# Calendar of Events

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th><strong>Event</strong></th>
<th><strong>Date</strong></th>
<th><strong>Organizer</strong></th>
<th><strong>Location</strong></th>
<th><strong>Contact Information</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Third International Forum on Tax and Crime</td>
<td>7 - 8 November 2013</td>
<td>OECD</td>
<td>Istanbul, Turkey</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Claire.Gibbons@oecd.org">Claire.Gibbons@oecd.org</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Regional Workshop on the freezing requirement pertaining to Security Council Resolution 1373 (2001)</td>
<td>10 - 11 November 2013</td>
<td>UN CTED/EAG/ITMCFM</td>
<td>Ashgabat, Turkmenistan</td>
<td><a href="mailto:schantz@un.org">schantz@un.org</a></td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>EAG Plenary and Working Group Meeting</td>
<td>12 – 15 November 2013</td>
<td>EAG</td>
<td>Ashgabat, Turkmenistan</td>
<td><a href="mailto:info@eurasiangroup.org">info@eurasiangroup.org</a></td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Regional workshop “Sharing practices in international cooperation for the prevention of legalization of the proceeds of corruption, their identification, seizure, confiscation and return/sharing”</td>
<td>12 – 14 November 2013</td>
<td>UNODC ROCA</td>
<td>Tashkent, Uzbekistan</td>
<td><a href="mailto:kamola.ibragimova@unodc.org">kamola.ibragimova@unodc.org</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>43rd MONEYVAL Plenary Meeting</td>
<td>9 – 13 December 2013</td>
<td>MONEYVAL</td>
<td>Strasburg, France</td>
<td><a href="mailto:dghl@moneyval.coe.int">dghl@moneyval.coe.int</a></td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>FATF Europe Eurasia Regional Review Group</td>
<td>16 – 17 January 2013</td>
<td>FATF</td>
<td>Paris, France</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Amy.boyle@fatf-gafi.org">Amy.boyle@fatf-gafi.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>FATF Working Group and Plenary Meeting</td>
<td>10 – 14 February 2013</td>
<td>FATF</td>
<td>Paris, France</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Secretariat@fatf-gafi.org">Secretariat@fatf-gafi.org</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Egmont Working Group meetings</td>
<td>16 – 20 February 2013</td>
<td>Egmont Group</td>
<td>Budapest, Hungary</td>
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</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 APG-IMF evaluation took place in January 2011. Afghanistan is a member of EAG and co-chairs the EAG Working Group on Counteraction of Financing Drug Business, Crime and Terrorism. The EAG 1st round Mutual Evaluation Report of Kyrgyzstan was adopted in June 2007. In October 2011 Kyrgyzstan was included in the FATF public document “Improving Global AML/CFT Compliance: On-going Process”. In its recent statement from October 2013 the FATF encouraged Kyrgyzstan to address the remaining issues in the criminalization of ML/Terrorism and freezings terrorist assets and implement effective AML/CFT supervisory program. In May 2013 the 8th Mutual Evaluation Follow-up Report was adopted by the EAG Plenary. EAG decided to keep Kyrgyzstan under the enhanced monitoring procedure, thus requiring reporting to the EAG during the next plenary meeting.

Belarus

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 FATF, AEG and APG, and co-chairs the EAG Evaluation/Technical Working Group. In 2012 a Chinese member was appointed as a rotating APG co-chair for a two-year term. 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 with 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. In July 2011 during the Egmont plenary meeting in Yerevan, Armenia the Kazakh FIU became a member of the Egmont Group. 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 May 2013 Kazakhstan submitted its first follow-up report to the EAG Plenary. EAG requested Kazakhstan to present its interim information to the EAG during the next plenary meeting in November 2013 and unscheduled follow-up report in May 2014.

Kyrgyzstan
Kyrgyz State Financial Intelligence Service - SFIS (FIU) became a member of the Egmont Group in May 2007. SFIS is a member of EAG and co-chairs the EAG Working Group on Counteraction of Financing Drug Business, Crime and Terrorism. The EAG 1st round Mutual Evaluation Report of Kyrgyzstan was adopted in June 2007. In October 2011 Kyrgyzstan was included in the FATF public document “Improving Global AML/CFT Compliance: On-going Process”. In its recent statement from October 2013 the FATF encouraged Kyrgyzstan to address the remaining issues in the criminalization of ML/Terrorism, issues related to identification and freezing terrorist assets and implement effective AML/CFT supervisory program. In May 2013 the 8th Mutual Evaluation Follow-up Report was adopted by the EAG Plenary. EAG decided to keep Kyrgyzstan under the enhanced monitoring procedure, thus requiring reporting to the EAG during the next plenary meeting.

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. 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 EAG and FATF and co-chairs the EAG Technical Assistance, Typologies, Evaluation / Legal, Supervision and Combating Terrorist Financing 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 May 2013 Tajikistan presented its 8th follow-up report to the EAG Plenary and the EAG decided to keep Tajikistan under the enhanced follow up procedure, thus requiring reporting to the EAG during the next plenary meeting. In July 2012 during the 39th Egmont Plenary meeting in Saint Petersburg the Tajik FIU became a member of the Egmont Group. In June 2011 Tajikistan was included in the FATF public document “Improving Global AML/CFT Compliance: On-going Process”. In its recent statement from October 2013 the FATF recommended Tajikistan to: (1) address remaining issues regarding TF; (2) establish and implement the adequate procedures for the confiscation of funds related to ML and identifying and freezing terrorist assets; (3) address the remaining issues relating to the customer due diligence measure.

Turkmenistan
The AML/CFT law was adopted by the Parliament and signed by the President in May 2009. A Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) was established under the Ministry of Finance in 2009. Turkmenistan became a member of EAG in June 2010. The Mutual Evaluation Report and the first follow-up Report of Turkmenistan were adopted by the 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. Turkmen FIU became an observer to Egmont Group during its 20th Plenary meeting in July 2012. In November 2012 Turkmenistan presented its 4th follow-up report to the 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 during the EAG Plenary meeting in Almaty in June 2010. The 2nd Mutual Evaluation Follow-up Report was adopted by EAG in November 2012. The amendments to the Uzbek AML/CFT Law came into force on 22 April 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 2009. 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 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. India is a member of FATF and APG and in December 2010 became also a member of EAG. India holds a position of a Vice-Chair of EAG. The Mutual Evaluation Report of India was adopted by the 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.
## EUROASIAN GROUP (EAG) Update

### Schedule of EAG member-states’ AML/CFT Mutual Evaluations

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<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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| CHINA         | FATF, EAG           | Completed 2006     | Adopted: FATF (June 2007) EAG (Dec 2007) | MER and Summary in English: 
8th Follow-up report: 
EAG First MER, Progress report in English: 
http://eurasiangroup.org/ru/restricted/chinareport.pdf  
Five Follow up Reports are on EAG website |
| BELARUS       | EAG                 | July 27 – Aug 3, 2008 | Adopted: EAG (December 2008) | MER and Summary in English: 
MER and Summary in Russian: 
http://eurasiangroup.org/ru/restricted/bel_report.doc  
Three Progress Reports are available on EAG website |
| KAZAKHSTAN    | EAG                 | October 2-10, 2010 | Adopted: EAG (June 2011) | MER in English: 
http://www.eurasiangroup.org/ru/restricted/MER_2011_1_KAZ_rev.1_eng.doc  
MER in Russian: 
http://www.eurasiangroup.org/ru/restricted/MER_2011_1_KAZ_rev.1_rus.doc  
Seven Follow up Reports are on EAG website |
| KYRGYZSTAN    | EAG                 | Feb 2007           | Adopted: EAG (June 2007) | MER with Summary in English: 
MER and Summary in Russian: 
http://eurasiangroup.org/ru/restricted/eagkyrgyzpdf.doc  
Two Follow up Reports are on EAG website |
MER and Summary in Russian: 
Two Follow up Reports are on EAG website |
| TAJIKISTAN    | EAG, World Bank     | June 2007          | Adopted: EAG (December 2008) | MER in English: 
MER in Russian: 
http://eurasiangroup.org/ru/restricted/ME_2008_2_rus_rus.doc  
Seven Follow up Reports are on EAG website |
| UZBEKISTAN    | EAG                 | November 8-14, 2009 | Adopted: EAG (June 2010) | MER in English: 
http://eurasiangroup.org/ru/restricted/ME_2010_1_eng_amended.doc  
MER in Russian 
http://eurasiangroup.org/ru/restricted/ME_2010_1_amended_final.doc  
Two Follow up Report is on EAG website |
| TURKMENISTAN  | EAG                 | November 7-14, 2010 | Adopted: EAG (June 2011) | MER in English: 
http://eurasiangroup.org/ME_2011_2_eng_rev3.doc  
MER in Russian 
http://eurasiangroup.org/ME_2011_2_rus_rev3.doc |

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TA update

- The regional workshop entitled “Adjudication of Money-Laundering Offences” was organized by UNODC in Chisinau, Moldova on 1 - 3 October 2013. It was the 4th of a series of workshops especially designed by UNODC under the project “Strengthening capacities of the GUAM Member States to cooperate at the national and regional levels in combating money-laundering as well as in seizing and confiscating crime proceeds”.

  The workshop was attended by judges (the primary target audience), prosecutors, investigators, FIU officials and representatives of national training centres for judges/prosecutors from Ukraine, Georgia, Moldova, and Azerbaijan, and judges and prosecutors from Italy, Israel, Latvia, UK, USA, as well as representatives from UNODC, OSCE and GUAM Secretariat – 60 attendees in total. It was aimed at strengthening capacities of judges of the GUAM States to adjudicate money-laundering by studying the international standards and practices, exchanging good practices of the participating states, and establishing/reinforcing personal contacts.

  The practitioners from the GUAM States and international experts provided an excellent feedback to the workshop, having acknowledged its very good practical value that allowed to establish useful personal contacts for future professional communication/ cooperation, and to receive various practical tips on how to overcome obstacles for the purpose of successful prosecution and adjudication of money laundering, and asset recovery. The highest appreciation from the GUAM participants was awarded to exercises session moderated by three prominent international experts – Judge Nanette Laughrey and Prosecutor Mary Butler, both from the US, and Prosecutor Yehuda Shaffer from Israel, who managed to skillfully engage all the participants into a joint brainstorming on the effective ways to bring money-launderers to justice under different conditions and circumstances, and eventually to return stolen assets.

- Awareness-raising Conference on the Warsaw Convention (CETS no. 198) “From signature to ratification, implementation and enforcement: Meeting the challenges” was held on 1 and 2 October 2013 in Dilijan, Armenia. The conference was organized by the Council of Europe.

  All together 33 participants, representing State parties to CETS 198, signatories to CETS 198, non-member States to CETS 198, non-signatures to CETS 198, and international organizations attended the event. The main objective of the conference was to promote effective international co-operation on the issues covered by the Convention by raising awareness among relevant practitioners about the provisions of the Convention and its added value. During the conference, the speakers presented the novelties and all relevant chapters of the convention and explained the challenges related to its implementation. It was noted that UK, France, Estonia and Russia are taking all necessary steps to ratify the Warsaw Convention and Israel, Tajikistan, Turkey and Kazakhstan will initiate their domestic procedures and consider joining this convention.

  The conference was followed by the Training seminar for evaluators (rapporteurs), it was held on 3 - 4 October 2013. 20 candidates from 18 countries attended the training. Mr. Boudewijn Verhelst (Deputy Director of Belgian FIU and former Chairman of Egmont Group), Mr. Simon Regis (Lawyer, Treasury Solicitor's Department, UK) and Mr. Klaudijo Stroligo (Senior Financial Sector Specialist, World Bank) acted as trainers in this event and delivered initial presentations on selected parts of the Warsaw Convention. The presentations were followed by a breakout session, during which the participants split into 5 working groups and each received a case study for analysis. Their written contributions consisted of description, analysis and recommendations and during the second day they have to present their findings. After each presentation the trainers provided comments and discussed the findings with all participants.

- The new version of the UNODC Manual “Risk of Money Laundering through Financial and Commercial Instruments” was published on the IMOLIN website. The manual provides an in-depth information on financial instruments, including the financial instruments available through electronic banking. The manual contains a brief description of the financial or commercial instruments, illustrative documents, warning signs (878 in total) and related typologies.

  The manual has been prepared by the UNODC office in Colombia and is being used as a part of AML/CFT training course in Latin America. English version is available at http://www.imolin.org/pdf/Risk_of_Money_Laundering_Version_2.pdf

FATF update

Three Follow up Reports are on EAG website

INDIA FATF, APG Nov 30 – Dec 12, 2009 Adopted: FATF (June 2010) APG (July 2010)

MER and Summary in English: http://www.fatf-gafi.org/countries/d-india/documents/mutualevaluationofindia.html
The FATF Plenary meeting of FATF-XXV under the Russian Presidency was held in Paris, France from 16 to 18 October 2013.

During the meeting the following decisions were taken by FATF:

- In its **public statement** the FATF identified the following jurisdictions that have strategic deficiencies that pose a risk to international financial system:
  - Iran and Democratic People's Republic of Korea remain in the list of jurisdictions that are subject to a FATF call on its members and other jurisdictions to apply counter-measures to protect the international financial system from the on-going and substantial ML/TF risks;
  - The FATF has reported on countries that have not committed to an action plan developed with the FATF. FATF calls on its members to consider the risks arising from the deficiencies associated with the following jurisdictions: Algeria, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Kenya, Myanmar, Pakistan, Syria, Tanzania, Turkey, and Yemen.
- The FATF and FSRBs continue to closely monitor the implementation of action plan by the jurisdictions identified in the public document “**Improving Global AML/CFT Compliance: on-going process**” and to report on the progress made in addressing the identified deficiencies;
- The FATF has approved and published the follow-up reports to MER of **Russian Federation** and **New Zealand**. Each country has been taken off the regular follow-up process;
- The FATF has approved and published the Best Practices Paper on the use of the FATF Recommendations to Combat Corruption;
- The FATF has approved and published the typologies report on Terrorist Financing in West Africa (1), The Role of Hawala and Other Similar Service providers in ML/TF (2), Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing through Trade in Diamonds (3);
- The FATF approved the procedures for the 4th round of Mutual Evaluations;
- The FATF heard reports on the voluntary tax compliance programmes of Argentina and Belgium;
- The FATF will continue its work on possible expansion of membership.

For more information please visit FATF website: [http://www.fatf-gafi.org/](http://www.fatf-gafi.org/)

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**World Bank/UNODC/Interpol update**

**Pirate Trails: Tracking the Illicit Financial Flows from Piracy**

It is estimated that more than US$400 million was claimed in ransoms for pirate acts between April 2005 and December 2012 and 179 ships were hijacked off the coast of Somalia and the Horn of Africa during that time. Twenty first century Somali Piracy not only creates problems in the region, but also has a global impact. Unchallenged piracy is not only a menace to political stability and a threat to international security, but it also undermines global growth prospects going forward. Up until now, little attention has been paid to tracking and disrupting the financial flows from piracy.

World Bank, UNODC and Interpol have published a joint study “**Pirate Trails: Tracking the Illicit Financial Flows from Piracy off the Horn of Africa**”. The study attempts to understand the illicit financial flows from pirate activities off the Horn of Africa and analyzes how much money is collected in ransom payments, how and to whom this money - the proceeds of piracy - are distributed and how these proceeds may be invested.

The full text of the study is available at [https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/16196](https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/16196)

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**Egmont Group update**

**“Egmont” Group Case study: Use of False Identities, Documents or Straw Men**

An Eastern European FIU initiated an investigation after having received a disclosure from a bank. A government backed company, Slava Ltd, received a donation from a sponsor amounting to US $400,000. Slava Ltd subsequently transferred the donation to a building company, Edifice Ltd, in order to construct a new public building for a local community.

Steve, who was the president of companies Edifice, Pole, Brick, Spade, and Hoist, drew up a sub-contract between Edifice, Brick, and Spade to undertake the construction work. Edifice promised to pay US $170,000 to each of the other two companies. Each of the aforementioned companies held an account with the same local bank. In January, Steve made an application to the bank with a request to change the name of the accounts previously called ‘Pole’ and ‘Hoist’ to ‘Brick’ and ‘Spade’. In February the accounts were credited with US $340,000. In March, Steve cancelled his application for the account name change. This meant that Brick and Spade become Pole and Hoist again. In April, following Steve’s instructions, US $340,000 were disbursed.

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in cash from the accounts of Pole and Hoist to a friend of Steve’s relatives - an unemployed man called Michael who was later found dead in suspicious circumstances.

By confusing the account names, Steve had managed to withdraw the money of Slava Ltd without attracting undue attention from either the bank or the government. Virtually no construction work was done during the period of January - April. Steve has since disappeared, and the authorities have been unable to trace him. The US $340,000 has not been found, because Michael forwarded the amount to an unknown beneficiary and did not leave any trace. Given the fact that Michael is dead, it has been impossible for the FIU to trace the final destination of the money.

Because the FIU sensed Steve’s construction to be a money laundering operation, it disseminated their findings to the police. Currently the case is under police investigation.

Indicators:
- Rapid and contradictory changes to account names and/or beneficiaries

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

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Publications and Websites of Interest

- http://www.unodc.org - Official website of the UNODC. (In English, Russian, Spanish)
- http://www.amicft.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.
- http://www.fatf-gafi.org/dataoecd/28/43/40285899.pdf - The study identifies four strategies which could help in further strengthening counter-terrorism 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]
- http://www.imolin.org/pdf/imolin/MLawRussian_IMoLIN.pdf - FATF’s first in-depth study, which examines its vulnerabilities to misuse for money laundering and terrorist financing in real estate sector.

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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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