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**Remarks of Mr. Masood Karimipour**

**Chief, Terrorism Prevention Branch, UNODC**

**Joint special meeting of the Counter-Terrorism Committee and the 1267/1989/2253**

**-Qaida Sanctions Committee:**

**-financing threats and trends and the implementation of Security Council**



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regulatory regimes to encourage individuals and businesses to use regulated banking services. Cash and MVTS may also provide the only opportunity for women and other vulnerable population groups such as displaced persons or refugees to access funds for basic human needs.

In countries which do have retail banking intermediation, the lack of identity documents also excludes large portions of the population from the sector.

But we cannot have financial inclusion without financial integrity.

In addition, in many developed countries, cash and MVTS remain key parts of the shadow economy and provide an opportunity to avoid taxation. International and non-government organisations make use of MVTS and cash disbursements to provide invaluable humanitarian assistance to populations crisis caused by food shortage, natural disasters, displacement and conflict. Simply put, in many cases there is





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us to a much more effective and targeted approach to assisting Member States to understanding and mitigating these risks.

In technical assistance efforts, it is important that the focus remain on risk and effectiveness. For us this has involved (i) focusing on understanding the threats to the sector and investigating the use of the sector by TF networks, (ii) widening the TF disruptions options and (iii) strengthening law enforcement, security and regulatory institutions and the professional skills within those competent authorities.

As part of broader international counter terrorism efforts, UNODC is delivering long term training and mentoring programmes on AML/CFT in over 25 countries. This has allowed us to develop strong long-term relationships with national counterparts whereby we can observe



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month basis to discuss professional money laundering networks those individuals who provide financial services to criminals, terrorists, corrupt officials and those seeking to evade vast amounts of taxes.

We have seen from the case studies at our professional money laundering network events that new technologies such as virtual assets and mobile currency are being used to facilitate the reconciliation of debts within large scale networks abusing MVTs. This presents new but not insurmountable challenges for investigators, regulators and prosecutors, as well as the private sector.

But this phenomenon perhaps also serves as a reminder that we cannot look at capabilities such as the use of cash or MVTs in isolation.

UNODC, within its mandate on AML/CFT, can provide legislative assistance as well as technical assistance, to ensure that Member States



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We w  
supervision and risk related to money value transfer services, including  
which both UNODC and the UN are important members of.

We very much look forward to continuing and enhancing our work with  
all our partners to ensure strong responses against the financing of  
terrorism.

Thank you very much.