



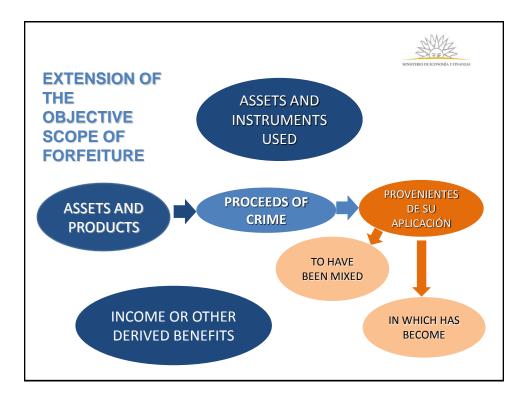
# SUBSTANTIAL FACTORS FOR THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE SYSTEM

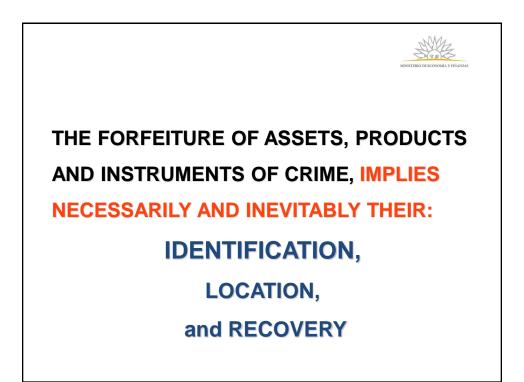
✓ NORMATIVE. Appropriate legal means to deprivation of the proceeds of crime (regulations on precautionary measures, confiscation, special investigative techniques, international cooperation)

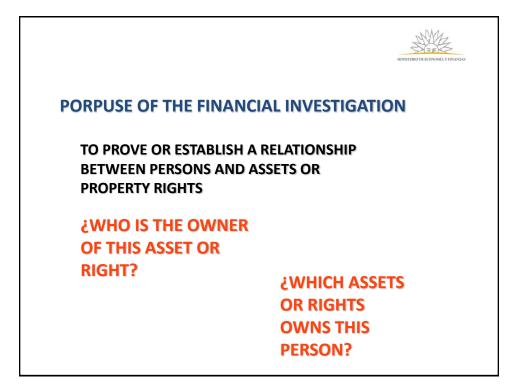
> ✓ **OPERATIVE.** Financial Investigation developed from the begining carried out simultaneously to the offence investigation

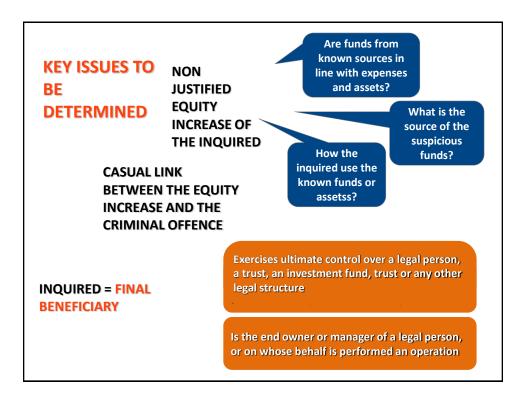
> > ✓ MANAGEMENT. Seized and Forfeited assets efficiently managed.













### FATF's RECOMMENDATION #30

Responsibilities of law enforcement and investigative authorities

Countries should ensure that designated law enforcement authorities have responsibility for money laundering and terrorist financing investigations within the framework of national AML/CFT policies.

At least in all cases related to major proceeds-generating offences, these designated law enforcement authorities should develop a **pro-active parallel financial investigation** when pursuing money laundering, associated predicate offences and terrorist financing. This should include cases where the associated predicate offence occurs outside their jurisdictions.

Countries should ensure that competent authorities have responsibility for expeditiously identifying, tracing and initiating actions to freeze and seize property that is, or may become, subject to confiscation, or is suspected of being proceeds of crime.

Countries should also make use, when necessary, of permanent or **temporary multidisciplinary groups specialized in financial or asset investigations**. Countries should ensure that, when necessary, cooperative investigations with appropriate competent authorities in other countries take place.



### FATF's RECOMMENDATION #31

Powers of law enforcement and investigative authorities

Powers of law enforcement and investigative authorities. When conducting investigations of money laundering, associated predicate offences and terrorist financing, competent authorities should be able to **obtain access** to all necessary documents and information for use in those investigations, and in prosecutions and related actions.

This should include powers to **use compulsory measures for the production of records** held by financial institutions, DNFBPs and other natural or legal persons, for the search of persons and premises, for taking witness statements, and for the seizure and obtaining of evidence.

Countries should ensure that competent authorities conducting investigations are able to use a wide range of **investigative techniques** suitable for the investigation of money laundering, associated predicate offences and terrorist financing. These investigative techniques include: undercover operations, intercepting communications, accessing computer systems and controlled delivery.

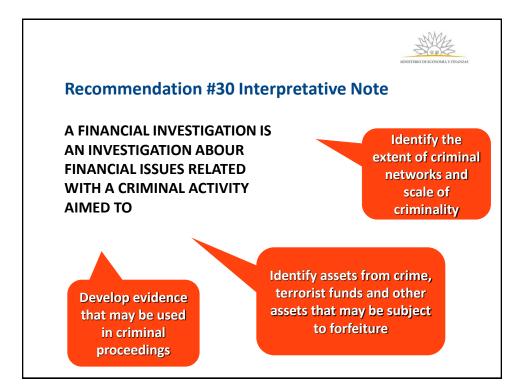
In addition, countries should have effective mechanisms in place to identify, in a timely manner, whether natural or legal persons hold or control accounts. They should also have mechanisms to ensure that competent authorities have a **process to identify assets** without prior notification to the owner.

When conducting investigations of money laundering, associated predicate offences and terrorist financing, competent authorities **should be able to ask for all relevant information held by the FIU.** 



### RECOMEMNDATION #30 Most relevant aspects

## PRO-ACTIVE PARALLEL FINANCIAL INVESTIGATION

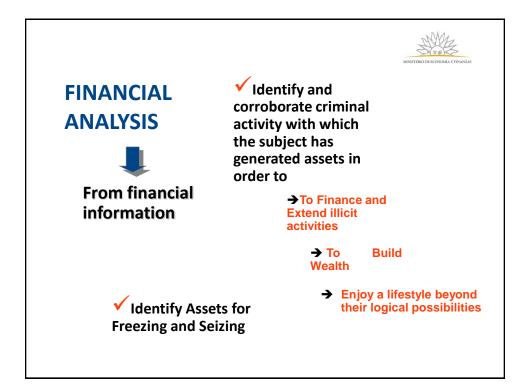


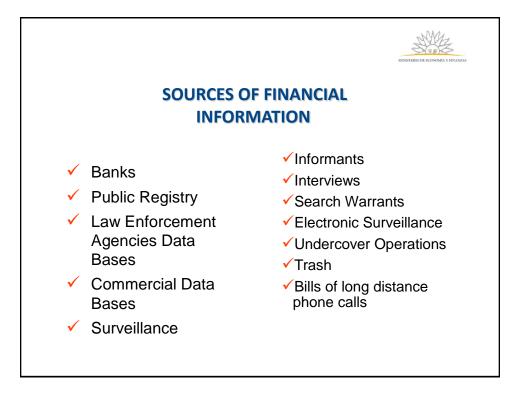


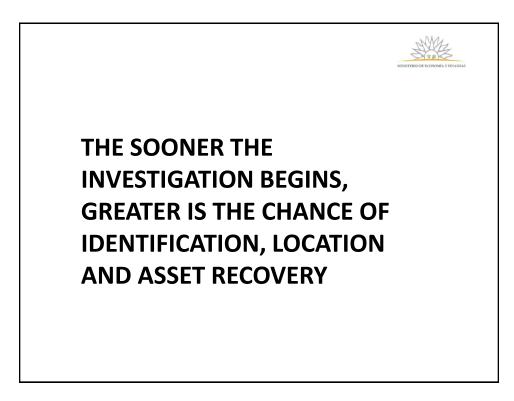
#### METHODOLOGY OF FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

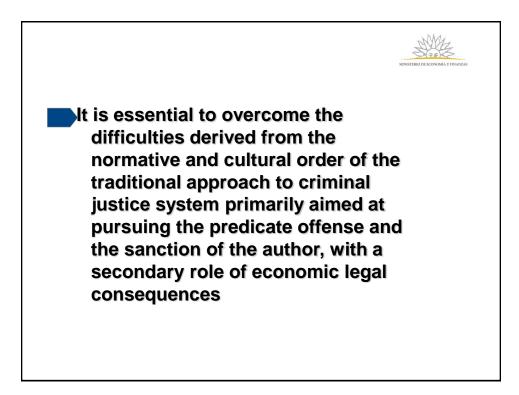
 It should show what the subject has, owes, earns and spends in a given time or over a period of time

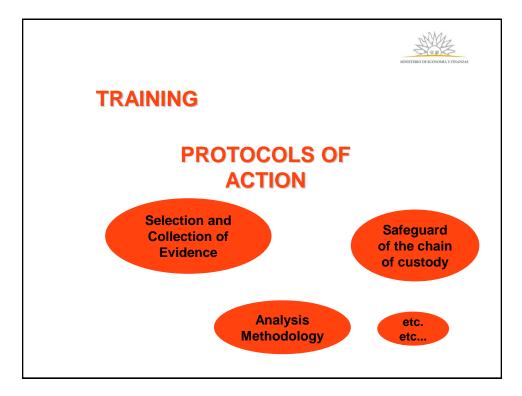
Produces **direct** evidence of illegal income or hidden assets, or **indirect** evidence of illegal activity, showing that the expenses of the subject exceed the known sources of funds









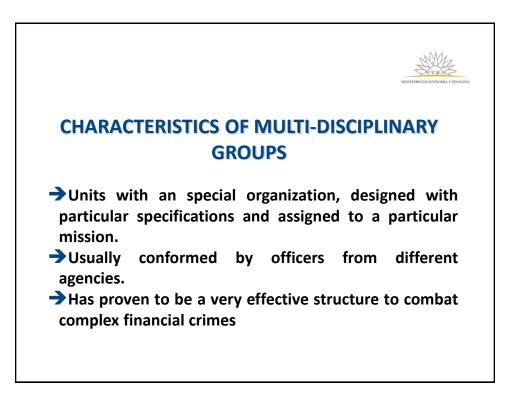


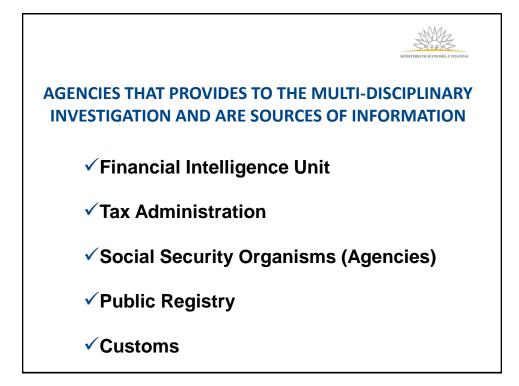


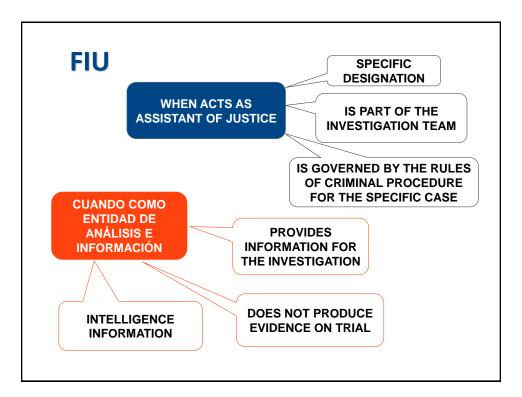
FATF's RECOMMENDATION #30 Most Relevant Aspects

## PRO-ACTIVE PARALLEL FINANCIAL INVESTIGATION

Permanent or temporary MULTI-DISCIPLINARY GROUPS specialized in financial or asset investigations









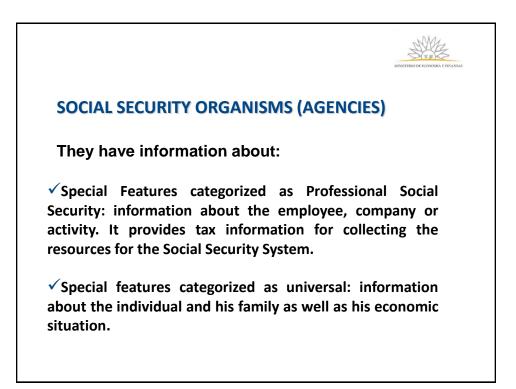
#### TAX ADMINISTRATION AUTHORITY

It has information for individuals and legal persons:

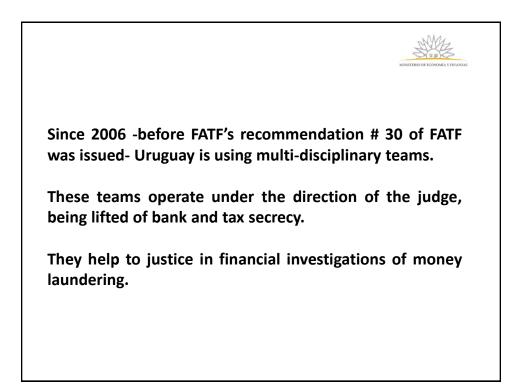
✓ Registry information (names of the owners of the legal persons, tax address, personal address, ID documents, commercial turn, in some cases data about the managers, etc.)

✓ Links between individuals and legal persons.

 $\checkmark$  Information presented by the own tax payers (affidavits)









### OBLIGATION TO COOPERATE WITH SPECIALIZED JUSTICE IN ORGANIZED CRIME

Article 2 of Law No. 18,914 of July 30, 2012

"All State agencies and persons of non-state public law and private companies in which the State participates, are obliged to provide the advice required by the Courts of First Instance specialized in Organized Crime on the causes of its competence, through the provision of specialized personnel. "

