10th IAP Asia and Pacific Regional Conference
Targeting Transnational Crimes in the Asia-Pacific Region

FATF TREIN
International Cooperation and Asset Recovery

Mei-Lin Wang
Specialist

Financial Action Task Force Training and Research Institute
What is the Financial Action Task Force

• Intergovernmental ‘taskforce’ established in 1989

• FATF sets international standards for combating money laundering, terrorism financing and other related threats to the integrity of the international financial system

• FATF’s global reach is complemented by FATF-style regional bodies such as the Asia/Pacific Group on Money Laundering

• 198 jurisdictions are now members of the FATF Global Network
What is the FATF TREIN?

- Established by the FATF in 2016 and officially launched in September 2016
FATF TREIN and Busan

• FATF TREIN has established its headquarters and training centre on the 53rd Floor of the Busan International Finance Centre
The transnational crime problem

Source: UNODC Transnational Organised Crime Threat Assessment 2010
FATF TREIN and transnational crime

• AML/CFT – ’following the money’
• Harmonisation of criminal offences
• Effective international cooperation
Money laundering threats are detected and disrupted, and criminals are sanctioned and deprived of illicit proceeds. Terrorist financing threats are detected and disrupted, terrorists are deprived of resources, and those who finance terrorism are sanctioned, thereby contributing to the prevention of terrorist acts.

6. Financial intelligence and all other relevant information are appropriately used by competent authorities for money laundering and terrorist financing investigations.

7. Money laundering offences and activities are investigated and offenders are prosecuted and subject to effective, proportionate and dissuasive sanctions.

8. Proceeds and instrumentalities of crime are confiscated.

9. Terrorist financing offences and activities are investigated and persons who finance terrorism are prosecuted and subject to effective, proportionate and dissuasive sanctions.

10. Terrorists, terrorist organisations and terrorist financiers are prevented from raising, moving and using funds, and from abusing the NPO sector.

11. Persons and entities involved in the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction are prevented from raising, moving and using funds, consistent with the relevant UNSCRs.