Outreach Session

TARGETED SANCTIONS RELATED TO PROLIFERATION & FINANCING

July 9, 2024



UNSC & FATF

- **Rec 7** implement UNSC resolutions (regime) against proliferation of WMD.
 - 1718 Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea)
 - 2231 Iran terminated remaining actions.
 - TFS Freezing measures
 - Prevent financing of proliferation of WMD programs.



Recommendation 7, IO 11 Main requirement

- Asset freezing measures defined by the UNSC
 - Asset freezing without delay
 - All funds or other assets owned or controlled,
 - Funds or other assets wholly or jointly owned or controlled, directly or indirectly,
 - Funds or other assets derived or generated from funds or other assets owned or controlled directly or indirectly
 - Funds or other assets of persons and entities acting on behalf of, or at the direction of designated persons.



What is the Proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) in general?

- The production or use of WMD, and their means of delivery, and related materials:
 - WMD: Nuclear, biological, or chemical weapons
 - Production or use of WMD
 - Transfer and export of WMD or related materials;
 - 'means of delivery':
 - Missiles, rockets, and other unmanned systems capable of delivering WMD
 - 'related materials':
 - Material, equipment, and technology for WMD and their means of delivery.



Proliferation of WMDs

Legal

- Specific country's nuclear programs
 - Limited Disarmament
 - National procedures and protocols for control
- Biological and chemical weapons are prohibited.

Illegal

- illicit trafficking
- Reaches or developed by nonstate actors.
- Nuclear program that is a threat to international peace: DPRK



What is Proliferation of WDM for FATF?

- The nuclear program considered prohibited by the UNSC: DPRK UNSCR
 1718.
- Remaining actions applicable to Iran UNSCR 2231.
- Including: the illegal manufacture, acquisition development, export, trans-shipment, brokering, transport, transfer, stockpiling, or use of WMD and their means of delivery and related materials.



What is Proliferation Financing for the FATF?

- The **provision of financial services** or **assistance** to the <u>provision, supply, sale, transfer, manufacture, maintenance, or use of items, materials, equipment, goods, and technology prohibited</u> by the relevant resolutions.
 - Prohibited Items
 - Restricted goods.



What is Proliferation Financing for the FATF?

Prohibited or restricted items

- Weapons + technology
- Offering financial services to DPRK
- Commodities
- Dual-use goods
- Luxury goods

Highly- vulnerable sectors

- Trade
 - Finance
 - Transport
 - Insurance
- High-value goods dealers
- Virtual currency



TYPOLOGIES OF SANCTIONS EVASION



Prohibited: the provision of financial services

- All financial services to/from DPRK
 - Grants, loans, financial assistance
 - Bulk cash or gold
- Opening branches, subsidiaries and representative offices of DPRK banks or in DPRK.

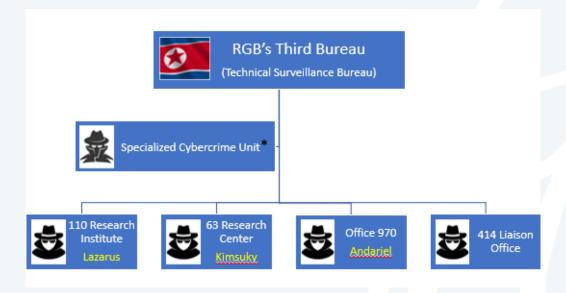


Illicit generation of revenue through cyber activity

- DPRK sponsors hacker's groups
- UN panel of experts estimates DPRK's cyber actors have stolen virtual assets worth around \$1.2 billion globally since 2017, including about \$630 million in 2022 alone.
- A cybersecurity firm assessed that in 2022, **cybercurrencies** worth over \$1 billion (at the time of theft) were obtained, showing that 2022 was a record-breaking year for the DPRK.



Other cyber-attacks: Ransomware & espionage

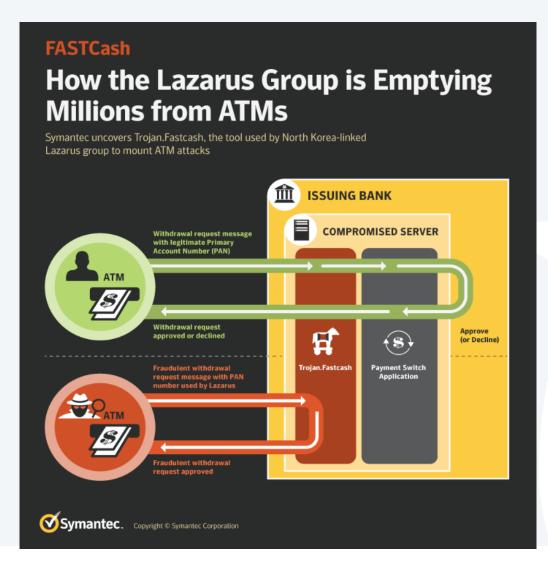


- 892 foreign policy-related experts from 26 jurisdictions.
- Energy providers, health sector, crypto sector.

- Institutions in EU & LATAM
 - Education, chemical manufacturing, policy institutes, governmental research centres, etc.



Lazarus group



- In 2017, cash withdrawals from ATMs occurred in over 30 different countries.
- In 2018, cash was taken from ATMs in 23 separate countries.
- It is estimated that Lazarus has stolen millions of dollars.







Prohibition to supply directly or indirectly luxury goods



Jewellery



Luxury watches



Rugs, tapestries, porcelain / china

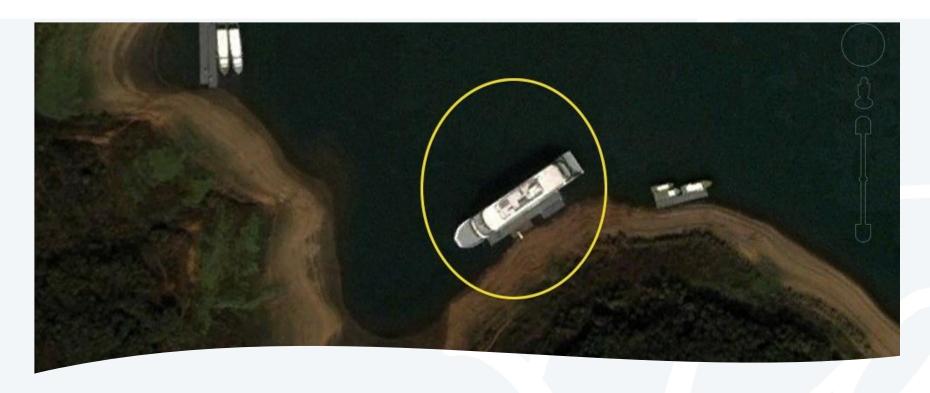


Transportation items

Yachts
Luxury automobiles
Racing cars
aquatic recreational

vehicles





Luxury yachts

- The DPRK attempted to buy two luxury yachts in Italy with assistance from an Austrian citizen.
- Italy blocked the nearly 13-million euro sale of two luxury yachts believed to have been bound for the impoverished nation of North.

Luxury Cars



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- Mitsubishi sport car modified for military purposes
- Rolls Royce
- Mercedes





Other luxury goods

In 2019 Dutch customs seized 90,000 bottles of vodka believed to be for Kim Jong-un.





Prohibition on Dual-use goods

Are goods, software and technology that can be used for both civilian and military applications:

- Goods
- Chemical Precursors
- Equipment, technology
- Biological agents

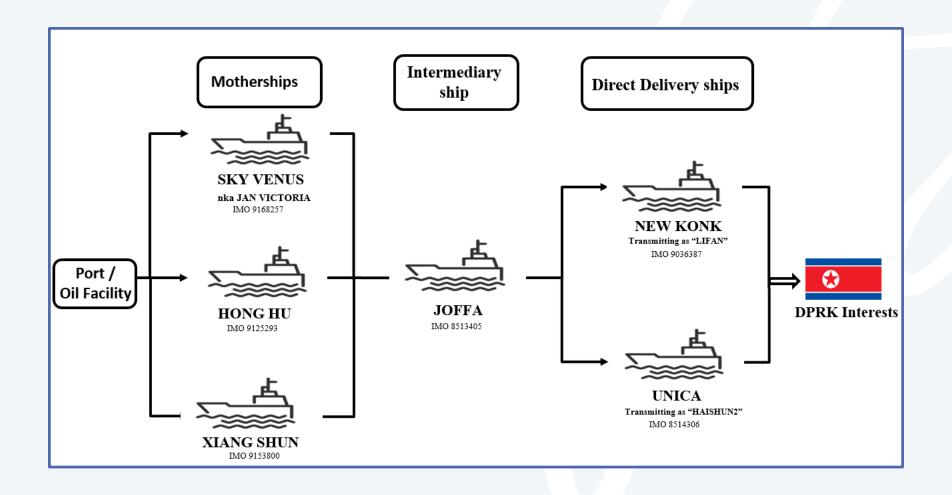




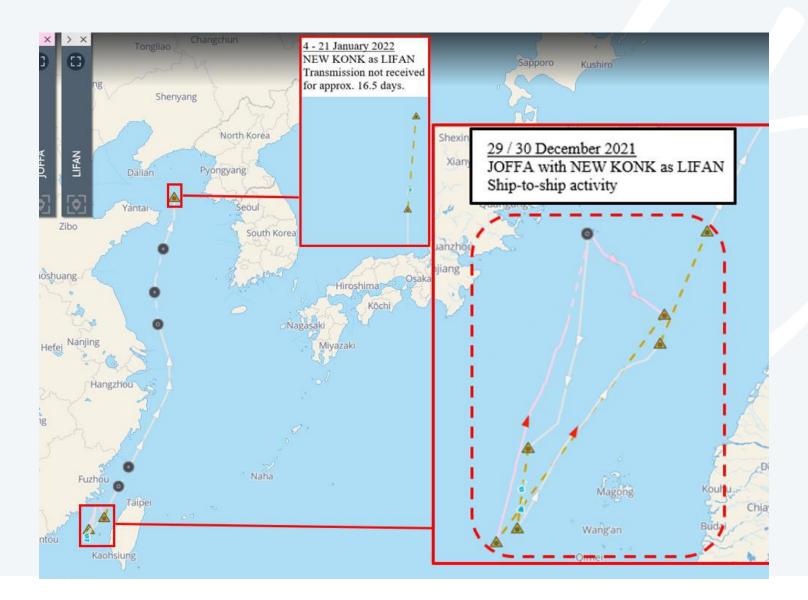
Ban or restrictions on commodities

- It is prohibited to procure from DPRK:
 - coal, iron, gold, titanium, copper, nickel, silver, zinc, lead, food and agricultural products, etc.
- It is prohibited to sell or supply:
 - Crude oil above an annual limit
 - All refined petroleum products above an annual limit
 - All aviation fuel, jet fuel, and rocket fuel (only what is needed for civil passenger flights)

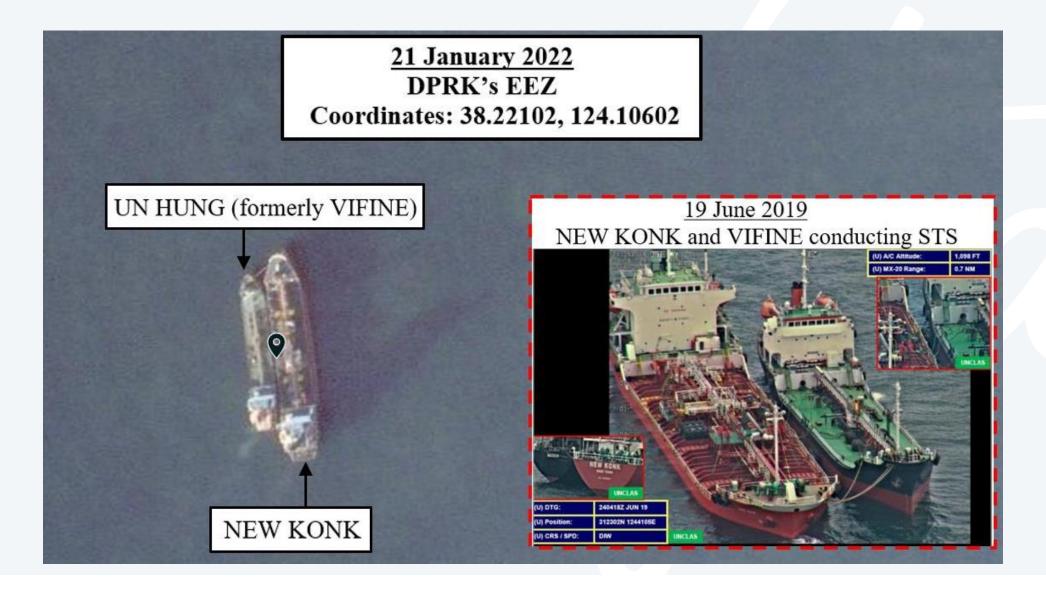












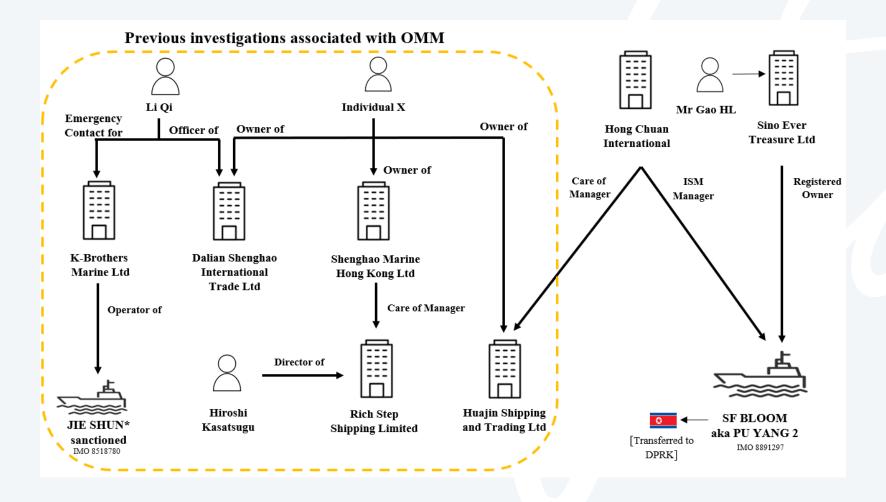


 Prohibited petroleum product transfer worth US\$5,730,886





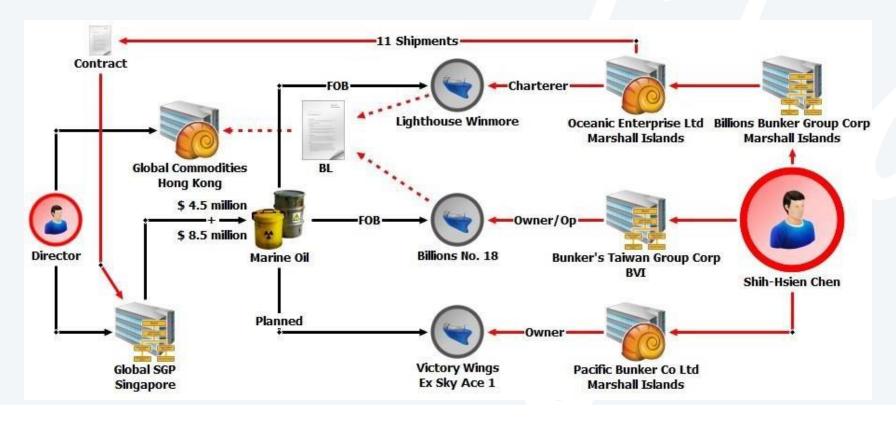
Complex legal network of ownership and management





Complex legal network to finance illicit trade

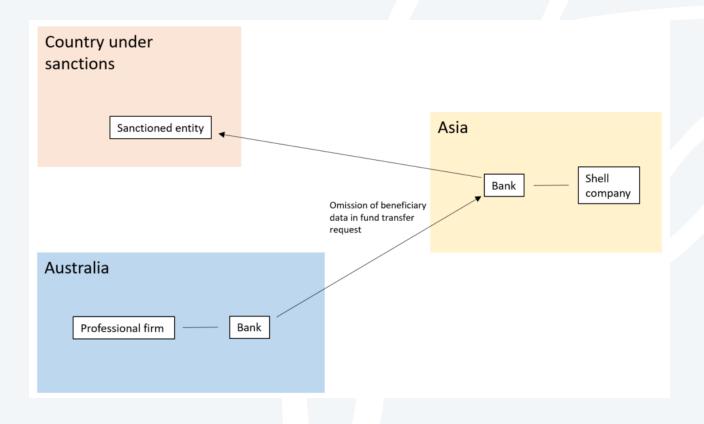
A company delivered oil in two shipments and paid \$4,564,942.80 and \$8,510,097.75 through bank transfers to the supplier.





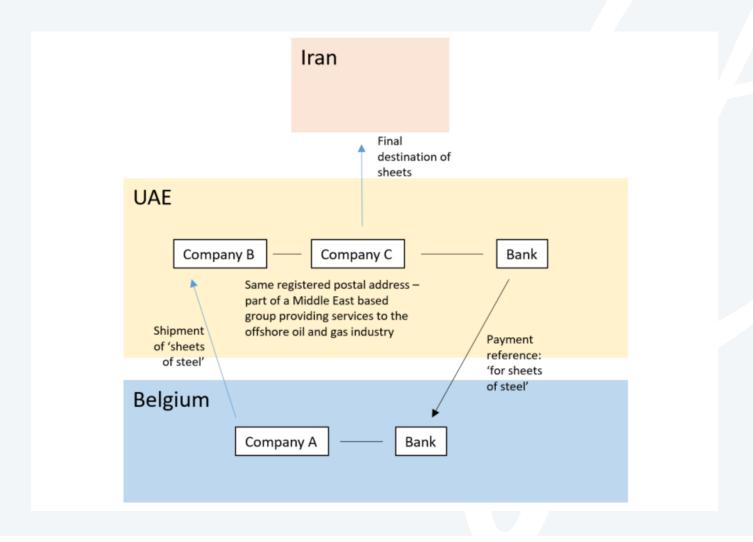
Use of professional

Circumvention of PF Sanctions by a professional firm.





The use of companies to procure dual-use goods for Iran.





Financing of Proliferation Risks:

- Financing
 - > Financial instruments import/export
 - Insurance and re-insurance of trade (vessels, cargo, shipping)
 - Crypto market.
- Commodities and other goods
 - Oil/gas
 - > Coal, nickel, gold, other minerals and metals
 - Dual use goods
 - Luxury goods
- International trade sector
 - Ports & Free Zones
 - Shipping registry



Managing and mitigating the risk

Applying a CDD.

- KYC
- Identifying the UBO

Screening

Risk assessment

- Corporate
- Client

Constantly be aware of new trends

Apply Risk-based additional measures:

- Client & transaction monitoring
- Targeted preventive measures for goods/trade





Thank you

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