

Overview of Trade-Based Money Laundering

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OBJECTIVES



What is Trade-Based Money Laundering (TBML)?



TBML vs. Trade-Related Predicate Offences



Trade-Based Terrorist Financing (TBTF)



Why is TBML appealing to criminals & who is involved in TBML schemes?



Types & techniques of TBML



Economic sectors and products vulnerable to TBML activity



TBML and its risks to subject persons





WHAT IS TRADE-BASED MONEY LAUNDERING (TBML)?

The process of disguising the proceeds of crime and moving value through the use of trade transactions in an attempt to legitimise their illicit origin.

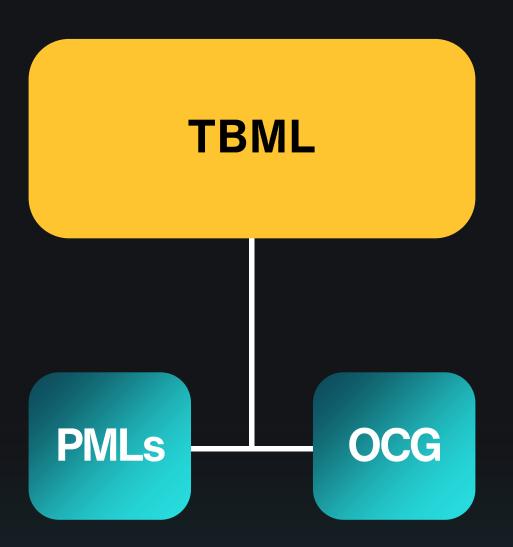
TBML may be transnational.



TBML VS. TRADE-RELATED PREDICATE OFFENCES (1):

The aim of TBML unlike trade-related predicate offences is not the movement of goods, but rather the movement of money, which the trade transactions facilitate.







TBML VS. TRADE-RELATED PREDICATE OFFENCES (2):

Trade-Related Predicate Offences	Trade-based money laundering
Movement of goods	Movement of money , which the trade transactions facilitate
Generate more illicit wealth from the proceeds of crime; Eg: smuggling and fraud	Legitimise the illegal origin of the proceeds of crime
Criminals involved are usually the ultimate beneficiaries of the proceeds of these crimes	Used by PML to launder the proceeds of crime for their clients





TRADE-BASED TERRORIST FINANCING (TBTF):

Same trade processes as TBML

Legitimate or Illegitimate Sources

Finance Terrorism









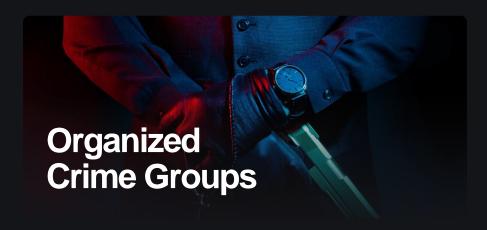
WHY IS TBML APPEALING TO CRIMINALS & WHO IS INVOLVED IN TBML SCHEMES?

Under reported

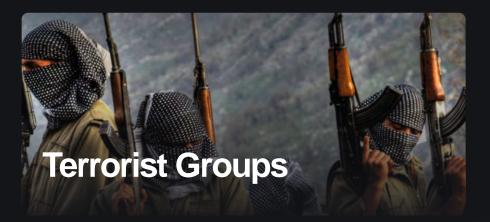
Cross-border

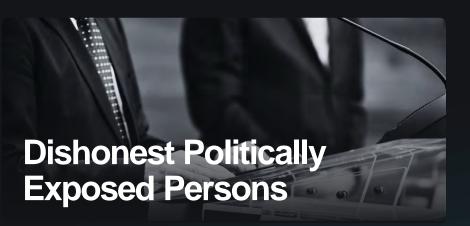
Complex

These parties all have designated roles to ensure the illicit transactions go through without detection.











TYPES OF TBML (1):

There are 3 main types of TBML



Documentary Trade-Based Money Laundering



Open Account Trade-Based Money Laundering



Service Based Money Laundering





TYPES OF TBML (2):

Documentary Trade-Based Money Laundering (DTBML)



Involves a regulated financial institution in the transaction to help finance the movement of goods between two counterparties.



These transactions will be supported by banking or documentary trading instruments such as, Documentary Letters of Credit, and Documentary Bills for Collection.





TYPES OF TBML (3):

Open Account Trade-Based Money Laundering (OATBML)



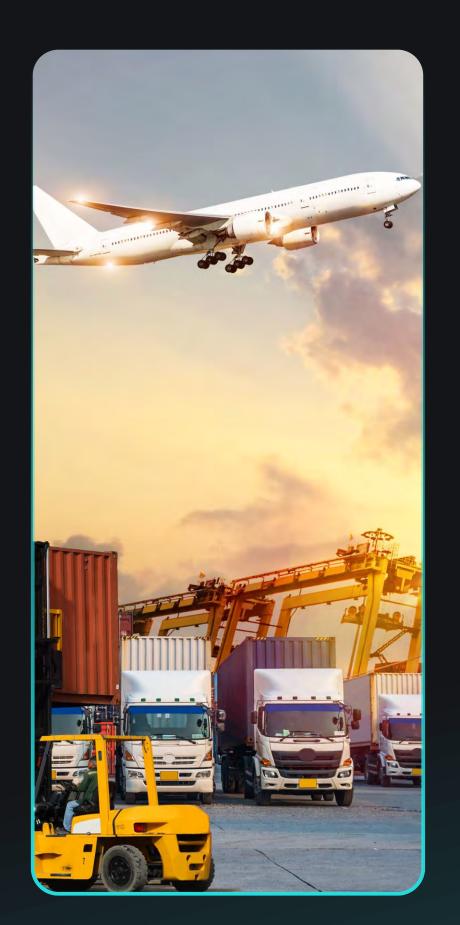
Involves a movement of goods between two counterparties where payment is made without an intermediary bank.



No banking or documentary trading instruments.



Goods are shipped and delivered before payment is due.





TYPES OF TBML (4):

Service Based Money Laundering (SBML)



Revolves around services rather than transfer of goods.



Fictitious services such as legal services, tour and travel services, accountancy services, consultancy services, etc.





TECHNIQUES OF TBML (1):



Over & Under or Multiple Invoicing



False Description



Over & Under Shipment



Diversion of Goods



Counterfeit Goods



Shell/Front Companies



Third-Party Payments



Black Market Trading



TECHNIQUES OF TBML (2):

Over & Under Invoicing of Goods or Services



In both Over & Under Invoicing there is the misrepresentation of the price of the goods or services.



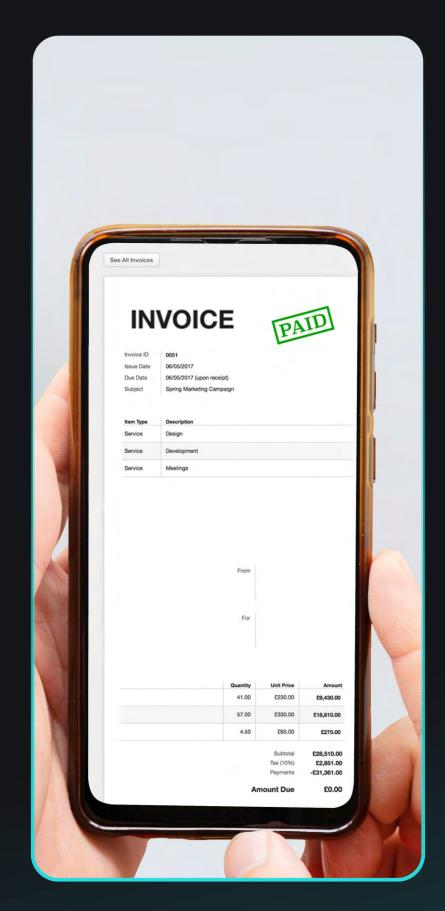
The importer and exporter are complicit in this misrepresentation.

Example:



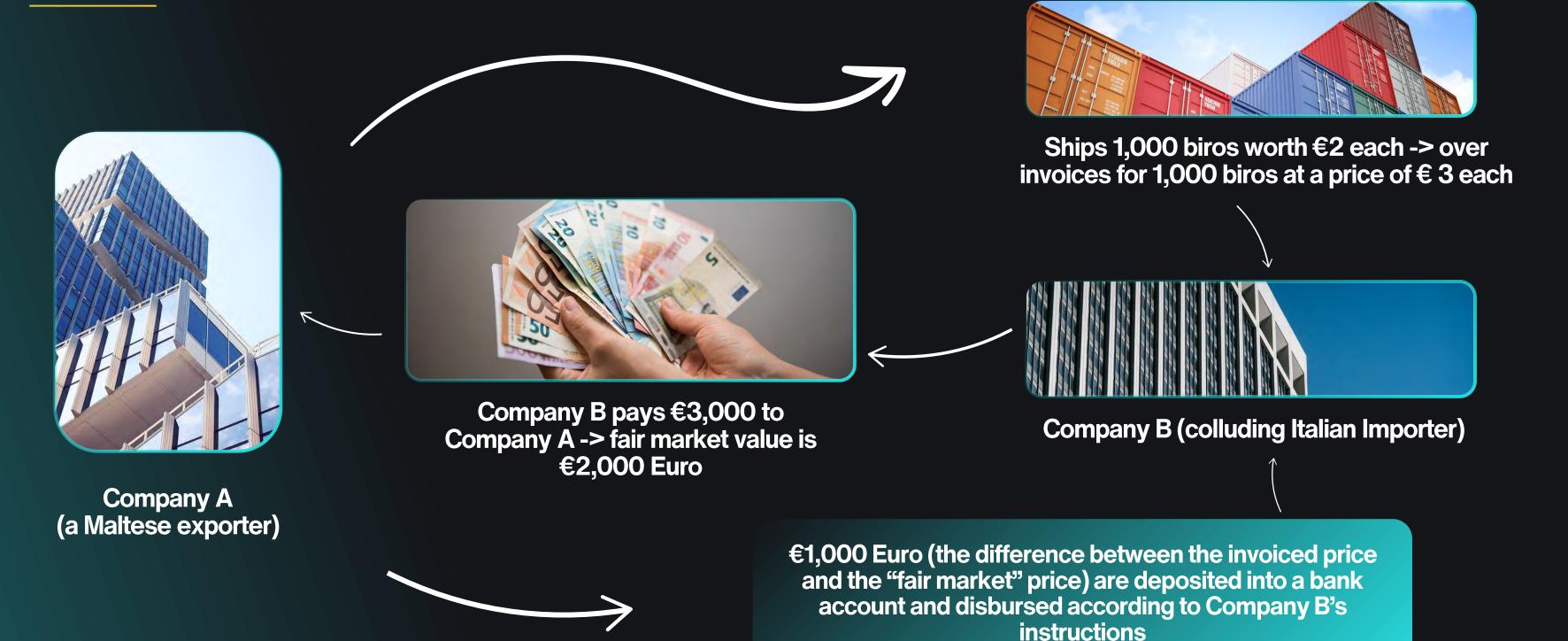






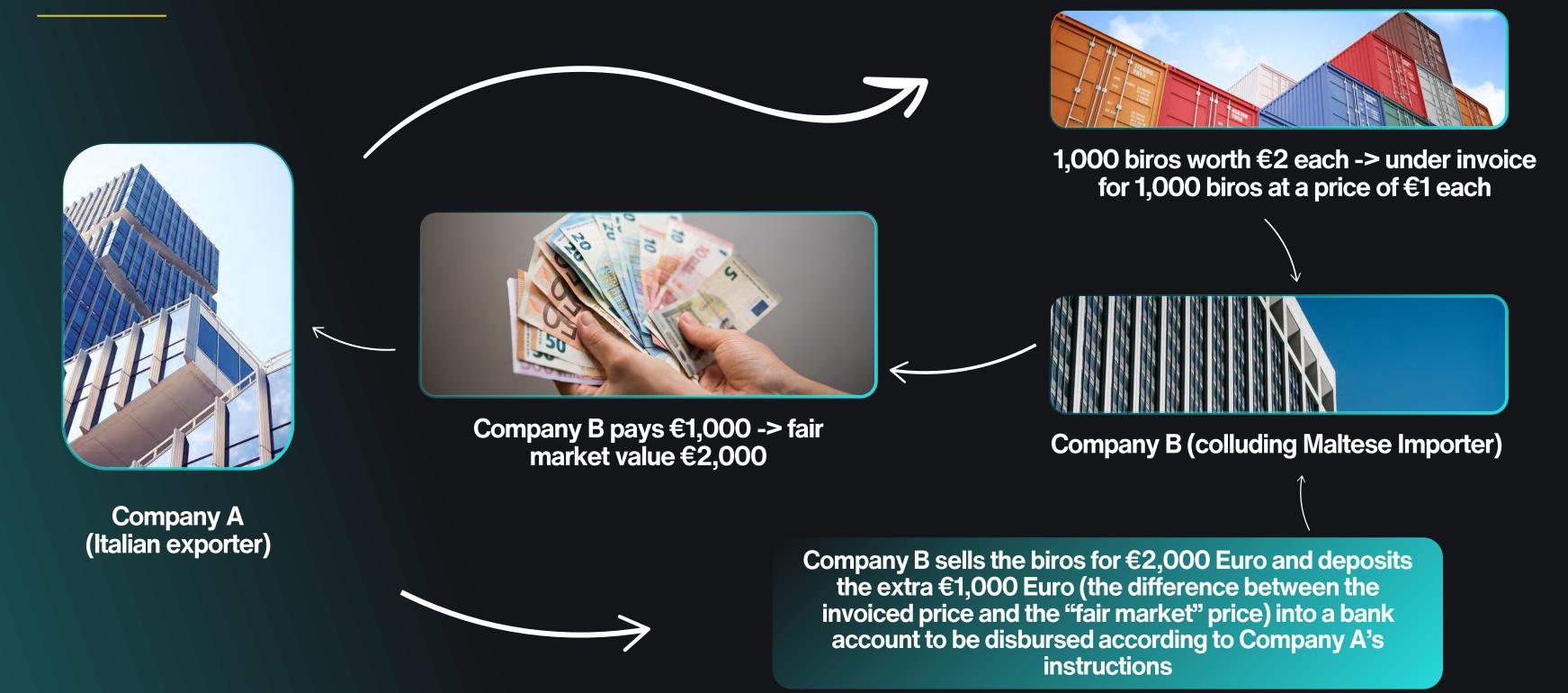


EXAMPLE: OVER INVOICING OF GOODS AND SERVICES





EXAMPLE: UNDER INVOICING OF GOODS AND SERVICES





TECHNIQUES OF TBML (3):

Multiple Invoicing of Goods or Services



No misrepresentation of the price.

Several Invoices



Same trade transaction







TECHNIQUES OF TBML (4):

False Description



Involves the misrepresentation of the quality or type of good or service.

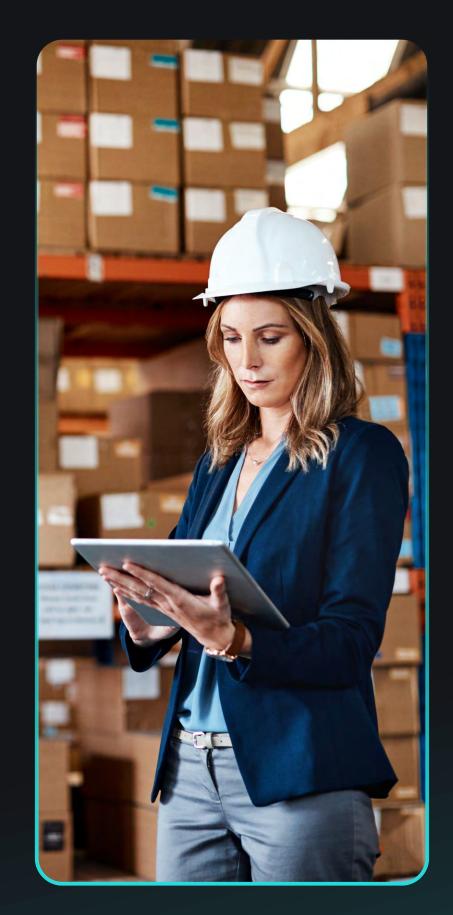
Over & Under Shipment of Goods or Services



Phantom shipments.



Requires complicity between the importer and exporter.





TECHNIQUES OF TBML (5):

Diversion of goods



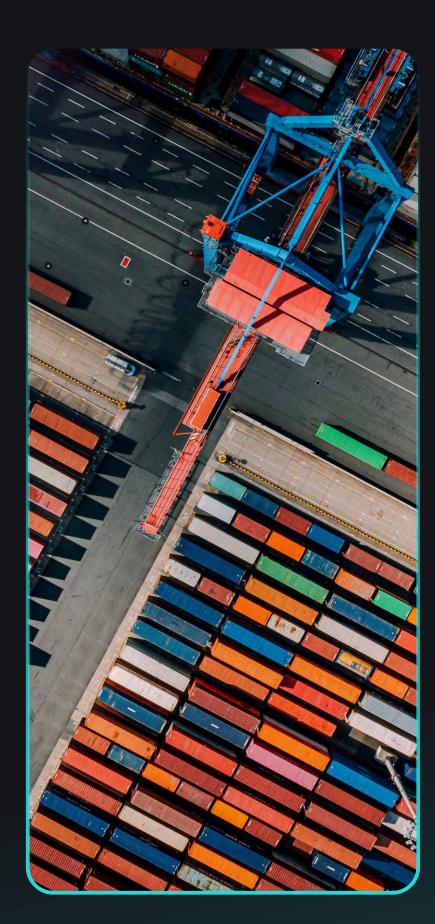
Different destination



Manipulation



Trade transactions & flow of money







TECHNIQUES OF TBML (6):

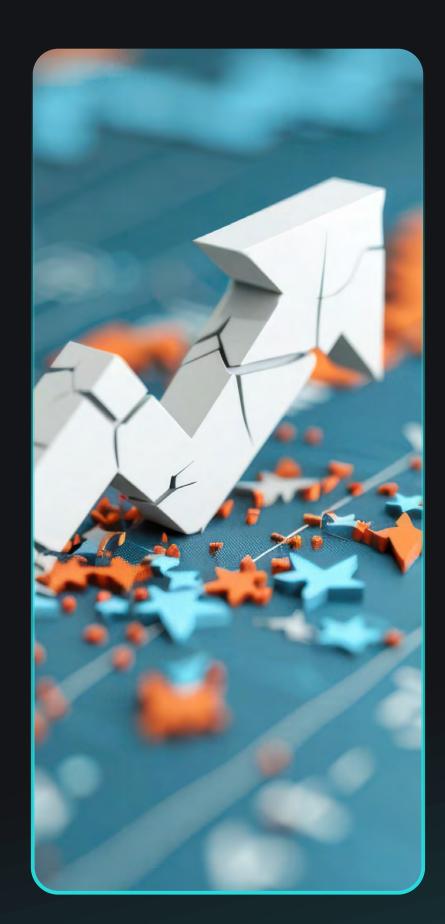
Other techniques of TBML include:

- Ounterfeit goods at inflated prices.
- Shell/Front Companies to create fictitious trade transactions.
- Using unrelated third parties to make payments which obscure the money trail.
- Black Market Trading.



ECONOMIC SECTORS AND PRODUCTS VULNERABLE TO TBML ACTIVITY:

- High-value, low-volume sectors or products.
- Low-value, high volume sectors or products.
- Wide pricing margins.
- Extended trade cycles.
- Difficult for customs authorities to examine.





TBML AND ITS RISKS TO SUBJECT PERSONS:

- Criminals may be targeting specific services offered by subject persons, such as accountancy services in SBML.
- Omplexity and layers involved in TBML schemes make it difficult to detect.
- Subject persons may unknowingly be facilitating TBML by servicing their customers.

