



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

Issue 31 - October 2008
Available online at <http://www.imolin.org>

CALENDAR

<p>1 A series of AML/CFT trainings for members of RosFinMonitoring [national]</p> <p>Date: October 7-28, 2008 Organizer: ITMCFM Location: Moscow, Russian Federation Contact information: Ksenia Koryakina, anocentre@mail.ru</p>	<p>7 Seminar and Consultations on "Know Your Customer" [national]</p> <p>Date: December 1-5, 2008 Organizer: Financial Services Volunteer Corps (FSVC) Location: Moscow, Russian Federation Contact information: Tim O'Brien, tobrien@fsvc.org</p>
<p>2 Expert Round Table on the Financial Flows linked to the Illicit Production and Trafficking of Afghan Opiates [regional]</p> <p>Date: November 6-7, 2008 Organizer: UNODC Location: Vienna, Austria Contact information: Antonino De Leo, antonino.deleo@unodc.org</p>	<p>8 Commercial Bank AML Compliance Study Tour [national]</p> <p>Date: December 3-12, 2008 Organizer: Financial Services Volunteer Corps (FSVC) Location: New York and Washington D.C., Cherlotte (TBD) Contact information: Tim O'Brien, tobrien@fsvc.org</p>
<p>3 Cash Management Study Tour for the Central Bank of Russia [national]</p> <p>Date: November 17-21, 2008 Organizer: Financial Services Volunteer Corps (FSVC) Location: New York and Washington D.C. Contact information: Tim O'Brien, tobrien@fsvc.org</p>	<p>9 9th EAG plenary [regional: draft mutual evaluation reports on Belarus and Tajikistan]</p> <p>Date: December 16-19, 2008 Organizer: EAG Location: Moscow, Russian Federation Contact information: info@euroasiangroup.org</p>
<p>4 Consultations on AML Supervision of Non-Banking Financial Institutions [national]</p> <p>Date: November 18-19, 2008 Organizer: Financial Services Volunteer Corps (FSVC) Location: St Petersburg, Russian Federation Contact information: Tim O'Brien, tobrien@fsvc.org</p>	<p>10 28th Moneyval plenary [regional]</p> <p>Date: 8 -12 December, 2008 Organizer: MONEYVAL Location: Strasbourg, France Contact information: Gerhard Mild, gerhard.mild@coe.int</p>
<p>5 TPB/UNODC National workshop on the criminal law aspects of countering the nuclear, chemical and biological terrorism in the light of the relevant universal instruments</p> <p>Date: November 25-26, 2008 Organizer: TPB/UNODC Location: Ashgabad, Turkmenistan Contact information: Walter Gehr, walter.gehr@unodc.org</p>	<p>11 Anti-Corruption Action Plan (Istanbul Action Plan) evaluators training [regional]</p> <p>Date: December 15-17, 2008 Organizer: The Basel Institute on Governance/OECD Location: Basel, Switzerland Contact information: Danie Thelesklaf, daniel.thelesklaf@baselgovernance.org</p>

6	Moneyval/FATF typologies meeting [regional]
Date:	November 24-26, 2008
Organizer:	Moneyval/FATF
Location:	Monte Carlo, Monaco
Contact information:	dg1.moneyval@coe.int

12	6th Policy Consultative Group Meeting
Date:	December 15-16, 2008
Organizer:	UNODC/GPML
Location:	Vienna, Austria
Contact information:	Antonino De Leo, antonino.deleo@unodc.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) and observer to the EAG.

of the Financial Monitoring Committee was appointed in September 2008. 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.

EAG Plenary meeting in December 2008. Tajikistan is a member of EAG.

BELARUS



Belarus became a full member of the Egmont Group in 2007. The on-site visit of the Belarus mutual evaluation took place at the end of July 2008. The mutual evaluation report should be discussed by the EAG in December 2008. Belarus is a member of EAG, and co-chairs the EAG Typologies 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 Mutual 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 7th EAG Plenary meeting in China, 11-14 December 2007 and during 8th EAG Plenary in Kyrgyzstan, 15-18 July 2008. 11 amendments to the ML/FT legislation have been accepted by the Parliament (this includes criminalization of terrorism financing). Kyrgyzstan is a member of EAG, and Deputy Chair of EAG

TURKMENISTAN



Draft AML/CFT law is being considered by the Parliament of Turkmenistan. On 20 June 2008 and 16 October 2008 the FATF reaffirmed its statement of 28 February 2008 regarding the anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism risks posed by Turkmenistan. Turkmenistan became an observer member of EAG in December 2007.

CHINA



The AML/CFT law was adopted on 31 October 2006 and 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. China Progress report was adopted by FATF and EAG in July 2008. China is a member of EAG and FATF, and serves as co-chair of the EAG Evaluation/Legal Working Group.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION



Joint AML/CFT Mutual Evaluation of Russian Federation was conducted by FATF, Moneyval and EAG in 2007. Joint Evaluation Report was adopted by FATF/Moneyval/EAG in June and July 2008. Russian Federation is a member of FATF, Moneyval and EAG; chairs the EAG, has a deputy chair of Moneyval, and co-chairs EAG Technical Assistance, Typologies and Evaluation/Legal Working Groups.

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 from 1 April 2008 to 1 April 2009. On 20 June and 16 October 2008, the FATF reaffirmed its statement of 28 February 2008 regarding the AML/CFT risks posed by Uzbekistan. A high-level mission was conducted by EAG in October 2008 and a joint EAG/FATF mission shall take place in Uzbekistan in November 2008. Uzbekistan is a member of EAG, and will undergo an AML/CFT Evaluation by EAG in the 4th quarter of 2008.

KAZAKHSTAN



The draft AML/CFT law is in the Parliament and its adoption is expected by the end of December 2008. A decision to establish the Financial Monitoring Committee (FIU) within the Ministry of Finance was taken by the Government on 24 April 2008. The head

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. A discussion on the draft Mutual Evaluation Report of Tajikistan has been postponed until

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 Ms. Aigerim Yesetova at aigerim.yesetova@unodc.org

Euro-Asian Group (EAG)

Schedule of EAG member-states' AML/CFT 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	July 27 – Aug 3, 2008	December 2008	English and Russian: <i>2005 Evaluation Report IMF</i> : 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	Sept 24 – Oct 2, Nov 12-23, 2007	Adopted: FATF (June 2008) Moneyval (July 2008) EAG (July 2008)	Summary of Mutual evaluation report for Russian Federation in English: http://www.fatf-gafi.org/dataoecd/51/27/40945440.pdf
TAJKISTAN	World Bank	Completed June 2007	EAG (December 2008)	-
UZBEKISTAN	EAG	Fourth Quarter 2008	EAG (June 2009)	-

<http://www.eurasiangroup.org>

FATF update

The last FATF Plenary was held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 15 to 17 October 2008. Member states have taken important new steps to protect the international financial system from abuse, agreeing to:

- Issue a statement calling on its members, and urging all jurisdictions, to strengthen preventive measures to protect their financial sectors from risks to the integrity of the international financial system emanating from **Iran** and **Uzbekistan**. The FATF statement also notes concern with the lack of an AML/CFT regime in **Turkmenistan** and the money laundering and financing of terrorism risks posed by **Pakistan** and **São Tome and Principe**.
- Adopt evaluation reports of the anti-money laundering and counter terrorist-financing systems in **Japan** and **Mexico**.
- Issue guidance to assist jurisdictions in implementing the financial provisions of **United Nations Security Council Resolution 1803 (2008)** which calls on States to exercise vigilance over the activities of their financial institutions with banks domiciled in Iran and their branches and subsidiaries abroad.
- Publish new guidance for **lawyers and notaries** and for **casinos** on applying a risk-based approach to combating money laundering and terrorist financing.
- Welcome the **Basel Committee on Banking Supervision** as an FATF Observer.

For more information, please visit: www.fatf-gafi.org

Strategic Implementation Planning Framework (SIP)

The requirements of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) 40 plus 9 Recommendations are comprehensive and of high standards. Jurisdictions face significant implementation challenges, particularly Low Capacity Countries. The Mutual Evaluation (ME) process plays a vital role in assisting jurisdictions comply with FATF standards. The process provides assessed jurisdictions with an ME Report of its compliance with the FATF 40+9 Recommendations, including highlighting money laundering and terrorism financing risks. The ME Report also contains a set of recommendations to enhance a jurisdiction's AML/CFT regime. However, experience had shown that jurisdictions also face significant challenges in prioritizing and implementing ME recommendations.

To this end, the Asia/Pacific Group on Money Laundering (APG) Implementation Issues Working Group (IIWG) and the World Bank undertook a joint project to provide post-ME assistance through the development of a framework to assist jurisdictions prepare a national implementation strategy. This implementation tool is developed based on the principles laid down in the FATF Guidance on Capacity Building for Mutual Evaluations and Implementation of the FATF Standards within Low Capacity Countries issued in February 2008.

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 Ms. Aigerim Yesetova at aigerim.yesetova@unodc.org

The SIP was developed in March 2008 as an implementation tool to prioritize the ME report recommendations. A pilot workshop to use the SIP was held in Kuala Lumpur, hosted by Bank Negara Malaysia, in April 2008. The SIP pilot workshop was attended by participants from Cambodia, Bangladesh, Vanuatu, Mongolia and Nepal. It was facilitated by experts from Bank Negara Malaysia, APG, World Bank, the FATF Working Group on Evaluation and Implementation (WGEI), the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the Australian Transaction Reporting and Analysis Centre. Australia, Canada, Malaysia and the World Bank provided funding support for the workshop. The SIP, as revised as a result of the workshop, was subsequently endorsed as an APG policy document at the APG Plenary in Bali in July 2009.

The SIP consists of three components with their respective templates as follows:-

SIP Template 1: National Risk Assessment (NRA)

SIP Template 2: Prioritization and Identification

SIP Template 3: Detailed Implementation Action Plans

The first component on the NRA aims to assist jurisdictions to understand sources and methods of ML/TF threats; identify vulnerabilities and risks across various sectors; and evaluate weakness in the legal, judicial and institutional systems. The NRA would enable the jurisdiction to allocate resources to areas of vulnerabilities and to focus on priority areas in implementing its AML/CFT measures.

The second component on Prioritization and Identification is essentially based on criteria for prioritizing MER recommendations and for identifying other important implementation requirements. Foremost is the need for jurisdictions to implement the FATF core and key recommendations, as well as FATF Recommendations 26 and 27, where these are termed as "building blocks" for an effective AML/CFT implementation strategy. Apart from the building blocks recommendations, Template 2 places an importance on domestic coordination of AML/CFT efforts and resources, as well as identifies high risk areas that require priority attention. Among others, Template 2 provides columns for the jurisdiction to identify the implementing agencies, required outputs and completion time for each of the MER recommendations.

The third component is to enable jurisdictions to establish detail implementation plans for the various outputs identified in Template 2. Full co-operation, collaboration and support from the relevant agencies identified in Template 2 are essential to develop and implement a detailed action plan that is practical and effective. Development of the detailed action plan will also enable jurisdictions to identify any obstacles to implementation and could be used as a basis to request for technical assistance.

In the recently concluded FATF Plenary in Rio de Janeiro in October 2008, the FATF Working Group for Evaluation and Implementation endorsed the work of the APG and World Bank in developing the SIP and encourage the FSRBs to consider using the SIP as an implementation tool for its members.

*Asia/Pacific Group on Money Laundering & World Bank
October 22, 2008*

OECD update

The OECD's Working Group on Bribery sharply criticized the United Kingdom's failure to bring its anti-bribery laws into line with its international obligations under the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention and urged the rapid introduction of new legislation.

Current UK legislation makes it very difficult for prosecutors to bring an effective case against a company for alleged bribery offenses. Although the UK ratified the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention 10 years ago, it has so far failed to successfully prosecute any bribery case against a company.

The OECD Working Group, which brings together all 37 countries that are parties to the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention, is "disappointed and seriously concerned" about the UK's continued failure to address deficiencies in its laws on bribery of foreign public officials and on corporate liability for foreign bribery, which it said has hindered investigations.

The Group acknowledged positive aspects in the UK's fight against foreign bribery, including the allocation of significant financial resources and nation-wide jurisdiction to a specialized unit of the City of London Police for foreign bribery investigations. It also noted the UK's first conviction of an individual in September 2008 for foreign bribery in international business transactions and its recent anti-corruption strategy to improve and strengthen the UK's law and structures to tackle foreign bribery. But it emphasized that reforms are urgently needed and should be dealt with as a matter of political priority. Recent cases have also highlighted systemic deficiencies that make clear the need to safeguard the independence of the Serious Fraud Office and eliminate unnecessary obstacles to prosecution.

In a report following a supplementary review of the UK's implementation of its obligations under the Convention, the Working Group reiterated its previous 2003, 2005 and 2007 recommendations that the UK enact new foreign bribery legislation at the earliest possible date. It expressed its strong regrets concerning uncertainty about the UK's commitment to establish an effective corporate liability regime in accordance with the Convention, as recommended in 2005.

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 Ms. Aigerim Yesetova at aigerim.yesetova@unodc.org

In light of the numerous issues of serious concern, the Working Group has requested the UK to provide quarterly written reports on legislative progress for each Working Group meeting. It may also carry out follow-up visits to the UK, and may take further appropriate action after it considers the reports or any on-site visits.

The Working Group warned that uncertainty over the UK's legislative framework may trigger a need for increased due diligence over UK companies by their commercial partners or multilateral development banks.

For more information on OECD's work to fight corruption, visit www.oecd.org/daf/nocorruption.

OECD

October 16, 2008

Egmont update

Egmont Training Working Groups and the Egmont Committee meetings took place in Toronto, Canada from 20 till 24 October 2008. Inter alia, the following decisions were taken during this meeting:

- The next Egmont Working Groups and Committee meeting will take place in Guatemala from 3 to 5 March 2009 and the next Egmont Group Plenary meeting will take place in Qatar from 25 to 29 May 2009.
- The Egmont Committee discussed the final report regarding the joint World Bank/Egmont Group Project on the Governance of FIUs, which is based on a survey of 65 FIUs Egmont Group members and contains findings, analysis of responses and conclusions regarding the organisational approaches to the establishment, structure and operations of an FIU. The report will be distributed to all the Egmont Group members and the results of the survey will be jointly presented by the World Bank and the Egmont Group during the next Egmont Plenary Meeting.
- The results of the survey will be included in the Mutual Evaluation Training Package which shall be approved by the Heads of FIUs during the next Egmont Plenary Meeting in Qatar. This training package will include all FATF Recommendations and FATF Methodology requirements relevant to FIUs. It will be used to train the potential FIU evaluators and to help FIUs which are preparing for FATF/FSRB/IMF/WB evaluation.

«EGMONT» GROUP AML/CFT Case study – “Concealment within business structures”

Three friends, Brian, Josef and Richard, purchased the Western European non-resident company 'Red Ltd' through an intermediary. They registered the business purpose of Red Ltd to be the importation of carpets from another Western European country. To facilitate trading, they requested that the intermediary - which happened to be a firm of lawyers - set up a bank account for them in Red Ltd's name. This was done without question, and in accordance with further instructions only key staff members at the legal firm were named assignatories. That was exactly what the associates had been seeking to achieve, because they did not want to be formally linked to the company.

Within days of the account being opened, Brian rang the bank to negotiate setting up a letter of credit. He claimed to need the facility for the purchase of twenty rolls of carpet that would ultimately be supplied to a large catalogue firm. Brian intimated that this was just a trial purchase to see how business went and, if successful, the next deal would probably be ten times larger. However, Brian seemed to actually know nothing about letters of credit, and the bank had to explain the procedure step by step. The bank officials thought that Brian's lack of knowledge was odd, since he was a businessman who had claimed to operate in this market for several years; the officials recorded their concerns in a file note.

Brian told the bank that the letter of credit was to be for US\$ 40,000. He asked the bank to contact him once that sum had been transferred to the exporting country, where Josef and Richard were organizing the goods. Brian said that Josef and Richard would issue a certificate to the bank when they had inspected the merchandise prior to shipping. The bank would also receive a shipping document. Then the bank would have to release payment within three weeks of the date of shipment as shown on the shipping document. The beneficiary's account - in the name of Black Ltd - was at a bank in the exporting country.

The letter of credit was put in place one week later on receipt of deposit funds from a foreign Bureau de Change. Ten days later, the certificate and shipment documents arrived. It concerned the bank somewhat that Red Ltd's address as stated on the shipment document, was in fact the address of an Industrial Unit in another country. Furthermore, the value of the carpets was shown as only US\$5,500 and not the US\$40,000 promised. Despite these small discrepancies, ten days later the bank authorized the transfer of the money.

Shortly afterwards, Brian contacted the bank to confirm that all went well, and that he was in the early stages of organizing a further importation of carpets. This time the letter of credit would be for around US \$ 625,000. The bank noted the possibility on file and awaited further instructions.

Ten months later, when Customs officials paid a routine visit to the institution, the bank presented the matter formally to Customs as a disclosure, reflecting their continuing suspicions about Red Ltd. The bank's information was very useful indeed - Brian, Josef and Richard had all been arrested eight months earlier on board a small yacht attempting to smuggle one hundred kilos of cannabis resin into the country. Paperwork found during house searches indicated that they were doing a small run to

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 Ms. Aigerim Yesetova at aigerim.yesetova@unodc.org

finance a larger heroin importation. It was likely that they had already imported a small amount of heroin concealed in carpets as part of the Red Ltd trading, and if not for their arrest Red Ltd would have been used for both importation and laundering purposes .

Indicators:

- Lack of knowledge by individual atypical to trade practitioners
- Attempts to avoid identifying final beneficiaries of accounts

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

CARICC update

The President of Russian Federation has issued a decree on supporting proposal of the Government to sign CARICC Agreement on September 17, 2008.

The Kyrgyz Republic ratified the Agreement on September 19, 2008.

The Parliament of Kazakhstan has ratified CARICC Agreement on 22 October 2008.

The Parliament of Tajikistan has ratified CARICC Agreement on 12 November 2008

Training for CARICC intelligence analysts has been organized in October 2008 in Almaty, Kazakhstan. The analysts studied ANACAPA techniques used for intelligence analysis and were trained in use of "i2" software developed for these purposes.

Field exercises on controlled deliveries were organized and coordinated by CARICC. Law enforcement agencies of Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan participated in this exercise.

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 eleven 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)

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 Ms. Aigerim Yesetova at aigerim.yesetova@unodc.org

	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] Russian version of 9 FATF Special Recommendations [CFT] with Interpretive Notes
http://www.fatf-gafi.org/dataoecd/45/31/40705101.pdf	FATF's first in-depth study, which examines its vulnerabilities to misuse for money laundering and terrorist financing in real estate sector.
http://www.unodc.org/documents/wdr/WDR_2008/WDR_2008_eng_web.pdf	<i>The World Drug Report 2008</i> 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.
www.assetrecovery.org	Asset Recovery Knowledge Center of the International Centre for Asset Recovery (ICAR)
www.egmontgroup.org	The Egmont Group of Financial Intelligence Groups

This publication contains recent news stories collected from print and other media. These materials are gathered from external sources, and therefore the accuracy and completeness cannot be guaranteed. Moreover, the presentation of material and the designations do not imply the expression of any opinion by the World Bank or United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area, or of its authorities, or the delimitation of any frontiers or boundaries. As the World Bank or the United Nations do not always own the copyright to these materials, permission from the copyright owner must be sought for further use.

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 Ms. Aigerim Yesetova at aigerim.yesetova@unodc.org