Μέθοδοι μεταφοράς κεφαλαίων για την αποφυγή των εποπτικών μηχανισμών

Prof. Nikos Passas, PhD Northeastern University Boston

Definition of ML

The process of disguising or concealing the illicit source of income in order to make it appear legitimate (usable in the legal economy)
The process is commonly discussed in terms of three stages

Stages of ML

- Placement of dirty funds into the financial system
- Layering or transferring to conceal the source and disguise the origin of the funds
- Integration or conversion of the proceeds into apparently legitimate assets

Predicate offenses

- At first, drug trafficking
- Gradually, just about any crime, such as:
 - Corruption
 - Human traffic
 - Arms traffic
 - Smuggling
 - Counterfeiting
 - Fraud
 - Art theft and theft of cultural property
 - Illegal gambling
 - Illegal logging
 - Capital flight
 - Tax evasion

Objectives of AML

- Fight serious crime
 Protect the financial system
 Prevent the accumulation of criminal economic power
- Attack criminal groups on their weakest point

a. Previous crime control strategies did not bear results we hoped for
b. By taking away the money we intend to remove *motive* to commit new crimes *means* to commit new crimes *capacity to infiltrate* the legal economy

- Make it difficult for criminals to use the financial system to launder their proceeds and finance their activities
- Possible if all jurisdictions have effective AML/CFT regimes in place
- ML and TF are global problems: no single country can handle these problems on its own

Add terrorism finance

To the extent methods and channels are same or similar

Security threat and risks

Financial Institution Risks

Criminal risks - fines - suspension of charter - "death penalty" Civil penalties - fines - forfeitures Social fallout - loss of clients/partners - civil lawsuits - lower share values

Problems of non AML Action

- Reputational, operational, financial and legal risks
- Embarrassment at national level
- Sanctions
- Reduced foreign investment and aid
- Political and socio-economic repercussions

Where does it occur?

Everywhere

Esp. in places with lax or ineffective controls

 Most importantly, the cycle begins in regions where illicit funds are generated

Means

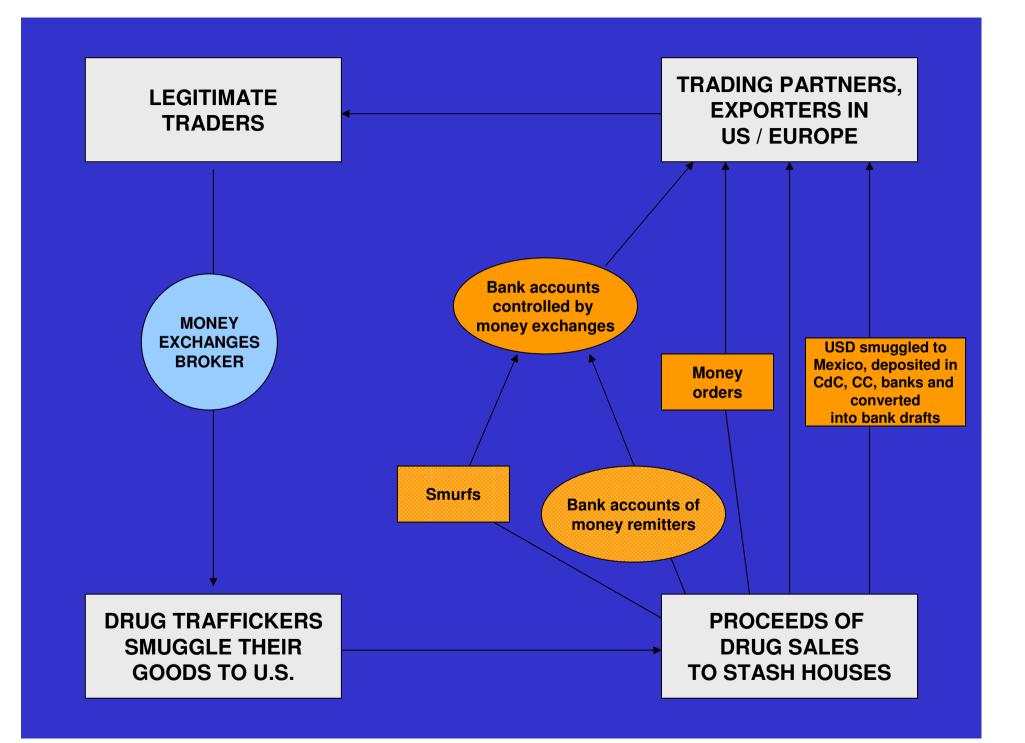
- Low technology: courier
- Banks
- Non-bank financial institutions
- Hawala other IVTS
- Trade-based money laundering
- Brokerages
- Real estate
- Casinos
- Professionals (lawyers, accountants, etc.)
- Offshore trusts

Methods

- Mis-invoicing
- Trade diversion
- Diamonds
- Gold
- Hawala/Informal Value Transfer Systems (IVTS)
- Correspondent accounts
- Real estate
- Casinos
- Lawyers and other professionals

Example of Method

- Traffic drugs and generate cash
- Move the cash to a secrecy or tax haven
- Establish or buy a corporation
- Open corporate bank account and deposit the funds
- Take a loan from corporate account and receive funds in country of residence
- Use funds to invest in profit-making business, real estate, etc.
- Commingle proceeds from illegal enterprise with legal business into same account.
- Pay taxes and keep revenue authorities at bay



Range of IVTS Mechanisms

IVTS Operator one or more mechanisms to facilitate IVTS operations

Traditional ---- Modern

Physical Transport of Value

In-Kind Payments

Compensatory payments; commodity shipments, false invoicing

Stored value transfers, chit, hundi, pre-paid cards, bearer instruments

IVTS operators interfacing with formal banking sector

Gift services & barter deals

Correspondent accounts

Trade diversion

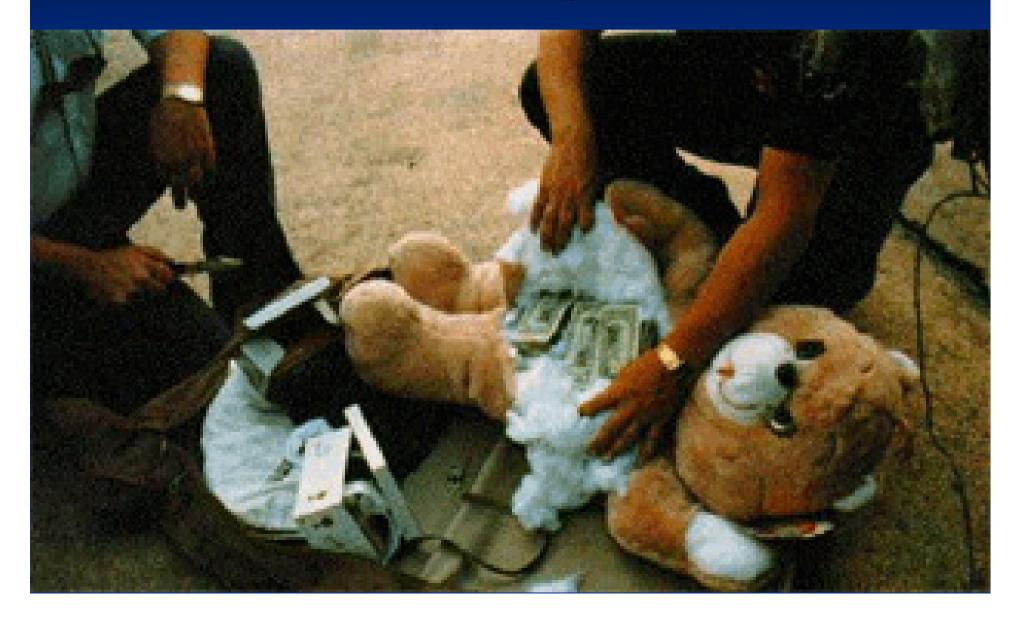
Internet-based payment systems

Debit/Credit cards used by multiple Individuals; brokerage accounts

Types of IVTS

Hawala, hundi – South Asia ■ Fei ch'ien (flying money) – Chinese ■ Phoe kuan – Thailand ■ Black market exchange – S. America and Africa ■ 'door-to-door' – Philippines Physical transfer (courier) In-kind payments/transfers Gifts services Invoice manipulation Trade diversion Stored value Credit/debit cards Correspondent accounts **E**-payments

Physical Transport-Courier

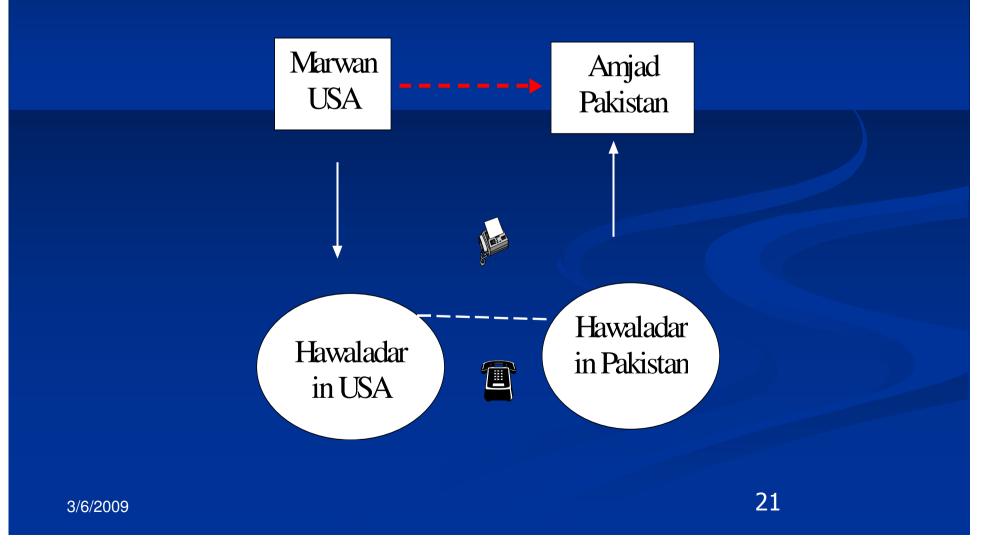


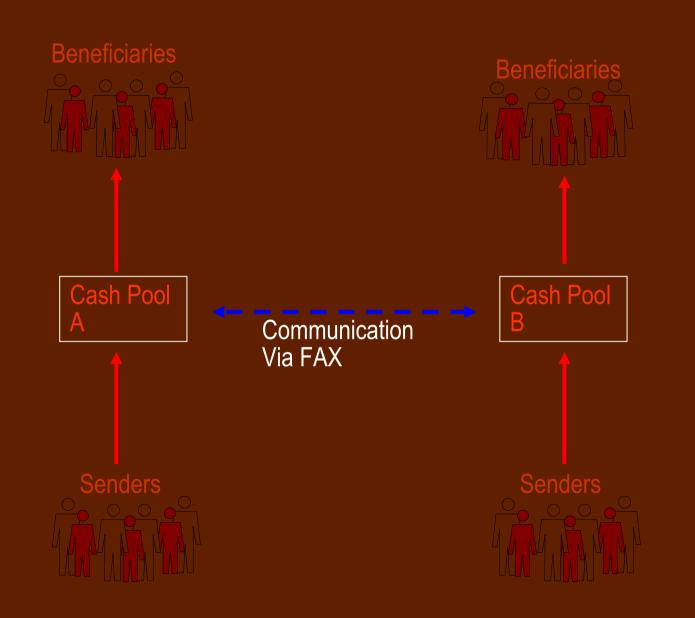
Physical Transport-Courier 2

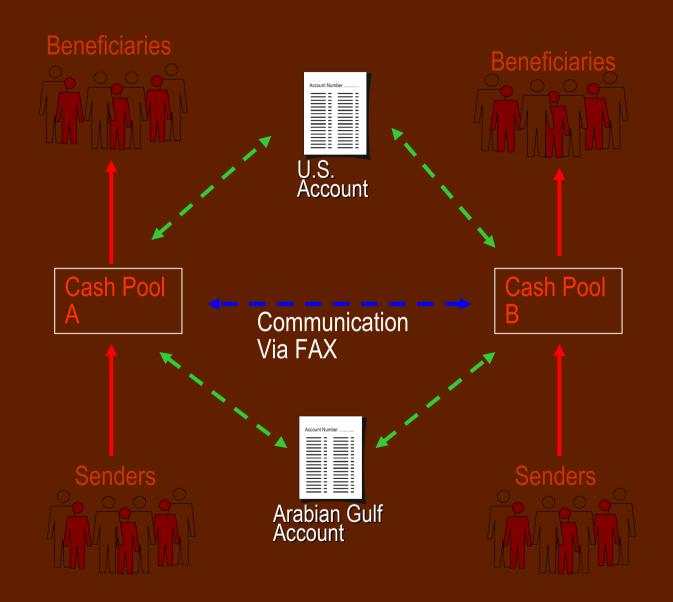


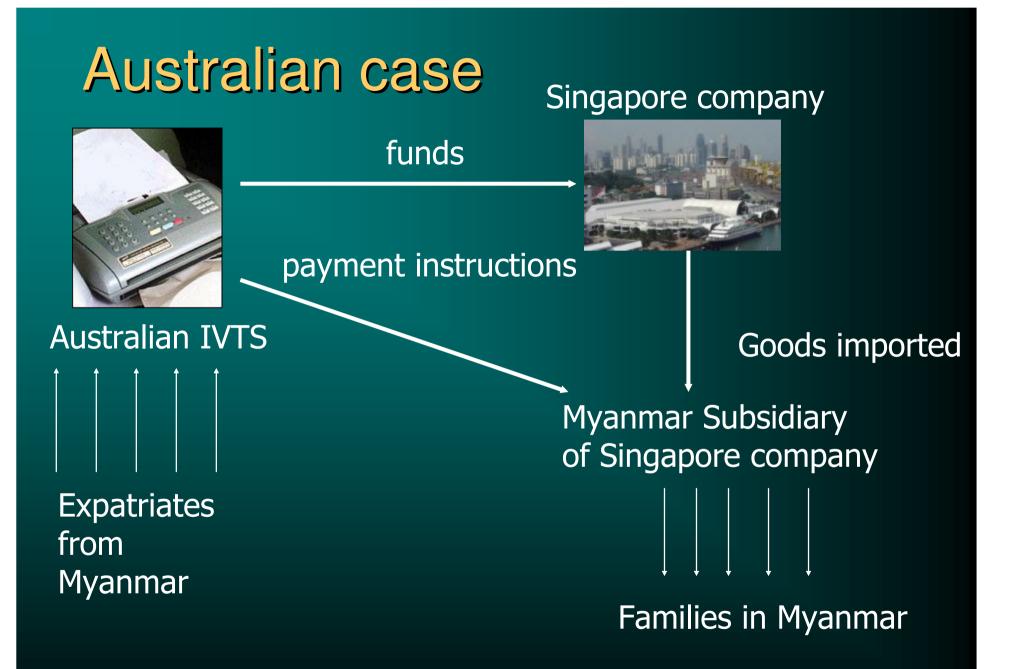


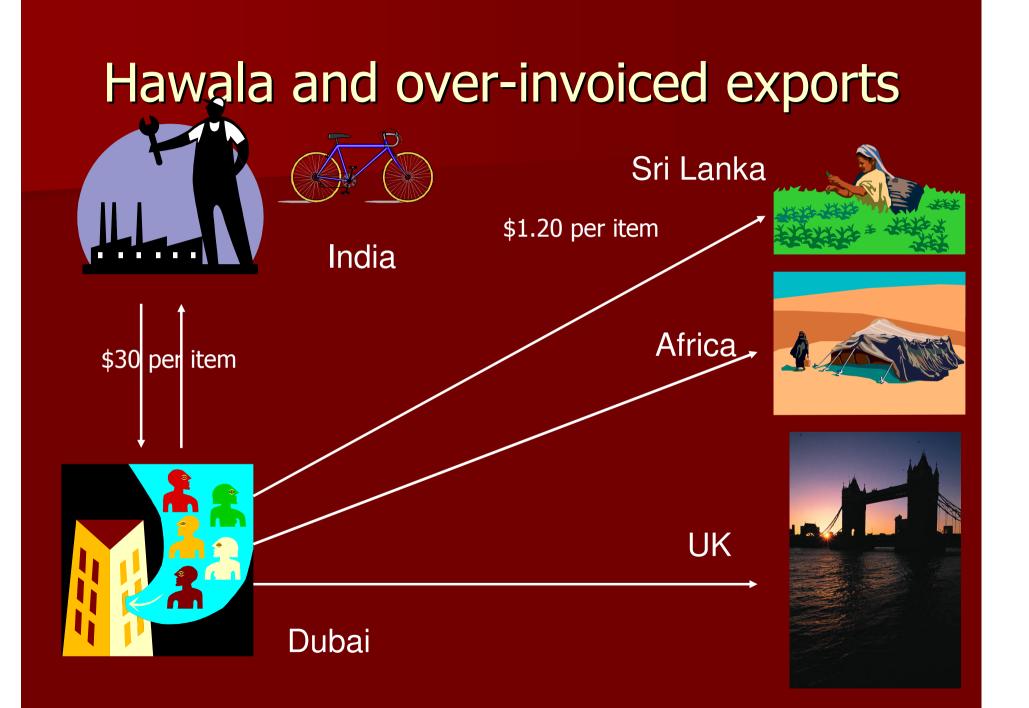
Basic Hawala

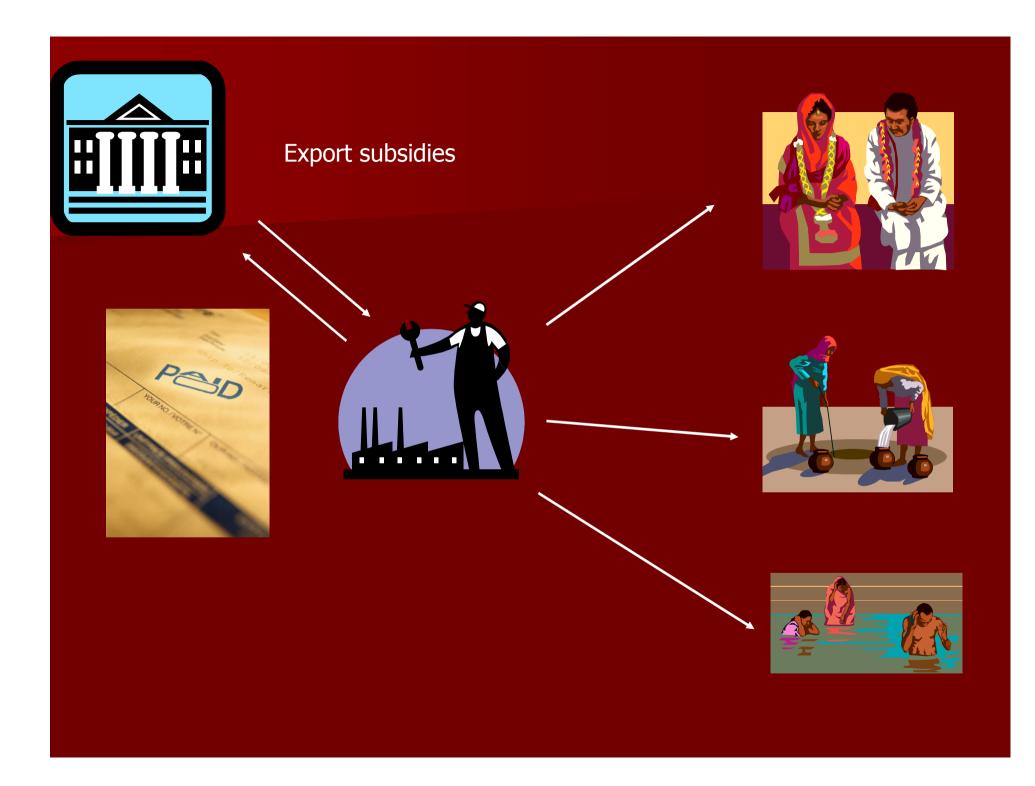




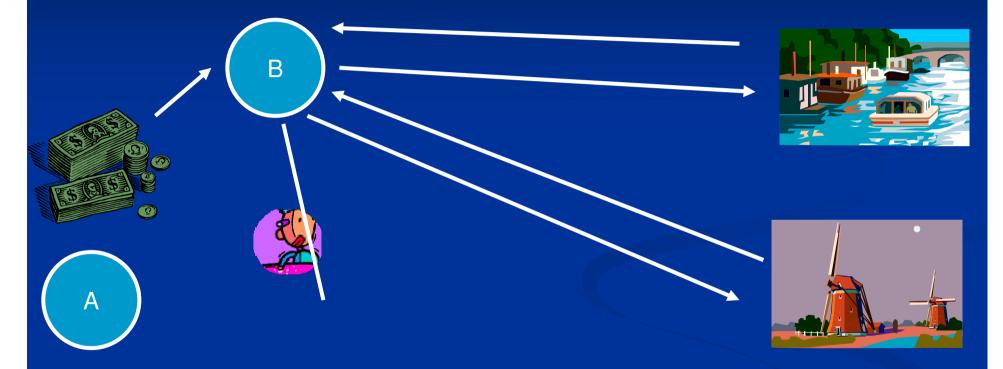








Diamond exports



Invoices showing extra 20-30% profit

Is hawala

'alternative'? 'underground'?

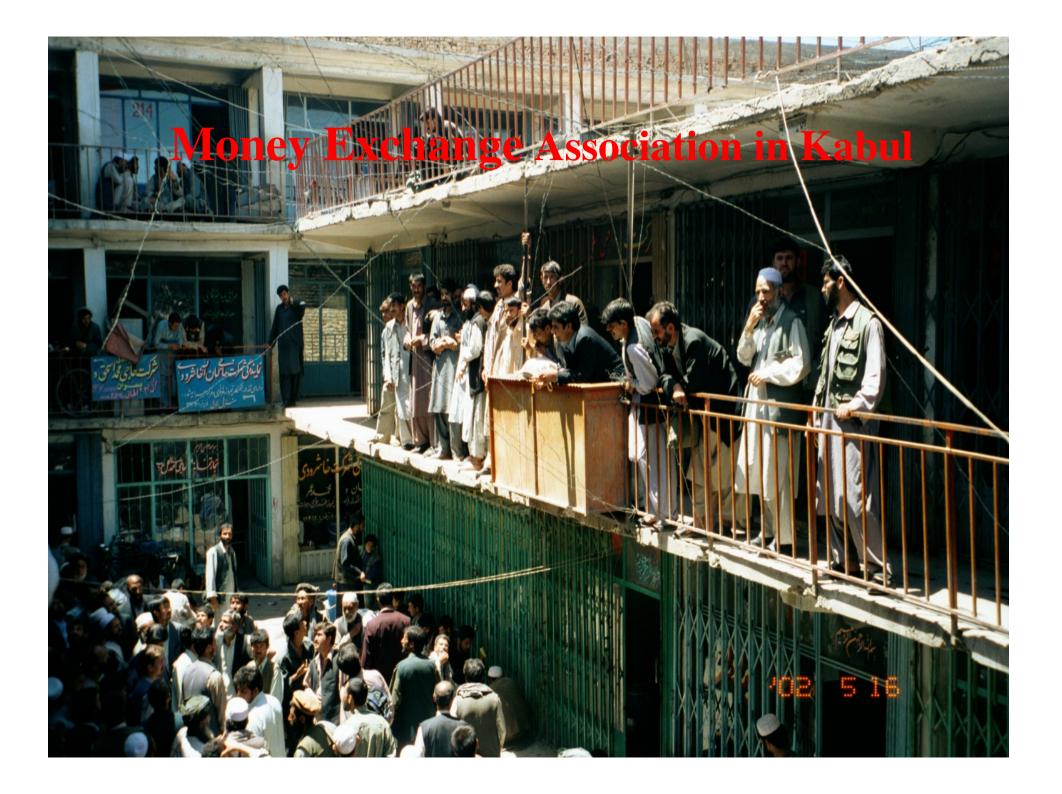












Daily, Weekly, Monthly
Cash movements
Peshawar, Islamabad, Dubai bank accounts
Satellite phones and email facilities

Settlement



Indicators of Criminal Use

- Different commission charged to ordinary clients
- Different recording methods for some clients
- No recording of certain (large) transactions
- Large sums (from single customer)
- Different collection methods
- Transactions divergent from usual pattern (e.g., very large amounts once in a while)
- Transfers to companies in very different business
- Transfers to accounts of individuals or companies involved in illegal activities

Under Invoicing





Value goes from London to South Asia

Under Invoicing







SA sends B \$150,000 and receives invoice

Under Invoicing



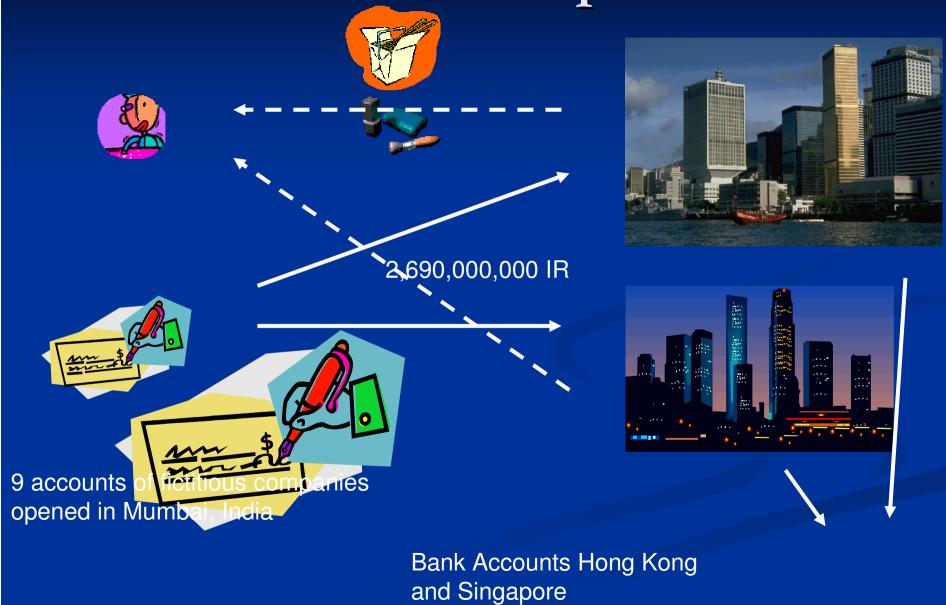


for \$250,000 worth of computer hardware, which balances B's \$100,000 debt to SA

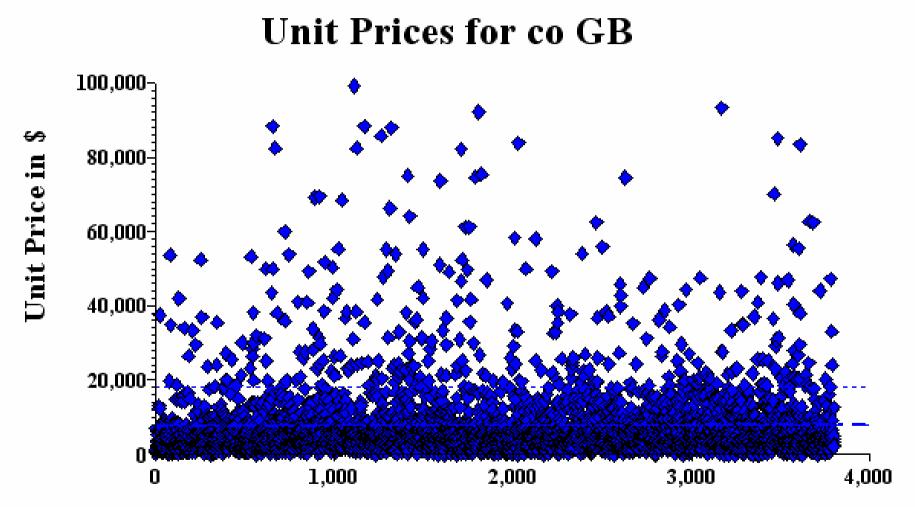
Undervalued timber export

- Russian trucker takes high-quality timber to Japanese or Chinese wholesaler to sell
- Trader officially rejects the lumber because it is of "poor quality"
- Trucker is forced to sell it as "pulp wood"
- The difference is settled between the trucker and trader in cash, and off the record
- The trucker makes black market profit for his firm and keeps a little for himself
- The lumber is re-classified as high value upon reaching its destination

Diamond "imports"



Polished diamonds

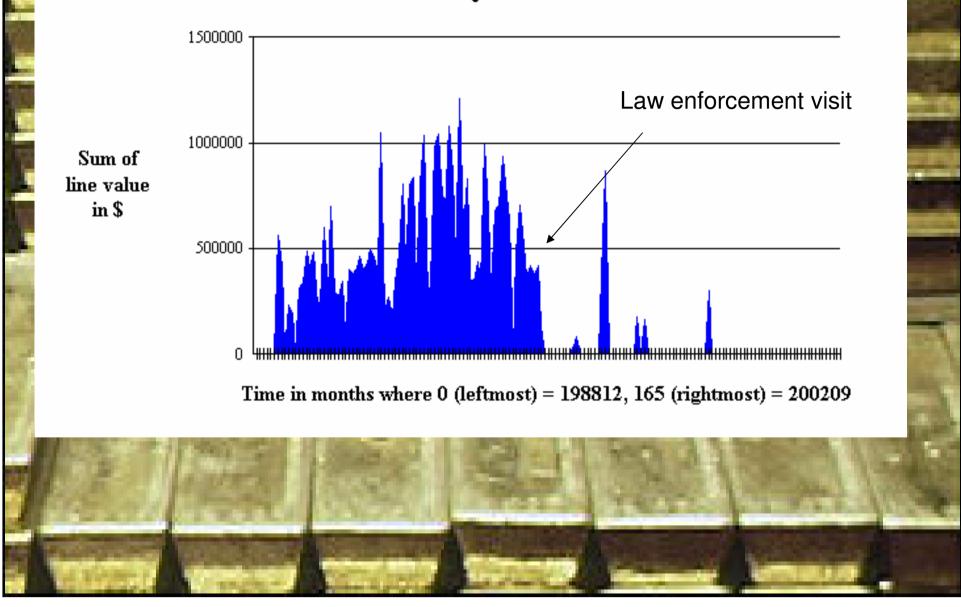


Entries in chronological order; 1/89 To Present

La Mina and Gold

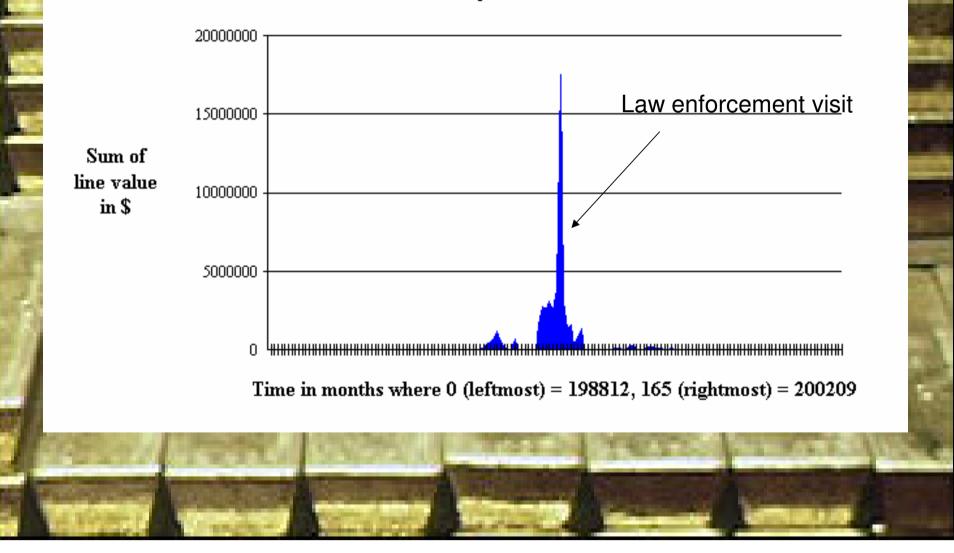
- Drug proceeds sent to California
- Buy scrap gold from jewelers with cash
- Order "gold" from fake mines, smelters in Uruguay
- Import gold-plated lead bars, get Customs form
- Sell real gold to brokers, jewelers using Customs form
- Buyers wire payment to Uruguay
- From Uruguay money goes on to Colombia

Sum of Line Value by Month for CO: TT



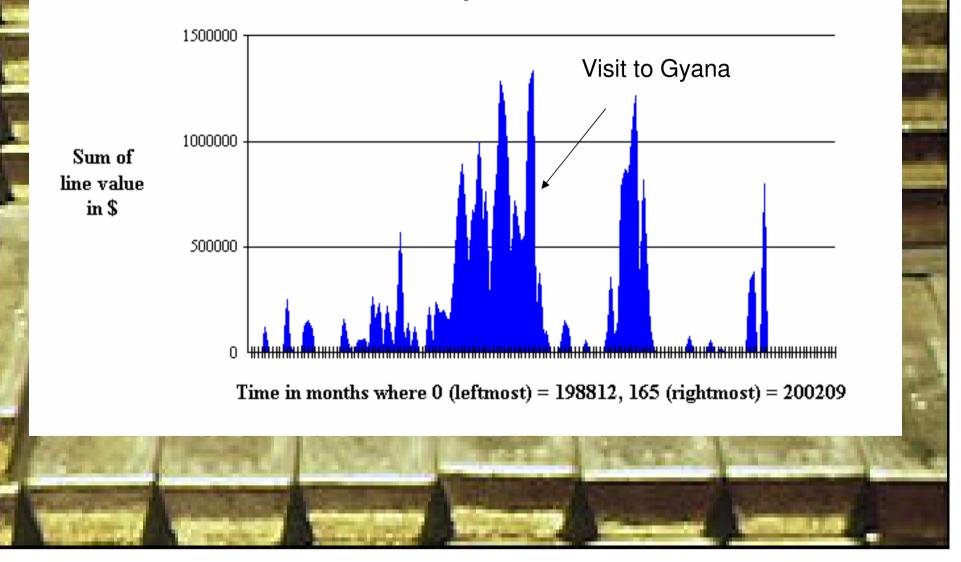


Sum of Line Value by Month for CO: SR



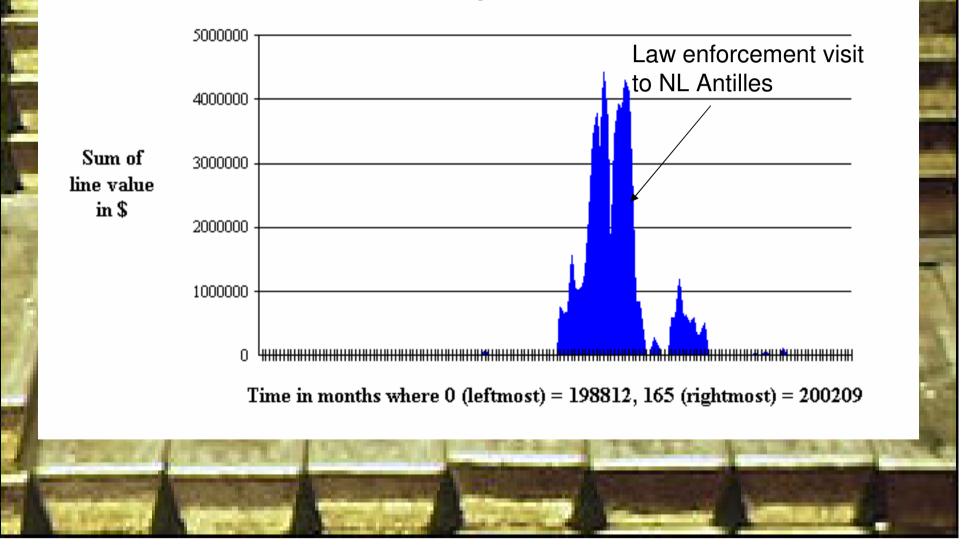


Sum of Line Value by Month for CO: GY





Sum of Line Value by Month for CO: AN

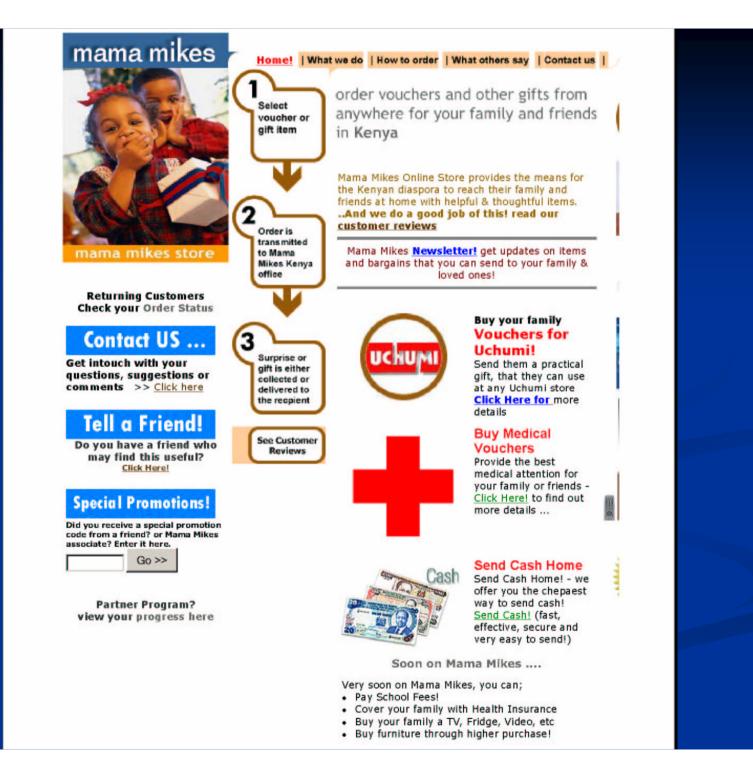


African IVTS

Vouchers [Click on links: <u>Uchumi</u> <u>Vouchers</u>, <u>Nakumatt Vouchers</u>, <u>Cash Gifts!</u>, <u>Deacons Vouchers</u>

 Fresh Roses, Fresh Baked Cakes!
 NEW: <u>Deacons Vouchers</u>, <u>Special</u> <u>Combos!</u>, <u>Phone Scratch Cards</u> lots more

Introducing Uncle Sam 48 hour service! Send: Cash Gifts, Roses, Safaricom Scratch Cards and more in only 48 hours!



Gifts to Pakistan, Flowers, Cakes, Mithai, Chocolates, Stuff Toys, Gift, Gifts, Online Gifting Service







Send Flowers To China at \$9.99 We deliver to any city for \$ 9.99 click here

F.A.Q.s | Contact Us | Company Profile | Flowers delivery to China

It really means a lot that sending a natural crystal bangle or crystal necklace with your greeting message to your loved one who lives in Mainland China.

Your gift can be sent to any location in Mainland China by our express processing service. Prices include shipping and handling. And what's more, we guarantee our service and no charge until your order has been delivered, see <u>F.A.Q.s</u> for detail.



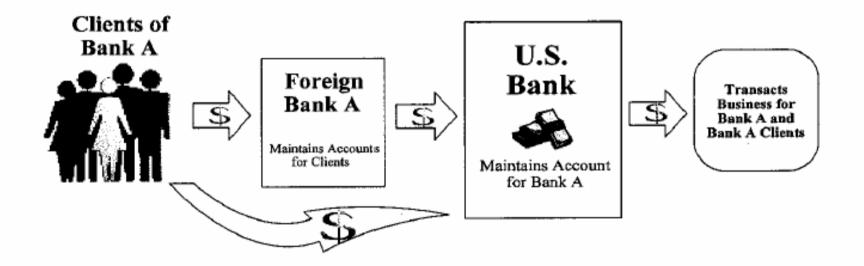
Item #Bangle01 Natural crystal bangle. Crystal vein can been seen inside. 2" diameter, one size fits all. Price:\$26.00/each, delivered with greeting card. Buy_now



Item #N004 14" Clear crystal necklace with blue crystal rose center. Price:\$28.00/each, delivered with greeting card. Buy_now

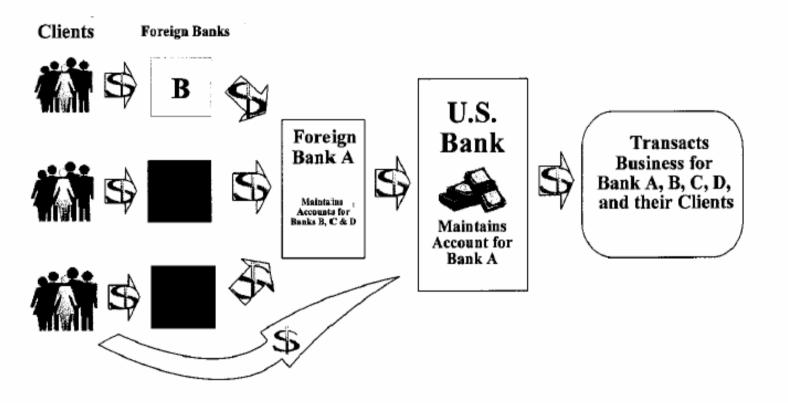


CORRESPONDENT BANKING



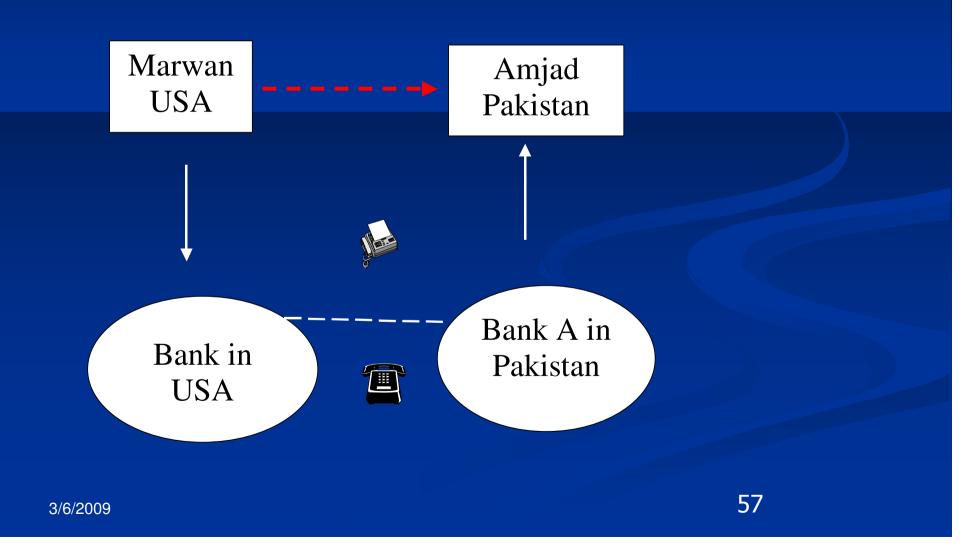


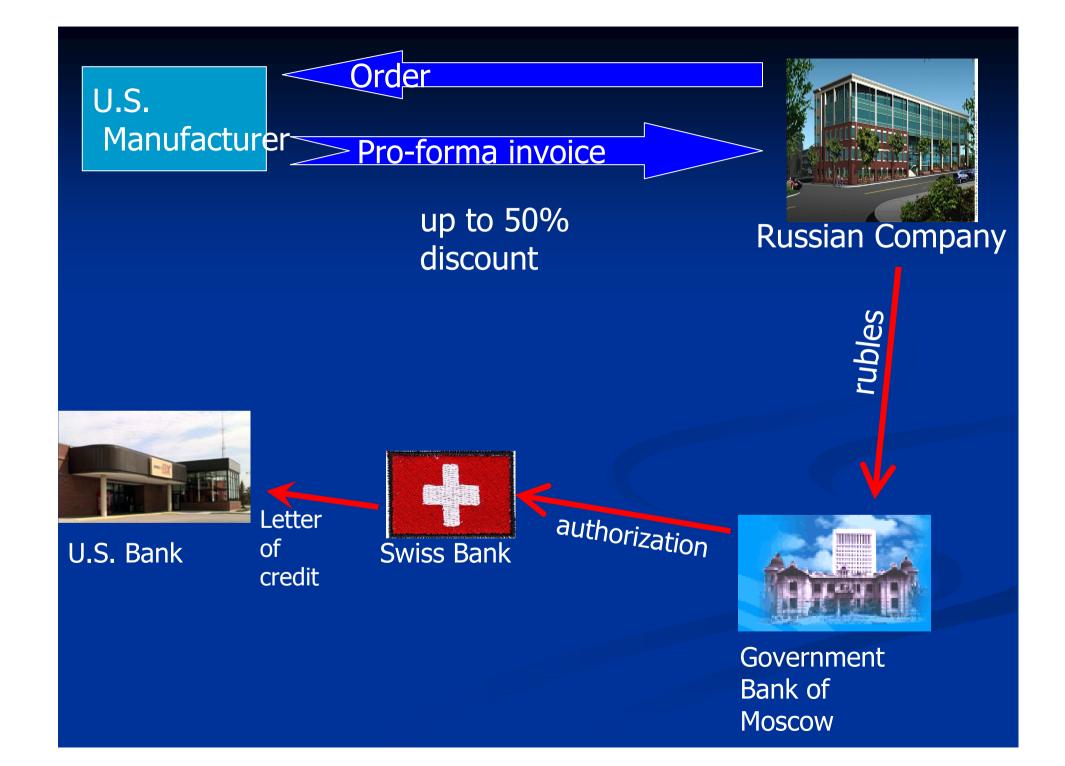
NESTED CORRESPONDENT BANKING

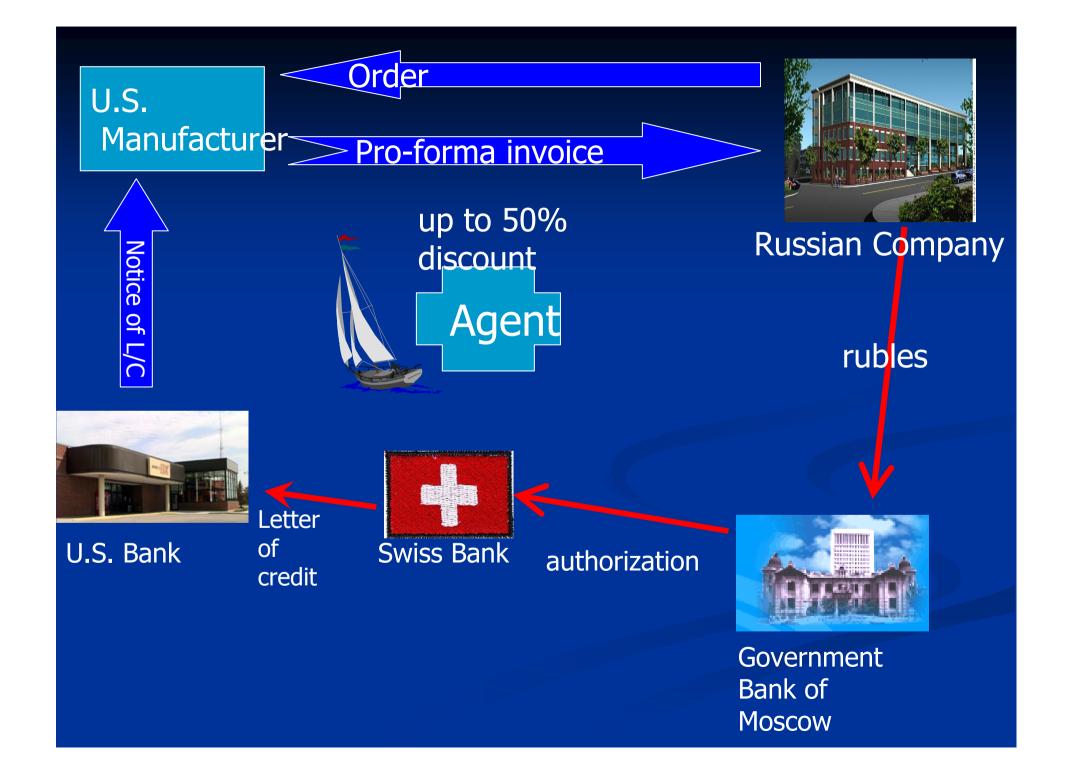


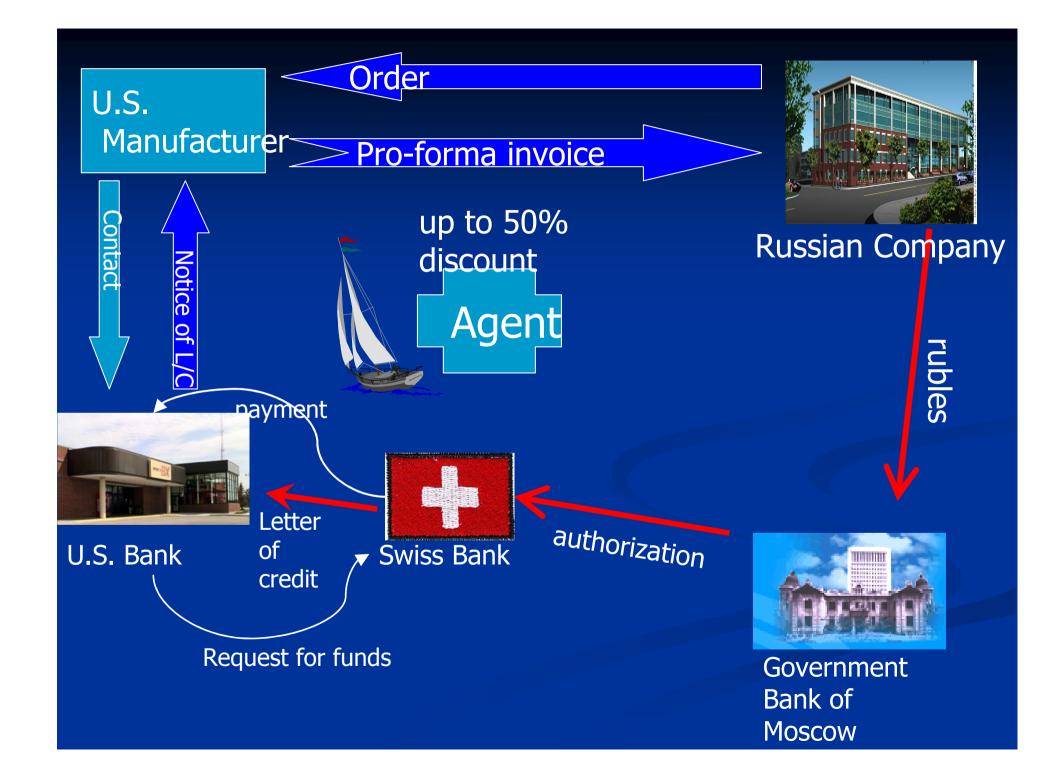


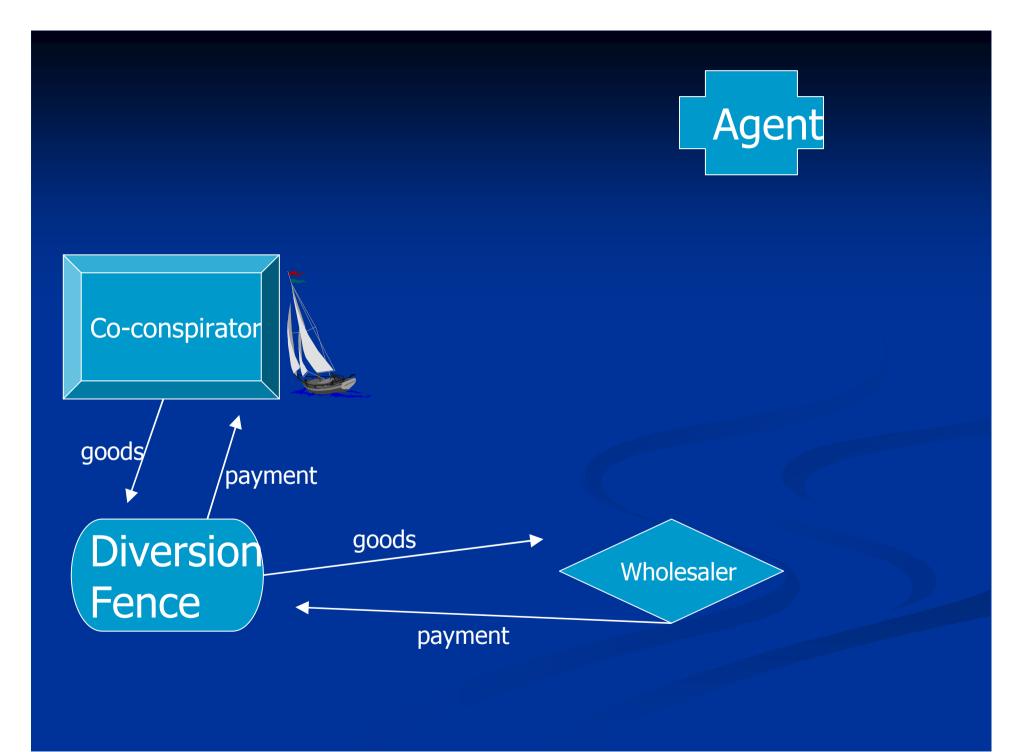
Sophisticated Hawala

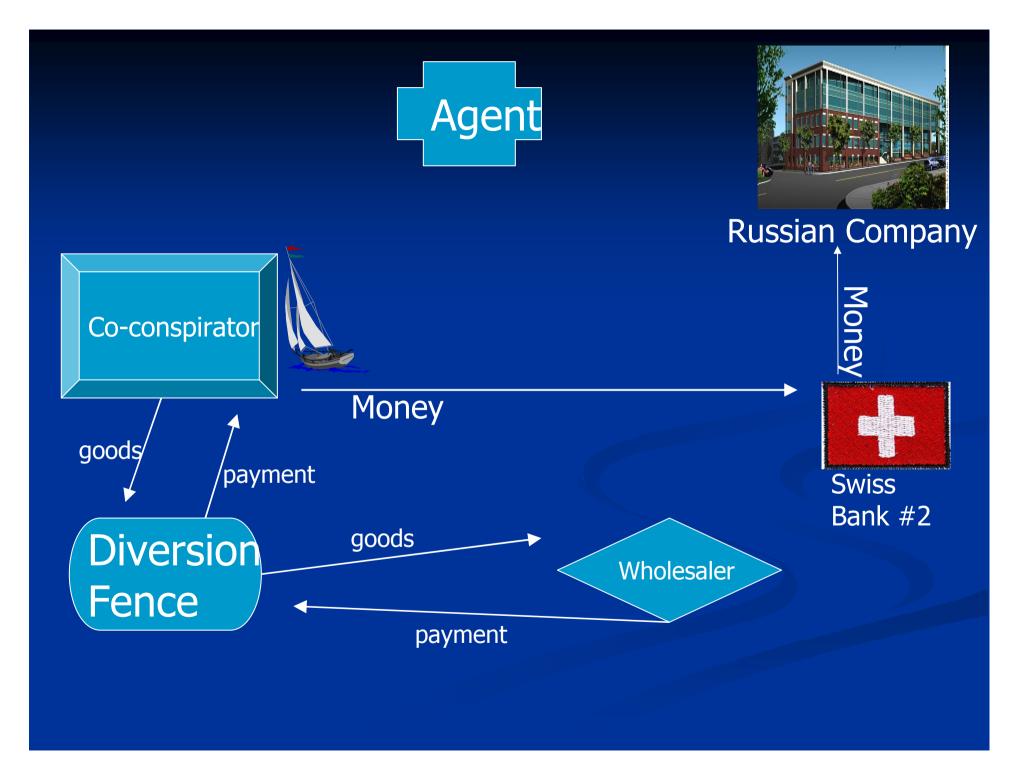












Cigarettes Diversion

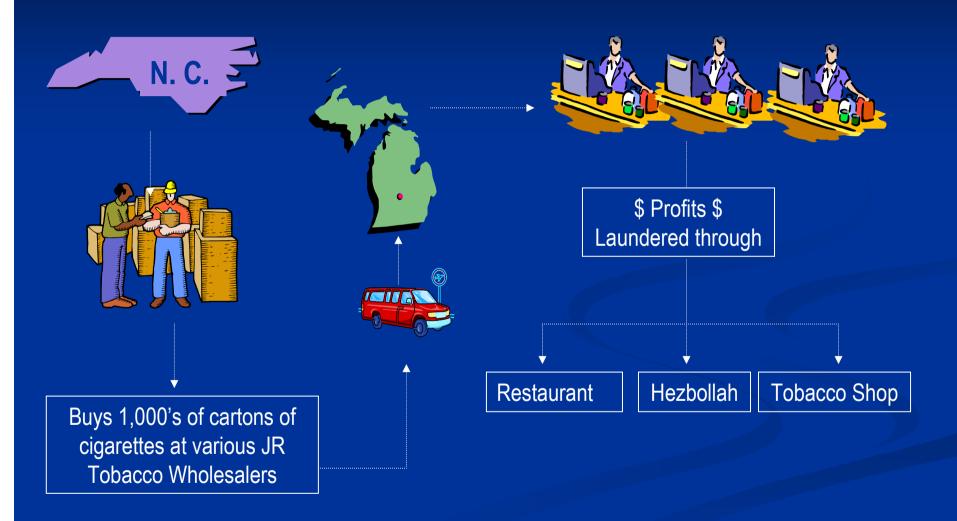


Tax \$2.50→\$7.50 per carton



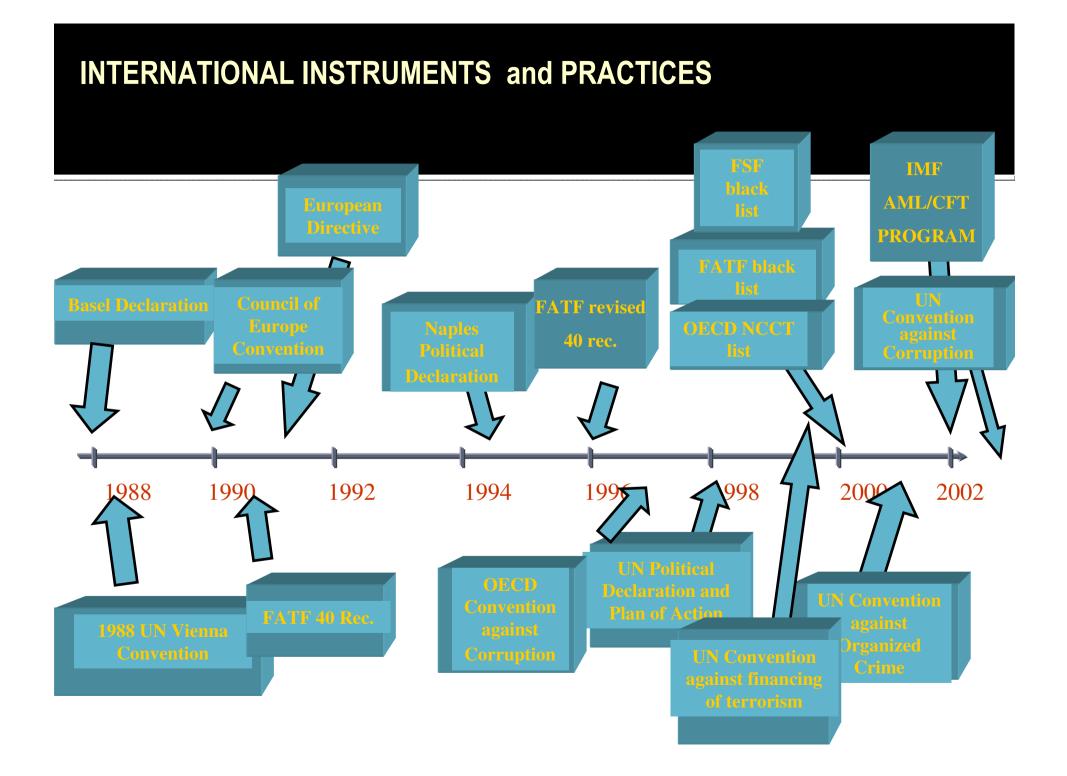


Cigarette Diversion



Main International Standards

- The United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic In Narcotic Drugs And Psychotropic Substances (Vienna Convention) 1988
- UNTOC Convention 2000
- UNCAC 2002
- Financing of Terrorism Convention 1999
- FATF 40 Recommendations (rev. in 2003)
- FATF 9 Special Recommendations on Terrorist Financing (2001)
- UN Security Council Resolutions 1267, 1333, 1373
- Basel Principles



Counter Financing of Terrorism International Standards

- UN Security Council Resolutions, esp.1373
- UN Security Council Resolutions on Taliban and Al-Qaida (1267, 1333, 1390, 1455, 1526)
- FATF 9 Special Recommendations on Terrorist Financing (2001) – also the 40 Rs
- UN International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (in force 10 April 2002)

Risks of non compliance

Legal
Operational
Reputational
Financial

deficient due diligence programRegarding high risk accounts or clients

Recent illustrations

- Union Bank of California to pay \$31.6m for AML failures
- FINRA fines Florida firm \$145,000 for AML shortcomings
- Riggs Bank
- Arab Bank
- Israel Discount Bank
- Bank of New York
- Citibank

Usefulness of AML

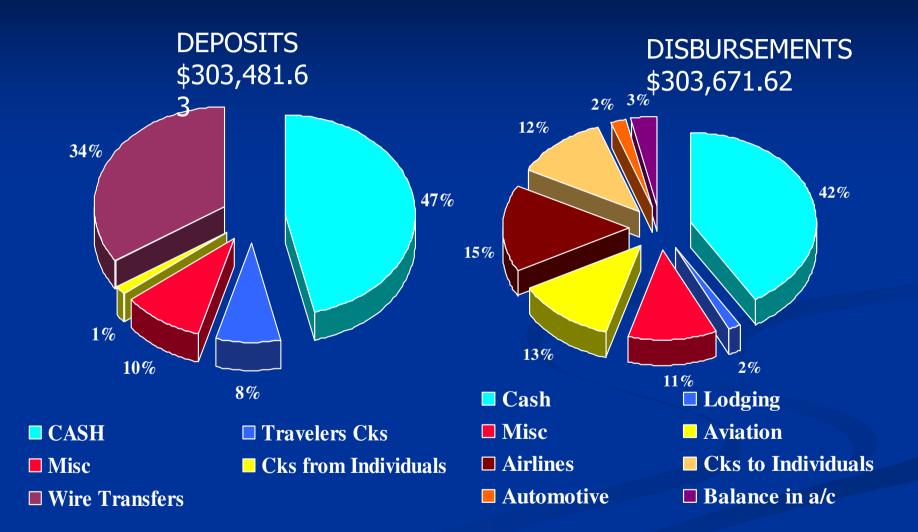
- Compliance with domestic and international requirements
- Avoid reputation and other risks
- Avoid penal/legal risks
- Prevent fraud
- Assist investigations
- Prevent other crimes

Basic KYC and due diligence
Who, what, where, when, why
If different from usual pattern or if it does not make commercial or economic sense, file an STR

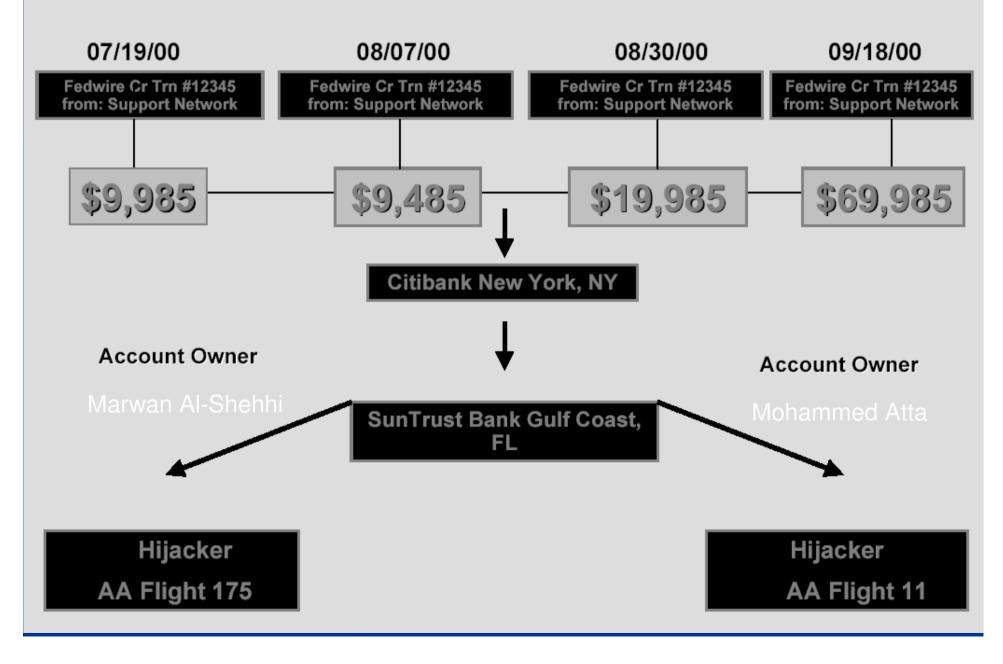
Milonas case

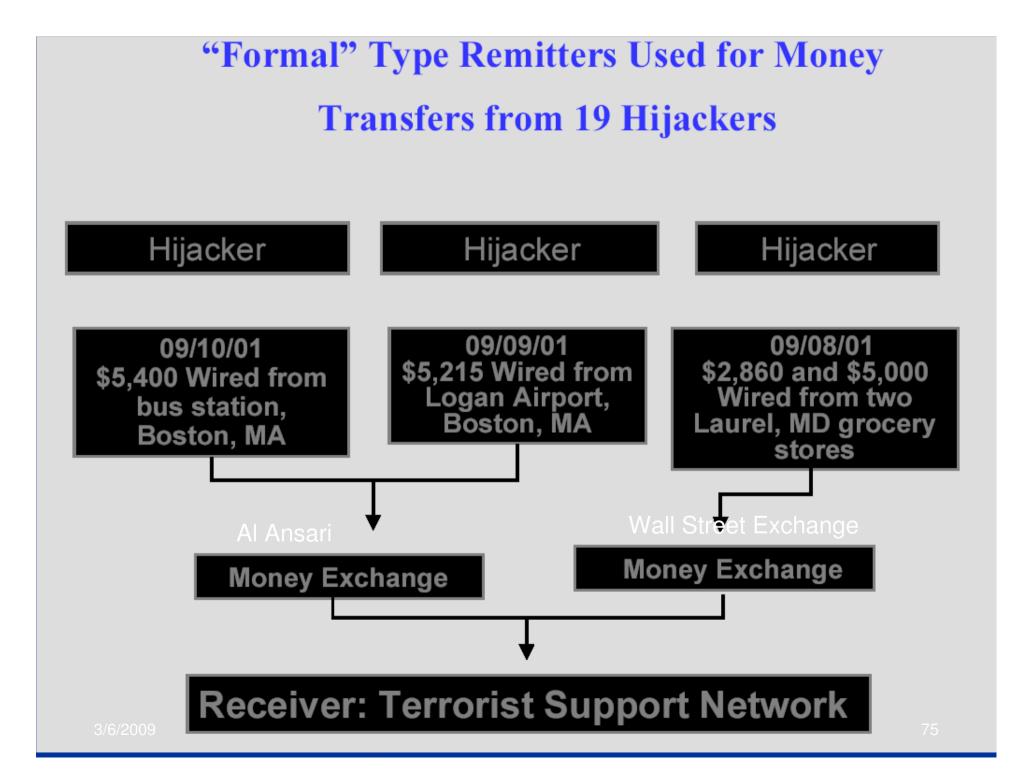
- Kidnappers started spending the ransom beyond their means
- Marked notes circulated in Chania
- Cash purchase of 82k euro jeep by waiter

TOTALS for 19 HIJACKERS



"Formal" Type Remitters Used for Money Transfers to 19 Hijackers





Recommendations

- Establish facts on ML/TF infrastructures and comparative risks
- Look carefully into trade issues
- Enforce laws in context of wider social objectives
- Smart use of technologies and human capital
- Outreach and two-way communication with stakeholders and participants in markets
- Role of private sector proactive and innovative on what to report and how to regulate
- Through multi-agency and international efforts

Tasks for countries

Political will: sustainable and irreversible Identify ML/FT vulnerabilities and design countermeasures Enact and implement AML/CFT laws and regulations that meet the international standards and best practices Provide law enforcement and the FIU necessary and sufficient resources Conduct cost-benefit analyses and effectiveness assessments

Tasks for regulators

Outreach to stakeholders
Appropriate rule making
Guidance
Feedback
Updates
Training

Tasks for private sector

Compliance Due diligence Monitoring Reporting Training Manuals Awareness Updating

