOMMENDATIONS AND THE EFFECTIVENESS OF AML/CFT SYSTEMS

ADOPTED IN FEBRUARY 2013

Updated June 2023

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TABLE OF ACRONYMS

AML/CFT
BNI
CDD
CFT
DNFBP
FATF
FIU
10
IN
ML
MOU
MVTS
NPO
Palermo Convention
Palermo Convention PEP
PEP
PEP R.
PEP R. RBA
PEP R. RBA SRB
PEP R. RBA SRB STR
PEP R. RBA SRB STR TCSP Terrorist Financing
PEP R. RBA SRB STR TCSP Terrorist Financing Convention
PEP R. RBA SRB STR TCSP Terrorist Financing Convention TF
PEP R. RBA SRB STR TCSP Terrorist Financing Convention TF UN

4 ACRONYMS

INTRODUCTION

RISK AND CONTEXT

GENERAL INTERPRETATION AND GUIDANCE

Financial Institutions
VASPs and virtual assets
Evaluating the country's Assessment of risk

Assessment for DNFBPs

Financing of Proliferation

International Co-operation	
Draft legislation and proposals	

FATF Guidance

TECHNICAL COMPLIANCE

COMPLIANCE RATINGS

12 TECHNICAL COMPLIANCE

14 TECHNICAL COMPLIANCE

EFFECTIVENESS

THE FRAMEWORK FOR ASSESSING EFFECTIVENESS

Financial systems and the broader economy are protected from the threats of money laundering and the financing of terrorism and proliferation, thereby strengthening financial sector integrity and contributing to safety and security.

Policy, coordination and cooperation mitigate the money laundering and financing of terrorism risks.

- Money laundering and terrorist financing risks are understood and, where appropriate, actions coordinated domestically to combat money laundering and the financing of terrorism and proliferation.
- 2 International cooperation delivers appropriate information, financial intelligence, and evidence, and facilitates action against criminals and their assets.
- 3 Supervisors appropriately supervise, monitor and regulate financial institutions, DNFBPs and VASPs for compliance with AML/CFT requirements commensurate with their risks.

Proceeds of crime and funds in support of terrorism are prevented from entering the financial and other sectors or are detected and reported by these sectors.

- Financial institutions, DNFBPs and VASPs adequately apply AML/CFT preventive measures commensurate with their risks, and report suspicious transactions.
- Legal persons and arrangements are prevented from misuse for money laundering or terrorist financing, and information on their beneficial ownership is available to competent authorities without impediments.
- Financial intelligence and all other relevant information are appropriately used by competent authorities for money laundering and terrorist financing investigations.
- 7 Money laundering offences and activities are investigated and offenders are prosecuted and subject to effective, proportionate and dissuasive sanctions.
- Proceeds and instrumentalities of crime are confiscated.
- Terrorist financing offences and activities are investigated and persons who finance terrorism are prosecuted and subject to effective, proportionate and dissuasive sanctions.
- Terrorists, terrorist organisations and terrorist financiers are prevented from raising, moving and using funds, and from abusing the NPO sector.
- Persons and entities involved in the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction are prevented from raising, moving and using funds, consistent with the relevant UNSCRs.

Money laundering threats are detected and disrupted, and criminals are sanctioned and deprived of illicit proceeds. Terrorist financing threats are detected and disrupted, terrorists are deprived of resources, and those who finance terrorism are sanctioned, thereby contributing to the prevention of terrorist acts.

SCOPING

LINKS TO TECHNICAL COMPLIANCE

USING THE EFFECTIVENESS METHODOLOGY

Effectiveness ratings	
	High level of effectiveness
	Substantial level of effectiveness
	Moderate level of effectiveness
	Low level of effectiveness

RECOMMENDATIONS ON HOW TO IMPROVE THE AML/CFT SYSTEM

POINT OF REFERENCE

TECHNICAL COMPLIANCE ASSESSMENT

RECOMMENDATION 1

ASSESSING RISKS AND APPLYING A RISK-BASED APPROACH⁵

NATIONAL CO-OPERATION AND CO-ORDINATION

MONEY LAUNDERING OFFENCE

CONFISCATION AND PROVISIONAL MEASURES

TERRORIST FINANCING OFFENCE

TARGETED FINANCIAL SANCTIONS RELATED TO TERRORISM AND TERRORIST FINANCING



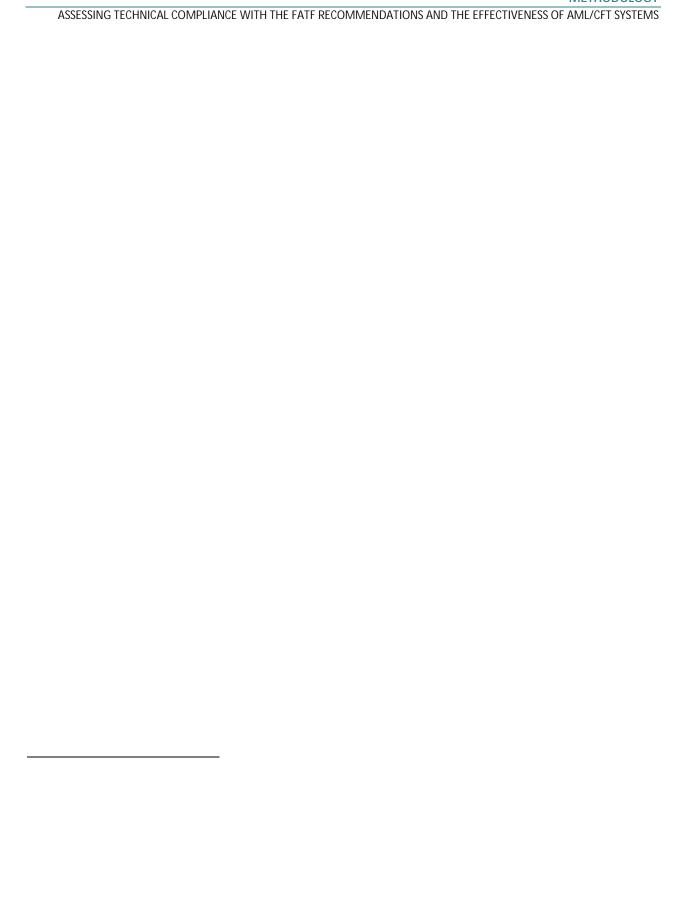


ASSESSING TECHNICAL COMPLIANCE WITH THE FATF RECOMMENDATIONS AND THE EFFECTIVENESS OF AML/CFT SYSTEMS

NON-PROFIT ORGANISATIONS (NPOS)

FINANCIAL INSTITUTION SECRECY LAWS

CUSTOMER DUE DILIGENCE³⁴ (CDD)





RECORD KEEPING⁴⁰

POLITICALLY EXPOSED PERSONS (PEPS)

CORRESPONDENT BANKING

MONEY OR VALUE TRANSFER SERVICES (MVTS)

TECHNICAL COMPLIANCE ASSESSMENT

RECOMMENDATION 15	NEW TECHNOLOGIES		

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WIRE TRANSFERS

INTERNAL CONTROLS AND FOREIGN BRANCHES AND SUBSIDIARIES

TECHNICAL COMPLIANCE ASSESSMENT

HIGHER RISK COUNTRIES

REPORTING OF SUSPICIOUS TRANSACTIONS⁶³

TIPPING-OFF AND CONFIDENTIALITY

DESIGNATED NON-FINANCIAL BUSINESSES AND PROFESSIONS (DNFBPS): CUSTOMER DUE DILIGENCE

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DNFBPS: OTHER MEASURES

TRANSPARENCY AND BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP OF LEGAL PERSONS⁷⁰



TRANSPARENCY AND BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP OF LEGAL ARRANGEMENTS 74



REGULATION AND SUPERVISION OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

POWERS OF SUPERVISORS

REGULATION AND SUPERVISION OF DNFBPS

FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE UNITS (FIU)

RESPONSIBILITIES OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND INVESTIGATIVE AUTHORITIES

POWERS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND INVESTIGATIVE AUTHORITIES

RECOMMENDATION 32	CASH COURIERS



STATISTICS

GUIDANCE AND FEEDBACK

SANCTIONS

INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS

MUTUAL LEGAL ASSISTANCE

MUTUAL LEGAL ASSISTANCE: FREEZING AND CONFISCATION

EXTRADITION

OTHER FORMS OF INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

ASSESSING TECHNICAL COMPLIANCE WITH THE FATF RECOMMENDATIONS AND THE EFFECTIVENESS OF AML/CFT SYSTEMS	
	

ASSESSING TECHNICAL COMPLIANCE WITH THE FATF RECOMMENDATIONS AND THE EFFECTIVENESS OF AML/CFT SYSTEMS	

EFFECTIVENESS ASSESSMENT

Immediate Outcome 1	Money laundering and terrorist financing risks are understood and, where appropriate, actions co-ordinated domestically to combat money laundering and the financing of terrorism and proliferation.

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ASSESSING	G TECHNICAL COMPLIANCE WITH THE FATF RECOMMENDATIONS AND THE EFFECTIVENESS OF AML/CFT SYSTEMS
a)	Examples of Information that could support the conclusions on Core Issues
b)	Examples of Specific Factors that could support the conclusions on Core Issues

Immediate Outcome 2

International co-operation delivers appropriate information, financial intelligence, and evidence, and facilitates action against criminals and their assets.

Core Issues to be considered in determining if the Outcome is being achieved

	METHODOLOGY
	ASSESSING TECHNICAL COMPLIANCE WITH THE FATF RECOMMENDATIONS AND THE EFFECTIVENESS OF AML/CFT SYSTEMS
a)	Examples of Information that could support the conclusions on Core Issues
b)	Examples of Specific Factors that could support the conclusions on Core Issues

EFFECTIVENESS ASSESSMENT 101

Immediate Outcome 3

Supervisors appropriately supervise, monitor and regulate financial institutions, DNFBPs and VASPs for compliance with AML/CFT requirements commensurate with their risks.



96

97

EFFECTIVENESS ASSESSMENT

a)	Examples of Information that could support the conclusions on Core Issues
b)	Examples of Specific Factors that could support the conclusions on Core Issues
b)	Examples of Specific Factors that could support the conclusions on Core Issues
b)	Examples of Specific Factors that could support the conclusions on Core Issues
b)	Examples of Specific Factors that could support the conclusions on Core Issues
<i>b</i>)	Examples of Specific Factors that could support the conclusions on Core Issues

EFFECTIVENESS ASSESSMENT 105

Immediate Outcome 4	Financial institutions, DNFBPs and VASPs adequately apply AML/CFT preventive measures commensurate with their risks, and report suspicious transactions.

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METHODOLOGY	
ASSESSING TECHNICAL COMPLIANCE WITH THE FATF RECOMMENDATIONS AND THE EFFECTIVENESS OF AML/CFT SYSTEMS	
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Core Issues to be considered in determining if the Outcome is being achieved	

a) Examples of Information that could support the conclusions on Core Issues



Legal persons and arrangements are prevented from misuse for money laundering or terrorist financing, and information on their beneficial ownership is available to competent authorities without impediments.

This outcome relates primarily to Recommendations 24 and 25, and also elements of Recommendations 1, 10, 37 and 40.

Core Issues to be considered in determining if the Outcome is being achieved

ASSESSING TECHNICAL COMPLIANCE WITH THE FATF RECOMMENDATIONS AND THE EFFECTIVENESS OF AML/CFT SYSTEMS

a) Examples of Information that could support conclusion on Core Issues

Immediate Outcome 6	Financial intelligence and all other relevant information are appropriately used by competent authorities for money laundering and terrorist financing investigations.
Core Issues to be consider	red in determining if the Outcome is being achieved

	ASSESSING TECHNICAL COMPLIANCE WITH THE FATF RECOMMENDATIONS AND THE EFFECTIVENESS OF AML/CFT SYSTEM
a)	Examples of Information that could support the conclusions on Core Issues
a)	Examples of information that could support the conclusions on core issues
b)	Examples of Specific Factors that could support the conclusions on Core Issues

Immediate Outcome 7	Money laundering offences and activities are investigated and offenders are prosecuted and subject to effective, proportionate and dissuasive sanctions.
Core Issues to be consider	red in determining if the Outcome is being achieved

Immediate Outcome 8	Proceeds and instrumentalities of crime are confiscated.

Core Issues to be considered in determining if the Outcome is being achieved

_

a) Examples of Information that could support the conclusions on Core

b) Examples of Specific Factors that could support the conclusions on Core Issues

Terrorist financing offences and activities are investigated and persons who finance terrorism are prosecuted and subject to effective, proportionate and dissuasive sanctions.

Core Issues to be considered in determining if the Outcome is being achieved

a	Examples of	Information that could support th	e conclusions on Core Issues
•	/	11	

b) Examples of Specific Factors that could support the conclusions on Core Issues

Immediate Outcome 10	Terrorists, terrorist organisations and terrorist financiers are prevented from raising, moving and using funds, and from abusing the NPO sector.

	ASSESSING TECHNICAL COMPLIANCE WITH THE FATF RECOMMENDATIONS AND THE EFFECTIVENESS OF AML/CFT SYSTEM
6)	Examples of Specific Factors that sould support the conclusions on Care Issues
b)	Examples of Specific Factors that could support the conclusions on Core Issues

Immediate Outcome 11	Persons and entities involved in the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction are prevented from raising, moving and using funds, consistent with the relevant UNSCRs.

Core Issues to be considered in determining if the Outcome is being achieved

a) Examples of Information that could support the conclusions on Core Issues

ANNEX I

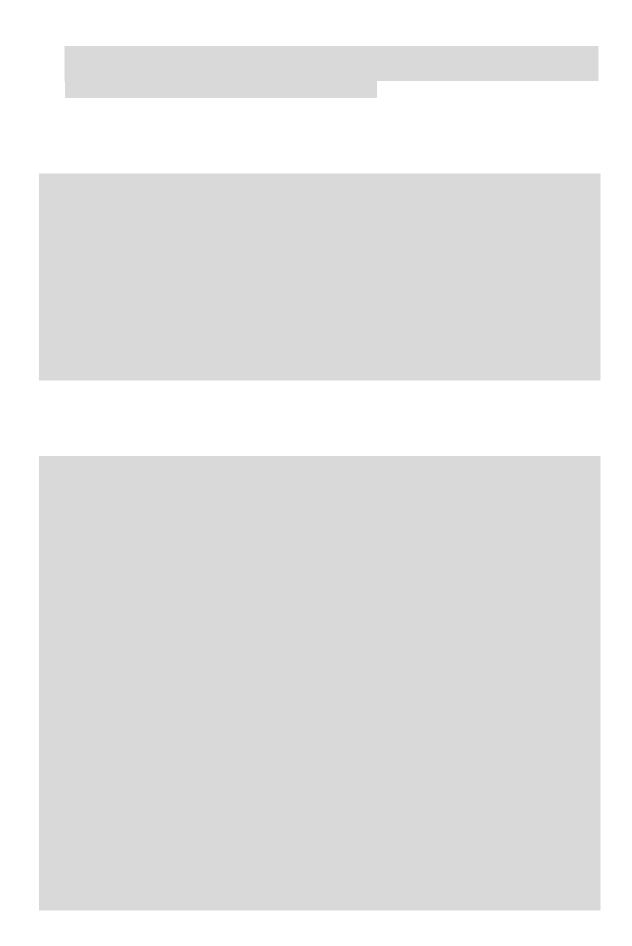
SUPRA-NATIONAL ASSESSMENT

[Annex to be finalised]

ANNEX II MUTUAL EVALUATION REPORT TEMPLATE

Key Findir	igs	
b		
Risks and C	General Situation	
Overall Lev	vel of Compliance and Effectiveness	

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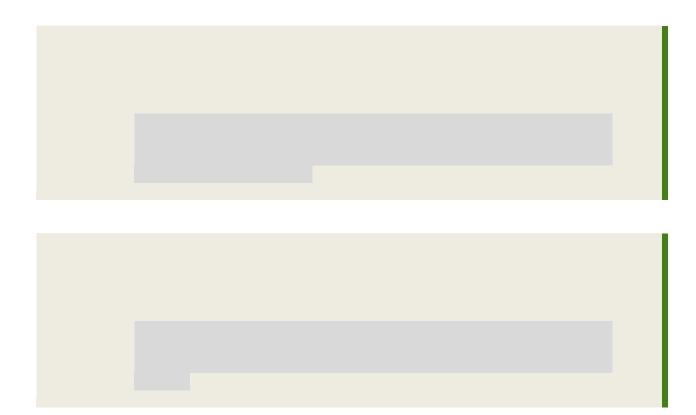
				METHODOLOGY
ASSESSING TECHNIC	CAL COMPLIANCE WITH TH	IE FATF RECOMMENDATION	ONS AND THE EFFECTIVEN	ESS OF AML/CFT SYSTEMS
	Note to assessors:			
	please ensure that tables and boxes are numbered			
	per Chapter			
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b)		
a)		
b)		

Overall Cond	clusion on IO.1		
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a)		
b)	Assessors should list all the main corrective actions required for the country to improve its level of effectiveness and technical compliance in a targeted and prioritised way. Assessors should clearly indicate which IO/REC the recommended actions relate to.	

	Note to assessors:		
	please ensure that tables and boxes are numbered		
	per Chapter		
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	Note to assessors: please ensure that tables and boxes are numbered per Chapter		
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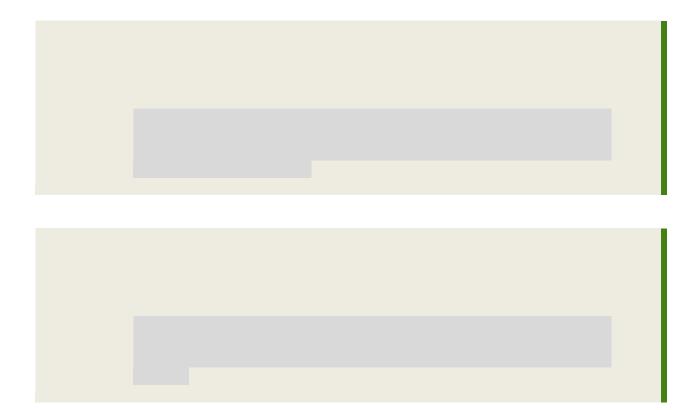
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ASSESSING TECHNICAL COMPLIANCE WITH THE FATF RECOMMENDATIONS AND THE EFFECTIVENESS OF AML/CFT SYSTEMS

Key Findings			

Box 6.1. <sample (enter="" box="" case="" here)="" study="" title=""></sample>

ASSESSING TECHNICAL COMPLIANCE WITH THE FATF RECOMMENDATIONS AND THE EFFECTIVENESS OF AML/CFT SYSTEMS



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	Note to assessors: please ensure that tables and boxes are numbered per Chapter		
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Recommendations	Rating	Factor(s) underlying the rating
31. Powers of law enforcement and investigative authorities		•
32. Cash couriers		•
33. Statistics		•
34. Guidance and feedback		•
35. Sanctions		•

	DEFINITION
AML/CFT	Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism

ANNEX II: MUTUAL EVALUATION REPORT TEMPLATE

ANNEX III

FATF GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS

Guidance	Relevant FATF Standards/Methodology	
National money laundering and terrorist financing risk assessment (05 Mar 2013)	R.1 (Assessing Risks and Applying a Risk Based Approach)	
Terrorist Financing Risk Assessment Guidance (05 Jul 2019)		
Best Practices Paper on Recommendation 2: Sharing among domestic competent authorities information related to the financing of proliferation (07 Mar 2012)	R.2 (National Co-operation and Co-ordination) R.7 (TFS Related to Proliferation)	
Best Practices on Confiscation (Recommendations 4 and 38) and a Framework for Ongoing Work on Asset Recovery (19 Oct 2012)	R.4 (Confiscation and Provisional Measures) R.38 (Freezing and Confiscation)	
Guidance on Criminalising Terrorist Financing (21 Oct 2016)	R.5 (Terrorist Financing Offence)	
International Best Practices: Targeted Financial Sanctions Related to Terrorism and Terrorist Financing (Recommendation 6) (28 June 2013)	R.6 (Targeted Financial Sanctions related to Terrorism and Terrorist Financing)	
FATF Guidance on Counter Proliferation Financing - The Implementation of Financial Provisions of United Nations Security Council Resolutions to Counter the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (28 Feb 2018)	R.7 (Targeted Financial Sanctions related to Proliferation)	
Best Practices on Combating the Abuse of Non- Profit Organisations (26 Jun 2015)	R.8 (Non-Profit Organisations (NPOs))	

Guidance	Relevant FATF Standards/Methodology
Guidance on Correspondent Banking Services (21 Oct 2016)	R.13 (Correspondent Banking)
Guidance for a Risk-Based Approach to Virtual Assets and Virtual Asset Service Providers (21 Jun 2019)	R.15 (New technologies)
FATF Guidance - Private Sector Information Sharing (04 Nov 2017)	R.18 (Internal Controls and Foreign Branches and Subsidiaries) R.21 (Tipping-Off and Confidentiality)
Best Practices on Beneficial Ownership for Legal Persons (16 October 2019) Guidance on Transparency and Beneficial Ownership (27 Oct 2014)	R.24 (Transparency and Beneficial Ownership of Legal Persons) R.25 (Transparency and Beneficial Ownership of Legal Arrangements) Methodology IO.5 (Legal persons and arrangements are prevented from misuse for money laundering or terrorist financing, and information on their beneficial ownership is available to competent authorities without impediments)
Operational Issues - Financial Investigations Guidance (11 Jul 2012)	 R.30 (Responsibilities of Law Enforcement and Investigative Authorities) R.31 (Powers of Law Enforc41 reW4.20 T 0 0 (w)f[1

Guidance

Relevant FATF Standards/Methodology

- <u>Guidance for a Risk Based Approach for Legal Professionals</u> (26 Jun 2019)
- Guidance for a Risk-Based Approach for the Accounting Profession (26 Jun 2019)
- <u>Guidance for a Risk-Based Approach for Trust and Company Service Providers</u> (26 Jun 2019)
- <u>Guidance for a Risk-Based Approach: Life</u> <u>Insurance Sector</u> (29 Oct 2018)
- <u>Guidance for a Risk-Based Approach:</u> <u>Securities Sector (29 Oct 2018)</u>
- Guidance for a Risk-Based Approach: Money or Value Transfer Services (23 Feb
- Guidance for a Risk-Based Approach:

Guidance for a Risk-(o)-4.1 (r)-1.4 ()ET/Arti/MCID 115 BDC270 Tc 0 Tw 13.675 06 06

LEGAL BASIS OF REQUIREMENTS ON FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND DNFBPS AND VASPS

GENERAL GLOSSARY

Terms	Definitions
Accounts	
Accurate	
Agent	
Appropriate authorities	
Associate NPOs	
Batch transfer	
Bearer negotiable instruments	
Bearer shares	
Beneficial owner	
Beneficiaries	
Beneficiary	
	-

Terms	Definitions
	•
Beneficiary Financial Institution	
Competent authorities	
Confiscation	

Terms	Definitions
Core Principles	
Correspondent banking	
Country	
Cover Payment	
Criminal activity	

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Designation

Terms	Definitions .24 7(at)13 (i)-3.6 10 0 1140.239 0 11.0 Tm()TETEMC /P
False declaration	
False disclosure	
Financial group	

Terms

Terms	Definitions
Fundamental principles of domestic law	
Funds	
Funds or other assets	
Identification data	
Intermediary financial institution	
International organisations	

Terms	Definitions
Law	
Legal arrangements	
Legal persons	
Money laundering offence	
Money or value transfer service	
Non-conviction based confiscation	
Non-profit organisations	
Originator	
Ordering financial institution	
Payable-through accounts	
Physical cross- border transportation	

Terms

Definitions

Politically Exposed Persons (PEPs)

Terms	Definitions
Seize	
Self-regulatory body (SRB)	
Serial Payment	
Settlor	
Shell bank	
Should	
Straight-through processing	
Supervisors	

Targeted financial sanctions

Terrorist financing offence

Terrorist

organisation I1-2)3(m5)1 ET Q50.28611.01.19.0 mi59.0 I687-6()Tj ET Q MC P <</MCID 58W>

Virtual Asset Service Providers

INFORMATION ON UPDATES MADE TO THE FATF METHODOLOGY

Date	Type of amendments	Sections subject to amandments
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Date	Type of amendments	Sections subject to amandments			
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