Use of UNCAC as a tool to tackle risks associated with illicit financial flows

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UNCAC’s Relationship to IFFs

- **Sources**
  - Corruption Offences
  - Policy decisions influenced by corruption

- **Flows**
  - Through Formal Financial Sector
  - Through Informal Financial Sector
  - Through Physical Cross Border Transfer
Countering IFFs resulting from corruption offences

Public Sector
- Criminalization
- Prevention

Private Sector
- Criminalization
- Prevention
Corruption Facilitates Other IFFS

- Tax Crimes
- Drug Crimes
- Other Cross Border Trafficking
- Theft of natural resources

Corruption
Limitation regarding IFFs not resulting from a crime
Countering IFFs through the formal financial sector

Keeping Illegal Money out of the Formal financial Sector (Articles 14(1) and 52)

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<th>Know your customer</th>
<th>Record Keeping</th>
<th>Reporting Suspicious Transactions</th>
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Countering IFFs through the formal financial sector in the destination Country

Article 14(3)  

Special emphasis on monitoring electronic transfers
Countering IFFs through the informal financial sector

Risk of criminals using informal value transfer systems

Implement Article 14 (1) (a) of UNCAC

Risk of criminals using informal value transfer systems reduced
Countering IFFs through the physical cross-border transportation of funds

- Article 14(2) – monitoring cross border movement of cash
Asset Recovery Reverses IFFs

Chapter 5 of UNCAC

Asset Recovery in a fundamental principle of UNCAC

When successfully implemented

Related IFFs Reversed
Thank you

For further information:
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