**Committee: UNODC 
Agenda Item: Drugs and Crime
Country: Switzerland**

 **Switzerland,Swiss Confederation is a landlocked country at the confluence of Western,Centeral and Southern Europe.The capital of Switzerland is Bern.The Switzerland’s population is 8,637 million.Our countries minimum age is 23 Swiss francs per hour,4 thousand Swiss francs per month.And our countries unemployment rate is 2,50%.** **Switzerland has strict regulations to prevent money laundering and terrorist financing. The Secretariat implements the international standards of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), an international specialist unit located in the OECD. Swiss law is, therefore, mainly in line with the international recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF)
Switzerland was one of the first countries to take anti-money laundering measures. Swiss anti-money laundering mechanisms were established in 1977 with the Due Diligence Agreement (CDB). They had been expanding ever since Swiss banks' due diligence (CDB). With the Code of Conduct Agreement, Switzerland has been a pioneer in identifying contracting parties and identifying stakeholders. CDB is one of the main pillars in the fight against money laundering
Switzerland has significant AML legislation, and its banks and other financial intermediaries are subject to reporting requirements for Know Your Customer (KYC)**

**Despite the criticisms regarding lack of transparency, Switzerland’s Money Laundering Reporting Office (MROS) is still faced with a mountain of suspicious activity reports. Its 2019 Annual Report shows that the volume is growing steadily and exceeded 7,000 in 2019. According to MROS, at the end of November 2019 this involved a total asset volume of CHF 12.9 billion. As in previous years, most of the assets originated from offences involving fraud or corruption** **According to the MROS Annual Report, a new strategy was defined in 2019 to transform MROS into a modern, proactive counter crime unit at fedpol (Federal Office of Police). The aim is also to reduce the time needed to process the reports. Despite this, at the end of 2019, over 6,000 suspicious activity reports were still pending – an increase of more than 20% compared with the end of 2018

Improve KYC profiles through better customer information, e.g. origin of assets, anticipated flows in and out, expected transactions per unit of time**

**Use flexible software systems to enable rapid adaptation to changes in legislation**

**Integrate machine learning methods, e.g. when comparing data against sanctions lists and in transaction monitoring**

**Use machine learning to improve the false positive rate, verify past clarifications and cut costs by speeding up the clarification process**

**Conduct efficiency and effectiveness tests in transaction monitoring, e.g. with the help of external consultants**