CCPCJ Thematic Discussion on the Implementation of the Kyoto Declaration

Day 2: Addressing the economic dimension of crime

Asset tracing, confiscation and information exchange from a West African perspective

Kodjo Attisso, UNODC AML/CFT Regional Adviser
Structure

I. Success stories of the countries in West Africa

II. FATF recommendations : Technical compliance and Effectiveness

III. Identified best practices

IV. Technical Assistance, Training & Tools

V. Conclusions
I. Success stories in West Africa

• Unfortunately, very few conviction with confiscation of proceeds of crime, (MERs)

However

• Financial aspects more and more taken into account in investigating and prosecutions cases
  ➢ For example, the current headquarters of the armed forces, the border police and the Office of the Attorney General of Cabo Verde are the confiscated proceeds of crime.
II. FATF 40 recommendations: Technical compliance

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Ratings which reflect the extent to which a country has implemented the technical requirements of the FATF Recommendations. For more information see:

C: Compliant - There are only minor shortcomings.
LC: Largely compliant - There are only minor shortcomings.
PC: Partially compliant - There are moderate shortcomings.
II. FATF 40 recommendations: Effectiveness

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**FATF Methodology**

- **LE**: Low level of effectiveness - The Immediate Outcome is not achieved or achieved to a negligible extent. Fundamental improvements needed.
- **ME**: Moderate level of effectiveness - The Immediate Outcome is achieved to some extent. Major improvements needed.
- **SE**: Substantial level of effectiveness - The Immediate Outcome is achieved to a large extent. Moderate improvements needed.
III. Identified best practices

- The national AML/CFT Strategies are identifying the confiscation of proceeds and instrumentalities of crime as a policy objective
- Establishment of specialized agencies or court divisions to handle economic and financial crime cases, including ML
- The creation of Intelligence Services Community (a kind of an umbrella), which includes FIUs as well for coordination and exchange of operational information
- The creation of asset recovery agencies
- The operationalization of regional networks (ARINWA, WACAP)
IV. Technical Assistance, Training & Tools

**Workshops, Training & Courses**
AML/CFT Training Courses
- Financial Disruption Training Package
- Cryptocurrency Investigation Course
- Counter-Cash Courier Training
- Financial Investigation (AML/CFT) Training
- FIU Analyst Training Course
- AML/CFT Trainer Development Programme
- Mock Trial
- Money Transfer Services Training
- OSINT Training Courses

**Mentorships**
- AML/CFT Mentor Programme
- FIU Analysts Mentor Programme

**Legal Assistance**
- AML/CFT Advisory Services & Model Legislation

**IT Tools & Solutions**
- AML eLearning Course AML/CFT
- National Certification Programme
- GoAML Software

**Regional cooperation**
- ARINWA
- Sahel Judicial Platform
- WACAP
- RECEN-UEMOA

**Technical support/partnership**
- National AML/CFT Strategy
- ML/FT National Risk Assessment
- ICRG Action Plan
V. Conclusions

• Most of AML shortcomings already identified and recommendations made
  ➢ Mutual Evaluation Reports
  ➢ National AML/CFT strategies and related action plans
  ➢ FATF ICRG Process and Action Plans (Burkina Faso, Senegal)

• Countries and TA providers should continue to work closely to implement
  the above instruments/plans

• Encourage the trend of the establishment of specialized courts and asset
  recovery offices dealing with ML cases

• Promote the exchange of regional best practices (south-south cooperation)
  ➢ ARINWA
  ➢ WACAP
Thanks for your Attention!