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CICAD

Secretariat for Multidimensional Security

XL GROUP OF EXPERTS FOR THE CONTROL OF MONEY LAUNDERING May 19-20, 2015 Washington, D.C.

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REACT PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT ANA ALVAREZ, CICAD



REACT Project Progress Report

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REACT Project

 Identify practical difficulties in recovering illicit assets in cases featuring international elements

 Offer tools so that asset recovery can occur seamlessly, effectively and can conform with international standards



Product 1: Situational Assessment



- Period prior to forfeiture
- Forfeiture
- Period following forfeiture
- Next steps





The problem

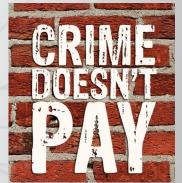


- Assets of illicit origin sent to foreigners
- Purpose: Avoid assets being found, and if they are found, avoid their confiscation and forfeiture;
- Criminals take advantage of States' difficulties in cooperating;
- They stop collecting significant amounts of wealth.



Objective: Show that crime doesn't pay

- Through money laundering techniques, illicit income enters the economy;
- This is then used to finance other criminal activities;
- Criminals and their relatives / front men benefit from their illicitly obtained assets





Changes and Trends

1) In international legal cooperation

- 20th Century handing over fugitives (extradition and right to asylum)
- Formation of horizontal networks among diverse State agencies with their foreign counterparts
- Rules on mutual legal assistance
- Focus on seizure and forfeiture



2) In confiscation matters

- Historically: crime of "civil degradation";
- Abuses of power on the part of absolute monarchies and conflicts with nobility;
- -18th Century liberalization: Liberal constitutions with strong limitations (e.g. forfeiture and expropriation based on the law and the possibility that a tribunal would revise the adequacy of the penalty)



Situational assessment

- Where are we now?
- Where are we going?



- Allocate resources
- Appropriately route next steps



(15 years since the creation of GELAVEX?)



Challenges of cooperation

Diversity of legal systems

Slow processes

Different legal terminologies

Lack of trained staff

Dual criminality

Overlapping periods



The importance of international cooperation

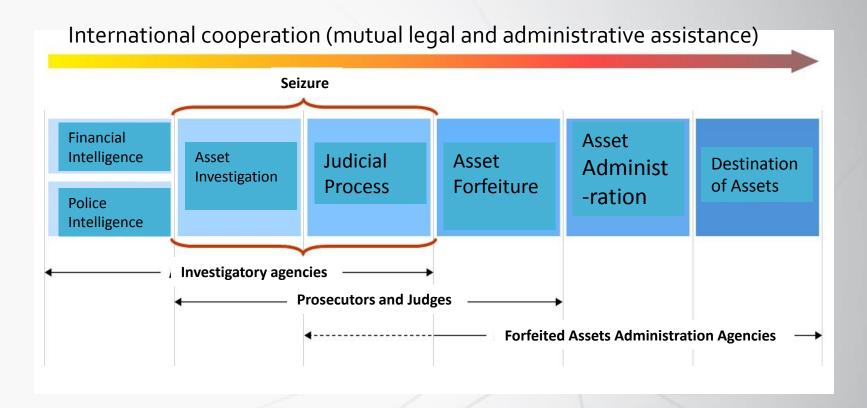


Chart 1. Periods and areas of intervention in seizure and forfeiture processes



Degrees of cooperation for asset recovery

First	Second	Third					
occurring in other	Measures that are likely to cause irreparable harm to assets	Measures that might cause irreparable harm to rights and fundamental liberties					
E.g. Experts, reports, voluntary move of witnesses	E.g. Forfeiture	E.g. Extradition					

3rd degree

2nd degree

1st degree

What do we mean by "international patterns"?

1) International Conventions:

 United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances

Vienna, 1988

 United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime Palermo, 2000

• United Nations Convention against Corruption

Mérida, 2003





2) Recommendations and manuals from international agencies: structured plan























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International cooperation in the identification, tracking and asset locating phase

Law enforcement cooperation

Trained personnel



SITs

Access to information

Joint investigations

FIUs















Provisional measures

Implementation requirements

Precautionary maintenance measures



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Forfeiture: What to seize?







Product





Object



Forfeiture of the proceeds of crime

- Assets of <u>any nature</u> that are derived or obtained directly or indirectly from the commission of a crime;
- Last 20 years:
 - Central piece of the globally-accepted strategy to reduce illicit markets and protect legal economy;
 - Implemented by more than 130 States

 CHALLENGE:
 What to do
 with the
 assets?

 Economic
 value

 REACT
 Program for international cooperator
 in asset recovery

Forfeiture of the instruments of crime (instrumentum sceleris)

• *Physically* relates objects used to commit a crime with the harmful results they produce.

 Basis: The objects were used in a manner harmful to society and, therefore, the State should prevent it from occurring again



Forfeiture of the objects of crime (objetum sceleris)

- Assets that are the result of criminal conduct;
- Tend to be destructive independent of the guilty or innocence of the assets' owner or of the rights of third parties
- Operate in rem, that is, without regard to whomever possesses them









Burden of proof

Mutual Legal Assistance

Forfeiture by equivalent value

Forfeiture

Fund for seized or money collected after the sale of assets of illicit origin

Criminal forfeiture

In rem forfeiture

Facts/Statistics on forfeited assets

System of registering forfeited assets

Rights of bona-fide third parties





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Period following forfeiture

Sharing of assets

Asset registry



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Next steps

	ACTIVITES	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Situation Assessment												
1.2	Recovery of information												
1.3	Analysis and organization of information												
1.4	Editing of situation assessment												







Thank You! AMALVAREZ@OAS.ORG

