



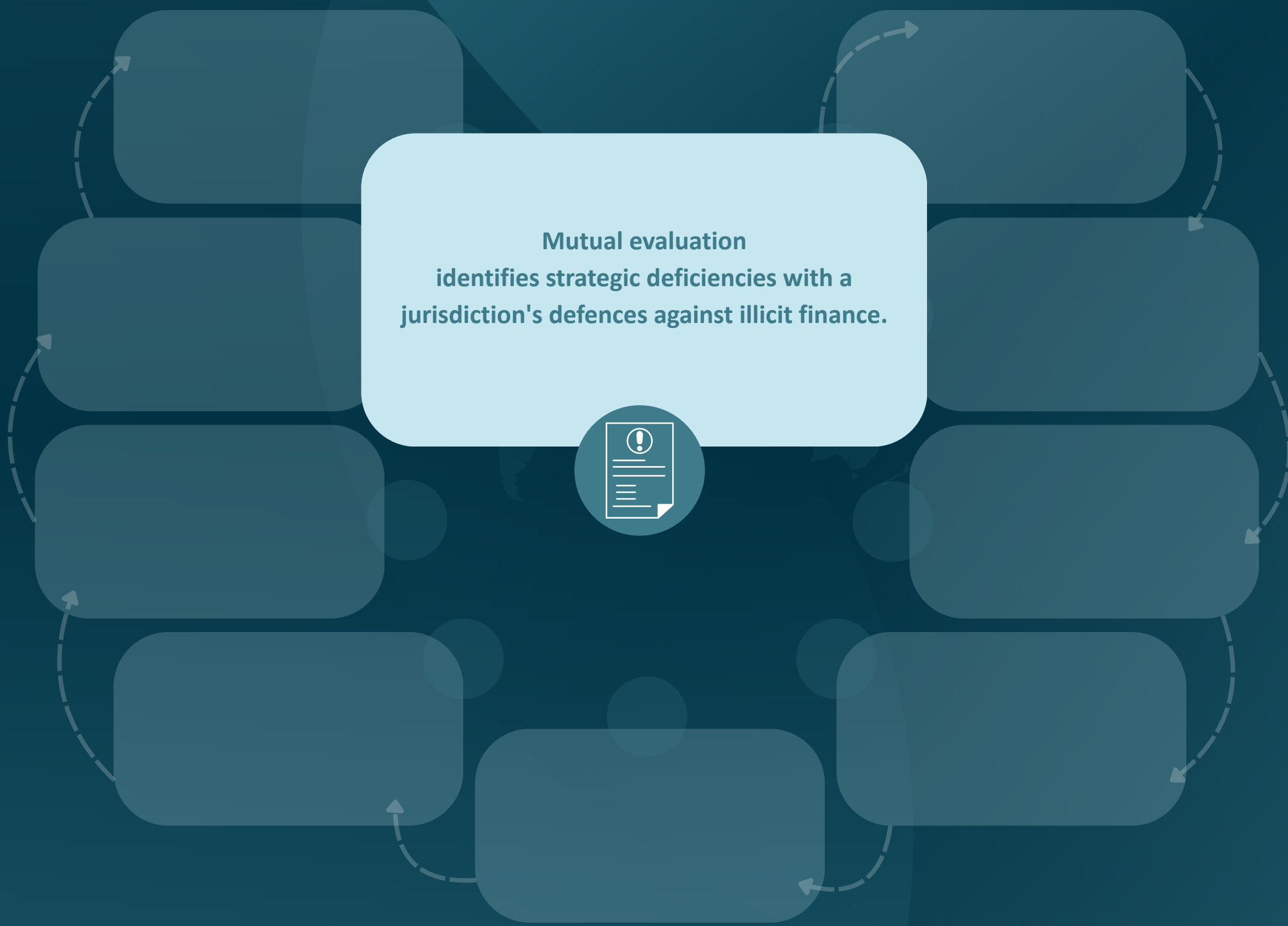
# How the FATF lists and de-lists countries





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**Mutual evaluation**  
identifies strategic deficiencies with a  
jurisdiction's defences against illicit finance.





# How the FATF lists and de-lists countries

One year observation period where jurisdiction gets support from the Global Network in addressing deficiencies.





# How the FATF lists and de-lists countries

If the jurisdiction does not make sufficient progress, the regional Joint Group develops a draft action plan in consultation with the jurisdiction.





# How the FATF lists and de-lists countries

The jurisdiction provides its high-level political commitment to complete the action plan within the timeframe provided and is added to the FATF grey list.





# How the FATF lists and de-lists countries

The jurisdiction regularly presents progress against its action plan to its relevant regional Joint Group.







# How the FATF lists and de-lists countries

When the jurisdiction completes its action plan, the Joint Group conducts an on-site visit to confirm the long-term sustainability of the reforms and progress made.





# How the FATF lists and de-lists countries

The FATF Plenary decides on the basis of consensus whether to de-list the jurisdiction if the on-site visit has been successful.







# How the FATF lists and de-lists countries

The FATF/FSRB continues to monitor the jurisdiction. Future evaluations are an opportunity to demonstrate further improvements.





# How the FATF lists and de-lists countries

A safer jurisdiction, better able to detect and disrupt illicit finance or recover assets, can prioritise resources on vital growth and development.





# How the FATF lists and de-lists countries

Experts from the de-listed jurisdiction often share experience to help strengthen other jurisdictions, including through mutual evaluations.





## Joint Group

There are four regional Joint Groups, comprised of FATF and FSRB membership. The Joint Groups meet with jurisdictions under review three times a year. It allows countries to both present their progress, but also to seek guidance from experts in the region.

## Mutual Evaluation

FATF mutual evaluations are peer reviews of each member country, conducted on an ongoing basis to assess each country's system for preventing criminal abuse of the financial system.

## Action Plan

If needed, a draft action plan to address a jurisdiction's deficiencies is developed by the Joint Group, in consultation with the jurisdiction.

## The FATF “Grey List”

What externally often is referred to as the “grey list” is comprised of jurisdictions placed under increased monitoring. This means that the jurisdiction has committed to resolve identified strategic deficiencies in their defences against illicit finance within an agreed timeframe.

## The FATF “Black List”

The FATF “Black List” is an external term, referring to jurisdictions identified as high-risk due to deficiencies in their defences against illicit finance. If needed, the FATF can urge other jurisdictions to apply enhanced due diligence.

## FATF Plenary

The Plenary is the decision-making body of the FATF, and is comprised of the 40 FATF member jurisdictions. Every decision to grey list or de-list a jurisdiction is made by the Plenary on the basis of consensus.

## FSRB

The FSRBs are the FATF Style Regional Bodies. The 9 FSRBs oversee a large part of the world's AML and CFT efforts. They support their member jurisdictions to implement the FATF Standards and they assess their members' AML/ CFT regime.

## The Global Network

The FATF Global Network is comprised of the FATF and its member countries, the 9 FSRBs and their member countries, and 20 observer organisations, including the IMF and the World Bank.

## On-site visit

During the on-site visit, a team of experts visit the assessed country to review evidence demonstrating that the jurisdiction's measures are working and delivering the right results.

## Observation period

A jurisdiction that enters the review process has a one year observation period to address its deficiencies before possible public identification and formal review by the FATF.