1. Record Nr. UNINA9910779761103321 Georgia:: Detailed Assessment Report on Anti-Money Laundering and Titolo Combating the Financing of Terrorism Pubbl/distr/stampa Washington, D.C.:,: International Monetary Fund,, 2013 **ISBN** 1-4755-9753-3 1-4755-3427-2 1-4755-5293-9 Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (469 p.) Collana IMF Staff Country Reports Money laundering - Georgia (Republic) Soggetti Terrorism - Finance - Georgia (Republic) Banks and Banking Public Finance Criminology Illegal Behavior and the Enforcement of Law Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue: General **Banks Depository Institutions** Micro Finance Institutions Mortgages Corporate crime white-collar crime Public finance & taxation Crime & criminology **Banking** Anti-money laundering and combating the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT) Legal support in revenue administration Money laundering Crime Revenue administration Terrorism financing Revenue Crime--Economic aspects

Banks and banking

Georgia

Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Note generali Description based upon print version of record. Cover; Contents; ACRONYMS; Preface; Executive Summary; Key Nota di contenuto Findings: Legal Systems and Related Institutional Measures: Preventive Measures-Financial Institutions; Preventive Measures-Designated Non-Financial Businesses and Professions; Legal Persons and Arrangements & Non-Profit Organizations; National and International Cooperation; 1. GENERAL; 1.1. General Information on Georgia; 1.2. General Situation of Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism; 1.3. Overview of the Financial Sector; 1.4. Overview of the DNFBP Sector 1.5. Overview of commercial laws and mechanisms governing legal persons and arrangements 1.6. Overview of Strategy to Prevent Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing; 1.7. Progress Since the Last Mutual Evaluation; 2. LEGAL SYSTEM AND RELATED INSTITUTIONAL MEASURES; 2.1. Criminalization of Money Laundering (R.1 and 2); 2.1.1. Description and Analysis; 2.1.2. Recommendations and Comments; 2.1.3. Compliance with Recommendations 1 and 2; 2.2. Criminalization of Terrorist Financing (SR.II); 2.2.1. Description and Analysis; 2.2.2. **Recommendations and Comments** 2.2.3. Compliance with Special Recommendation II2.3. Confiscation, Freezing and Seizing of Proceeds of Crime (R.3); 2.3.1. Description and Analysis; 2.3.2. Recommendations and Comments; 2.3.3. Compliance with Recommendation 3; 2.4. Freezing of Funds Used for Terrorist Financing (SR.III); 2.4.1. Description and Analysis; 2.4.2. Recommendations and Comments; 2.4.3. Compliance with Special Recommendation III; 2.5. The Financial Intelligence Unit and its Functions (R.26); 2.5.1. Description and Analysis; 2.5.2. Recommendations and Comments; 2.5.3. Compliance with Recommendation 26 2.6. Law enforcement, Prosecution and Other Competent Authoritiesthe Framework for the Investigation and Prosecution of Offenses, and for Confiscation and Freezing (R.27 & 28)2.6.1. Description and Analysis; 2.6.2. Recommendations and Comments; 2.6.3. Compliance with Recommendations 27 & 28; 2.7. Cross-Border Declaration or Disclosure (SR.IX); 2.7.1. Description and Analysis; 2.7.2. Recommendations and Comments; 2.7.3. Compliance with Special Recommendation IX: 3. PREVENTIVE MEASURES-FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS: 3.1. Risk of Money Laundering or Terrorist Financing 3.2. Customer Due Diligence, Including Enhanced or Reduced Measures (R.5 to 8)3.2.1. Description and Analysis; 3.2.2. Recommendations and Comments: 3.2.3. Compliance with Recommendations 5: 3.2.4. Recommendations and Comments; 3.2.5. Compliance with Recommendations 6 to 8; 3.3. Recommendation 9-Third Parties and Introduced Business; 3.3.1. Description and Analysis; 3.3.2. Recommendations and Comments; 3.3.3. Compliance with Recommendation 9; 3.4. Financial Institution Secrecy or Confidentiality (R.4): 3.4.1. Description and Analysis: 3.4.2. Recommendations and Comments 3.4.3. Compliance with Recommendation 4

Sommario/riassunto

The Georgian antimoney laundering (AML) and combating the financing of terrorism (CFT) regime has significantly improved since 2007. However, technical deficiencies, poor implementation, and limited resources undermine the effectiveness of the financial intelligence unit

(FIU) and AML/CFT supervision. The country has a comprehensive legal framework in place criminalizing both ML and FT as autonomous offenses and no shortcomings have been identified. It has also established a framework to implement the relevant United Nations Security Council Resolutions (UNSCRs).