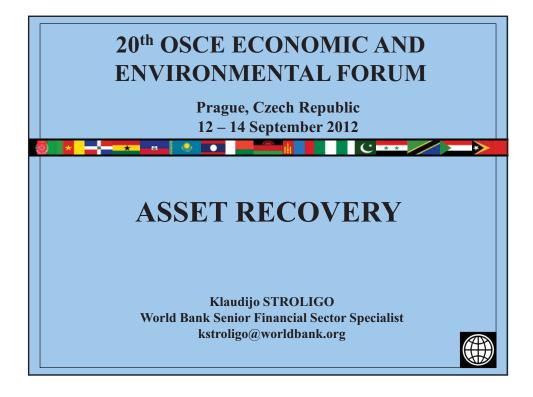
CONCLUDING MEETING Prague, 12-14 September 2012

Session 2

Mr. Klaudijo Stroligo, World Bank

EEF.DEL/47/12 11 September 2012

ENGLISH only



Introduction

Why does Asset Recovery matter?

- Political case
 - o Accountability and legitimacy
 - o Social and political stability
- Developmental case
 - o Corruption and bad governance drain development resources
 - o Recover stolen assets for public sector funding/development
- Rule of Law case
 - o No safe havens
 - o Virtuous circle prevention / repression
 - o Ending impunity and establishing the rule of law
 - o Compensating the victims of corruption



General/Policy Barriers

- Lack of trust
 - Establish institutional and promote personal contacts between relevant officials
- Lack of comprehensive AR policy the proceeds of crime
 - o Make AR a policy and operational priority
 - o Establish clear targets and institutional accountability
 - o Ensure legislation supports asset recovery
 - o Create specialized institutional arrangements for AR
 - Create transparency concerning the management/use of recovered assets
 - o Determine and allocate resources to the AR effort
 - o Develop capacities and skills



Legal Barriers

- No MLA treaties for AR & no direct use of UNCAC and other relevant conventions
- · Lack of effective domestic confiscation measures regimes
 - o Property and value-based confiscation,
 - o Confiscation of instrumentalities,
 - Presumptions of illicit origin of assets (reversal of the burden of proof, extended confiscation)
 - o Non-Conviction Based Forfeiture (NCBF) regime
 - o Enforcement of foreign NCBF orders
- Lack of quick freeze or restraint mechanism
 - o Prompt tracing & freezing powers (even prior to formal MLA),
 - o Introduce monitoring orders (required under the Warsaw Convention), and
 - o Provide for sufficient time to conclude investigations.
- Unbalanced notice requirements
 - o Permit investigative measures without notifying asset holders



Operational Barriers (1)

- Obstacles to financial investigations
 - Timely access to bank information, property & corporate registries, tax information, asset declarations, etc.
 - Provide FIU powers to proactively request information from financial institutions on accounts & account holders
- Absent or ambiguous focal points
 - Identify focal points provide updated information on gov't websites
 - Use existing global/regional networks (StAR Interpol, Eurojust, CARIN, etc.)
- Inability/unwillingness to deal with deficient requests
 - Lend a helping hand to requesting countries (translation, TA, be proactive)

Operational Barriers (2)

- Formalistic approach to dual criminality
 - Use a conduct based test to dual criminality
- Ineffective management of assets
 - o Powers to preserve the value of assets pending confiscation
 - o Hire contractors with specialized skills to manage assets
 - Collect all relevant statistical data on seized/confiscated assets in a systematic way



Enhancing Action on Asset Recovery

- Asset recovery as policy priority
- Implement UNCAC and other relevant international/regional conventions at domestic level
- Provide intl. cooperation at all stages of asset recovery, and use UNCAC or other relevant conventions, as needed
- Build domestic institutional and operational capacity
- Clarify roles, responsibilities and coordination mechanisms
- Cooperate with partners in building dedicated AR networks of practitioners





StAR publications are available at worldbank.org/star