Too lengthy and too low: an analysis of the sanctions imposed by Argentina's Financial

Information Unit between 2016 and 2019

Juan A. Argibay Molina¹

I. Objective

This paper evaluates how Argentina's Financial Information Unit (Unidad de Información

Financiera, FIU) has responded after detecting noncompliance with money laundering regulations.

Specifically, it identifies the main lessons that can be drawn from analyzing the sanctions that the FIU

imposed between 2016 and 2019.

This analysis may serve multiple ends, but its main objectives are to (i) provide insight into the

relationship between the information system used to prevent money laundering and the criminal

prosecution system; (ii) make it easier to identify the incentives generated by FIU sanctions; and (iii)

establish how long it takes for sanctions to be applied and identify the types of entities that tend to

receive them.

The issues that this article outlines suggest the need for a substantial rethinking of Argentina's

anti-money laundering regulations. Based on an analysis of the size of sanctions and the time taken to

impose them, the study suggests that the regulatory framework in Argentina fails to comply with the

international standards that require the imposition of effective, proportionate, and dissuasive sanctions.

The specific period of analysis was selected because, at the time when the study was conducted,

the information on FIU sanctions was only available in relation to it.²

¹ Lawyer (Universidad Del Salvador, Argentina); LLM (McGill University, Canada). Master in Law & Economics (Universidad Torcuato Di Tella, Argentina). Phd candidate (Universidad del Salvador, Argentina). Since 2015, head of ML/FT investigator's unit at the Argentine National Attorney General's Office on Financial Crimes and Money Laundering (PROCELAC)

https://www.linkedin.com/in/juan-argibay-molina-04b060154/?originalSubdomain=ar

² For a detailed and updated list of the sanctions applied by the FIU, see: https://www.argentina.gob.ar/fiu/sanciones-fiu.

1

II. Background

1. Historical and regulatory background

Money laundering was only introduced into Argentina's Criminal Code in the year 2000, with the passing of Act 25.246. The legislation around money laundering approached the crime as an aggravated form of concealment and received significant criticism, as will be explored in more detail below.

The FIU was created at the same time that money laundering was criminalized, and several special duties to cooperate were established concerning the prevention, detection, and sanctioning of money laundering operations. Specifically, these implied that certain sectors of the economy (banking, the stock market, and real estate, among many others) would be subject to administrative supervision by the FIU, as would certain public agencies (such as the Central Bank, the National Securities Commission, the Office of the Superintendent of Insurance, the Federal Tax Administration, the National Institute of Associativism and the Social Economy, and so on). These stakeholders thus became legally obliged to report any suspicious or unusual transactions that they became aware of to the FIU, according to parameters set forth in the specific regulations established for each type of activity. They also became obliged to comply with any preventive regulations that were established. The FIU was thus authorized to monitor and evaluate how far its regulations were being applied and to sanction any noncompliance that it detected.

Although when the FIU was created it was part of the Ministry of Justice, it was moved to the Ministry of the Treasury when Act 27.260 was passed in 2016. Despite this, the FIU was given financial and operational autonomy from the outset. Its main function is to analyze and transmit information for the purpose of preventing and deterring two main crimes: money laundering and the

financing of terrorism. It also regulates prevention initiatives, supervises compliance with regulations, and sanctions cases of noncompliance that are detected.³

Act 25.246 identifies the "predicate" offenses that give rise to money laundering and will be considered by the FIU. The specific crimes listed in article 6 are narco-criminality, smuggling, crimes relating to illicit association, crimes against public administration, prostitution of minors and child pornography, the financing of terrorism, extortion, tax crimes, and human trafficking. Unlike other regulations that establish a fixed number of predicate offenses, the formula chosen by Argentinian legislators is open and theoretically allows almost any crime to be considered a predicate offense provided it generates economic gains that can then be laundered.

Although Act 25.246 was a step forward for Argentinian legislation, it received multiple criticisms. A good summary of the most significant issues can be found in the mutual evaluation report of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) on Argentina. This was published on December 16, 2010, exactly ten years after Act 25.246 was enacted, and draws attention to the scant progress the country had made since. It states that:

The lack of any conviction since the money laundering legislation has been in force in (approximately 10 years) evidences a variety of reasons why the Argentina AML provisions are deficient and not being effectively applied--especially the lack of self-laundering, the close jurisdictional link with the predicate offense, and the low penalties and prioritization provided for acquisition and concealment offenses as well as the family/friends exemption in the special cases that still exists for those offenses in section 277. The evident risk of money laundering in Argentina should justify many more investigations and prosecutions. Only four prosecutions for money laundering demonstrate a very low result given the ML risks in the country. Argentina should take a number of measures to regulate better the jurisdiction for investigating ML, so that a judge who

³ Act 25.246, chapter IV, Administrative Sanctions Regime.

advances a case would not lose jurisdiction over that case, and the judicial process would have to begin over if the case reveals the likelihood of a different predicate offense."

These criticisms led Argentina to amend Act 25.246 in 2011 through the enactment of Act 26.683. The amendments suggested by the FATF were adopted, at least with regard to the criminal offense of money laundering.

This was how the criminal offense in article 303 of Argentina's Criminal Code came to be added to the economic and financial crimes contained under section XIII. The amendment also introduced new procedural tools that seek to make it easier to forfeit assets that may constitute income, advantages, or other benefits derived from the proceeds of crime and also facilitate the seizure of these.

III. Conceptual framework

1. Criminal law and administrative disciplinary law

Both criminal law and administrative disciplinary law use means of social control whose common denominator is, in the words of Professor Santiago Mir Puig, the fact that they seek "to prevent certain forms social behavior that are deemed undesirable by threatening to impose various sanctions if such behavior occurs." Indeed, one of the characteristics of the modern state that is particularly salient in the field of economic activity is the increased regulation of all areas of social conduct, "the infringement of which leads to legal consequences in the form of sanctions (be they administrative or criminal) and compensation, that is the loss of rights and, as a rule, capital."

Unlike other forms of law, criminal law and administrative disciplinary law are particularly interrelated. As Bacigalupo argues, both "presuppose the infringement of norms with a similar

4

⁴ Cf. p. 37. Available online: https://www.fatf-gafi.org/media/fatf/documents/reports/mer/MER%20Argentina.pdf

⁵ Mir Puig, Santiago. 2016. Derecho Penal parte general. 10th ed. Barcelona: Editorial Reppertor, 42.

⁶ Bacigalupo, Enrique. 2012. Compliance y derecho penal. Buenos Aires: Hammurabi, 31.

structure that generate an analogous legal problem, because applying them implies similar imputation criteria." ⁷

The criminal prosecution system for money laundering relies largely on the establishment of a financial investigations unit like the FIU within the structure of the state and compliance with special collaboration duties, which are legally entrusted to both the public and private sectors. Essentially, these duties entail the obligation to report suspicious transactions and preserve documentary records concerning clients and transactions to facilitate administrative monitoring and, where appropriate, begin criminal proceedings.⁸

Indeed, the configuration of the social fabric and the dynamic of transactions in the market reveal that there is a problem of information asymmetry between those who carry out or take part in transactions (i.e., reporting entities with the obligation to report suspicious activities, such as banks, notaries, accountants, and so on) and the state. It is clear that reporting entities have more and better information on the specific transactions that they carry out or participate in. Consequently, they are in a better position to evaluate the risk of assets deriving from unlawful activity being channeled through these transactions. To balance out this asymmetry, the law requires reporting entities to cooperate,

⁷ Bacigalupo, Enrique. 2012. *Compliance y derecho penal*. Buenos Aires: Hammurabi, 35. The author argues that "the causal relationship between the behavior and the harm caused, the objective and subjective imputation criteria, and the notion of unlawfulness and justification are equivalent in these areas."

⁸ García Cavero, Percy. 2016. "Compliance y lavado de activos." In *Responsabilidad penal de la empresas y compliance program*. Buenos Aires: Ara Editores, 160–161.

García Cavero summarizes these obligations by stating that "One of the compliance measures established by law is the identification of the client. Subjects that are obliged to report on these matters must identify their regular and occasional clients when they begin a commercial transaction. (...) The money laundering prevention and detection system must also include a record of transactions. Indeed, subjects that are obliged to report must use manual or computer systems to record various transactions to deposit assets. (...) A key aspect of the money laundering prevention and detection system is undoubtedly the legal obligation to report any suspicious or unusual transactions that are detected. Subjects are obliged to report any such transactions that they detect as they go about their activities to the FIU."

⁹ Blanco, Hernán. 2011. Lavado de activos por sujetos obligados. Buenos Aires: Abeledo Perrot, 103. Blanco justifies this by saying that "this is exactly what happens with the prevention of money laundering: the countless ways in which money can be recirculated, the number of economic sectors that are vulnerable to this, the degree of specialization and technical expertise needed for transactions in most of these sectors, the speed with which transactions are carried out, and the transnational reach of these all conspire to make it impossible for the state to match the potential efficiency of financial system operators in this matter. In other words: The state is not, nor can it be, the player best suited to guaranteeing that the interests underlying that particular aspect of 'state policing power' will be promoted and protected sufficiently to ensure that expectations around the prevention of money laundering are met."

specifically with identifying, recording, and reporting information that could be connected to money laundering.

Logically, the corollary of this legal duty is that noncompliance with such obligations is subject to sanctions by the FIU. The information or prevention system works mainly on the basis of the joint efforts of reporting entities before the FIU.¹⁰

2. The money laundering prevention system

The "money laundering prevention system" refers to the body of (largely administrative) laws and regulations¹¹ through which the state delegates certain duties to private stakeholders and public bodies that specifically relate to recording and reporting transactions and client information, by virtue of the existing information asymmetry and the gatekeeper role that reporting entities play in the economy.¹²

(Article replaced by Article 19 of Act 26.683 B.O. 21/06/2011)

¹⁰ Article 24 of Act 25.246 states that:

[&]quot;1. Any person acting as an agent or representative of a legal or natural person who fails to comply with any of the obligations to inform the Financial Intelligence Unit established by this Act shall be punished by a fine of one (1) to ten (10) times the total value of the assets or transaction which are the object of the offense, provided that the act does not constitute a more serious offense.

^{2.} A similar sanction shall be imposed on the legal person that employs the offender.

^{3.} When the real value of the assets in question cannot be established, the fine shall range from ten thousand pesos (USD 100) to one hundred thousand pesos (USD 1000).

^{4.} The statute of limitations on the sanction established in this article is five (5) years after noncompliance. The same prescriptive period shall apply for the enforcement of the fine, which shall be calculated from the date on which the ruling ordering it becomes final.

^{5.} The calculation of the prescriptive period for applying the sanction contemplated in this article shall be interrupted by the notification of the ruling ordering a preliminary investigation to be opened or by the notification of an administrative ruling ordering the enforcement of the sanction.

¹¹ FIU, Regulation. Available at:

https://www.argentina.gob.ar/uif/normativa-uif/resoluciones-aplicables-todos-los-sujetos-obligados

¹² Blanco, Hernán. 2011. Lavado de activos por sujetos obligados. Buenos Aires: Abeledo Perrot, 103–109. Blanco argues that "within the organization of the economy, a company administrator may be given institutional powers that allow certain objectives of the state to be executed. In this context, delegating (some) positive state duties to individuals constitutes a criminal policy decision that is justified from a dogmatic perspective through the very tenets of the doctrine of the crime of omission."

It has been argued that, broadly speaking, a preventive system is made up of (i) reporting parties; (ii) the know your customer (KYC) principle; (iii) suspicious activity reports; (iv) FIUs; and (v) mechanisms for freezing funds and lists of suspicious individuals.¹³

To give a sense of the scale of this initiative, according to information provided by the FIU,¹⁴ in Argentina there are approximately 90,000 registered reporting entities. The figure below shows how the registration of reporting entities has evolved.

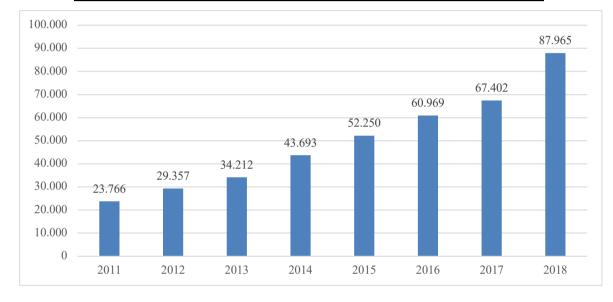


Figure 1. Total number of reporting entities in Argentina, 2011–2018

Source: FIU.

Academics have expressed several criticisms regarding whether it is valid to designate certain economic actors as reporting entities. Specifically, they have questioned the validity of delegating special collaborative duties to them. Although these issues cannot be tackled in depth here, it is worth mentioning that this criticism rests largely on the argument that it would not be appropriate to delegate policing functions to sectors that do not have expertise in this field. Others criticized the fact that this delegation process entails an undue transfer of monitoring costs to third parties, when these should be borne by the state.¹⁵

¹³ Durrieu Figueroa, Roberto. 2017. *La ganancia económica del delito. Lavado de dinero, decomiso y financiamiento del crimen organizado y del terrorismo.* Buenos Aires: Marcial Pons, 178.

¹⁴ FIU, Administrative Report 2018, 34. Available at: https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/informe de gestion 2018 web 0.pdf

¹⁵ Blanco, Hernán. 2011. Lavado de activos por sujetos obligados. Buenos Aires: Abeledo Perrot, 114.

For example, the Notary Public Association of Buenos Aires Province called into question the constitutionality of the delegation of duties set out in Section 21 of Act 25.246, although the Supreme Court of Justice of the Nation rejected this claim. In its ruling, the Supreme Court argued that "as part of this special relationship, notaries are reasonably assigned a prominent role in the money laundering prevention system to overcome the information asymmetry between the state and its financial operators. Their technical knowledge and professional experience place them in a privileged position vis-à-vis the rest of the community when it comes to investigating whether there are signs that a transaction may be linked to money laundering and the financing of terrorism." ¹⁶

Through this ruling, the Supreme Court recognized the regime of special obligation within the money laundering prevention system as being reasonable in constitutional terms, at least as far as notaries public are concerned. In so doing, it upheld the obligation bestowed upon reporting entities, making express reference to the existence of problems of information asymmetry to justify this decision.¹⁷

3. FIU fines

As Stordeur rightly points out, the state uses various mechanisms to reduce crime. Both criminal law and administrative disciplinary law have a part to play in this. Indeed, these roles are

¹⁶ Rulings: 341:1017, case FLP 1298/2008 "Notary Public Association of Buenos Aires Province vs. the National Executive Power, Summary Ruling," agreement dated 4/9/2018.

¹⁷ Cf. Rulings: 341:1017, recital clause 13 of the majority ruling, in which it was held that: "to examine the precision and foreseeability of the definition of the term 'suspicious transaction' contained in article 21, paragraph b, of Act 25.246 and article 2, paragraph e, of FIU Ruling 21/2011, with regard to the scope of application of these provisions, consideration must be given to the fact they fall within the framework of a money laundering prevention system. Within this system, it is by definition impossible for the authorities to anticipate all possible grounds for suspicion in connection to transactions that are not usually subject to government oversight. This legislation addresses the issue of transnational crime, which is also the subject of international instruments that Argentina is party to and which have been listed by the Attorney General in her ruling, many of which refer explicitly to 'unusual or suspicious transactions' (article 14, paragraph I, subparagraph a, of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, adopted through Act 26.097; article 4, paragraph 1, subparagraph a, of the Inter-American Convention against Terrorism, Act 26.023; article 7, paragraph 1, subparagraph b, of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, Act 26.024). This is the context within which the obligation to report suspicious transactions established in Act 25.246 should be interpreted. These transactions are listed and defined in FIU Ruling 21/2011, article 19, which contains 16 hypotheses that establish the concept in question sufficiently clearly for notaries public to be able to act appropriately."

complementary. As the basic economic model suggests, these disciplines aim mainly to reduce the benefits of crime and increase the cost of it.¹⁸

As outlined above, the FIU is responsible for supervising compliance with regulations on the prevention of money laundering and the financing of terrorism by regulating reporting entities. To achieve this, it carries out regular supervisory activities and applied sanctions when it detects noncompliance. In such cases, it mainly obliges the parties it has monitored to comply with corrective measures and/or pay fines, when appropriate.¹⁹

The fines applied by the FIU are preventive in nature, are an integral part of administrative disciplinary law, and are therefore not strictly repressive. ²⁰ According to articles 5 and 6 of Act 25.246, the sanctions are a consequence of the exercise of policing powers, which is administrative in nature. ²¹ In the proceedings that it conducts, the FIU itself acknowledges that the purpose of the sanctions it applies is "to prevent and discourage reprehensible behavior. As a consequence, not only do those that have been sanctioned tend not to repeat their events of noncompliance, but this process also confirms the relevance and effectiveness of regulations and legislation to prevent money laundering and the financing of terrorism." ²²

In broad terms, the procedure to be followed by the FIU when applying a sanction entails six steps that seek to guarantee the parties' exercise of the right of defense.²³ Understanding how the procedural structure works is important because, as will be examined below, the length of time the procedure takes is extremely significant when it comes to analyzing the incentives that FIU sanctions generate.

~

¹⁸ Stordeur, Eduardo, Jr. 2011. *Análisis económico del derecho, una introducción*. Buenos Aires: Abeledo Perrot, 360.

¹⁹ FIU Annual Administrative Report 2018, 11. Available at:

https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/informe de gestion 2018 web 0.pdf

²⁰ Rulings: 330:1855, "National Securities Commission v. Establecimiento Modelo Terrabusi SA regarding transfer of shares to Nabisco"; Chamber II, "Ruling on 'Emebur' and 'Banco Macro S.A. and others v. FIU regarding Criminal Code, Act 25.246, Decree 290/07 article 25' dated April 21, 2014."

²¹ see opinion of the Attorney General's Office in Rulings: 330:1855

²² FIU Ruling 65/2019. Available online at:

https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/acto_sancionatorio_exp_2353-13_jp_morgan.pdf

²³ Cf. FIU Ruling 111/2012. Available at: http://servicios.infoleg.gob.ar/infolegInternet/anexos/195000-199999/198664/norma.htm

Figure 2. FIU sanctioning procedure



Source: author based on information from the FIU.

According to public information regarding the FIU's budget,²⁴ the organization estimated that it received USD 6200²⁵ in nontax revenue in 2016 as a result of fines for infractions it detected; USD 15,500 in 2017; USD 0 in 2018; and USD 55,000 in 2019. As can be seen in the figure below, these estimated revenues represent 0.5%, 1.1%, 0.0%, and 1.4%, of the agency's total expected expenditure, respectively.

²⁴ National Public Administration budgets available at: https://www.minhacienda.gob.ar/onp/presupuestos/presupuestos/

²⁵ In this paper figures will be expressed in USD Dollars. The approximated exchange rate used will be 1 USD / 100 ARS, which is an approximate of the current official exchange rate.



Figure 3. FIU Budget 2016-2019

Source: author based on information from the FIU.

IV. Analysis of FIU sanctions

1. Quantitative summary

Between 2016 and 2019, the FIU ruled on 99 administrative proceedings through which it mainly levied fines and, to a lesser extent, imposed corrective measures. ²⁶ In 2016, only 8 cases were addressed, which involved 8 legal and 60 natural persons. In 2017, in contrast, 27 summary proceedings were addressed, which involved 16 legal and 102 natural persons. In 2018, these numbers increased to 34 proceedings involving 33 legal and 221 natural persons. Finally, in 2019, 30 summary proceedings involving 27 legal and 161 natural persons were addressed. In summary, between 2016 and 2019, the FIU levied sanctions relating to 84 legal and 544 natural persons.

²⁶ The corrective measures established by the FIU range from: (i) requiring reporting entities to present the latest version of their money laundering and financing of terrorism prevention procedures manual; (ii) adapting audit plans to FIU requirements; (iii) implementing an adequate compliance program; (iv) remedying any instances of noncompliance that have been detected within a specific period; (v) implementing training for board members and compliance officers with specific approaches indicated by the FIU; (vi) meetings between the reporting entity's compliance officer and members of the FIU Monitoring Authority; and (vii) improving the technological tools used, among many other possible activities.

By way of an objective regional benchmark for assessing the number of sanctions imposed by Argentina's FIU, the equivalent authority in Chile, the Financial Analysis Unit, levied 453 sanctions in the same period²⁷—in other words, 458% more.

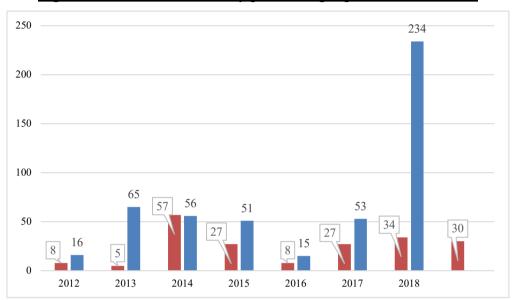


Figure 4. Number of summary proceedings opened and finalized

Source: author based on information from the FIU.²⁸

Likewise, as can be seen in figure 4, in 2016–2018, the FIU began a total of 302 summary proceedings for violations of regulations on the prevention of money laundering and the financing of terrorism (15 in 2016, 53 in 2017, and 234 in 2018). Although information on 2019 proceedings was not available at the time of writing, the above information reflects a clear upward trend in the number of cases being opened.

2. Relative impact of monitoring

A comparison of the number of investigations opened by the FIU with the number of reporting entities registered with the agency reveals the relative impact of the monitoring or supervision it carries

²⁷ See detailed list of sanctions imposed by the Financial Analysis Unit, available at: https://www.uaf.cl/prensa/sanciones_new.aspx

²⁸ FIU, Administrative Report 2018, 34. Available at: https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/informe de gestion 2018 web 0.pdf

out. Indeed, this comparison reveals at least two factors that are worthy of attention. On the one hand, this data reveals a marked increase in the number of formally registered reporting entities. On the other, although there was an increase in the number of administrative proceedings that were begun, these figures still reveal that less than 0.3% of all reporting entities were sanctioned by the FIU.

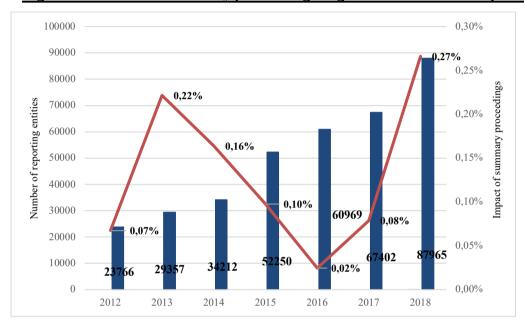


Figure 5. Number of summary proceedings begun over number of reporting entities

 $Source: author\ based\ on\ information\ from\ the\ FIU.$

3. Distribution of summary proceedings by regulated sector

An analysis of the distribution of cases by regulated sector shows that the largest number of complete cases involved reporting entities from the financial sector (24.2%). The financial sector is followed by the stock market (13.1%), cooperatives and mutuals (12.1%), and the insurance and customs clearance sectors (10% each).

Stock market 13 5 Bureaux de change Accountancy Cooperatives and mutuals 12 Religion Sports Customs dispatch 10 Notary Financial Real estate 5 Gambling 5 Insurance 10 Cash-in-transit providers 0 5 10 15 20 25 30

Figure 6. Breakdown of summary proceedings by sector

Source: author based on information from the FIU.

4. Geographic concentration

The data shows that the legal and natural persons subjected to summary proceedings were highly concentrated geographically. Indeed, in approximately 69% of the cases analyzed, they were legally resident in the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires. This was followed by the provinces of Buenos Aires (8%), Mendoza (7%), and Santa Fe (7%), all with far lower relative shares.

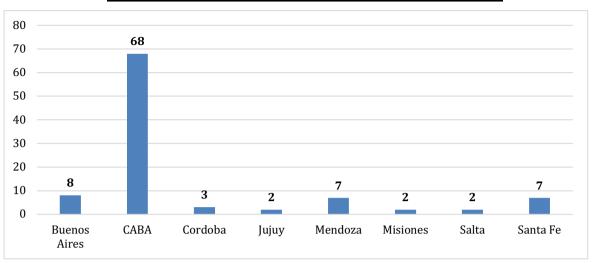


Figure 7. Breakdown of summary proceedings by location

Source: author based on information from the FIU.

5. Scale of sanctions

The data revealed that the FIU issued 13 corrective measures and fines for a total value of USD 8,700,000. Some 97% of this total was accounted for by fines imposed in 2019, which totaled USD 8,400,000. In 2018, the FIU issued sanctions for a total of USD 151,000, which represents just 2% of the total. Likewise, the FIU imposed fines of USD 75,900 on reporting entities in 2017 and USD 57,000 and 2016.

The highest FIU sanction was issued during the period under study and totaled USD 8,300,000²⁹ including fines to both the legal entity and its directors. In contrast, the lowest sanction was issued to a bank and only entailed corrective measures.³⁰ It took the FIU 55 months to establish corrective measures and 24 months to issue the highest fine in its history.

²⁹ See FIU Ruling 136/2019 "Financial Net Sociedad de Bolsa."

This ruling is related to a criminal investigation on money laundering of the proceeds of alleged corruption, which ended this year with a conviction of 12 years jail time for the main accused. See

https://www.batimes.com.ar/news/argentina/lazaro-baez-sentenced-to-12-years-in-jail-for-money-laundering.phtml

³⁰ See FIU Ruling 16/2019 "JP Morgan Chase Bank National Association Sucursal BsAs."

6. Infringement categories

To classify the fines imposed by the FIU, these were grouped into 15 purely formal types of infringement:³¹ these merely entail noncompliance with what is stipulated in the regulations. However, to establish the amount of each fine, the regulations on infringement establish two criteria that relate to the possibility of specifying the value of the asset or transaction involved. This is as follows: the fine shall be ten times the total value of the assets or transaction that the infringement concerns; and/or the fine shall range from USD 100 to USD 1,000 when the real value of the assets in question cannot be established.³²

³¹ On this point, see National Court of Appeals on Contentious Administrative Proceedings (CNACAF), Chamber III, "Ace Seguros S.A. and others v. FIU regarding Criminal Code—Act 25.246—Dec. 290/07 Article 25," issued on 27/06/2019.

These ruling states that "... a failure to observe the requirements analyzed—and the subsequent verification of behavior described in the aforementioned precepts—is sufficient grounds for liability of the parties in question, the only requirement for which is simply noncompliance with the provisions of the law. This type of infringement and those contemplated in other areas of the law such as consumer protection and fair trade are described as formal infringements. These are offenses of so-called pure action or omission and can thus be assessed objectively." See also the ruling issued on 18/7/2019 by Chamber II of the CNACAF regarding Liderar Insurance Company and others v. FIU regarding Criminal Code—Act 25.246—Decree 290/07, Article 25, which argues that "in the sphere of administrative policing, the detection of infringement makes the infringer liable and subject to sanction, unless they invoke improve the existence of valid exhilarating circumstances."

Infringement categories FAILURE TO COLLABORATE BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP STATEMENT 2.1% TRANSACTIONAL PROFILE 7,5% TERRORIST LIST 8.7% PEP STATEMENT 15.6% CLIENT IDENTIFICATION 18,9% TRAINING 5.1% PREVENTION MANUAL 11.1% FAILURE TO REPORT 4,5% RISK ANALYSIS POLICY 3.3% MONITORING SYSTEM 3,9% TECHNOLOGYCAL TOOLS 3.9% COMPLIANCE OFFICER DESIGNATED 3,0% REGISTRATION AS REPORTING ENTITY 4.8% AUDITING SYSTEM 7.5% 4.0% 6.0% 8.0% 0.0% 2.0% 10.0% 12.0% 16.0% 18.0% 20.0% 14 0%

Figure 8. Infringement categories

Source: author based on information from the FIU.

The key definitions at stake here as follows: "failure to collaborate" refers to the failure to assist the FIU when it is engaging in supervision of a reporting entity; "ultimate beneficiary" refers to the full identity of the final beneficiary of a corporation; "transactional profile" refers to the identity of the customer profile as determined based on regular activity and distinctive features; "terrorist list" refers to the obligation to compare customer data with lists of known terrorists; "PEP declarations" refers to the existence of declarations of politically exposed persons; "customer identification" refers to the reporting entity's obligation to corroborate and record customer data; "training" refers to the training plan that the reporting entity must have in place in connection with money laundering prevention regulations; "prevention manual" is the procedures manual through which a reporting entity establishes the steps that it must follow to avoid participating in money laundering transactions; "failure to report" refers to the failure to report suspicious or unusual transactions to the FIU; "risk analysis policy" concerns the self-assessment of the risks entailed by the reporting entity's activities; "monitoring system" has to do with the mechanisms established to supervise the reporting entity's activity and detect irregularities; "technological tools" are the digital tools used to monitor transactions and detect suspicious ones as well as those linked to the recording of relevant information for the prevention

system; "appointment of the compliance offer" concerns the appointment of a compliance officer before the FIU; "reporting entity" refers to the effective registration of the reporting entity with the FIU; and "audit system" concerns the internal and external audit plan that the reporting entity must have in place.

7. Fine values

The table below groups all the formal infringements arising from the summary proceedings analyzed and shows how frequently they appear among the cases analyzed. It also establishes an average value for each infringement unit.

Table 1. Fine values

	ТҮРЕ	VALUE PER UNIT (USD)	FREQUENCY
1	AUDITING SYSTEM	488	25
2	REPORTING ENTITY	481	16
3	APPOINTMENT OF COMPLIANCE OFFICER	380	10
4	TECHNOLGICAL TOOLS	353	13
5	MONITORING SYSTEM	669	13
6	RISK ANALYSIS POLICY	663	11
7	PREVENTION MANUAL	436	37
8	TRAINING	429	17
9	CLIENT IDENTIFICATION	541	63
10	PEP STATEMENTS	373	52
11	TERRORIST LIST	500	29
12	TRANSACTIONAL PROFILE	460	25
13	FINAL BENEFICIARY	371	7
14	FAILURE TO COLLABORATE	100	1

Source: author based on information from the FIU.

It is worth conducting a separate analysis of the typology of infringements over failure to report transactions as, unlike formal infringements, this can be quantified in terms of the amount of the unreported transaction.

Table 2.

ТҮРЕ	VALUE PER UNIT (USD)	FREQUENCY
FAILURE TO REPORT	281,000	15

Source: author based on information from the FIU.

8. Distribution of sanctions by regulated sector

Of the different regulated sectors, the financial sector accounts for by far the largest number of sanctions, followed by the cooperatives and mutuals sector, the stock market, insurance, and the gambling sector.³³

180.000 159.668 160.000 140.000 120.000 100.000 80.000 70.000 60.000 29.200 40.000 28,985 24.500 22.800 19.200 14.200 20.000 5.400 6.600 4.800 2.800 2.000

Figure 9. Fines by regulated sector

Source: author based on information from the FIU.

³³ The fine for failure to report issued via FIU Ruling 136/2019 "Financial Net Sociedad de Bolsa" was not included to avoid the distortion generated by the scale of the fine in question.

9. Duration of summary proceedings

On average, processing a summary proceeding during the period in question took approximately three years (41 months). However, if the date of the infringement or the date when it was discovered are included in this calculation, the timeframe increases to five years (61 months).

To analyze this, the date of the infringement or its discovery was pinpointed, along with the date of the decision to open an investigation and that of the ruling determining liabilities. Due to visible differences in the format and style of FIU rulings, it was found that in some cases the date of the infringement or the discovery of it were not stated. In these cases, the date of the decision to open an investigation was taken as the infringement date. Likewise, in cases in which the ruling only specifies the year or month of the infringement, the first day of that month or year was taken as the date.

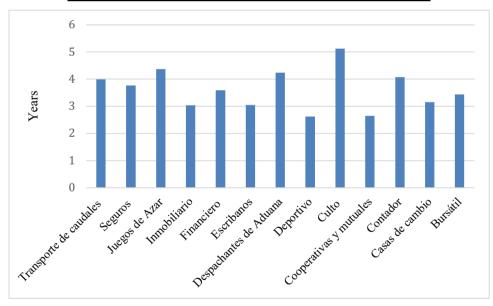


Figure 10. Average duration of proceedings by sector

Source: author based on information from the FIU.

No significant sector-related differences in the processing of the summary proceedings were identified.

However, it is worth noting that the cases that took longer to process pertained to the financial and stock market sectors. These cases took 64 months from the beginning of the investigation and 87

months from the probable date of the infringement or discovery of this.³⁴ Furthermore, fines of USD 5,400; USD 2,800; and USD 1,000 were imposed in these cases, respectively.

In contrast, the three cases that took the least time to process took 16 and 18 months. These pertained to the financial and cooperatives and mutual sectors and entailed³⁵ fines of USD 1,000; USD 6,000; and USD 3,600, respectively.

The case that took the least time from the infraction or date of discovery to the date of the final ruling concerns the cooperative and mutuals sector and took 20 months. The fine in question was for USD 140,000. In contrast, the most time-consuming case took 99 months and entailed a fine of USD 4,130.³⁶

10. Updating the value of fines

Finally, to put a value on the passing of time during the processing of summary proceedings, the values of the fines levied were updated using Argentina's Benchmark Stabilization Coefficient (CER).³⁷ The period considered for this purpose began on the date that the investigation was opened and ended on the date of the final ruling. In this way, it was established that the FIU could be said to have lost USD 10,000,000 during the period of study.

Likewise, without taking into account the largest fine imposed by the FIU to date (the Financial Net case, worth USD 83,000,000), the approximate amount foregone by the agency due to inflation and the passing of time was USD 900,000.

A comparison of these updated values for each year with the total annual FIU budgets reveals that actual plus foregone income from fines would have accounted for 8% of the total budget in 2016,

³⁴ See FIU Rulings 6/2019 "Banco Piano S.A.," 5/2019 "Italcred S.A.," and 245/2018 "Valfinsa Bursátil."

³⁵ See FIU Rulings 41/2019 "Banco Macro S.A.," 293/2018 "Banco de la Nación Argentina," and 257/2018 "Avellaneda Cooperativa de Crédito, Consumo y Vivienda."

³⁶ See rulings 70/16 "1° de Octubre Cooperativa de Crédito, Consumo y Vivienda Ltda" and 98/2019 "HSBC Bank Argentina", respectively.

³⁷ The Benchmark Stabilization Coefficient (*Coeficiente de Estabilización de Referencia*, CER) is based on the geometric mean rate of the variation in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for the previous month. Cf. Benchmark Stabilization Coefficient, available at: http://servicios.infoleg.gob.ar/infolegInternet/anexos/80000-84999/81228/texact.htm

10% in 2017, 11% in 2018, and 8% in 2019, not counting the largest fine. If this were also included in the calculation, the total income from fines for the year would represent a 458% increase in the total expected expenditure.

11. Summary of findings

The sector of the economy that accounted for the largest share of FIU sanctions was the financial sector, followed by the cooperative and mutuals sector, the stock market, and the insurance sector, in that order.

The ratio of the number of summary proceedings begun by the FIU to the total reporting entities registered with it remains below 0.3%. In the best-case scenario, in 2018, this ratio reached 0.27%, while in the worst, in 2016, it was just 0.02%.

With regard to the distribution of the FIU's intervention work throughout the country, this was found to be significantly concentrated in the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires. Indeed, it is striking that in many provinces, no reporting entities were sanctioned during the study period at all.

Furthermore, it is noteworthy that the vast majority of the sanctions issued by the FIU are merely for noncompliance with formal prevention regulations, while the number of sanctions for failing to report suspicious transactions is extremely low.

The analysis revealed that it took approximately three years (41 months) on average to process a summary proceeding. If the date of the infringement or the date when this was discovered are included in this calculation, this timeframe increases to an average of five years (61 months).

During the study period, the fines imposed by the FIU totaled USD 8,700,000. This figure is impacted, to say the least, by the fact that a single fine imposed in 2019 alone accounted for USD 8,300,000.

If these fines are updated using the CER coefficient, the FIU turns out to have foregone a further USD 10,200,000. Even if the biggest individual sanction is not included in the final calculation, the FIU's foregone income amounted to USD 900,000.

V. Conclusions

This analysis suggests that there are serious issues regarding the regulation of the sanctions that Argentina's FIU is responsible for imposing. Specifically, the way the exact amount of each fine is determined urgently needs to be redesigned. In other words, the system for establishing fines needs to take the fluctuations that are typical of Argentina's economy into account. At the very least, the model should try to prevent the mere passing of time from jeopardizing the FIU's bottom line, as fines are included in its budget as an income. A simple approach would be to replicate the quantification models used by other public agencies in Argentina,³⁸ which enable the exact amounts of fines to be brought up-to-date using objective benchmarks.

Second, it is evident that it takes Argentina's FIU an unnecessarily long time to process summary proceedings. Consequently, it would make sense to modify the applicable regulatory framework. This is particularly true regarding violations that are merely formal in nature (for example, the omission of client information in the client file or a reporting entity lacking a money laundering prevention training plan). In such cases, the current proceedings entail the same steps as those that require more rigorous analysis to verify (for example, failure on the part of a reporting entity to submit a suspicious activity report that it was obliged to deliver).

Third, the amounts of the fines imposed by Argentina's FIU are further evidence of the need to modify the country's regulations to comply with the guidelines set by the FATF. Indeed, with the exception of the fine imposed in 2019 on a reporting entity in the stock market sector, the FIU fines analyzed in this paper are disproportionately low relative to the infringements in question and the deterrent function they seek to fulfil.

When the amounts of the fines imposed by Argentina's FIU are compared with those that apply for other administrative offenses, it becomes clear just how low they are. For example, in the City of

³⁸ One of many such examples are traffic fines in Buenos Aires Province. The amounts of these fines are calculated based on the number of "fixed units" established for each traffic violation. A single fixed unit is equal to the price of a liter of the highest-octane gasoline sold by the Automobile Club of Argentina (ACA) in the city of La Plata. For more information, see: https://www.gba.gob.ar/seguridadvial/infracciones

Buenos Aires, the current penalty for failing to stop at a red light or exceeding the maximum speed limit is USD 320.³⁹ This amount is on par with the fine that Argentina's FIU levies for not identifying the ultimate beneficiary of a financial transaction or not verifying a person's status as a politically exposed person.

Future studies will undoubtedly be needed to further analyze the issues explored in this paper, especially given that Argentina's compliance with FATF recommendations will be evaluated imminently.

This paper has demonstrated that is vital for the country to review its regulatory framework for the prevention of money laundering and to effectively apply sanctions when noncompliance is detected. A successful approach to both objectives will contribute to generate and align incentives in order to improve compliance levels and to fulfil international standards.

 $[\]frac{^{39}}{\text{https://www.cronista.com/economiapolitica/Las-multas-de-transito-en-la-Ciudad-aumentan-un-20-y-cruzar-en-rojo-costara-hasta-32.100-20190208-0040.html}$

VI. Annex

1. Updated FIU sanctions in ARS

Reporting entity	Probable date of infringement	Start date of summary proceedings	Date of final ruling	Fine	Start date CER	Date of ruling CER	Updated value
Financial Net Sociedad de Bolsa	25/04/2016	31/10/2017	12/11/2019	\$835,861,100	8.122	17.61635905	\$1,812,956,000
Cooperativa de Crédito, Viviendo y Consumo 9 de Octubre	10/12/2014	27/11/2017	08/11/2019	\$360,000	8.24743716	17.4865354	\$763,285
Achával Cornejo y Cia	11/01/2016	11/01/2016	08/11/2019	\$400,000	5.0702	17.4865354	\$1,379,553
Nuevo Plaza Hotel Mendoza	01/08/2011	19/02/2015	10/10/2019	\$60,000	4.4542	16.61845287	\$223,857
Delta Bienes Raíces	07/08/2014	01/02/2017	10/10/2019	\$400,000	6.9357	16.61845287	\$958,429
HSBC Bank Argentina	17/06/2011	19/03/2015	17/09/2019	\$413,000	4.4975	16.12618718	\$1,480,848
Enjasa	22/07/2013	03/12/2015	08/08/2019	\$1,398,488	4.9522	15.64345091	\$4,417,668
IDF	29/12/2016	29/12/2016	30/07/2019	\$380,000	6.8308	15.52291941	\$863,545
Julio Omar Gallo	01/01/2012	25/04/2014	30/07/2019	\$100,000	3.8954	15.52291941	\$398,493
Carlos Gabriel Grunberg	24/04/2015	01/02/2017	30/07/2019	\$250,000	6.9357	15.52291941	\$559,529
Cooperativa de Crédito, Consumo y Vivienda Infinito Ltda	01/01/2013	11/04/2017	21/06/2019	\$940,000	7.2189	14.95436129	\$1,947,263
JP Morgan Chase SA Sociedad de Bolsa	01/01/2012	16/10/2014	21/06/2019	\$60,000	4.2449	14.95436129	\$211,374
Asociación Mutual Bilbao 1912 de Asistencia y Servicios	20/10/2014	29/12/2016	21/06/2019	\$380,000	6.8308	14.95436129	\$831,916
Asociación Mutual entre Empresarios Profesionales y Empleados de Rosario	12/06/2014	29/12/2016	21/06/2019	\$580,000	6.8308	14.95436129	\$1,269,767
Cooperativa de Crédito Multicred Ltda	02/10/2012	31/08/2015	21/06/2019	\$840,000	4.7776	14.95436129	\$2,629,283
Banco Piano	31/03/2013	30/04/2015	23/04/2019	\$800,000	4.5699	13.89850317	\$2,433,051
Gerente de Fondos	26/09/2011	11/09/2014	23/04/2019	\$60,000	4.1802	13.89850317	\$199,490
Pedra González y CIA	26/09/2011	11/02/2015	23/04/2019	\$120,000	4.44	13.89850317	\$375,635
La Mediterránea	16/04/2012	07/07/2014	23/04/2019	\$100,000	4.061	13.89850317	\$342,243
Banco Macro	19/01/2015	19/12/2017	23/04/2019	\$100,000	8.3382	13.89850317	\$166,684
Casino de Rosario	14/10/2011	14/03/2014	23/04/2019	\$380,000	3.7375	13.89850317	\$1,413,091
Efraín José Freiberg	29/05/2013	09/10/2014	27/03/2019	\$310,000	4.2319	13.41904178	\$982,987
Willis Argentina	22/07/2011	02/06/2014	27/03/2019	\$100,000	3.9928	13.41904178	\$336,080
Mutual Rivadavia Seguros de Transporte Público de Pasajeros	08/06/2011	19/03/2015	27/03/2019	\$100,000	4.4975	13.41904178	\$298,366
JP Morgan Chase Bank National Association Sucursal BsAs	01/05/2013	16/07/2014	28/02/2019	\$-	4.0762	13.0256819	\$-
La Iglesia Universal del Reino de Dios	26/10/2011	15/01/2014	28/02/2019	\$480,000	3.5409	13.0256819	\$1,765,745
Banco Hipotecario	16/09/2013	19/03/2015	26/02/2019	\$200,000	4.4975	12.9991111	\$578,059
Club Atlético River Plate	13/09/2012	11/12/2013	26/02/2019	\$460,000	3.4993	12.9991111	\$1,708,796
Banco Piano	21/10/2011	19/09/2013	01/02/2019	\$540,000	3.4188	12.70579649	\$2,006,882
Italcred SA	12/10/2011	20/09/2013	31/01/2019	\$280,000	3.4197	12.69528055	\$1,039,470
Banco de la Nación Argentina	16/03/2016	10/07/2017	28/12/2018	\$600,000	7.6909	12.30115175	\$959,665
Bacar Traca SRL	02/09/2011	19/11/2014	15/11/2018	\$200,000	4.3077	11.51777308	\$534,752
Banco de la Provincia de Buenos Aires	25/11/2015	25/11/2015	15/11/2018	\$7,493,773	4.9379	11.51777308	\$17,479,410

Global SRL	15/10/2012	09/05/2014	15/11/2018	\$80,000	3.9383	11.51777308	\$233,964
Banco de Formosa	31/12/2010	12/08/2015	15/11/2018	\$80,000	4.739	11.51777308	\$194,433
Banco Comafi	01/01/2011	14/01/2015	02/11/2018	\$460,000	4.3976	11.21758393	\$1,173,387
Club Atlético Boca Juniors	13/09/2012	26/04/2014	02/11/2018	\$220,000	3.8987	11.21758393	\$632,997
Noreste Bursátil SA	27/06/2012	30/04/2015	12/10/2018	\$260,000	4.5699	10.77351338	\$612,948
CMR FALABELLA SA	26/08/2011	28/01/2015	12/10/2018	\$120,000	4.4174	10.77351338	\$292,665
MAXICAMBIO SA	18/07/2011	10/03/2015	10/10/2018	\$60,000	4.4854	10.74606968	\$143,747
Avellaneda Cooperativa de Crédito, Consumo y Vivienda	12/09/2015	11/04/2017	10/10/2018	\$360,000	7.2189	10.74606968	\$535,896
Liliana María Scarafia	28/02/2014	22/04/2015	18/09/2018	\$80,000	4.5539	10.44876394	\$183,557
Cooperativa de Crédito Los Andes limitada	10/07/2013	12/01/2016	18/09/2018	\$420,000	5.0733	10.44876394	\$865,015
Arpenta Valores	20/10/2014	16/06/2015	12/10/2018	\$320,000	4.65	10.77351338	\$741,403
Valfinsa Bursátil	31/05/2011	19/04/2013	09/08/2018	\$100,000	3.2868	10.02514689	\$305,012
Maxicambio Bursátil	28/06/2012	14/07/2015	31/07/2018	\$260,000	4.6932	9.919957587	\$549,558
Perfinsa Cooperativa de Crédito, Consumo, Vivienda, Turismo y Servicios Asistenciales LTDA	30/09/2013	21/01/2015	31/07/2018	\$220,000	4.4075	9.919957587	\$495,153
Magitur	07/02/2011	30/03/2015	31/07/2018	\$80,000	4.5124	9.919957587	\$175,870
González Santiuanni Asociados	17/07/2012	03/12/2014	31/07/2018	\$200,000	4.3324	9.919957587	\$457,942
Banchio	15/03/2013	13/02/2015	31/07/2018	\$180,000	4.4435	9.919957587	\$401,843
Bayfe	23/11/2011	17/06/2014	31/07/2018	\$180,000	4.0232	9.919957587	\$443,823
Club Atlético San Lorenzo de Almagro	28/08/2012	12/06/2013	15/06/2018	\$260,000	3.3289	9.535428169	\$744,753
LRF Group	16/04/2012	19/04/2013	15/06/2018	\$180,000	3.2868	9.535428169	\$522,203
Sportivo Independiente de Rivadavia	11/04/2012	19/04/2013	15/06/2018	\$20,000	3.2868	9.535428169	\$58,022
Nuestra Señora de la Asunción Argentina SA	04/12/2012	07/10/2014	03/05/2018	\$280,000	4.2281	9.200671011	\$609,301
Econo Cooperativa de Crédito	17/03/2014	02/02/2015	03/05/2018	\$160,000	4.4248	9.200671011	\$332,694
Cambio Santiago SA	29/12/2014	29/12/2014	03/05/2018	\$1,040,000	4.3737	9.200671011	\$2,187,781
Banco Patagonia	26/03/2012	13/09/2013	03/05/2018	\$40,000	3.4131	9.200671011	\$107,827
Tres Provincias Seguros de Personas	13/06/2011	18/08/2013	03/05/2018	\$60,000	3.387	9.200671011	\$162,987
De Bary	06/03/2013	10/12/2015	03/05/2018	\$520,000	4.9699	9.200671011	\$962,665
Facimex Bursátil	13/01/2014	13/01/2014	20/04/2018	\$120,000	3.5377	9.110454859	\$309,029
Tarshop	26/08/2011	26/05/2014	18/04/2018	\$160,000	3.9767	9.096654184	\$365,998
Dunod	15/03/2013	28/01/2015	12/04/2018	\$140,000	4.4174	9.055185503	\$286,984
La Meridional	29/10/2014	29/10/2014	12/04/2018	\$180,000	4.2693	9.055185503	\$381,780
Copan Cooperativa de Seguros	19/04/2013	19/04/2013	26/12/2017	\$80,000	3.2868	8.3651	\$203,604
Auto Agro	10/06/2013	10/06/2013	26/12/2017	\$240,000	3.3273	8.3651	\$603,379
Arper Express	13/08/2014	13/08/2014	26/12/2017	\$200,000	4.125	8.3651	\$405,580
Álvarez y Compañía Actividades Bursátiles	27/10/2014	27/10/2014	26/12/2017	\$160,000	4.2655	8.3651	\$313,777
Cooperativa de Crédito, Consumo, Vivienda, Turismo y Servicios Públicos	04/12/2012	03/07/2014	26/12/2017	\$200,000	4.0537	8.3651	\$412,714
Montecarlo							

Club Atlético Newells Old Boys	14/01/2014	14/01/2014	22/12/2017	\$260,000	3.5393	8.3497	\$613,376
Andrés Cardozo	07/08/2014	07/08/2014	19/12/2017	\$100,000	4.1137	8.3382	\$202,693
María Alejandra Palacios	17/03/2014	17/03/2014	19/12/2017	\$80,000	3.7497	8.3382	\$177,895
Club San Lorenzo de Almagro	01/01/2013	09/05/2014	27/11/2017	\$300,000	3.9383	8.24743716	\$628,248
Walter German Beckar	30/04/2015	30/04/2015	27/11/2017	\$80,000	4.5699	8.24743716	\$144,378
Forex Bursátil	11/11/2015	11/11/2015	27/11/2017	\$290,000	4.9125	8.24743716	\$486,871
Marcelo Alejandro Espasadin	22/11/2013	10/11/2015	16/11/2017	\$40,000	4.9107	8.201661892	\$66,806
Rolando Luis Yacuzzi	22/11/2013	10/11/2015	16/11/2017	\$40,000	4.9107	8.201661892	\$66,806
Marcelino Lucio Márquez	22/11/2013	10/11/2015	16/11/2017	\$40,000	4.9107	8.201661892	\$66,806
Germán Carlos Méndez	22/11/2013	28/10/2015	16/11/2017	\$40,000	4.8865	8.201661892	\$67,137
Rosana Soledad Silva	22/11/2013	10/11/2015	16/11/2017	\$40,000	4.9107	8.201661892	\$66,806
Ángel Gustavo Miguel	22/11/2013	10/11/2015	16/11/2017	\$80,000	4.9107	8.201661892	\$133,612
Norberto Emilio Pachano	22/11/2013	10/11/2015	16/11/2017	\$40,000	4.9107	8.201661892	\$66,806
Fernando Guillermo Schneider	22/11/2013	14/07/2014	16/11/2017	\$80,000	4.0728	8.201661892	\$161,101
Miguel Antonio Cortoneo	22/11/2013	07/10/2015	16/11/2017	\$40,000	4.8479	8.201661892	\$67,671
KLP Emprendimientos SA	23/07/2014	23/07/2014	31/10/2017	\$880,000	4.088	8.122	\$1,748,375
Marcelo Omar Cremona	17/07/2014	10/11/2015	31/10/2017	\$120,000	4.9107	8.122	\$198,472
Sergio Vilella SA	10/11/2015	10/11/2015	31/10/2017	\$800,000	4.9107	8.122	\$1,323,151
Liderar Compañía General de Seguros	13/08/2014	13/08/2014	10/07/2017	\$1,860,000	4.125	7.6909	\$3,467,896
Cooperativa Invercorp	25/04/2014	25/04/2014	18/01/2017	\$1,140,000	3.8954	6.898	\$2,018,719
American Express	16/12/2013	16/12/2013	06/01/2017	\$320,000	3.5045	6.8586	\$626,266
Ace Seguros	01/01/2010	29/12/2014	29/12/2016	\$160,000	4.3737	6.8308	\$249,886
1° de Octubre Cooperativa de Crédito, Consumo y Vivienda	30/04/2015	30/04/2015	27/12/2016	\$1,400,000	4.5699	6.8239	\$2,090,518
Compañía de Crédito Argentina	26/11/2013	26/11/2013	27/12/2016	\$1,240,000	3.484	6.8239	\$2,428,712
Banco Columbia	22/08/2014	22/08/2014	26/12/2016	\$400,000	4.1421	6.8204	\$658,641
Diners Club Argentina	28/09/2012	10/02/2015	26/12/2016	\$1,020,000	4.4382	6.8204	\$1,567,484
Banco Macro SA	01/12/2013	16/12/2013	26/12/2016	\$660,000	3.5045	6.8204	\$1,284,481
Club Sportivo Independiente de Rivadavia	25/09/2014	25/09/2014	26/12/2016	\$760,000	4.2061	6.8204	\$1,232,377
Tranexbur	03/08/2010	19/04/2013	08/01/2016	\$60,000	3.2868	5.0607	\$92,382
Total				\$874,876,367.90			\$ 1,902,994,108
Difference \$ 1,028,117,740.22							

2. List of cases analyzed

Year	FIU Ruling	Reporting entity	Link
	136/2019	FINANCIAL NET SOCIEDAD DE BOLSA	https://back.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/acto_sancionatorio _exp_352-16_financial_net.pdf
	124/2019	COOPERATIVA DE CRÉDITO, VIVIENDO Y CONSUMO 9 DE OCTUBRE	https://back.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/acto_sancionatorio_exp_241-15_9_de_octubre.pdf
	121/2019	ACHÁVAL CORNEJO Y CIA	https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/acto_sancionatorio_exp_462-15_achaval_cornejo.pdf
	117/2019	NUEVO PLAZA HOTEL MENDOZA	https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/acto_sancionatorio_exp_6271-11_nuevo_plaza.pdf
	99/2019	DELTA BIENES RAÍCES	https://back.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/acto_sancionatorio_exp_1715-14_delta.pdf
	98/2019	HSBC BANK ARGENTINA	https://back.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/acto_sancionatorio_exp_144-13_hsbc.pdf
	91/2019	ENJASA	https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/resolucion_uif_nde g_91-2019.pdf
	85/2019	IDF SA	https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/acto_sancionatorio exp 142-16 idf.pdf
	80/2019	Julio Omar GALLO	https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/acto_sancionatorio_exp_1446-12_gallo.pdf
2019	78/2019	Carlos Gabriel GRUNBERG	https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/acto_sancionatorio_exp_112-15_grunberg_0.pdf
	67/2019	COOPERATIVA DE CRÉDITO, CONSUMO Y VIVIENDA INFINITO LTDA	https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/acto_sancionatorio_exp_2068-12_coop_infinito.pdf
	65/2019	JP MORGAN CHASE SA SOCIEDAD DE BOLSA (JP MORGAN CHASE TRADING SA)	https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/acto_sancionatorio_exp_2353-13_jp_morgan.pdf
	64/2019	ASOCIACIÓN MUTUAL BILBAO 1912 DE ASISTENCIA Y SERVICIOS	https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/acto_sancionatorio_exp_103-15_bilbao.pdf
	63/2019	ASOCIACIÓN MUTUAL ENTRE EMPRESARIOS PROFESIONALES Y EMPLEADOS DE ROSARIO	https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/acto_sancionatorio_exp_2083- 14_asociacion_mutual_empresarios_profesionales_y_empleados_de_rosario.pdf

62/2019	COOPERATIVA DE CRÉDITO MULTICRED LTDA.	https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/acto_sancionatorio _exp_2440-14_multicred.pdf
53/2019	BANCO PIANO	https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/resolucion_uif_nde g_53.19_banco_piano.pdf
51/2019	GERENTE DE FONDOS	https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/resolucion_uif_nde g_51.19_gerente_de_fondos_s.aapdf
48/2019	PEDRA GONZÁLEZ Y CIA	https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/resolucion_uif_nde g_48.19_pedra_gonzalez_v_cia.pdf
46/19	LA MEDITERRÁNEA	https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/resolucion_uif_nde g_46.19_la_mediterranea.pdf
41/2019	BANCO MACRO	https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/resolucion_uif_nde g_41.19_banco_macro.pdf
40/2019	CASINO DE ROSARIO	https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/resolucion_uif_nde g_40.19_casino_del_rosario.pdf
31/2019	Efraín José FREIBERG	https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/resolucion_uif_nde g_31.19_freiberg.pdf
30/2019	WILLIS ARGENTINA	https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/resolucion_uif_nde g_30.19_willis_0.pdf
23/2019	MUTUAL RIVADAVIA SEGUROS DE TRANSPORTE PÚBLICO DE PASAJEROS	https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/acto_sancionatorio_exp_265-12_mutual_rivadavia.pdf
16/2019	JP MORGAN CHASE BANK NATIONAL ASSOCIATION SUCURSAL BSAS	https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/resolucion_uif_nde g_16.19_0.pdf
15/2019	LA IGLESIA UNIVERSAL DEL REINO DE DIOS	https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/resolucion_uif_no_ 15-19_iglesia_universal.pdf
10/2019	BANCO HIPOTECARIO	https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/resolucion_uif_no_ 10-19_banco_hipotecario.pdf
08/2019	CLUB ATLÉTICO RIVER PLATE	https://back.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/acto_sancionatorio_ exp_974-12_river_plate.pdf
06/2019	BANCO PIANO	https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/resolucion_uif_no_ 06-19_banco_piano.pdf
05/2019	ITALCRED	https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/resolucion_uif_no_ _05-19_italcred.pdf
293/2018	BANCO DE LA NACIÓN ARGENTINA	https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/293-18.pdf
284/2018	BACAR TRACA	https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/resolucion_uif_no_284.18_bacar_traca_srl.pdf
281/2018	BANCO DE LA PROVINCIA DE BUENOS AIRES	https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/resolucion_uif_na_281.18_banco_de_la_prov_de_bs_as.pdf
280/2018	GLOBAL	https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/resolucion_uif_na_ 280.18 global srl.pdf
275/2018	BANCO DE FORMOSA	https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/resolucion_uif_no_ _275.18_banco_de_formosa.pdf
	53/2019 51/2019 48/2019 46/19 41/2019 31/2019 30/2019 30/2019 16/2019 15/2019 10/2019 08/2019 08/2019 08/2019 293/2018 284/2018	62/2019 CRÉDITO MULTICRED LTDA. 53/2019 BANCO PIANO 51/2019 GERENTE DE FONDOS 48/2019 PEDRA GONZÁLEZ Y CIA 46/19 LA MEDITERRÁNEA 41/2019 BANCO MACRO 40/2019 CASINO DE ROSARIO 31/2019 Efraín José FREIBERG 30/2019 WILLIS ARGENTINA 40/2019 MUTUAL RIVADAVIA SEGUROS DE TRANSPORTE PÚBLICO DE PASAJEROS 16/2019 JP MORGAN CHASE BANK NATIONAL ASSOCIATION SUCURSAL BSAS 15/2019 LA IGLESIA UNIVERSAL DEL REINO DE DIOS 10/2019 BANCO HIPOTECARIO 08/2019 CLUB ATLÉTICO RIVER PLATE 06/2019 BANCO PIANO 05/2019 ITALCRED 293/2018 BANCO DE LA NACIÓN ARGENTINA 284/2018 BACAR TRACA 281/2018 BANCO DE LA PROVINCIA DE BUENOS AIRES 280/2018 GLOBAL BANCO DE BANCO DE

	1		https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/resolucion uif no
	273/2018	BANCO COMAFI	273.18 banco comafi.pdf
2018	272/2018	CLUB ATLÉTICO BOCA JUNIORS	https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/resolucion_uif_no _272.18_boca_juniors.pdf
	264/2018	NORESTE BURSÁTIL	https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/resolucion_uif_no _264.18_noreste.pdf
	263/2018	CMR FALABELLA SA	https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/resolucion_uif_no_ _263.18_crm_falabella_s.a.pdf
	258/2018	MAXICAMBIO SA	https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/resolucion_uif_no_ _258.18_maxicambio_s.a.pdf
	257/2018	AVELLANEDA COOPERATIVA DE CRÉDITO, CONSUMO Y VIVIENDA	https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/resolucion_uif_no _257.18_coop_de_cred_avellaneda.pdf
	255/2018	Liliana María SCARAFIA	https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/resolucion_uif_no_ _255.18_escribana_scarafia_maria.pdf
	256/2018	COOPERATIVA DE CRÉDITO LOS ANDES LIMITADA	https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/resolucion_uif_no_ _256.18_coop_de_cred_los_andes.pdf
	268/2018	ARPENTA VALORES	https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/resolucion_uif_no _269.18_arpenta_valores_s.a.pdf
	245/2018	VALFINSA BURSÁTIL	https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/resolucion_uif_no_ _245.18_valfinsa_bursatil_s.a.pdf
	242/2018	MAXICAMBIO BURSÁTIL SOCIEDAD DE BOLSA	https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/242-18.pdf
	241/2018	PERFINSA COOPERATIVA DE CRÉDITO, CONSUMO, VIVIENDA, TURISMO Y SERVICIOS ASISTENCIALES LTDA	https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/resolucion_uif_no_ _241.18_perfinsa_coop_de_cred_ltda.pdf
	240/2018	MAGUITUR	https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/240-18.pdf
	239/2018	GONZÁLEZ SANTOIANNI ASOCIADOS	https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/resolucion_uif_no_ _239.18_gonzalez_santoianni_asociados_srl.pdf
	237/2018	BANCHIO	https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/237-18.pdf
L	1	I	

	236/2018	BAYFE SA	https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/resolucion_ufi_no_236.18 bayfe soc gerente fondos comunes de inversion.pdf
	175/2018	CLUB ATLÉTICO SAN LORENZO DE ALMAGRO	https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/resolucion_uif_no_ _175.18_club_atletico_san_lorenzo_s.a.pdf
	178/2018	LRF GROUP	https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/resolucion_uif_no_ 178-18_lrf_group_s.a.pdf
	181/2018	SPORTIVO INDEPENDIENTE RIVADAVIA	https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/resolucion_uif_no_ _181.18_club_sportivo_independiente_riv.pdf
	86/2018	NUESTRA SEÑORA DE LA ASUNCIÓN ARGENTINA	https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/086-18_2.pdf
	85/2018	ECONO COOPERATIVA DE CRÉDITO LIMITADA	https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/resolucion_uif_no85.18_econo_coop_de_cred_ltda.pdf
	84/2018	CAMBIO SANTIAGO	https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/resolucion_ufi_no_84.18_cambio_santiago_s.a.pdf
	83/2018	BANCO PATAGONIA	https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/resolucion_uif_no_83.18_banco_patagonia_s.a.pdf
	82/2018	TRES PROVINCIAS SEGUROS DE PERSONAS	https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/resolucion_uif_no82.18_tres_provincias_seg_s.a.pdf
	81/2018	DE BARY	https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/resolucion_uif_no 81.18 de bary soc de bolsa s.a.pdf
	79/2018	FACIMEX BURSÁTIL SOCIEDAD DE BOLSA	https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/resolucion_uif_no_79.18_facimex_bursatil_soc_de_bolsa.pdf
	77/2018	TARSHOP	https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/resolucion_uif_no_ 77.18_tarshop_s.a.pdf
	76/2018	DUNOD	https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/resolucion_uif_no 76.18_dunod_s.a.pdf
	75/2018	LA MERIDIONAL	https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/resolucion_uif_no_ _75.18_la_meridional.pdf
2015	171/2017	COPAN COOPERATIVA DE SEGUROS LIMITADA	https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/171-17.pdf
2017	170/2017	AUTO AGRO	https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/170-17.pdf
	169/2017	ARPER EXPRESS	https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/169-17.pdf

		_
168/2017	ÁLVAREZ Y COMPAÑÍA ACTIVIDADES BURSÁTILES SOCIEDAD COLECTIV	https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/168-17_0.pdf
167/2017	COOPERATIVA DE CRÉDITO, CONSUMO, VIVIENDA, TURISMO Y SERVICIOS PÚBLICOS MONTECARLO LIMITADA	https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/167-17_0.pdf
166/2017	ALFREDO OSCAR OUBINA	https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/166-17.pdf
165/2017	CLUB ATLÉTICO NEWELLS OLD BOYS	https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/165-17.pdf
135/2017	ANDRÉS CARDOZO	https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/135-17_0.pdf
134/2017	María Alejandra PALACIOS	https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/134-17.pdf
128/2017	CLUB SAN LORENZO DE ALMAGRO	https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/128-17.pdf
127/2017	Walter German BECKAR	https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/127-17.pdf
126/2017	FOREX BURSÁTIL SOCIEDAD DE BOLSA	https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/126-17.pdf
125/2017	Marcelo Alejandro ESPASANDIN	https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/125-17.pdf
124/2017	Rolando Luis YACUZZI	https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/124-17_0.pdf
123/2017	Marcelino Lucio MÁRQUEZ	https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/123-17.pdf

	122/2017	Germán Carlos MÉNDEZ	https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/122-17_0.pdf
	121/2017	Rosana Soledad SILVA	https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/121-17.pdf
	120/2017	Ángel Gustavo MIGUEL	https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/120-17_0.pdf
	119/2017	Norberto Emilio PACHANO	https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/119-17_0.pdf
	118/2017	Fernando Guillermo SCHNEIDER	https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/118-17.pdf
	117/2017	Miguel Antonio COTRONEO	https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/117-17_0.pdf
	114/2017	KLP EMPRENDIMIENTOS SA	https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/114-17.pdf
	113/2017	Marcelo Omar CREMONA	https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/113-17.pdf
	112/2017	SERGIO VILELLA	https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/112-17.pdf
	89/2017	LIDERAR COMPAÑÍA GENERAL DE SEGUROS	https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/089-17.pdf
	011/2017	COOPERATIVA INVERCORP	https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/011-17.pdf
	003/2017	AMERICAN EXPRESS	https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/003-17.pdf
	177/2016	ACE SEGUROS	https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/177-16.pdf
	70/2016	I° DE OCTUBRE COOPERATIVA DE CRÉDITO, CABCONSUMO Y VIVIENDA	https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/170-16.pdf
2016	169/2017	COMPAÑÍA DE CRÉDITO ARGENTINA DE AHORRO PARA FINES DETERMINADOS	https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/169-16.pdf

166/2016	BANCO COLUMBIA	https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/166-16.pdf
165/2016	DINERS CLUB ARGENTINA	https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/165-16.pdf
164/2016	BANCO MACRO SA	https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/r164- 2016_macro.pdf
163/2016	CLUB SPORTIVO INDEPENDIENTE DE RIVADAVIA	https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/163-16.pdf
4/2016	TRANEXBUR	https://www.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/-004-16.pdf

3. FIU Budgets (2016–2019)

FIU Budget 2016

CREDIT BY LINE ITEM—MAIN ITEM (ENTITY)

LINE ITEM—MAIN ITEM	AMOUNT	
TOTAL	1,135,197	
Staff costs	762,387	
Permanent staff	695,834	
Temporary staff	1,899	
Staff benefits	1,302	
Hired staff	63,350	
Consumer goods	39,950	
Food, agriculture, livestock, and forestry products	9,260	
Textiles and apparel	110	
Paper, cardboard, and printed products	7,230	
Chemicals, fuels, and lubricants	5,490	
Metal products	300	
Other consumer goods	17,560	
Nonpersonnel services	212,600	
Basic services	58,300	
Rents and royalties	28,370	
Maintenance, repairs, and cleaning	67,230	
Technical and professional services	2,870	
Commercial and financial services	5,640	
Travel and transportation expenses	42,350	
Taxes, duties, fees, and lawsuits	5,790	
Other services	2,050	
Fixed assets	79,370	
Machinery and equipment	66,259	
Books, magazines, and other collectibles	500	
Intangible assets	12,611	
Transfers	40,890	
Transfers to the private sector to finance current expenses	10,800	
Transfers to national universities	15,000	
Transfers abroad	15,090	

INVESTMENT FINANCING SAVINGS ACCOUNT

I) Current income	6,200
Nontax revenues	6,200
II) Current expenses	1,055,827
Operating expenses	1,010,247
Direct taxes	4,690
Current transfers	40,890
III) Economic balance (I - II)	-1,049,627
IV) Capital resources	0
V) Conital armanass	70.270
V) Capital expenses Real direct investment	79,370
Real direct investment	79,370
VI) Total resources (I + IV)	6,200
VII) Total expenses (II + V)	1,135,197
VIII) Financial balance before contributions (VI - VII)	-1,128,997
IX) Figurative contributions	1,128,997
X) Figurative expenses	0
XI) Financial balance (VIII + IX - X)	0
XII) Financial sources	0
XIII) Financial applications	

BREAKDOWN OF RESOURCES BY ITEM

ITEM	ESTIMATE
TOTAL	1,135,197
Nontax revenues Fines Fines for infringements	6200 6200 6200
Figurative contributions Contributions to finance current expenses Central government contributions to finance current expenses Contributions to finance capital expenses Central government contributions to finance capital expenses	1,128,997 1,049,627 1,049,627 79,370 79,370

FIU Budget 2017

CREDIT BY LINE ITEM—MAIN ITEM (ENTITY)

LINE ITEM—MAIN ITEM	AMOUNT
TOTAL	1,463,002
TOTAL	1,403,002
Staff costs	843,087
Permanent staff	739,352
Temporary staff	5,377
Staff benefits	1,236
Senior management	20,229
Hired staff	76,889
Consumer goods	37,952
Food, agriculture, livestock, and forestry products	554
Textiles and apparel	55
Paper, cardboard, and printed products	3491
Leather and rubber products	105
Chemicals, fuels, and lubricants	9,606
Nonmetallic mineral products	371
Metal products	16
Other consumer goods	23,751
Nonpersonnel services	404,396
Basic services	14,178
Rents and royalties	118,503
Maintenance, repairs, and cleaning	152,374
Technical and professional services	56,535
Commercial and financial services	5,936
Travel and transportation expenses	38,617
Taxes, duties, fees, and lawsuits	6,825
Other services	11,422
Fixed assets	147,256
Machinery and equipment	117,446
Books, magazines, and other collectibles	21
Intangible assets	29,789
Transfers	30,310
Transfers to the private sector to finance current expenses	6,250
Transfers abroad	24,060
	7

INVESTMENT FINANCING SAVINGS ACCOUNT

I) Current income	15,574
Nontax revenues	15,574
II) Current expenses	1,315,745
Operating expenses	1,279,559
Direct taxes	5,875
Current transfers	30,310
III) Balance (I - II)	-1,300,170
IV) Capital resources	0
V) Capital expenses	147,256
Real direct investment	147,256
VI) Total resources (I + IV)	15,574
VII) Total expenses (II + V)	1,463,002

VIII) Financial balance before contributions. (VI - VII)	-1,447,427
IX) Figurative contributions	1,447,427
X) Figurative expenses	0
XI) Financial balance (VIII + IX - X)	0
XII) Financial sources	0
XIII) Financial applications	0

BREAKDOWN OF RESOURCES BY ITEM

ITEM	ESTIMATE
TOTAL	1,463,002
Nontax revenues Fines Fines for infringements	15,574 15,574 15,574
Figurative contributions Contributions to finance current expenses Central government contributions to finance current expenses Contributions to finance capital expenses Central government contributions to finance current expenses	1,447,427 1,315,745 1,315,745 131,682 131,682

FIU Budget 2018

CREDIT BY LINE ITEM—MAIN ITEM (ENTITY)

LINE ITEM—MAIN ITEM	AMOUNT	
TOTAL	3,153,658	
Staff costs	2,430,288	
Permanent staff	2,361,654	
Senior management	26,544	
Hired staff	42,090	
Consumer goods	46,770	
Food, agriculture, livestock, and forestry products	7,320	
Textiles and apparel	1,003	
Paper, cardboard, and printed products	840	
Chemicals, fuels, and lubricants	16,430	
Metal products	2,888	
Other consumer goods	18,288	
Nonpersonnel services	673,750	
Basic services	67,681	
Rents and royalties	261,077	
Maintenance, repairs, and cleaning	79,632	
Technical and professional services	25,478	
Commercial and financial services	12,384	
Travel and transportation expenses	79,144	
Taxes, duties, fees, and lawsuits	12,432	
Other services	135,920	
Transfers	2,850	
Transfers abroad	2,850	

INVESTMENT FINANCING SAVINGS ACCOUNT

I) Current income	0
II) Current expenses Operating expenses	3,153,658 3,147,208
Direct taxes Current transfers	3,600 2,850
III) Balance (I - II)	-3,153,658
IV) Capital resources	0
V) Capital expenses Real direct investment	0
VI) Total resources (I + IV)	0
VII) Total expenses (II + V)	3,153,658
VIII) Financial balance before contributions. (VI - VII)	-3,153,658
IX) Figurative contributions	3,153,658
X) Figurative expenses	0
XI) Financial balance (VIII + IX - X)	0
XII) Financial sources	0

XIII) Financial applications

BREAKDOWN OF RESOURCES BY ITEM

ITEM	ESTIMATE
TOTAL	3,153,658
Figurative contributions Contributions to finance current expenses Central government contributions to finance current expenses	3,153,658 3,153,658 3,153,658

FIU Budget 2019

I. EXPENSES

EXPENSES BY PURPOSE AND FUNCTION

PURP OSE	FUNC TION	NAME	AMOUNT
1 1	2	GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION Judiciary SUBTOTAL	4,025,710 4,025,710 4,025,710
TOTAL			4,025,710

SOURCES OF FINANCING

S. of F.	SECTI ON	NAME	AMOUNT
11		National Treasury	3,970,710
11	1	Staff costs	3,043,643
11		Consumer goods	17,562
11		Nonpersonnel services	536,958
11		Fixed assets	368,596
11	5	Transfers	3,950
12		Own resources	55,000
12	3	Nonpersonnel services	55,000
TOTAL			4,025,710

ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION

CODE	NAME	AMOUNT
2100	Current expenses	3,657,113
2120	Operating expenses	3,653,163
2121	Remunerations	3,043,643
2122	Goods and services	609,520
2170	Current transfers	3,950
2173	External sector	3,950
2200	Capital expenses	368,596
2210	Real direct investment	368,596
2214	Intangible assets	368,596
TAL		4,025,710

II. RESOURCES

RESOURCES BY ITEM

TYPE	CLASS	CONCEPT	SERVICE PROVIDED	NAME	AMOUNT
12				Nontax revenues	55,000
12	6			Fines	55,000
12	6	1		Fines for infringements	55,000
41				Figurative contributions	3,970,710
41	1			Contributions to finance current expenses	3,602,113
41	1	1		Central government contributions to finance current expenses	3,602,113
41	1	1	357	Ministry of Treasury and Finance	3,602,113
41	2			Contributions to finance capital expenses	368,596
41	2	1		Central government contributions to finance current expenses	368,596
41	2	1	357	Ministry of Treasury and Finance	368,596
TOTAL					4,025,710

Acronyms and abbreviations

CER Benchmark Stabilization Coefficient

FIU Financial Information Unit

FATF Financial Action Task Force

AFIP Federal Tax Authority of Argentina

BCRA Central Bank of the Republic of Argentina

CNV National Securities Commission

SSN Office of the Superintendent of Insurance

INAES National Institute of Associativism and the Social Economy

KYC Know your customer