



**OAS** | More rights  
for more people

Secretariat for Multidimensional Security

**XLVII MEETING OF THE GROUP OF EXPERTS  
FOR THE CONTROL OF MONEY LAUNDERING  
September 24 to 25, 2019.  
Bogota – Colombia**

**OEA/Ser.L/XLV.4.47  
DDOT/LAVEX/doc.8.1/19  
September 24, 2019  
Original: Spanish**

**PRESENTACIÓN  
AUTOMATIC AND INTELLIGENT SYSTEMS  
CROSS-BORDER TRANSPORTATION OF CURRENCIES AND BORDER CONTROL OF  
GOODS**



**La justicia  
es de todos**

**Minjusticia**

# Automatic and Intelligent Systems

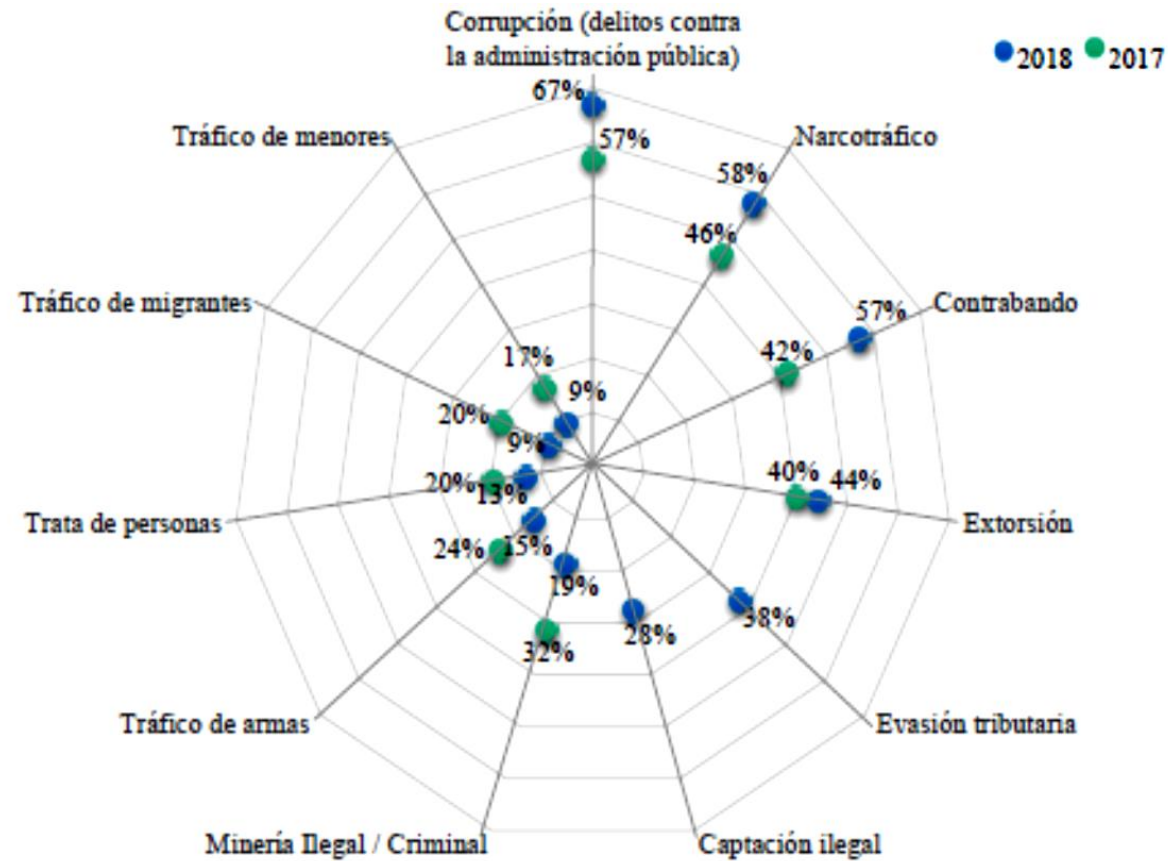
Cross-border Transportation of  
Currencies and Border Control of  
Goods.

Control of the flows of goods and currencies prevenient from  
illicit activities.

September 2019

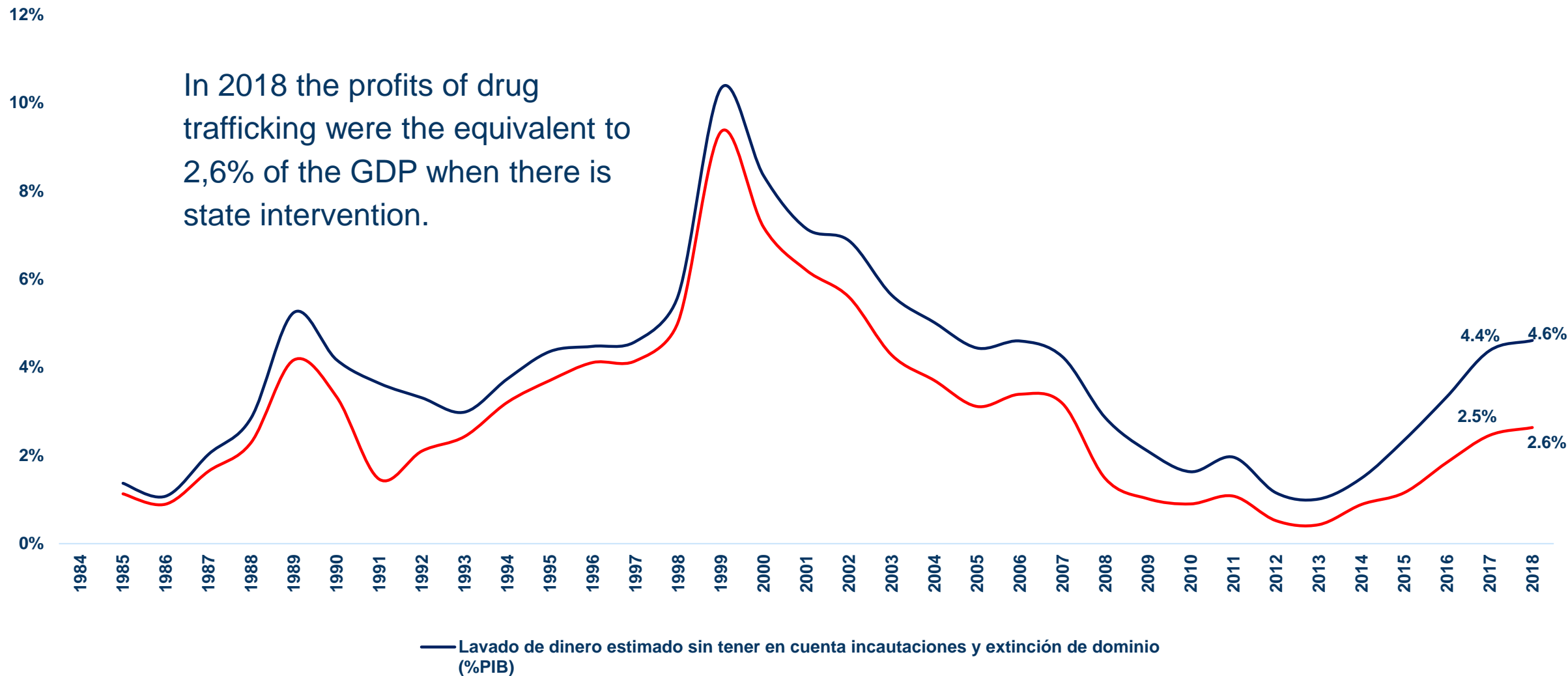
# Money Laundering and International Trade

# Perception of Threats of Money Laundering from Criminal Activities



Source: UIAF con base en Evaluación Regional del Riesgo de Lavado de Activos y Financiación del Terrorismo (2018)

# Money Laundering: from Drug Trafficking



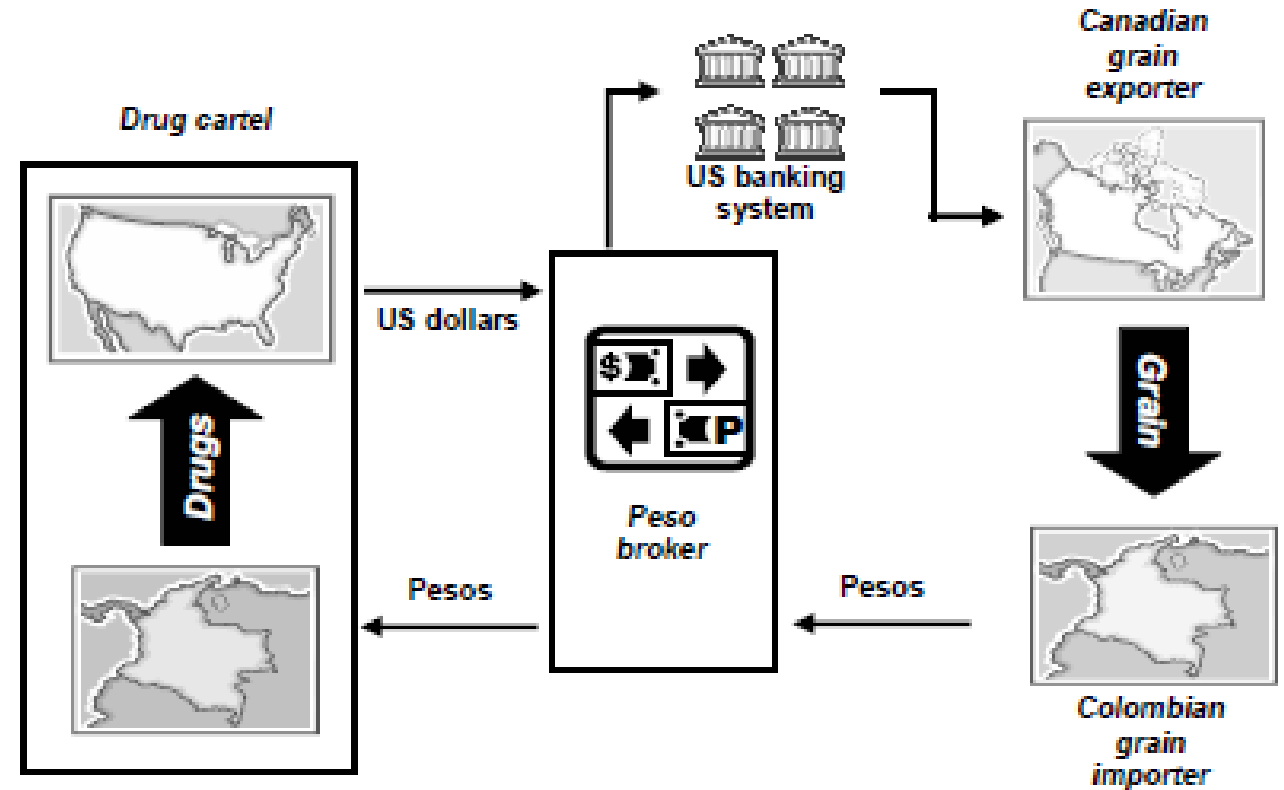
Source: Illicit activity and money laundering from an economic growth perspective : a model and an application to Colombia, World Bank Policy Research Working Paper, 2016.

Updated by MJD, 2018

# The Relation between Drug Trafficking and Trade

## Money flow from drug trafficking

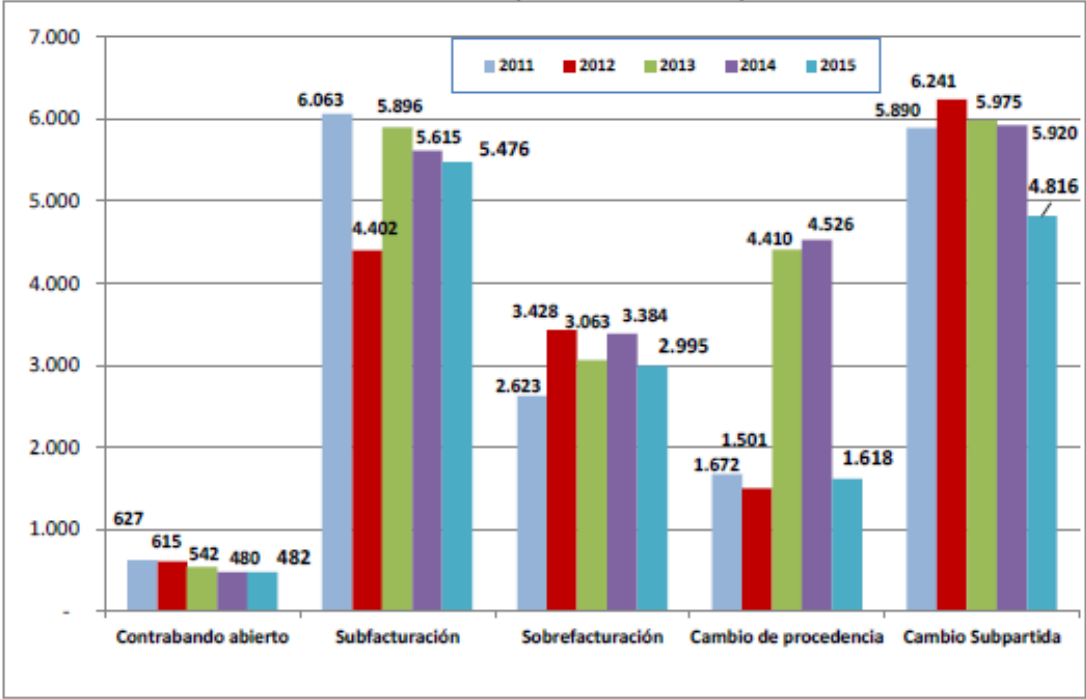
- International money transfers
- Cross-border cash transportation
- Smuggling and TBML.



Source: GAFI, Trade Based Money Laundering, 2006

# Smuggling: Open and Technical

Figura 7.  
Comparativo informes 2011-2015 por tipo de distorsión  
US\$ millones (valores corrientes)



Nota: Se excluye de este comparativo el capítulo 88 en los cinco años.  
Fuente: Bodega datos DIAN, CCI y Contraloría General de Panamá  
Elaboró: Coordinación de Estudios Económicos–SGAO-DGO- DIAN

Source: Informe de la estimación de la distorsión en el valor de las importaciones colombianas, año 2015, DIAN (2016)

Cuadro 6. Estimación de la distorsión por tipología y país, año 2016

Cifras en miles de dólares FOB

País procedencia	Contrabando abierto	Contrabando técnico			
		Subfacturación	Sobrefacturación	Cambio de procedencia	Cambio de posición arancelaria
China	17.860	872.522	200.078	82.730	1.049.845
Estados Unidos	43.969	603.268	589.958	161.386	1.114.776
Panamá	10.904	568.609	79.091	94.430	165.649
Brasil	13.383	279.132	64.772	15.646	134.814
Alemania	3.766	221.667	41.680	75.002	299.118
India	16.664	192.546	51.853	21.815	154.632
Bolivia	353.881	189.176	4	10.380	4
México	13.836	139.783	181.899	18.456	186.189
Francia	19.238	133.315	35.530	17.789	96.596
España	6.980	94.220	125.588	34.144	140.570
	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
Total	829.619	4.279.675	2.385.600	1.744.575	4.329.446

Fuente: Declaraciones de importación bodega de datos formulario 500, Trade Map - CCI y Contraloría General de Panamá

(\*) Incluye las reexportaciones por el puerto de Colón

Fuente: Informe de la estimación de la distorsión en el valor de las importaciones colombianas, año 2016, DIAN (2017)

0.27%    1.39%    0.01%    0.56%    1.40%    3.6%

Total of the GDP



# Smuggling Open and Technical

Tabla 1. Kilogramos netos y valor CIF en miles de dólares de las mercancías ingresadas a Colombia 2015-2018

	Importaciones colombianas (DIAN)*		Exportaciones del mundo a Colombia***		Diferencia Importación DIAN y Exportación Comtrade.	
	Kg netos	Precio CIF	Kg netos	Precio CIF	Kg netos	Precio CIF
Ácido Sulfúrico	188,755	615,910	1,397,211	586,325	-1,208,456	29,585
Ácido Clorhídrico	177,747	519,782	473,095	556,633	-295,348	-36,851
Permanganato de Potasio	320,632	1,081,500	260,499	805,613	60,133	275,887

Tabla 6. Kilogramos netos y valor CIF del Permanganato de Potasio a Colombia, 2015-2018

	DIAN-Importaciones		Comtrade-Exportaciones		Diferencia Importación DIAN y Exportación Comtrade.	
	Kg netos	Precio CIF	Kg netos	Precio CIF	Kg netos	Precio CIF
Alemania	255	20,972	431	20,009	-176	963
China	194,200	631,215	120,400	331,906	73,800	299,309
España	171	6,849	115	4,386	56	2,463
Estados Unidos	126,006	422,464	133,530	427,469	-7,524	-5,005
Chile	N/R	N/R	6,002	21,239	-6,002	-21,239
Ecuador	N/R	N/R	15	122	-15	-122
México	N/R	N/R	6	482	-6	-482
Total	320,632	1,081,500	260,499	805,613	60,133	275,887

Source: DIAN y Comtrade UN. Cálculos y estimaciones MJD. Documento de trabajo interno.

Cuadro 8. Contrabando técnico por subfacturación, y capítulos del arancel

Miles de dólares FOB

Capítulo arancel	Descripción	Valor	% partc.
87	Vehículos automóviles, tractores, ciclos, partes y accesorios	596.222	13,9%
27	Combustibles y aceites minerales y sus productos	523.477	12,2%
84	Calderas, turbinas, motores de aviones y barcos, máquinas y partes	224.384	5,2%
85	Aparatos eléctricos, de grabación o imagen	216.709	5,1%
15	Grasas y aceites animales o vegetales	182.482	4,3%
61	Prendas y complementos de vestir, de punto	131.344	3,1%
22	Bebidas, líquidos alcohólicos y vinagre	130.636	3,1%
64	Calzado, botines, artículos análogos y partes	127.970	3,0%
38	Productos diversos de las industrias químicas	126.534	3,0%
39	Materias plásticas y manufacturas	113.138	2,6%
Subtotal primeros 10 capítulos		2.372.896	55,4%
Demás capítulos		1.906.779	44,6%
Total porcentual		4.279.675	100,0%

Fuente: Declaraciones de importación - Formulario 500 -DIAN, Trade Map -CCI y Contraloría General de Panamá.

Elaboró: Coordinación de Estudios Económicos -SGAO-DGO-DIAN.

Source: Informe de la estimación de la distorsión en el valor de las importaciones colombianas, año 2016, DIAN (2017)

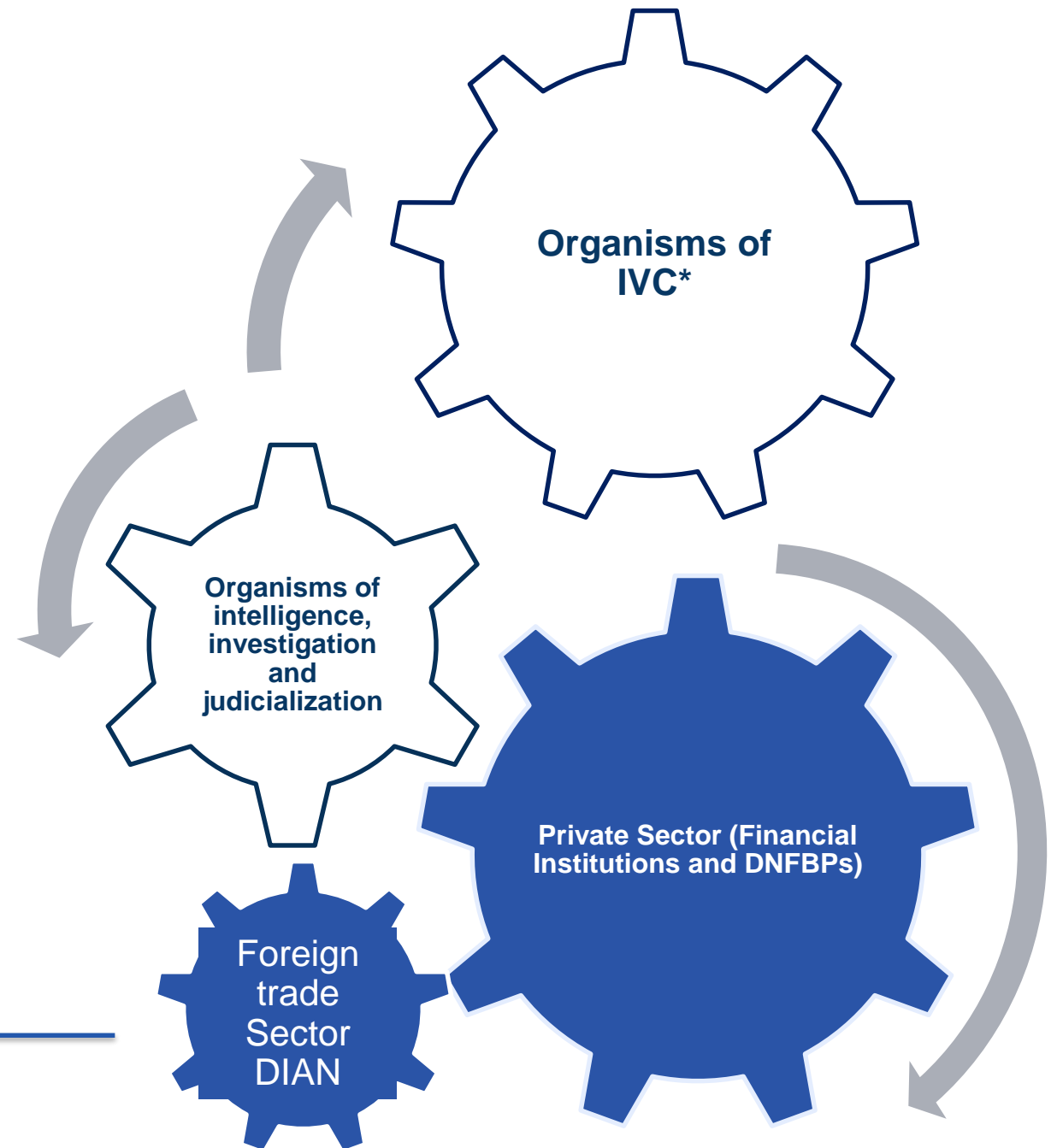
# TBML: Perspective FATF

## 40 Recommendations

### Res. 285 of 2007

Public and private deposits, customs brokerage companies, port companies, free zone users, transportation companies, international freight, permanent customs users and highly exporting users.

Requirement: delivery from STR to UIAF



# Methods of Cross-border Transport

## Case: El Dorado International Airport

- “Ant laundering”, by using travelers carrying currencies within the reported limit of Form 530.
- Camouflage of currencies and goods in false bottom luggage.
- Bills inside electrical appliances and technological artifacts.
- Bills covered in special plastic to avoid its detection by the electronic controls in postal and freight transport.
- Use of “human mail for currency trafficking” with previously ingested latex capsules with money inside, or with money taped to the body.

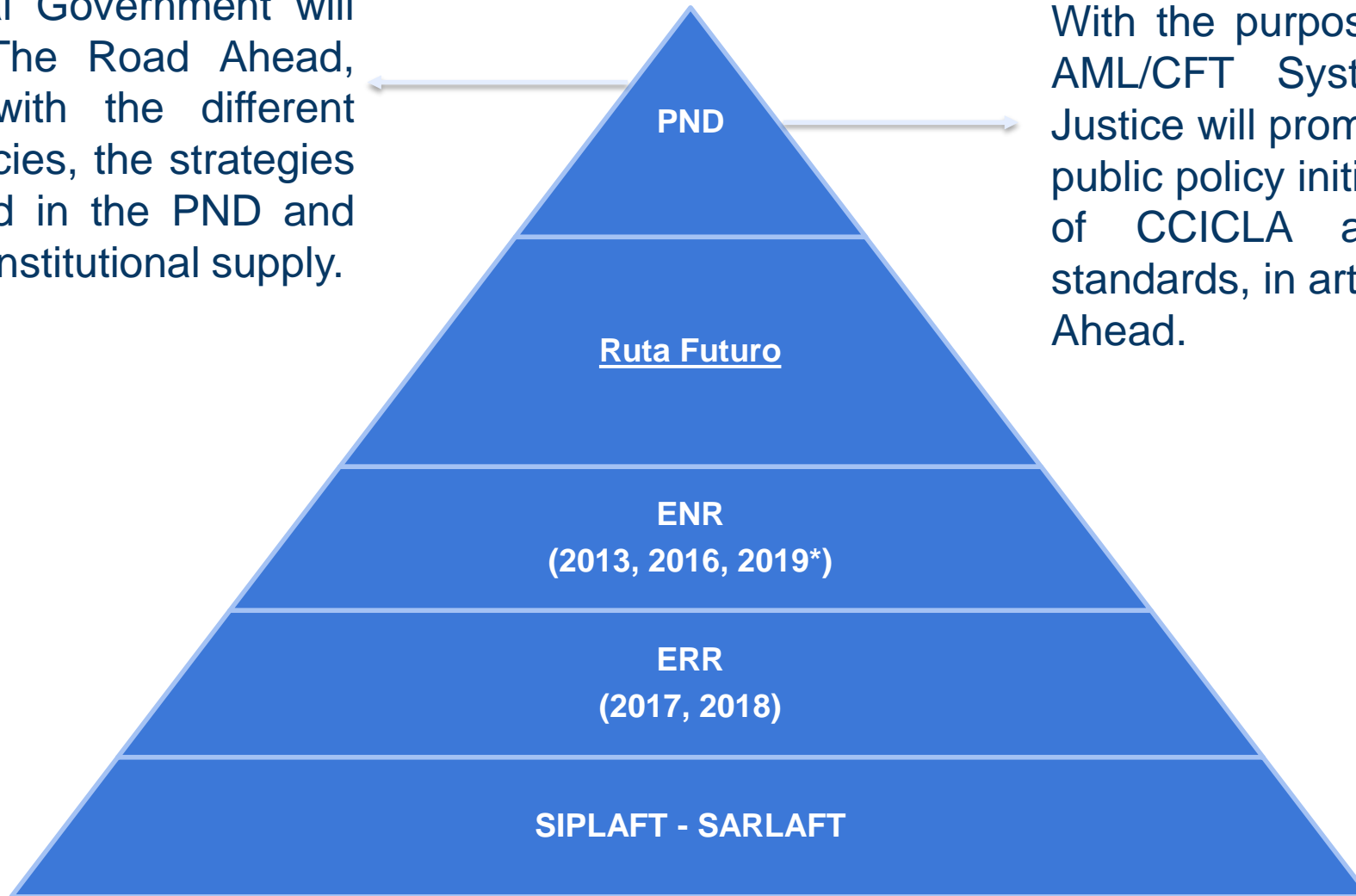


# **The Road Ahead**

A Comprehensive Policy to Tackle the Drug Problem

# Our Policy

The National Government will implement The Road Ahead, articulated with the different sectoral policies, the strategies contemplated in the PND and the existing institutional supply.



With the purpose of strengthening the AML/CFT System, the Ministry of Justice will promote the development of public policy initiatives in the framework of CCICLA and the international standards, in articulation with The Road Ahead.

# Main Challenges

Prevalence in the consumption of marihuana, cocaine and basuco by age range during the previous year

Encuesta consumo población escolar (2016)

Rango edad	2016	Tipo
12-14	4.38%	Marihuana
	1.70%	Cocaína
	1.00%	Bazuco
15-16	9.65%	Marihuana
	2.85%	Cocaína
	0.89%	Bazuco
17-18	13.49%	Marihuana
	4.68%	Cocaína
	1.18%	Bazuco
Total	7.97%	Marihuana
	2.65%	Cocaína
	0.99%	Bazuco

Source: Observatorio de Drogas de Colombia



Consumption increase, specially in vulnerable populations

Encuesta consumo población universitaria (2016)

Rango edad	2016	Tipo
< 18	15.42%	Marihuana
	1.47%	Cocaína
	n.a.	Bazuco
19-20	22.27%	Marihuana
	2.12%	Cocaína
	n.a.	Bazuco
21-22	24.41%	Marihuana
	3.15%	Cocaína
	n.a.	Bazuco
23-24	22.21%	Marihuana
	3.59%	Cocaína
	n.a.	Bazuco
> 25	16.97%	Marihuana
	3.79%	Cocaína
	n.a.	Bazuco

Total	20.77%	Marihuana
	2.71%	Cocaína
	0.14%	Bazuco

Source: Observatorio de Drogas de Colombia

Rango edad	2013	Tipo
12-17	4.35%	Marihuana
	0.33%	Cocaína
	0.17%	Bazuco

Rango edad	2013	Tipo
18-24	8.21%	Marihuana
	1.96%	Cocaína
	0.36%	Bazuco



# Main Challenges – New Psychoactive Substances

- Abused substances, either in pure or prepared, that are not regulated by Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 or the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances, but that can represent a threat to public health.
- Globally it has been reported to United Nations a total of 899 NPS (2008-2019).
- 34 NPS identified in Colombia.
- The majority correspond to phenethylamine and cathinone in Colombia. Those are substances that imitate the hallucinogenic effects of LSD and stimulants from ecstasy.

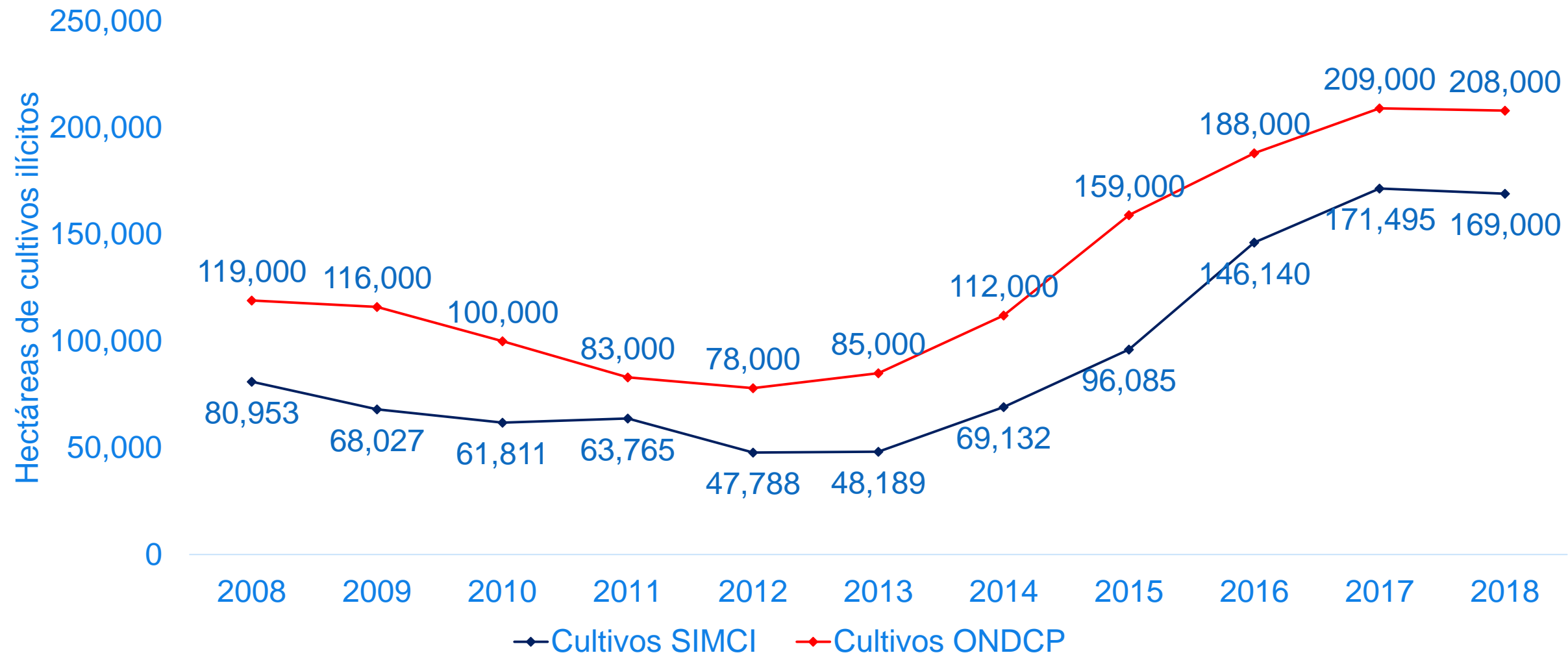




# Main Challenges



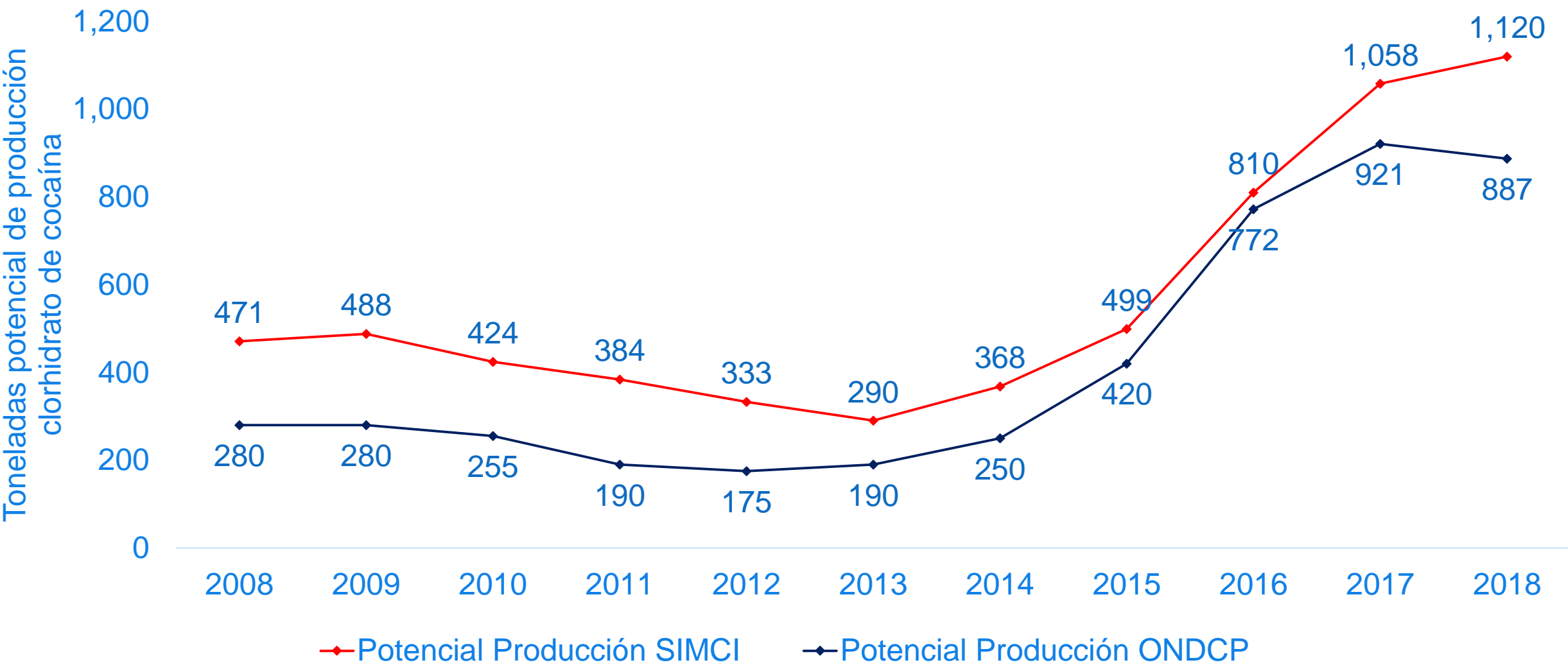
Increase in hectares of illicit cultivations



# Main Challenges

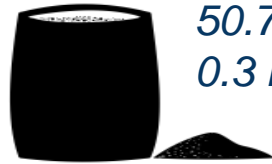


Increase in hectares of illicit cultivations





# Chemical Substances: Illicit Market

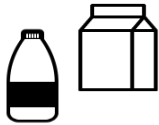


50.7 kg of cement  
0.3 kg potassium permanganate

**1 kilo of  
cocaine**



74 gallons of gasoline



0.25 liters of hydrochloric acid  
1.6 liters of sulfuric acid

The production stage involves:

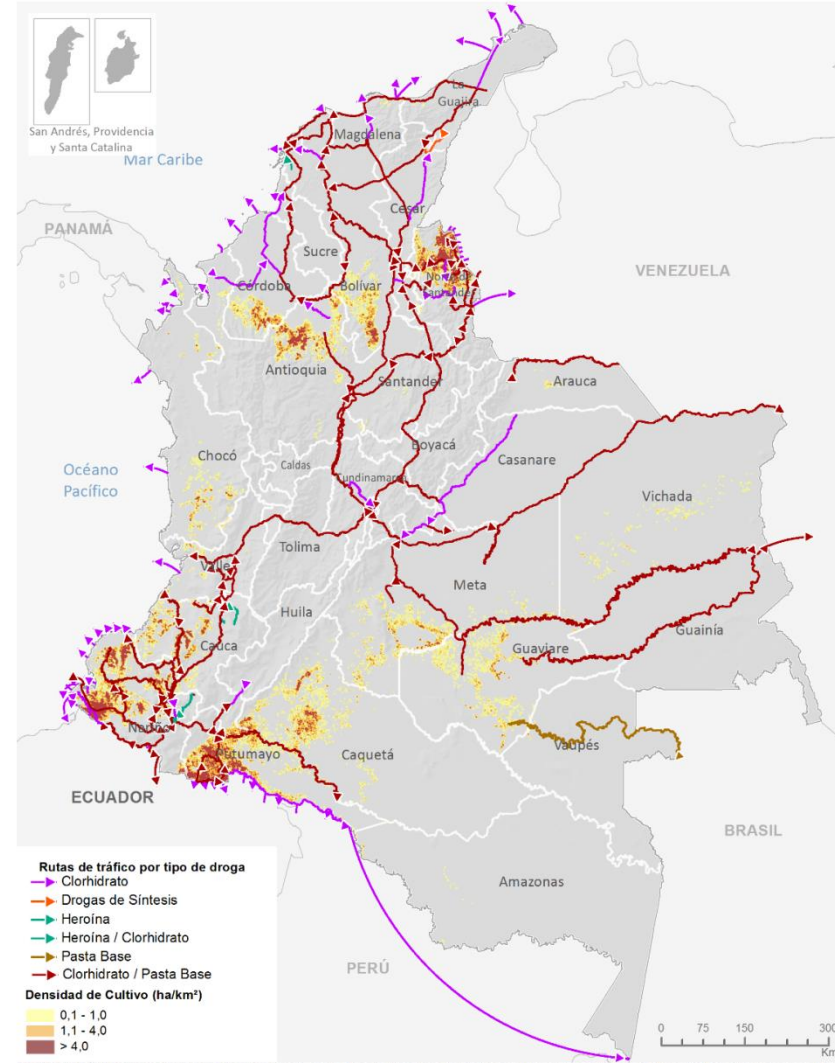
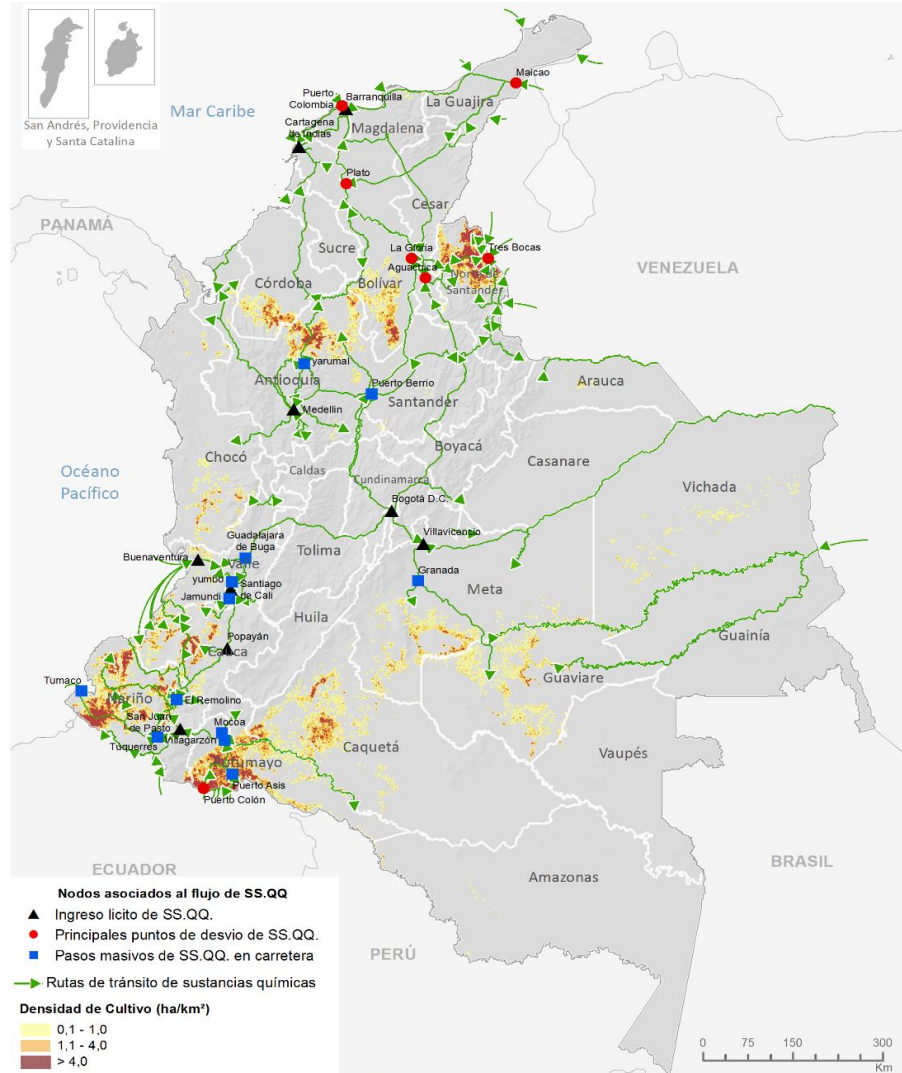
- Intervention of 38 different actors
- More than 180 transactions between goods and services
- More than 20 chemical substances used, 14 of which are highly toxic both for the environment and the human health





# Routes

Chemical substances routes and density of the coca cultivation 2017 Drug trafficking routes and density of the coca cultivation 2017



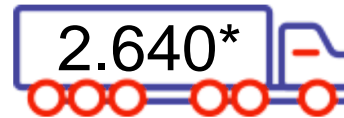
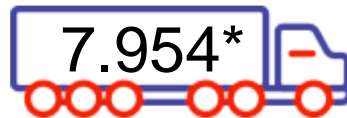
- Drug trafficking in the border areas.
- Use of the fluvial networks.
- Wide alternatives for the exit of the final product.
  - Pacific and Caribbean
  - Bordering areas



# Illicit demand of Chemical Substances

Stage	Liquid chemical substances	Solid chemical substances
Extraction and refining process	457 millions of liters 399 – 537 millions of liters	90.167 Tm 78.700 - 106.100 Tm
Crystalizing process	20 millions of liters 18 – 24 millions of liters	2.239 Tm 2.000 – 2.600 Tm
<b>Total</b>	<b>477 millions of liters</b> 417 - 561 millions of liters	<b>92.406 Tm</b> 80.700 – 108.700 Tm

**Size of the market**



Tractors

Coca leaf (USD \$0,76/kg)

USD \$422 million



Cocaine hydrochloride exports  
(USD \$1.682/kg)

USD \$2.193  
million

# Main Challenges



Deforestation and pollution of the environment



Poverty, displacement and violence



Organized crime networks and new criminal actors



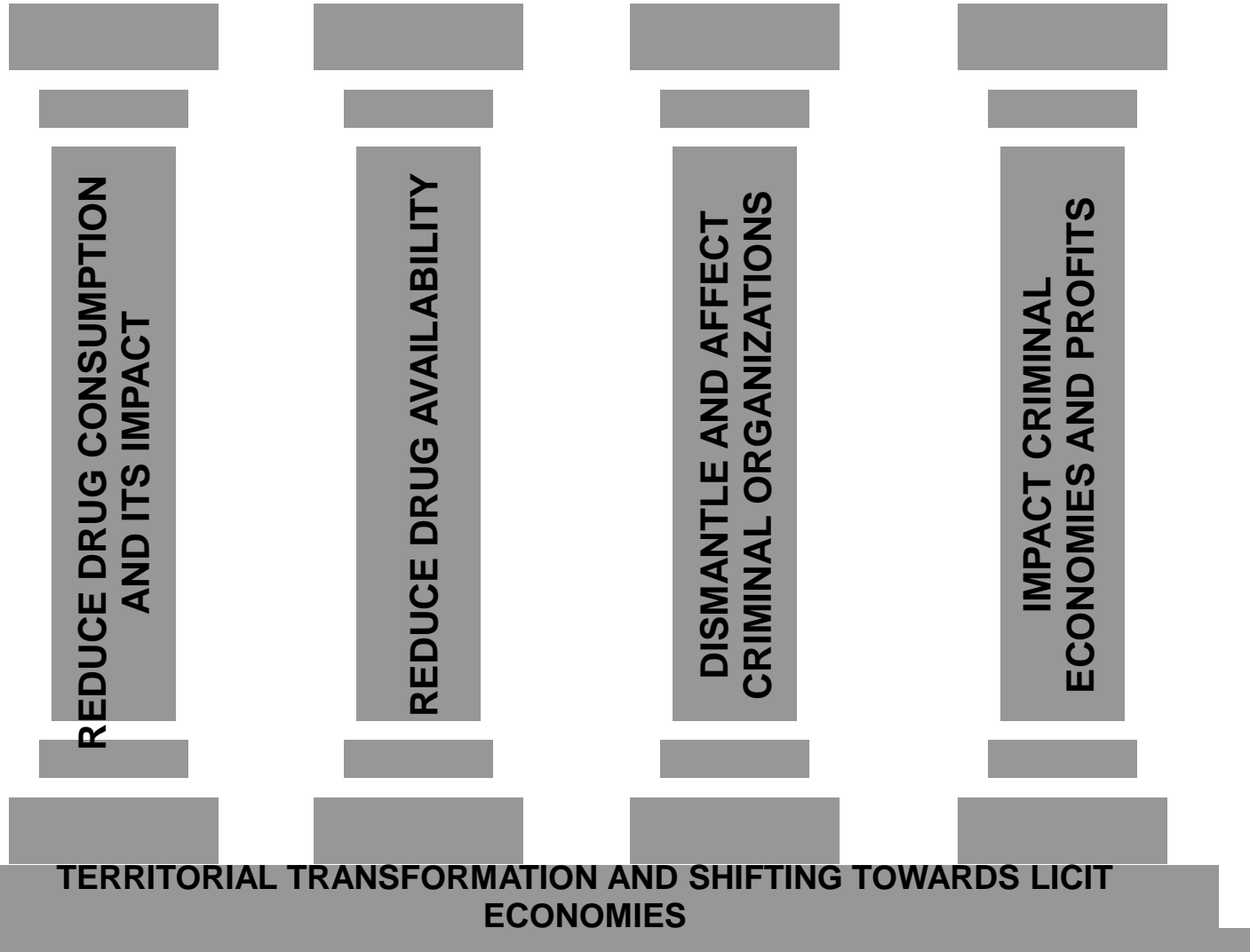
Corruption



Money laundering and culture of illegality

# The Policy

# Pillars of the Comprehensive Policy to Tackle the Drug Problem



## Principles



Comprehensive



Based on technical and scientific evidence



Innovative and flexible



Sustainable



Inclusive, differentiating and respectful towards human rights



Participative



Coordinated



Gradual



# Strategic Objectives of The Road Ahead

---

## Reduce the Consumption of Drugs and its Impact

Promote coexistence and mental health.

Prevent the consumption of psychoactive substances.

Comprehensive attention to one's health

Comprehensive rehabilitation and social inclusion

Manage, articulate and coordinate in a sectoral and intersectoral way

## Reduce the Availability of Drugs

1. Reduce illicit cultivations

2. Reduce territorial vulnerabilities

3. Strengthen the control on chemical substances and production facilities

4. Reduce the availability of synthetic drugs and NPS

## Dismantle and affect Criminal Organizations

1. Strengthen the investigation, judicialization and effective sanctioning

2. Optimize resources through interinstitutional coordination

3. Reduce internal drug markets

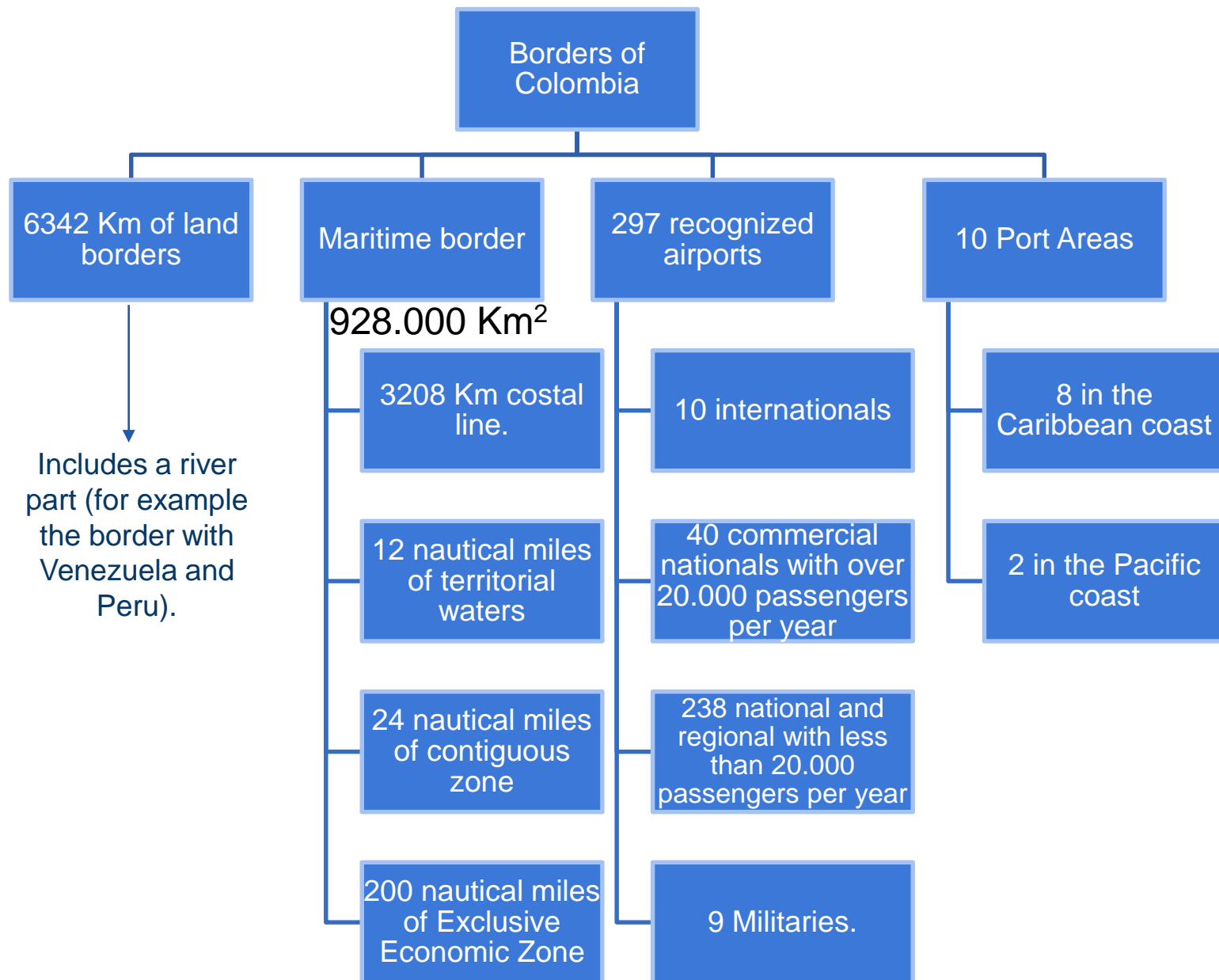
**4. Strategically control borders**

## **Impact criminal economies and profits**

1. Interrupt the financial flows of criminal organizations
2. Impulse in rem forfeiture, seizure and the recovery of assets overseas
3. Monitoring and tracking of the AML/CFT System

## **Territorial Transformation and Shifting towards Licit Economies**

1. Territorial development to impulse licit rural economies
2. Place the policy in the international community and strengthen cooperation
3. Promote the coordination and articulation for the accomplishment of common objectives
4. Promote the generation of knowledge, monitoring and evaluation of the policy
5. Ensure the control on the cannabis market with medical and scientific purposes



# Migration Movements in 2017

## Departure of Colombian citizens by destination 2017

País destino	Femenino	Masculino	Total
<b>TOTAL GENERAL</b>	<b>217.177</b>	<b>180.603</b>	<b>397.780</b>
Estados Unidos de América	71.623	56.061	127.684
México	23.066	18.486	41.552
Panamá	19.854	17.853	37.707
España	18.852	13.902	32.754
Ecuador	14.817	15.413	30.230



## Arrival of foreigners to Colombian territory by December 2017

Nacionalidad	Femenino	Masculino	Total
<b>TOTAL GENERAL</b>	<b>155.163</b>	<b>197.592</b>	<b>352.755</b>
Venezuela	53.226	56.423	109.649
Estados Unidos de América	23.272	36.358	59.630
Brasil	9.921	9.407	19.328
Argentina	7.890	9.248	17.138
Ecuador	6.905	8.801	15.706



# Strategic Control of Border Territories

Strengthen the control mechanisms of land, river, sea and air border areas.

Effectively control entry and exit points of drugs, substances and chemical precursors in border areas.

Strengthen the regional and international cooperation mechanisms, through joint investigations that contribute to the identification of criminal networks and drug trafficking routes.

Establish prioritized intervention points according to their use (for drug trafficking)



# Strategies



## How?

- Use the intelligence information to identify strategic intervention points in the border.
- Improve the existing non-intrusive inspection systems to facilitate customs control (Decree 1520 of 2008 / Decree 2055 of 2014)



Buenaventura.



Barranquilla



Santa Marta



## How?

- Invigorate joint task forces in prioritized areas to impact criminal structures dedicated to smuggling.
- Favor, through international cooperation mechanisms, customs information exchange to identify technical smuggling operations of substances for the processing, TBML and currency deliveries in the framework of international trade operations.
- Improve the profiling systems of passengers in border areas to detect possible currency transports



**La justicia  
es de todos**

**Minjusticia**