### CALENDAR OF EVENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Event Description</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Organizer/Location</th>
<th>Contact Information</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>International Mechanisms, Tools and Best Practices in Anti-money Laundering</td>
<td>2-6 April 2012</td>
<td>OSCE Centre in Ashgabat, Ashgabat, Turkmenistan</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Nana.Baramidze@osce.org">Nana.Baramidze@osce.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>World Bank/US Embassy Mission on drafting an on-site AML/CFT Inspection Manual</td>
<td>9 – 13 April 2012</td>
<td>WB/US Embassy in Kazakhstan, Almaty, Kazakhstan</td>
<td><a href="mailto:jyldyz.asanbaeva@unodc.org">jyldyz.asanbaeva@unodc.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>World Bank/UNODC AML/CFT Mentor’s Technical Assistance Mission to Kazakhstan under JERP 2012 Programme</td>
<td>10 – 13 April 2012</td>
<td>World Bank/UNODC, Astana, Kazakhstan</td>
<td><a href="mailto:jyldyz.asanbaeva@unodc.org">jyldyz.asanbaeva@unodc.org</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>2nd Preparatory Meeting of the 20th OSCE Economic and Environmental Forum</td>
<td>23 – 24 April 2012</td>
<td>OSCE, Dublin, Ireland</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Edelmira.Campos-Nunez@osce.org">Edelmira.Campos-Nunez@osce.org</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Third Regional Workshop on “International Cooperation in Criminal Matters”</td>
<td>16 – 18 May 2012</td>
<td>UNODC Regional programme for Afghanistan and Neighbouring Countries, Vienna, Austria</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Batyr.geldiyev@unodc.org">Batyr.geldiyev@unodc.org</a></td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>World Bank/UNODC Final ML National Risk Assessment Workshop</td>
<td>16 – 18 May 2012</td>
<td>WB/UNODC, Astana, Kazakhstan</td>
<td><a href="mailto:jyldyz.asanbaeva@unodc.org">jyldyz.asanbaeva@unodc.org</a></td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Europe Eurasia Regional Review Group Meeting</td>
<td>21 May 2012</td>
<td>FATF/ICRG, Moscow, Russia</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Secretarial@fatf-gafi.org">Secretarial@fatf-gafi.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>The 16th EAG Working Group and Plenary Meetings</td>
<td>22 – 25 May 2012</td>
<td>EAG, Moscow, Russia</td>
<td><a href="mailto:info@eurasiangroup.org">info@eurasiangroup.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>FATF Plenary and Working Group Meetings</td>
<td>18 – 22 June 2012</td>
<td>FATF, Rome, Italy</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Secretarial@fatf-gafi.org">Secretarial@fatf-gafi.org</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>39th MONEYVAL Plenary Meeting</td>
<td>2 – 6 July 2012</td>
<td>Moneyval, Strasbourg, France</td>
<td><a href="mailto:dghl@moneval.coe.int">dghl@moneval.coe.int</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**AFGHANISTAN**

Afghanistan enacted an AML/CFT law in 2004. The FIU was established in 2005. The on-site visit of Afghanistan’s mutual evaluation took place in January 2011. Afghanistan is a member of the Asia Pacific Group (APG) and observer to EAG. Afghan FIU became an Egmont Group member in June 2010.

**BELARUS**

The AML/CFT Law of Belarus was adopted in 2000. Belarus became a member of the Egmont Group in 2007. Belarus is a member of EAG. The Mutual Evaluation Report of Belarus was adopted by EAG in December 2008. Two Mutual Evaluation Follow-up Reports were adopted by EAG in December 2009 and December 2010.

**CHINA**

The AML/CFT law came into force on 1 January 2007. The Mutual Evaluation Report of China was adopted by FATF in June 2007 and by EAG in December 2007. The fifth Mutual Evaluation Follow-up Report was adopted by EAG in December 2010. China is a member of EAG and FATF, and also holds a position of a Vice-Chair of EAG and co-chairs the EAG Evaluation/Legal Working Group. In February 2012 the FATF adopted the follow-up report of China and decided to take off China from its regular follow-up process. China will report back to the FATF Plenary on any further improvements to its AML/CFT regime on a biennial basis.

**KAZAKHSTAN**

The AML/CFT law was adopted in June 2009 and came into force on 9 March 2010. The Financial Monitoring Committee (FIU) was established within the Ministry of Finance on 24 April 2008. Kazakhstan is a member of EAG, and co-chairs the EAG Technical Assistance Working Group. In October 2010 Kazakhstan underwent an EAG AML/CFT Mutual Evaluation. The Mutual Evaluation Report was adopted during the EAG Plenary in June 2011. In July 2011 during the Egmont plenary meeting in Yerevan, Armenia the Kazakhstan FIU became a member of the Egmont Group.

**KYRGYZSTAN**

Kyrgyz State Financial Intelligence Service SFIS (FIU) became a member of the Egmont Group in May 2009. Kyrgyzstan is a member of EAG. The EAG 1st round Mutual Evaluation Report of Kyrgyzstan was adopted in June 2007. A fifth Mutual Evaluation Follow-up Report was adopted by the EAG in December 2010. After the adoption of the Mutual Evaluation Report all together 28 AML/CFT related laws were adopted in 2009. In March 2010, the Kyrgyz Government approved two Regulations dealing with the CDD, identification of beneficial owners and internal control rules. In October 2011 Kyrgyzstan was included in the FATF public document “Improving Global AML/CFT Compliance: On-going Process”. FATF has determined certain strategic AML/CFT deficiencies and encouraged Kyrgyzstan to work on implementing its action plan to address these deficiencies.

**RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

A Joint AML/CFT Mutual Evaluation of Russian Federation was conducted by FATF/Moneyval/EAG in 2007. The Mutual Evaluation Report was adopted by FATF/Moneyval/EAG in June and July 2008. In December 2010 the Russian Federation submitted its second follow-up report to the EAG Plenary. The second 3rd round progress report of the Russian Federation was adopted by Moneyval in September 2011. The Russian Federation is a member of FATF, Moneyval and EAG; it chairs the EAG and Moneyval and co-chairs the EAG Technical Assistance, Typologies, Evaluation /Legal, and Supervision Working Groups.

**TAJIKISTAN**

On 25 March 2011 the AML/CFT Law was adopted by the Parliament and signed by the President. A decision to establish the Financial Monitoring Department (FIU) under the National Bank of Tajikistan was taken by the President on 20 October 2009. Tajikistan is a member of EAG. The World Bank mutual evaluation report was adopted by EAG in December 2008. In December 2008 the EAG placed Tajikistan under the enhanced follow-up procedure. In November 2011 Tajikistan presented its sixth follow-up report to the EAG and the EAG decided to keep Tajikistan on the enhanced follow up procedure, thus requiring reporting to the EAG during the next plenary meeting. Based on high-level written commitments of Turkmenistan to implement an action plan to address specific AML/CFT deficiencies and on progress made, the FATF during its June 2010 plenary meeting decided to move Turkmenistan from its February 2010 Public Statement to the public document “Improving Global AML/CFT Compliance: On-going Process”. FATF also decided to keep Turkmenistan under monitoring process and encouraged Turkmenistan to address its remaining deficiencies and continue the process of implementing its action plan. In August 2011 Turkmenistan adopted amendments to its Criminal Code (Article 242 - ML offence and articles related to terrorist acts).

**UZBEKISTAN**

Uzbekistan is a member of EAG. The Mutual Evaluation Report of Uzbekistan was adopted during the EAG Plenary meeting in Almaty in June 2010. The first Mutual Evaluation Follow-up Report was adopted by EAG in December 2010. The amendments to the Uzbek AML/CFT Law came into force on April 22, 2009. Amendments to other 16 laws were adopted by the Parliament in September 2009. In its February 2010 statement the FATF welcomed Uzbekistan’s significant progress in improving its AML/CFT regime and noted that Uzbekistan addressed the AML/CFT deficiencies that the FATF had identified in February 2008. Uzbekistan is no longer subject to the FATF’s enhanced monitoring process. Uzbek FIU became an Egmont Group member during its 19th Plenary meeting in July 2011.

**INDIA**

A Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU-IND) was set by the Government of India in November 2004 and is a member of Egmont Group. FIU-IND is an independent body reporting directly to the Economic Intelligence Council headed by the Finance Minister. India has criminalised money laundering under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act and the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act. These laws came into force in 2005 and were amended in 2009. The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act was amended in 2004 to criminalise, inter alia, terrorist financing, and it was further amended in December 2008 to broaden its scope and to bring the legislation more in line with the requirements of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. India is a member of FATF and APG and in December 2010 became also a member of EAG. The Mutual Evaluation Report of India was adopted by FATF in June 2010.

We welcome contributed articles of up to one page in length! To submit information for inclusion to the newsletter or to be added to or removed from the distribution list, please contact Mr. Klaudijo Stroilo at kstroilo@worldbank.org
### Schedule of EAG member-states’ AML/CFT Mutual Evaluations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Evaluators</th>
<th>On-Site Evaluation</th>
<th>Plenary Discussion</th>
<th>Mutual Evaluation Reports [MER]</th>
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<tr>
<td>INDIA</td>
<td>FATF, APG</td>
<td>Nov 30 – Dec 12, 2009</td>
<td>Adopted: FATF (June 2010) APG (July 2010)</td>
<td>MER and Summary in English: <a href="http://www.fatf-gafi.org/document/17/0.3746.en_32250379_32236963_45582417_1_1_1,00.html">http://www.fatf-gafi.org/document/17/0.3746.en_32250379_32236963_45582417_1_1_1,00.html</a></td>
</tr>
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### TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE update

The National Money Laundering Risk Assessment (NRA) Workshop was held in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, from 13 to 15 March 2012. The workshop was organized by the World Bank/UNODC, OSCE and in cooperation with Kyrgyzstan’s State Financial Intelligence Service. The workshop was the first phase of a comprehensive national risk assessment exercise that aims to assess the risk of money laundering in Kyrgyzstan. This entails understanding of the proceeds of crime generated in the country, the vulnerability of the economic and financial sectors to money laundering, and the weaknesses in the criminal justice and preventive system, among others. During the workshop the World Bank/UNODC and the OSCE experts introduced the World Bank’s national risk assessment methodology and tool.

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Representatives of all relevant AML/CFT government agencies and the National Bank of Kyrgyzstan participated in this event. They learned about the structure, features, and functions of the national risk assessment tool and how to explore it in practice. During the workshop the participants formed six Working Groups that will continue to collect the necessary data and completing the NRA templates. It is expected that the Final NRA Workshop will take place in October – November 2012.

- On March 12, 2012 the US Embassy in Kazakhstan - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Office transferred the i2 software (Analyst Notebook + iBase) to the information-analytical department of the Agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan for Fighting Economic and Corruption Crimes (Financial Police). The initial training on the use of this software was held on 12 - 17 March 2012 in Kazakhstan. It is expected that the use of this software will bolster the efficiency of the Financial Police to detect and investigate crimes.

- The US Embassy in Kazakhstan conducted the AML/CTF training for 22 Criminal Police officers from the Counter-Organized Crime Units in Karaganda, Kazakhstan from 29 to 30 March, 2012. The goal of the training was to shift the focus of the Counter-Organized Crime units of the Criminal Police to the financial side of the crimes.


For further information please visit: www.oecd.org/corruption/acn

### MONEYVAL update

- The 38th MONEYVAL Plenary meeting was held from 5 to 9 March 2012 in Strasbourg, France. During the meeting the following topics were discussed/agreed:
  - The Mutual Evaluation Reports on the 4th assessment visits of Malta and of the Principality of Andorra were discussed and adopted;
  - The 3rd Round Second Progress Reports of Montenegro was discussed and adopted; Montenegro was requested to present a further progress report in December 2012;
  - The Interim regular follow-up report submitted by Slovenia under the 4th round was presented;
  - Plenary examined the report of Albania & Bosnia and Herzegovina under the Compliance Enhancing Procedure;
  - Measures taken by several countries on identified important deficiencies as a result of the process regarding the state of compliance on all NC and PC ratings in the third round were examined;
  - The revised 2012 FATF Recommendations were endorsed.
  - Typologies:
    - The Report on Criminal money flows on the internet: methods, trends and multi-stakeholder counteraction was adopted;
    - An update on other ongoing typologies projects and reports was presented.

For information please visit MONEYVAL website: http://www.coe.int/moneyval

### OSCE update

- OSCE Centre in Astana helps build capacity to combat money laundering

A four-day training course for Kazakhstan government officials on international mechanisms and tools to combat money laundering and terrorism financing was jointly organized by the OSCE Centre in Astana, the Kazakhstan’s Financial Police, and the US Embassy to Kazakhstan, from 26 to 29 March 2012 in Astana, Kazakhstan.

The event brought together some 40 senior officers, experts, judges and prosecutors from the Financial Police and the Financial Police Academy, the Supreme Court, the General Prosecutor’s Office, the Ministry of Finance’s Committee on Financial Monitoring (FIU), and the non-governmental Association on Countering the Laundering of Illegal Assets.

The training course is being taught by international experts from Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States. The course materials, which were prepared with the Centre’s support, were designed to meet the specific needs of the Kazakhstani stakeholders and include best practices in investigative techniques related to anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism.

For further information and Press-release please visit: http://www.osce.org/astana/89148

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Egmont Group update

“Egmont” Group Case study: Concealment within business structures

A customer named Jack opened a checking account in the name of a foreign company at an American bank. Jack, who claimed to be the manager, and Jane, Jack’s daughter who was also a manager at the company, were designated as signatories. Over a couple of years Jack used the account for a number of deposits and transfers, totalling more than US$100,000. The activity of the account was in line with other business accounts and the bank had no concerns. The American bank then received an official request from the Prosecutor for Drug-related Crimes, in which it was asked to certify whether a number of individuals and legal entities had maintained or were maintaining bank accounts or safety deposit boxes. These individuals were under indictment in another country for involvement in drug trafficking activities as well as money laundering. Included on the list of individuals were Jack and Jane. The bank notified the national FIU immediately. At the time of disclosure, the account had been dormant for some time and was slightly overdrawn.

A couple of months later, US$100,000 was credited to the account. The funds had originated from the liquidation of a fixed-term investment instrument. Earlier instructions prepared by Jack had ordered the creation of ten bank-draft transfers each for US$10,000, payable to his daughter Jane. The bank complied with the instructions and also reported these additional transactions to the FIU. The account was left with a nil balance once the transfers had completed.

The FIU, which had already initiated an investigation following the earlier disclosure, had discovered a significant amount of background information on Jack. Jack was part of a group of thirty-nine individuals and companies, which were strongly suspected of being involved in a global drug trafficking network linked to a South American cartel, which was being investigated by police and judicial authorities in both America and Europe. Apart from that the FIU discovered that the customs authorities in another country had seized some years ago a vessel owned by Jack’s company after five tons of cocaine had been discovered on board. The FIU composed an analysis report of the findings and handed it over to the Prosecutor for action. At time of writing, the prosecutor and police were preparing the case prior to a series of arrests.

FIU Action:
- Possible client relationship to previous crimes

«Egmont» group 100 Sanitized cases are available at: http://www.egmontgroup.org/files/library_sanitized_cases/100casesgb.pdf

For more information please visit the Egmont Group website: http://www.egmontgroup.org/

Publications and Websites of Interest

- http://www.unodc.org
- http://www.amlctf.org
- http://www.imolin.org
- http://www.eurasiangroup.org

- Official website of the UNODC. (In English, Russian, Spanish)
- World Bank’s AML/CFT website. (In English)
- World Bank and UNODC’s Stolen Assets Recovery Initiative (StAR) website
- International Money Laundering Information Network administered by UNODC Global Program against Money Laundering (GPML) on behalf of a partnership of eleven international organizations and offering model laws, legal library, calendar of key events and other AML/CFT related information. (In English, with some Russian)
- The EurAsian Group is the FATF-Style Regional Body serving Central Asia. (In English and Russian)
- UNODC Model Law in Russian
- The Guidance on the Risk-Based Approach to combating Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing adopted by the FATF. It outlines the high-level principles involved in applying the risk-based approach, and indicates good public and private sector practice in the design and implementation of an effective risk-based approach.
- Guidance on Capacity Building for Mutual Evaluations and Implementation of the FATF Standards Within Low Capacity Countries - is primarily intended to support low capacity countries (LCCs) in implementing the FATF standards in a manner reflecting their national institutional systems, is consistent with the ML/FT risks they face, and takes account of their limited resources
- The study identifies four strategies which could help in further strengthening counter-terrorist financing efforts: (a) Action to address...
jurisdictional issues, including safe havens and failed states; (b) Outreach to the private sector to ensure access to the information necessary to detect terrorist financing; (c) Building a better understanding of terrorist financing across the public and private sectors; and (d) Using financial investigation, enhanced by financial intelligence.

http://www.eurasiangroup.org/rus/index-5.htm

Russian version of 40 FATF Recommendations [AML]


FATF’s first in-depth study, which examines its vulnerabilities to misuse for money laundering and terrorist financing in real estate sector.


The World Drug Report 2008 provides in depth trend analysis of the four main drug markets in its first section. It also contains an in-depth look at the development of the international drug control system and a small statistical annex which provides a detailed look at production, prices and consumption.

http://www.assetrecovery.org

Asset Recovery Knowledge Center of the International Centre for Asset Recovery (ICAR)

http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/monitoring/moneyval/

MONEYVAL - Committee of Experts on the Evaluation of Anti-Money Laundering Measures and the Financing of Terrorism

http://www.caricc.org

CARICC - Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre for combating the illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors, established within the Memorandum of Understanding on sub-regional drug control cooperation dated May 4 1996 (Tashkent, Uzbekistan) between the Republic of Azerbaijan, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Russian Federation, the Republic of Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, the Republic of Uzbekistan and UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

http://www.oecd.org/corruption/acn

Anti-Corruption Network for Eastern Europe and Central Asia

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