

Le bulletin d'INFORMATION

DES ACTUALITES INTERNATIONALES

DANS LE DOMAINE DE LA LUTTE CONTRE LE BLANCHIMENT D'ARGENT ET LE FINANCEMENT DU TERRORISME

وزارة المالية
MINISTRE DES FINANCES

Cellule de Traitement
du Renseignement financier



خزينة معالجة الإستثمار المالي

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A l'émission l'Invité de la rédaction de la chaîne 3

la ministre Française de la Justice salue la qualité de la coopération judiciaire avec l'Algérie.

Des échanges qu'elle a eu avec ses interlocuteurs Algériens, elle a salué l'entraide pénale relative aux

« procédures douloureuses » liées aux affaires des moines de Tibehrine, de l'assassinat d'Hervé Gourdel ou bien encore de celle de l'attaque terroriste contre le complexe gazier d'In Amenas.

La ministre confirme que certaines de ces questions devraient être approfondies lors de la rencontre, prévue le 21 février à Alger, du Haut comité intergouvernemental, aux travaux duquel prendront part le premier ministre, Abdelmalek Sellal, et son homologue Français, Manuel Vals.

Commentant la lutte contre le terrorisme, Mme Taubira tient à souligner que l'Algérie y aura « malheureusement », tiré beaucoup d'enseignements lors de la période

tragique qu'elle a eu à vivre plus d'une dizaine d'années durant.

A cet effet, elle souligne que la France et l'Algérie sont déterminées « à travailler ensemble », considérant qu'il faut une solidarité internationale pour affronter cette menace, notamment pour ce qui a trait au financement du terrorisme, vis-à-vis duquel, déclare-t-elle, « nos deux pays ont une position commune ».(...)

La lutte contre le terroriste doit être « ferme, sans nuance et sans état d'âme »

Revenant à la lutte contre le phénomène terroriste, le ministre Française considère qu'elle doit être « ferme, sans nuance et sans état d'âme ». Elle doit, soutient-elle, être menée autant contre les commanditaires que ceux qui exécutent leurs ordres.

Liens : <http://www.radioalgerie.dz/news/fr/article/20151222/62205.html>

Accord de Paris, lutte contre le terrorisme : les conclusions du dernier Conseil européen

Le dernier conseil européen de l'année 2015, à Bruxelles, a abordé plusieurs thèmes pour faire avancer l'Europe : l'avancement de l'union économique et monétaire, le développement des énergies renouvelables après l'Accord de Paris, les mesures de lutte contre le terrorisme et l'intervention militaire en Syrie.(...)

Intensifier les mesures de sécurité pour prévenir les actes terroristes

• Le PNR doit être mis en œuvre très vite, et c'est ce que le Conseil européen a une nouvelle fois décidé. "Il ne s'agit pas simplement

de proclamer, il ne s'agit pas simplement de décider, il s'agit de mettre en œuvre", a insisté François Hollande.

- Le Conseil européen a également décidé l'instauration des contrôles systématiques à toutes les frontières extérieures de Schengen pour les ressortissants qui entrent dans cet espace, ce qui nous permettra de vérifier les entrées et les sorties du territoire, et de pouvoir identifier les personnes notamment mes combattants étrangers, soit qui veulent rejoindre les zones de la Syrie et de l'Irak, soit qui en reviennent.

- S'agissant de la lutte contre le trafic d'armes, la France souhaite qu'elle soit "menée avec encore plus de coordination et donc plus d'ambition".

- S'agissant de la lutte contre le financement du terrorisme, "l'Europe doit se donner les moyens d'agir, d'échanger les informations et de se mettre aussi en mouvement dans le cadre de ce qui vient d'être décidé à New York".

Des opérations militaires contre Daech en Syrie

"Nous devons aussi mener des opérations militaires", a déclaré François Hollande. Au titre de l'article 42-7 du traité de l'Union, "un mois après les attentats de Paris, les pays européens ont répondu [...] pour nous permettre d'avoir, sur le plan militaire, la riposte et la réponse qui sont nécessaires". "Nous unissons nos

forces contre Daech, et aussi nous veillons à ce que les trafics que Daech peut organiser, trafics de pétrole, trafics d'œuvres d'art, là aussi, puissent être annihilés."

Liens : <http://www.gouvernement.fr/argumentaire/accord-de-paris-lutte-contre-le-terrorisme-les-conclusions-du-dernier-conseil-europeen-3527>

The Financial Action Task Force leads renewed global effort to counter terrorist financing

Le Groupe d'action financière conduit l'effort mondial renouvelé pour contrer le financement du terrorisme

Le Groupe d'action financière conduit l'effort mondial renouvelé pour contrer le financement du terrorisme

Paris, 14 December - In the light of recent terrorist atrocities the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) today concluded three days of meetings, focussed on combatting the financing of ISIL, their affiliates, and other terrorist groups.

On the first day of meetings, the FATF and the Egmont Group brought together operational experts from financial intelligence units, law enforcement, security and intelligence agencies, to share information and lessons from the investigation of recent terrorist attacks, including the challenges they face in identifying and cutting off terrorists' financial support.

The FATF is the inter-governmental body to set standards and promote effective implementation of legal, regulatory and operational measures for combating money laundering, terrorist financing and other related threats to the integrity of the international financial system.

Since 2001, FATF has taken a vigorous approach to ensuring that members have systems in place to combat terrorist financing. In light of the unprecedented threats posed by ISIL, FATF members decided to focus and accelerate our efforts.

The FATF will adapt its strategy in order to better understand and reflect the changing nature of the terrorist financing risks, including by strengthening the existing measures, and enhancing operational information sharing to help counter these risks:

Understanding the impact of recent action against ISIL

The meeting reviewed current knowledge on the financing of ISIL. The situation in Syria and Iraq is fast-changing. The sources of funds described in the FATF's February 2015 report remain relevant. ISIL continues to generate most of its funding within the territory it controls - from the exploitation of oil, gas, and other natural resources; from extortion and theft from local populations; extorting agriculture; and the smuggling of cultural artefacts.

In order to develop an up-to-date understanding of the risks and to

share that knowledge with the private sector:

- FATF will, working closely with the UN, the Counter-ISIL Financing Group (CIFG), the Egmont Group, Interpol and other stakeholders, provide an up-to-date picture of ISIL-related finances to better understand the impact of all the actions taken and the evolving risks. A joint meeting with CIFG will be held in February 2016.
- FATF will develop up to date terrorist financing indicators to share with the private sector. The FATF will hold a meeting in February to consult private sector representatives on these indicators, and discuss how to enhance information exchange with national authorities.

Improving the exchange of information

Better information sharing is required between operational agencies, including domestically between national authorities, internationally between agencies and between the public and private sector. Financial intelligence has played an important role in investigations after attacks. There is an opportunity for it to play an even greater role in helping to hinder terrorist financing and contributing to the prevention and disruption of terrorism. In order to achieve this:

- The FATF will conduct an immediate analysis across all members in order

to review their understanding of the risks, the challenges faced in sharing information, and how countries have responded to those challenges. This will inform future actions to be taken as part of adapting our comprehensive strategy to detect and prevent terrorist financing, and contribute to efforts to degrade and ultimately defeat ISIL as a terrorist organisation.

- The FATF and the Egmont Group will work together to overcome information sharing obstacles and consider updating the international standards on effective information sharing.
- The FATF will also take immediate actions to improve information exchange between government authorities, between countries, and with the private sector. For example, FATF calls on all jurisdictions to issue advisories to the private sector on the latest terrorist financing risks as soon as possible and calls on all members to update Interpol's foreign terrorist fighters database.

Strengthening the international standards and their implementation

The FATF Standards are the international benchmark for frameworks for combatting terrorist financing. In order to ensure that these standards are adhered to and that standards keep up with evolving risks:

- Based on the FATF's review of 196 jurisdictions which are members of the FATF's global network, in February 2016, the FATF will initiate

special follow-up measures for countries which have not criminalised terrorist financing or do not apply targeted financial sanctions.

- In February 2016, the FATF will discuss if there are areas where the FATF Standards can be strengthened, such as better reflecting the United Nations Security Council Resolutions dealing with terrorist financing, including UNSCR 2199.

The FATF President will address the special session of the United Nations Security Council meeting of Finance Ministers in New York on Thursday 17 December, and the FATF will update the G20 in February on further measures to strengthen the combatting of terrorist financing and the implementation of targeted financial sanctions.

Liens : <http://www.fatf-gafi.org/publications/fatfgeneral/documents/fatf-leads-renewed-global-effort-to-counter-terrorist-financing.html>

The importance of urgent action to implement FATF's measures to counter terrorist financing and help defeat ISIL

L'importance de l'action urgente pour mettre en œuvre les mesures du GAFI pour lutter contre le financement du terrorisme et l'aide à la défaite de l'ISIL

Address by Je-Yoon Shin, FATF President

Special Session of the United Nations Security Council meeting of Finance Ministers

Thank you for this unprecedented opportunity to address you; and to highlight the importance of countries taking urgent action to implement the FATF standards to counter terrorist financing and help defeat ISIL.

Terrorism needs money.

ISIL operates as a state and provides all the services a state is expected to provide. Therefore ISIL needs more money than other terrorist groups. Money is its biggest vulnerability.

Preventing and disrupting financial flows must be at the centre of any successful strategy to defeat ISIL.

Disrupting the finances of ISIL damages its ability to recruit fighters.

ISIL needs access to the financial system to move money and pay for supplies.

ISIL misuses charities and money remitters and needs to physically move large quantities of cash.

And financial intelligence can reveal the structure of terrorist groups, the activities of individual terrorists, and their logistics and facilitation networks.

So how does the FATF help and what has it achieved?

The FATF has put in place a global framework of standards to combat the financing of terrorism, based on UN Security Council Resolutions.

Almost all jurisdictions have committed to implement the FATF

standards and are being assessed by their peers.

We publicly name those that fail to take action. This warns other jurisdictions and banks of the risks and deters foreign investment. So far FATF has put over 80 jurisdictions through this process, and publicly identified 58 of them. Of these 58, 43 have since made the necessary reforms.

Our aim is to protect the integrity of the financial system and the broader economy. To make sure there are no safe havens for terrorist financing.

In the last 6 months, the FATF has reviewed the implementation of counter-terrorist financing measures in 196 jurisdictions.

Almost all have criminalised terrorist financing and can apply targeted financial sanctions.

In the last two months alone, half of those where we found serious problems have tabled urgent laws to address them.

But this is not enough, only 33 jurisdictions have secured convictions for terrorist financing. And most jurisdictions implement UN asset freezes too slowly, with delays of between 2 days and 1 month.

All jurisdictions must now focus urgently on effective implementation of the FATF standards; and not just pass laws and regulations.

The value of these measures is clear:

On Saturday, FATF convened a meeting of operational experts from Financial Intelligence Units, Law Enforcement, and Security and Intelligence Agencies.

They explained how financial intelligence from the private sector has helped track down the terrorists behind recent attacks and therefore prevented further attacks.

We also heard about cases where disruption of terrorist financing has undermined a terrorist group's ability to prepare attacks.

On Sunday, FATF members, the UN, IMF, World Bank and others came together to learn lessons from the recent attacks.

We focussed on member's operational capability to counter terrorist financing.

Our most important conclusion is that there is a need for better, more timely, information sharing:

- between agencies within jurisdictions;
- between jurisdictions;
- and with the private sector.

In the next 6 weeks we will gather information from FATF members on the terrorist financing risks they face, the challenges of sharing financial intelligence, and how they are responding to those challenges.

This will help us work together to overcome the obstacles to information sharing. We know, for example, that different data protection laws mean that one of our largest sources of intelligence, the

banks, are often prevented from sharing information across borders within their own organisations, let alone with each other or with the authorities.

We will also identify and share red flags – indicators of terrorist financing - to help the private sector detect and report suspicious activity.

The FATF has always worked in close partnership with the United Nations.

In October we updated our standards to reflect Security Council Resolution 2178 on foreign terrorist fighters.

With a strong mandate from the Security Council today, we will take further action to strengthen these measures throughout the FATF global network.

And we will continue to promote faster, more effective implementation of targeted financial sanctions.

Visible support from the UN helps us put pressure on members to implement the FATF standards effectively.

Finally, the FATF is a task-force with a time limited mandate. This focusses our work and can make us responsive and flexible.

But it also means we depend on the goodwill and support of members, to implement and assess the FATF standards, and to share their knowledge of the changing threats.

As Finance Ministers, we need your strong support to carry on our work.

So I will end by thanking Security Council members, and all our members, for their help with our essential work.

Liens:<http://www.fatf-gafi.org/publications/fatfgeneral/documents/importance-urgent-action-to-implement-fatf-standards-counter-terrorist-financing.html>

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