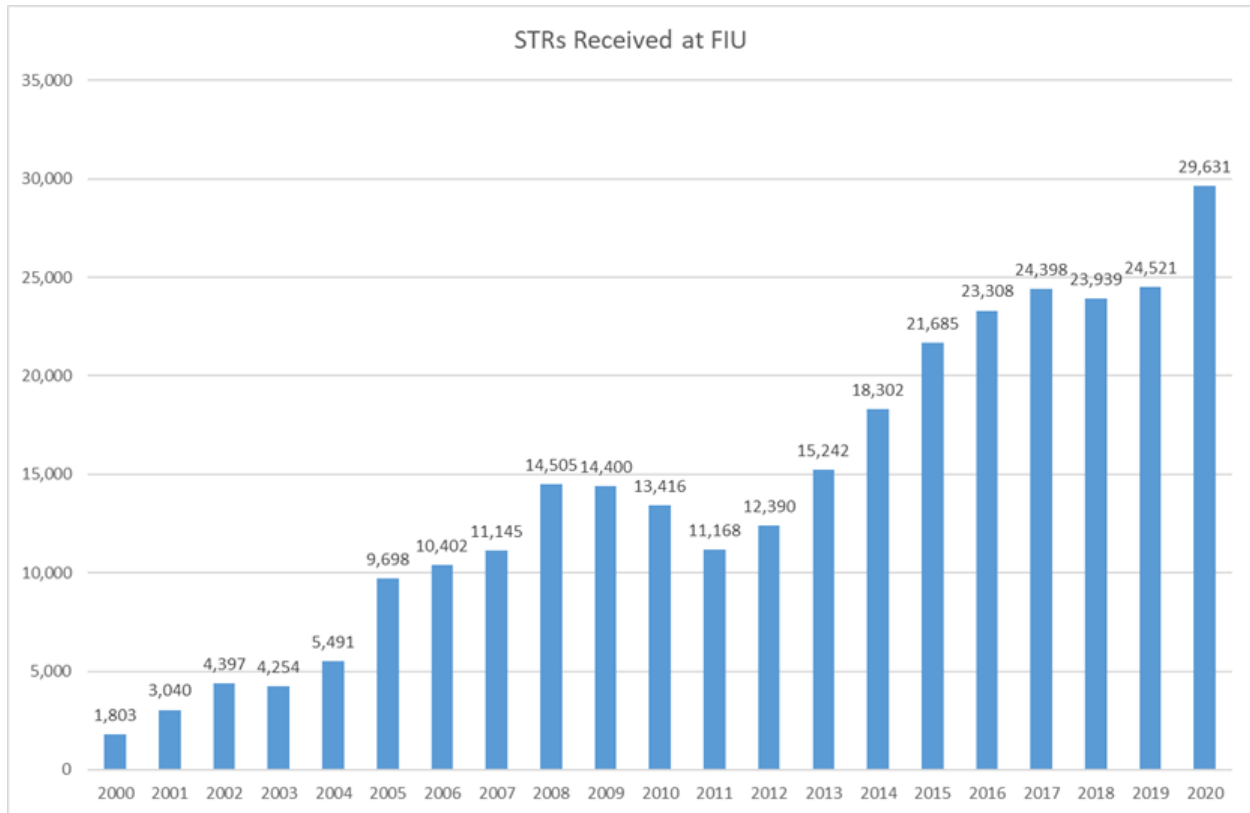


STRs Received (2000-2020)



The Irish Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) was established in May 1995 following the transposition of Council Directive of 10 June 1991 on the prevention of the use of the financial system for the purpose of money laundering (91/308/EEC). Subsequent EU Directives, influenced by the recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), have defined the roles and functions of FIUs.

FATF is a global intergovernmental body, which sets standards and promotes effective implementation of legal, regulatory and operational measures for combating money laundering, terrorist financing and other related threats. The Irish FIU is subject to monitoring and inspections by the FATF, the EU and other international bodies to ensure compliance with established standards.

FIU Ireland is a police-based FIU located within the Garda National Economic Crime Bureau (GNECB). It was put on a statutory footing in 2018 with the enactment of the Criminal Justice (Money

Laundering and Terrorist Financing) (Amendment) Act 2018. It is headed by Detective Chief Superintendent, GNECB, and staffed by employees of An Garda Síochána; however, it has its autonomy and operational independence in carrying out its functions, thus enhancing the FIU's compliance with FATF's Recommendation 29.

FIU Ireland carries out all of the 4th EU Anti-Money Laundering Directive (4AMLD) FIU functions on behalf of the Irish State. The FIU operates according to and makes all decisions in accordance with the Criminal Justice (Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing) Acts 2010 to 2021.

Staff at the FIU contribute to the development of National and European policy and also sit on the Anti-Money Laundering Steering Committee (AMLSC) and represent Ireland at various international fora including the EU, FATF and Egmont Plenaries, EU FIU Platform meetings, etc.

FIU Ireland is the central reception point for all Suspicious Transaction Reports (STRs) from 'Designated Persons' under Section 42 of the Criminal Justice (Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing) Acts 2010 to 2021. It is important to note that the Revenue Commissioners also receive a copy of every STR submitted as there is a system of dual-reporting in Ireland.

FIU Ireland analyses all STRs and other information relating to money laundering (ML) & terrorist financing (TF) for the purpose of preventing, detecting and investigating possible ML/TF. Its analysis function consists of conducting operational analysis of individual cases, targets and other appropriately selected information, and strategic analysis addressing wider ML/TF trends and patterns. If a suspicion appears to be substantiated, i.e. it appears that an STR contains a criminal indicator, FIU Ireland is obliged to send that information to the competent investigative authority, usually An Garda Síochána but also the Criminal Assets Bureau (CAB), Department of Employment Affairs & Social Protection, etc.

STRs are confidential.

Given the cross-jurisdictional nature of ML & TF, FIU Ireland complies with its obligations under Article 52 & 53 of the 4AMLD through its strong cooperation with other EU FIUs and works closely with other worldwide FIUs. In performance of this function, FIU Ireland complies with requests for information from other FIUs and sends requests for information when analysing STRs and other reports. FIU Ireland uses a secure decentralised system called FIU.Net to securely share STR-related intelligence with other EU FIUs and the Egmont Secure Web (ESW) when communicating with non-EU FIUs.

FIU Ireland uses specialised software (GoAML) to meet its data collection, management, analytical, document management, workflow and statistical needs.