



**GLOBAL COALITION
TO FIGHT
FINANCIAL CRIME**

FROM COMPLIANCE TO COLLABORATION: FIGHTING FINANCIAL CRIME

Che Sidanius*

**Co-founder and Vice-Chair, Global Coalition to Fight Financial Crime
(GCFFC)**

* Global Head of Financial Crime & Industry Affairs, LSEG Risk Intelligence

Moving from 'AML/CFT Compliance tick-box' to a wholistic 'Financial Crime' approach

Modern Day Slavery



National Security/Sanctions



Green Crime



The Global Landscape of Financial Crime

\$10.5T

Up to 10% of global GDP is lost annually due to illicit trade and counterfeit goods, impacting legitimate businesses and consumer safety.

\$7T

10% of global trade falls under Money laundering

\$498B

Over 50 million people are victims of modern-day slavery today, generating over \$498 billion in illegal revenue.

\$261B

Illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing generates \$261 billion in illicit profits annually, depleting marine ecosystems and threatening food security.

\$427B

Tax Justice Network estimated that countries lose approximately \$427 billion annually due to tax abuse

\$50B

Terrorism incurs over \$50 billion annually in economic losses.

2.2M

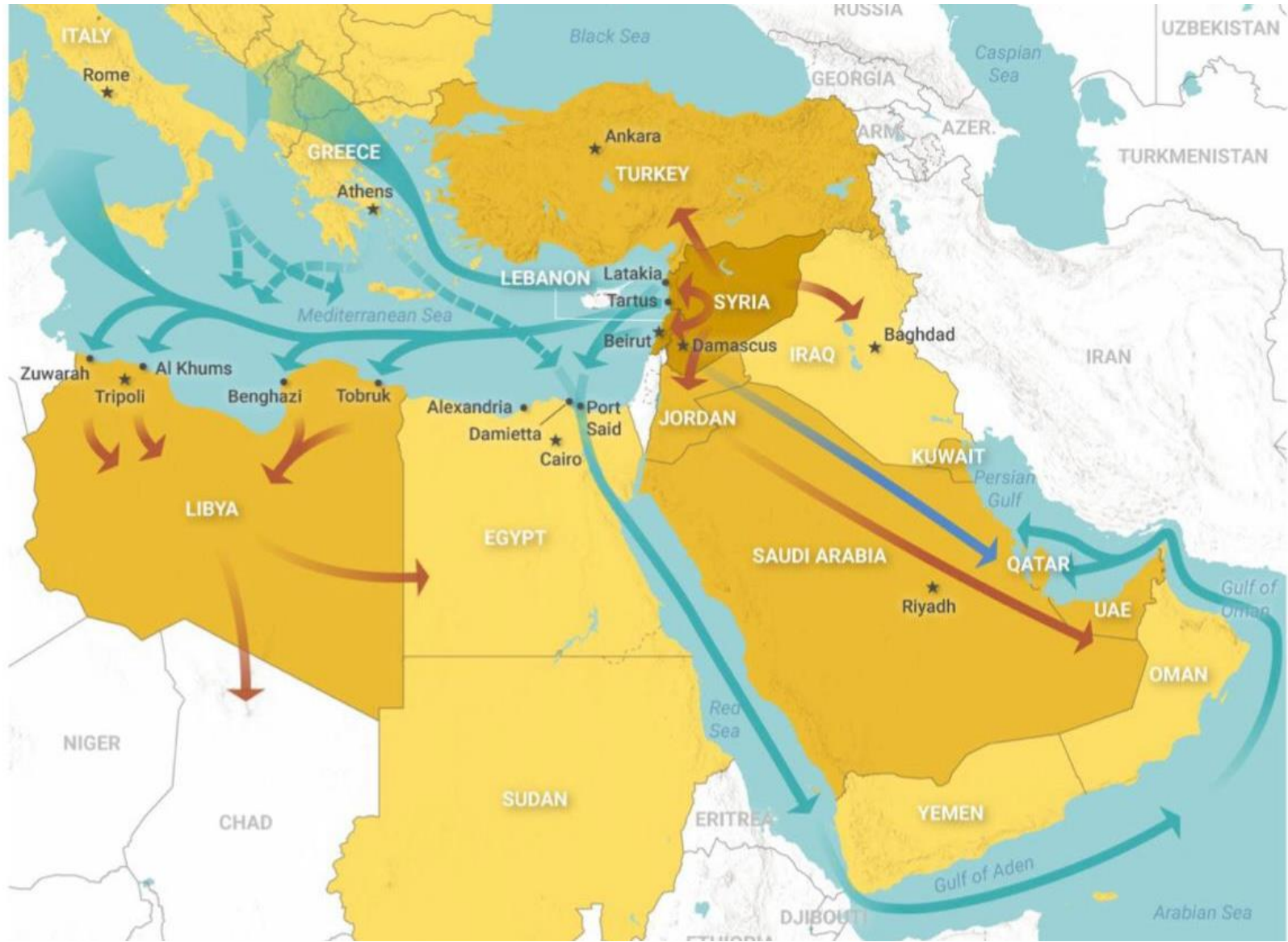
Cybercrime leads to approximately 2.2 million daily data breaches, contributing significantly to financial fraud and identity theft.

60%

Wildlife trafficking has contributed to a 60% decline in species abundance, severely impacting biodiversity and ecosystems.

Emerging threat landscape uncovered (examples)

Synthetic drugs into Europe (e.g. Captagon)



Source: GCFFC Member

Evolution of Crypto crime



Source: GCFFC Member

An Evolving Collaboration Paradigm for Practitioners

A shared vision of making regions safer through international intelligence and security collaboration is paramount.

The crises we continually encounter demand a cultural shift - a transformation that necessitates building a trustful, open, unconventional, and less bureaucratic relationship.



Human Trafficking – Case Study on Collaboration led by South Africa (2/2)

CROSS-BORDER TRANSACTIONS

Suspicious transaction flowing from foreign countries to South Africa per alleged crime type.

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Grand total
Originating country	SOUTH AFRICA	SOUTH AFRICA	SOUTH AFRICA	SOUTH AFRICA	SOUTH AFRICA	
CONGO, THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF					R59,364	R59,364
Human trafficking					R57,920	R57,920
Possible child trafficking					R1,444	R1,444
UNITED KINGDOM		R14,400	R8,075		R20,145	R42,620
Human trafficking		R1,130				R1,130
Human trafficking syndicate		R13,270				R13,270
Possible child trafficking			R8,075		R20,145	R2,220
ISRAEL					R9,043	R9,043
Possible child trafficking					R9,043	R9,043
UNITED STATES	R167,161	R183,284	R98,383	R3,542	R3,639	R456,009
Corruption						
Trafficking in persons for sexual exploitation	R10,069					R10,069
Unlawful trafficking of controlled drugs not for personal consumption						
Human trafficking		R31,371	R98,383	R3,542		R133,296
Human trafficking syndicate		R151,913				R151,913
Possible child trafficking					R3,639	R3,639
Possible human trafficking	R5,977					R5,977
Thai prostitution ring with links to human trafficking	R151,115					R151,115

Human Trafficking – Case Study on Collaboration led by South Africa (1/2)

OVERVIEW

To effectively target MSHT and its networks in South Africa and to help survivors, the associated typologies and financial flows supporting trafficking must be identified and disrupted.

Examining typologies of MSHT can improve the ability of financial institutions to proactively identify transactions linked to trafficking activities. Typologies assist in creating a better understanding of the elements required for successful investigations and prosecutions; developing appropriate services for victims and survivors; preventing human trafficking-linked financial crimes; and increasing community awareness.

In addition to the data sets mentioned in the research methodology section of this paper, insights were also extracted from the Refinitiv® World-Check® Risk Intelligence database. Refinitiv is an LSEG business. The data collected up to February 2022 is shown below in three specific data sets:

- Global dashboard
- Regional dashboard for the African continent
- Local dashboard specific to South Africa

Six special interest categories of risk related to MSHT were used to extract the data, namely:

- Human rights violation
- Human trafficking
- Sexual exploitation
- Exploitation of children
- Forced and slave labour
- Labour rights violations

Key observations follow.

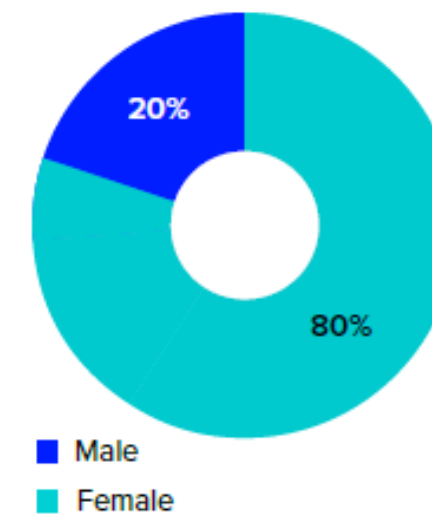
Source: SAMLIT

MALE VERSUS FEMALE PERPETRATORS GLOBALLY

SPECIAL INTEREST CATEGORIES

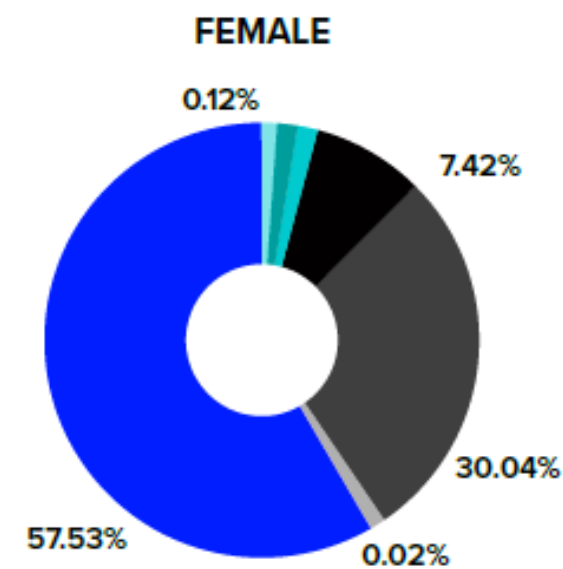
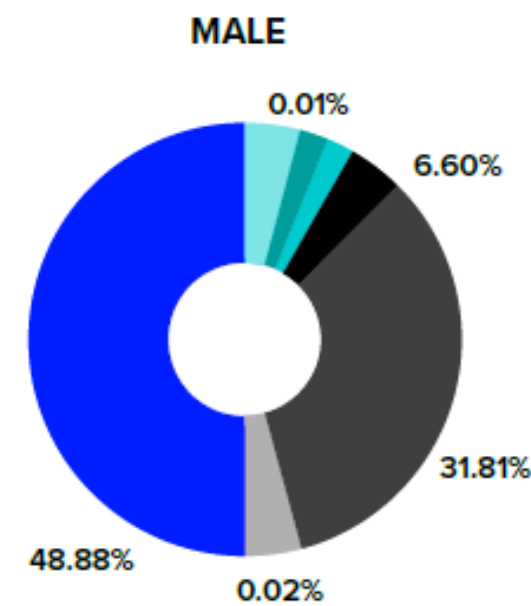
	Male	Female
Human rights violation	42.6%	39.0%
Human trafficking	19.4%	29.9%
Sexual exploitation	20.6%	17.2%
Exploitation of children	15.5%	11.6%
Forced and slave labour	1.6%	2.0%
Labour rights violations	0.3%	0.2%

MALE VS FEMALE PERPETRATORS



CATEGORIES

- Diplomat
- Individual
- Legal
- Military
- Non-conviction terror
- Political individual
- Religion
- Crime - financial
- Crime - narcotics
- Crime - organised
- Crime - other
- Crime - terror
- Crime - war

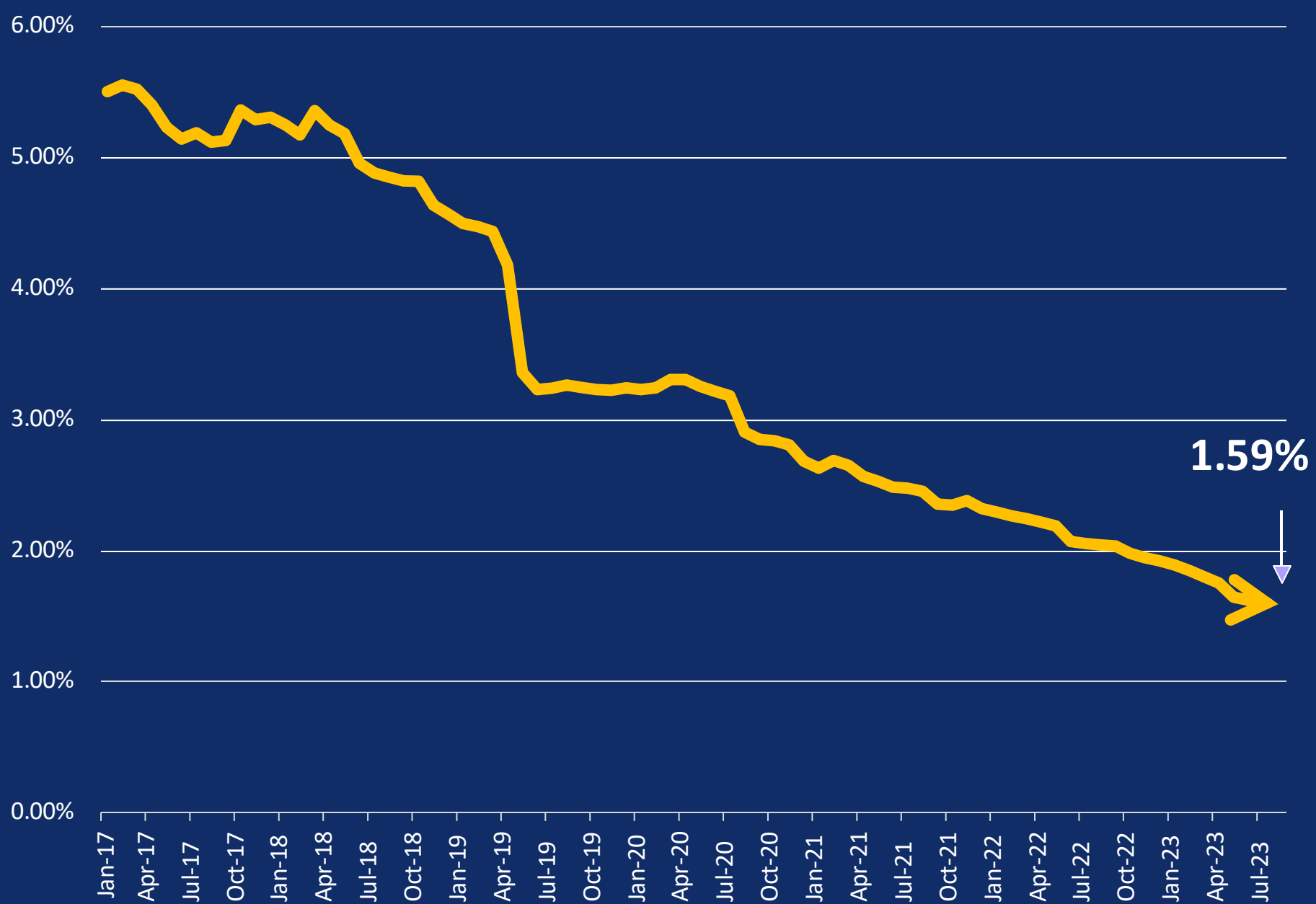


This data indicates that, globally, the proportion of men involved in MSHT is higher than women, however in cases of human trafficking alone, women are the dominant group. This statistic supports the notion that women are often used as recruiters in human trafficking activities; often these women were victims themselves and turned into recruiters to tap into the vulnerability of women trusting other women.

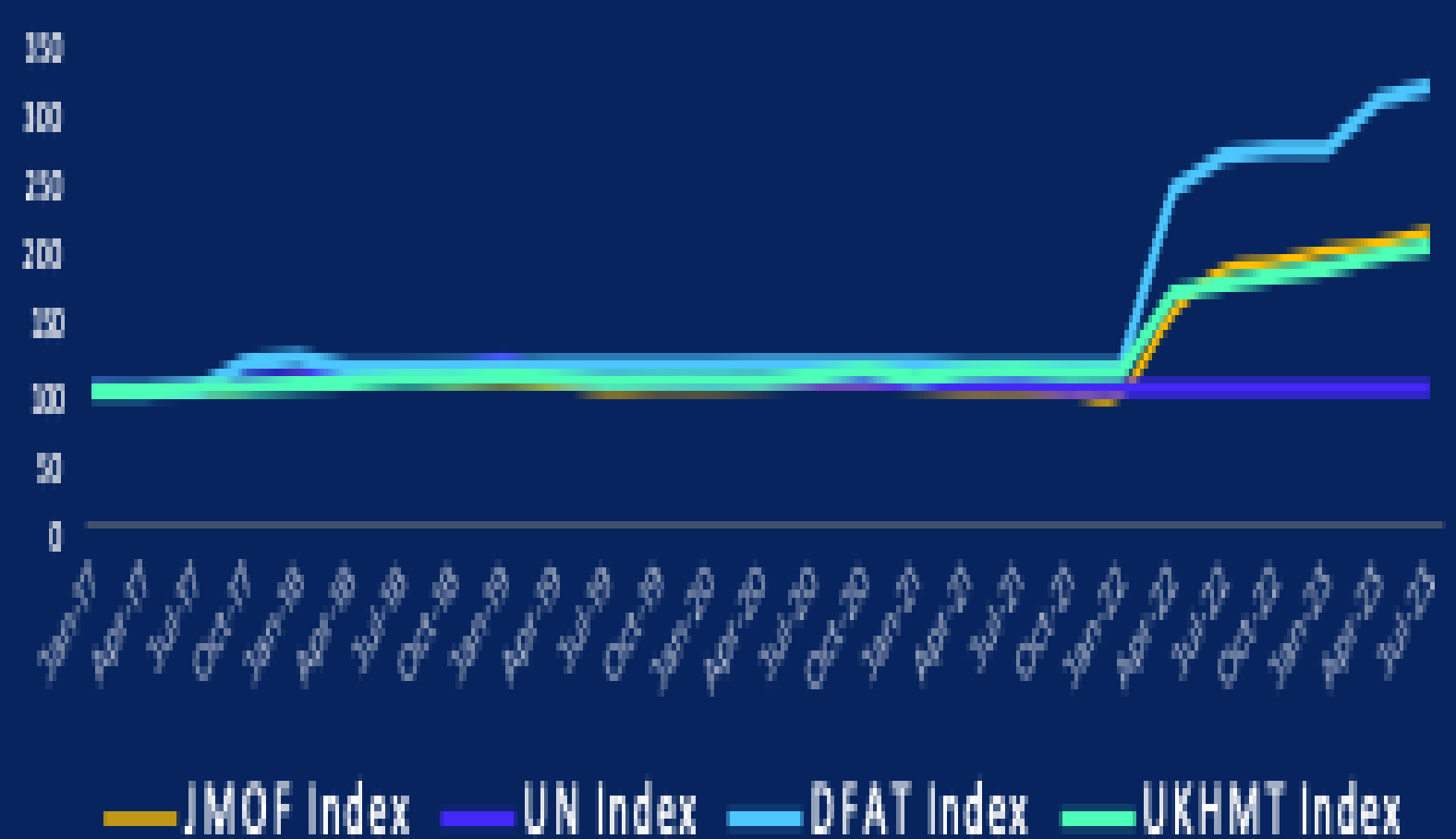
Source: Refinitiv World-Check Risk Intelligence

Decline of Consensus based Sanctions

UN Sanctions as a % of total sanctions



Selected Other Sanctions Regimes Index (Jan 2017 - Aug 2023)



Where do we go from here?

International Collaboration Initiatives: FATF-Interpol Engagements

Thematic/Emerging Risks and Threats of Financial

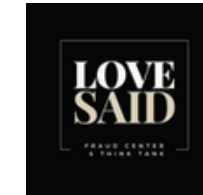


Global initiative to engage with regional and international bodies and national authorities to assess:

1. Financial Crime Risks and National Strategies
2. Legal Frameworks
3. Public-Private Partnerships
4. International Cooperation
5. Real and Impactful Outcomes



**GLOBAL COALITION
TO FIGHT
FINANCIAL CRIME**



GCFFC Leader Board

Effectiveness Private Sector/FI's WG Chair



Alison Clew

Citigroup
AML Expert Former Group AMI Head

Digital Assets Task Force/ Co-Chair



Hedi Navazan

1inch
COO

Vice-Chair



Che Sidanius

LSEG
Global Head of Financial Crime & Industry Affairs

Effectiveness FATF WG Chair



Daniel Thelesklaf

Central Customs Authority
Leiter der Financial Intelligence Unit / Head of FIU

APAC Co-Chair



Debra Au

DBS Bank
Managing Director, Head of L&C Hong Kong and China

MENA Chair



Ibtissem Lassoued

Al Tamimi & Company
Partner

Effectiveness Regulators WG Chair



Jamal Al Hindi

Clifford Chance
Counsel Clifford Chance, Former Deputy Head FinCEN

Global Chair



John Cusack

Wolfsberg Group
GCFFC Former FCC ahead Stan Chart and UBS and Co-Chair

Partner Anti-Wildlife Trafficking - Lead



John Scanlon

Global initiatives to end Wildlife Crime

Technology WG Co-Chair



Markus Schulz

K2 Integrity, formerly ING
CTO

MENA Vice-Chair



Michael Matossian

Arab Bank Group
EVP, Global Head of Group Regulatory Compliance

Digital Assets Task Force Chair



Michael Gromek

Leading OSCE, Virtual Asset Expert
G7 Research Group Compliance Director - Cybersecurity

Data Privacy WG Co-Chair



Michelle Frasher

Data Privacy Expert - Formerly Director FCC at Moody's Analytics and NexisLexis

APAC Co-Chair



Jodie Arthur

Westpack
General Manager

Technology WG Co-Chair



Sarah Runge

K2 Integrity, Former US treasury
Executive Managing Director

Effectiveness Chair



Sir Rob Wainwright

UBS
Group Chief Information Security Officer

Data Privacy WG Co-Chair



Vivienne Artz

Data Privacy Expert - Formerly Chief Data Officer Refinitiv & Citi Grup

Africa Chair



Xolisile Khanyile

Financial Intelligence Center
Executive Director

Effectiveness FIU/LEA WG Chair



Sarah Paquet

FINTRAC
Director and CEO

APAC Vice-Chair



Robin Lee

Hawk
General Manager APAC

Africa Vice-Chair



Mohammed Shahid Ahmed

Nigerian FIU ¹²

Reflecting on our impact and global coverage

UK Data Protection Bill

Amended 81 - Granted exception on data protection to fight fraud and financial crime

EU's AML Action Plan

Successfully influenced the legislative priorities on public-private partnerships; data privacy implications; and public registry reform

Interpol's General Assembly

Resolution GA-2022-90-REP-11 passed by 97.1% - 'Strengthening our collective response to disrupting financial crime and corruption

B20/G20

Led priority on fighting financial crime, including environmental crime and promoting public-private partnerships (e.g. GCFFC cited as an example)

Effectiveness Project

Advise the FATF President and the Secretariat on how to make the focus on reforming the Mutual Evaluation Process

UN Report on Mercenary Financing

Successfully influenced the inclusion of AML recommendations on crypto usage, mercenary financing, and private military companies in the UN Working Group on Mercenaries' report.

FATF consultation

The GCFFC have submitted a response to the FATF consultation on proposed revisions to R.1/INR.1/INR.10/INR.15 which in particular focusses on the Risk Based Approach.

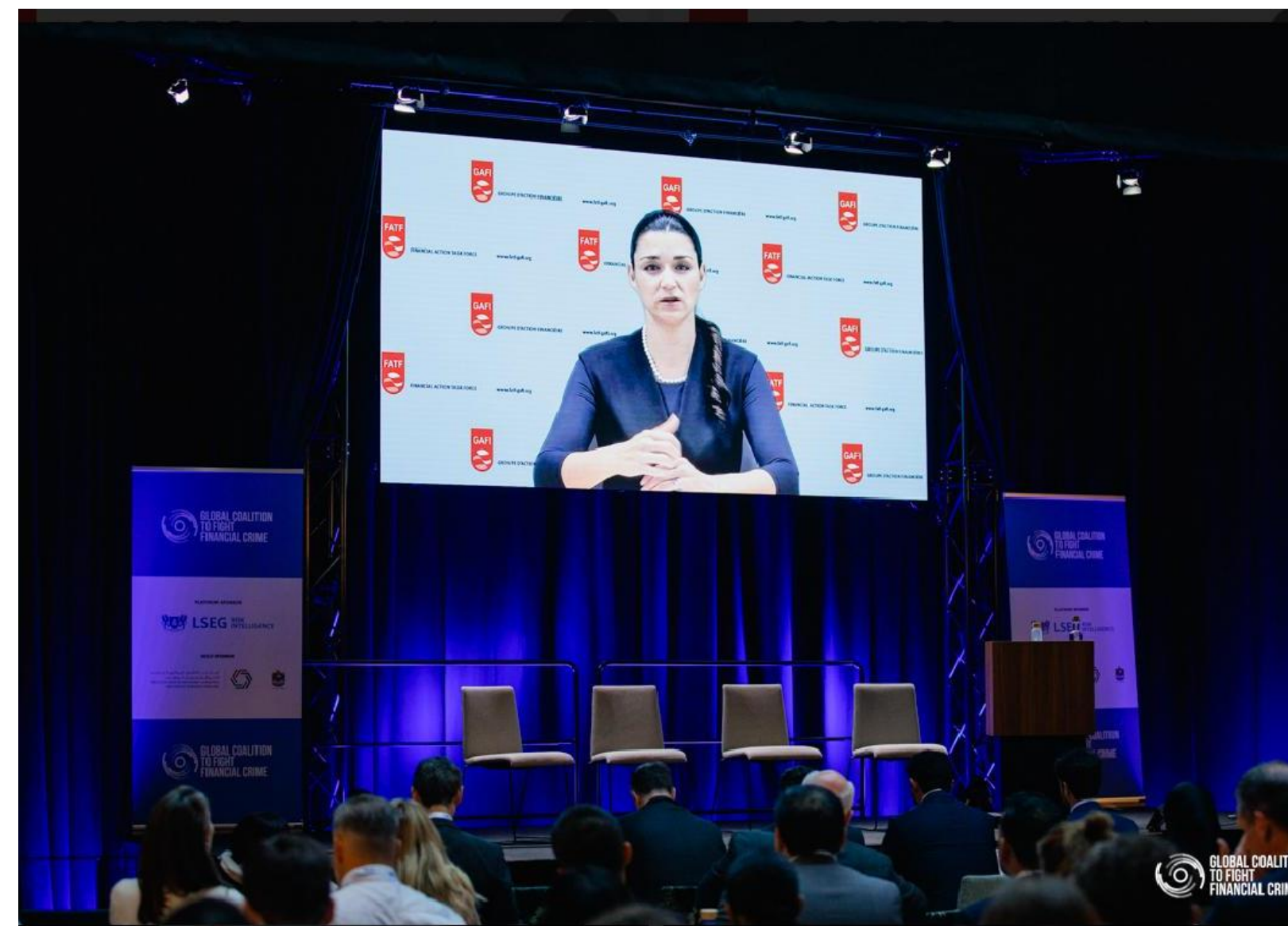
Beneficial Ownership

International organizations like the FATF, OECD, IMF, and World Bank recognize beneficial ownership information as crucial for combating financial crime.

Annual Global Summits (1st held in Stockholm October, 2024)

Over 250 senior executives and expert practitioners

Broad participation among the public and private sectors



Video of the Stockholm 2024 Summit, [here](#).

For a better world

15



GLOBAL COALITION
TO FIGHT
FINANCIAL CRIME

Thank you