

# Money laundering linked to human trafficking and people smuggling

Introduction to current work

Regional Seminar: Money Laundering Linked to Trafficking of Persons 25 – 27 October 2010

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Asia/Pacific Group on Money Laundering

# Summary of presentation



- Background
  - APG
  - Definitions: 'smuggling' versus 'trafficking'
  - AML standards
  - Regional threats and smuggling operations
- Current APG work
- Current FATF work
- Conclusion and next steps

## Why APG is focusing on this



The vision / mission of the APG:

To reduce the economic and social impacts of serious crime in the Asia/Pacific region by full and effective implementation the international standards to combat money laundering and terrorist financing

Going after the money behind crime

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## Why APG is focusing on this



# Human trafficking - a profit driven crime

The driver behind human trafficking is financial gain

AML tools allow all countries to tackle serious crime at the profit-taking level

- Many implementation challenges



#### **Definitions**

- 'People/migrant smuggling' versus 'trafficking in persons'
- FATF includes both as 'designated categories of offences' or predicate crimes for ML
- APG is looking at both types of crime and associated ML techniques and trends in its current work

#### Why is it important?

- Risks/harms to people being trafficked or smuggledImpact on countries of origin and destination
- Huge income generating potential for criminals / organised crime
- Strong AML systems and better understanding of ML trends and methods can help detect and deter trafficking in persons and people smuggling

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## Smuggling v Trafficking



### Smuggling

- Willing participants "asylum seekers"
- Not coercive
- Offence against the state
- Violates integrity of borders
- Breaches criminal laws
- Circumvents immigration laws

#### Trafficking

- Coercive
- Offense against the person
- Compelled labor or service
- Traffickers maintain ongoing control over victims, even after the border is crossed
- Common in prostitution
- Debt bondage

## **Anti-Money Laundering Standards**



- FATF Standards:
  - Predicate offences to money laundering under FATF Recommendation 1 includes:

"trafficking in human beings and migrant smuggling"

- Countries must ensure their criminal laws include a "range of offences" within this designated category
- Dealing in illicit funds generated from smuggling and trafficking constitutes money laundering under FATF standards

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# Trafficking and Smuggling APG Region



- Trafficking and migrant smuggling a huge problem in Asia/Pacific region
- Region contains large number of source countries as well as destination countries
- Common source countries:
  - Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Myanmar, Philippines, Sri Lanka
- Common destination countries:
  - US, Canada, New Zealand, Australia, China, the Pacific

### **Regional Threats**



- People smuggling/human trafficking:
  - challenges national sovereignty in controlling borders and potentially threaten national security. An open back door to people smugglers is an open back door to anyone;
  - undermines integrity of international refugee protection system, with the potential to erode public support for legal migration programs;
  - Often results in human rights abuses and humanitarian concerns:
    - smugglers and traffickers send people across dangerous waters in unsafe and overloaded boats
    - mislead women and children about their future employment and lives when they reach their destination

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## **Smuggling Operations**



- The traffickers:
  - have broad transnational reach
  - use networks of service providers to help in various stages of operations
  - influence on government officials
    - Bribery and corruption
  - access money at many locations
  - have ties with criminal organisations/enterprises

#### Current APG work



## **APG Typologies Workshop 2009**

- Human trafficking / people smuggling and ML discussed at 2009 APG Typologies Workshop
  - Legal frameworks and international cooperation issues arising from the Human Trafficking Protocol and the Smuggling Protocol
  - Why a country that is not necessarily a source or destination country would take steps to implement the UNTOC protocols

#### Current APG work



## **APG Typologies Workshop 2009**

- Delegates discussed:
  - International cooperation (agency to agency and MLA)
    - Use of the UNTOC as formal basis for international cooperation
  - Need to strengthen informal mechanisms to cooperate at international level on financial aspects of human trafficking investigations
  - Significant information gaps
    - · dynamics of finances associated with human trafficking
    - flows of funds
    - ML typologies
    - red flag/indicators for ML

#### **Current APG work**



## **APG Typologies Workshop 2010**

- Australia is leading a scoping exercise for APG on ML and human trafficking / people smuggling
  - This included a questionnaire to all APG members, responses to which were due in August 2010. The questionnaire covers (for both smuggling and trafficking:
  - criminal offence provisions
  - proceeds of crime provisions
  - investigations, including international cooperation
  - statistics and reporting

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## Current APG work



#### APG Typologies Workshop 2010 and beyond

- The findings of the initial scoping exercise will be shared with APG members this week at the APG's 2010 Typologies Workshop in Bangladesh
- Discussions preliminary findings, gaps and opportunities for further work, including feeding into the FATF's current project (see next slide)
- A parallel seminar going on in Malaysia this week

#### **Current FATF work**



## Money Laundering Risks Arising From the Trafficking of Human Beings (THB)

- FATF's Working Group on Typologies (WGTYP) commenced this project in June 2010
- Led by France and the Offshore Group of Banking Supervisors (OGBS)
- Scheduled to be completed in June 2011
- Main objectives of the project:
  - assess the scale of the problem
  - identify different trends in THB
  - identify case studies where ML is occurring and what form it is taking
  - raise awareness among law enforcement agencies on ML and THB
  - identify red flag indicators to assist financial institutions identify the specific characteristics of ML related to THB and in submitting STRs;
  - increase the possibility of proceeds of THB being identified and confiscated and thereby discouraging THB activity

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#### **Current FATF work**



#### Timeline for FATF Project

- A questionnaire was circulated to all FATF delegations on 8 September 2010 with answers due on 10 October 2010
- Contributions will be compiled and draft a first version of the report will be prepared.
- Other documentation is being gathered for the study.
- A first meeting of the project team (core group) took place in the margins of the FATF Plenary on 20 October 2010.
- A workshop will be held during the joint FATF/Egmont Group experts' meeting in Cape Town from 16 to 18 November 2010.
- A first draft of the report will be prepared in advance of the February 2011 WGTYP meeting.
- The final draft report will be prepared for discussion in the perspective of its adoption at the June 2011 Plenary meeting.

## Conclusions and next steps



Human trafficking/people smuggling is a very important issue globally and regionally

- An effective AML system can help combat these serious crimes
- This seminar is an important forum to share experiences and outcomes of the seminar can feed into FATF and APG projects in this area
- APG strongly encourages all delegates to contribute to the APG and/or FATF projects as soon as possible.
- Contact the APG at mail@apgml.org
- Visit our website at www.apgml.org