

MONEYVAL: Sixth Round Evaluation Report on Slovenia

Thomas Wahl



News

On 7 July 2026, MONEYVAL published the [sixth round mutual evaluation report on Slovenia](#) assessing the country's compliance with the 40 Financial Action Task Force Recommendations and the level of effectiveness of anti-money laundering (AML), the countering of terrorist financing (CFT), and the countering of proliferation financing (CPT) measures. The report's key findings include the following:

- Slovenia's understanding of money laundering (ML) risks is largely adequate, particularly across key authorities; the understanding of ML/TF risks is less developed at the level of non-bank businesses and independent professionals.
- Law enforcement authorities and judicial authorities are reactive to criminality rather than proactively aligning their activities with the identified ML/TF risks; structured inter-agency information-sharing and typology exchanges are limited.
- The robustness of risk assessments remains constrained by structural data gaps and uneven engagement across authorities.
- Slovenia lacks a formal, integrated national strategy with prioritised, adequately resourced actions to address key ML/TF risks.
- Overall, the effectiveness in restricting criminals and their associates from owning or controlling financial institutions is good.
- Financial institutions have an adequate understanding of ML/TF risks while financial supervisors provide guidance to their obliged entities, highlighting risks and appropriate mitigating measures.
- Significant weaknesses exist in the regulatory framework, the implementation of preventative measures, and the controls and supervision of designated non-financial businesses and professions, such as real estate agents and lawyers.
- Access to beneficial ownership information by the Register on Beneficial Ownership (RBO) is ensured and basic information publicly available. However, beneficial ownership information available in the RBO may not be fully accurate and up-to-date. Sanctions against legal persons do not seem to be proportionate, effective and dissuasive.
- Slovenia's Financial Intelligence Unit, the Office of Money Laundering Prevention (OMLP), enjoys full operational independence within the country's AML/CFT system and has extensive and timely access to a broad range of databases enabling it to perform its functions. However, insufficient resources and other shortcomings limited the OMLP's ability to produce financial intelligence in a timely manner, particularly for ML cases.
- Recent legislative amendments have limited law enforcement authorities' access to banking information of natural persons, which to some degree hinders their effective performance.

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- Law enforcement authorities identify, investigate, and prosecute a number of ML cases (including complex cross-border cases) and systematically conduct parallel financial investigations alongside investigations of predicate offences. A range of investigative powers are available to investigators, yet recent amendments to the Criminal Procedure Act limit their use during the pre-investigation stage of ML and associated predicate offences. Moreover, high evidentiary thresholds established by case-law hamper the effective identification and investigation of autonomous ML offences.
- Police and prosecutors prioritise asset recovery through their own policies, and inter-agency cooperation in tracing and seizing proceeds from crime is effective.
- While a commendable amount of tainted property has been seized, further efforts are needed to strengthen confiscation outcomes in line with the country's risk profile; the use of non-conviction-based confiscation remains limited.
- Slovenia has a sound legal and institutional framework for combating terrorist financing (TF); while some TF cases have been investigated, the proactive identification of TF cases has yet to become a routine practice.
- Regarding TF and proliferation financing (PF), targeted financial sanctions are implemented without delay. Deficiencies exist in communicating UN sanctions designations to the private sector and with regard to the reporting of frozen assets.

MONEYVAL requests Slovenia to complete a roadmap of Key Recommended Actions within three years. Slovenia needs to report back to MONEYVAL on progress achieved in the framework of the enhanced follow-up process.

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