Motivating a standardised approach to financial intelligence: A typological scoping review of money laundering methods and trends

Supplementary materials

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PRISMA-ScR checklist

Table 1 is copied verbatim from the fillable checklist freely available online from the PRISMA-ScR webpage (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses extension for Scoping Reviews). It is filled in accordance with the statement / explanatory paper available from the same resource.

Table 1 Prisma-SCR checklist filled for the chapter 2 typological scoping review

Section	Item	PRISMA-ScR checklist item	Reported on page #
TITLE			
Title	1	Identify the report as a scoping review.	Click here to enter text.
ABSTRACT			
Structured summary	2	Provide a structured summary that includes (as applicable): background, objectives, eligibility criteria, sources of evidence, charting methods, results, and conclusions that relate to the review questions and objectives.	Click here to enter text.
INTRODUCTION			
Rationale	3	Describe the rationale for the review in the context of what is already known. Explain why the review questions/objectives lend themselves to a scoping review approach.	Click here to enter text.
Objectives	4	Provide an explicit statement of the questions and objectives being addressed with reference to their key elements (e.g., population or participants, concepts, and context) or other relevant key elements used to conceptualize the review questions and/or objectives.	Click here to enter text.
METHODS			
Protocol and registration	5	Indicate whether a review protocol exists; state if and where it can be accessed (e.g., a Web address); and if available, provide registration information, including the registration number.	Click here to enter text.
Eligibility criteria	6	Specify characteristics of the sources of evidence used as eligibility criteria (e.g., years considered, language, and publication status), and provide a rationale.	Click here to enter text.

Section	Item	PRISMA-ScR checklist item	Reported on page #
Information sources*	7	Describe all information sources in the search (e.g., databases with dates of coverage and contact with authors to identify additional sources), as well as the date the most recent search was executed.	Click here to enter text.
Search	8	Present the full electronic search strategy for at least 1 database, including any limits used, such that it could be repeated.	Click here to enter text.
Selection of sources of evidence†	9	State the process for selecting sources of evidence (i.e., screening and eligibility) included in the scoping review.	Click here to enter text.
Data charting process‡	10	Describe the methods of charting data from the included sources of evidence (e.g., calibrated forms or forms that have been tested by the team before their use, and whether data charting was done independently or in duplicate) and any processes for obtaining and confirming data from investigators.	Click here to enter text.
Data items	11	List and define all variables for which data were sought and any assumptions and simplifications made.	Click here to enter text.
Critical appraisal of individual sources of evidence	12	If done, provide a rationale for conducting a critical appraisal of included sources of evidence; describe the methods used and how this information was used in any data synthesis (if appropriate).	Click here to enter text.
Synthesis of results	13	Describe the methods of handling and summarizing the data that were charted.	Click here to enter text.
RESULTS			
Selection of sources of evidence	14	Give numbers of sources of evidence screened, assessed for eligibility, and included in the review, with reasons for exclusions at each stage, ideally using a flow diagram.	Click here to enter text.
Characteristics of sources of evidence	15	For each source of evidence, present characteristics for which data were charted and provide the citations.	Click here to enter text.

Section	Item	PRISMA-ScR checklist item	Reported on page #
Critical appraisal within sources of evidence	16	If done, present data on critical appraisal of included sources of evidence (see item 12).	**Click here to enter text.**
Results of individual sources of evidence	17	For each included source of evidence, present the relevant data that were charted that relate to the review questions and objectives.	**Click here to enter text.**
Synthesis of results	18	Summarize and/or present the charting results as they relate to the review questions and objectives.	**Click here to enter text.**
DISCUSSION			
Summary of evidence	19	Summarize the main results (including an overview of concepts, themes, and types of evidence available), link to the review questions and objectives, and consider the relevance to key groups.	**Click here to enter text.**
Limitations	20	Discuss the limitations of the scoping review process.	**Click here to enter text.**
Conclusions	21	Provide a general interpretation of the results with respect to the review questions and objectives, as well as potential implications and/or next steps.	**Click here to enter text.**
FUNDING			
Funding	22	Describe sources of funding for the included sources of evidence, as well as sources of funding for the scoping review. Describe the role of the funders of the scoping review.	Title page

Reviewed reports

Reports by publishing entity and topic

Table 2 shows the list of reviewed reports according to their publishing entity, publication year and topics.

Table 2 Typological scoping review reports by publishing entity, year, name and topics covered

Entity	Type	Year	Title	Topic category	Specific topic
FATF	FATF	2003	Money Laundering Typologies 2002-2003	Temporal	*N/A*
FATF	FATF	2004	Money Laundering Typologies 2003-2004	Temporal	*N/A*
FATF	FATF	2004	Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Typologies 2004-2005	Temporal	*N/A*
FATF	FATF	2006	Trade-Based Money Laundering	Financial process	Trade
FATF	FATF	2006	Report on New Payment Methods	Financial process	New payment methods
FATF	FATF	2007	The Misuse of Corporate Vehicles, Including Trust and Company Service Providers	actors/entities	Legal professionals
FATF	FATF	2007	Laundering the Proceeds of VAT Carousel Fraud Report	Predicate offence	Fraud
FATF	FATF	2007	Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Through the Real Estate Sector	actors/entities	Real estate
FATF	FATF	2008	Money Laundering & Terrorist Financing Vulnerabilities of Commercial Websites and Internet Payment Systems	Financial process	New payment methods
FATF	FATF	2009	Vulnerabilities of Casinos and Gaming Sector	actors/entities	Gambling
FATF	FATF	2009	Money Laundering through the Football Sector	actors/entities	Football
FATF	FATF	2009	Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing in the Securities Sector	actors/entities	Securities
FATF	FATF	2010	Money Laundering vulnerabilities of Free Trade Zones	Financial process	Trade
FATF	FATF	2010	Money Laundering through Money Remittance and Currency Exchange Providers	actors/entities	Remittance
FATF	FATF	2010	Money Laundering Using Trust and Company Service Providers	actors/entities	Legal professionals
FATF	FATF	2010	Money Laundering Using New Payment Methods	Financial process	New payment methods

Entity	Type	Year	Title	Topic category	Specific topic
FATF	FATF	2011	Money Laundering Risks Arising from Trafficking of Human Beings and Smuggling of Migrants	Predicate offence	Human trafficking / smuggling
FATF	FATF	2011	Organised Maritime Piracy and Related Kidnapping for Ransom	Predicate offence	Piracy
FATF	FATF	2011	Laundering the Proceeds of Corruption	Predicate offence	Corruption
FATF	FATF	2012	Specific Risk Factors in the Laundering of Proceeds of Corruption - Assistance to reporting institutions	Predicate offence	Corruption
FATF	FATF	2012	Illicit Tobacco Trade	Predicate offence	Drugs / tobacco trafficking
FATF	FATF	2013	Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Related to Counterfeiting of Currency	Predicate offence	Counterfeiting
FATF	FATF	2013	Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Vulnerabilities of Legal Professionals	actors/entities	Legal professionals
FATF	FATF	2013	The role of Hawala and other similar service providers in money laundering and terrorist financing	actors/entities	Remittance
FATF	FATF	2014	Money laundering and terrorist financing through trade in diamonds	Value instruments	Precious metals / stones
FATF	FATF	2014	Financial flows linked to the production and trafficking of Afghan opiates	Predicate offence	Drugs / tobacco trafficking
FATF	FATF	2015	Money laundering and terrorist financing risks and vulnerabilities associated with gold	Value instruments	Precious metals / stones
FATF	FATF	2015	Money Laundering Through the Physical Transportation of Cash	Value instruments	Couriering
FATF	FATF	2018	Concealment of Beneficial Ownership	Financial process	Beneficial ownership
FATF	FATF	2018	Professional Money Laundering	actors/entities	*N/A*
FATF	FATF	2018	Financial Flows from Human Trafficking	Predicate offence	Human trafficking / smuggling
FATF	FATF	2020	COVID-19-related Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Risks and Policy Responses	External trend	Covid-19
FATF	FATF	2020	Money Laundering and the Illegal Wildlife Trade	Predicate offence	Environmental crime
FATF	FATF	2020	Virtual Assets Red Flag Indicators of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing	Value instruments	New payment methods
FATF	FATF	2020	FATF/Egmont Trade-based Money Laundering: Trends and Developments	Financial process	Trade

Entity	Type	Year	Title	Topic category	Specific topic
FATF	FATF	2020	Update: COVID-19-Related Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Risks	External trend	Covid-19
FATF	FATF	2021	Trade-Based Money Laundering: Risk Indicators	Financial process	Trade
FATF	FATF	2021	Money Laundering from Environmental Crime	Predicate offence	Environmental crime
APG	FSRB	2002	APG Yearly Typologies Report 2002	Temporal	*N/A*
APG	FSRB	2003	APG Yearly Typologies Report 2003-2004	Temporal	*N/A*
APG	FSRB	2005	APG Yearly Typologies Report 2004-2005	Temporal	*N/A*
APG	FSRB	2006	APG Yearly Typologies Report 2005-2006	Temporal	*N/A*
APG	FSRB	2008	2008 APG Yearly Typologies Report	Temporal	*N/A*
APG	FSRB	2009	2009 APG Yearly Typologies Report	Temporal	*N/A*
APG	FSRB	2010	2010 APG Yearly Typologies Report	Temporal	*N/A*
APG	FSRB	2011	2011 APG Yearly Typologies Report	Temporal	*N/A*
APG	FSRB	2011	APG Money Laundering Associated with Large Scale Frauds Typologies Report 2011	Predicate offence	Fraud
APG	FSRB	2012	2012 APG Yearly Typologies Report	Temporal	*N/A*
APG	FSRB	2012	APG Trade Based Money Laundering Typologies Report 2012	Financial process	Trade
APG	FSRB	2013	2013 APG Yearly Typologies Report	Temporal	*N/A*
APG	FSRB	2014	2014 APG Yearly Typologies Report	Temporal	*N/A*
APG	FSRB	2015	2015 APG Yearly Typologies Report	Temporal	*N/A*
APG	FSRB	2016	2016 APG Yearly Typologies Report	Temporal	*N/A*
APG	FSRB	2017	2017 APG Yearly Typologies Report	Temporal	*N/A*
APG	FSRB	2018	2018 APG Yearly Typologies Report	Temporal	*N/A*
APG	FSRB	2019	2019 APG Yearly Typologies Report	Temporal	*N/A*

Entity	Type	Year	Title	Topic category	Specific topic
APG	FSRB	2020	2020 APG Yearly Typologies Report	Temporal	*N/A*
APG	FSRB	2021	2021 APG Yearly Typologies Report	Temporal	*N/A*
EAG	FSRB	2008	Trans-border cash transactions involving individuals	Value instruments	Couriering
EAG	FSRB	2009	Laundering of Proceeds from Embezzlement of Public Funds	Predicate offence	Corruption
EAG	FSRB	2009	International trade-based money laundering	Financial process	Trade
EAG	FSRB	2010	Risks of using non-banking financial institutions in money laundering schemes	actors/entities	Non-banking financial services
EAG	FSRB	2010	Risks of Money Laundering in Foreign Trade Transactions	Financial process	Trade
EAG	FSRB	2011	Preventing Offences Related to Placement of Orders for Supply of Goods, Work and Services for State and Municipal Needs	Predicate offence	Corruption
EAG	FSRB	2011	Organized criminal groups (including those formed along ethnic lines) in operations (transactions) with cash and non-cash assets	Value instruments	Organised crime
EAG	FSRB	2012	Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Vulnerabilities of Transactions with Intangible Assets (Particularly, Intellectual Property)	Value instruments	Intangible assets
EAG	FSRB	2012	Misuse of Non-Profit Organizations for Money Laundering	actors/entities	Non-profit organisations
EAG	FSRB	2012	Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing with use of Physical Cash and Bearer Instruments	Value instruments	Tangible assets
EAG	FSRB	2013	Money Laundering through Securities Markets	actors/entities	Securities
EAG	FSRB	2014	Cybercrime and Money Laundering	Predicate offence	Cybercrime
AUSTRAC	FIU	2007	Typologies and case studies report 2007	Temporal	*N/A*
AUSTRAC	FIU	2008	Typologies and case studies report 2008	Temporal	*N/A*
AUSTRAC	FIU	2009	Typologies and case studies report 2009	Temporal	*N/A*
AUSTRAC	FIU	2010	Typologies and case studies report 2010	Temporal	*N/A*
AUSTRAC	FIU	2011	Money Laundering in Australia 2011	Temporal	*N/A*

Entity	Type	Year	Title	Topic category	Specific topic
AUSTRAC	FIU	2011	Typologies and case studies report 2011	Temporal	*N/A*
AUSTRAC	FIU	2012	Typologies and case studies report 2012	Temporal	*N/A*
AUSTRAC	FIU	2013	Typologies and case studies report 2013	Temporal	*N/A*
AUSTRAC	FIU	2014	Typologies and case studies report 2014	Temporal	*N/A*
ESAAMLG	FSRB	2008	Cash Courier-based Money Laundering	actors/entities	Couriering
ESAAMLG	FSRB	2011	Laundering the Proceeds of Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (ESAAMLG Region)	Predicate offence	Drugs / tobacco trafficking
ESAAMLG	FSRB	2011	Typologies Project Report on Money Laundering related to Trafficking in Persons in the ESAAMLG Region	Predicate offence	Human trafficking / smuggling
ESAAMLG	FSRB	2012	Typologies Report on Money Laundering related to Illicit Dealings in and Smuggling of Motor Vehicles in the ESAAMLG Region	Predicate offence	Vehicle smuggling
ESAAMLG	FSRB	2013	Typologies Report on Money Laundering through The Real Estate Sector in the ESAAMLG Region	actors/entities	Real estate
ESAAMLG	FSRB	2014	Typologies Report on Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing through the Money Remittance and Currency Exchange Sector in the ESAAMLG	actors/entities	Remittance
ESAAMLG	FSRB	2015	Typology Report on the Study on Money Laundering through the Securities Market in the ESAAMLG Region	actors/entities	Securities
ESAAMLG	FSRB	2018	ESAAMLG Report on "Smuggling of Cigarettes and Associated Money Laundering in the ESAAMLG Region	Predicate offence	Drugs / tobacco trafficking
MONEYVAL	FSRB	2005	Proceeds from Trafficking in Human Beings and Illegal Migration/Human Smuggling	Predicate offence	Human trafficking / smuggling
MONEYVAL	FSRB	2008	Use of securities in money laundering schemes	Value instruments	Securities
MONEYVAL	FSRB	2008	Money laundering and counterfeiting	Predicate offence	Counterfeiting
MONEYVAL	FSRB	2010	Money laundering through private pension funds and the insurance sector	actors/entities	Insurance
MONEYVAL	FSRB	2012	Criminal money flows on the Internet: methods, trends and multi-stakeholder counteraction	Financial process	New payment methods

Entity	Type	Year	Title	Topic category	Specific topic
MONEYVAL	FSRB	2013	The use of online gambling for money laundering and the financing of terrorism purposes	actors/entities	Gambling
MONEYVAL	FSRB	2015	Typologies Report on Laundering the Proceeds of Organised Crime	Predicate offence	Organised crime
GIABA	FSRB	2010	Typologies Report on Laundering the Proceeds of Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances in West Africa	Predicate offence	Drugs / tobacco trafficking
GIABA	FSRB	2012	Tax Crimes and Money Laundering in West Africa	Predicate offence	Tax offences
GIABA	FSRB	2017	Typologies Studies on Money Laundering arising from Electronic Counterfeiting and Intellectual Property Theft in West Africa	Predicate offence	Intangible assets
GIABA	FSRB	2017	Money Laundering resulting from the Counterfeiting of Pharmaceuticals in West Africa	Predicate offence	Counterfeiting
MENAFATF	FSRB	2010	Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Trends and Indicators in the Middle East and North Africa Region	Generic	*N/A*
MENAFATF	FSRB	2011	Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and Money Laundering	Predicate offence	Drugs / tobacco trafficking
MENAFATF	FSRB	2013	Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Trends and Indicators in the Middle East & North Africa Region –Update 2013	Temporal	*N/A*
MENAFATF	FSRB	2014	Biennial Typologies Report, 2014	Temporal	*N/A*
CFATF	FSRB	2008	Typology Report	Generic	*N/A*
CFATF	FSRB	2014	Human Trafficking and Smuggling of Migrants	Predicate offence	Human trafficking / smuggling
CFATF	FSRB	2016	Movement of Cash and Negotiable Instruments	Value instruments	Couriering

Reports by number of insights retrieved

Table 3 shows the number of insights, namely actors/entities (A/Es), value instruments (VIs), risk indicators (RIs), typologies (T), methods (M) and techniques (Q).

Table 3 Typological scoping review reports by number of insights retrieved

Report information			A/Es	VIs	RIs	Money laundering			Concealment enhancers			Total
Entity	Year	Title				T	M	Q	T	M	Q	
FATF	2003	Money Laundering Typologies 2002-2003	45	40	0	4	4	1	0	0	0	94
FATF	2004	Money Laundering Typologies 2003-2004	41	29	7	2	1	0	1	1	2	84
FATF	2004	Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Typologies 2004-2005	59	49	46	3	5	6	3	4	2	177
FATF	2006	Trade-Based Money Laundering	24	26	13	1	6	8	0	0	0	78
FATF	2006	Report on New Payment Methods	31	36	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	71
FATF	2007	The Misuse of Corporate Vehicles, Including Trust and Company Service Providers	46	31	7	1	1	0	2	2	2	92
FATF	2007	Laundering the Proceeds of VAT Carousel Fraud Report	29	28	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	78
FATF	2007	Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Through the Real Estate Sector	49	29	46	3	4	7	3	3	6	150
FATF	2008	Money Laundering & Terrorist Financing Vulnerabilities of Commercial Websites and Internet Payment Systems	35	42	20	3	2	1	0	0	0	103
FATF	2009	Vulnerabilities of Casinos and Gaming Sector	44	27	134	2	8	26	4	11	6	262
FATF	2009	Money Laundering through the Football Sector	37	19	20	4	3	1	1	1	1	87
FATF	2009	Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing in the Securities Sector	56	46	139	5	9	10	3	4	2	274
FATF	2010	Money Laundering vulnerabilities of Free Trade Zones	41	35	35	0	0	0	1	1	0	113

Report information			A/Es	VIs	RIs	Money laundering			Concealment enhancers			Total
Entity	Year	Title				T	M	Q	T	M	Q	
FATF	2010	Money Laundering through Money Remittance and Currency Exchange Providers	54	34	155	2	1	0	3	5	2	256
FATF	2010	Money Laundering Using Trust and Company Service Providers	54	30	11	2	3	2	0	0	0	102
FATF	2010	Money Laundering Using New Payment Methods	58	38	15	1	2	4	2	2	1	123
FATF	2011	Money Laundering Risks Arising from Trafficking of Human Beings and Smuggling of Migrants	66	31	85	2	3	2	3	2	0	194
FATF	2011	Organised Maritime Piracy and Related Kidnapping for Ransom	38	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60
FATF	2011	Laundering the Proceeds of Corruption	37	28	0	0	0	0	2	3	1	71
FATF	2012	Specific Risk Factors in the Laundering of Proceeds of Corruption - Assistance to reporting institutions	36	29	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	70
FATF	2012	Illicit Tobacco Trade	63	33	9	1	1	0	3	3	1	114
FATF	2013	Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Related to Counterfeiting of Currency	47	25	11	3	2	2	0	0	0	90
FATF	2013	Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Vulnerabilities of Legal Professionals	55	47	72	2	4	5	2	2	3	192
FATF	2013	The role of Hawala and other similar service providers in money laundering and terrorist financing	51	29	14	1	0	0	0	0	0	95
FATF	2014	Money laundering and terrorist financing through trade in diamonds	49	47	90	2	4	0	2	2	0	196
FATF	2014	Financial flows linked to the production and trafficking of Afghan opiates	61	44	25	1	1	1	1	1	1	136

Report information			A/Es	VIs	RIs	Money laundering			Concealment enhancers			Total
Entity	Year	Title				T	M	Q	T	M	Q	
FATF	2015	Money laundering and terrorist financing risks and vulnerabilities associated with gold	43	35	39	2	1	0	0	0	0	120
FATF	2015	Money Laundering Through the Physical Transportation of Cash	42	47	91	2	3	11	2	0	1	199
FATF	2018	Concealment of Beneficial Ownership	71	51	119	1	1	1	4	4	5	257
FATF	2018	Professional Money Laundering	82	39	46	6	11	6	3	3	3	199
FATF	2018	Financial Flows from Human Trafficking	67	36	80	1	1	1	0	0	0	186
FATF	2020	COVID-19-related Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Risks and Policy Responses	32	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	56
FATF	2020	Money Laundering and the Illegal Wildlife Trade	64	42	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	107
FATF	2020	Virtual Assets Red Flag Indicators of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing	40	22	63	0	0	0	1	1	1	128
FATF	2020	FATF/Egmont Trade-based Money Laundering: Trends and Developments	51	48	37	1	2	1	2	1	0	143
FATF	2020	Update: COVID-19-Related Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Risks	41	27	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	70
FATF	2021	Trade-Based Money Laundering: Risk Indicators	22	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35
FATF	2021	Money Laundering from Environmental Crime	50	39	40	0	0	0	1	1	0	131
APG	2002	APG Yearly Typologies Report 2002	31	20	97	1	0	0	3	0	0	152
APG	2003	APG Yearly Typologies Report 2003-2004	56	49	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	108
APG	2005	APG Yearly Typologies Report 2004-2005	43	47	15	2	3	1	1	0	0	112

Report information			A/Es	VIs	RIs	Money laundering			Concealment enhancers			Total
Entity	Year	Title				T	M	Q	T	M	Q	
APG	2006	APG Yearly Typologies Report 2005-2006	47	43	0	4	2	1	3	2	0	102
APG	2008	2008 APG Yearly Typologies Report	69	63	5	0	0	0	1	1	1	140
APG	2009	2009 APG Yearly Typologies Report	55	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	109
APG	2010	2010 APG Yearly Typologies Report	55	43	7	0	0	0	1	1	1	108
APG	2011	2011 APG Yearly Typologies Report	63	60	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	125
APG	2011	APG Money Laundering Associated with Large Scale Frauds Typologies Report 2011	29	27	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	77
APG	2012	2012 APG Yearly Typologies Report	76	57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	133
APG	2012	APG Trade Based Money Laundering Typologies Report 2012	45	44	0	2	5	8	2	8	9	123
APG	2013	2013 APG Yearly Typologies Report	74	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	139
APG	2014	2014 APG Yearly Typologies Report	77	63	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	141
APG	2015	2015 APG Yearly Typologies Report	76	69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	145
APG	2016	2016 APG Yearly Typologies Report	77	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	137
APG	2017	2017 APG Yearly Typologies Report	78	58	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	139
APG	2018	2018 APG Yearly Typologies Report	77	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	138
APG	2019	2019 APG Yearly Typologies Report	81	59	0	3	3	3	1	1	1	152
APG	2020	2020 APG Yearly Typologies Report	70	64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	134
APG	2021	2021 APG Yearly Typologies Report	85	55	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	142
EAG	2008	Trans-border cash transactions involving individuals	15	22	14	0	0	0	1	3	0	55

Report information			A/Es	VIs	RIs	Money laundering			Concealment enhancers			Total
Entity	Year	Title				T	M	Q	T	M	Q	
EAG	2009	Laundering of Proceeds from Embezzlement of Public Funds	32	31	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	82
EAG	2009	International trade-based money laundering	26	22	0	1	2	3	0	0	0	54
EAG	2010	Risks of using non-banking financial institutions in money laundering schemes	21	20	17	1	2	3	0	0	0	64
EAG	2010	Risks of Money Laundering in Foreign Trade Transactions	16	20	37	2	1	0	2	0	0	78
EAG	2011	Preventing Offences Related to Placement of Orders for Supply of Goods, Work and Services for State and Municipal Needs	15	8	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	27
EAG	2011	Organized criminal groups (including those formed along ethnic lines) in operations (transactions) with cash and non-cash assets	20	14	0	3	4	1	0	0	0	42
EAG	2012	Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Vulnerabilities of Transactions with Intangible Assets (Particularly, Intellectual Property)	19	18	10	2	2	3	0	0	0	54
EAG	2012	Misuse of Non-Profit Organizations for Money Laundering	15	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33
EAG	2012	Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing with use of Physical Cash and Bearer Instruments	29	28	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	62
EAG	2013	Money Laundering through Securities Markets	32	45	49	1	2	2	0	0	0	131
EAG	2014	Cybercrime and Money Laundering	44	31	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	79
AUSTRAC	2007	Typologies and case studies report 2007	48	53	86	4	3	1	2	5	1	203
AUSTRAC	2008	Typologies and case studies report 2008	5	2	4	2	3	2	3	5	4	30

Report information			A/Es	VIs	RIs	Money laundering			Concealment enhancers			Total
Entity	Year	Title				T	M	Q	T	M	Q	
AUSTRAC	2009	Typologies and case studies report 2009	51	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	96
AUSTRAC	2010	Typologies and case studies report 2010	2	1	2	2	7	4	0	0	0	18
AUSTRAC	2011	Money Laundering in Australia 2011	31	19	18	9	19	15	5	8	2	126
AUSTRAC	2011	Typologies and case studies report 2011	35	31	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	68
AUSTRAC	2012	Typologies and case studies report 2012	14	7	14	2	3	7	2	4	2	55
AUSTRAC	2013	Typologies and case studies report 2013	12	5	28	3	5	4	1	1	0	59
AUSTRAC	2014	Typologies and case studies report 2014	54	43	32	1	1	0	1	1	1	134
ESAAMLG	2008	Cash Courier-based Money Laundering	29	19	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	59
ESAAMLG	2011	Laundering the Proceeds of Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (ESAAMLG Region)	41	27	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	84
ESAAMLG	2011	Typologies Project Report on Money Laundering related to Trafficking in Persons in the ESAAMLG Region	23	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41
ESAAMLG	2012	Typologies Report on Money Laundering related to Illicit Dealings in and Smuggling of Motor Vehicles in the ESAAMLG Region	29	14	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	44
ESAAMLG	2013	Typologies Report on Money Laundering through The Real Estate Sector in the ESAAMLG Region	28	22	20	0	1	0	0	0	0	71
ESAAMLG	2014	Typologies Report on Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing through the Money Remittance and Currency Exchange Sector in the ESAAMLG	18	11	18	0	0	0	1	1	0	49
ESAAMLG	2015	Typology Report on the Study on Money Laundering through	30	28	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	64

Report information			A/Es	VIs	RIs	Money laundering			Concealment enhancers			Total
Entity	Year	Title				T	M	Q	T	M	Q	
		the Securities Market in the ESAAMLG Region										
ESAAMLG	2018	ESAAMLG Report on "Smuggling of Cigarettes and Associated Money Laundering in the ESAAMLG Region	25	17	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	43
MONEYVAL	2005	Proceeds from Trafficking in Human Beings and Illegal Migration/Human Smuggling	29	19	14	0	1	0	2	0	0	65
MONEYVAL	2008	Use of securities in money laundering schemes	51	38	44	2	4	3	1	1	1	145
MONEYVAL	2008	Money laundering and counterfeiting	35	42	9	2	2	0	0	0	0	90
MONEYVAL	2010	Money laundering through private pension funds and the insurance sector	33	35	174	2	6	3	1	0	0	254
MONEYVAL	2012	Criminal money flows on the Internet: methods, trends and multi-stakeholder counteraction	60	49	41	4	6	7	3	3	2	175
MONEYVAL	2013	The use of online gambling for money laundering and the financing of terrorism purposes	22	17	13	1	2	4	2	1	1	63
MONEYVAL	2015	Typologies Report on Laundering the Proceeds of Organised Crime	61	49	16	1	0	0	0	0	0	127
GIABA	2010	Typologies Report on Laundering the Proceeds of Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances in West Africa	45	36	24	0	1	0	3	4	1	114
GIABA	2012	Tax Crimes and Money Laundering in West Africa	36	21	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	82
GIABA	2017	Typologies Studies on Money Laundering arising from Electronic Counterfeiting and Intellectual Property Theft in West Africa	45	35	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	82

Report information			A/Es	VIs	RIs	Money laundering			Concealment enhancers			Total
Entity	Year	Title				T	M	Q	T	M	Q	
GIABA	2017	Money Laundering resulting from the Counterfeiting of Pharmaceuticals in West Africa	30	23	12	1	2	0	1	0	0	69
MENAFATF	2010	Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Trends and Indicators in the Middle East and North Africa Region	34	29	38	0	1	0	0	0	0	102
MENAFATF	2011	Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and Money Laundering	32	30	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	75
MENAFATF	2013	Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Trends and Indicators in the Middle East & North Africa Region –Update 2013	19	18	3	0	1	0	1	1	2	45
MENAFATF	2014	Biennial Typologies Report, 2014	49	13	12	0	0	0	1	0	0	75
CFATF	2008	Typology Report	44	24	14	1	1	0	2	1	0	87
CFATF	2014	Human Trafficking and Smuggling of Migrants	18	11	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	32
CFATF	2016	Movement of Cash and Negotiable Instruments	27	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54

Identified actors/entities

Table 4 presents the main categories of actor/entity identified as being at risk of exploitation and/or complicity with money laundering offences. Sub-categories and examples are also provided, along with the number of mentions across reports and number of individual reports (out of 105) that contain mentions.

Table 4 Identified actor/entities by number of mentions and number of identifying reports

Category	Sub-category	Examples	Mentions	Reports
Criminal actors	Informal transfer services	*Hawaladars, Daigou, Peso brokers, mules*	1,409	68
	Organised crime groups	*Human / drug trafficking groups and victims*	950	66
	Criminal facilitators	*Front / straw persons, informal nominees*	574	70
	Corrupt actors/entities	*Politically exposed persons, corrupt officials*	362	48

Category	Sub-category	Examples	Mentions	Reports
	Professional launderers	*Transmitters, collectors, controllers*	267	33
Financial institutions	Banking	*Banks, ATMs, credit unions*	11,245	102
	Money value services	*Remittance businesses, currency exchanges*	2,480	84
	Securities intermediaries	*Securities exchanges, (re-)insurance companies*	914	58
	Payment facilitators	*Payment service providers, brokerage firms*	229	20
	Trade finance companies	*Factoring houses, forfaiters*	19	4
DNFBPs	Gambling sector	*Casinos, bookmakers, junkets, cruise ships*	3,389	71
	Legal/professional services	*Trust & company services, accountants, lawyers*	1,892	57
	High-value goods dealers	*Pawnbrokers, jewellery stores, diamond bourses*	272	72
Corporate structures	Facilitatory structures	*Shell / shelf companies, trusts, charities*	3,674	95
	High-risk industries	*Strip clubs, football clubs, construction, tourism*	480	75
	Hospitality	*Hotels, restaurants, bars, nightclubs*	349	45
	Trade entities	*Customs brokers, importers / exporters*	97	22
	Small businesses	*Massage parlours, nail salons, grocery stores*	93	33
Cyber actors	Internet payment systems	*Exchanges, crowdfunding, payment processors*	230	18
	Communications	*Social media, streaming & gaming platforms*	216	19
	Virtual asset services	*Cryptoasset exchanges, wallet providers*	107	11
	Online commerce	*E-commerce, online gambling & auctions*	86	27
	Anonymising entities	*Darknet markets, cryptoasset mixers*	38	8
	Virtual developers	*Content vendors, software developers*	5	3
State actors	Investigators	*Law enforcement, customs, FIUs*	1,455	102
	High-risk facilities	*Free trade zones, airports, seaports*	210	30

Identified value instruments

Table 5 presents the main categories of value instrument identified as being at risk of exploitation and/or complicity with money laundering offences. Sub-categories and examples are also provided, along with the number of mentions across reports and number of individual reports (out of 105) that contain mentions.

Table 5 Identified value instruments by number of mentions/identifying reports

Category	Sub-category	Examples	Mentions	Reports
Cash	Banknotes	*High denomination, low denomination*	348	39
	Coins	*Change*	33	19
Electronic funds accounts	Business	*Nominee or cash pooling accounts*	467	92
	Chequing	*Personal banking or foreign holding accounts*	369	71
	Trust	*IOLTAs*	228	25
	Gambling	*Betting, casino, or online casino accounts*	98	21
	Online payment	*E-commerce, mobile payment accounts*	91	19
	Securities	*Omnibus or securities deposit accounts*	87	18
	Savings	*Term deposit accounts*	74	30
	Loan/mortgage	*Loan accounts, mortgage accounts*	12	10
Virtual assets	Cryptoassets	*Cryptocurrencies*	210	19
	Virtual currencies	*Digital precious metals, online game assets*	155	34
	Online vouchers	*Cash vouchers*	2	2
Tangible assets	Precious stones	*Gold, diamonds, silver*	4,496	68
	Real estate	*Houses, commercial property*	2,447	93
	Illicit commodities	*Narcotics, firearms, counterfeit tobacco*	1,139	97
	Traded goods	*Foodstuffs, electronics, oil, textiles*	1,095	83
	Luxury assets	*Cars, yachts, jewellery, designer clothing*	595	67

Category	Sub-category	Examples	Mentions	Reports
	Collectibles	*Fine art, antiques*	67	25
Financial securities	Insurance products	*Annuities, life insurance*	1,512	26
	Transferrable securities	*Stocks/shares, bonds, equities*	1,429	75
	Derivatives	*Options, futures, swaps*	238	17
	Collective investment units	*Unit trusts, investment trusts, pension funds*	253	28
Bearer-negotiable instruments	Cheques	*Bank drafts, cashier's/traveller's cheques*	1,994	94
	Gambling VIs	*Casino chips, gift certificates, betting tickets*	210	30
	Trade instruments	*Bills of exchange, letters of credit*	163	28
	Money orders		144	41
	Promissory notes		122	34
Non-negotiable instruments	IOUs		4	2
Stored value cards	Bank issued cards	*Credit cards, debit cards*	1,464	64
	Pre-paid cards	*Open-system, closed-system*	117	22
	One-time use cards	*Gift cards or coupons, mobile top-up cards*	40	21
Intangible assets	Intellectual property	*Artistic works, prototypes, trademarks*	152	8
	Services	*Medical care, shelter, legal services*	106	5
	Image/media rights	*Advertising rights, sponsorship rights*	36	2
	Digital files	*Software, databases*	19	2

Identified typologies, methods and techniques

Money laundering typologies, methods and techniques

Tables 6-21 shows the typologies, methods and techniques identified for money laundering, including the number of reports that identified them. A brief explanation of the criminal process they denote is also provided.

Table 6 Money laundering methods and techniques for the 'New Payment Methods' typology

Method	Technique	Explanation	Reports
Misuse of pre-paid cards	Loading cards and withdrawing from abroad	*Launderers place illicit funds on pre-paid cards, transport them abroad and withdraw the funds from ATMs*	1
	Purchasing cards and transferring login details	*Launderers place illicit funds on pre-paid cards and then give the login/PIN information to an associate so they can withdraw the funds*	1
Digital funds transfers	Internet payment systems	*Use of e-commerce sites to purchase sham goods uploaded by different accounts, thereby transferring the illicit funds*	5
	Digital precious metals	*Purchase and transfer of e-gold and other such digital assets between different accounts with illicit funds*	3
	Virtual currency	*Purchase and transfer of cryptocurrencies between different accounts with illicit funds*	3
	Mobile networks	*Purchase of transferrable mobile credit and transfer between different accounts with illicit funds*	2
	Online games	*Purchase and transfer of online gaming virtual currency or virtual assets between associates with illicit funds, with subsequent cash-out*	2
	Internet securities trading	*Purchase of online securities with illicit funds using trading apps, making use of the non-face-to-face nature of account opening*	1
	Crowdfunding	*Setting up sham donation campaigns on crowdfunding sites and soliciting illicit funds as 'donations' from associates*	1
	Live broadcasting	*Legitimising illicit funds transfers through 'donating' to life broadcast streams set up by different accounts on social media*	1

Method	Technique	Explanation	Reports
Offline account transfers		*Loading an internet account with illicit funds and giving the username/password information to an associate so they can access it*	1
Misuse of online cash vouchers	Purchase and redemption of vouchers	*Purchasing online cash vouchers with illicit funds and redeeming them for clean cash*	1
	Transferring redemption codes	*Purchasing online cash vouchers with illicit funds and giving the redemption code to an associate to redeem for clean cash*	2
	Use of vouchers as currency	*Purchasing online cash vouchers with illicit funds and using them as currency for illicit transactions*	1
	Onward sale of vouchers	*Purchasing online cash vouchers with illicit funds and selling them to others in return for clean funds*	1

Table 7 Money laundering methods and techniques for the 'Trade-based Money Laundering' typology

Method	Technique	Explanation	Reports
Over/under invoicing	Over-invoicing	*Entity A sells goods/services to entity B for far more than they are actually worth, meaning that entity B transfers illicit funds to entity A*	7
	Under-invoicing	*Entity A sells goods/services to entity B for far less than they are actually worth, meaning that entity A transfers illicit funds to entity B*	5
Over/under shipments	Over-shipments	*Entity A sells goods/services to entity B but invoices for far more than actually sold, meaning that entity B transfers illicit funds to entity A*	3
	Under-shipments	*Entity A sells goods/services to entity B but invoices for far less than actually sold, meaning that entity A transfers illicit funds to entity B*	3
	Phantom shipments	*Entity A invoices entity B for a shipment of goods that doesn't actually occur, meaning that entity B transfers illicit funds to entity A*	6
Falsely described goods or services	Invoicing less expensive items	*Entity A sells goods/services to entity B but invoices for goods/services worth less, meaning that entity A transfers illicit funds to entity B*	3
	Invoicing more expensive items	*Entity A sells goods/services to entity B but invoices for goods/services worth more, meaning that entity B transfers illicit funds to entity A*	3
	Invoicing non-existent services	*Entity A invoices entity B for a service that doesn't actually occur, meaning that entity B transfers illicit funds to entity A*	3
Multiple invoicing		*Entity A invoices entity B for multiple shipments even though only one (or a few) occur, meaning that entity B transfers illicit funds to entity A*	3
Black market peso exchange		*Illicit currency converters exchange US Dollars from illegal drug sales by Latin American gangs into local currencies*	4
Misuse of memo transactions		*Manipulating the value/destination of precious stones sent for viewing/selection (intended to be returned) to transfer illicit value between associates*	1
Surrogate (Daigou) shopping		*Trade commodities purchased with illicit funds are sold to surrogate shopping networks abroad, who then sell them back to the launderer*	2
Forfaiting		*Launderer sells exporter's receivables of illicit goods to forfaiters in return for clean cash. Forfaiters then typically sell receivables on the secondary market*	2
Account settlements		*Illicit cash/electronic funds are exchanged to electronic funds/cash using a dedicated group that handles (and therefore offsets) such exchanges for multiple clients*	1

Table 8 Money laundering methods and techniques for the 'Misuse of Money Value Service Businesses' typology

Method	Technique	Explanation	Reports
Misusing hawala or other similar service providers	Reverse hawala	*Illicit remittance provider offsets an illicit transfer in one direction by fulfilling a (legitimate) remittance transfer in the opposite direction*	1
	Triangular settlement	*Illicit remittance provider offsets an illicit transfer in one direction by fulfilling a (legitimate) remittance transfer in multiple directions that eventually cancel each other out*	1
	Use of local MSBs	*Illicit remittance provider offsets an illicit transfer in one direction by remitting funds in the opposite direction using another local remittance provider*	1
	Cuckoo smurfing	*Illicit remittance provider mixes and matches legitimate remittance flows with illicit ones to obfuscate the senders/recipients of illicit funds*	4
	Cash pooling and direct settlements	*Illicit remittance provider offsets an illicit transfer in one direction by pooling cash from multiple transfers over time and transporting them back in the opposite direction in bulk*	2
Exchanging currencies		*Illicit funds exchanged into foreign currency to obfuscate their origin*	3

Table 9 Money laundering methods and techniques for the 'Physical Transportation of Illicit Funds' typology

Method	Technique	Explanation	Reports
Couriering	No concealment	*A courier transports cash/bearer-negotiable instruments/stored-value cards across borders without concealing them*	1
	Concealment on the person	*A courier transports cash/bearer-negotiable instruments/stored-value cards across borders by concealing it on their body*	2
	Concealment in passenger's baggage	*A courier transports cash/bearer-negotiable instruments/stored-value cards across borders by concealing it in their luggage*	2
	Concealment in vehicles or accompanied freight	*A courier transports cash/bearer-negotiable instruments/stored-value cards across borders by concealing it in the vehicles they are travelling with*	2
	Throwing value instruments across borders	*A courier transports cash/bearer-negotiable instruments/stored-value cards across borders by throwing it over the border*	1
Use of transportation services	Manipulation of bank-to-bank shipments	*Individuals mingle illicit cash with licit cash flows between different banks, which are complicit with the laundering scheme*	1
	Concealment in cargo	*Launderer sends illicit cash/bearer-negotiable instruments/stored-value cards via cargo*	2
	Concealment in mail	*Launderer sends illicit cash/bearer-negotiable instruments/stored-value cards via mail*	2

Table 10 Money laundering methods and techniques for the 'Misuse of High-value Goods' typology

Method	Technique	Explanation	Reports
Purchase, shipment & re-sale		*Purchasing high-value goods with illicit funds, shipping them to a different jurisdiction and selling them in return for clean funds*	6
Use of goods as currency		*Using illicitly-purchased high-value goods as currency for illicit transactions*	2

Table 11 Money laundering methods and techniques for the 'Misusing Loans and Collateral' typology

Method	Technique	Explanation	Reports
Use of IOUs to transfer assets		*Using IOUs to transfer illicitly obtained high-value goods between associates*	1
Loaning illicit funds		*Loaning illicit funds to a different account in return for periodic repayments of clean funds*	2
Obtaining loan with illicit funds		*Obtaining a clean loan and paying it off with illicit funds*	5
Use of illicit collateral	Obtaining a loan with illicit collateral	*Using an illicitly-acquired item as collateral to obtain a loan*	2
	Manipulating collateral value to inflate payment	*Overstating the value of illicit collateral to inflate the value of the loan that can be taken out, allowing the laundering of larger volumes of funds*	1
	Obtaining loans with non-existent sham collateral	*Claiming a loan but not actually having the collateral that is stated in the agreement*	1
Repaying SMB loans with comingled profits		*Repaying loans obtained for a front business by comingling illicit funds into the company balances*	1

Table 12 Money laundering methods and techniques for the 'Misusing Banking Services' typology

Method	Technique	Explanation	Reports
Use of alternative banking		*Use of (often illicit) unofficial banking platforms to store, transfer and exchange illicit funds*	2
Bank deposits & ATM withdrawals	ATM withdrawals using bank cards	*Loading funds into bank accounts and withdrawing it periodically through ATMs*	4
	Placing illicit cash into merchant-filled ATMs	*Placing illicit cash into bank accounts using 'smart' ATMs that allow pay-ins directly to an account*	1
Misuse of credit cards	Illicit deposits and repayment requests	*Deliberately overpaying credit card debt and requesting a refund for the overpayment with illicit funds, thereby receiving clean funds in return*	1
Storing funds in deposit boxes		*Storing illicit funds in bank safety deposit boxes for safekeeping*	1
'Hub-and-spoke' arrangements		*A criminal opens an account with several secondary account-holders, who in turn open accounts with several tertiary account-holders, giving the criminal control over several accounts at once*	1
Investing in credit unions		*Investing illicit funds in credit unions*	2

Table 13 Money laundering methods and techniques for the 'Misusing the Securities Sector' typology

Method	Technique	Explanation	Reports
Off-the-book transfer methods	Use of bearer shares and bills of exchange	*Using physical securities, obtained with illicit funds that don't leave traces when changing ownership to transfer value between different associates*	4
	Use of cash to pay for securities portfolios	*Obtaining a clean securities portfolio off-the-books with illicit cash*	1
Obtaining shares in high-risk entities	Investing in low-priced, illiquid shares or entities	*Storing illicit value in stocks that are unlikely to fluctuate or are of a company that the launderer wants a controlling share in*	4
	Trading shares of an entity owned by an associate	*Storing illicit value in stocks of a complicit company*	2
Transfers using broker-dealers	Using hedge funds	*Investing illicit funds in hedge funds*	1
	Margin trading	*Using illicit funds (often cash) for last-minute margin trades that are often not checked as vigorously, allowing a placement of illicit funds into the securities industry*	1
Manipulation of securities value	Manipulation of over-the-counter derivatives	*Buying/selling derivative products for far higher/lower than they are actually worth, often using their complexity as an advantage, to transfer value between associates*	1
	Manipulation of option pricing	*Buying/selling options for far higher/lower than they are actually worth, often using their complexity as an advantage, to transfer value between associates*	1
Use of brokerage accounts		*Using brokerage accounts as a means of storing illicit funds electronically*	1
Depositing into asset management entities		*Transferring illicit funds to (potentially complicit) asset managers to then invest in securities on the criminal's behalf*	2

Table 14 Money laundering methods and techniques for the 'Using Money Mules' typology

Method	Technique	Explanation	Reports
Electronic funds transfers		*Money mules receive illicit electronic funds, transfer it through their bank accounts and eventually into the account of the intended recipient*	5
Bank card transfers		*Money mules receive illicit electronic funds and eventually pass it to the intended recipient in the form of bank-issued cards*	1
ATM and cash transfers		*Money mules receive illicit electronic funds, withdraw it from ATMs and pass it to the intended recipient*	2
Digital asset transfers		*Money mules transfer illicit virtual currency between a series of wallets and eventually into the wallet of the intended recipient*	1

Table 15 Money laundering methods and techniques for the 'Misusing the Real Estate Sector' typology

Method	Technique	Explanation	Reports
Purchasing real estate	Purchasing property with illicit funds	*Using illicit funds to purchase property*	2
	Back-to-back or ABC sales	*Conducting several purchases and sales of property with illicit funds, inflating transactions each time to inject freshly acquired illicit funds each time*	2
	Renovating and selling real estate	*Using illicit funds to renovate real estate and then selling it for a higher price, thereby recuperating the costs*	1
Mortgage schemes	Using illicit funds for mortgage repayments	*Taking out a mortgage and making mortgage payments with illicit funds*	1
	Paying for part of a contract using illicit funds	*Mingling illicit funds into a payment for a contract*	1
Sham rental agreements	Renting/leasing out property	*Purchasing property with illicit funds and renting it out, thereby recuperating the costs*	1
	Justifying illicit funds as rent deposits	*Justifying a large transfer of funds as a deposit on rented accommodation*	1

Table 16 Money laundering methods and techniques for the 'Misusing the Gambling Sector' typology

Method	**Technique**	**Explanation**	**Reports**
Misuse of casino value instruments	Buying and redeeming casino chips	*Purchasing casino chips with illicit funds and redeeming them for clean funds (potentially after minimal gambling)*	4
	Purchase of chips from other players at premium	*Purchasing casino chips from other players at a premium*	1
	Obtaining casino cheques payable to cash	*Redeeming casino value instruments for cheques*	1
	Mingling winnings and cash into casino cheques	*Combining illicit and licit funds (cash) into single casino cheques (only at casinos that allow this function)*	1
	Use of chips as currency in illicit transactions	*Using casino chips purchased with illicit funds as currency for illicit goods*	1
	Purchasing several casino gift certificates	*Purchasing and redeeming casino gift certificates with illicit funds*	1
	Purchasing casino reward cards	*Purchasing and redeeming casino reward cards with illicit funds*	1
Refining	Refining funds using the cashier's desk	*Exchanging low-denomination banknotes for high-denomination banknotes at a casino*	1
	Refining using slot machines that accept notes	*Placing low-denomination notes into slot machines and requesting a pay-out for a higher denomination or a redeemable reward ticket*	3
	Use of casino account for refining funds	*Placing low-denomination notes into a casino account and then withdrawing value instruments in higher denominations*	1
Use of casino accounts and facilities	Cashing cheques or injecting cash into accounts	*Cashing illicit cheques or placing illicit cash into casino accounts*	1
	Deposits into casino accounts by wire transfers	*Transferring illicit funds into casino accounts by wire transfer*	2
	Deposits from foreign holding accounts	*Transferring illicit funds into casino accounts from foreign holding accounts*	1
	Wire transfers from Casas de Cambio	*Transferring illicit funds into casino accounts from Casas de Cambio accounts by wire transfer*	1

Method	Technique	Explanation	Reports
	Use of casino safety deposit boxes	*Storing illicit funds in casino safety deposit boxes*	1
Intentional winnings & losses	Using illicit funds to gamble	*Gambling with illicit funds and cashing out winnings*	2
	Purchase of winnings from legitimate players	*Purchasing the winnings of other players at a premium using illicit funds*	2
	Parallel even money betting	*Splitting illicit funds between different associates and betting it on the opposing outcome in double-or-nothing games (e.g., red/black on roulette), meaning no loss incurred*	1
	Betting against associates (intentional losses)	*Splitting illicit funds between different associates and betting against each other, such that one associate always wins the funds from the other, meaning no loss incurred*	2
Use of casino foreign currency exchange	Conversion of large sums of foreign currency	*Using the casino exchange services to exchange illicit funds between different currencies*	1
	Casino play undertaken in foreign currency	*Gambling using foreign currency from illicit origin*	1
Use of credit or debit cards at casinos	Purchasing chips from stolen credit cards	*Using stolen credit cards to purchase casino chips*	1
	Purchasing chips from credit cards	*Using credit cards to purchase casino chips and then paying back the credit using illicit funds*	1
	Purchasing chips from debit cards	*Using debit cards loaded with illicit funds to purchase casino chips or plaques*	1
Use of casino junkets	Dead chips being used as currency	*Purchase of 'dead' chips from junket operators using illicit funds and using them as currency in illicit transactions*	1
	Dead chips being smuggled across borders	*Purchase of 'dead' chips from junket operators using illicit funds and smuggling them across borders for use in honouring casinos abroad*	1
Use of betting agencies	Paying for winning tickets at a premium	*Purchasing winning tickets from clean players at a premium with illicit funds*	1
	Betting accounts used for savings/deposits	*Using betting accounts as savings or deposit accounts with illicit funds*	1

Method	Technique	Explanation	Reports
Use of online gambling sites	Requesting 'refunds' from gambling sites	*Placing illicit funds into online gambling accounts and requesting refunds, receiving clean funds in return*	1
	Funding and withdrawing from online casinos	*Placing illicit funds into online gambling accounts and initiating cash-outs, receiving clean funds in return*	2
	Mingling funds on complicit websites	*Mingling illicit funds with legitimate deposits on complicit online gambling sites*	1
	Enlisting professional gamblers on online sites	*Transferring illicit funds as online gambling credit to professional gamblers, who will return the funds (plus any winnings) after being gambled with (minus commission)*	1

Table 17 Money laundering methods and techniques for the 'Misusing the Insurance Sector' typology

Method	Technique	Explanation	Reports
Use of annuities or pension funds	Receipt of periodic purchase payments	*Taking out a policy with illicit funds and receiving periodic repayments in clean funds*	2
	Requesting refunds within 'cooling-off' period	*Taking out a policy with illicit funds and immediately requesting a refund during the cooling-off period, receiving refunds in clean funds*	3
Early redemption of policies		*Cancelling policies taken out with illicit funds early to receive clean funds (minus early cancellation penalties)*	2
False insurance claims		*Taking out an insurance policy with illicit funds and claiming sham damages to receive a reimbursement*	2
Overpayment of premiums		*Deliberately overpaying policy premiums with illicit funds and requesting a refund for the overpayment, receiving it in clean funds*	2

Table 18 Money laundering methods and techniques for the 'Misuse of Corporate Vehicles' typology

Method	Technique	Explanation	Reports
Proxy networks	Loan-back schemes	*Setting up multiple (shell) corporations and transferring illicit funds between them under the guise of 'loans'*	3
	Re-insurance	*Setting up multiple (shell) corporations claiming to deal with insurance and transferring illicit funds between them under the guise of 're-insurance'*	1
Misuse of trusts		*Establishing trusts to hold illicit assets and make transactions with illicit funds on the criminal's behalf*	1
Investing in legitimate entities		*Investing illicit funds into legitimate entities that can generate legitimate returns (such as football clubs)*	2

Table 19 Money laundering methods and techniques for the 'Misuse of Cash-intensive Businesses' typology

Method	Technique	Explanation	Reports
Comingling illicit and licit profits	Profit manipulation	*Injecting illicit cash into cash-intensive business profit flows, then declaring it as profit*	3
	Infiltrating legitimate supply chains	*Using businesses to purchase goods from entities owned and operated using illicit cash by criminals, allowing the funds being laundered per transaction cycle to be increased*	1

Table 20 Money laundering methods and techniques for the 'Misusing Legal Services' typology

Method	Technique	Explanation	Reports
Misuse of client accounts	Provision of phantom legal services	*Transferring illicit funds between different accounts by invoicing it as sham 'legal services'*	2
	Aborted transactions	*Using a legal intermediary to facilitate a transaction with illicit funds, which then goes into a legal escrow account. It is then aborted, with the funds being returned as clean*	2
	Using illicit funds to pay for legal services	*Using illicit funds to pay for legal services, which may be relevant to wider laundering schemes (e.g., establishing shell corporations)*	1
Sham litigation		*Sending an associate to court for a sham 'debt' or outstanding payment, which the associate intentionally loses to justify a transfer of illicit funds to the criminal*	2

Table 21 Money laundering methods and techniques for the 'Misusing Intellectual Property' typology

Method	Technique	Explanation	Reports
IP transfers between associates		*Transferring illicitly-acquired intellectual property of value between different accounts*	1
Sham royalty payments		*Justifying a transfer of illicit funds as 'royalty payments' for an intangible asset that does not exist or does not legally require royalty payments*	2

Concealment enhancer typologies, methods and techniques

Tables 22-27 shows the typologies, methods and techniques identified for concealment enhancers, including the number of reports that identified them. A brief explanation of the criminal process they denote is also provided.

Table 22 Methods and techniques of the 'Structuring / Smurfing' concealment enhancer

Method	Technique	Explanation	Reports
Regular deposits below reporting limit		*Depositing illicit funds just below the mandatory reporting limit (e.g., $10,000) so as to not trigger an automatic suspicious activity report*	13
Use of third parties for transactions		*Splitting illicit funds between different individuals to deposit into multiple accounts*	8
Utilising shift changes or time lapses		*Timing deposits to ensure they are just before branch closing times or when there are different employees present*	2
Use of multiple accounts, entities and/or jurisdictions	Regularly switching casino game tables	*Switching casino game tables so that the dealer does not get suspicious about prolonged play or activity patterns*	1
	Several accounts at same entity	*Hosting several accounts at the same institution*	4
	Several accounts across different entities	*Hosting several accounts at different institutions*	3
	Using different branches for transactions	*Making deposits at different branches of the same entity*	4
Requesting the division of cash-outs		*Requesting cash-outs to be divided into smaller denominations*	1

Table 23 Methods and techniques of the 'Use of Insiders, Corrupt Entities or Persons' concealment enhancer

Method	Technique	Explanation	Reports
Complicit employees facilitating illicit transactions	Intentional filing of SARs	*Corrupt employee intentionally files a SAR (with false details) to reduce suspicion from superiors*	1
	Destroying documents	*Corrupt employee destroys documents pertaining to the illicit nature of their associate and their transactions*	1
	Co-ordinating transactions to avoid SARs	*Corrupt employee co-ordinates deposits to avoid triggering automated AML alerts, the triggers of which they have insider knowledge of*	1
	Falsifying records of illicit clients	*Corrupt employee falsifies records of illicit clients that may incriminate them in their ML scheme*	1
	Forging or notarising documents	*Corrupt employee forges or falsifies records of illicit clients to reduce suspicion of their activities*	1
Use of complicit or illicit entities	Holding assets under shell companies	*Holding illicitly acquired assets under shell corporations to disguise beneficial ownership*	5
	Taking control of an entity for illicit use	*Taking control of an entity (such as a business), for example through becoming a majority shareholder, to use in illicit activities*	5

Table 24 Methods and techniques of the 'Use of Lax Jurisdictions' concealment enhancer

Method	Technique	Explanation	Reports
High-seas gambling		*Gambling on cruise ships in international waters to avoid jurisdictional oversight*	1
Use of free trade zones		*Conducting illicit transactions with entities located in free trade zones to take advantage of their lax jurisdictions*	6
Use of casino VIP rooms		*Gambling in casino VIP rooms, where stakes are likely to be higher and therefore allow higher volumes of ML*	2

Table 25 Methods and techniques of the 'Obscure Transactions' concealment enhancer

Method	Technique	Explanation	Reports
Convoluted value instruments	Use of complex or high-value assets	*Using unnecessarily complex or high-value VIs to conduct ML, such as obscurely compiled derivative products*	1
	Use of concentration accounts	*Pooling illicit funds into certain accounts before continuing transactions, so specific transaction trails are lost*	1
	Use of diplomatic bags for cash transport	*Reducing the chances of customs seizures by using diplomatic bags to carry illicit cash*	1
	Converting low-denomination banknotes to high-denomination banknotes	*Reducing the size and load of banknotes for couriering or transportation*	4
	Converting cash to bearer-negotiable instruments or stored-value cards	*Obfuscating the nature of the funds prior to couriering or transportation by converting it into less traceable or easier-to-carry means*	3
Convoluted transactions	Additional currency exchanges	*Exchanging currencies more times than necessary to obscure the traceability of the funds*	2
	Taking long transaction/shipping routes	*Routing illicit goods through freeports or opaque jurisdictions to obfuscate their origin and corresponding transaction trails*	2
	Making several additional transactions to disguise illicit ones	*Initiating several 'noise' transactions that make finding the illicit one amongst them more difficult*	1
	Use of trust accounts as escrow	*Holding illicit funds meant for payment for illicit goods or services in a trust account to initiate transactions*	1
Mingling illicit proceeds		*Mixing legitimate proceeds with illegitimate proceeds*	8
Shadow accountancy		*Keeping separate books for illicit transactions (especially remittance services) so they are concealed*	2
Use of anonymous online solutions		*Conducting transactions using the online app version of the financial service rather than in person, to preserve anonymity*	1

Table 26 Methods and techniques of the 'Use of Financial and Legal Professionals' concealment enhancer

Method	Technique	Explanation	Reports
Concealment of beneficial ownership	Unrecorded entity ownership changes	*Transferring ownership of companies between criminals in an untraceable manner (e.g., through bearer shares)*	1
	Phoenix activity	*Shutting down and setting up shell corporations in quick succession after fulfilling their intended short-term role*	2
Use of gatekeeper services	Using legal services to open accounts	*Employing legal services (lawyers or advisors) to open an account on behalf of the criminal, rather than them doing it themselves*	3
	Using legal services for transactions	*Employing legal services (lawyers or advisors) to conduct transactions on behalf of the criminal, rather than them doing it themselves*	7
	Introduction of other professionals	*Meeting, employing and incorporating new actors/entities into the ML scheme as a result of introductions by a legal professional*	4
	Changing property designations	*Changing residential/commercial zones owned by money launderers into commercial/residential*	1
	Multi-layering of gatekeepers	*Transferring illicit funds through a corporate structure set up by one layer of gatekeepers to another corporate structure set up by another layer of gatekeepers*	1

Table 27 Methods and techniques of the 'Trade Finance Manipulation' concealment enhancer

Method	Technique	Explanation	Reports
Management of countertrade	Bartering	*Transferring illicit goods/services between entities in return for goods/services in supposedly equivalent value, allowing funds to be moved without any monetary transaction*	1
	Counter purchases	*An exporter of illicit goods undertakes to buy goods/services from the importer or a designated third party, allowing funds to be moved without any monetary transaction*	1
	Buy-backs	*An exporter of illicit manufacturing goods undertakes to buy the consequent product from the importer or a designated third party, allowing funds to be moved without any monetary transaction*	1
Illicit factoring	Import factoring	*A factor assumes the risk of an importer importing illicit goods, allowing payments to be additionally legitimised by flowing through a third party legitimate entity*	1
	Export factoring	*A factor assumes the risk of an exporter exporting illicit goods, allowing payments to be additionally legitimised by flowing through a third party legitimate entity*	1
Credit agreements	Buyer's credit	*The exporting jurisdiction loans funds to the importer to facilitate trade, allowing payments to be additionally legitimised by originating from a third party legitimate entity*	1
	Supplier's credit	*The exporter loans funds to the importer to facilitate trade, allowing payments to be additionally legitimised by originating from a third party legitimate entity*	1
Shipment financing	Pre-shipment finance	*Financing is requested prior to illicit goods being shipped, allowing payments to be additionally legitimised by originating from a third party legitimate entity*	1
	Post-shipment finance	*Financing is requested after illicit goods have been shipped, allowing payments to be additionally legitimised by originating from a third party legitimate entity*	1

Manipulating documentation credit	*Presenting documentation credit with false information about the illicit goods to be imported to trigger a genuine payment by a bank*	2
Structured commodity finance	*Finance is received for the production of illicit funds (usually high-risk commodities, more susceptible to TBML), allowing payments to be additionally legitimised by originating from a third party legitimate entity*	1
Open account facilities	*The illicit entities engaging in sham trade agree to a 'buy now, pay later' agreement, allowing a disconnect between the transport of illicit goods and illicit payment*	1
Advance payments	*Utilising standard practice of paying before goods are shipped (for example in the diamond industry) to transfer illicit funds where no actual counter-shipment of precious stones occurs*	1