

2021 Benchmark

FIGHTING AGAINST MONEY LAUNDERING AND TERRORIST FINANCING, 2021



WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF AML/CFT IN YOUR INSTITUTION?

29%

21%

18%

32%

Governor

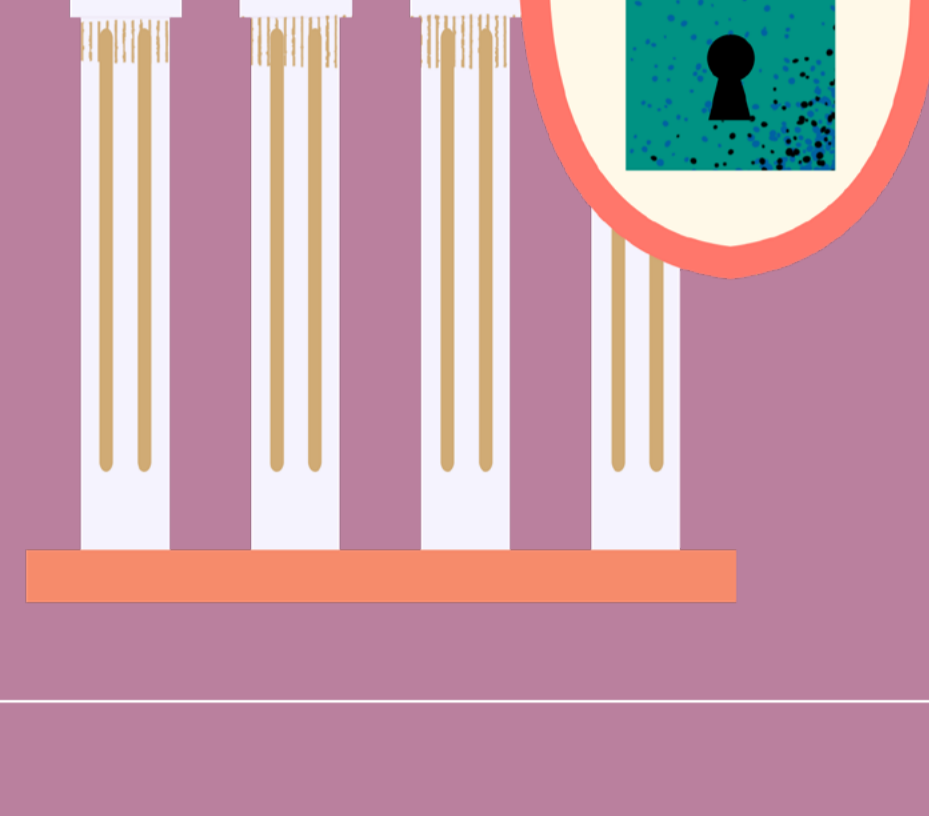
Vice-Governor

General Director

Director

HAS YOUR CENTRAL BANK IMPLEMENTED AN AML/CFT RISK-BASED APPROACH FOR ITS OWN OPERATIONS?

YES
86%



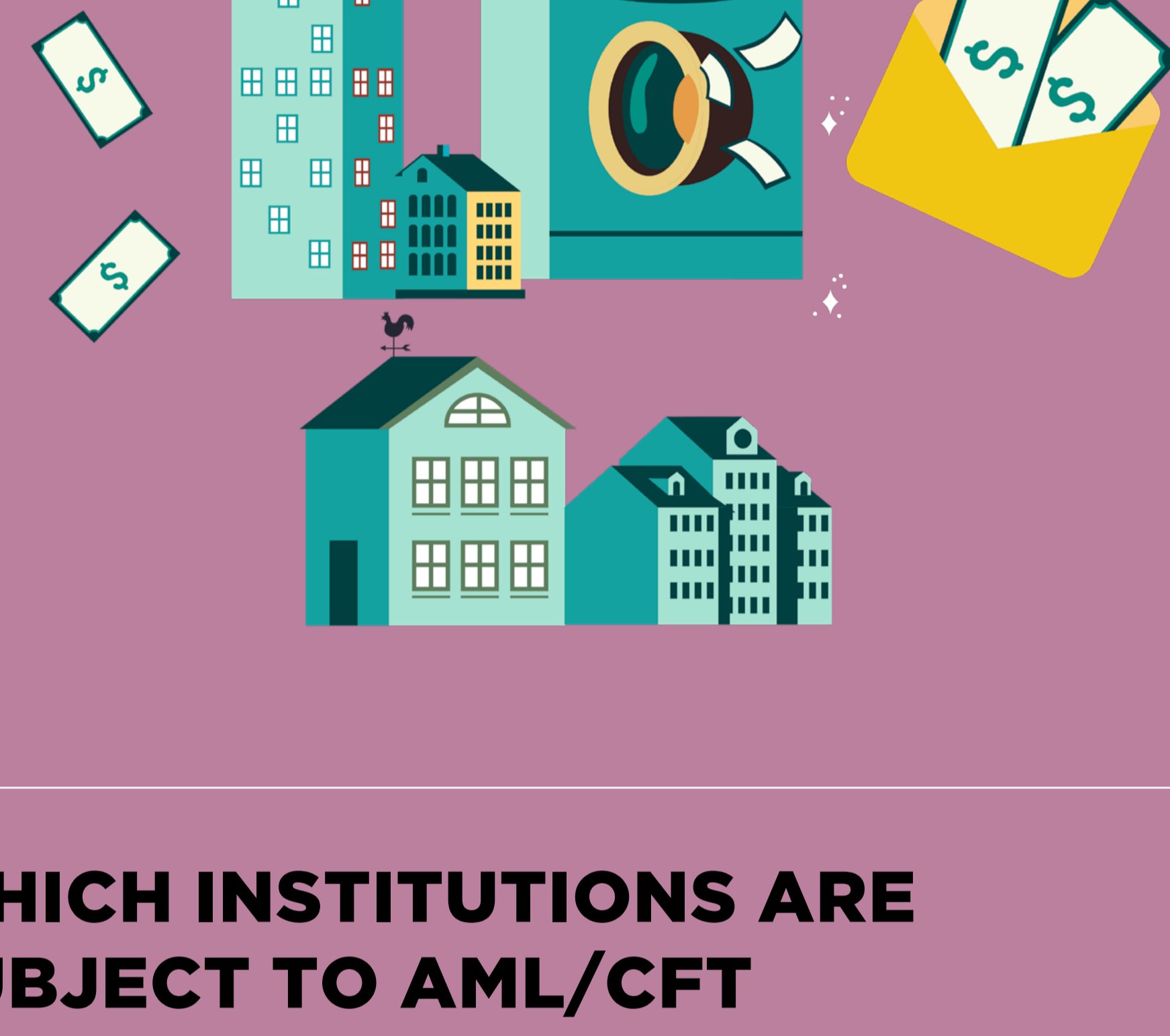
DOES YOUR AUTHORITY GIVE AN INDIVIDUAL AML/CFT RISK RATING FOR EACH COMMERCIAL BANK SUPERVISED IN YOUR COUNTRY?

YES
80%



HAS YOUR AUTHORITY PUT IN PLACE A MAPPING OF MONEY LAUNDERING AND TERRORIST FINANCING RISKS IN THE BANKING SECTOR?

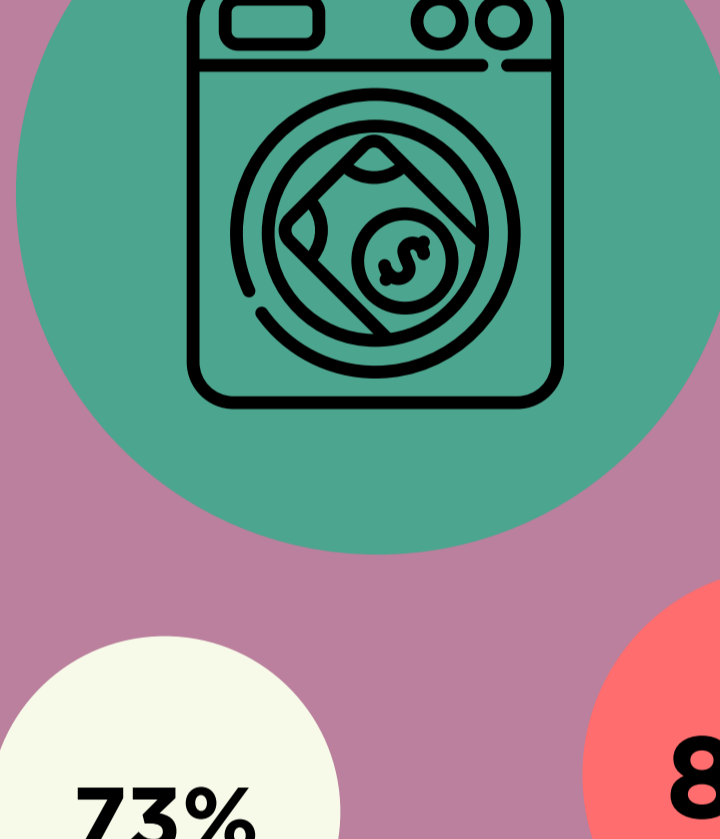
YES
82%



WHICH INSTITUTIONS ARE SUBJECT TO AML/CFT OBLIGATIONS IN YOUR COUNTRY?

100%

Commercial banks



81%

Public banks

73%

Insurance companies

86%

Microcredit institutions

80%

Investment firms

32%

Payment institutions

41%

Crypto currency platforms

WHAT ARE THE ELEMENTS TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN YOUR RISK-BASED AML/CFT APPROACH?

97%

Countries or territories of origin or destination of funds

100%

Clients' Characteristics

67%

Terms and conditions of transactions

90%

Nature of products and services offered

87%

Distribution channels

DOES YOUR AUTHORITY CONSIDER THAT COMMERCIAL BANKS IN YOUR COUNTRY SATISFACTORILY APPLY THE FOLLOWING AML/CFT ELEMENTS?

97%

Identification of the customer in business relations

85%

Vigilance with regard to correspondent bank

87%

Identification of the beneficial owner

92%

Vigilance with regard to politically exposed persons

59%

Remote client identification

ARE TOOLS FOR THE AUTOMATED DETECTION OF ATYPICAL OPERATIONS IMPLEMENTED?

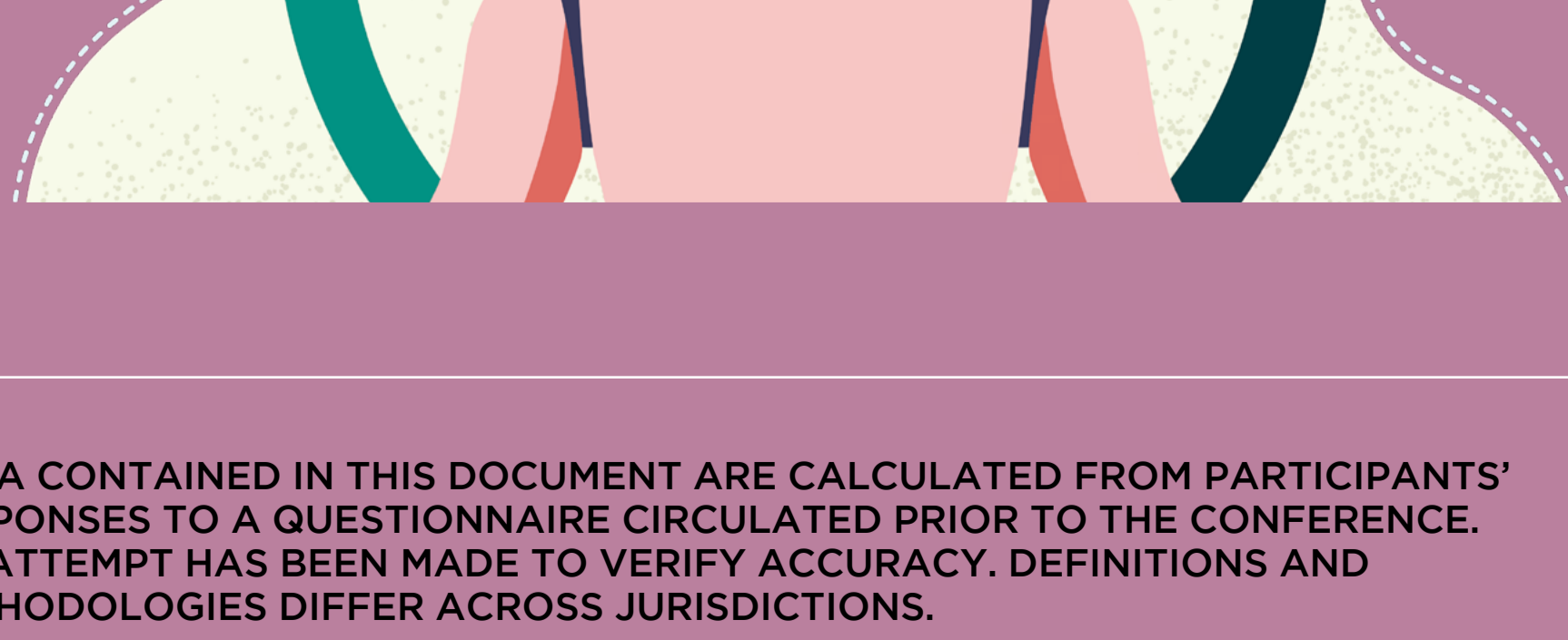
YES
82%



NO
18%

DOES YOUR AUTHORITY USE ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE TO DETECT FRAUDULENT BEHAVIOR?

YES
15%



NO
85%

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