

(28 Members and 10 Observers as of February 2023)

Members	<b>Observers</b>
Australia	ARIN-CARIB
Brunei Darussalam	ARINSA
Cambodia	ARIN-WCA
Cook Islands	CARIN
India	Interpol
Indonesia	KIC
Japan	PTCN
Kazakhstan	UNODC
Kyrgyzstan	World Bank
Korea	Ukraine
Malaysia	
Maldives	
Mongolia	
Myanmar	
Nepal	
New Zealand	
Pakistan	
Palau	
Papua New Guinea	
Philippines	
Singapore	
Sri Lanka	
Chinese Taipei	
Thailand	
Timor-Leste	
Tonga	
Tuvalu	
Vietnam	

#### Who can participate?

Membership is open to states and jurisdictions in the Asia and Pacific region. Each Member may nominate two representatives, one from a law enforcement agency and the other from a judicial/prosecutorial authority to be their ARIN-AP contacts.

Observer status is available to states, jurisdictions and 3rd parties, which cannot be Members.



# Asset Recovery Interagency Network

# Asia Pacific

### CONTACT



#### **ARIN-AP Secretariat**

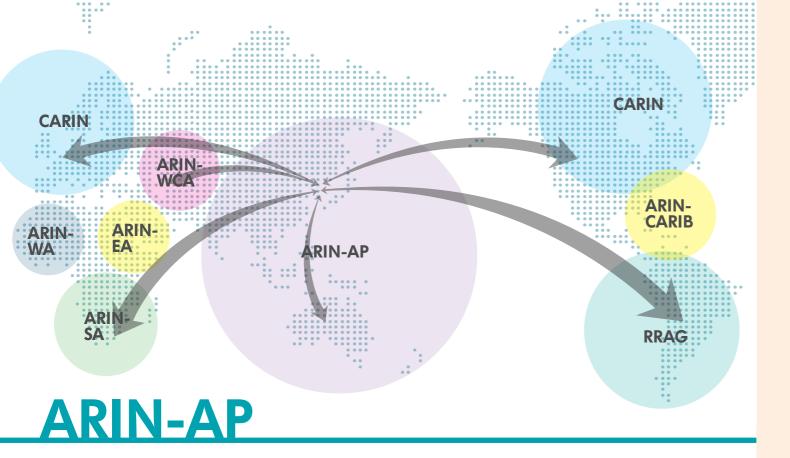
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# **International Cooperation Center**

Supreme Prosecutors' Office 157 Banpo-daero, Seocho-gu, Seoul, Korea, 06590 www.spo.go.kr





#### What is ARIN-AP?

ARIN-AP is an informal network of contacts and a cooperative group involved in all aspects of recovering the proceeds of crime. It is also a network of practitioners from various jurisdictions and international organizations. The Supreme Prosecutors' Office of the Republic of Korea assumes the role of the ARIN-AP Secretariat.

#### Why does ARIN-AP exist?

The purpose of ARIN-AP is to increase the effectiveness of its members' efforts, on a multi-agency basis, in depriving criminals of their illicit profits.

#### ARIN-AP's key objectives are to:

- > establish a network of contact points;
- focus on the proceeds of all crimes, within the scope of international obligations;
- > establish itself as the center of expertise in all aspects of tackling the proceeds of crime;
- > promote the exchange of information and good practices;
- > where appropriate, make recommendations to bodies such as the Asia/Pacific Group on Money Laundering (APGML) relating to all aspects of tackling the proceeds of crime; and
- > facilitate, where possible, training in all aspects of tackling the proceeds of crime.

#### How has ARIN-AP been developed?

December 2011

FATF/APG joint workshop Korea	The idea of ARIN-AP suggested
December 2012 Korea	The 1st Preparatory Expert Meeting
September 2013 Korea	The 2nd Preparatory Expert Meeting
November 2013 Korea	ARIN-AP launched
August 2014 Indonesia	The 1st Annual General Meeting
November 2015 Australia	The 2nd Annual General Meeting
October 2016 Korea	The 3rd Annual General Meeting
September 2017 Japan	The 4th Annual General Meeting
November 2018 Indonesia	The 5th Annual General Meeting
September 2019 Mongolia	The 6th Annual General Meeting
November 2022 New Zealand	The 7th Annual General Meeting

# Top 3 FAQs

# 1. What is the difference between Mutual Legal Assistance and ARIN-AP's assistance?

ARIN-AP's assistance can be much speedier than Mutual Legal Assistance, since members contact each other directly and informally. Even between countries that have not concluded a Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty yet, ARIN-AP can be a channel for them to exchange information.

## 2. Are there any legal obligations/duties to perform as a member of ARIN-AP?

As ARIN-AP intends to pursue an informal network, it does not require any signing or ratification of member states and cannot force members to exceed their own legal boundaries for cooperation. Therefore, ARIN-AP, practically as well as theoretically, cannot render any legally binding agreement or resolution among members.

#### 3. How is ARIN-AP funded?

Members and Observers fund their own costs and expenses, unless external funding is available. There is no joining fee or annual fee to pay to be a member of ARIN-AP.

# What makes ARIN-AP different from other similar networks?

- >ARIN-AP focuses on the proceeds of all crimes, while most similar networks only focus on specific crimes such as narcotics or corruption.
- > ARIN-AP is a network of all kinds of asset recovery experts, including prosecutors, investigators, police officers, experts at FIUs and international organizations, while other similar networks usually consist of people from the same group.
- > ARIN-AP contributes to members' capacity development and networking through Annual General Meetings and training programs. Also, ARIN-AP members share country profiles that are called 'questionnaires', in which you can find all the necessary information when you initiate asset recovery from another member jurisdiction.
- > ARIN-AP connects you to the whole world through other ARINs: There is CARIN for Europe, ARINSA for Southern Africa, ARIN-EA for East Africa, ARIN-WA for West Africa, RRAG for South America, and ARIN-CARIB for the Caribbean.