### CALENDAR OF EVENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Event Description</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Organizer</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Contact Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>44th MONEYVAL Plenary Meeting</td>
<td>30 March – 4 April</td>
<td>Moneyval</td>
<td>Strasbourg, France</td>
<td><a href="mailto:dghl@moneyval.coe.int">dghl@moneyval.coe.int</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Inter-regional workshop on &quot;Establishing/Reinforcing the Network of Prosecutors and Central Authorities from source, transit and destination countries located along the northern Afghan drug trafficking routs&quot;</td>
<td>13 – 14 May 2014</td>
<td>UNODC ROCA</td>
<td>Astana, Kazakhstan</td>
<td><a href="mailto:kamola.ibragimova@unodc.org">kamola.ibragimova@unodc.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>International expert group meeting on the management, use and disposal of frozen, seized and confiscated assets</td>
<td>2 – 4 April 2014</td>
<td>UNODC, Region of Calabria</td>
<td>Reggio Calabria, Italy</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Julia.pilgrim@unodc.org">Julia.pilgrim@unodc.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>World Bank/UNODC Cash Couriers Training</td>
<td>13 – 15 May 2014</td>
<td>World Bank/Kazakh FIU/UNODC</td>
<td>Astana, Kazakhstan</td>
<td><a href="mailto:jasanbaeva@worldbank.org">jasanbaeva@worldbank.org</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Workshop on “Sharing practices in strengthening national inter-agency cooperation in detection, investigation and adjudication of money laundering”</td>
<td>2 – 3 April 2014</td>
<td>UNODC ROCA</td>
<td>Ashgabat, Turkmenistan</td>
<td><a href="mailto:kamola.ibragimova@unodc.org">kamola.ibragimova@unodc.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>The Egmont Group Plenary Meeting</td>
<td>1 – 6 June 2014</td>
<td>The Egmont Group</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Workshop on AMLCFT Compliance in 2nd tier Banks</td>
<td>23 – 25 April 2014</td>
<td>OSCE Centre in Astana, US Embassy in Astana</td>
<td>Astana, Kazakhstan</td>
<td><a href="mailto:bibigul.izbair@osce.org">bibigul.izbair@osce.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Joint FATF/EAG Plenary and Working Group Meetings</td>
<td>15 – 20 June 2014</td>
<td>FATF and EAG</td>
<td>Moscow, Russia</td>
<td><a href="mailto:info@eurasiangroup.org">info@eurasiangroup.org</a></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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AFGHANISTAN

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

BELARUS


CHINA

The AML/CFT law came into force in January 2007. The Mutual Evaluation Report of China was adopted by FATF in June 2007 and by EAG in December 2007. The 5th Mutual Evaluation Follow-up Report was adopted by EAG in December 2010. China is a member of EAG, FATF and AFG, and co-chairs the EAG Evaluation’ Legal Working Group. In 2012 a representative of China was appointed as a rotating APG. 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 shall report back to the FATF Plenary on any further improvements to its AML/CFT regime on a biennial basis.

KAZAKHSTAN

The AML/CFT law came into force in March 2010. The Financial Monitoring Committee (FICU) was established within the Ministry of Finance in April 2008. In July 2011 the FICU became a member of the Egmont Group. Kazakhstan is a member of EAG and since November 2013 it holds a position of a Vice-Chair of EAG, and co-chairs the EAG Technical Assistance Working Group. The Mutual Evaluation Report of Kazakhstan was adopted in June 2011 and in May 2013 Kazakhstan submitted its first follow-up report to the EAG plenary. In November 2013 Kazakhstan presented its interim report during the EAG plenary and EAG requested Kazakhstan to present the follow-up report at the next EAG plenary meeting.

KYRGYZSTAN

Kyrgyz State Financial Intelligence Service - SFSI (FIU) became a member of the Egmont Group in May 2009. Kyrgyzstan is a member of EAG and co-chairs the EAG Working Group on Counteraction of Financing Drug Business, Crime and Terrorism. The Mutual Evaluation Report of Kyrgyzstan was adopted by EAG in June 2007. In November 2013 the EAG adopted the 9th Mutual Evaluation Follow-up of Kyrgyzstan and requested Kyrgyzstan to present its next follow-up report at the next EAG plenary meeting, when a possible removal of Kyrgyzstan from the follow-up process will be discussed. In October 2011 Kyrgyzstan was included in the FATF public document “Improving Global AML/CFT Compliance: On-going Process”. In its recent statement from February 2014 the FATF noted that Kyrgyzstan has substantially addressed the Action Plan and made a significant progress in improving its AML/CFT regime. The FATF will conduct an on-site visit to Kyrgyzstan in spring 2014 to confirm that the process of implementing the required reforms is underway.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

A Mutual Evaluation Report of Russian Federation was adopted by FATF/Moneyval/ EAG in June and July 2008. The second 3rd round progress report of the Russian Federation was adopted by Moneyval in September 2011. In October 2013 the Russian Federation submitted its sixth follow-up report to the FATF Plenary and has been taken off the regular follow-up process. The Russian Federation is a member of FATF, Moneyval and EAG; it chairs the FATF and co-chairs the EAG Technical Assistance, the Typologies, the Mutual Evaluation and Legal Issues, and the Counteraction on Financing Drug Business, Crime and Terrorism Working Groups.

TAJIKISTAN

The AML/CFT Law was adopted in March 2011. In October 2011 the Financial Monitoring Department (FIU) was established under the National Bank of Tajikistan. In July 2012 the Tajik FIU became a member of the Egmont Group. 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 2013 the EAG adopted the 10th follow-up report of Tajikistan and requested Tajikistan to present its next follow-up report at the next EAG Plenary meeting, when a possible removal of Tajikistan from the follow-up procedure will be discussed. In June 2011 Tajikistan was included in the FATF public document “Improving Global AML/CFT Compliance: On-going Process”. In its recent statement from February 2014 the FATF encouraged Tajikistan to address the remaining deficiencies: (1) ensuring adequate procedures for freezing terrorist assets; and (2) implementing adequate procedures for the confiscation of funds related to the full range of ML predicate offences.

TURKMENISTAN

The AML/CFT law was adopted in May 2009. A Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) was established under the Ministry of Finance in 2009 and in July 2012 it became an observer to the Egmont Group. Turkmenistan became a member of EAG in June 2010. The Mutual Evaluation Report and the first Follow-up Report of Turkmenistan were adopted by EAG in June 2011. The FATF during its June 2012 plenary meeting decided to remove Turkmenistan from its monitoring process under its on-going global AML/CFT compliance process. The FATF welcomed Turkmenistan’s significant progress in improving its AML/CFT regime and noted that Turkmenistan has largely met its commitments in its Action Plan regarding the strategic deficiencies identified by FATF. In November 2012 Turkmenistan presented its 4th follow-up report at the next EAG Plenary and EAG and EAG decided to remove Turkmenistan from its follow-up procedure.

UZBEKISTAN

Uzbekistan is a member of EAG and co-chairs the EAG Working Group on Supervision. The Mutual Evaluation Report of Uzbekistan was adopted by EAG in June 2010 and by November 2012 the EAG adopted two follow-up reports of Uzbekistan. The amendments to the Uzbek AML/CFT Law came into force on 22 April 2009 and amendments to additional 16 laws were adopted 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 in July 2011.

INDIA

A Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU - IND) was established in November 2004 as independent body for financial crimes and in 2005 it was incorporated as an independent body. The FIU-IND is a member of Egmont Group. India has criminalised money laundering under the Prevention of Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism Act, 2002. In 2005 the Indian Economic Intelligence Council headed by the Finance Minister. FIU-IND is a member of Egmont Group. India has criminalised all offences related to the Financing of Terrorism and the Prevention of Money Laundering and Financing of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act. These laws came into force in 2005 and were amended in 2009. India is a member of FATF, APG and EAG. In November 2013 India became the Chair of the EAG. The Mutual Evaluation Report of India was adopted by FATF in June 2010. In June 2013 the FATF adopted the follow up report of India and decided to take off India from its regular follow-up process.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Evaluators</th>
<th>On-Site Evaluation</th>
<th>Plenary Discussion</th>
<th>Mutual Evaluation Reports [MER]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
|                 |                       |                    |                    | EAG First MER, Progress report in English: [http://eurasiangroup.org/ru/restricted/chinareport.pdf](http://eurasiangroup.org/ru/restricted/chinareport.pdf)  
|                 |                       |                    |                    | Five Follow up Reports are on EAG website                                                      |
|                 |                       |                    |                    | Three Progress Reports are available on EAG website                                            |
|                 |                       |                    |                    | Six Follow Up Reports are on EAG website                                                       |
|                 |                       |                    |                    | Six Follow Up Reports are on EAG website                                                       |
|                 |                       |                    |                    | Two Follow Up Reports are on EAG website                                                       |
|                 |                       |                    |                    | Seven Follow up Reports are on EAG website                                                      |
|                 |                       |                    |                    | MER in Russian: [http://eurasiangroup.org/ru/restricted/EAG_ME_2010_1_amended_final.doc](http://eurasiangroup.org/ru/restricted/EAG_ME_2010_1_amended_final.doc)  
|                 |                       |                    |                    | Two Follow Up Report is on EAG website                                                          |
|                 |                       |                    |                    | Three Follow Up Reports are on EAG website                                                      |

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FATF/EAG/MONEYVAL/MENAFATF Assessors training, Moscow, from 10 to 14 March 2014

The FATF/EAG/MONEYVAL/MENAFATF Assessors training seminar related to the preparation for a new round of mutual evaluations of the national AML/CFT systems was held in Moscow from 10 to 14 March 2014. The training was organized by EAG Secretariat and International Training and Methodology Centre for Financial Monitoring.

The training brought together the representatives of FATF and three FSRBs – MONEYVAL, MENAFATF and EAG. The training was conducted by FATF Secretariat representatives Vincent Schmoll and Tom Neylan, IMF representative Steve Dave, and MONEYVAL expert Michael Stellini.

During the training process the special attention was paid not only to the analysis of changes in the mutual evaluation process and theoretical explanations but also to the practical aspects. The emphasis was made on the assessment of effectiveness – previously this area has not been considered as a separate direction, only in the context of other procedures.

During the training the participants went through all existing stages: evaluation of risks, technical compliance assessment, and interview with representatives of state bodies and private sector.

For more information on workshop please visit ITMCFM website: www.mumcfm.ru

TA update

The Regional Workshop on “Illicit use of Money or Value Transfer Services (MVTS): Enhancing legislative, regulatory and investigative frameworks” was held from 3 to 5 March 2014 in Tehran/Iran. The workshop was organized within the framework of UNODC “Regional Programme for Afghanistan and Neighboring Countries”. Officials and senior experts from Afghanistan, Iran, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan and Tajikistan (RP countries) as well as the Russian Federation and Norway (as observers) attended the meeting.

The workshop was focused towards senior policy makers in legislative, regulatory and investigative departments from the West and Central Asian countries and highlighted current variations in approaches to Money and Value Transfer Services as well as sharing inputs on challenges and successes in other regions. The workshop also facilitated the identification of areas for development which will enhance each West and Central country’s ability to mitigate current and/or future threats from illicit use of Money and Value Transfer Services. The event also facilitated the first meeting among the "Regional Anti-Money Laundering Group of Experts in West and Central Asia".

The Regional Workshop was followed by the ninth Regional FIU to FIU meeting among the RP countries (under the CASH Initiative) as well as Triangular FIU meeting among Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan and AKT FIU meeting among Afghanistan, Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan.

FATF update

FATF Private Sector Consultative Forum Meeting, Brussels 25-26 March 2014

The FATF organised a meeting of the Private Sector Consultative Forum to discuss implementation of the anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing (AML/CFT) measures set out in the FATF Recommendations, seek input and feedback into ongoing FATF work, and hear about issues of concern or interest to the private sector.

The meeting was hosted by the European Banking Federation (EBF), and supported by the European Association of Public Banks, the European Savings Bank Group, the European Association of Co-operative Banks, and Insurance Europe. Over 120 participants representing the financial sector and other businesses and professions subject to AML/CFT requirements, and civil society, as well as representatives of FATF members and observers attended the meeting and provided FATF with valuable input on the following issues:

- The risk-based approach
- Virtual currencies
- United Nations sanctions lists
- Recent developments in FATF work.

Further information is available at the FATF website: http://www.fatf-gafi.org/

Egmont Group update

“Egmont” Group Case study: Concealment within business structures

Geoffrey visited several branches of his bank in Europe to deposit significant amounts of cash into his company account. The amounts ranged from US $ 15 - 40,000. He visited all the branches in a single day, and the branches were all within a short distance of each other. Since this financial institution had automated account-monitoring procedures, the different deposits raised an initial alert for further examination by a human operator.

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Geoffrey was a citizen of an African country and according to the customer records at the bank ran a business importing second
hand electrical goods from Africa. Fund transfers were made in an irregular basis to accounts in Africa - presumably payments
for goods. The credit deposits were apparently proceeds from the sale of the goods in Europe, although the financial institution
was concerned at the pattern of deposits. If these credits were legitimate, than why wouldn’t Geoffrey deposit the whole amount
at his own branch? The bank decided to report the credit deposits to the national FIU.

To allow some time for an investigation to be developed, the FIU granted the bank the authority to continue to operate
Geoffrey’s account normally. After analysing the transaction reports and bank records, the FIU decided to seek further
documentary evidence concerning the shipment of goods from Africa. The FIU directed the bank to ask Geoffrey’s accountant to
produce them. A short time later, a number of airway bills and invoices which purported to support the alleged shipments were
brought produced for the financial institution and passed on to the FIU.

The FIU served production orders on the account in order to obtain formal records of all transactions through the account over
the previous few years. The FIU also contacted the Customs service and requested attention to be focused on future shipment
of the electrical goods linked to Geoffrey’s company as they entered Europe from Africa. Customs identified a shipment that was
found to contain a large quantity of Cannabis with a street value of over US $ 300,000.

The African principal organiser - who was not Geoffrey - was identified and subsequently convicted to six years imprisonment
for the substantive drug trafficking offence. Further financial and other investigations also identified that the African principal
had been involved in eight similar drug importations. He was sentenced to a further ten years imprisonment for these importations to
run concurrently. The court further upheld that he had benefited from drug trafficking in excess of US $ 1,500,000 and made a
confiscation order for this amount. Geoffrey fled the country, and a warrant was issued for his arrest for money laundering and
other offences.

Indicators:
- Large-scale cash transactions
- Deposits at a variety of branches and times for no logical reason (possible evidence of ‘smurfing’)
- Questionable rational of underlying business – importing used consumer goods from Africa to Europe is unusual

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

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.worldbank.org/StAR | World Bank and UNODC’s Stolen Assets Recovery Initiative (StAR) website |
| http://www.imolin.org | UNODC Global Program against Money Laundering, Proceeds of Crime and the Financing of Terrorism (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.eurasiangroup.org | The Eurasian Group is the FATF-Style Regional Body serving Central Asia. (In English and Russian) |
| 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 |

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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.

Russian version of 9 FATF Special Recommendations [CFT]

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 2013 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.

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

The Egmont Group of Financial Intelligence Groups

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

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).

Anti-Corruption Network for Eastern Europe and Central Asia

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