🏦 MONEY LAUNDERING GLOBAL MEASURES 🌍 🚨

CH – 3 KYC/AML PART A

📌 Global Efforts Against Money Laundering & Terrorism Financing

Money laundering & terrorism financing are global financial

threats 🌍 💰

🔽 International bodies establish regulations & ensure compliance

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🔽 Banks play a vital role in detecting & reporting suspicious

transactions 🏦 🔍

***** Example: The Council of Europe (1980) emphasized the role of

banks in fighting financial crimes.

📌 3.2 United Nations (UN) Initiatives

3.2.1 The Vienna Convention (1988)

First major UN convention criminalizing drug-related money

laundering 💊 🚔

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Encouraged cross-border legal cooperation to seize illicit funds

Example: Countries can **freeze assets linked to drug cartels under this treaty**.

3.2.2 Political Declaration (1998)

Expanded money laundering definitions beyond drug crimes

Strengthened financial monitoring requirements worldwide

📌 Impact:

- Brought all serious crimes under money laundering laws
- Led to global financial regulation improvements

3.2.3 The Palermo Convention (2000)

🔽 Targeted organized crime & money laundering 💐 💰

Mandated customer verification (KYC) & suspicious transaction reporting

Example: Many nations **strengthened AML (Anti-Money Laundering) laws** following this treaty.

3.3 International Monetary Fund (IMF) & AML Efforts
IMF plays a key role in monitoring AML/CFT regulations (2) (2)
Assesses compliance & provides technical assistance
Key IMF Actions:

- Conducts Offshore Financial Centre (OFC) evaluations 📜 ==
- Integrates AML/CFT assessments into financial stability programs

*** Example:** IMF helps nations build robust AML frameworks to

safeguard their economies.

📌 3.4 Financial Intelligence Units (FIUs)

🔽 FIUs act as financial intelligence agencies tracking illicit funds

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V They collect, analyze & report suspicious financial transactions

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- **h** Why Were FIUs Established?
 - Law enforcement needed financial intelligence access
 - Banks required a central agency for reporting suspicious activities
 - FIUs bridge banks & regulators to prevent money laundering

🣜 Egmont Group Definition (1996):

"A national agency responsible for receiving, analyzing, and disseminating financial information on suspected money laundering & financial crimes."

3.4.1 Four FIU Models

🏦 Model	📜 Description	🔍 Key Feature
Judicial Model 🎶	Operates under the	Reports suspicious activity to
	judicial system	courts
Law Enforcement	Linked to police/law	Multiple agencies investigate
Model 🚔	enforcement	financial crimes

Administrative	Independent financial	Ensures compliance while
Model 🏦	watchdog	protecting privacy
Hybrid Model 🔄	Combination of other	Acts as a bridge between
	models	judiciary & enforcement

***** Example: India's FIU-IND follows an Administrative Model,

ensuring transparency in financial crime investigations.

🏦 Final Summary Table 🔬

Sinternational	📜 Key Contribution	Q Impact
Organization	A 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	
United Nations	Established global AML	Strengthened international
(UN)	treaties (Vienna,	cooperation on financial
	Palermo)	crimes
International	Integrated AML/CFT	Helped nations improve
Monetary Fund	assessments into global	banking regulations
(IMF)	finance	
Financial	Centralized financial	Improved detection &
Intelligence Units	intelligence gathering	reporting of suspicious
(FIUs)		transactions
Egmont Group	Set global FIU standards	Enhanced cross-border
	& cooperation guidelines	data sharing for AML/CFT

📌 Explanation of Difficult Terms 📖

🔍 Term	📜 Explanation	
AML (Anti-Money	Laws & regulations designed to prevent the	
Laundering)	conversion of illegal money into legal assets.	
CFT (Counter	Financial monitoring techniques to prevent terrorist	
Financing of	organizations from receiving funding.	
Terrorism)		
KYC (Know Your	A banking process where institutions verify customer	
Customer)	identities to prevent fraud & money laundering.	
OFC (Offshore	A foreign banking jurisdiction with fewer regulations,	
Financial Centre)	often used for tax avoidance & money laundering.	
Egmont Group	A global network of Financial Intelligence Units	
	(FIUs) coordinating AML efforts internationally.	
Predicate Offence	A serious crime (e.g., drug trafficking, corruption)	
	that generates illicit funds, which then require	
	laundering.	
Suspicious	A report filed by financial institutions when they	
Transaction Report	detect unusual or potentially illegal transactions.	
(STR)		

📌 3.5 The Egmont Group: A Global FIU Network

V The Egmont Group is an international network of Financial Intelligence Units (FIUs). $\textcircled{3}{10}$

Established to promote global cooperation in anti-money

laundering (AML) & counter-terrorist financing (CFT). 🚔 💰

Membership is mandatory under the FATF 2012 Standards.

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rent Status (March 2022):

- 167 FIUs are members 🤝
- Provides operational guidance, training & expertise sharing

📌 3.5.1 Structure of The Egmont Group

m Component	📜 Description	Q Function
Heads of Financial	Main governing body	Meets annually to set
Intelligence Units		Egmont policies
(HoFIU)		
Egmont Committee (EC)	Coordination	Manages day-to-day
	mechanism for HoFIU	operations of the Group
	& WGs	
Working Groups (WG)	Focused on specific	Develops best practices &
	AML/CFT topics	training programs
Regional Groups (RG)	Divisions based on	Ensures effective AML
	geographic regions	implementation globally
Egmont Group	Based in Canada	Provides administrative &
Secretariat (EGS)		strategic support
Egmont Centre of FIU	Established in 2018	Assists FIUs in enhancing
Excellence and		operational excellence
Leadership (ECOFEL)		

📌 3.5.2 Four Working Groups of Egmont

🔍 Working Group	📜 Purpose
Information Exchange Working Group	Facilitates data sharing between
(IEWG)	FIUs globally 🔄 📜
Membership, Support, & Compliance	Ensures new & existing FIUs
Working Group (MSCWG)	comply with standards 🔽
Policy & Procedures Working Group	Develops policies for effective FIU
(PPWG)	operations 🏦 📜
Technical Assistance & Training Working	Provides training &
Group (IATWG)	capacity-building for FIUs 🎓

Example: The IEWG helps India's FIU exchange financial crime data with the US FIU to track money laundering networks.

📌 3.5.3 Role of The Egmont Group in AML & CFT

🔽 Promotes safe & effective financial intelligence exchange 📜 💰

Helps FIUs combat organized financial crimes (money laundering, tax evasion, terrorism financing) 🚔 🔍

V Develops best practices & operational guidance for FIUs worldwide \bigcirc $\widehat{\mathbf{m}}$

🔽 Supports compliance with FATF & UN AML/CFT guidelines 🔽 📜

Frample: If a criminal syndicate launders money in multiple countries, FIUs in different nations can use Egmont's network to share intelligence & freeze assets.

🏦 Final Summary Table <u></u>

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Segmont Group Component	📜 Function	Impact
HoFIU (Heads of FIUs)	Governing body	Oversees global FIU policies
Egmont Committee (EC)	Operational coordination	Ensures smooth functioning of the group
Working Groups (WG)	Focus on AML/CFT improvements	Enhances intelligence-sharing & compliance
Regional Groups (RG)	Geographic-based FIUAdapts AML policiesdivisionsregionally	
Egmont Secretariat (EGS)	Administrative support	Manages Egmont's daily operations
ECOFEL	Training & excellence center	Helps FIUs build expertise & leadership

📌 Explanation of Difficult Terms 📖

🔍 Term	📜 Explanation
FIU (Financial Intelligence Unit)	A national agency that collects & analyzes
	suspicious financial transactions.

Egmont Group	A global network of FIUs facilitating AML/CFT cooperation.
AML (Anti-Money Laundering)	Laws & policies preventing the legalization of illicit funds.
CFT (Counter Financing of Terrorism)	Measures to prevent terrorist groups from acquiring funds.
FATF (Financial Action Task Force)	International body setting global AML/CFT standards.
ECOFEL (Egmont Centre of FIU Excellence & Leadership)	A unit helping FIUs improve efficiency & compliance.