

# AMLA – the EU Anti-Money Laundering Authority

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#### **AMLA's vision**

- Ambitious: Deliver a robust, risk-based, and harmonised AML/CFT framework across the EU.
- Cooperative: Collaborate with NCAs, FIUs, EU institutions and the private sector to foster a shared culture.
- Forward-looking in technology: Stay ahead of evolving risks through digital tools and advanced data capabilities.
- Transparent & accountable: Build trust through openness, sound governance, and credible action.
- ➤ **Global perspective:** Over time, AMLA should become an international reference point, contributing to global standards.



## Level 2 & Level 3 measures - overview

End of

Mid-

Mid-

Mid-

Mid-

TOTAL 2025 2026 2029 2027 2028 **13 RTS** 11 delivered to 40 **62** the EC by **AMLA** prepared 6 4 ITS by AMLA Level 2 Measure 21 approved by 9 4 S GL **AMLA** 22 prepared by the EC



#### Mandates relevant to NFS

- (19.9 AMLR) RTS on CDD thresholds, business relationships and linked transactions
- (10.4 AMLR) Guidelines on minimum requirements for the business-wide risk assessment
- (26.5 AMLR) Guidelines on ongoing monitoring
- (28.1 AMLR) RTS on information for Customer Due Diligence
- (9.4 AMLR) Guidelines on internal policies and procedures
- (17.3 AMLR) RTS on measures where EU group-wide requirements cannot be applied
- (20.3 AMLR) Guidelines on risk factors for establishing business relationships or carrying out occasional transactions
- (16.4 AMLR) RTS on group-wide policies
- (11.6 AMLAR) Central AML/CFT Database
- (40.2 AMLD) Risk assessment methodology for the non-financial sector
- (50.13 AMLD) AML/CFT non-financial supervisory colleges
- (53.10 AMLD) Gravity of AML/CFT obligation breaches (for the financial and non-financial sector)
- (53.11 AMLD) Base amounts for imposing pecuniary sanctions (for the financial and nonfinancial sector)





### Main challenges/risks for accountancy profession

- Different lines of business within the sector (accountants/auditors/advisors)
- Fragmented supervision across Member States
- Divergent AML rules across Member States
- Differences in AML knowledge application
- Potential resource constraints in SMEs
- Technological limitations
- Proportionality of the new AML rules for applicability to the accountancy profession



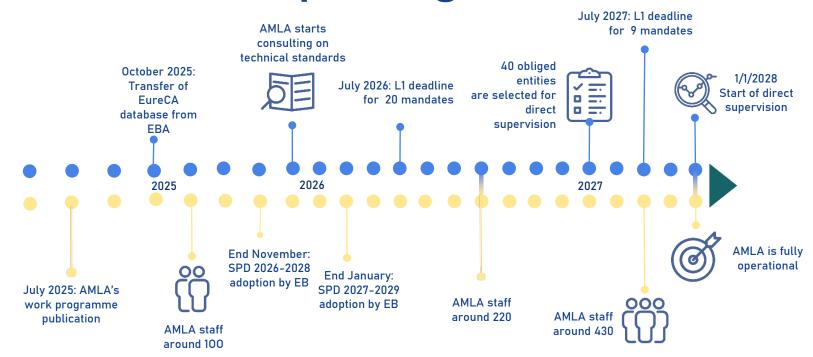


# Stakeholder engagement

#### **Engaging with the non-financial sector**

- Understanding sector specifics: Collaborate with supervisory authorities to understand specificities for AMLA's mandates.
- Short-term engagement:
  - Public consultation for input on mandates.
  - Participation in events and roundtables for sector insights.
- Long-term vision:
  - Build an AML/CFT community of financial & nonfinancial obliged entities.
  - Platform for ongoing dialogue, sharing best practices, and addressing implementation challenges.

# **Current work and upcoming milestones**







**THANK YOU!** 

