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INTER-AMERICAN DRUG ABUSE  
CONTROL COMMISSION

**CICAD**

Secretariat for Multidimensional Security

**XXXIX GROUP OF EXPERTS FOR THE CONTROL OF MONEY LAUNDERING  
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**COMPARATIVE REPORT ON WORK PLANS, PRODUCTS AND CONTACTS OF GELAVEX STRATEGIC  
PARTNERS**

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

### **BACKGROUND**

The Forfeiture and International Cooperation Task Force, within its lines of action, which are found defined in the strategic planning in the Expert Group for the Control of Money Laundering (GELAVEX) of the Inter-American Commission for the Control of Drug Abuse of the Organization of American States CICAD/OAS, for the 2012 to 2014 period approved in in XXXIII meeting of the group held in Caracas, Venezuela in September of 2011 should develop the related topic “identification of the strategic partners of the group with the object of looking for synergies between the work and mechanisms that are being developed.”

From above, in the XXXVII plenary meeting of the group, held in Brasilia in September 2013, it was agreed that for the 2013 to 2014 period the Forfeiture and International Cooperation Taskforce “would elaborate an informal comparison between the work plans, developed products and contacts of the strategic partners of GELAVEX with the objective of looking for possible synergies that are possible to establish.

In this sense the requested document was presented, not before indicating the general and specific objectives, as well as the methodology used for obtaining the corresponding information.

### **GOALS OF THE REPORT**

#### General Objective:

The aim of this report consists of determining actions of the different organizations that work against money laundering, drug trafficking and the financing of terrorism, in order to avoid duplicating efforts and guaranteeing a better use of these actions.

#### Specific Objectives:

1. To identify the strategic partners of GELAVEX;
2. To compile information related to the products or documents created 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, upon request of the Sub-Working Coordination to the Executive Secretariat, who directly contacted these agencies:

1. International Monetary Fund (IMF);
2. Caribbean Financial Action Task Force (GAFIC);
3. Financial Action Task Force of South America (GAFISUD);
4. Asset Recovery Network (RRAC) de GAFISUD;
5. Inter-American Committee Against Terrorism (CICTE);
6. Inter-American Development Bank (BID).
7. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) through their offices in Columbia and Brazil;
8. World Bank (WB);

In this sense, the Executive Secretariat asked them that they send the relevant information for the realization of the related report, that is to say:

1. Reports or documents (guides, guidelines, best practices, studies, etc.) related to money laundering, its related offences, and terrorist financing.
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 corresponding to this time. The incorporated work plans include the actual ones and the ones that make reference to future projects.

The information provided by each strategic partner is presented in boxes which include an introduction, the titles of the received documents, the work plans and the points of contact, also including additional commentary in some cases.

## 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 ALD/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 ALD/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 PLANS**

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	Afganistan	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		Libya	Serbia
			Qatar	Ucrania
			Sudan	

**4) ADDITIONAL COMMENTARY**

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.

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BORRADOR

GAFIC
1) INTRODUCTION
<p>The Caribbean Financial Action Task Force (CFATF) is an intergovernmental organization 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</p>
2) DOCUMENTS
<p><b>2.1) Money Laundering Using Trust and Company Service Providers, October 2010.</b>  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).</p>
3) WORK PLANS
<p>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.</p>
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GAFISUD
1) INTRODUCTION
<p>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.</p>
2) DOCUMENTS
<p>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.</p> <p>The biannual FATF Typologies seminars, in which real cases submitted by members and reports are analyze and discussed create the following documents::</p> <p><b>2.1) Regional Report 2005 FATF typologies</b></p> <p><b>2.1.1) FATF Typologies Report 2006</b></p> <p><b>2.1.2) Regional Report 2008 FATF typologies</b></p> <p><b>2.1.3) - FATF Typologies Report on the Sector 2009 Football</b></p> <p><b>2.1.4 ) Report of Regional Typologies GAISUD - DNFBPs 2010</b></p> <p><b>2.1.5) Regional Report 2010 FATF typologies</b></p> <p><b>2.1.6 ) Types Gafisud 2012</b></p> <p>Also developed several FATF Best Practices documents for different sectors such as:</p> <p><b>2.2) Best Practices for Nonprofit Organizations</b></p> <p><b>2.2.1) Best Practices and Essences of a strong legislation to DNFBPs</b></p> <p><b>2.2.2) Standard Method for Information Interchange</b></p> <p><b>2.2.3) Process Monitoring</b></p> <p><b>2.2.4) Standard Qualification Procedure</b></p> <p><b>2.2.5) Standard Method of Monitoring</b></p> <p><b>2.2.6) Report on new payment methods</b></p>



### 3) WORK PLANS

Colombia was elected president pro tempore for 2014 during the XXVII Representatives GAFISUD plenary that took place from the 15<sup>th</sup> to the 19<sup>th</sup> 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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ASSET 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"> <li>1. The <b>“General Guide of the Asset Recovery Network of GAFISUD (RRAG)”</b> 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.</li> <li>2. The <b>Guidelines for the functioning of the Asset Recovery Network of GAFISUD</b>, 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.</li> <li>3. The <b>User Manual</b> for the use of the electronic platform.</li> </ol>	
3) WORK PLAN	
<p>The work plan defines the actions that States agreed on regarding the operation of the RRAG.</p>	
4) CONTACT POINTS	
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SECRETARIAT OF THE INTER-AMERICAN COMMITTEE AGAINST TERRORISM (CICTE)	
1) INTRODUCTION	
<p>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).</p>	
2) DOCUMENTOS	
<p>In the Financing of Terrorism Module and under the title "<b>Practical Guide for Combating Terrorism Financing</b>", 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.</p> <p>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.</p>	
3) WORK PLAN	
<p>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):</p> <p>(i). <b>Legislative Assistance</b> encompasses three main sets of activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Legislative technical assistance missions -- consultations with senior officials of the three branches of the State and national workshops with legislation drafters;</li> <li>b) specialized in-country training for prosecutors, judges, and law enforcement officials; and</li> <li>c) regional or sub-regional activities (e.g., training courses or Ministerial Conferences).</li> </ul> <p>(ii) <b>Assistance to Combat Terrorism Financing</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	
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BORRADOR

INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (IDB)
1) INTRODUCTION
<p>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.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>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.</p>
2) DOCUMENTS
<p>As part of the activities developed by the RG-T2224 project (described in the next section), the Bank carried out the following activities:</p> <p>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 <a href="#"><i>"Is the Anti-Money Laundering Compliance Convenient?: International Capital Flows and Stigma Effect in Latin America: The Case of Paraguay"</i></a> was published as a "discussion paper" and was presented at the International Seminar <a href="#"><i>"LAC Efforts to enhance the Financial Transparency and Prevent Money Laundering"</i></a>, held in the World Bank headquarters in November 2013.</p> <p>2.2) Has supported the elaboration of the National Strategies on AML/CTF of Chile, Costa Rica and Paraguay.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>2.4) As a result of the provided support to the countries it has produced the consulting reports (see next Section).</p> <p>2.5) The Bank strives for communication and dissemination of knowledge in the field. It also has a <a href="#">on line forum</a> 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.</p>
3) WORK PLAN
<p>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</p>

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 were 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. 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 ALA/CFT regulatory framework. Working on the proposal of a new legislation that unifies the old legislations LA and FT, improving the legal quality of the normative framework.
  2. Strengthening the technological capability of the country's institutions for the generation of statistics. The technological platforms of the studied institutions were diagnosed in their ability to raise to statistical information, and a platform was proposed to close the identified gap.
  3. Development of an exchange platform of statistic information (in definition).

Development of the earlier 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.
- **Perú:** 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) CONTACT POINTS

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BORRADOR



## 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) DOCUMENTS 2011 - 2014

### 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**

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](http://www.unodc.org/documents/colombia/2013/septiembre/Extincion_de_dominio_final.pdf)

**2. Study on Licit Tendencies of Organized Crime**

Fecha de lanzamiento: octubre de 2013

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

Fecha de lanzamiento: julio de 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) DOCUMENTOS 2014 - 2015

### 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.**
3. **Legislative document that includes standards on risk management Laundering and Terrorism Financing that applies to all sectors of the economy.**
4. **Guidelines for Prevention of laundering assets applicable to non-profit entities**  
To be released in October, 2014
5. **Risk Management Model on Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing for state institutions, with a focus on public procurement.**  
To be released in November, 2014
6. **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
7. **Risk Management Model on Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing for the Real-Estate Sector**  
To be released in October 2014
8. **Booklet flags and typologies of ML / FT risk-based for audit control.**  
To be released in October, 2014
9. **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 October 2014

#### **Prevention of Terrorism and its Financing**

1. **Guide for Colombia on the legal regime against terrorism and its financing.**
2. **Research Plan on Financing of Terrorism.**

#### **4) CAPACITADOS 2011 - 2013**

<b>Area</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>
Money Laundering	4877	3582	3940
Terrorism and its financing	960	1793	252
Drug Trafficking	100	420	460
Extinción de Dominio	300	650	250
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6237</b>	<b>6445</b>	<b>4902</b>

Money Laundering, Terrorism and its financing and *extinción de domino* performed technical

assistance activities and strengthening of their capacities of the thematic areas in the various countries of the region. Drug trafficking was only developed in Columbia.

## 5) WORK PLAN 2014

### **MONEY LAUNDERING PREVENTION**

#### **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. (50 officials per table)
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. (200 officials)
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. (500 public officials and 500 from 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 in order to ensure their effective use. (500 public officials)
5. 4 Internships on Financial ML/TF Prevention to public sector and private sector to strengthen the culture of legality in Bogotá and Medellín. (2 per city y 200 officials).
6. Celebration of the prevention campaign about the “National Day of Prevention of Money Laundering” in Bogota 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. (12 countries in the region, 10.000 personas sensitized b)
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 (200 officials)
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 (200 officials).
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. (60 officials, 30 per session, 13 countries and analog networks)
- 2. 3 Investigation Plans for *In Rem* forfeiture (*Extinción de Dominio*) in Colombia, Costa Rica and El Salvador. (100 officials per country)
- 3. Legislative support in *In Rem* forfeiture in El Salvador, Colombia and Costa Rica.
- 4. Legislative support in *In Rem* forfeiture in El Salvador, Colombia and Costa Rica. (100 officials)

#### **6) PUNTOS DE CONTACTO**

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Chief of Section  
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##### **Money Laundering Prevention**

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BORRADOR

UNITED NATIONS OFFICE ON DRUGS AND CRIME - UNODC BRAZIL	
<b>1) INTRODUCTION</b>	
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.	
<b>2) DOCUMENTS</b>	
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 <a href="http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/money-laundering/Model-Legislation.html?ref=menuside">online</a> : <a href="http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/money-laundering/Model-Legislation.html?ref=menuside">http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/money-laundering/Model-Legislation.html?ref=menuside</a>	
<b>3) WORK PLAN</b>	
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. 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.	
<b>4) PUNTOS DE CONTACTO</b>	
<p>4.1) Rafael Franzini Representative +55 61 3204-7230 <a href="mailto:rafael.franzini@unodc.org">rafael.franzini@unodc.org</a></p> <p>4.2) Nivio Nascimento State Coordinator of Law and Justice +55 61 3204-7225 <a href="mailto:nivio.nascimento@unodc.org">nivio.nascimento@unodc.org</a></p>	

## 1) INTRODUCTION

**The World Bank Group on the Integrity of the Financial System (FMI)** lend technical assistance in money laundering and terrorism prevention (AML/CFT) in order to create capacities for the countries in relation to all the related areas.

The types of assistance include:

- Create laws and/or specific country regulations on LA/FT; formulate recommendations in order to improve the existing laws and/or regulations in a country; and carry out legislative technique workshops and/or regulation. In such cases, national experts are consulted in the elaboration of legal documents, while guaranteeing the comfort and coherence of the local situation.
- Establish effective institutional framework for helping the countries to improve their internal coordination in the regulatory plans and operations; help to assign responsibilities and accountabilities in the realization of LA/CFT and establish Financial Intelligence Units (FIUs) that are independently operated.
- Promote the implementation of an ALD/CFT regime by improving the supervision of financial institutions and, depending on the risk profile of the country, the supervision of non-designated financials and professions; as well as train supervisors of the financial sector through manuals and/or questionnaires.
- Developed the financial intelligence capacity in the FIUs and the application agencies of the law of the countries to provide recommendations on the best international practices in the design of their collecting systems, analysis and dissemination of information with the objective of identifying possible cases of money laundering and financing of terrorism; and the realization of works with diverse interested partners in the techniques of analysis and the identification of the typology of cases.
- Improve the training of judges and attorneys, and of the organizations charged with the enforcement of the law for investigating and pursuing money laundering and the financing of terrorism through the tools of investigation, including seizure and freezing.

In addition to the FMI group, another group from the World Bank exists that may be of interest for GELAVEX. It is the Star Initiative (StAR) that consists of an association between the World Bank Group and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) that aids the international efforts to put an end to the havens in which funds coming from corruption are hidden. StAR works with country through development and with the financial centers to prevent money laundering from corruption and to facilitate an easier, more systematic and more agile return of the robbed money.

StAR helps countries in the development of a legal framework, the institutional experience and the necessary skill to recover the assets. They work with partners in jurisdictions all over the world in order to develop the most effective and appropriate tools to face and prevent the theft of assets that are critical for development.

StAR offers practical advice to develop strategies and for the management of efforts in asset recovery. In this sense, it provides a platform for the dialogue and collaboration in specific cases and acting as a facilitator to reunite the distinct jurisdictions involved in asset recovery.



2) DOCUMENTS
<a href="http://www.worldbank.org/amlcft">www.worldbank.org/amlcft</a> <a href="http://www.worldbank.org/star">www.worldbank.org/star</a>
3) WORK PLAN
<p><b>FMI</b></p> <p><u>FSRB Engagement</u> – FMI and StAR participate as observers in the GAFIC and in GAFISUD. They used such forums in order to collaborate with countries on a regular basis and offer technical assistance and training at a regional level.</p> <p><u>National Risk Assessment Technical Assistance</u> – We have developed an excel-based tool to assist countries in assessing AML/CFT risk at a national and regional level. We have completed this assistance in one OAS member country, are currently in the process of administering the assistance in 4 OAS member countries, and have requests to begin the assistance in 6 other OAS member countries.</p> <p><u>Financial Inclusion/Financial Integrity</u> – In these moments they are working with the Secretaries of GAFIC and of GAFISUD to organize workshops that promote the debate in the region on works that tend to develop strategies of inclusion and financial proceeds that also promote financial integrity and meet the international ALD/CFT standards.</p> <p><u>Economic Impact Article</u> – Currently they are working in a member state of the OAS to develop an econometric study to evaluate the economic impact of money laundering and the financing of terrorism on its development.</p> <p><u>Compliance Certification Program</u> – Currently they are working in a member state of the OAS in order to develop a framework for a program of official compliance certification of the ALD/CFT at a national level that will be administrated by the banking supervisor.</p> <p><b>StAR</b></p> <p><u>Training courses in “open source” intelligence</u> – Currently we are working in two member states of the OAS in “open source” intelligence in order to train those who investigate corruption and economic crimes.</p> <p><u>Development of Systems of Asset Declaration</u>- Currently they are working in two member states of the OAS in order to develop and implement a system of declaration of goods for public officials.</p> <p><u>Financial Investigations/Assistance for asset recovery</u> – Currently we are working in three member states of the OAS on general questions related to financial investigations and asset recovery including the establishment of financial investigation units with forensic auditors and investigators.</p>
4) CONTACT POINTS
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BORRADOR

## EXPERT GROUP FOR THE CONTROL OF MONEY LAUNDERING (GELAVEX) OF CICAD/OAS

### 1) INTRODUCTION

The Expert Group is the hemispheric forum for debate, analysis and formulation of conclusions in the fight against money laundering and the financing of terrorism. Through this group, created in 1990 and functioning under the unit of legal development, the Model Regulations on Crimes of Laundering related to the Illicit Trafficking of Drugs and other Grave Crimes, that CICAD approved in 1992. It is a guide in the form of a legal text for those States that establish or modify their legal regulations on the control of money laundering.

GELAVEX meets in two annual meetings: one during the first semester, exclusively for the task forces (one task force on forfeiting and international cooperation and a subgroup on coordination and integration between Financial Intelligence Units and Criminal Investigation Organizations); and another in the second semester, for the plenary celebration of the group and, on the same occasion, other meeting for the task forces. The forfeiture task force is responsible for the following topics: 1) study on identification, seizure or preventive freezing, administration and destination of forfeited goods; 2) recovery of funds of a criminal origin, organizations for asset recovery; 3) exchange of existing experiences on administration of property and; 4) international cooperation in the detection, identification, seizing and forfeiture of property abroad; and the coordination and integration is responsible for: 1) the identification of applicable regulations, 2) good practices, 3) international cooperation and 4) common projects.

### 2) DOCUMENTS

In recent years GELAVEX has worked on the following, according to the lines of action defined by the last three years that ended this year, 2014.

#### Task Force of UIF / OIC

1. Principals and best practices that regulate the information shared between the UIF/OIC
2. Identification and Analysis of the risk factors on money laundering, financing of terrorism and the recovery of assets and instruments of crime at the hemispheric level.
3. Elaboración de recomendaciones que permitan a los países unificar criterios respecto de la información que se comparte entre la UIFs y OICs.

#### International Cooperation and forfeiture in its diverse forms subgroup

1. Identification of the forms and mechanisms of international cooperation (formal and informal) that allow for an adequate and efficient exchange of information for the prevention and repression of money laundering, financing of terrorism and the recovery of proceeds and instruments of a criminal origin
2. Comparison of the mechanisms of international cooperation, with the object of determining which present the best possibilities of utilization
3. Creation of a new mechanism that allows for the improvement of this exchange of information
4. Identification of the strategic partners of the group, with the object of researching synergies, between the work and mechanisms that are being developed.
5. Reporting regarding the work and projects made in the diverse international forums, with the object of analyzing what becomes necessary for the work that the group develops.
6. Development of a legal guide that considers that creation and implementation of the organizations of administration of seized and/or forfeited assets.
7. Elaboration of a process referring to the advances in the implementation of the diverse system that are developed on property forfeiture.

## 8. Identifying efficient mechanisms for sharing property.

There are other documents that would be cited, like the Administrative Guide of Seized Businesses that was developed in the BIDAL project framework.

All the earlier topics have been addressed through the elaboration of documents that are available in the web page of CICAD, Anti-Money Laundering, Expert Group; those which have been duly addressed by the plenary of GELAVEX and the majority of those elevated and approved in the respective plenaries of CICAD.

GELAVEX has created the following products in the last four years:

- Study of Comparative Law on the Forfeiture of Abandoned or Unclaimed Assets in the Trial;
- The Regulatory Issues for the Creation and Development of Specialized Bodies in the Administration of Seized and Forfeited Goods;
- The Best Practices Recommended by the Coordination and Integration of the Financial Intelligence Units and Criminal Investigation Organizations in the Use and Protection of the Information Obtained by the Financial Intelligence Units
- The Self-evaluation Guide of the System of Forfeiture and Administration of Assets;
- Recommendations for the Identification and Analysis of Risk Factors associated with Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing on a Hemispheric Level;
- Methodological Guide on Asset Investigation;
- Recommendations for the Improvement of Anti-Money Laundering Systems at the Level of the Member States of the OAS, which were approved in the recent CICAD meeting, during their Spring meeting in April of the current year
- "Study on the Mechanisms of International Cooperation" (formal and informal) that allow an adequate and efficient exchange of information for the prevention and repression of money laundering, financing of terrorism and the recovery of property of a criminal origin
- Guide on the Process for Requesting Mutual Legal Assistance in Following and Recovering Assets; and
- Mechanisms for sharing forfeited goods between countries

### 3) WORK PLANS

The Work Plan 2013-2014 indicates in the GELAVEX Task Forces, in the order indicated:

#### **International Cooperation and Forfeiture Task Force:**

1. Elaboration of a comparative report between the work plans, developed products and strategic partner contacts with the objective of researching the synergies that are possible to establish
2. Complementary study on the proceeds and/or criteria of international cooperation for the asset sharing. For these effects, the Coordination of the Task Force will be supported with the help of the SE and with the collaboration of the delegates from the United States and Uruguay.

Within the competencies of this Task Force and as a development Project in a period of 18 months, the Executive Secretariat will develop a Technical Assistance Program on International Cooperation in Asset Recovery

#### **Task Force on Financial Intelligence Units and Criminal Investigation Organizations:**

1. Asset Investigation. Document that contains a respective analysis on the form as indicated in the 40 GAFI recommendations, particularly in reference to the formation of multidisciplinary teams, the opportunity in their realization and other relevant aspects. Also, in this document the developed work will be furthered in the Methodological Guide of Asset Investigation, presented tools that allow implementing a developed work.
2. Security and Integrity of the responsible functions of the charge of combatting the crimes of money laundering and related crimes. Elaboration of a diagnositical document to the points that should be

The accomplishment of this work plan will be done through the creation of a document by the indicated time, which they will present for final approval in the next GELAVEX meeting to be held in Uruguay.

#### **4) POINTS OF CONTACT**

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The information contained in the previous boxes was presented in the XXXVIII Meeting of the GELAVEX held in Washington D.C. in May 2014 and was accepted by all delegations. Also, according to the Final Report of this activity, the 31 of July 2014 was set as the deadline for that countries to give their comments. Without having received any observation on the document by the date we understood the acceptance of the content and as well the confirmation of the information.

However, according to the Related Final Report, this comparative report should be completed with the incorporation of the corresponding GELAVEX information, which was accepted and the identification of the synergies between the organizations with the goal of making some recommendations to avoid duplication of efforts and make the developed activities have a greater impact, which will be continued.

Using the corresponding study with the earlier notes, it is possible to identify the following synergies.

1. The work and projects of the strategic partners of GELAVEX are oriented to fight money laundering, the financing of terrorism and organized crime, always within the competencies depending on the nature and specialty of each of them.
2. Considering that GELAVEX is the hemispheric forum of debate, analysis and the formulation of conclusions in the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing, its functions are specifically related with the work, projects and work plans of the strategic partners that have been identified.
3. Concrete alliances can be seen between these for the development of joint programs or activities; for example:
  - The technical support that the Inter-American Development Bank and the International Monetary Fund are offering to some countries in the development of risk diagnostics and national ALA/CFT strategies versus the new evaluations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF);
  - The creation of the Asset Recovery Network of GAFISUD, that is a product of an initiative of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission of the Organization of the American States (CICAD/OAS), INTERPOL and the Executive Secretariat of GAFISUD
  - The creation of a strategic working group to prevent and fight the financing of terrorism, between the Secretariat of CICTE, the Executive Direction of the Committee of Nations against Terrorism, the Subdivision of prevention of Terrorism of UNODC, GAFISUD and the Anti-Money Laundering Unit of CICAD.
4. The organizations that have addressed the issue from the prevention of money laundering and the financing of terrorism to the forfeiture of property or the proceeds of crime, each one according to their priorities and how it has been indicated within the scope of their competencies. In this the IMF, the BID and the BM are seen more

concentrated in the financial sector by giving technical assistance in this sector with the goal of combatting the identified crimes, always aligned with the recommendations of GAFI; on the other hand, they are organizations that work for the prevention of the crime but even they have worked to adopt provisional and defined mechanisms on assets that are the proceeds of crime or have been used as instruments for its execution, like what occurred with UNODC-COLUMBIA, that promotes that creation of regulations in this sense and their approval at the legal level. Another group of the World Bank with this orientation, which constitutes the StAR Initiative, which with others, helps countries developing their legal framework, the institutional experience and the necessary ability for asset recovery.

5. The support of strategic partners and of GELAVEX is evidenced in the development of training activities in all the areas related to the topic.
6. The interest of the organizations is seen in the topic, in both, including the specialized offices they have designated that they have given the responsibility of designing and carrying out the projects.

#### **Recommendations:**

1. That the organizations identified as strategic partners, who despite the diverse nature of their functions and competencies, work oriented in one form or another against money laundering, the financing of terrorism and organized crime, continue unified in efforts to guarantee the growth of the impact of this work.
2. That a willingness exists to come together and respond to this call, with the goal of coordinating concrete actions, big projects or programs, benefitting the American States.
3. Open channels for sharing information, not just in order to learn from the documents that are created by all the strategic partners, but with the objective of appreciating the work in order to not duplicate efforts. In this point it is important to emphasize the online work that the BID has focused on in the academic community of technical professional in this field, offering information on the news related to the topic, which signifies an effort of communication and dissemination of the knowledge of the topic.
4. Unite efforts for international cooperation in asset recovery, for it has been observed that it has not been a priority in the documents, projects and work plans that have been indicated by all the strategic partners. In this sense, it is suggested to take advantage of the collective experience in the documents and the projects that have been created and that are being driven by GELAVEX on the topic.
5. On account of the developed proposal of a Technical Assistance Program on International Cooperation in Asset Recovery by the Executive Secretariat of CICAD/OAS, it would be important to take into account the Regional Guide of International Cooperation in Asset Recovery that will be released in November 2014

with the approval of the RRAG and has been signaled as a document that will create within the framework of the products of UNODC-Columbia.

In conclusion, the present document has accomplished the general and each the specific objectives.

Primarily is has defined which organizations can be considered strategic partners of GELAVEX.

Through the reading of the document, it is possible to be informed about the products or documents that have been created, the work plans and the presented projects and futures of these organisms and very importantly the persons and offices have been established as points of contact.

Finally, we have highlighted some activities that are done together and seek to strengthen the actions. There are also recommendations to avoid duplication of efforts and ensure better use of the completed or planned actions.

All the strategic partners from GELAVEX are invited to participate and actively involve themselves in the work meetings and to help the new projects that is being designed by the Executive Secretariat of GELAVEX, as was indicated in "Technical Assistance Program on International Cooperation in Asset Recovery."