

Proposal of Resolution

Signatories: INTERPOL, Iceland, IMF, Italy, France, Singapore, Germany, Iran, Cambodia, United Kingdom, Senegal, Malawi, Spain, Senegal

Noting that the fight against money laundering is a bilateral, or a multilateral, effort;

Recognizing the growing involvement of organized criminal groups in illicit activities that can generate huge profits, specially through money laundering, seriously undermines States' development, public policies and economic growth;

Acknowledging that there exists in the international community an urgent need to improve practices in combating the growth of international economic crime;

1- **Reaffirms** the importance of not holding banking secrecy legislations above the FATF recommendations for banks;

2- **Encourages** the sharing of volunteer information (financial data and criminal data) among each other, feeding information networks such as the I-24/7 used by the INTERPOL;

2.1 Said data can include the denomination of corruptive and criminal agents, the number of reports on suspicious transactions received from financial institutions, the number of convictions for money laundering and related charges, and the number of cases where assets were seized and/or confiscated and the value of the assets forfeited.

3- **Emphasizes** the importance of alliances between governments and financial institutions to report suspicious criminal activities;

4- **Approves** the aid of a third party international organization (such as the IMF) to fiscalize the economic transactions of underdeveloped countries who request such help with the purpose of:

4.1- creating an obstacle for illicit profits to reach a global scale;

4.2- promoting a safer exchange of funds that will consequently incentivize the creation of economical alliances and generate revenue for the aided State.

5- **Expresses its appreciation** to police forces of the nations here implied to:

5.1 Make efforts to become more aware of the fiscal legislation implications of Information they hold;

5.2 Consider ways to transmit that information to fiscal authorities according with their own legislation, so that such authorities of the involved States can be better informed and, thereby, more efficient;

6- **Suggests** the freezing of located “dirty money” to further analysis done by police. After the end of the investigation on the origin of such capital the fund should be resented to:

6.1- The country’s government to be invested in their own civilians and national well-being, if it originates from governmental corruption;

6.2 - To the INTERPOL’s task forces, if it originates from illicit activity profits;

7- **Designates** to the INTERPOL the responsibility of reinforcing and placing international and national task forces in countries that are discovered as origins of illicit money and support such nations to strengthen their local law enforcement to combat insider and outsider criminal activities;

7.1- It is essential to the effective work of the mentioned task forces the collaboration of local police forces;

7.2- To assist the funding of such implementations, agreements can be worked with willing volunteer countries and the IMF.

8- **Urges** to the adoption of measures allowing the seizure and the confiscation of suspicious assets even without a criminal conviction, including when the offender cannot be prosecuted;

9- **Reminds** of the opportunity to make full use of INTERPOL's tools and services (including INTERPOL's notices and diffusion system) in order to circulate requests for police and judicial cooperation in the identification, location and seizure of assets;

10- **Invites** the States to step up efforts in crime prevention, in this regard, exploring the feasibility of devoting a portion of the resources acquired through the recovery of illicit assets to training law enforcement officials in this area;

12- **Restates** the importance of complying with FATF recommendations regarding money laundering that were introduced in previous documents.