

## **recommendations**

- 1. Developing and continuously updating audit methodologies related to digital financial transactions, particularly those involving cryptocurrencies and virtual assets, to keep pace with technological advancements in anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing.**
- 2. Designing a specialized training program for Working Group members on auditing techniques for digital and crypto-related financial transactions, including Blockchain technologies, with the aim of enhancing the technical and oversight capacities of financial auditors.**
- 3. Accelerating the issuance of a specialized guidance manual and working paper under the INTOSAI framework, clarifying the role of SAIs in evaluating anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing systems related to virtual assets, with contributions from experts across multiple audit bodies.**
- 4. Strengthening ongoing cooperation and coordination between SAIs and relevant national entities, such as law enforcement and judicial authorities, to improve the detection, tracing, freezing, and recovery of illicit funds.**
- 5. Establishing a rapid and effective communication mechanism among member SAIs to exchange real-time updates on emerging money laundering and terrorism financing methods, ensuring proactive information sharing to mitigate associated risks.**
- 6. Supporting national and international efforts to update legislation related to digital assets and cryptocurrencies, with SAIs conducting regular assessments and reviews of such laws and submitting recommendations to parliaments and governments to address legal gaps.**
- 7. Promoting the use of digital analytics and modern technological tools in audit work, to enhance the ability of SAIs to trace suspicious financial transactions and uncover money laundering and terrorism financing networks, leveraging advanced technologies such as artificial intelligence and big data analytics.**
- 8. Preparing periodic assessment reports by SAIs on the readiness of governmental and financial institutions in member states to address money laundering and terrorism financing risks, especially in light of the growing use of digital currencies.**
- 9. Facilitating the continuous and systematic exchange of lessons learned and success stories among group members, to foster mutual learning and**

**enable institutions to build on the experiences of their peers in combating cross-border financial crimes.**

- 10. Calling for the integration of cryptocurrency and virtual asset risks into SAIs' annual audit plans, with clear indicators for monitoring such transactions and preparing detailed reports on audit findings in this area.**
- 11. Enhancing international and regional cooperation with specialized organizations, foremost among them the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), to benefit from global expertise and coordinate efforts to combat financial crimes.**
- 12. Establishing a specialized expert group within the Working Group to monitor and study ongoing developments in digital currencies and virtual assets, and to provide technical support and advice to member institutions as needed.**
- 13. Ensuring regular follow-up on the implementation of adopted recommendations, through a clear and structured mechanism, with periodic reporting to upcoming group meetings to ensure institutional commitment, track progress, and identify any obstacles or challenges to implementation.**