Combating Illicit Financial Flows

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Outline

1	Definition
2	Measuring IFFs
3	Impact of IFFs
4	Key Policy Measures
5	Related Issues: Correspondent Banking Relationships

Definition

Flows

Border

Cross

Funds derived from illegal acts

- E.g. Corruption, Drug Trafficking, Smuggling
- Funds transferred using illegal means
- E.g. Tax evasion

Funds used for illegal purposes

- E.g. Terrorism Financing
- Funds transferred using other illicit means?
- E.g. Tax Avoidance

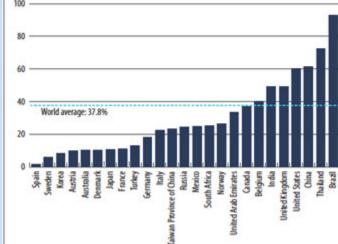
Measuring IFFs

- Difficult to quantify due to illegality of flows and underlying activities
- Disagreements over methodology used & accuracy of existing estimates
- Should this include tax avoidance?
- Related estimates & research

IMF Finance & Development, June 2018, Vol. 55. No. 2 "Piercing the Veil"

Chart 1

Offshore shell games More than half of outward FDI goes through foreign shell companies. (FDI that passes through SPEs as percent of total outward FDI) 100



Source: Calculations based on Damgaard and Elkjaer (2017). Note: FDI – foreign direct investment. Includes non-tax-haven countries with GDP greater than \$300 billion and a ratio of outward FDI to GDP greater than 3 percent in 2015. SPE = special purpose entity, a legal entity often set up for tax reasons.

\$12 trillion ~ 40% of global foreign direct investment is financial investment with no real activity

Impact of IFFs

• Impact on:

- Financial & Economic Stability
- Pressure on Correspondent Banking Relationships (CBRs)
- Development & Financial Inclusion goals
- Political Stability
- Effective operation of International Monetary System

Target for Sustainable Development Goal 16

By 2030 significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen recovery and return of stolen assets, and combat all forms of organized crime

Key Policy Measures: Overview

Strengthen AML/CFT Framework

Enhance Entity Transparency Address Governance & Corruption issues Strengthen Tax Compliance & Enforcement

Monitor IFFs

Strengthen AML/CFT Framework

- FATF 2012 Recommendations & Methodology
- Preventive & Repressive measures to combat ML/TF
- Tailored to Country Context
- Applying a Risk-Based Approach
- Focus on Effectiveness



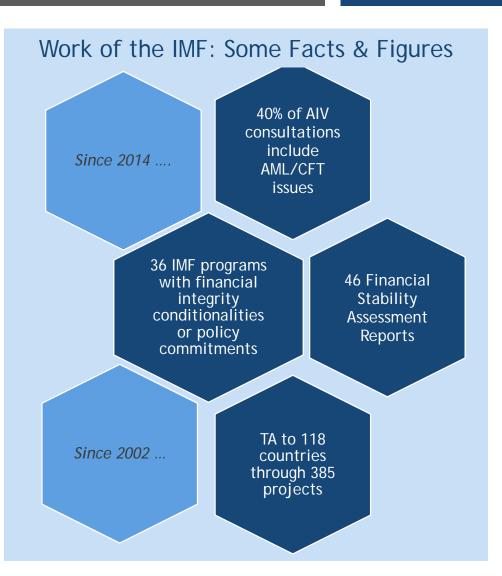
INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS ON COMBATING MONEY LAUNDERING AND THE FINANCING OF TERRORISM & PROLIFERATION

The FATF Recommendations

February 2012

• Fund's AML/CFT workstreams

- 1) Surveillance
- 2) Financial Sector Assessments
- 3) Lending
- 4) AML/CFT Assessments
- 5) Technical Assistance & Training
- 6) Policy & Facilitation Work
- Review of the Fund's AML/CFT Strategy (2014 - 2018)



Strengthen AML/CFT Framework

- Misuse of Legal entities
 - Complex Ownership & Control Structures
 - Multi Jurisdictional Structures
 - Anonymity and Lack of Beneficial Ownership
- Beneficial Ownership standards
 - Part of AML/CFT framework [FATF standard]
 - Also applied by Global Forum on Tax Exchange
- Fund's Work
 - Discuss in surveillance, lending where relevant e.g.
 - UK 2016 FSAP, Seychelles 2017 Program
 - Research on best practices for entity transparency
 - Upcoming publication & TA modules

Enhance Entity Transparency

Address Governance & Corruption Issues

- Fund's Enhanced Framework on Governance and Corruption (2018):
- 1) Assess governance & corruption related vulnerabilities and potential economic impact in countries
- 2) Voluntary assessment of "supply side" & "facilitation" issues related to corruption



Strengthen Tax Compliance & Enforcement

- Fund TA to strengthen tax policies & administration
 - 1) Revenue Mobilization Thematic Fund- focus on domestic revenue mobilization
 - 2) Managing Natural Resource Wealth Thematic Fund – help build capacity to manage natural resources wealth



- Collaborate on tax avoidance related issues
 - 1) Help support member countries to guard against Base Erosion and Profit Shifting
 - 2) IMF, OECD, World Bank, UN– Platform for Collaboration on Tax



Monitor IFFs

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 Ongoing work to better understand the size of flows & address data gaps e.g.

- Issued guidance on how to record in fiscal statistics the recovery of looted assets and unaccounted wealth
- Coordinate with the UNODC-UNCTAD Expert Group's work on addressing data gaps on IFFs

Related Issues: CBRs

- Pressures on Correspondent Banking Relationships (CBRs) across several jurisdictions, regions
- Key drivers:
 - Concerns with banks' ability to manage risk related to IFFs
 - AML/CFT related compliance costs
- Possible Solutions



Address Compliance Costs & Profitability



Address Bank's ability to manage risk



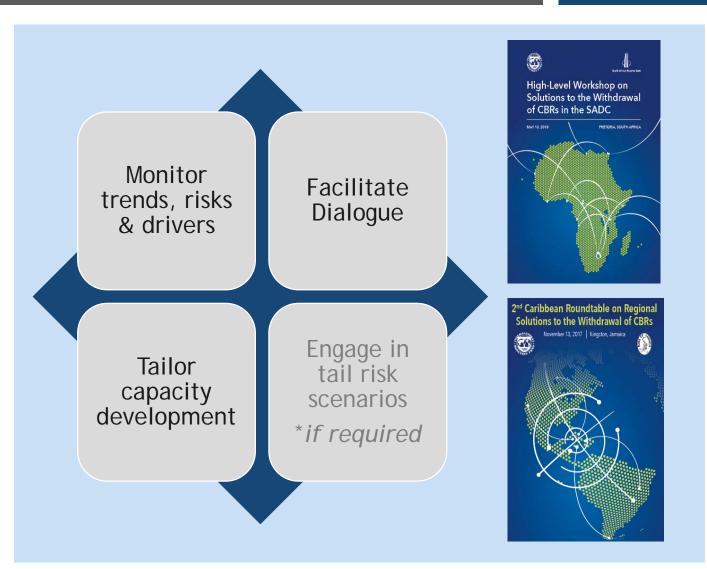
Put in Place Alternative Arrangements



Consider Regional Solutions

Related Issues: CBRs

- Fund's multi-pronged approach to address CBR issues
- Regional CBR initiatives:
 - Caribbean, Africa, Pacific, Caucasus & central Asia



Thank You! NKyriakosSaad@imf.org

"The IMF and the Fight Against Illicit Financial Flows" Factsheet: https://www.imf.org/en/About/Factsheets/Sheets/2018/10/07/imf-and-the-fight-against-illicit-financial-flows