

Tirana, June 22



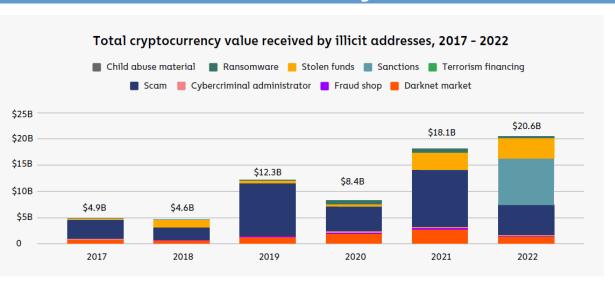


Outline

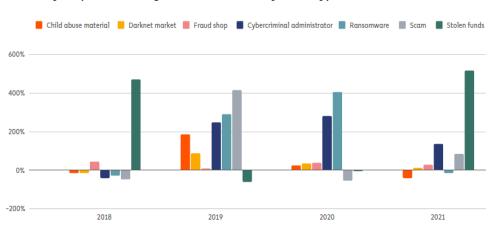
- VA-related trends
- Elements of effective framework to detect and investigate ML with use of VA
- UNODC work in this area
- Open discussion



\$20 bln received by illicit addresses in 2022

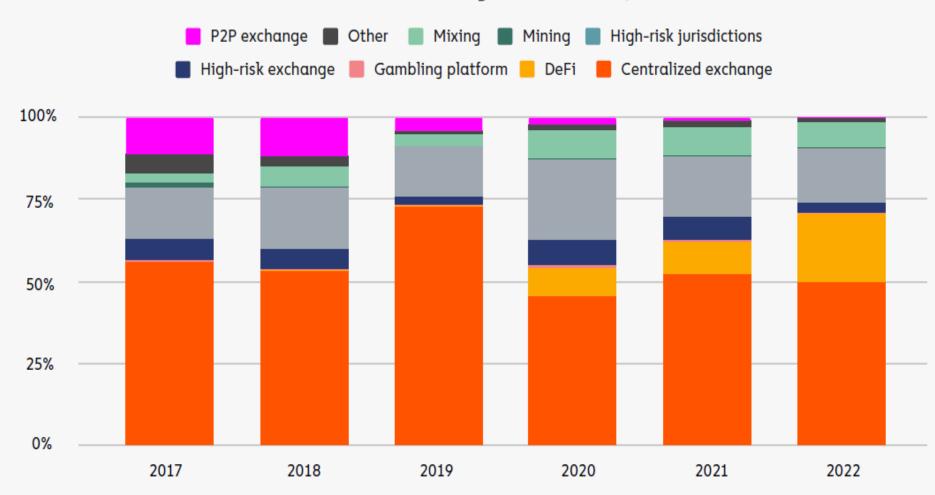


Year over year percent change in value received by crime type | 2018-2021





Destination of funds leaving illicit wallets, 2017–2022





Darknet markets



Compromised financial info



Illegal wildlife trade



*Shows vendor sending drugs from Singapore to anywhere in the world.

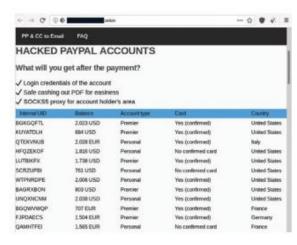
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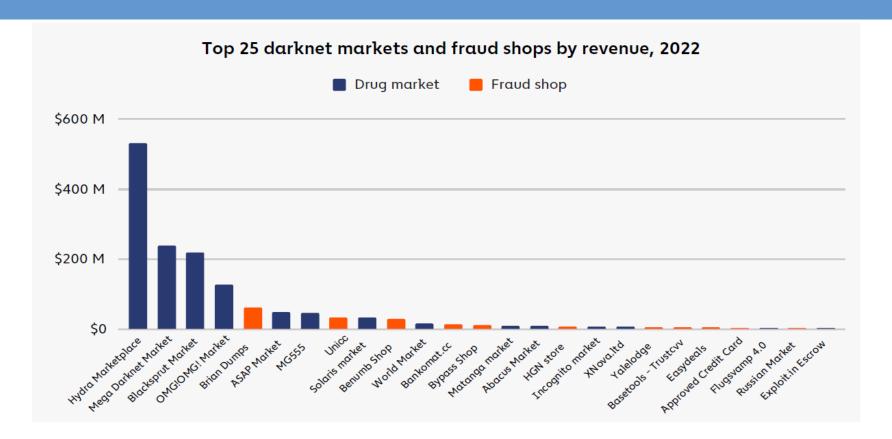
Drugs

Str Bindfield |



Hacking services





- Migration of vendors from Hydra to other markets
- DW Markets offering ML services VA transfer and withdrawal



Trends in criminal use of crypto assets

- Use of Centralized Exchanges (CEX) in high-risk jurisdictions
- Gradual shift to Decentralized Exchanges (DEX) or Hybrid (CEX over DEX) – No KYC/AML
- Big CEXes are still popular (criminals also value credibility) use of nested exchanges – No KYC/AML
- OTC brokers nested on exchanges
- Growth of underground ML services
- ML services offered directly by Darkweb marketplaces
- Use of anonymity-enhanced cryptocurrencies (AEC)

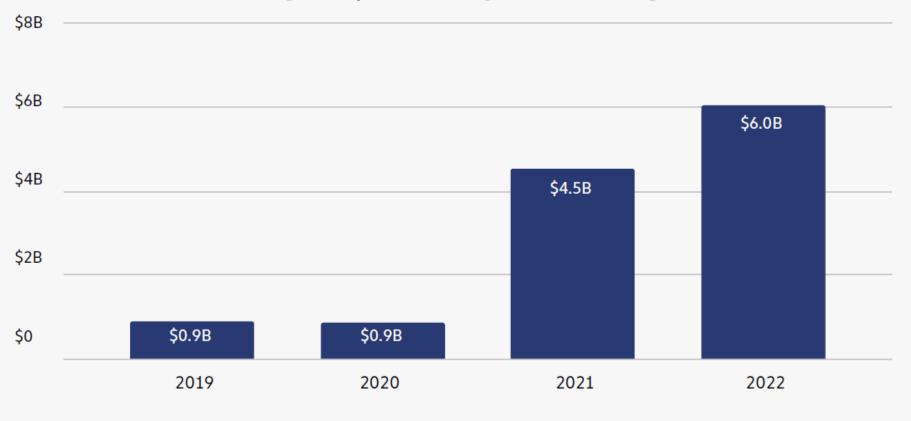


Trends in criminal use of crypto assets

- Use of DeFi, in particular smart contracts
- Deploying fictious smart contracts to obfuscate transactions
- Exploiting largely unregulated NFT market for ML
- Use of the Bitcoin Lightning network: private channel is opened between counterparts to transfer cryptocurrency without creating a on-blockchain transaction for individual payments (thus no records of individual transactions – only the final settlement)



Total illicit value moving to suspected underground laundering services, 2019–2022





Layering and anonymisation methods – new trends



PML services

Money mules

Crypto ATM

Chain

Hopping

Mixers

Unregistered VASPS

Coin Joins

buy btc in cash
FREE
Listed over a week age in Edukrusa

Comment Send Offer Save Share

Seller information

See Profile

Enhanced Anonymity Coins

Lightning Network

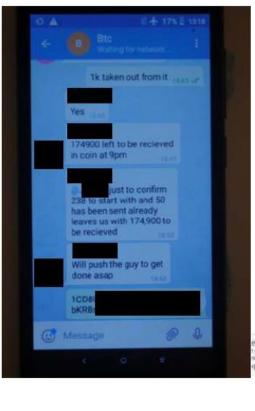
Crypto vouchers

Non Custodial Wallet

Non-compliant exchanges



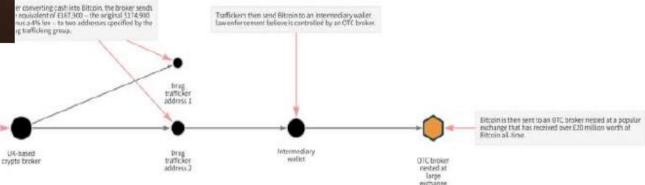
Nested over-the-counter (OTC) services



The broker previously received £574,900 in each from

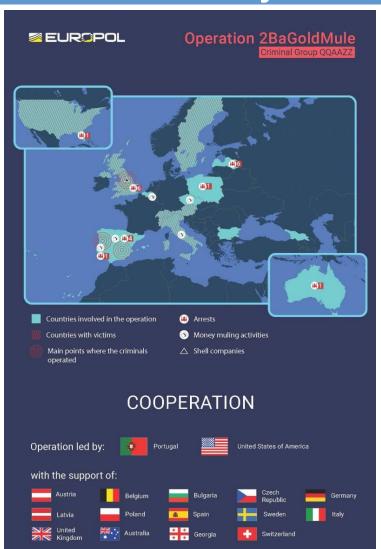
the drug trafficking group's courier,

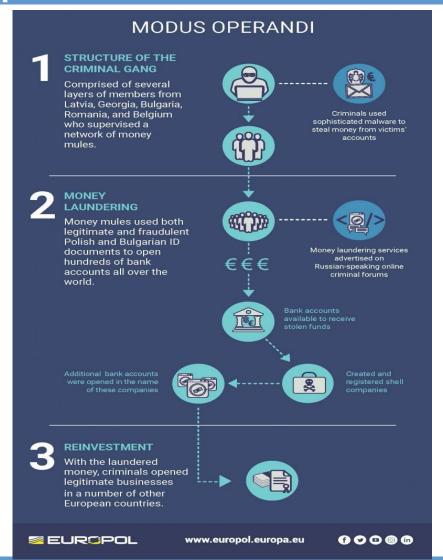
- Drug proceeds in cash are delivered to broker
- The broker converts money in bitcoins and sends them to an address specified by the crime group;
- 4% transaction fee
- funds were ultimately sent to an OTC service nested at a popular cryptocurrency exchange;
- drug trafficking group laundered at least £1 million across several Bitcoin transactions using these methods





VA and money mules professional ML schemes







With all variety of scams, malwares and other predicate offending the financial schemes will have a lot of similarities.

Targeting illicit finances remain the most effective way to disrupt cyber-enabled crime.



Elements of an effective framework

- Understanding of existing risks and modus operandi of criminal and ML networks
- Access to various sources of financial and non-financial information (including technical data) that can support the financial investigation
- Bridging financial investigators and digital forensics labs
- Partnership with the private sector
- VASPs regulation and supervision, detection of underground VASPs
- Effective multiagency cooperation, JITs
- Mechanisms for rapid restraint and transaction postponement
- Effective formal and informal international cooperation mechanisms
- Selection of the best channel to request information from foreign VASP (directly, Egmont, Interpol)
- Use of new technologies for data analysis, OSINT, Machine Learning



Data required for investigation

- VA addresses
- Account information
- Transaction details (including virtual currency transaction hash and information on the originator and the recipient)
- Relevant transaction history
- Available login information (including IP addresses)
- Mobile device information (such as device IMEI)
- Information obtained from analysis of the customer's public online profile and communications.

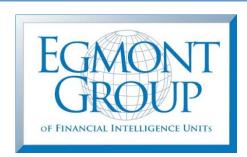
- Cryptocurrency wallets/addresses and associated blockchain records
- Various identification numbers including IMEI13, IMSI14 or SEID15 numbers as well as MAC addresses16
- Login behaviour and IP data
- Geolocation data
- Identification (e.g. authentication cookies) and information stored on devices
-



Information sharing and transaction restraints opportunities

Egmont Biennial Census – a resource tool to get information on:

- Data that can be provided by each FIU
- Lists of reporting entities
- Requesting powers
- Restraint/freezing powers (terms and modalities)
- Access to external databases

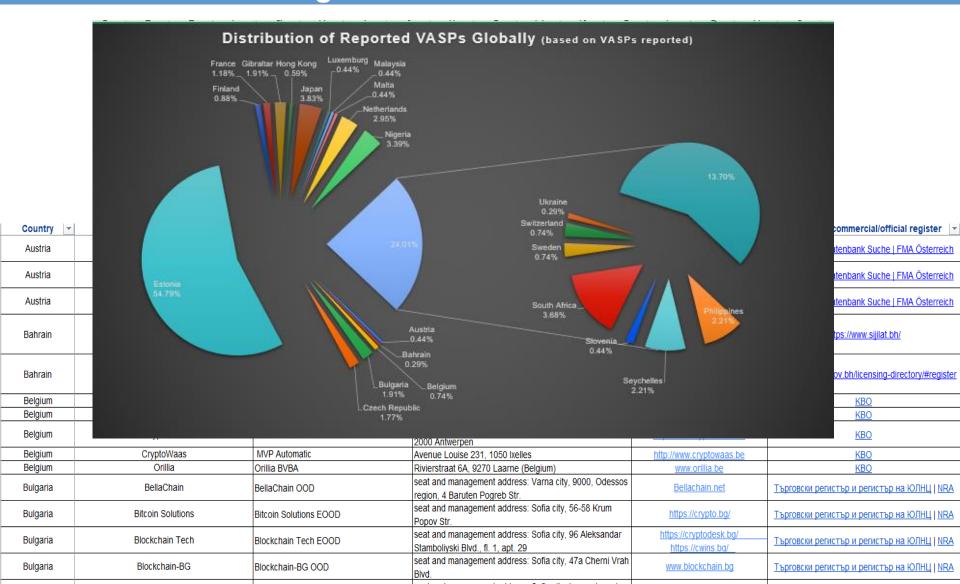


VASPs e-catalogue: more than 700 VASPs, will be updated, for official use only

- TOP VASPs
- Where registered, which information can be provided (incl.financial and technical data)
- Restraint opportunities
- Standard request form
- How to understand which VASP is used?

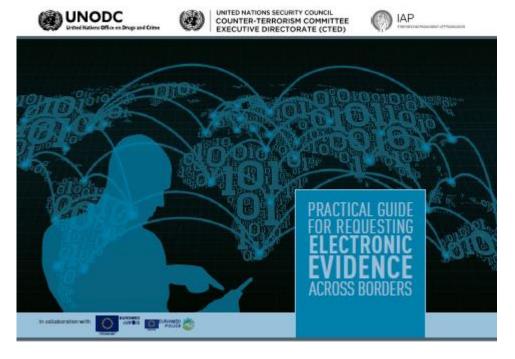


VASPs e-catalogue





Recommended documents



- Mapping of SPs and info they can provide
- Requests forms : emergency disclosure requests, preservation of e-data requests, voluntary disclosure request
- Development of "Requesting information from foreign VASPs"
 Section
- MLA Writer Tool



UNODC trainings on VAs investigations

- Overview of technology-enabled financial crime and associated ML schemes and mechanisms.
- Collection of financial and digital evidence required for investigations into technology-enabled financial crime.
- Dark Web overview: extraction of financial information/scraping, mixers and other obfuscation tools, sale of money mules' cards.
- Cryptographic essentials: understanding blockchain.
- Encrypted communications, extraction of financial information from messengers.
- Undercover operations into cyber-enabled financial crime. Possible decryption options.
- Virtual assets basics: virtual assets identifiers as digital evidence.
- Types of cryptocurrency wallets.
- Blockchain tracing and obtaining information from VASPs.
- Specifics of banking statement analysis for technology-enabled financial crime.
- Requesting financial and digital evidence from abroad. Practical scenario on requesting digital and financial evidence (in-country/across borders).



UNODC trainings on VAs investigations

- Obtaining information from foreign regulated VASPs.
- Analytical approaches to detection of unregistered Virtual Assets Service Providers (VASPs).
- Detection of financial activity related to technology-enabled crime and associated money laundering. Required information sources. Use of technical data in financial investigations.
- Money mules syndicates and professional money laundering networks.
- Using Machine Learning and Artificial Intelligence for detection of financial crime money mules and BEC accounts example train model
- Specifics of freezing, seizure and confiscation of virtual assets practical tips seizure from **unhosted wallet**



Work on progressive scenario

- Access illegal marketplace on the Darkweb and get information on BTC addresses used to pay for illicit goods – simulate "controlled purchase"
- Use blockchain analysis software to trace transactions and identify the
 VASP
- Analyse transactions ledgers seized from an underground VASP.
- Combine financial intelligence and technical data
- Draft requests for additional information to foreign service providers (Internet service provider, Airbnb), foreign FIUs and LEAs.
- House search simulation and formulating questions to the digital forensics laboratory.
- Seizure of virtual assets from unhosted wallet, transferring cryptocurrency from the criminal's address to law enforcement-controlled address.
- Drafting court order for seizure of cryptocurrency from wallet hosted by the VASP.
- Prepare MLA requests with use of UNODC MLA Writer Tool.





UNODC Multilateral EWGs: Virtual Assets

Last EGM: December 2022

In coordination with IEWG VA&TF Project co-lead

Conclusions:

- Terrorist Organizations concerned: Al-Qaeda, ISIL, Hamas Al-Qassam brigades, Hay'at Tahrir al-Sham
- Privacy coins
- Use of obfuscation techniques
- Lack of or inaccurate attribution data tracing tools' results must be verified
- OSINT skills are important, merging financial intelligence with digital data





UNODC Multilateral EWGs: Professional ML networks

Last EGM: December 2022

Participants: 20 countries, Interpol and Europol

Main trends:

- Use of gold for account settlement by cash controller networks
- Virtual assets + money mules accounts / Hydra Market
- Complex layering schemes (3PML, VAT fraud, grey import)
- TBML and Service-based ML
- Criminal Daigou
- Secured communication platforms, advertisement of services via Darkweb
- Disruption tools (alternative criminal offences, tax measures, undercover ML operations)

Next dates: 18-21 July 2023, focus on PMLs supporting cyber-enabled



Questions for discussion

Risks and trends you see in current investigations

- Effective detection and financial disruption techniques
- Challenges and ways to raise effectiveness



Thank you!

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