

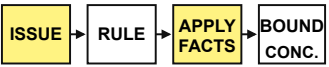


1. Exam map

OUTLINE S2 2026

Final 30%	Group 20%	Mid 20%	Assign. 30%
ASSESSMENT	WEIGHT	PUBLISHED FORMAT	
Final exam	30%	Open book; paper-based materials	
Group Presentation	20%	Current news topic or press release critique	
Mid Semester Test	20%	MCQ + short answer	
Assignment	30%	3000-word research exercise	

PERMITTED MATERIALS — VERBATIM
“It will be an open book exam with students permitted to consult the source book, power points, weekly problem questions and answers, and any other paper-based material.”
(CLAW6031 unit outline, Semester 2 2026)



Repeat: actor × asset × duty × jurisdiction

Exam route: separate the legal question, applicable rule, factual link and bounded conclusion.

2. Master answer frame

GUIDE FAQ

ILAC / IRAC
I name the exact issue and actor. L/R state the applicable definition, offence element, duty or jurisdictional basis. A match each fact to the rule; expose missing evidence and the strongest lawful alternative. C conclude separately on tracing, evidential sufficiency, regulatory breach and possible liability.

Do not collapse adjacent questions. A suspicious transaction is not itself guilty; a compliance failure is not criminal complicity; locating value is not entitlement to confiscate it.

TRANSACTION MAP BEFORE DOCTRINE

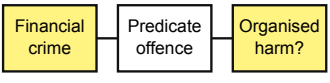
LAYER	RECORD BEFORE WRITING
Actor	Person, institution, intermediary; conduct and knowledge question.
Value	Asset/property/benefit, source, transfer, destination and control.
Institution	Custody, due diligence, monitoring, reporting and records.
Jurisdiction	Connection, legal reach, forum, cooperation and enforcement limit.
Evidence	Observed fact, inference, missing link and lawful alternative.

The unit’s central reasoning challenge is to follow conduct and value across entities, technologies and borders while keeping offence elements, preventive duties, jurisdiction and evidential inference analytically separate.

3. Crime → proceeds

CH 1 + 3

CONCEPT	WHAT IT PROVES	BOUNDARY
<i>Financial Crime</i>	Object: profit-motivated or financially mediated offending under overlapping regimes.	Label does not replace conduct, actor or regime.
<i>Predicate Offence</i>	Underlying conduct generates relevant property or benefit.	Identify the actual offence and benefit.
<i>Organised Crime</i>	Tests structure, continuity, coordination and markets.	Typology does not prove every match criminal.



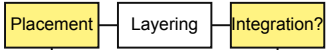
object → property link → boundary
Guide fig 1 redrawn: each concept performs a different job in the argument.

4. Laundering route

CH 3

Money Laundering: conduct involving criminal proceeds intended or operating to conceal, disguise, use or legitimise value. Begin with **proceeds + predicate offending**, then identify each actor’s conduct and knowledge question.

STAGE	USE ONLY IF FACTS FIT
Placement	Introduction of criminal value into a financial or commercial channel.
Layering	Transactions or arrangements obscure source, ownership or movement.
Integration	Course FAQ says use placement, layering or integration where the descriptions fit.



Not a compulsory linear sequence

Guide fig 5 redrawn: apply stages as descriptions, never force a neat sequence.

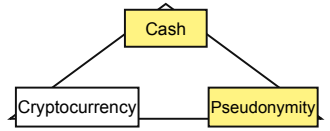
TRAP *A red flag supports inquiry and contextual assessment, not an automatic laundering conclusion.*

APPLICATION ORDER
1 predicate conduct → 2 property/benefit → 3 actor’s dealing or use → 4 knowledge/intent question → 5 placement/layering/integration only where descriptive → 6 jurisdiction + obtainable proof. If a coordinated structure becomes decentralised opportunistic fraud, re-test organised crime rather than changing the underlying financial-crime definition.

5. Cash & crypto

CH 2

FEATURE	CASH	CRYPTOCURRENCY
Form	Physical state-issued value.	Digitally represented value in cryptographic networks.
Native trail	Transfer can occur without a digital ledger.	Governance and ledger visibility vary.
Identity	Fact-dependent.	Pseudonymous identifiers may be linked through other evidence.
Proof	Medium is not guilt; map custody, traceability, purpose and actor.	



Guide fig 3 redrawn: medium, network form and identity inference must remain separate.

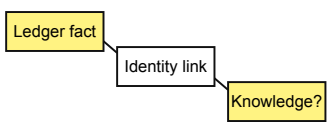
6. Evidence chain

CH 2 FAQ

- Identify alleged proceeds and predicate offence.
- Map transfers: self-hosted address, custodian, intermediary and cash-out.
- Separate **ledger-visible movements** from civil-identity evidence.
- For each actor, state conduct and knowledge; do not transfer suspicion from asset to person.
- Test which jurisdiction may prescribe or enforce and which records can be obtained.
- Ask whether a lawful explanation survives.

THREE-COLUMN PROOF LEDGER
Transaction fact | legal element | evidence gap

Public transaction data may support tracing without establishing who controlled an address or why a transfer occurred. A regulated custodial exchange may add off-chain identity records; that changes the evidence trail, not the need to prove each element.



Inference ladder: movement ≠ identity ≠ mental state; prove every step.

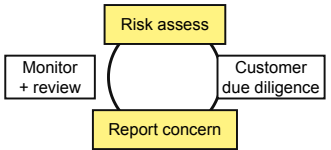
COUNTER-CASE DISCIPLINE

Move a transfer from a self-hosted wallet to a regulated custodian. The custodian may hold identity or transaction records, but public-ledger tracing, control, purpose and knowledge remain distinct. Report the **first repaired or failed link**, not a wholesale new conclusion.

7. AML duties

CH 4

ISSUE	RULE/FUNCTION	APPLY
Risk-based approach	Allocate controls according to assessed exposure, not uniformly.	Identify risk basis and proportional control.
Customer due diligence	Identify and understand customers, beneficial owners and relevant risk.	What was known, checked, refreshed or missed?
Suspicious matter reporting	Duty triggered by defined suspicion or concern under the applicable regime.	Identify trigger, decision, report/omission and actor.



Guide fig 6 redrawn: assessment, due diligence, monitoring and reporting form a control cycle.

8. Liability separation

CH 4 WORKED

Changed fact: a missed alert becomes **deliberate suppression by a compliance officer**. Re-run the analysis rather than simply intensifying the adjective.

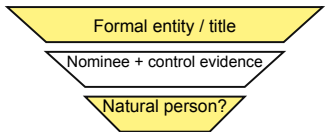
FINDING	QUESTION
Institutional control failure	Was risk assessment or due diligence inadequate?
Reporting breach	Was the defined suspicion/concern trigger met?
Personal conduct	What did the officer know and do?
Criminal complicity	Are its own elements and evidence established?

Regulatory breach, civil consequence and criminal complicity require their own elements and evidence.
State separate conclusions even when the facts overlap.

9. Beneficial ownership

CH 5

Beneficial Owner = natural person who ultimately owns or controls an entity or arrangement *under the applicable definition*. A **Nominee** is recorded or acts for another, so formal role may not reflect ultimate control. *Financial Intelligence* analyses transaction and identity data for risks, links and leads.



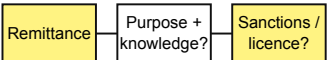
Guide fig 8 redrawn: look through form, but establish control under the applicable definition.

10. Remittance, TF, sanctions

CH 6

CONCEPT	REQUIRED ANALYTICAL MOVE
Remittance	Identify the transfer of value, formal/informal service and cross-border route.
Terrorist financing	Connect provision, collection or movement of funds to terrorist purposes under applicable law.
Sanctions	Test restriction on persons, entities, sectors, assets or transactions.

Informality, geography or community use must not become a proxy for illicit purpose. Check **purpose, knowledge, designation and jurisdiction**.



Lawful channel remains a live alternative

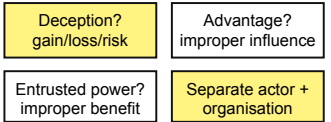
Guide fig 10 redrawn: a transaction pattern starts inquiry; it does not establish illicit purpose.

11. Fraud, bribery, corruption

CH 8

ISSUE	DEFINITION
Fraud	Dishonest or deceptive conduct producing gain, loss or risk under a defined offence.
Bribery	Offering, giving, requesting or receiving an advantage to improperly influence conduct.
Corruption	Abuse or distortion of entrusted power for improper benefit, under varied legal forms.

Changed fact: facilitation payment → extorted payment. Compare payer and recipient purpose, influence, advantage and available defences. Ethical wrongfulness does not substitute for mapping the offence’s elements.



Guide fig 13 redrawn: adjacent wrongs overlap factually but require distinct legal findings.

TRAP *Corporate benefit, employee conduct and organisational liability are related but not interchangeable.*

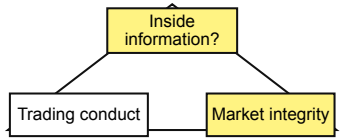
CHANGED-FACT CONCLUSIONS
Humanitarian licensed channel: re-test purpose, knowledge, designation and the applicable restriction; do not infer terrorist financing from geography or informality. **Extorted payment:** re-test each actor’s purpose, the advantage and improper influence, and any available defence; do not let the broad label “corruption” settle a defined offence.

12. Market abuse

CH 7

ISSUE	RULE / APPLICATION
Inside information	Non-public information of the legally required character.
Insider trading	Prohibited dealing, procuring or communicating under the applicable regime.
Market integrity	Disclosure and conduct rules test the consequence.

Confidential earnings → analyst inference: re-test information status, then possession/use and conduct.

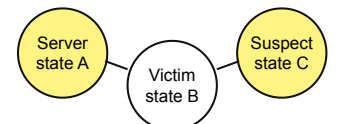


Guide fig 11 redrawn: status, conduct and purpose stay distinct.

13. Cybercrime + evidence

CH 9

LOCATE / DEFINE	THEN PROVE
Cybercrime: systems/networks direct or substantially enable offending.	Human actor, conduct and mental state.
Digital evidence: stored/transmitted information.	Identity, attribution and material fact.
Dual criminality.	Conduct criminal in both requesting and requested states.



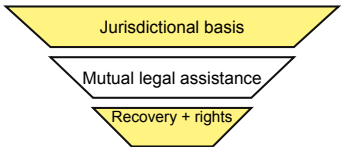
evidence route ≠ extradition result

Guide fig 15 redrawn: three states create process dependencies.

14. Jurisdiction → recovery

CH 10

- State the recognised **extraterritorial jurisdiction** basis; separate prescribe, adjudicate and enforce.
- Use **mutual legal assistance** for evidence, service or proceedings.



Guide fig 16 redrawn: legal reach, interstate process and remedial entitlement are separate gates.



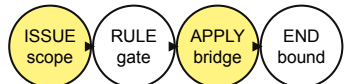
Full guide + ask Skia
about CLAW6031

15. Drill method

WORKED MODELS

The guide's mark allocations below are **study aids, not the university's published assessment scheme**. Use their ratios to practise proportionate timing; the supplied course data does not publish the final's duration or question format.

PASS	WRITE	SELF-CHECK
1 — Issue	One precise actor/conduct/property/jurisdiction question.	Not merely a topic label.
2 — Rule	Applicable definition, duty or process gate.	No invented section or case.
3 — Apply	Fact → inference → missing link → counter-reading.	Every conclusion has an evidence bridge.
4 — Conclude	Qualified outcome for each issue.	Tracing, proof and liability separate.



Changed fact? Re-run every affected gate.

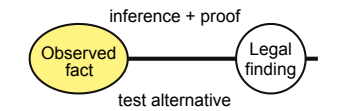
Answer clock: allocate by marks; complete the reasoning cycle before expanding detail.

16. Universal trap filter

ALL CHAPTERS

- Category ≠ conclusion: define the legal object, then prove the connecting fact.
- Pattern ≠ verdict: a typology or red flag starts inquiry.
- Technical ≠ legal attribution: infrastructure or address evidence does not automatically identify a person or mental state.
- Regulate ≠ enforce abroad: jurisdictional functions differ.
- Trace ≠ confiscate/return: process, proof and rights remain.

FAST SENTENCE STEM
“The fact supports ___ because _____. However, it does not establish ___ without _____. Therefore the safer conclusion is _____.”



The recurring discipline: make the inferential bridge visible and bounded.

17. Drill 1 – crypto route

COURSE WORKED

Facts. Proceeds → custodial exchange → multiple addresses → intermediary cash-out. Analyse without assuming anonymity or guilt.

4	Fix the relevant meaning of cash for the supplied material.
4	Connect the evidence to the claim through cryptocurrency.
4	Test the preferred interpretation against pseudonymity.
4	State a bounded legal-risk conclusion.



ledger records + custodian identity + purpose
Which jurisdiction can obtain which record?

Worked route: preserve separate proof of proceeds, identity, conduct, knowledge and jurisdiction.

FINISHED RESPONSE

Identify alleged proceeds and predicate offence before mapping each transfer. Address movements are visible; control of an address and purpose may not be. Custodial records can change the identity evidence, but do not eliminate the conduct and knowledge questions. For every person, ask which record links them to which transfer and what lawful explanation remains.

Then identify the jurisdiction that may prescribe or enforce and the process for obtaining records.

Conclude separately: (i) tracing route; (ii) evidential sufficiency; (iii) possible liability. None follows automatically from another.

EVIDENCE LEDGER
Fact: address A → B | Element: movement/control | Gap: who controlled B, and why?

MARKER-FACING CHECKS

- Did you say “pseudonymous”, not universally anonymous?
- Did the changed custodial fact alter the evidence route?
- Did you resist transferring suspicion from the asset to the person?
- Did jurisdiction come before enforcement?

ALTERNATIVE-PATH TEST

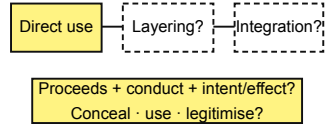
Could the same visible transfers fit a lawful route? Identify the extra record needed to distinguish the accounts. A custodian may supply an off-chain identity link, but conduct and knowledge still require proof.

18. Drill 2 – collapsed laundering

CH 3 WORKED

Changed fact. A multi-stage scheme becomes one direct purchase. Which concepts still do work?

3	Define money laundering at the scale of the facts; exclude irrelevant detail.
3	Trace the evidential/operational move carried by placement.
3	Use layering to test the preferred account against an alternative.
3	Conclude within the red-flag boundary.



Changed case: the factual collapse may remove a stage without removing the laundering question.

FINISHED RESPONSE

Start with criminal proceeds and the defined laundering conduct. A direct purchase may introduce or use criminal value within a commercial channel, so **placement** may still assist. If no transactions or arrangements obscure source, ownership or movement, do not invent **layering**. Integration is likewise used only where its description fits.

The better answer explains why a stage is useful or unnecessary; it does not grade the facts by how closely they resemble a familiar three-stage diagram.

Test lawful purchase, innocent ownership or missing knowledge as counter-readings. **A red flag is a hypothesis for inquiry, not a verdict.**

CONCLUSION STEM
“The direct purchase supports ___; the absence of ___ means layering adds little. Liability still depends on ____.”

FAST DIFFERENTIATION

IF FACTS SHOW...	USE...
Value first enters channel	Placement
Source/ownership/movement obscured	Layering
Only pattern similarity	Inquiry + qualification

COUNTER-READINGS TO TEST

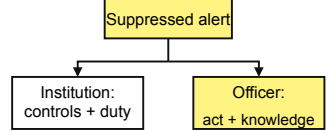
A direct purchase may use criminal value without a multi-stage obscuring route; a lawful purchase may break the proceeds premise; missing knowledge may prevent attribution. Name the premise attacked and narrow only that conclusion.

19. Drill 3 – suppressed alert

CH 4 WORKED

Changed fact. A missed alert becomes deliberate suppression by a compliance officer. Separate institutional and personal exposure.

2	Define the risk-based approach and remove irrelevant fact.
2	Connect the evidence through customer due diligence.
1	Test with suspicious matter reporting.
1	Give separately bounded conclusions.



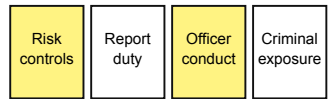
Changed case: the same alert branches into institution-level and person-level issues.

FINISHED RESPONSE

The risk-based system asks whether controls matched assessed exposure. Due diligence asks what the institution did to identify and understand the customer, beneficial owner and risk. The changed fact —deliberate suppression—adds evidence about a particular officer's conduct and knowledge; it does not, by itself, determine every institutional or criminal issue.

For suspicious matter reporting, identify the applicable trigger, whether it arose, and what report or omission followed. Then state four outcomes: control adequacy; reporting breach; personal conduct; any criminal complicity. **Each needs its own rule and evidence.**

WEAK SHORTCUT	REPAIR
“Alert missed → laundering”	Prove proceeds, conduct and knowledge.
“Officer acted → entity liable”	Map the relevant organisational basis.
“No report → complicity”	Separate regulatory and criminal elements.



Never merge the four conclusions merely because they arise from the same event.

WHAT CHANGES

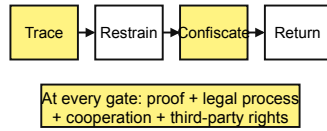
A missed alert may evidence operational failure. Deliberate suppression adds personal conduct and knowledge, but the reporting trigger still must be identified. Separate institution evidence, officer evidence and any link to the proceeds offence.

20. Drill 4 – overseas asset

CH 10 WORKED

Changed fact. An overseas asset changes from direct proceeds to property acquired by an innocent third party.

3	Define extraterritorial jurisdiction at the case's scale.
3	Trace the role of mutual legal assistance.
2	Use asset recovery to test the preferred account.
2	Conclude subject to process, proof and rights.



Guide fig 17 redrawn: tracing starts the route; it does not settle entitlement.

FINISHED RESPONSE

First identify the state's recognised jurisdictional basis. Keep prescriptive authority, adjudicative competence and enforcement power separate: an overseas connection may support regulation without authorising coercive action abroad.

Next specify what mutual legal assistance must obtain or support—evidence, service or proceedings. Trace the asset and test the property link to proceeds. The innocent third-party fact directly affects restraint, confiscation and return; analyse proof and rights rather than treating location as ownership.

Bounded conclusion: the asset may be traceable and cooperation may be available, but recovery and return depend on legal process, proof, third-party rights and cooperation.

JURISDICTION RECALL

FUNCTION	ASK
Prescribe	Why may this state regulate?
Adjudicate	Which forum may determine?
Enforce	Where may coercive power act?
Cooperate	What formal assistance is needed?

THIRD-PARTY FORK

Compare two accounts: direct proceeds held for the offender versus property acquired by an innocent third party. Keep the jurisdictional basis and tracing route stable; vary the proof of the property link and the third party's rights. Explain exactly which recovery gate changes. A state's ability to seek assistance does not itself decide confiscation or return.

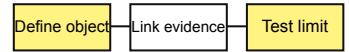
BOUND
Trace ≠ restrain ≠ confiscate ≠ return.

FINISH State the furthest recovery step the evidence presently supports.

21. Fast recall matrix

CH 1–10

START	BRIDGE	BOUNDARY/TEST
Financial crime	Predicate offence	Organised crime
Cash	Cryptocurrency	Pseudonymity
Money laundering	Placement	Layering
Risk-based approach	Customer due diligence	Suspicious matter report
Beneficial owner	Nominee	Financial intelligence
Remittance	Terrorist financing	Sanctions
Inside information	Insider trading	Market integrity
Fraud	Bribery	Corruption
Cybercrime	Digital evidence	Dual criminality
Extraterritorial jurisdiction	Mutual legal assistance	Asset recovery



Change one fact → identify first failed link
→ revise only what the change affects

The guide's recurring retrieval pattern across all ten chapters.

22. High-frequency traps

GUIDE LIMITS

TRAP	CORRECTIVE RULE
Typology / red flag matches	Pattern starts inquiry; prove facts and elements.
Crypto is anonymous	Separate pseudonymity, ledger trace and identity.
Complex structure is illicit	Prove control under the applicable definition.
Compliance breach proves crime	Regulatory, civil and criminal findings differ.
Remittance/timing/payment implies offence	Prove purpose, knowledge and defined conduct.
Server/address identifies offender	Prove actor, mental state and forum link.
Jurisdiction/tracing settles remedy	Separate legal reach, process, proof and rights.

23. Last-pass checklist

EXAM USE

- Issue names actor + conduct/value + jurisdiction.
- Rule uses the guide's exact term and caveat.

☐ exact issue	☐ governing rule
☐ evidence bridge	☐ lawful alternative
☐ jurisdiction gate	☐ bounded outcome

Final review: six checks that expose unsupported leaps before submission.