

# FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE CENTRE, GHANA



# ANNUAL REPORT

2022



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## Message from the Chief Executive Officer



It is a great honour to present the highlights of the working year 2022, at the Financial Intelligence Centre.

A huge feather in the FIC's cap was the rare privilege of hosting the 36<sup>th</sup> Inter-Governmental Action Group Against Money Laundering in West Africa (GIABA) Technical Commission/Plenary meetings from the 13<sup>th</sup> to the 18<sup>th</sup> of February 2022 at the Movenpick Ambassador Hotel in Accra. The 24<sup>th</sup> GIABA Ministerial meeting was also held during the session, here in Accra. I must admit that the event was very successful, and I wish to commend all our stakeholders and collaborating Agencies for actively participating. The team at the Financial Intelligence Centre also deserves a commendation for the hard work put in to ensure that our guests from across the sub-region were comfortable.

As an extension of our collaboration with Regulators in the Financial Sector, the FIC was in attendance at the meeting of the Technical Committee of the Financial Stability Council, at which forum the Centre delivered a presentation titled "*Overview of the AML/CFT developments in Ghana*". This was at the Technical Committee's first quarter meeting.

In terms of the core operations of the FIC, the FIC continues to disseminate information to the

relevant Law Enforcement Institutions and other stakeholders both locally and on the foreign front. In the year under review, the FIC produced seventy-two (72) Intelligence Reports and contributed to the recovery of tax in the sum of three million, thirty-five thousand, nine hundred and eighty-six Cedis and seventy-three Pesewas (GHC 3,035,986.73).

One of the key functions of the FIC is training to ensure compliance. This drive was no different in 2022, with increased efforts made within the Non-for-Profit Sector. Several training sessions were held within the Northern sector of the Country with the view of bringing actors within the Sector within the parameters of compliance. The usual scheduled compliance efforts within the Financial and informal sector also continued. Law Enforcement Agencies were not left out, as the FIC has resolved to ensure that compliance training is done in an equitable manner across sectors.

This August also saw the empanelment of the Real Estate Agency Council, the governing body of the Real Estate sector as provided for in the Real Estate Act Agency Act, 2020 (Act 1047). This development is particularly significant as FIC is committed to ensuring that AML/CFT compliance of actors within the Designated Non-Financial Businesses and Professions sector, to which real estate practitioners belong, is enhanced.

My immense gratitude continues to go to the venerable Ministry of Finance and the Bank of Ghana who have been the backbone of the FIC's operations over the years. I cannot also gainsay the continuous support of domestic Competent Authorities and sector Regulators/Supervisors. I further wish to acknowledge the contribution of our foreign counterparts both in the public and private sector for their cooperation and collaboration throughout the year.

I cannot end without recognizing the indefatigable team at the FIC who continue to work diligently year after year to ensure that the Centre achieves its mandate. Ayekoo ! I wish the FIC and Ghana well for the working year ahead.

**Kwaku Dua, CEO.**

## Abbreviations/acronyms

<b>AML/CFT/CPF</b>	Anti-Money Laundering, Countering the Financing of Terrorism and Proliferation Financing
<b>BoG</b>	Bank of Ghana
<b>CTRs</b>	Cash Transaction Reports
<b>GPS</b>	Criminal Investigation Department of the Ghana Police Service
<b>CDRs</b>	Currency Declaration Forms
<b>EOCO</b>	Economic and Organised Crime Office
<b>ECTR</b>	Electronic Currency Transaction Reports
<b>FATF</b>	Financial Action Task Force
<b>FIC</b>	Financial Intelligence Centre
<b>FIU</b>	Financial Intelligence Unit
<b>Fintechs</b>	Financial Technologies
<b>GRA</b>	Ghana Revenue Authority
<b>IRs</b>	Intelligence Reports
<b>GIABA</b>	Inter-Governmental Action Group against Money Laundering in West Africa
<b>KYC/CDD</b>	Know Your Customer/Customer Due Diligence
<b>LEA</b>	Law Enforcement Agency
<b>MFIs</b>	Micro Finance Institutions
<b>NIB</b>	National Intelligence Bureau
<b>NSCS</b>	National Security Council Secretariat
<b>NBFIs</b>	Non-Bank Financial Institutions
<b>OSP</b>	Office of the Special Prosecutor
<b>RFI</b>	Request for Information
<b>RCBs</b>	Rural and Community Banks
<b>SDs</b>	Spontaneous Disseminations
<b>STR</b>	Suspicious Transaction Report

## OPERATIONAL ANALYSIS

The Financial Action Task Force (FATF) Recommendation 29 enjoins Financial Intelligence Units to perform Operational Analysis on all reports received in order to critically analyze the trends and typologies of Money Laundering (ML) and Terrorism Financing (TF).

In compliance with the above recommendation, the Anti-Money Laundering Act, 2020 (ACT 1044) mandates the Financial Intelligence Centre (FIC), to conduct this Operational Analysis for the prevention of ML and combating TF.

The operational analysis conducted by the FIC is based on information obtained from Suspicious Transaction Reports (STRs)/Suspicious Activity Reports (SARs) coupled with other statutory reports received from Accountable Institutions (AIs), Competent Authorities and Foreign Counterparts.

## TPYES OF REPORTS RECEIVED BY THE FIC

table 1: Reports received by the FIC

NO.	Type Of Report	Comment
1.	Suspicious Transaction Report (STR)	These reports are filed by accountable institutions on financial transactions deemed suspicious.
2.	Suspicious Activity Report (SAR)	These reports are not necessarily based on financial transactions but rather on the unusual/suspicious behavioral patterns of a person seeking to conduct a financial transaction.
3.	Cash Transaction Report (CTR)	This is a threshold report.
4.	Electronic Currency Transaction Report (ECTR)	This is a threshold report.
5.	Currency Declaration Report (CDR)	This is a threshold report
6.	Incoming Request Domestic (IRD)	This is a request made to the FIC by a competent authority, particularly a Law Enforcement Agency, to assist in their operation.
7.	Incoming Request Foreign (IRF)	This is a request made to the FIC by a Foreign Counterpart to assist in their operation.

*NB: For this annual report, the number of STRs and SARs received are classified as STRs. Threshold reports are filed by Banks, Savings and Loans and Microfinance institutions when transactions exceed limits set by FIC/ BoG.*

## 1. Threshold Reports

table 2: Threshold Reports

Report	Institution	Threshold	Number of Reports 2021	Number of Reports 2022
CTRs	Banks	GH¢50,000.00	756,119	1,237,874
	Savings and Loans	GH¢20,000.00		
	Microfinance	GH¢20,000.00		
ECTRs		USD1,000.00	563,204	1,018,223
CDR		USD10,000.00	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>1,319,323</b>	<b>2,256,097</b>

Since the onboarding of most of the financial institutions (particularly banks, rural banks, savings and loans, microfinance institutions and capital market operators) onto the GoAML platform in 2022, the number of threshold reports increased significantly. This is shown in **table 2** above; the number of CTRs increased by 64% in 2022 from the previous year while that of the ECTRs also increased by 81%.

## 1.2 Suspicious Transaction Reports/ Suspicious Activity Reports

### a. Receipt

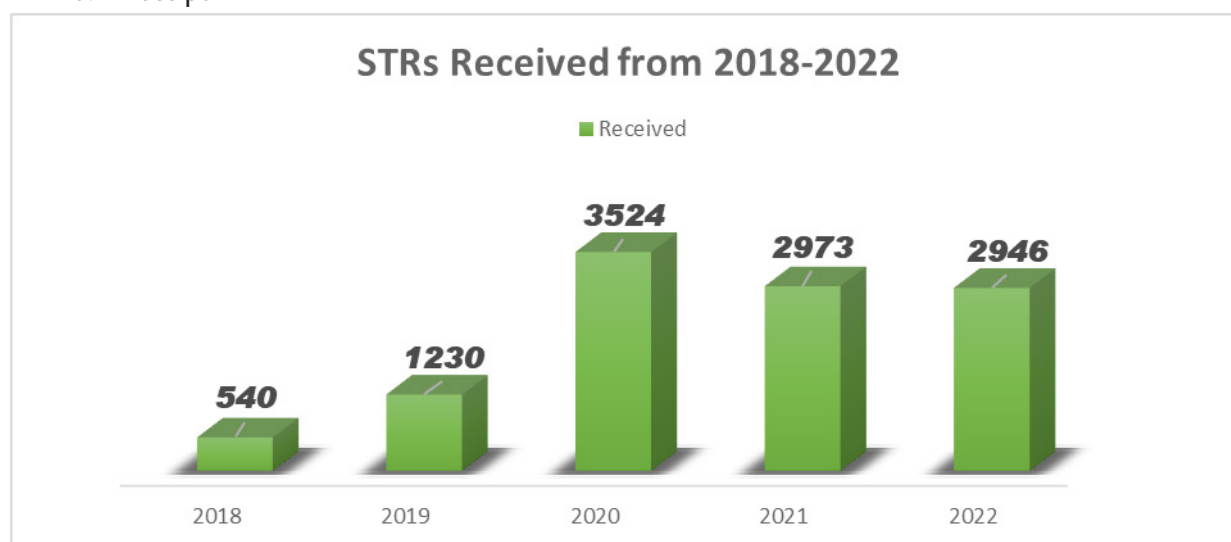


figure 1: STRs received

From **figure 1** above, the number of STRs increased gradually from 2018 till it peaked in 2020 and subsequently decreased in 2021. In 2022, the number of STRs received fell short by 27 from the previous year.

### a.1 Sector Distribution

table 3: Distribution of STRs according to Sectors.

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Banks	512	1214	3094	2942	2886
NBFIs	15	4	0	23	35
Capital Market Operators	2	1	0	1	0
Insurance Companies	3	2	0	1	1
DNFBPs	0	2	12	0	21
Others	8	7	0	3	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>1223</b>	<b>3106</b>	<b>2973</b>	<b>2946</b>

The banking sector continues to lead in terms of the number of STRs filed to the FIC year-on-year. The Non-Bank Financial Institutions Sector (NBFIs) clearly follows the banking sector in STR filing. However, there is still a huge gap between the banking sector and the NBFIs sector in terms of the actual number of reports filed per year.

### a.2 Break down of NBFIs Sector

figure 2: STRs filed by NBFIs- 2021

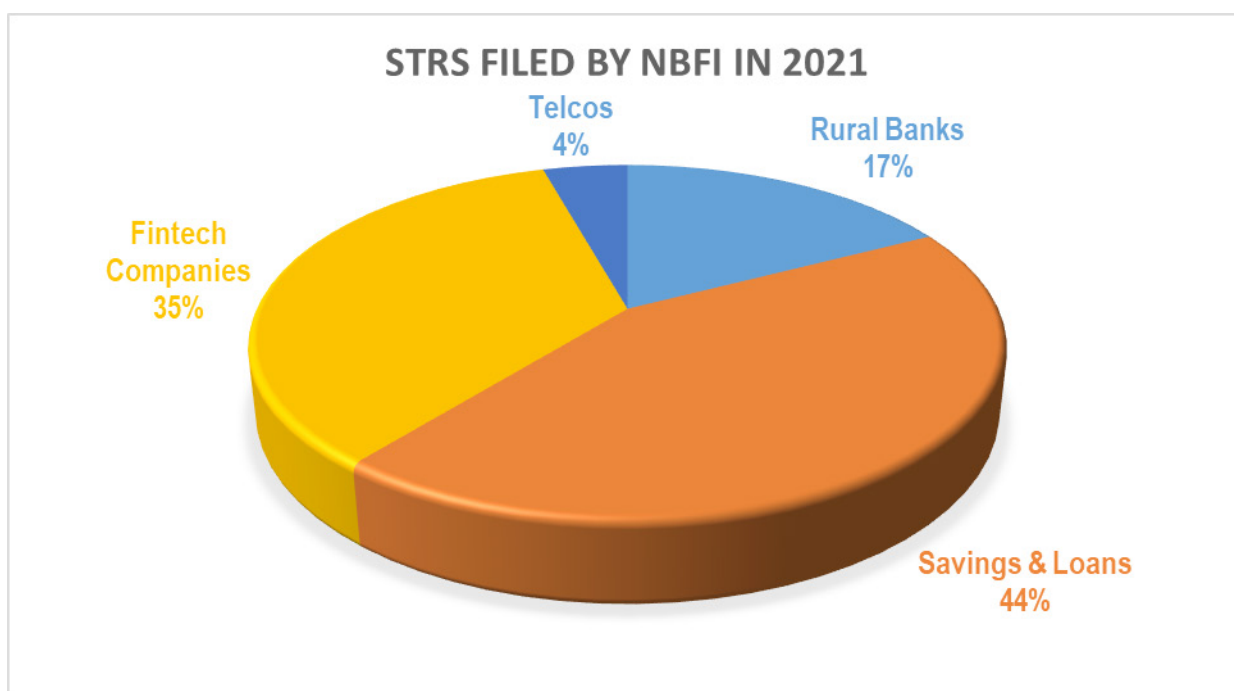
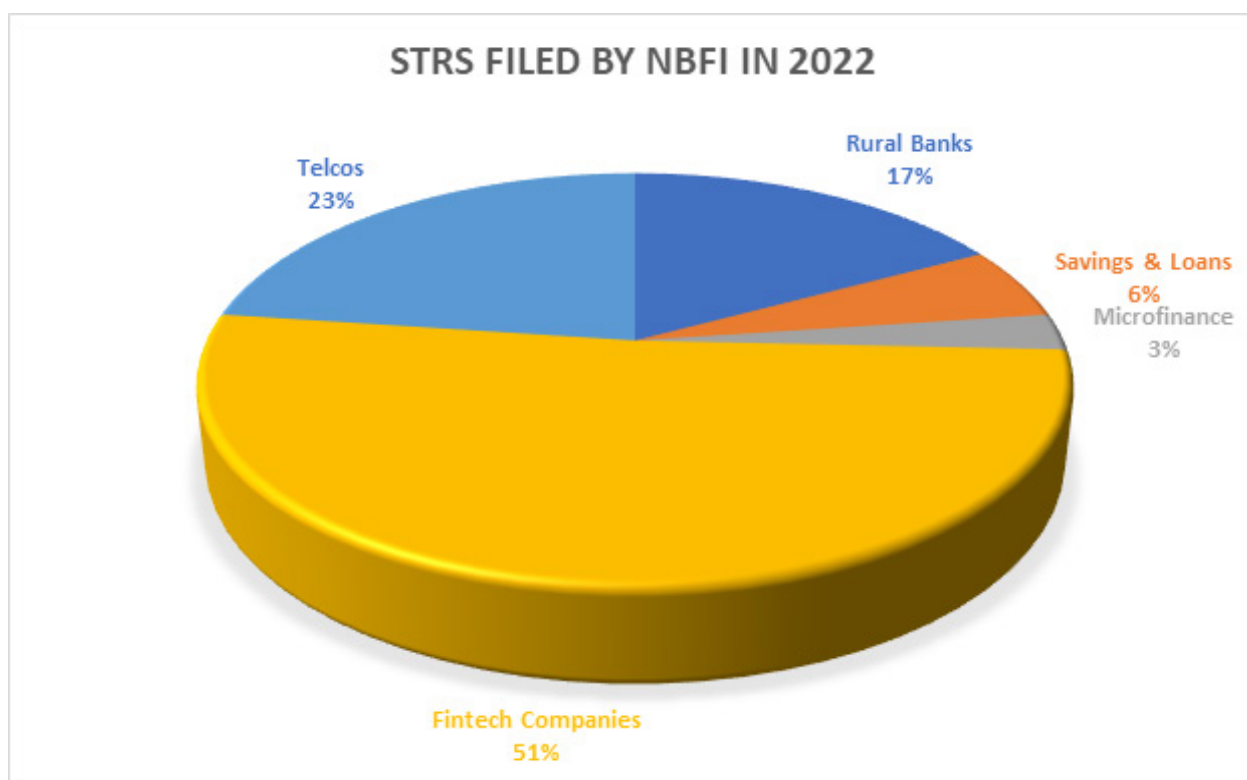




figure 3: STRs filed by NBFIs- 2022



In 2022, the number of STRs filed by both the Telecommunication companies (Telcos) and the Fintech Companies in terms of percentages increased significantly from 4% and 35% in 2021 to 23% and 51% respectively. The Rural Banks maintained their percentages of STRs filed in the previous year as 17%. The Savings and Loans had a significant decrease in STRs filed from 44% in 2021 to 6% in 2022. The bright spot in 2022, in terms of STR reporting, was the entrance of the Microfinance Institutions. They filed 3% of STRs received in 2022. Though the percentage of STRs filed by them was small, it was still commendable.

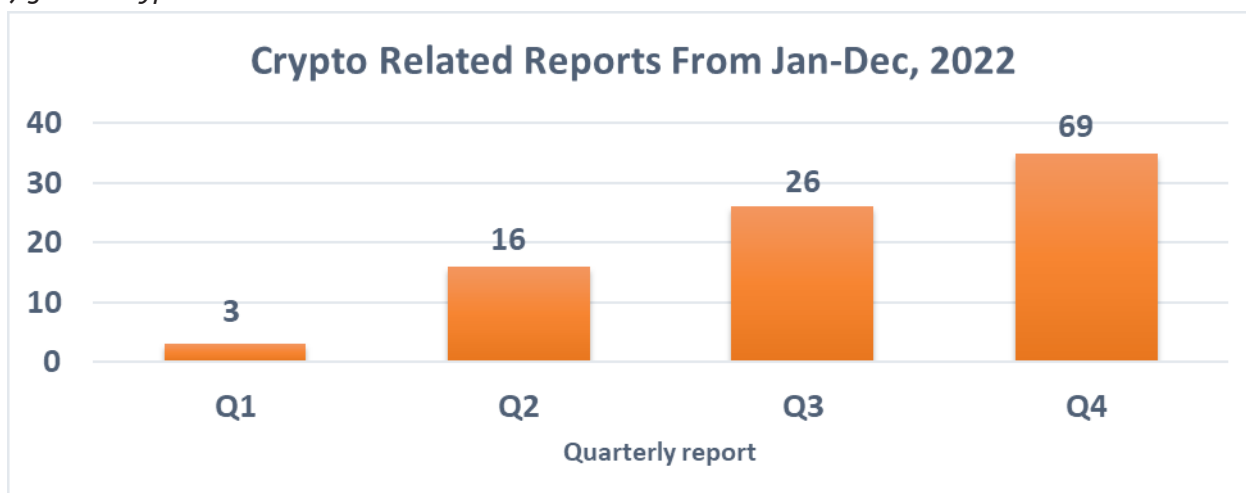
### 1.3 Crypto Currency-related Suspicious Transaction Reports

The FIC in 2022 received for the first time STRs related to **cryptocurrencies**. This was because, in 2022, the Bank of Ghana (BoG) issued a notice (*Notice NO. BG/GOV/SEC/2022/06*) cautioning all regulated institutions including banks, specialized deposit-taking institutions, dedicated electronic money issuers and payment service providers to desist from facilitating cryptocurrency transactions and unlicensed investment schemes, through their platforms or agent outlets.

Because of this, a total of one hundred and fourteen (**114**) STRs associated with cryptocurrency transactions were filed by Accountable Institutions (AI) to the FIC. Ninety seven percent (97%) of these reports were filed by banks and the remaining three percent (3%) filed by telecommunication agencies. The total value of these transactions reported was five million, one hundred thousand Ghana Cedis (**GH¢5.1 million**).

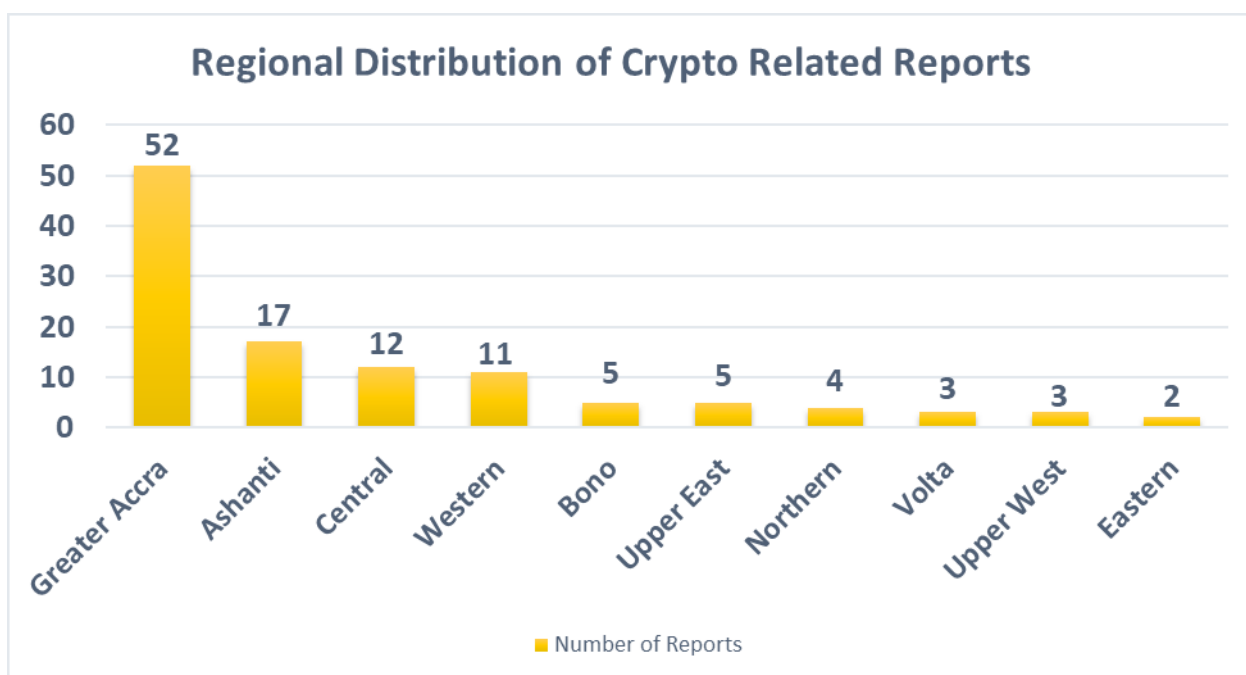
Out of the 114 Crypto-related reports received within this period, three (3) were received in the first quarter (Q1) of 2022, representing 2.6%; sixteen (16) in the second quarter (Q2) representing 14.1%; twenty-six (26) were received in the third quarter (Q3) representing 22.8% and sixty-nine (69) were received in the fourth quarter (Q4) representing 60.5%. These figures indicate a progressive increase in the number of crypto-related transactions. At the time of receipt of these reports, the transactions were all successfully carried out.

figure 4: Crypto STRs received in 2022



It is also worth noting that these reports were filed on bank accounts of individuals and entities domiciled across 10 out of the 16 regions depicting the wide spread of crypto transactions in the country and the exigency for prompt response in terms of possible regulation from the relevant agencies. Figure 4 below shows the regional distribution of crypto transactions:

figure 5: Regional Distribution

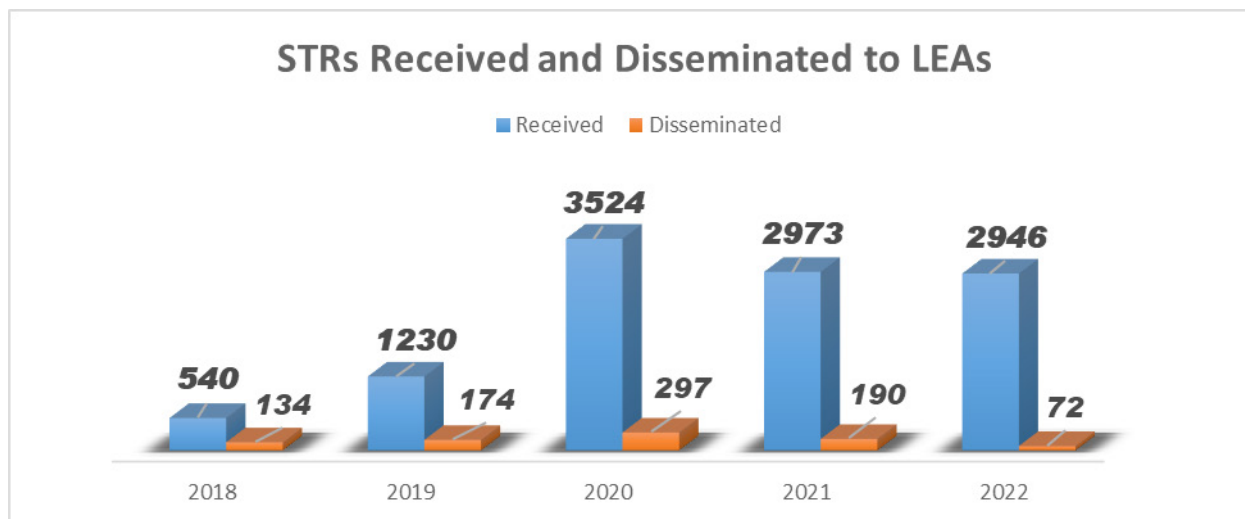


Since the Bank of Ghana had declared zero tolerance to crypto transaction in 2022 because of the risk associated with it, a comprehensive analysis of these STRs was developed into an Intelligence report including recommendations and subsequently disseminated to the Bank of Ghana.

## 1.4 Dissemination

The analysis of STRs received by the FIC were disseminated to investigators, regulators and supervisors as actionable Intelligence Reports (IRs). However, most of the dissemination was forwarded to the Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) for further investigation. Below is the dissemination of IRs from 2018 to 2022.

figure 6: Number of Intelligence Reports Disseminated from STRs received



Similar to the trends in the number of STRs received from 2018-2022, the number of IRs disseminated to LEAs gradually increased from 2018 till it peaked in 2020 and decreased in 2021. In 2022, the number of IRs disseminated further decreased from the previous year.

table 4: IRs Dissemination

Distribution of IRs Disseminated to LEAs					
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
EOCO	29	28	85	38	5
NSCS	1	0	2	1	0
GRA	82	62	113	91	64
BOG	7	0	0	0	1
CID	9	42	78	26	2
NIB	3	9	19	9	0
NACOC	2	0	2	4	0
MOJAG	1	0	0	0	0
OTHERS	0	33	3	21	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>72</b>

NB: The "OTHERS" refer to competent government institutions mandated to investigate other types of crimes.

Most of the Intelligence Reports were disseminated to the Ghana Revenue Authority (GRA), Economic and Organised Crime Office (EOCO), and the Criminal Investigation Department (CID) of the Ghana Police Service.

## 1.5 Predicate Offenses

The underlying predicate offenses to the STRs that were analysed for 2021 and 2022 are shown in figure 7 and figure 8 respectively.

figure 7: Predicate Offenses in 2021

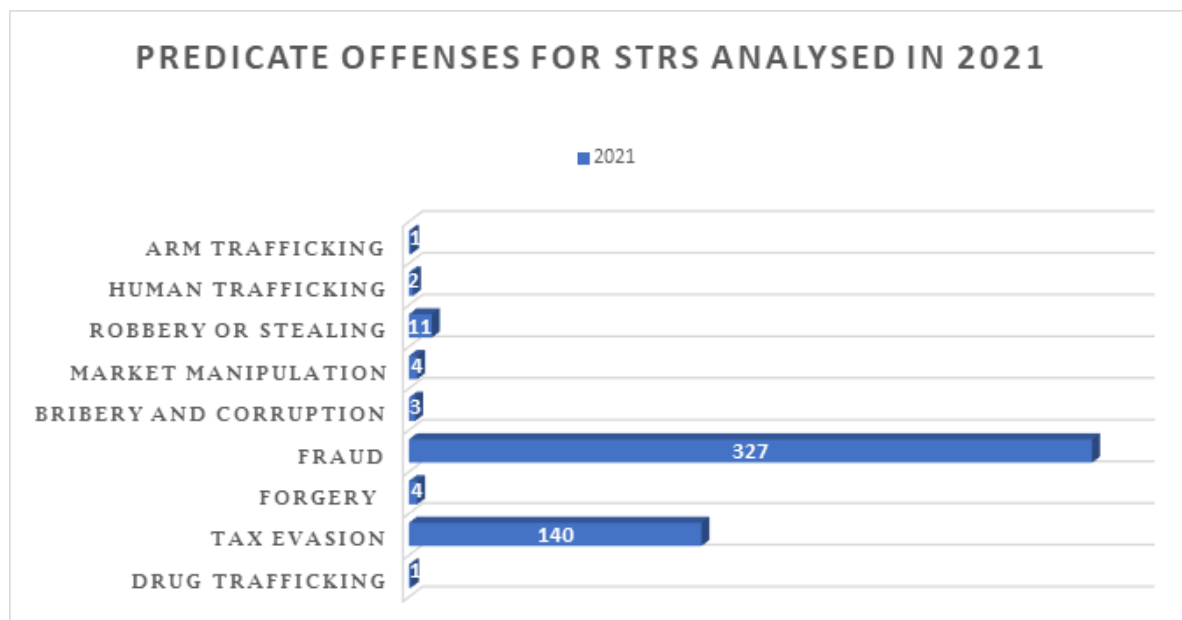
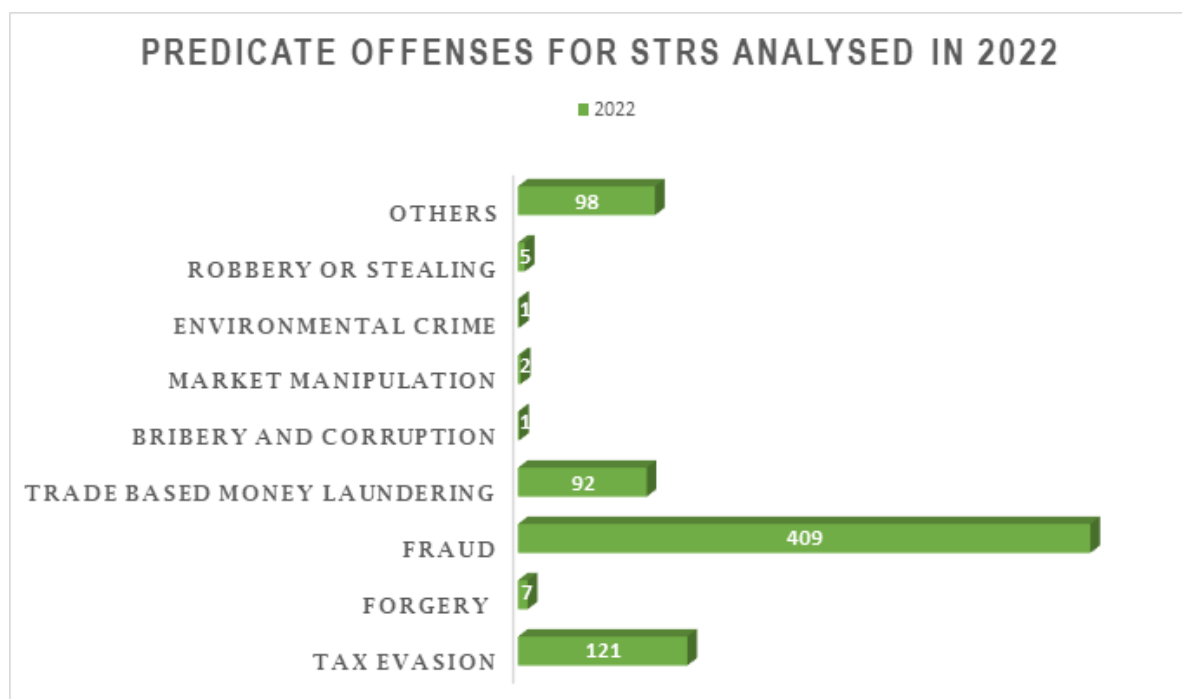


Figure 8: Predicate Offenses in 2022



\*Trade based money laundering is not classified as a predicate offense. It is included here as a type of offense. The other grounds of suspicion which were not specified were classified under "others".

Fraud and Tax evasion are the two dominant predicate offenses that underlie the STRs analysed by the FIC. While the number of fraud cases increased by 25% in 2022, that of tax evasion decreased by 14% in the same year.

The most common techniques or schemes which were classified under fraud were the advance fee fraud, inheritance fraud, romance scam, phishing, business email compromise and hacking of systems.

For tax evasion, the use of personal accounts for business transactions was largely a common practice. Again, several entities, both Ghanaian and foreign owned, were seen as also using the personal bank accounts of their employees to execute business transactions. All such cases were referred to the GRA to conduct tax assessments. This measure of the FIC assisted the GRA to recover an amount of **GH¢3,035,986.73** in 2022.

## 1.6 Incoming Request Domestic (IRD)

Table 5: Incoming Request Domestic

IRD REPORTS (INCOMING REQUEST DOMESTIC)				
LEAS	2019	2020	2021	2022
NIB	12	18	22	37
CID	114	89	66	57
EOCO	50	73	35	122
GRA	9	43	112	32
NACOC	1	4	1	2
OSP	0	2	0	3
NSCS	4	3	13	42
OTHERS	0	26	10	9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>304</b>

NB: The "OTHERS" refer to competent government and private institutions.

The FIC, among other things, is mandated to cooperate and share information with other competent authorities in the discharge of their duties. This object of the FIC allows competent authorities to make requests to the FIC. The number of requests received from 2019 to 2022 increased significantly, with the EOCO making the highest number of requests to the FIC in 2022.

These requests made by the institutions were underpinned with varied criminal offenses, such as fraud, forgery, robbery, tax evasion, corruption, cybercrime, human trafficking and other related financial crimes.

## AML/CFT TRAINING AND AWARENESS

AML/CFT Training and Awareness for the year under review has been captured in terms of the four quarters of the year. Under each quarter, the breakdown of the sectors and the number of people that participated were clearly stated as well as the total number of Cash Transaction Reports (CTRs), Electronic Transaction Reports (ETRs) and Currency Declaration Forms (CDFs) received. In addition to the training programmes organised, other AML/CFT special assignments were embarked on to help in the fight against money laundering.

The Centre employed both in-person and virtual techniques for its training sessions considering the circumstances and the target group for the period.

Accountable Institutions including Banks, Capital market operators, Insurance companies and Brokers and actors within the Designated Non-Financial Businesses and Profession (DNFBP) sector as well as other key stakeholders including regulatory bodies were the focus.

The training sessions were targeted at building the capacity of participants, deepening AML/CFT awareness and highlighting the responsibilities/obligations of AIs under the Anti-Money Laundering Act, 2020 (Act 1044).

Areas of interest for the training for all the four (4) quarters were:

- Introduction to Money Laundering (ML) and Stages of ML
- Predicate Offences of ML
- Terrorist Financing (TF) and Stages of TF
- Sources of Funds
- Stakeholder institutions in the fight against ML/TF
- Relevant Laws
- STRs and Red Flags
- Preventive measures (KYC/CDD, Record Keeping, PEPs, etc.)
- Responsibilities of Car Dealers under the AML Act, 2020 (Act 1044)
- FATF Standards particularly R9-23 (Preventive Measures)
- Update on Ghana's 2<sup>nd</sup> Round Mutual Evaluation and other current ML/TF issues
- Finding of the National Risk Assessment (NRA) (reviewed in 2018)
- Responsibilities of the AIs under the new AML Act, 2020 (Act 1044) (new provisions in the Act).
- Promoting regulatory and operational measures for combating money laundering, terrorist financing and other related threats for the various sectors.
- Identify the threats on the NPO sector and categories of NPOs that may be vulnerable to TF threats.
- Awareness of the New World Bank Risk Assessment Tool.
- The go-AML Portal Software/Registration
- Sanctions for non-compliance

## 1<sup>ST</sup> QUARTER ACTIVITY REPORT

	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	TOTAL
CTRS	79,785	81,643	125,622	287,050
ECTRS	76,657	78,330	116,142	271,129

Months	No. of CDFs	Currency		
		USD	CFA	GBP
JANUARY	106	3,663,090	195,633,980	175,960
FEBRUARY	-	-	-	-
MARCH	-	-	-	-

## Training & Capacity Building Programmes

Two hundred and nineteen (219) participants were trained during the first quarter of 2022. Below is a breakdown of the sectors and number of participants:

JAN - MARCH, 2022	TARGET GROUP	TOTAL
BANKING	Compliance and Risk Departments	22
MARKET OPERATORS	Board of Directors, Key Management/Staff	95
INSURANCE	Board and Management personnel	
DNFBPs	Staff of Sports Betting (18)	102
	Some selected Car Dealers (84)	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>219</b>

### Special Assignments

- Ghana successfully hosted the 36<sup>th</sup> Technical Commission/Plenary Meeting of the Inter-Governmental Action Group against Money Laundering in West Africa (GIABA) from February 13-18, 2022, at the Movenpick Ambassador Hotel, Accra.
- The FIC in collaboration with GIZ, Ghana and GRA organised capacity building workshops/training for the Second-Hand Car Dealers within the Designated Non-Financial Business and Professions (DNFBPs) sector at the Coconut Grove Hotel, Accra. The programme was facilitated by the FIC and GRA team and in all eighty-four (84) participants were trained.

## 2<sup>ND</sup> QUARTER ACTIVITY REPORT

	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	TOTAL
CTRS	80,443	125,379	61,976	267,798
ECTRS	69,086	109,772	56,225	235,083

Months	No. of CDFs	Currency			
		USD	EURO	GBP	CFA
APRIL	155	6,128,048.00	207,910	7.870	521,977,460.00
MAY	157	26,900,924.00	85,277.00	58,650.00	588,594,263.00
JUNE	-	-	-	-	-

## Training & Capacity Building Programmes

The Centre, under this quarter, trained several Accountable Institutions including their Board of Directors and Tertiary University Students. A total of **Four Hundred and Eighty (480)** participants attended the training sessions.

APRIL – JUNE, 2022	TARGET GROUP	TOTAL
BANKING	Anti-Money Laundering Reporting Officers (AMLROs)	203
	Key Management Personnel	
INSURANCE	Managing Directors and AMLROs	225
SECURITIES	Board, Key Management and Staff of a particular institution	12
TERTIARY UNIVERSITY STUDENTS	Students from the Pentecost University drawn from the Faculty of Law, Department of Nursing, Accounting, Physician Assistantship, Logistics, Human Resource and I.T	40
TOTAL		480

### Special Assignments

- GIABA in collaboration with the FIC organised the 13<sup>th</sup> Edition of the Open House Forum on May 9, 2022, at the Ghana Institute of Management and Public Administration (GIMPA) Law Faculty, Greenhill, Accra. The programme aimed at educating the youth against organized crime including money laundering, terrorism financing, terrorism activities and radicalization. The participants were drawn from the various universities in the country including Wisconsin University, Pentecost University, University of Professional Studies Accra, University of Ghana, and GIMPA. **Thirty-six (36) students participated in the GIABA programme.**

Also in attendance were the representatives from the various Regulatory/Supervisory Bodies, Law Enforcement Agencies, Civil Society Organizations and the Resident Representative of ECOWAS.

Topics discussed included the following;

- Understanding the Role, Mandate, and Activities of GIABA as a FATF-Styled Regional Body (FSRB).
- Predominant Predicate Offences of Money Laundering among the Youth.
- Understanding AML/CFT/CPF and the Role of Young People in Preventing and Combating ML/TF.

### 3<sup>RD</sup> QUARTER ACTIVITY REPORT

	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	TOTAL
CTRs	106226	97162	72515	275,903
ECTRs	100937	55051	30251	186,239

Months	No. of CDFs	Currency		
		USD	GBP	EURO
JULY	115	6,749,820.00	142,400.00	340,550.00
AUGUST	73	3,541,554.00	15,500.00	146,800.00
SEPTEMBER	-	-	-	-



## Training & Capacity Building

Five hundred and eighty-nine (589) participants from the Savings & Loans Companies, Finance Houses, Insurance, Real Estate Agents, Non-Profit Organizations (NPOs), Market Operators, Media Houses, Law Enforcement Agencies and a Regulatory/Supervisory Bodies were trained under this quarter of review.

SECTOR	TARGET GROUP	TOTAL
BANKING	Anti-Money Laundering Reporting Officers (AMLROs) for various Savings and Loans Companies and Finance Houses.	44
INSURANCE	Staff/Management and Agents of some selected insurance companies were trained.	78
DESIGNATED NON-FINANCIAL BUSINESSES AND PROFESSIONALS	Real Estate Agents/Brokers and Real Estate Agency.	45
NPOs	Non-Profit Organizations members from the Southern Sector (Volta Region, Eastern Region and Greater Accra) were trained.	59
SECURITIES	Various Market Operators were trained	203
MEDIA HOUSES	<p>The Centre organized a 2-day workshop for journalists from different Media Houses in the Greater Accra Region at the Alisa Hotel.</p> <p>The workshops focused on how the Centre and the Private Sector, particularly the Media Houses could work together in the fight against money laundering, terrorism financing.</p> <p>There were discussions on the following.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ obligations/responsibilities of journalist under the AML Act</li> <li>■ the role of the Media in financial crime investigations.</li> <li>■ Reporting of unusual or suspicious persons who may be involved in money laundering or terrorism financing activities.</li> <li>■ Emerging ML/TF risks.</li> </ul>	68
LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES	Selected Police Officers were trained	30
REGULATORY BODIES	Newly employed Staff from some regulatory were trained.	62
TOTAL		589

### 1. Special Assignments

- In the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing in the Maritime space, GIABA in collaboration with the Centre organized a workshop on Validation of Country-Level Reports on Maritime Criminality in the Gulf of Guinea on September 29-30, 2022, at Mensvic Hotel, Accra. In attendance were **50 participants** drawn from relevant stakeholders including EOCO, Ghana Maritime Authority, Immigration.
- GIZ/Police/FIC organised Financial Crime Syllabus Updating Validation and Training of Trainers Workshop for **thirty (30)** selected Police Officers from September 7 - 8, 2022 at Aburi.

- FIC/SEC collaborated and organized the Quarterly Compliance Officers Forum for the Securities sector at Shippers Council, Accra for **85 Market Operators**

#### 4<sup>th</sup> QUARTER ACTIVITY REPORT

	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	TOTAL
CTRs	124,240	156,078	126,805	<b>407,123</b>
ECTRs	147,846	89,292	88,634	<b>325,772</b>

Months	No. of CDFs	Currency	
		USD	EURO
OCTOBER	5	252,200.00	17810.00
NOVEMBER	-	-	-
DECEMBER	-	-	-

### Training & Capacity Building

The Centre trained **1318 (including participants for the special assignments)** participants from the Rural/Community Banks, Savings & Loans Companies, Finance Houses, Insurance, Non-Profit Organizations (NPOs), Capital Market Operators, Media Houses, and Regulatory/Supervisory Bodies within the period under review.

Below is a breakdown of the sectors and number of participants.

SECTOR	TARGET GROUP	TOTAL
BANKING	Board of Directors of some selected banks	58
INSURANCE	Board of Directors/Management and Staff of some selected insurance companies.	85
DESIGNATED NON-FINANCIAL BUSINESSES AND PROFESSIONALS	Casinos and Sports Betting Companies	167
NPOs	Non-Profit Organizations members from the Ashanti, Ahafo, Bono and Bono East Regions. FIC/GIZ in collaboration with the NPO Secretariat organized AML sensitization programme for some selected NPOs in Accra and Tamale, in total <b>75 participants</b> were taken through Corporate Governance, AML/CFT and the Red flags of Money Laundering/Terrorism Financing in the NPO sector.	129
SECURITIES	Board of Directors/Management and Staff of Capital Market Operators.	59
MEDIA HOUSES/GENERAL PUBLIC	The Centre organized a 2-day workshop for journalists from different Media Houses in the Ashanti, Ahafo, Bono and Bono East Regions.	105

<b>REGULATORS FORUM</b>	Professionals / Self-Regulatory, Regulatory and Supervisory bodies including Bank of Ghana, National Insurance Commission, National Pensions Regulatory Authority, Ministry of Finance, Bankers, Auditors, Accountants, etc.	199
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>802 +880</b>	<b>1682</b>

## SPECIAL ASSIGNMENTS

### A. Risk Assessment Training for Capital Market Operators

GIZ, in collaboration with FIC and SEC, organized a 3-day AML/CFT Workshop for all Capital Market Operators at the La Palm Hotel, Accra. 120 Capital Market Operators were present together with 143 Compliance Officers. The workshop focused on Conducting Institutional Risk Assessment.

### B. Capacity Building for the NPO Secretariat and other Programmes

- On December 12, 14 & 16 2022, the NPO Secretariat in collaboration with GIZ organized AML sensitization programme for the District Directors of the Department of Social Welfare in Tamale. **55 participants** were drawn from the Savanna, North East, Upper East, Upper West and Northern Regions. The Sunyani session brought together **34 participants** from the Ahafo, Bono East and parts of Ashanti Regions. **33 participants** drawn from Volta, Oti and parts of Eastern Regions also participated in similar sessions in the Volta Region. They were introduced to the role of the NPO Secretariat and their responsibilities towards the Secretariats, the Risk Matrix of the NPOs and AML/CFT measures.
- Similarly, there was another workshop organised by the NPO Secretariat and FIC for the Heads of Department at the Ministry of Gender. Over **40 key management staff** of the Ministry were taken through the mandate of the NPO Secretariat, Risk-Based Supervision and the role of FIC in the fight against Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing.

### C. go-AML Training Programme/Anti-Money Laundering/Countering the Financing of Terrorism and the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (AML/CFT & P) Workshop

The FIC as part of its 2022 Workplan for Accountable Institutions (AIs) and other relevant stakeholders, scheduled Anti-Money Laundering/Combating the Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT) Workshop for the Compliance Officers (AMLROs) and the Heads of the Information Technology (IT) from the Savings and Loans Companies, Finance Houses, Rural/Community Banks, Micro Credit and Micro-Finance Institutions, Market Operators, on their reporting requirement on the goAML portal. The various workshops were organized in Takoradi, Kumasi, Sunyani and Koforidua.

Overall, the sessions were attended by **575 participants**. They demonstrated their understanding of AML/CFT & P, registered and trained to report through the goAML portal by the FIC IT team.

## NOTES

This image shows a full page of blank handwriting practice paper. It features 20 evenly spaced horizontal orange lines across the entire page, providing a guide for letter height and placement. The background is plain white, and there are no margins or additional markings.

## NOTES

This image shows a full page of blank handwriting practice paper. It features 20 evenly spaced, horizontal orange lines that run across the entire width of the page. The background is a solid, clean white color, providing a clear contrast for the orange lines. There are no margins, text, or other markings present on the page.

FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE CENTRE, GHANA