Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Prevention of Corruption

Risk-Based Approach to AML/CFT-
Article 14 of UNCAC

31 August-2 September 2015
FATF

- An inter-governmental body established in 1989

- To set standards and promote effective implementation for combating ML/TF and other related threats to the integrity of the international financial system

- To generate the necessary political will to bring about national legislative and regulatory reforms
FATF Recommendations and Methodology

- Global benchmarks
- Methodology
- Integrated Analysis:
  - Technical Compliance assessment
  - Effectiveness assessment
Risk and Context

- ML/TF risks
  - Threats
  - Vulnerabilities
  - Consequences
- Country circumstances and materiality
- Structural elements
- Other contextual factors
The FATF Methodology

- Risk and Context
- Technical Compliance Assessment
- Effectiveness Assessment
- Integrated conclusions and recommendations
Corruption

- Corruption can affect:
  - ML/TF risks (as a proceeds-generating crime)
  - Functioning of Structural Elements
  - Implementation of AML/CFT measures
FATF Recommendations & Article 14

- Preventive Measures on CDD, beneficial ownership, record keeping and reporting requirements for the financial sector and DNFBPs
- National cooperation and coordination
- International cooperation
- Financial Intelligence Unit
Wire transfer and MVTS
Cross border transportation of currency and BNIs
FATF Publications


  - Use of the FATF Recommendations to Combat Corruption
  - Transparency and beneficial ownership
  - Politically exposed persons
FATF Publications

– National money laundering and terrorist financing risk assessment
– AML/CFT and Financial Inclusion
– Detecting and preventing the illicit cross-border transportation of cash and bearer negotiable instruments

▪ Other information:
  – Reference Guide and Information Note on how the FATF Recommendations may be leveraged to combat corruption

Thank You

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