Combatting Restrictions On Civic Freedoms Arising From Counter-terrorism & Anti-money Laundering Rules

A Global Story: How have AML/CFT regulations impacted our work on the ground?

THE FINANCIAL ACTION TASK FORCE
A Global Story: How have AML/CFT regulations impacted our work on the ground?
time Line CTM and impact on civil society


Restrictions/controls on financial transactions

Material Support Act

OFAC

Global CT strategy

FATF 40Rec

ISIS

CTM embedded in rules and regulations

AML/CTF directive

Security and securitization

UNSCR 1276

UN 1999 convention financing of terrorism

UN 19 CT conventions and protocols

Civil society on the rise

Development HR Peacebuilding push back CS space

CT/CTF legitimation for civil society pushback for many regimes

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WHAT

- sets standards and promotes effective implementation of *legal, regulatory* and *operational* measures for combating money laundering, terrorist financing and other related threats to the integrity of the international financial system

- monitors countries’ progress in implementing standards

- reviews money laundering and terrorist financing techniques and countermeasures

- promotes the adoption and implementation of the FATF Recommendations globally
WHY

- Protection of global financial stability

  Prevent clean money becoming dirty = Terrorism Financing
  Prevent dirty money becoming clean = Money Laundering
  Prevent dirty money being laundered to become dirty again = ML/TF

- International cooperation and coordination
  Money flows across borders
  Money laundering and terrorism networks operate internationally
WHO and WHERE
The FATF global network covers almost 200 countries

- 37 members
  35 countries and 2 regional entities (EU, GCC) – Delegates: MinFin, FIUs, MinJust, Central Banks....
  2 aspiring members (observers – Israel, Saudi Arabia)

- 9 Associate members or FATF Style Regional Bodies
  GAFILAT I CFATF I MONEYVAL I ESAAMLAG I GIABA I GABAC I EAG I MENAFATF I APG
  Buenos Aires I PortofSpain I Strasbourg I DaresSalaam I Dakar I Libreville I Moscow I Bahrein I Sydney

- Observer organizations
  World Bank I IMF I UN I Regional Development banks I Euro/Interpol I Egmont Group (Fis) I OECD I ...

- Secretariat in Paris
  Supports members and global network
  Working groups with 2 country co-chairs
  Evaluation & Compliance I Policy Development I Risks Trends Methods I
  International Cooperation &Review I Global Network Coordination

- TREIN – FATF training institution in Busan, South Korea
  Training and Research for the benefit of governments
HOW Peer or Mutual Evaluation Process

Carrot and Stick

Low marks impacts Financial standing
HOW

Paris and working groups:
- Develop new policy
- Adjust existing Recommendations (R8)
- Update guidance to the Recommendations (Best Practices, Typologies)

Outreach and input from sectors affected by AML/CFT rules:
- Private Sector Consultative Forum, March/April at UNODC
- Global NPO Coalition, own initiative, reporting back

FSRBs develop guidance on specific topics:
- Regional Risk Assessments on TF and NPOs (APG)
At country level

Who should engage with whom?

Examples of where government has reached out to NPOs

Examples of where NPOs have reached out to government

Are there good practices?