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Effectiveness

Ratings that reflect the extent to which a country's measures are effective. The assessment is conducted on the basis of 11 immediate outcomes, which represent key goals that an effective AML/CFT system should achieve. For more information see:

FATF Methodology

Technical Compliance

Ratings which reflect the extent to which a country has implemented the technical requirements of the FATF Recommendations. For more information see:

FATF Methodology

FATF Recommendations

Table with columns: Jurisdiction, Report Type, Report Date, Assessment body/bodies, IO1-IO11, R.1-R.40. Rows include countries like Albania, Andorra, Angola, etc., with corresponding report details and effectiveness/technical compliance ratings.



Table with columns: Jurisdiction (click on the country name to go to the report on www.fatf-gafi.org), Report Type, Report Date, Assessment body/bodies, and 40 risk indicators (R.1 to R.40). Each cell contains a letter (e.g., ME, SE, LE, PC, NC) indicating the risk status for that indicator.







## Assessment Bodies

The body or bodies who conducted the mutual evaluation. Click on the links for more information.

<a href="#">APG</a>	Asia/Pacific Group on Money Laundering
<a href="#">CFATF</a>	Caribbean Financial Action Task Force
<a href="#">EAG</a>	Eurasian Group
<a href="#">ESAAMLG</a>	Eastern and Southern Africa Anti-Money Laundering Group
<a href="#">GABAC</a>	Task Force on Money Laundering in Central Africa
<a href="#">GAFILAT</a>	Financial Action Task Force of Latin America
<a href="#">GIABA</a>	Inter Governmental Action Group against Money Laundering in West Africa
<a href="#">MENAFATF</a>	Middle East and North Africa Financial Action Task Force
<a href="#">MONEYVAL</a>	Council of Europe Committee of Experts on the Evaluation of Anti-Money Laundering Measures and the Financing of Terrorism
<a href="#">IMF</a>	International Monetary Fund
<a href="#">WB</a>	World Bank

## Effectiveness

Ratings that reflect the extent to which a country's measures are effective. The assessment is conducted on the basis of 11 immediate outcomes, which represent key goals that an effective AML/CFT system should achieve. See the FATF Methodology for more information.

<b>HE</b>	High level of effectiveness - The Immediate Outcome is achieved to a very large extent. Minor improvements needed.
<b>SE</b>	Substantial level of effectiveness - The Immediate Outcome is achieved to a large extent. Moderate improvements needed.
<b>ME</b>	Moderate level of effectiveness - The Immediate Outcome is achieved to some extent. Major improvements needed.
<b>LE</b>	Low level of effectiveness - The Immediate Outcome is not achieved or achieved to a negligible extent. Fundamental improvements needed.

## Immediate Outcomes

<b>IO1</b>	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.
<b>IO2</b>	International co-operation delivers appropriate information, financial intelligence, and evidence, and facilitates action against criminals and their assets.
<b>IO3</b>	Supervisors appropriately supervise, monitor and regulate financial institutions, DNFBPs and VASPs for compliance with AML/CFT requirements commensurate with their risks.
<b>IO4</b>	Financial institutions, DNFBPs and VASPs adequately apply AML/CFT preventive measures commensurate with their risks, and report suspicious transactions.
<b>IO5</b>	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.
<b>IO6</b>	Financial intelligence and all other relevant information are appropriately used by competent authorities for money laundering and terrorist financing investigations.
<b>IO7</b>	Money laundering offences and activities are investigated and offenders are prosecuted and subject to effective, proportionate and dissuasive sanctions.
<b>IO8</b>	Proceeds and instrumentalities of crime are confiscated.
<b>IO9</b>	Terrorist financing offences and activities are investigated and persons who finance terrorism are prosecuted and subject to effective, proportionate and dissuasive sanctions.
<b>IO10</b>	Terrorists, terrorist organisations and terrorist financiers are prevented from raising, moving and using funds, and from abusing the NPO sector.
<b>IO11</b>	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.

## Technical Compliance

Ratings which reflect the extent to which a country has implemented the technical requirements of the FATF Recommendations. See the FATF Recommendations and the FATF Methodology for more information.

<b>C</b>	Compliant
<b>LC</b>	Largely compliant - There are only minor shortcomings.
<b>PC</b>	Partially compliant - There are moderate shortcomings.
<b>NC</b>	Non-compliant - There are major shortcomings.
<b>NA</b>	Not applicable - A requirement does not apply, due to the structural, legal or institutional features of the country.

## Recommendations

### *AML/CFT Policies and Coordination*

**R.1** Assessing Risks and Applying a Risk-Based Approach

**R.2** National cooperation and coordination

### *Money Laundering and Confiscation*

**R.3** Money laundering offence

**R.4** Confiscation and provisional measures

### *Terrorist Financing and Financing of Proliferation*

**R.5** Terrorist financing offence

**R.6** Targeted financial sanctions related to terrorism & terrorist financing

**R.7** Targeted financial sanctions related to proliferation

**R.8** Non-profit organisations

### *Preventive Measures*

**R.9** Financial institution secrecy laws

**R.10** Customer due diligence

**R.11** Record keeping

**R.12** Politically exposed persons

**R.13** Correspondent banking

**R.14** Money or value transfer services

**R.15** New technologies

**R.16** Wire transfers

**R.17** Reliance on third parties

**R.18** Internal controls and foreign branches and subsidiaries

**R.19** Higher-risk countries

**R.20** Reporting of suspicious transactions

**R.21** Tipping-off and confidentiality

**R.22** DNFBPs: Customer due diligence

**R.23** DNFBPs: Other measures

### *Transparency and Beneficial Ownership of Legal Persons and Arrangements*

**R.24** Transparency and beneficial ownership of legal persons

**R.25** Transparency and beneficial ownership of legal arrangements

### *Powers and Responsibilities of Competent Authorities and Other Institutional Measures*

**R.26** Regulation and supervision of financial institutions

**R.27** Powers of supervisors

**R.28** Regulation and supervision of DNFBPs

**R.29** Financial intelligence units

**R.30** Responsibilities of law enforcement and investigative authorities

**R.31** Powers of law enforcement and investigative authorities

**R.32** Cash couriers

**R.33** Statistics

**R.34** Guidance and feedback

**R.35** Sanctions

### *International Cooperation*

**R.36** International instruments

**R.37** Mutual legal assistance

**R.38** Mutual legal assistance: freezing and confiscation

**R.39** Extradition

**R.40** Other forms of international cooperation