

Financial Action Task Force (FATF): Effectiveness Ratings

Assessing countries' measures taken on Anti-Money Laundering/Countering of Terrorist Financing

March 2021

Effectiveness Indicator	Immediate Outcome Definitions	HE	SE	ME	LE
IO1	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.	0	8 ¹	9 ²	1 ³
IO2	International co-operation delivers appropriate information, financial intelligence, and evidence, and facilitates action against criminals and their assets.	2 ⁴	16 ⁵	0	0
IO3	Supervisors appropriately supervise, monitor and regulate financial institutions , DNFBPs and VASPs for compliance with AML/CFT requirements commensurate with their risks.	0	2 ⁶	13 ⁷	3 ⁸
IO4	Financial institutions , DNFBPs and VASPs adequately apply AML/CFT preventive measures commensurate with their risks, and report suspicious transactions.	0	1 ⁹	16 ¹⁰	1 ¹¹
IO5	Legal persons and arrangements are prevented from misuse for money laundering or terrorist	0	2 ¹²	14 ¹³	2 ¹⁴

¹ Belgium, Cyprus, Finland, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Portugal and Spain.

² Austria, Czechia, Denmark, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Slovakia, Slovenia and Sweden.

³ Hungary.

⁴ Finland and Sweden.

⁵ Belgium, Cyprus, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Portugal, Spain Austria, Czechia, Denmark, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Slovakia, Slovenia and Hungary.

⁶ Ireland and Spain.

⁷ Belgium, Cyprus, Greece, Italy, Portugal, Austria, Czechia, Latvia, Lithuania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden and Hungary.

⁸ Denmark, Finland and Malta.

⁹ Spain

¹⁰ Belgium, Cyprus, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Portugal, Austria, Czechia, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Finland and Hungary.

¹¹ Denmark.

¹² Italy and Spain.

¹³ Belgium, Cyprus, Greece, Ireland, Portugal, Austria, Czechia, Lithuania, Malta, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Finland and Denmark.

¹⁴ Hungary and Latvia.

	financing, and information on their beneficial ownership is available to competent authorities without impediments.				
IO6	Financial intelligence and all other relevant information are appropriately used by competent authorities for money laundering and terrorist financing investigations.	1 ¹⁵	6 ¹⁶	10 ¹⁷	1 ¹⁸
IO7	Money laundering offences and activities are investigated and offenders are prosecuted and subject to effective, proportionate and dissuasive sanctions.	0	5 ¹⁹	10 ²⁰	3 ²¹
IO8	Proceeds and instrumentalities of crime are confiscated.	0	4 ²²	11 ²³	3 ²⁴
IO9	Terrorist financing offences and activities are investigated and persons who finance terrorism are prosecuted and subject to effective, proportionate and dissuasive sanctions.	0	10 ²⁵	8 ²⁶	0
IO10	Terrorists, terrorist organisations and terrorist financiers are prevented from raising, moving and using funds, and from abusing the NPO sector.	0	1 ²⁷	17 ²⁸	0
IO11	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.	0	9 ²⁹	8 ³⁰	1 ³¹

¹⁵ Spain.

¹⁶ Belgium, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Ireland and Italy.

¹⁷ Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia and Sweden.

¹⁸ Austria.

¹⁹ Finland, Italy, Portugal, Spain and Sweden.

²⁰ Belgium, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Greece, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Slovakia and Slovenia.

²¹ Austria, Hungary and Malta.

²² Czechia, Italy, Spain and Sweden.

²³ Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Portugal and Slovenia.

²⁴ Hungary, Malta and Slovakia.

²⁵ Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Greece, Italy, Portugal, Spain and Sweden.

²⁶ Finland, Hungary, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Slovakia and Slovenia.

²⁷ Portugal.

²⁸ Belgium, Cyprus, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Spain Austria, Czechia, Denmark, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Slovakia, Slovenia, Finland, Sweden and Hungary.

²⁹ Austria, Denmark, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Malta, Portugal, Spain and Sweden.

³⁰ Belgium, Cyprus, Czechia, Finland, Hungary, Lithuania, Slovakia and Slovenia.

³¹ Latvia.

HE	Largely compliant. There are only minor shortcomings.
SE	Substantial level of effectiveness - The Immediate Outcome is achieved to a large extent. Moderate improvements needed.
ME	Moderate level of effectiveness - The Immediate Outcome is achieved to some extent. Major improvements needed.
LE	Low level of effectiveness - The Immediate Outcome is not achieved or achieved to a negligible extent. Fundamental improvements needed.

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 on methodology see: <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/publications/fatfrecommendations/documents/fatfissuesnewmechanismtostrength enmoneylaunderingandterroristfinancingcompliance.html>

Table compiled on the basis of: <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/media/fatf/documents/4th-Round-Ratings.xlsx>

Prepared for the 'Report on the implementation of EU requirements for the exchange of tax information: Progress, lessons learned and obstacles to be overcome' by Rapporteur Sven Giegold, MEP.