



ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING AND COUNTERING THE FINANCING OF TERRORISM (AML/CFT) NEWSLETTER FOR CENTRAL ASIA

Issue 26 - April 2008
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CALENDAR

1 Egmont Group Plenary meeting [regional]

Date: May 25-29, 2008
Organizer: Egmont group
Location: Seoul, Korea
Contact information: mail@egmontsecretariat.org

6 8th EAG Plenary [regional: evaluations of Tajikistan and Russia]

Date: July 15-18, 2008
Organizer: EAG
Location: Issyk-kul, Kyrgyzstan
Contact information: Victor Kochenov, info@euroasiangroup.org

2 Workshop on typologies of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing [regional]

Date: June 16-20, 2008
Organizer: IMF in collaboration with the International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences
Location: Siracusa, Italy
Contact information: Giuseppe Lombardo, glombardo@imf.org

7 AML/CFT training for 20 Kazakhstani officials with TADOC in Ankara, Turkey [national]

Date: July –August, 2008
Organizer: US Embassy in conjunction with TADOC
Location: Ankara, Turkey
Contact information: Anthony Beaver, BeaverAT@state.gov
Dinara Berdigulova, BerdigulovaD@state.gov

3 Workshop on implementation of the universal instruments against terrorism for judges and prosecutors of Tajikistan [national]

Date: June 25-29, 2008
Organizer: TBP/UNODC
Location: Dushanbe, Tajikistan
Contact information: Albina Yakubova, albina.yakubova@unodc.org

8 EAG Mutual Evaluators Training [regional]

Date: September, 2008
Organizer: EAG
Location: Moscow, Russia
Contact information: Victor Kochenov, info@euroasiangroup.org

4 Seizing, confiscating and sharing/returning of proceeds / instrumentalities of crime transferred to foreign jurisdictions [regional]

Date: July 9-11, 2008
Organizer: UNODC jointly with OSCE
Location: Almaty, Kazakhstan
Contact information: Nodirjon Ibragimov, nodirjon.ibragimov@unodc.org

9 EAG Typologies Workshop [regional]

Date: September 23-27, 2008
Organizer: EAG
Location: TBD
Contact information: Victor Kochenov, info@euroasiangroup.org

5 MONEYVAL Plenary [regional: evaluations of Romania, Russia, Israel, Macedonia]

Date: July 7-11, 2008
Organizer: MONEYVAL
Location: Strasburg, France
Contact information: Danielida Weber, dg1.moneyval@coe.int

10 MONEYVAL Evaluator Training

Date: October, 2008
Organizer: MONEYVAL
Location: TBD
Contact information: Danielida Weber, dg1.moneyval@coe.int

11 9th EAG plenary [regional: evaluation of Belarus]

Date: December 6-19, 2008
Organizer: EAG
Location: TBD
Contact information: Victor Kochenov,
info@euroasiangroup.org

AML/CFT Developments in Central Asia

AFGHANISTAN



Afghanistan enacted an AML/CFT law in 2004. The Financial Intelligence Unit was established in 2005. Afghanistan has commenced application process for Egmont Group Membership in 2007; sponsors are the USA and Malaysia.

Afghanistan is scheduled to undergo an APG Mutual Evaluation in the 3rd quarter of 2008.

Afghanistan is a member of the Asia Pacific Group (APG).

BELARUS



Belarus became a full member of the Egmont Group in 2007. Belarus is scheduled to undergo a Mutual Evaluation by EAG in July 2008.

Belarus is a member of EAG, and co-chairs the EAG Typologies Working Group.

CHINA



The AML/CFT law was adopted on 31 October 2006 and came into force 1 January 2007. The Mutual Evaluation Report of China was adopted by FATF in June 2007 and by EAG in December 2007.

China is a member of EAG and FATF, and serves as co-chair of the EAG Evaluation/Legal Working Group.

KAZAKHSTAN



The draft AML/CFT law is in the

Parliament and its consideration for adoption is postponed to autumn 2008. A decision to establish an FIU within the Ministry of Finance has been taken. Kazakhstan is scheduled to undergo an

EAG Mutual Evaluation in 2nd quarter of 2009.

Kazakhstan is a member of EAG, and co-chairs the technical assistance working group.

KYRGYZSTAN



The Kyrgyz FIU has commenced its application process for membership in Egmont, sponsored by the Russian Federation and Ukraine. EAG's 1st round Evaluation Report of Kyrgyzstan was adopted at the EAG Plenary in June 2007. It is available in EAG website. Progress report was presented during the previous EAG meeting.

Kyrgyzstan is a member of EAG, and Deputy Chair of EAG

RUSSIAN FEDERATION



Joint AML/CFT Evaluation of Russian Federation was conducted by FATF, Moneyval and EAG in 2007. Evaluation report will be discussed for adoption by FATF Plenary (June 2008), Moneyval Plenary (July 2008), and EAG (July 2008).

Russian Federation is a member of FATF, Moneyval and EAG, Chairs EAG, has a Deputy Chair of Moneyval, and co-chairs EAG Technical Assistance, Typologies and Evaluation/Legal Working Groups.

TAJIKISTAN



The Agency for State Financial Control and Combating Corruption was established in Tajikistan in early 2007. An AML/CFT law is being drafted in the Office of the President. The Mutual Evaluation Report of Tajikistan shall be discussed at the EAG Plenary in July 2008.

Tajikistan is a member of EAG.

TURKMENISTAN



Draft AML/CFT law is being considered by the Parliament of Turkmenistan.

Turkmenistan became an observer member of EAG in December 2007.

UZBEKISTAN



Pursuant to Presidential Decrees issued in January, February and April 2007, implementation of certain provisions of the AML/CFT law were suspended until the year 2013. A Decree of Feb. 20, 2008 prohibits banks and officials from enquiring into legality of sources of funds of transactions executed by physical persons. This Decree is effective 1 April 2008 to 1 April 2009.

Uzbekistan is a member of EAG, and will undergo an AML/CFT Evaluation by EAG in the 4th quarter of 2008.

EurAsian Group (EAG)

Schedule of EAG member-states' mutual Evaluations:

Country	Evaluators	On-Site Evaluation	Plenary Discussion	Evaluation reports
CHINA	FATF, EAG	Completed 2006	Adopted: FATF (June 2007) EAG (Dec 2007)	English: http://www.fatf-gafi.org/dataoecd/24/45/39148209.pdf Russian: http://www.eurasiangroup.org/rus/china.htm
BELARUS	EAG	3 rd Quarter, 2008	December 2008	English and Russian: 2005 Evaluation Report IMF: http://www.eurasiangroup.org/index-7.htm
KAZAKHSTAN	EAG	2 nd Quarter 2009	November 2009	-
KYRGYZSTAN	EAG	Completed Feb 2007	Adopted June 2007	English and Russian: http://www.eurasiangroup.org/kyrgyz.htm
RUSSIA	EAG, FATF, MONEYVAL	Completed Nov 2007	FATF (June 2008) Moneyval (July 2008) EAG (July 2008)	-
TAJIKISTAN	World Bank, EAG	Completed June 2007	July 2008	-
UZBEKISTAN	EAG	Fourth Quarter 2008	June 2009	-

Technical Assistance update in Central Asia

Study tour of Kyrgyz FIU to Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia. The United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime – Global Programme against Money Laundering [UNODC/GPML] organized a study tour for 5 staff members of the Financial Intelligence Service [FIS] of the Kyrgyz Republic to the FIUs of the three Baltic States, from April 21 to April 25, 2008, to enhance knowledge on the respective FIU systems in Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia.

The study visit had the following goals: (a) Introduce the structure, working places, functions and activities of the three individual operational Baltic FIUs in general and their anti-money laundering and combating the financing of terrorism efforts in particular; (b) Identify common problems and discuss possible coordination of activities, as well as to share experience on inter-agency cooperation and to improve the cooperation between the departments in the respective countries in preventing and countering money laundering and the financing of terrorism; (c) Discuss cases of money laundering and terrorist financing and the development of appropriate mechanisms to combat these crimes; (d) Analyze the cooperation and interaction of the respective Baltic law enforcement agencies in combating transnational crime, and ways of improving the collaboration of the three Baltic FIUs with the Financial Intelligence Service of the Kyrgyz Republic; (e) Contribute to enhance international cooperation and to meet Egmont Group standards (one of the objectives of the UNODC technical assistance project with the Kyrgyz FIU).

The three Baltic States were identified because of their similar geographic size to the Kyrgyz Republic and their having all different types of FIUs - Estonia having a police FIU, Latvia a prosecutorial FIU, and Lithuania a mixed police and administrative FIU. Moreover, they all speak Russian which facilitated the exchange of ideas and experience and enhanced direct links, dialogue and contact between the respective officials.

This mission was undertaken to give the Financial Intelligence Service of the Kyrgyz Republic exposure to best practices and lessons learnt in developing an effective FIU. The members of the Kyrgyz delegation were enabled to see how other FIUs organize themselves and their work and were exposed to various presentations demonstrating the mode of FIU operations, particularly in the areas of management structure, suspicious activity reporting (SAR) processes, financial analysis, counter-terrorist financing, and international cooperation. The delegates were provided with an insight into the differences in method of organization and operation between each Baltic FIU, which will allow them to contrast and compare for their own benefit. As one of the main achievements of the study tour, the Kyrgyz representatives signed a cooperation agreement with the Estonian FIU in the form of a Memorandum of Understanding.

The study visit took place within the context of the framework of technical assistance that UNODC is providing to Kyrgyzstan, the primary objective being to increase the capacities and knowledge of the Financial Intelligence Service of the Kyrgyz Republic to enable them to accede to membership of the Egmont Group.

We welcome contributed articles of up to one page in length!

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CARICC update

Background: UNODC is party to a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on sub-regional drug control cooperation with the five Central Asian States (Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan), Russian Federation and Azerbaijan.

In response to the need to improve inter-agency cooperation between law enforcement agencies at a national, regional and international level to counter the problem of drug trafficking from Afghanistan, these countries are participating in a UNODC project to establish a Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre (CARICC).

The purpose of the Centre located in Almaty, Kazakhstan, is to facilitate information exchange and analysis, and to assist in the coordination of operational activities of the various law enforcement agencies in the region - police, drug control agencies, customs, border guards and other services of the countries involved.

Activities of the Centre will be supported by core staff (selected on a competitive basis from the law enforcement agencies of the participating countries) and by liaison officers from each of the participating states attached to it. Provision is also to be made for other interested countries and international organizations such as Interpol, Europol, and World Customs Organization to post liaison officers to CARICC to facilitate cooperation and information flow.

Current status of the project: The Presidents of Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan have all signed the CARICC agreement. The signature of the President of the Russian Federation is still outstanding.

The formal Agreement will enter into force when four countries have ratified. Turkmenistan ratified on 28 December 2007. Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan have intimated an intention to ratify in a timely manner once certified copies of the CARICC Agreement are received from the Government of Kazakhstan.

Staff has now been recruited from five of the seven participating States. The exceptions are the Russian Federation and Azerbaijan. Following a series of interviews conducted by UNODC in early October 2007 a number of staff members were appointed, including a senior law enforcement officer from Kyrgyzstan, Mr. M. Madybayev, as Deputy Director of the Centre.

It was agreed by the participating countries that the first Director of CARICC would be from the host country, Kazakhstan, and that the person would retain the post for the first two years of operation. The President subsequently designated Lieutenant-General Beksultan Sarsekov to be the Director. Since 2002 he has been the First Deputy Chairman of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) Anti-Terrorist Centre in Moscow.

A series of meetings with the Director (Designate), the Deputy Director, the UNODC Senior Project Coordinator and the Chief of the Anti-Trafficking Section took place in Almaty over 12/13 December 2007. A strategic plan for the pilot phase was developed and further interviews held for technical posts at the Centre. The strategic plan provides the basis for CARICC to become a fully operational agency at the earliest opportunity once the ratification process has been successfully concluded.

Pilot phase activities

- Since the start of the pilot phase a series of information bulletins regarding drug seizures, smuggling trends and crime groups have been issued by the Centre.
- It has been agreed that CARICC will be the focal point for coordination of Operation TARCET, a regional law enforcement operation to counter the trafficking in precursor chemicals to Afghanistan. An operational meeting took place at CARICC between 3 and 5 March 2008 of officials from participating states.
- Work has commenced on developing a strategic drug threat assessment for the region.

There is strong support for the project from Europol, Interpol, World Customs Organization (WCO) and the SECI Centre.

It has been agreed that Interpol will have an office within the Centre once the renovation work has been completed. The Interpol I-24/7 system was installed in December 2007 and training provided to CARICC staff by Interpol officers. The early introduction of I-24/7 is a very positive step. In addition to providing encrypted, secure 'real time' communication links, it gives access to valuable policing information on the Interpol databases - such as those for stolen/lost travel documents, wanted persons, fingerprints and other relevant databases. Further analytical training has been offered by Interpol over the coming months (and also by Europol).

The various foreign law enforcement liaison officers working in the region will have observer status at the Centre. Since the start of the pilot phase a number of foreign liaison officers have established operational contact with CARICC.

Ukraine's Roadmap: Building an effective FIU in Kiev, Ukraine – PART II

Article contributed by the Ukrainian FIU.

With the aim of improvement of the national system for combating money laundering and terrorist financing, Ukraine has adopted nearly 30 legislative acts to keep up with the changes in international area and to meet its international obligations.

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Due to the necessity to frequently improve national AML/CFT legal frameworks and relevant regulations, Ukraine is working to continue to enhance its national financial monitoring system to conformity with the new international standards. Therefore, the Ukrainian FIU, known as the State Committee for Financial Monitoring (SCFM), together with 12 other agencies, as well as the National Bank of Ukraine, and representatives of private sector (including Association of the Ukrainian Banks, Kyiv Bank Union, League of Insurance Companies), have developed a new Draft AML/CFT Law.

The draft law will require notaries, advocates, lawyers, real estate dealers, precious metals and stones dealers, public auditors, auditing companies, and accountants etc. to adopt internal AML/CFT controls and report transactions where money laundering or terrorist financing are suspected to the SCFM. Despite this, the Draft Law stipulates where principles of professional secrecy will be protected for certain categories of specialists.

Extension of list of the entities of initial financial monitoring is not possible without extension of list of state agencies which will create the necessary terms for activity of such entities. Thus, the list of the entities of state financial monitoring responsible for supervision, regulation and oversight has been increased to include the Ministries of Justice, Finance, Transport and Communication, and Ministry of Economy.

Another new provision in the Draft Law will require that enhanced measures be applied where client activity indicates higher risks. This particularly concerns internal controls applied to foreign financial institutions and foreign politically exposed persons and their family members.

Special attention in Draft Law is paid to provisions of the Council of Europe Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime and Financing of Terrorism. Provisions requiring immediate suspension of transactions related to terrorist financing are included to comply with the Council of Europe Convention. Additional provisions allowing suspension of money laundering-related transactions were also included.

In addition to amendments needed to bring Ukrainian legislation into compliance with international standards, a few more amendments are proposed in order to enhance the legal framework based on experience acquired by the SCFM in recent years. This includes obligations on registration and reporting on suspicious financial transactions, client identification, revision of indicators of suspicious transactions, and enhancing SCFM's powers as an FIU.

We believe that new legislation aimed at enhancing the effectiveness of Ukraine's AML/CFT system pursuant to international standards will:

In international area

- Reduce the risk of sanctions due to deficiencies in international standards;
- Further strengthen Ukraine's AML/CFT legal framework by building on what has already been achieved, and reducing the risk of its erosion;
- Ensure a business climate which doesn't impede financial activity or economic growth;
- Improve mechanisms for regulation and supervision mechanism over entities obligated to implement mandatory AML/CFT controls and reporting requirements;
- Enhance transparency yet strengthen mechanisms for prevention and deterrence of legalization of the proceed from crime and terrorist financing;
- Stimulate flow of foreign investment.

<http://www.sdfm.gov.ua>

Egmont Group update

➤ The Egmont Operational Working Group (OpWG) discussed its E-Money Laundering Paper and Corruption Project. The paper on E-Money laundering was finalized and will be posted on the Egmont Secure Web (ESW) for the information and guidance of all members of the Egmont Group. The Guidance Paper on corruption, which focuses on threats to the financial markets posed by corrupt international politically exposed persons, will be finalized and presented at the Egmont Group Plenary Meeting in May 2008.

The OpWG will be organizing a joint presentation and discussion on corruption as part of the next Plenary meeting in May 2008 and will be inviting representatives from the World Bank and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) and Asia Pacific Group (APG) and the International Centre for Asset Recovery (ICAR) to make a presentation on their anti- corruption projects, studies and initiatives.

The paper on information sharing was finalized by the OpWG. This project focuses on improving the exchange of information between FIUs. The project will be submitted to the Heads of FIUs for consideration at the plenary meeting in May 2008. The OpWG also discussed initiatives related to terrorist financing, cash economies and weapons of mass destruction. The members of the OpWG discussed the development of the papers on the role of FIUs in the context of these topics.

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➤ During the next plenary meeting in Seoul, Korea in May 2008 the Egmont Group will, inter alia, discuss issues related to its membership. In addition, within a framework of the World Bank/Egmont Group joint project on the "Governance of the FIUs" a first draft report shall be presented to the Egmont Group Committee. The draft report will contain the findings and analysis of the replies to the survey received from 60 FIUs from all over the world. The pilot project, which was successfully concluded in 2007 with the adoption of the report, was based on replies received from 13 FIUs. It is expected that the results of the survey and the report will be used in providing technical assistance to countries which are in the process of establishing the FIUs.

➤ The International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank are planning to update information in the IMF/World Bank publication "Financial Intelligence Units: An Overview", which was first published in 2004. Certain areas such as analysis will be elaborated upon in the new version, which needs to be completed by December 2008.

The IMF has requested assistance from the Egmont Group in providing information and feedback. It was suggested that this information could be incorporated into the Mutual Evaluator's training that is currently being developed by the Training Working Group (TWG).

While emphasizing the willingness of the IMF to cooperate with the Egmont Group, the IMF representative informed Egmont members that the IMF is working on a new policy that will focus on assessment activities.

The Egmont International Bulletins can be found: http://www.egmontgroup.org/library_newsletter.html

EGMONT Group AML/CFT Case study: Late in 1998, Tom, a citizen of an Eastern-European country, saw an opportunity to make a profit on a property investment. Mariah, one of the directors of Lotos Ltd, told him that her company was selling one of its buildings at a low price. The price - a mere US \$ 275, 000 - looked like an opportunity Tom couldn't resist, and so he followed up Mariah's offer and told her that he wanted to purchase the property as soon as possible.

Several days later, Tom went to his notary to sign the deed of purchase. Mariah had already informed Tom that a co-directors name, Pete, would be on the contract as the seller of the building. Because of Pete's senior position at Lotos and the reputation of the company itself, Tom didn't suspect anything and signed the deed as required. What Tom didn't know was that the day before the sale Mariah had already sold the building, this time to her boyfriend and co-director of Lotos - Pete. That sale was for US\$42,500, which meant that on the resale to Tom the following day, over US\$ 220,000 went directly to Pete and Mariah's personal accounts. Although Tom didn't suspect that anything was amiss, his notary noticed that the land records showed the recent sale. In his experience a company would never have sold such a building for the unrealistically low price of US\$ 42, 500, and to have that followed by a second sale the following day was unusual in the extreme. He decided to disclose to the national FIU. The FIU decided to initiate an investigation. Mariah was summoned for questioning and asked to explain the circumstances surrounding both transactions. She stated that the shareholders of Lotos had instructed her to sell the building for US\$ 42,500, and thus no crime had been committed. However, after questioning the shareholders, it became clear that they knew nothing about the first sale. If it weren't for the notary's disclosure and the FIU's investigation, the shareholders would probably never have known that Mariah had swindled the company out of some US\$ 220,000. Apart from that, the state had not received the appropriate taxes, which the company would have paid as income from the full sale price. At time of writing, a criminal case had been opened and both suspects face prosecution and asset confiscation.

Indicators:

- Large and/or rapid movement of funds
- Transfer of assets at well below (or above) market rates

100 sanitized cases are available at www.egmontgroup.org

F A T F update

➤ FATF plenary meeting took place on February 27-29, 2008, Paris, France. Chairman's Summary of the FATF Plenary Meeting in Paris, 27-29 February 2008. The meeting was chaired by the FATF President, Sir. James Sassoon. Key outcomes from the meeting include: a statement on deficiencies in the anti-money laundering (AML) and counter-terrorist financing (CFT) systems in Uzbekistan, Iran, Pakistan, São Tomé & Príncipe and Turkmenistan which also draws attention to the AML/CFT risks in the northern part of Cyprus; welcoming the Caribbean Financial Action Task Force as an FATF associate member; publication of a study on terrorist financing methods and trends; release of new guidance to support the efforts of low capacity countries to implement the FATF Standards; agreement to conduct new projects and initiatives with the private sector; and publication of reports on the anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing systems of Canada and Singapore.

➤ Special Recommendation VII (wire transfer) has also been discussed during the last FATF plenary meeting. It has been recognized that within EU member countries the required mechanism and measures are in place. Thus, it has been agreed to treat intra-EU wire transfers as domestic ones. This amendment will be respectively reflected in the Interpretive Note of SR VII and the Methodology for assessing compliance on SR VII.

<http://www.fatf-gafi.org>

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Council of Europe update

➤ The 2005 **Council of Europe Convention on laundering, search, seizure and confiscation of the proceeds from crime and on the financing of terrorism**, which entered into force on 1 May 2008, has been ratified by 6 states and signed by another 23 states. This treaty reinforces the arrangements of the 1990 Council of Europe Convention against money laundering, and it is the first binding international legal instrument dealing with money laundering and the financing of terrorism. The Convention also contains a monitoring mechanism which will ensure that the Convention is properly implemented.

The convention, which was opened to signature at the Third Summit of Heads of State and Government of the Council of Europe in Warsaw in 2005, has been ratified to date by Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Malta, Moldova, Poland and Romania, where it will be legally binding on 1 May 2008. Another 23 countries have signed it: Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia Cyprus, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Netherlands, Portugal, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, "the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia", Turkey and Ukraine.

➤ 26th Moneyval plenary meeting took place from March 31 to April 4, 2008 in Strasbourg, France. During this plenary meeting mutual AML/CFT assessment reports on San Marino, Bulgaria and Croatia were adopted. Progress report on Lithuania was discussed. Moneyval shall finish its third round on-site visits in 2008 and adopt the third round mutual assessments reports by the end of 2009.

<http://www.coe.int/>

Publications and Websites of Interest

http://www.unodc.org	Official website of the UNODC. (In English, Russian, Spanish)
http://www.amlcft.org	World Bank's AML/CFT website. (In English)
http://www.imolin.org	International Money Laundering Information Network administered by UNODC Global Program against Money Laundering (GPML) on behalf of a partnership of nine international organizations and offering model laws, legal library, calendar of key events and other AML/CFT related information. (In English, with some Russian)
http://www.euroasiangroup.org	The EurAsian Group is the FATF-Style Regional Body serving Central Asia. (In English and Russian)
http://www.imolin.org/pdf/imolin/MLawRussian_IMoLIN.pdf	UNODC Model Law in Russian
http://www.fatf-gafi.org/dataoecd/43/46/38960576.pdf	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.
http://www.fatf-gafi.org/dataoecd/61/28/40248726.pdf	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
http://www.fatf-gafi.org/dataoecd/28/43/40285899.pdf	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]

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<http://www.coe.int/>

Russian version of 9 FATF Special Recommendations [CFT] with Interpretive Notes
Moneyval website; the adopted evaluation reports are available in English and French

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