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Secretariat for Multidimensional Security

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**COMPARATIVE REPORT ON WORK PLANS, PRODUCTS AND CONTACTS OF GELAVEX STRATEGIC
PARTNERS**

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COMPARATIVE REPORT ON WORK PLANS, PRODUCTS AND CONTACTS OF GELAVEX STRATEGIC PARTNERS

BACKGROUND

In December 2010, the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission CICAD/OEA, approved the proposal presented by the Group of Experts for the Control of Money Laundering (GELAVEX) that consisted in structuring the work developed by the Group through a strategic planning procedure.

GELAVEX approved the first proposal of strategic planning in its XXXIII Meeting held in Caracas, Venezuela, in September 2011, for a three year period, from 2012 to 2014.

The approved plan is made up mainly of the following points:

1. Definition of a mission and vision for GELAVEX to guide the work
2. Identification of work objectives for the group
3. Methodology
4. Action plan

Point "2. Identification of work objectives for the group" included the description of the topics that each of the groups that comprise GELAVEX would develop.

Given that in 2014 the period considered for the development of the Strategic Plan ends, in the XXXVII Plenary Meeting of the Group held in Brasilia in September 2013, the status of the accomplishment of those work objectives, with the aim of including in the 2013-2014 Work Plan the subjects that have not being developed, has been included in this document.

This revision allowed the GELAVEX Sub-Working Group on International Cooperation and Forfeiture to identify that the topic of "Identification of strategic partners of the Group with the aim of looking for synergies between the work and mechanisms that have been developed" has not been pursued.

For this reason, it is necessary to "prepare a comparative report on the work plans, the developed products and the contacts of strategic partners in order to find possible

synergies", as agreed at the last plenary meeting held in Brasilia in September 2013. Below is a first draft of this report, which contains its general and specifics goals as well as the methodology that has been used.

GOALS OF THE REPORT

General goal:

This report aims to identify the activities of different agencies that work to contrast money laundering, drug trafficking and terrorism financing, in order to avoid duplication of efforts and increase the benefit of such actions.

Specific goals:

1. To identify GELAVEX strategic partners.
2. To compile information related to the products or documents generated by each one.
3. To have access to work plans or projects of these institutions.
4. To obtain contact points of the strategic partners and make them available for GELAVEX
5. To identify the most relevant and interrelated activities in order to establish synergies.

METHODOLOGY

The contents of this document have been provided by each agency, by request of the Sub-Working Coordination to the Executive Secretariat, who directly contacted these agencies which are considered the strategic partners:

1. Caribbean Financial Action Task Force (CFATF)
2. Financial Action Task Force of South America (GAFISUD)
3. Asset Recovery Network (RRAC) of GAFISUD
4. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) through its offices in Colombia and Brazil
5. Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (CICTE)

6. World Bank
7. International Monetary Fund (FMI)
8. Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)

To include the information in the report, the institutions were asked to send:

1. Reports or documents (guides, guidelines, best practices, studies, etc.) related to money laundering, its related offences, and terrorist financing. The report shall cover a period of five years, so it is important that the provided information be within this time frame.
2. The current work plan on money laundering, its related offenses and terrorism financing -if any- of the institution, as well as the activities that are currently being developed.
3. Information of the contact points of the organization.

The study will consider the past five years, regarding the products, projects and documents developed by each institution. The incorporated work plans include the actual ones and the ones that make reference to projects or work for 2014 and onward.

Below is the information received by each institution, in a box which contains: 1) Introduction, 2) Documents, 3) Work Plans and 4) contact points. In some cases additional comments will be included.

The identification of synergies and recommendations to avoid duplication of efforts will be made once the information provided by our strategic partners is discussed. They will be presented in the next meeting in September when the final version of the “comparative report” is ready with all information and documents that will be provided.

Taking into consideration the Group of Experts’ meeting, the Coordination will present the results of the consultations made to the already mentioned institutions. Also, the Coordinator would like to make herself available to all delegates and welcome more information that would help to identify synergies.

1) INTRODUCTION

FMI is a forum for sharing information, developing common approaches and promoting best practices, which is essential to combating money laundering and the financing of terrorism (AML/CTF). Also, the large technical knowledge of FMI, based on its experience in evaluation assessments of the financial sector, technical assistance in the field and monitoring of the economic systems in Member States is especially useful to assess compliance of countries regarding AML/CTF standards and to develop programs to help them to address the deficiencies.

The IMF's activities in anti-money laundering and terrorist financing matters are meant to carry out the following activities:

- **Evaluations:** the evaluations on the national compliance with the international standards established by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) are conducted in the framework of the Report on the Observance of Standards and Codes (ROSC) and as part of the Financial Sector Assessment Program (FSAP);
- **Technical assistance:** the assistance is specially aimed to support Member States in strengthening their legal, regulatory and financial frameworks to combat money laundering and terrorism financing, as well as their financial intelligence activities;
- **Policy development:** the research and the analysis of international practices for the implementation of AML/CFT regimes have allowed to publish a reference guide on AML/CTF, manuals on financial intelligence units, and legislation to combat terrorism, documents on remittance systems and other documents on subjects such as the impact of terrorism in financial markets and the integration of AML/CFT measures in the overall effort to maintain the integrity and stability of financial markets.

Technical assistance may be provided in the form of headquarters-based advice, short-term on-site advisory missions, assignment of longer-term experts or resident advisors, and national or regional seminars and workshops. Such assistance may be provided bilaterally, to a single jurisdiction, or in the form of a regional program covering several jurisdictions.

2) DOCUMENTS

2.1) Compliance with the AML/CFT International Standard: Lessons from a Cross-Country Analysis (IMF Working Paper, Concepción Verdugo, July 2011).

This paper assesses countries' compliance with the AML/CFT international standard during the period 2004 to 2011. It finds that overall compliance is low; there is an adverse impact on financial transparency created by the cumulative effects of poor implementation of standards on customer identification; and the current measurements of compliance do not take into account an analysis of ML/FT risk, thereby undermining their credibility and the relevance of some of the policy recommendations. Moreover, we also examine the key role of some cultural, institutional, and financial factors in boosting countries' compliance using econometric analysis.

2.2) The Relationship between Illicit Coca Production and Formal Economic Activity in Peru (IMF Working Paper, Peter Pedroni and Concepción Verdugo, August 2011).

This paper investigates the relationship between unrecorded economic activity associated with the production of illicit coca and formally recorded economic activity in Peru. It does so by attempting to

construct new regional level estimates for coca production. The paper finds that illicit coca production pushes out formal sector production at the regional level, regardless of whether unanticipated changes occur nationally or regionally. However, total output nevertheless increases, since formal sector production is pushed out less than one for one.

2.3) Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT) — Report on the Review of the Effectiveness of the Program (IMF Policy Paper, Legal Department, May 2011).

This document reflects how the AML/CFT FMI Program was developed in the past five years and discusses how the work can be continued in the future.

2.4) Anti -Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism Inclusion in Surveillance and Financial Stability Assessments—Guidance Note (IMF Policy Paper, Legal Department, December 2012).

This note provides guidance on the inclusion of AML/CFT issues in surveillance and financial stability (FSAs). Specifically, it provides a framework for the treatment of cases where ML/TF and predicated offenses are so serious as to threaten domestic stability, the effective operation of the balance of payments, the effective operation of the International Monetary System —IMS— or the stability of the domestic financial system.

2.5) Review of the Fund's Strategy on Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism (IMF Policy Paper, Legal Department, February 2014).

“Internal” document on the FMI’s strategy on anti-money laundering and combating the financing of terrorism.

3) WORK PLAN

The list of countries where the IMF is planning to deliver AML/CFT technical assistance during the period May 1, 2014 to April 30, 2015, subject to the availability of external resources is as follows:

| AFRICA | AMERICA | ASIA | MIDDLE EAST/ CENTRAL ASIA | EUROPE |
|-------------|------------|-----------|------------------------------|--------------------|
| Ghana | Bolivia | Bhutan | Afghanistan | Albania |
| Kenya | Costa Rica | Indonesia | Iraq | Bosnia-Herzegovina |
| Mali | Panama | Mongolia | Jordan | Kosovo |
| Mozambique | Paraguay | Myanmar | Kyrgyzstan | Macedonia |
| South Sudan | Peru | Nepal | Kuwait | Montenegro |
| | Uruguay | | Libia | Serbia |
| | | | Qatar | Ucrania |
| | | | Sudan | |

4) ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Since 2009, most of the AML/CFT technical assistance is externally financed, either through a bilateral understanding with a donor country or through a multi-donor Topical Trust Fund. As demand for AML/CFT technical assistance is high and exceeds the IMF’s resources allocated for this line of work, prioritization is essential. The selection of projects is based on criteria of country eligibility, topic area and consistency with the IMF’s broader work. Priorities are based on a variety of inter-related criteria, including (i) level of economic development, (ii) institutional weaknesses and capacity needs, (iii) exposure to ML and FT risks, and (iv) long term commitment to bring about significant improvements in

AML/CFT frameworks consistent with international standards.

5) CONTACTS

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| THE CARIBBEAN FINANCIAL ACTION TASK FORCE (CFATF) | |
|--|--|
| 1) INTRODUCTION | |
| The Caribbean Financial Action Task Force (CFATF) is an intergovernmental organisation made up of twenty-nine Caribbean Countries, whose main objective is to achieve the effective implementation and assessment of the FATF recommendations and to prevent and control money laundering in the region. | |
| 2) DOCUMENTS | |
| 2.1) Money Laundering Using Trust and Company Service Providers, October 2010 | |
| This study is on the effectiveness of the practical implementation of the Forty Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force and the nine special recommendations (40 + 9 Recommendations) with regards to trust and company service providers (TCSP). | |
| 3) WORK PLANS | |
| The current work plan on money laundering, its related offenses and terrorism financing is primarily focused on the Fourth Round of Mutual Evaluations which will start July 2014 and related training requirements: Standards, Assessors, Pre-Assessment Training, National Risk Assessment Training. Also, on specific needs of the Membership such as technical assistance in areas where there is still a need to develop legislation or implement certain actions in order to fully comply with Assessor's recommendations during the Third Round and/or to prepare for the Fourth Round. This is guided by country's updates within the Follow-Up process. | |
| 4) CONTACTS | |
| <p>4.1) Calvin Wilson Executive Director Phone: 1-868-623-9667 / Fax 1-868-624-1297 E-mail: calvin.wilson@cfatf.org</p> <p>4.2) Diana Firth Deputy Executive Director CFATF Secretariat Phone: 1-868-623-9667 / Fax 1-868-624-1297 E-mail: diana.firth@cfatf.org</p> <p>4.3) Dawne Spicer Deputy Executive Director Phone: 1-868-623-9667 / Fax 1-868-624-1297 E-mail: dawne.spicer@cfatf.org</p> | |

FINANCIAL ACTION TASK FORCE OF SOUTH AMERICA (GAFISUD)

1) INTRODUCTION

The Financial Action Task Force of South America (GAFISUD) is an intergovernmental regional organization which brings together 16 countries in South and Central America and North America (Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay). Its purpose is to combat money laundering and terrorist financing, by committing to the continuous improvement of national policies against both issues and the strengthening of different mechanisms for cooperation among member countries.

2) DOCUMENTS

All documents produced by FATF are related to money laundering, predicate offences, terrorist financing and the 40 recommendations of the FATF. In addition, CICAD being a FATF observer receives all documents which are produced, discussed and approved during the working groups and plenary of FATF Representatives.

The biannual FATF Typologies seminars, in which real cases submitted by members and reports are analyzed and discussed generate the following documents:

2.1) Regional Report 2005 FATF typologies

2.1.1) FATF Typologies Report 2006

2.1.2) Regional Report 2008 FATF typologies

2.1.3) - FATF Typologies Report on the Sector 2009 Football

2.1.4) Report of Regional Typologies GAFISUD - DNFBPs 2010

2.1.5) Regional Report 2010 FATF typologies

2.1.6) Types Gafisud 2012

Also developed several FATF Best Practices documents for different sectors such as:

2.2) Best Practices for Nonprofit Organizations

2.2.1) Best Practices and Essences of a strong legislation to DNFBPs

2.2.2) Standard Method for Information Interchange

2.2.3) Process Monitoring

2.2.4) Standard Qualification Procedure

2.2.5) Standard Method of Monitoring

2.2.6) Report on new payment methods

3) WORK PLAN

Colombia was elected president pro tempore for 2014 during the XXVII Representatives GAFISUD plenary that took place from the 15th to the 19th of July 2013 in Buenos Aires, Argentina.

The objectives that the presidency of Colombia seeks to fulfill within the functions of the President under the Articles of the FATF Memorandum and share with members the experience and knowledge that the country has acquired in the fight against money laundering and the financing of Terrorism.

The main objective of the presidency of Colombia is to “protect citizens and public and private institutions from Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing to benefit the economic and social welfare of the region”.

This objective will be developed along four axes: a) Gaining a regional understanding of the threat, b) Increased results and effectiveness of the National Asset Laundering and Counter Financing of Terrorism Systems (AML / CTF), c) Institutional Strengthening of GAFISUD and d) support and continuity to the projects.

4) CONTACTS

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| ASSETS RECOVERY NETWORK OF GAFISUD (RRAG) |
|--|
| 1) INTRODUCTION |
| <p>Through the initiative of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), and with the support of the Inter-American Commission for Drug Abuse Control of the Organization of American States (CICAD/OAS), INTERPOL and the Executive Secretariat of the Financial Action Task Force of South America (FATF), it was proposed to use the FATF platform to create and develop a network of contacts in the region known as the GAFISUD Asset Recovery Network (RRAG) in order to facilitate the identification and location of assets of illicit products or instruments through the points of contact designated by each State.</p> |
| 2) DOCUMENTS |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The “General Guide of the Asset Recovery Network of GAFISUD (RRAG)” document approved by the plenary of GAFISUD in December 2011. It establishes the purpose of RRAG and actions to achieve them, the points of contact and aspects that should be made to promote collaboration between this contact points. 2. The Guidelines for the functioning of the Asset Recovery Network of GAFISUD, which considers a number of measures designed to encourage cooperation between member countries for recovery of assets of illicit origin and the fight against organized crime. 3. The User Manual for the use of the electronic platform. |
| 3) WORK PLAN |
| <p>The work plan defines the actions that States agreed on regarding the operation of the RRAG.</p> |
| 4) CONTACTS |
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SECRETARIAT OF THE INTER-AMERICAN COMMITTEE AGAINST TERRORISM (CICTE)

1) INTRODUCTION

The Secretariat of the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (CICTE) provides technical assistance to Member States in the development and adoption of necessary legislation to efficiently combat terrorism, in accordance with the international legal instruments against terrorism – in particular the Resolution of the Security Council of United Nations 1373, the Inter-American Convention against Terrorism and the FATF Recommendations on money laundering (40) and Terrorism Financing (9).

2) DOCUMENTS

In the Financing of Terrorism Module and under the title "**Practical Guide for Combating Terrorism Financing**", the CICTE Secretariat has created an interactive CD in Spanish and English, that was distributed to Member States, CICAD, UNODC, OSCE, FMI and other multilateral and international institutions.

The Guide includes information on the legal framework and international model; methodologies of terrorism financing; typologies (case studies); examples and the alternative remittance systems; best practices; and mechanisms that allow the authorities to detect and track the money that could be diverted to finance terrorist activities. This is presented in all workshops and seminars on anti-terrorism legislation, organized or attended by the Secretariat of CICTE.

3) WORK PLAN

The program on Legislative Assistance and Combating Terrorism Financing (LACT) is implemented through two sub-programs: Sub-Program on Legislative Assistance (i) and Sub-Program on Assistance to Combat Terrorism Financing (ii):

(i). **Legislative Assistance** encompasses three main sets of activities:

- a) Legislative technical assistance missions -- consultations with senior officials of the three branches of the State and national workshops with legislation drafters;
- b) specialized in-country training for prosecutors, judges, and law enforcement officials; and
- c) regional or sub-regional activities (e.g., training courses or Ministerial Conferences).

(ii) **Assistance to Combat Terrorism Financing**

It is provided through specialized training and workshops at the national or sub-regional level. Both sub-programs consistently relate to one another, as terrorism financing issues are dealt with under the Legislative Assistance sub-program, and vice-versa.

Since its phase of implementation, all activities have been implemented primarily through a partnership with the Terrorism Prevention Branch of the UN Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

Other partners of this program include: the Executive Directorate of the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Committee (UNCTED); the Department of Justice of the United States; The Department of National Security of the United States (DHS / ICE and CBP); the Office of the National Court of Spain; the Department of Justice of Canada; INTERPO; The Financial Action Task Force (FATF), and its regional branches (GAFISUD and FATFC); The Guardia di Finanza of

Italy, the Prosecutors' Offices of Peru and Colombia, etc.

Additionally, in March 2010 a strategic working group - MECOOR, the acronym for "Mesa de Coordinación" in Spanish—was formed between the CICTE Secretariat, the Executive Directorate of the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Committee (UNCTED), the UNODC/TPB, the South America Financial Action Task Force (GAFISUD), and OAS/SMS/CICAD, to strengthen coordination, find synergies, and develop capacity building projects in the Hemisphere to prevent and fight terrorism and its financing.

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INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (IDB)

1) INTRODUCTION

For the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) it is a priority to support the efforts of member countries to ensure that they have financial systems that operate with integrity and transparency. It is also a priority to support them in their efforts to implement GAFI Recommendations.

The IDB's support of the efforts of countries in the prevention of money laundering and financing of terrorism is channeled through the Section of Capital Markets and Financial Institutions (IFD/CMF).

The Section currently provides technical assistance to several countries in the region, including Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Paraguay and Uruguay. CMF also represents the IDB as an observer member at the Plenaries of FATF, FATFC and GAFISUD.

2) DOCUMENTS

As part of the activities developed by the RG-T2224 project (described in the next section), the Bank carried out the following activities:

2.1) A study on the implications that a negative classification by FATF. The study was made by Professor Donato Masciandaro (Bocconi University, Italy), who analyzed the case of Paraguay. The document [*"Is the Anti-Money Laundering Compliance Convenient?: International Capital Flows and Stigma Effect in Latin America: The Case of Paraguay"*](#) was published as a "discussion paper" and was presented at the International Seminar [*"LAC Efforts to enhance the Financial Transparency and Prevent Money Laundering"*](#), held in the World Bank headquarters in November 2013.

2.2) Has supported the elaboration of the National Strategies on AML/CTF of Chile, Costa Rica and Paraguay.

2.3) Currently supports the development of the National Risk Evaluations of Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Honduras, México, Nicaragua, Panamá and Paraguay, which will be used as an input for the design or updating of the National Strategies.

2.4) As a result of the provided support to the countries it has produced the consulting reports (see next Section).

2.5) The Bank strives for communication and dissemination of knowledge in the field. It also has a [on line forum](#) mainly for the academic community and technical professionals in the field, which offers updated information on the news related to AML/CTF, including academic publications, projects, notices, and other reports, as well as the related activities of the Bank.

3) WORK PLAN

The most recent initiative of the IDB is the approval of the Technical Regional Cooperation

known as “Regional Strengthening of the Integrity of Financial Systems: Improving the Capacity to Prevent Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing”, with the input of the Transparency Trust Fund, financed by the government of Norway.

This Regional Technical Cooperation defines three areas of work, closely inter-related:

- Assistance to countries to develop National Risk Assessment Evaluations, as input for the National Strategies, based on risk.
- Strengthening institutional capacity and reform of the regulatory and supervisory framework for AML/CFT systems.
- Knowledge production and dissemination.

The three areas of work, specially the first one, are aligned with the requirements of the FATF Recommendations.

The first component includes activities to assist countries in the design and implementation of a National Risk Assessment, according to the terms defined within the first FATF Recommendation. The second focusses on institutional capacity building, supporting primarily the activities focused on the legal and regulatory framework and improving the State’s capacity to detect, prevent and punish money laundering activities. The third component includes activities that aim to increase the production and dissemination of knowledge and best practices to detect, prevent, and punish money laundering and financing of terrorism.

The IDB coordinates its activities with other donors and international organizations. In particular, it is worth noting the positive results of the International Monetary Fund in some countries of the region in which decision were made to work together. This allows for better coordination and use of available resources.

The Work Plan agreed on by the IDB and the countries where activities are going to be carried out are:

- **Chile:** Support for the implementation of ENR, as specified by the R1 Standards.
- **Costa Rica:** Support for the implementation of ENR, as specified by the R1 Standard.
- **Ecuador:** Support for the implementation of ENR, as specified by the R1 Standards.
- **El Salvador:**
 1. Analysis and improvement of the regulatory framework of the non-financial sector (APNFDs). An analysis on regulatory gaps was performed and to enhance the legal and regulatory framework of APNFDs was suggested.
 2. Strengthening the technological platform of the AML/CFT system.
 3. The current technological platform of the UAF has been analysed and the improvement actions needed to close the gap were identified.
- **Guatemala:**
 1. Analysis and improvement of the regulatory framework of the non-financial sector (DNFBPs). Regulatory gaps analysis was performed and an improvement in the regulatory framework and supervision of DNFBPs was proposed.
 2. Analysis and improvement of the AML / CFT regulatory framework. It proposed new legislation to unify the old AML / CFT laws, improving legal quality of the regulatory framework.

3. Strengthening of the technological capacity of the country's institutions to generate statistics. Technology platforms of the institutions studied were diagnosed in their ability to gather statistical information, and a platform is proposed to close the identified gap.
 4. Development of a platform for the exchange of statistical information (TBD). Develop the previously proposed technological platform.
- **Honduras:** Support for the implementation of ENR, as specified by the R1 Standard.
 - **México:** Support for the implementation of ENR, as specified by the R1 Standard.
 - **Nicaragua:**
 1. Support for the implementation of ENR, as specified by the R1 Standard.
 2. Strengthening of the AML / CTF institutional capacities. The project carried out a policy and technical compliance with AML / CTF systems regarding Standards, prior to the development and subsequent implementation of a training program.
 3. Strengthening of the Technology Platform for Financial Intelligence Units. The state of the information systems used by the FIU was diagnosed and recommendations for improving the capabilities of the authorities and their access to the Egmont Group were made.
 4. Analysis, improving of the AML / CTF regulatory framework and dissemination (TBD).
 5. Improved supervision policy and institutional framework (TBD).
 - **Panamá:**
 1. Support for the implementation of ENR, as specified by the R1 Standard.
 2. Assistance in developing a roadmap for legal and institutional reforms, minimum requirements of these reforms, a short and mid-term schedule for the development, adoption and implementation of reforms, and institutional responsibilities for promoting these reforms in order to respond to the instructions made by the IMF in its assessment reports.
 - **Paraguay:** Support for the implementation of ENR, as specified by the R1 Standard.
 - **Peru:** Strengthening of operational processes and strategic analysis for the FIU. Analysis of the institutional capacity to carry out the processes and an integrated information system was proposed as well as process and procedures manuals for operational and strategic analysis.
 - **Uruguay:**
 1. Support of internal assessment of country compliance with international standards. It analyzed the compliance of the country with the Standards and made a roadmap to suggest actions to be taken to ensure technical compliance and effectiveness.
 2. Diagnosis of Institutional Research Capacity and Prosecution of AML / CTF system (TBD).
 3. Improving AML / CTF supervision of the nonfinancial sector regime (TBD).
 4. Analysis and Improvement of the Technology Platform AML / CFT National (TBD).
 - **Regional:**
 1. An analysis of regional type was being conducted, in order to assess the degree of technical regulatory compliance in AML / CFT of Bolivia, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay and Suriname.
 2. GAFISUD will be supported in carrying out a regional analysis of threats, vulnerabilities and impacts of AML / CFT.

4) CONTACTS

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1) INTRODUCTION

The Department of Crime Prevention and Strengthening –PROJUST- of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime –UNODC- Colombia supports the development of the mandate of the Organization related to the prevention and the fight against international organized crime, including drug trafficking, money laundering, smuggling, fraud, kidnaping, extortion, corruption, human trafficking, smuggling of migrants, and criminal behaviors that put at risk public safety and other serious connected crimes.

PROJUST helps strengthen the actions carried out by each State at the public and private levels, in order to facilitate a comprehensive and interdisciplinary response to the multiple criminal acts that are innovative and adapted to the reality of each country. They are supported by the network established with the public and private sector, other agencies of the United Nations system, civil society and regional and international organizations.

Money Laundering Prevention

To support the achievement of international standards on the matter, UNODC develops the "Global Program against Money Laundering, Proceeds of Crime and the Financing of Terrorism" (GPML). The Program promotes the fight against money laundering and the financing of terrorism, policy development, increase of public awareness of transversal issues of money laundering and terrorism financing, helps strengthen the government measures and policies against corruption, and acts as a center of expertise to combat money laundering.

Prevention of terrorism and its financing

Technical assistance provided by UNODC in the fight against terrorism helps countries to meet the requirements of the Security Council Resolutions numbers 1267 (1999), 1373 (2001) and 1540 (2004). Also, the sub-division provides substantive inputs to the inter-governmental agencies in matters related to the fight against terrorism, especially to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, the Economic and Social Council, the General Assembly and the United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

The Branch also provides expertise in the fight against terrorism to comply with the initiatives of the United Nations Secretariat. It also coordinates its activities with other relevant actors within the United Nations and external agencies.

***In rem* forfeiture ("Extinción de Dominio")**

UNODC promotes the implementation of the international legal framework against drug and crime, mainly represented in the legal framework against illicit drugs, organized crime and corruption, and reiterates the need for provisional and definitive mechanisms for identifying the products of the crime or the instruments that have been used for its execution.

UNODC also promotes the new recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force, FATF, which urge countries to consider adopting measures that allow products or instruments related to money laundering and terrorism financing be forfeited without a criminal conviction.

2) 2011 – 2014 DOCUMENTS

Money Laundering Prevention

1. Financial Instruments Manual

Link: <http://negociosresponsablesyseguros.org/manual-instrumentos-financieros/>

2. Risk Management Model on Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing for the Real Estate Sector

Link: <http://negociosresponsablesyseguros.org/modelo-de-gestion-empresarial-para-pymes-y-grandes-empresas/>

3. Risk Management Model on Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing for the Real Estate Sector –Abstract-

Link: <http://negociosresponsablesyseguros.org/modelo-de-gestion-empresarial-para-pymes-y-grandes-empresas/>

4. Risk Management Model on Corruption, Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing for the Infrastructure and Public-Private Associations

Link: <http://negociosresponsablesyseguros.org/modelo-de-gestion-empresarial-para-pymes-y-grandes-empresas/>

In rem forfeiture (Extinción de Dominio)

1. Regional Model Law on *In Rem* forfeiture.

Link: www.unodc.org/documents/colombia/2013/septiembre/Extincion_de_dominio_final.pdf

2. Study on Licit Tendencies of Organized Crime

Date of publication: October 2013

3. Investigative Plan on *In Rem* forfeiture in El Salvador (in course).

Date of publication: July 2014

4. Regional Guide on International Cooperation on Asset Recovery (to be analyzed and approved by the RRAG).

Date of publication: November 2014

5. Chapter: International Cooperation in the *In Rem* Forfeiture Code of Colombia.

Date of publication: October 2014

3) DOCUMENTS 2014 – 2015

Anti-Money Laundering Prevention

1. Risk Management Model on Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing for the Public Service of Freight Trucking

To be released in June 2014

2. Risk Management Model Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing Sector for the Games of Chance and Gambling.

To be released in June, 2014

3. Legislative document that includes standards on risk management Laundering and Terrorism Financing that applies to all sectors of the economy.

To be released in July – August, 2014

2. Guidelines for Prevention of laundering assets applicable to non-profit entities

To be released in October, 2014

3. Risk Management Model on Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing for state institutions, with a focus on public procurement.

To be released in November, 2014

4. Administrative, operational and financial guide for strengthening economic investigations of money laundering and corruption aimed at Judicial Police researchers

To be released in October, 2014

5. Risk Management Model on Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing for the Real Estate Sector

To be released in October, 2014

6. Booklet flags and typologies of ML / FT risk-based for audit control.

To be released in October, 2014

7. Study on types of corruption to better understand corruption and money laundering, its mechanisms and vulnerabilities in public institutions in the district.

To be released in August, 2014

Prevention of Terrorism and its Financing

1. Guide for Colombia on the legal regime against terrorism and its financing.

To be released in August, 2014.

2. Research Plan on Financing of Terrorism. Plan de Investigación en Financiación del Terrorismo.

To be released in August, 2014.

4) WORK PLAN 2014

Money Laundering Preventions

Lines of action

- a. Promoting regulatory harmonization observing international standards and recommendations.
- b. Strengthening inter-agency coordination and the development of actions that arise from policy commitments and vulnerabilities of countries

c. Strengthening the culture of legality at national and regional level

Activities scheduled for 2014

1. 6 Technical tables for creating models of risk management in the prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing to the sector of games of chance and gambling.
2. 4 Workshops on risk management models and capacity building for representatives of the sectors of road freight and games of chance related to money laundering and the prevention of financing of terrorism (ML/FT).
3. 10 workshops in 8 cities on Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing and mechanisms of prevention, control, prosecution and trial for the public sector and the private sector.
4. 10 workshops on interpreting and applying the Administrative Operational and Financial Guide for strengthening economic investigations on money laundering and corruption for Judicial Police investigators.
5. 4 Internships on Financial ML/TF Prevention to public sector and private sector to strengthen the culture of legality in Bogotá and Medellín.
6. Celebration of the prevention campaign about the “National Day of Prevention of Money Laundering” in Bogotá and Medellín. This initiative will be extended to the entire region through a communication strategy of the culture of legality to be presented at FATF.
7. 3 work meetings to define, analyze and approve the contents of the document on primary flags and typologies of money laundering and terrorist financing and contraband with risk-based approach.
8. 4 specialized workshops for DIAN officials at central and national level in the field of simulated technical investigation on supervision and liquidation related to ML/TF, smuggling and related offenses.
9. Supporting international conferences with the financial sector in prevention of money laundering and terrorism financing in the Dominican Republic, Peru and Colombia.

Prevention of Terrorism and its Financing

Lines of action

- a. Strengthening the capacity of institutions in preventing and combating terrorism, financing, and related serious crimes nationwide.
- b. Generation of academic opportunities for discussion with the Attorney General's Office and judicial policy offers on issues of terrorism and its financing, and serious related offences nationwide.
- c. Generation of a specialized technical space that brings together all relevant authorities and institutions in preventing and combating terrorism, its financing and serious related offences.
- d. Development of technical tools for preventing and combating terrorism in order to strengthening the capacity of response of the State to this crime;
- e. Strengthening the capacity of response to terrorism in the region.

Scheduled activities for 2014

1. Tax Conversations – Judicial Policy.
2. Jurisprudence Observatory.
3. Mock Trial on Terrorism Financing.

4. Mock Investigation on Terrorism Financing.
5. Inter-institutional Committee for the prevention and fight against terrorism, its financing and serious connected offences (COPT).
6. Criminal Investigators training portfolio.

***In Rem* forfeiture (Extinción de Dominio)**

Lines of action

- a. Legislative Strengthening in *In Rem* Forfeiture: The technical assistance in this area includes socialization, legislative technique workshops in *In Rem* Forfeiture and support in the preparation of draft laws, as well as technical support during the legislative process.
- b. Strengthening the operational capacity of the authorities: through training seminars as the Exchange of Experiences on *In Rem* Forfeiture, and the development of specialized tools as the Investigative Plan and the Mock Trial it is possible to optimize the results concerning the application of the law.

Scheduled activities for 2014

1. 2 meetings of the Network Asset Recovery of FATF – RRAG.
2. 3 Investigation Plans for *In Rem* forfeiture (Extinción de Dominio) in Colombia, Costa Rica and El Salvador.
3. Legislative support in *In Rem* forfeiture in El Salvador, Colombia and Costa Rica.
4. Mock Trial in *In Rem* forfeiture for El Salvador.

5) CONTACTS

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| UNITED NATIONS OFFICE ON DRUGS AND CRIME UNODC-BRAZIL | |
|---|--|
| 1) INTRODUCTION | |
| UNODC cooperates in Brazil with the Department of Asset Recovery and International Cooperation (DRCI) of the Ministry of Justice. In the framework of the cooperation between both institutions, a project for cooperation on money laundering and extradition is being carried out. Also, the BIDAL Project is being implemented in the country, after the recent signing of an agreement between the UNODC and the OAS. | |
| 2) DOCUMENTS | |
| UNODC and FMI developed a model law on money laundering that is used as a reference for the activities carried out by UNODC in Brazil. The document is available online: http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/money-laundering/Model-Legislation.html?ref=menuside . | |
| 3) WORK PLAN | |
| <p>Currently UNODC and the Brazilian Government are working on the implementation of a Project on money laundering (BRAX66), the execution of which is expected in May 2015. In this framework, UNODC and DRCI cooperate on public policies and legislation on money laundering, international legal cooperation, mechanisms of control and money laundering prevention, as well as on the establishment of a Central Unit for Asset Recovery.</p> <p>The Work Plan also considers the implementation of the BIDAL Project by UNODC, the Anti-Money Laundering Section of CICAD and the government of Brazil. The project will start in July 2014, and will last for about 24 months.</p> | |
| 4) CONTACTS | |
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