

SUPPRESSION AND PREVENTION

洗钱罪的惩治与预防

何萍 著 HE PING



## MONEY LAUNDERING

SUPPRESSION AND PREVENTION

## 洗钱罪的惩治与预防

何萍 著 HE PING



### 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

洗钱罪的惩治与预防 / 何萍著. —北京:法律出版社,2011.11

ISBN 978 -7 -5118 -2605 -3

I.①洗··· Ⅱ.①何··· Ⅲ.①洗钱罪—预防犯罪—研究—中国 Ⅳ.①D924.334

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2011)第 207150 号

#### © 法律出版社・中国

责任编辑/张发靖	装帧设计/李 瞻
出版/法律出版社	编辑统筹/法律出版社
总发行/中国法律图书有限公司	经销/新华书店
印刷/北京北苑印刷有限责任公司	责任印制/沙 磊
开本/A5	印张/10.5 字数/253千
版本/2011年11月第1版	印次/2011年11月第1次印刷

法律出版社/北京市丰台区莲花池西里7号(100073)

电子邮件/info@ lawpress. com. cn 销售热线/010 - 63939792/9779 网址/www. lawpress. com. cn 咨询电话/010 - 63939796

中国法律图书有限公司/北京市丰台区莲花池西里7号(100073)

全国各地中法图分、子公司电话:

第一法律书店/010-63939781/9782 西安分公司/029-85388843 重庆公司/023-65382816/2908 上海公司/021-62071010/1636 北京分公司/010-62534456 深圳公司/0755-83072995

书号:ISBN 978 - 7 - 5118 - 2605 - 3

定价:32.00元

(如有缺页或倒装,中国法律图书有限公司负责退换)

### **Preface**

In February 2001 I was luckily selected by the Chairman of CHERC (China-Holland Education and Research Centre), Prof. Willem Lammerts van Bueren to have had the chance to be included in a two-month Master Class in Erasmus University Rotterdam in July-August 2001. During the two months, I attended all the wonderful lectures organized by CHERC and showed great interest in the research topic with regard to money laundering. Under the guidance and supervision of Prof. Hans de Doelder, the then dean of the law faculty, and Dr. Vincent Mul, an expert in the field of anti-money laundering, I embarked on a preliminary research work. With the approval from Prof. De Doelder of my proposal, I was encouraged to pursue a further research. Therefore, conducting Ph. D. research abroad, a long-cherished dream came true in the beginning of the New Millennium.

From 2001 to 2004, I traveled back and forth between China and Holland. Every year I spent several months in Rotterdam, a fascinating place boasting a fascinating people. Rotterdam was my second home, where I nourished a new hope of my career. No doubt, life style of doing Ph. D. research abroad was boring and hard, but it was also rewarding and encouraging. Collecting material, seeking advice, reading and writing ceaselessly, I was deeply absorbed in my research topic.

Little by little, step by step, slowly but steadily, considerable progress has been made in my chosen area. In the process, I had four English articles published in the *Journal of Money Laundering Control* in the United

Kingdom. They were 'Chinese Criminal Law Concerning Money Laundering', 'The Chinese Financial Institution Campaign against Money Laundering', 'Banking Secrecy and Money Laundering', and 'New Trends in Money Laundering— From the Real World to Cyberspace'. Additionally, I saw several of my Chinese articles in print in China's journals, such as Legal Science and Juristic Review. All of these are essential parts of my dissertation.

After I submitted my dissertation to my supervisor, Prof. De Doelder, he thought highly of my work. 'You have done a wonderful job', 'You are one of my best Ph. D. students' are some examples of his compliments.' Dr. Mul made the following comments on my dissertation, 'Your book is complete, up to date, very well documented, and has a high level of intellectual analysis. Further, you have put much your own opinion and criticism in it.'

Looking back on the last four years, I would like to say:

To start this Ph. D. project was an act of courage.

To carry on in the face of difficulties was an act of perseverance.

The successful conclusion of the project was a combination of excellent guidance, zealous support and good luck.

During the course of my Ph. D. research project, I owed a lot to the following:

First and foremost, I greatly appreciate the encouragement, guidance and academic stimulus from my promoter Prof. De Doelder from the inception of this study to its completion. His instructions will stimulate me to make greater efforts forever.

Secondly, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to Dr. Mul for his guidance and invaluable comments that I have been able to incorporate into my work. Every bit of the progress that I have made during my Ph. D. research is closely related to his genuine help.

As mentioned above, Prof. Lammerts van Bueren is the initiator who made my Ph. D. research abroad possible. Allow me to show my heartfelt

3

director of CHERC, and Mr. Zhao Qi, the assistant of CHERC, for their organizing my several trips to Holland and providing me a lot of

convenience.

My gratitude goes to Mrs. Zhu Li-fang, my dear colleague in East China University of Political Science and Law, and my American friend Mr. Andrew C. Johnston, who gave me a lot of help in improving my English language and polishing my dissertation.

My thanks also go to my Dutch friends, Miss Cathelijne van der Schoot, Mr. Paul Verloop, Mr. Joost Verbaan, Mr. Haje Weisfelt, Mr. Ernst pols, Dr. Tom Blom, Dr. Arthur Hartmann and Mr. Robin Dijke, who made me feel at home during my stay in Holland.

Besides, I would also like to show my great thanks to my Finnish friend Mr. Timo Ahonen, who mailed some English material about my topic from remote Finland.

In addition, I am indeed obliged to my dear husband, Mr. Zhou Weiping, whose limitless devotion and support was a comfort helping me to the completion of this book. I am equally thankful to my kindly parents, Mr. He Mu-jun and Mr, Hu Yue-hui, for their encouragement and pride of their daughter. Moreover, I am thankful to my beloved son Zhou Yi-ren who was not able to receive my full attention in my absence.

Finally, successful conclusion of this Ph. D. project would not have been possible without the financial help of the "Hoogeschool-Fonds 1920." I owe a lot to this foundation. I truly doubt words can express my devout gratitude for their indispensable, generous support.

# The Speech of Prof. Hans De Doelder on Defense Day

My dear He Ping,

At this very moment (in 2004) you are Associate Professor in Criminal Law and Deputy Dean of Studies at East China University of Political Science and Law. You have started your PhD project on money laundering at Erasmus University, Rotterdam in 2001. You have written dozens of Chinese papers in print in China's Journals, such as *Legal Science* and *Juristic Review*. You also have published several English papers in the *Journal of Money Laundering Control* in the United Kingdom.

You were born in 1970. This means that you are 34 year. That is rather young for having written so many articles, even in international journals. You have as a dean for Studies a responsible function within your University. And you have written your PhD thesis within three years!

I can see that the audience agrees with me saying that you have done a wonderful job. Your book is a high standard book about an international problem, not only to be solved at a national level, but indeed at an international level. International mutual cooperation is therefore necessary. From now on the cooperation between Chinese and EU-policemen, prosecutors and judiciary could be improved, because of the fact that they can learn from your book about the situation in the EU as well as in China.

You not only want to fight against money laundering, but also want to

maintain the order of the society and to create a peaceful and stable living environment. So, not only law enforcement is important, but also the protection of human rights. Governments have the duty to take into account both sides. Although it is, in this world threatened by organized crime and terrorism, quite modern to only think of fighting criminals, it should be said that this world would not be getting safer, better and more justified by policing civilians too much. There has to be left room for living without being confronted with too much controls and law-enforcement agencies. That is the concept of freedom we want to keep in our society.

Dr. He Ping, you have written your thesis under my supervision, but Mrs. Tseng and Mr. Lammerts van Bueren have helped you in an extraordinary way. Prof. Lammerts Van Bueren has selected you together with Dr. Van der Pijl in Shanghai, expecting that you could write a wellwritten thesis within a reasonable time. These three people symbolize the strong wish of the Erasmus University to cooperate with your home university. During the last years there has been an extraordinary cooperation between CHERC, the China-Holland Education and Research Center on the side of the Erasmus University and your University on the other side. We have made it possible by financing and giving supervision; you from your side have done the work. The first successful PhD student from your university we have had in our Dutch Law School, Prof. Liu Xianquan is the dean of your faculty. The second student we had was your colleague Tang Bo, who also successfully did her PhD defense today. Of course we congratulate her with her result. And you are the third teacher having succeeded in getting the Rotterdam PhD-title.

I already mentioned CHERC. I want the underline here the extraordinary task they fulfill within our university. They spend the money given by the general board of our university and the High School Funds on a very sophisticated way, namely by spending it in very successful projects like this one. They give a very important emotional and mental support to the Chinese participators on this PhD program. I thank them in the person

of Prof. Lammerts Van Bueren and Mrs. Tseng very much, and I also want to thank Dr. Van de PijI for his mentioned financial and personal support.

One of the disadvantages of this successful day is that we have to say goodbye to you. You have been here for several times and have worked here, leaving your husband and son, in a sandwich like program: a few months here in Rotterdam, followed by a longer stay in your home city Shanghai. During your time here in Rotterdam I have tried to give you some assistance, but was not very available. Therefore I thank Dr. Vincent Mul and other members of my department very much that they were able and willing to help me by giving advice to you during the past years. And, by the way, of course, I am very proud to see three of my former PhD students (not only Dr. Mul, mentioned before), but also Prof. Schaap and Prof. Rogier as members of this committee. So you can expect having a same great future.

Saying good-bye will not be a definitive separation of our ways. My law School has decided to intensify the cooperation between our two institutions. We will receive delegations of your university and I look forward to visiting your University again and again to give some lectures. I already have visited Shanghai several times, and I have also made some interesting excursions in the neighborhood. I like your city very much.

My dear Mrs. He, I am going to finish. You have done a wonderful job; you have been very special in quick understanding the European and Dutch legislation. You have adjusted yourself to the Dutch way of living in a short time; you even like cheese. You are an example for a real world citizen. My congratulations for all these results!

Prof. Dr. Hans De Doelder September 2, 2004

## Table of contents

Chapter 1 General Remarks on Money Laundering	(	1	)
1.1 Introduction ······	(	1	)
1.2 The Emergence and Status Quo of Money Laundering	(	1	)
1.3 The Definition of Money Laundering	(	4	)
1.4 The Characteristics of Money Laundering	(	8	)
1. 5 The Significance of Preventing and Fighting against			
Money Laundering	(	11	)
1.6 Conclusion ·····	(	13	)
Chapter 2 Global Responses to Money Laundering	(	14	)
2.1 Introduction ······	(	14	)
2.2 The Basel Committee Statement	(	15	)
2.2.1 Background ·····	(	15	)
2.2.2 Customer Identification ·····	(	16	)
2.2.3 Compliance with Laws	(	16	)
2.2.4 Cooperation with Law Enforcement Authorities	(	16	)
2.2.5 Policies, Procedures and Training	(	17	)
2.2.6 Evaluation ·····	(	17	)
2. 3 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in			
Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances	(	19	)
2.3.1 Background ·····	(	19	)
2.3.2 Money Laundering Crime ·····	(	21	)
2.3.3 Confiscation ·····	(	24	)

0	3.5	T 1 '		1	D
2	Money	Laundering:	Suppression	and	Prevention

2.3.4	International Cooperation	( 2	8)	
2.3.5	Evaluation ·····	(3	0)	
2. 4	United Nations Convention against Transnational			
	Organized Crime ·····	( 3	12)	
2.4.1	Background ·····	( 3	32)	0.000
2.4.2	Criminalisation of Money Laundering	(3	33)	
2.4.3	Measures to Combat Money Laundering	( 3	35)	ĺ
2.4.4	Other Measures Contributing to Preventing and			
	Suppressing Money Laundering ·····	(3	36)	
2.4.5	Comparison between the 1988 Vienna			
	UN Convention and the 2000 Palermo UN			
	Convention ·····	( 3	39)	
2.4.6	Evaluation	( 4	10)	,
2.5 The	UN Convention against Corruption	( 4	12)	)
2.5.1	Background ·····	( 4	12 )	)
2.5.2	Provisions on Money Laundering	( 4	<b>43</b> )	)
2.5.3	Evaluation	( 4	<del>1</del> 6 )	)
2.6 The	Financial Action Task Force	( 4	48 )	)
2.6.1	Background ·····	( 4	48 )	)
2.6.2	Recommendations	( :	51 )	)
2.6.3	Monitoring the Implementation of the 40			
	Recommendations	( (	63 )	)
2.6.4	Evaluation ·····	(	68 )	)
2.7 Inte	rpol	( '	71	)
2.7.1	Introduction to Interpol	( '	71	)
2.7.2	Efforts on Combating Money Laundering	( '	72	)
2.7.3	Evaluation ·····	( '	78	)
2.8 Cor	clusion ·····	(	80	)
Chapter 3	Western European Responses to Money			
	Laundering ·····	(	82	)
3 1 Intr	oduction	(	82	1

3.2 The	Council of Europe Recommendation			
3.2.1	Background ·····	(	84	)
3.2.2	Measures to Be Taken by Banking System	(	85	)
3.2.3	Cooperation between Banks and Appropriate			
	Authorities	(	87	)
3.2.4	Evaluation ·····	(	88	)
3. 3 T	he Council of Europe Convention on Laundering,			
S	earch, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from			
C	rime ·····	(	89	)
3.3.1	Background ·····	(	89	)
3.3.2	Money Laundering Crime ·····	(	90	)
3.3.3	Investigative and Provisional Measures and Confis-			
	cation both at the National and International			
	Level ·····	(	93	)
3.3.4	Legal Remedy and the Rights of Bona Fide Third			
	Parties ·····	(	94	)
3.3.5	Evaluation	(	96	)
3.4 Cou	nncil Directive of 10 June 1991 on Prevention of the			
Use	of the Financial System for the Purpose of Money			
Lau	indering	(	98	)
3.4.1	Background ·····	(	98	)
3.4.2	Prohibiting Money Laundering by Member States ······	(	99	)
3.4.3	General Coverage of the Whole Financial System ······	(	101	)
3.4.4	The Scope of Predicate Offences	(	104	.)
3.4.5	Concrete Obligations for Credit and Financial			
	Institutions	(	105	)
3.4.6	Evaluation	(	108	()
3.5 Dire	ective 2001/97/EC of the European Parliament and of			
the	Council, Amending Council Directive 91/308/EEC			
on	Prevention of the Use of the Financial System for the			
Pur	pose of Money Laundering	(	109	)

4 Money	Laundering: Suppression and Prevention	
3.5.1	Background ·····	(109)
3.5.2	The Extension of Coverage of Financial System and	(202)
	Certain Non-financial System	(113)
3.5.3	The Widening of Scope of Predicate Offences	
3.5.4	The Obligation of Suspicious Transactions	,
	Reporting	(120)
3.5.5	The Obligation of Customer Identification	(122)
3.5.6	Evaluation	(123)
3.6 Dir	ective 2005/60/EC of the European Parliament and of	
	Council of 26 October 2005 on the Prevention of the	
Use	e of the Financial System for the Purpose of Money	
	indering and Terrorist Financing	(124)
3.6.1	Background ·····	(124)
3.6.2	The Scope of Predicate Offences	(125)
3.6.3	The Coverage of the Anti-money Laundering	
	Obligations	(127)
3.6.4	The Principle of Customer Due Diligence ·····	(128)
3.6.5	Evaluation	(130)
3.7 Eu	ropol ·····	(131)
3.7.1	Introduction	(131)
3.7.2	Europol's Role in the Fight against Money	
	Laundering	(133)
3.7.3	Evaluation	(135)
3.8 Eu	rojust ·····	(136)
3.8.1	Background ·····	(136)
3.8.2	Objectives and Competences	(137)
3.8.3	Evaluation	(138)
3.9 Co	nclusion ····	(139)
Chapter 4	The Fight against Money Laundering in China	(141)
	inese Criminal Law Concerning Money Laundering	(141)
4.1.1	Introduction	

4.1.2	Evolution of the Criminal Law	(142)
4. 1. 3	The Elements of Money Laundering Crime by	
	Criminal Law ·····	(152)
4.1.4	The Relationship between Money Laundering and	
	Relevant Offences ·····	(159)
4.1.5	The Punishment for Money Laundering Crime	(161)
4.1.6	Conclusion ·····	(164)
4.2 Chir	nese Administrative Measures against Money	
Lau	ndering	(165)
4.2.1	Chinese Administrative Measures against Money	
	Laundering from 2003 to 2006 ······	(165)
4.2.2	Comments on the Law of the People's Republic of	
	China on Anti-money Laundering	(183)
4.3 Chi	nese Measures on Combating Money Laundering and	
Ten	rorism Financing—From the Perspective of FATF ·····	(199)
4.3.1	Evaluation by the FATF on China's Measures	
	against Money Laundering and Terrorism	
	Financing	(200)
4.3.2	Criminal Measures against Money Laundering and	
	Terrorism Financing	(201)
4.3.3	Financial Institutions and Non-financial Institutions	
	Obligations on Preventing Money Laundering and	
	Terrorism Financing	(204)
4.3.4	Institutional Measure to Fight against Money	
	Laundering and Terrorism Financing ·····	(207)
4.3.5	International Cooperation in Combating Money	
	Laundering and Terrorism Financing ·····	(209)
4.3.6	Conclusion ····	(210)
Chapter 5	Several Special Issues	
5.1 Ban	king Secrecy and Money Laundering	(214)
5.1.1	Introduction	(214)

## 6 Money Laundering: Suppression and Prevention

5.1.2	Origin and Foundation of Banking Secrecy	(214)
5.1.3	The Challenge of Anti-money Laundering	
	Measures ····	(219)
5.1.4	The Lifting of Banking Secrecy	(221)
5.1.5	Banking Secrecy in China	(224)
5.1.6	The Conflict between Banking Privacy and the Fight	
	against Crime ·····	(227)
5.1.7	Conclusion ·····	(229)
5.2 Law	yyers, Notaries, Accountants and Money	
Lau	ndering	(230)
5.2.1	Introduction	(230)
5.2.2	A New Trend in Money Laundering Methods: From	
	Financial Institutions to Professionals	(230)
5.2.3	The Necessity and Rationale of Bringing	
	the Professionals under the Obligation of Anti-money	
	Laundering	(233)
5.2.4	The Current Legal Situation of Professionals' Anti-	
	money Laundering Obligations	(235)
5.2.5	The Perplexity of Professionals' Anti-money	
	Laundering Obligations	(237)
5.2.6	The Solution to the Conflict	(240)
5.2.7	Conclusion ·····	(242)
5. 3 A	New Trend in Money Laundering: From the Real	
W	orld to Cyberspace	(243)
5.3.1	Introduction	(243)
5.3.2	The Inconvenience of Traditional Methods	(243)
5.3.3	New Challenges to Existing Anti-money Laundering	
	Counter-Measures	(245)
5.3.4	Responses to High Technology Laundering	(252)
5.3.5	Conclusion ····	(256)
5.4 Sus	picious Transactions Reporting System	(257)

5.4.1	From Non-reporting, Voluntary Reporting to	
	Mandatory Reporting	(257)
5. 4. 2	From Banks, Non-banks Financial Institutions to	
	Non-Financial Institutions	(260)
5.4.3	Criteria for Suspicious Transactions	(264)
5.4.4	The Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU)	(267)
5.4.5	Implementation of the Suspicious Transactions	
	Reporting in Some EU Countries	(269)
5.4.6	Conclusion ·····	(272)
5.5 A T	ypological Study on Money Laundering	(273)
5.5.1	Cash Smuggling ·····	(273)
5.5.2	Money Laundering through Banking Institutions	(276)
5.5.3	Money Laundering through Insurance Institutions $\ \cdots \ \cdot$	(278)
5.5.4	Money Laundering through Realty or Lottery	
	Business ·····	(281)
5.5.5	Money Laundering through Underground Banks	(283)
5.5.6	International Trade-based Money Laundering	(286)
5.5.7	Money Laundering through Shell Company or Front	
	Company	(289)
5.5.8	Money Laundering through Offshore Corporation or	
	Offshore Financial Center	(293)
5.5.9	Money Laundering through Professionals Such as	
	Lawyers or Accountants ······	(295)
5.5.10		
	Internet ·····	(299)
5.5.11	Conclusion	, ,
Bibliograph	y	(305)
Documents	and Reports ·····	(311)
Websites an	d Newspapers	(315)

## Chapter 1 General Remarks on Money Laundering

#### 1.1 Introduction

This chapter will provide general information about a global money laundering problem. It first describes the emergence and status quo of money laundering. Then it discusses the definition of money laundering and the characteristics of this problem as well. Finally it attempts to provide an overall assessment of the significance of preventing and fighting against money laundering.

## 1.2 The Emergence and Status Quo of Money Laundering

The term of 'money laundering' comes forth along with the evergrowing gravity of organized crime in the modern world. Money laundering aims at disguising or concealing illicit funds to make them appear legitimate. It should be acknowledged that this phenomenon is as old as civilization. However, in the past, complex schemes to hide the criminal origin of capital or assets were rare because organized crimes in ancient times were not very serious and the amount of proceeds generated from crime was not so great as today. Besides, the system of finance and taxation was not so rigid and transparent as it is at present.

In the modern world, organized criminal activities, such as drugs,