Diagram 4: NSRC's Key Outcomes in 2025

NSRC's Key Outcomes in 2025
Opened **24,013** investigation papers involving cheating and issued freezing orders on targeted collection accounts amounting to **RM19 million**.
Identified and stopped **162,642** suspected mule accounts, making it harder for criminals to move and hide stolen funds.
Attended to **138,953** calls on online financial scams from the public, of which **83,232** calls were from scammed victims.

Source: NSRC

with the measures adopted by banks in 2024. New features currently being explored such as tampered identity card detection and advanced fraud analytics will further help to spot fraudulent activities faster. Collectively, these upgrades improve fraud response and accountability in the financial system.

Amendments to the Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code which came into effect in October 2024 have led to higher enforcement against mule accounts. In 2025, 969 convictions were secured against mule account holders. These multi-pronged actions underscore the whole-of-government approach to dismantle mule account networks.

Promoting Sustainable AML/CFT/CPF Compliance of Financial Institutions and DNFBPs

BNM continues to strengthen its role in ensuring a robust AML/CFT/CPF compliance culture across the financial and DNFBP sectors. Our supervisory approach stressed on sustainability, accountability and adaptability to evolving risks. To achieve this, we continue to employ a range of supervisory tools and strengthen our risk-based supervisory activities. This includes leveraging SupTech for efficiency and effectiveness.

In addition to ongoing focus of supervision on ML/TF/PF risk and controls in financial institutions we regulate, we did a thematic review across the banking industry. The review assessed the adequacy and effectiveness of transaction monitoring and sanctions screening systems. We will inform the banking sector on the findings to elevate industry standards and shape industry best practices.

For DNFBPs, we continued our focus of on-site supervision across higher-risk sectors (i.e. lawyers, dealers in precious metals or precious stones, and registered estate agents). BNM also supported Companies Commission of Malaysia and the Malaysian Institute of Accountants in their supervision of their respective sectors. This has led to stronger AML/CFT/CPF oversight and sector-specific risk understanding, resulting in improved implementation of AML/CFT/CPF policies.

BNM maintained its commitment to enforcement as a deterrent against non-compliance. In 2025, we took several enforcement actions such as issuing warning letters, directive orders, administrative monetary penalty and compound. These actions signal our expectation for reporting institutions to strictly comply with AML/CFT/CPF obligations.[11]

We continue to work with the industry to build a strong compliance culture. We do this through regular engagements and forums, like with the CONG, to hear insights on the current issues, challenges and possible solutions. This helps improve understanding of financial crimes and emerging threats, thereby enabling faster detection and quicker response. BNM also complements these engagements with regular publications on regulatory expectations and developments to financial institutions and DNFBPs.

Going Forward

In 2026, BNM will continue to strengthen the implementation of AML/CFT/CPF standards. Our focus lies on addressing the areas highlighted in the ME report and in implementing the strategies in the NCC Roadmap. These include working better with LEAs, supervisory authorities, and the private sector. At the same time, we intend to continue leveraging technology to address evolving ML/TF/PF risks – including cross-border threats. Malaysia's current standing provides a solid foundation and calls for sustained effort and further improvements to uphold global standards and safeguard the nation's financial integrity.

[11] More information on enforcement actions taken can be found in the 'Promoting Financial Stability' chapter.