<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th><strong>The 42nd MONEYVAL Plenary Meeting</strong></th>
<th><strong>The FATF Plenary and Working Group meetings</strong></th>
<th><strong>2nd Regional Workshop on &quot;International Co-operation in Asset Recovery and Confiscation of Illicit Assets originating from Drug Production and trafficking&quot;, 8th Regional FIU-to-FIU meeting</strong></th>
<th><strong>Conference on CETS No 198 &quot;The Warsaw Convention: From Signature to Ratification, Implementation and Enforcement: Meeting the Challenges&quot;</strong></th>
<th><strong>Third International Forum on Tax and Crime</strong></th>
<th><strong>Regional Workshop on the freezing requirement pertaining to Security Council resolution 1373 (2001)</strong></th>
<th><strong>EAG Plenary and Working Group Meeting</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1 | Date: 16 – 20 September 2013  
Organizer: Moneyval  
Location: Strasbourg, France  
Contact information: dghl@moneyval.coe.int | Date: 14 – 18 October 2013  
Organizer: FATF  
Location: Paris, France  
Contact information: secretariat@fatf-gafi.org | Date: 18-19 October 2013  
Organizer: UNODC  
Location: Islamabad, Pakistan  
Contact information: Sanam.mirmotahari@unodc.org | Date: 1 - 2 October 2013  
Organizer: Council of Europe/MONEYVAL  
Location: Dilijan, Armenia  
Contact information: Francesca.MONTAGNA@coe.int | Date: 7 - 8 November 2013  
Organizer: OECD  
Location: Istanbul, Turkey  
Contact information: Claire.Gibbons@oecd.org | Date: 10 - 11 November 2013  
Organizer: UN CTED/EAG/ITMCFM  
Location: Ashgabat, Turkmenistan  
Contact information: schantz@un.org | Date: 12 – 15 November 2013  
Organizer: EAG  
Location: Ashgabat, Turkmenistan  
Contact information: info@eurasiangroup.org |
| 2 | **APG/EAG Joint Typologies Workshop** | Date: 23 - 27 September 2013  
Organizer: APG/EAG  
Location: Ulan Baatar, Mongolia  
Contact information: | | | | |
| 3 | **Conference on CETS No 198 "The Warsaw Convention: From Signature to Ratification, Implementation and Enforcement: Meeting the Challenges"** | Date: 1 - 2 October 2013  
Organizer: Council of Europe/MONEYVAL  
Location: Dilijan, Armenia  
Contact information: Francesca.MONTAGNA@coe.int | | | | |
| 4 | **Regional workshop "Adjudication of Money-laundering offences"** | Date: 1 - 3 October 2013  
Organizer: UNODC  
Location: Kishinev, Moldova  
Contact information: Yevhenny.UMANETS@unodc.org | | | | |
| 5 | **Joint MONEYVAL/Egmont Group typologies meeting** | Date: 9 - 11 October 2013  
Organizer: Moneyval  
Location: Strasbourg, France  
Contact information: dghl@moneyval.coe.int | | | | |
| 6 | **EAG Plenary and Working Group Meeting** | Date: 12 – 15 November 2013  
Organizer: EAG  
Location: Ashgabat, Turkmenistan  
Contact information: info@eurasiangroup.org | | | | |

We welcome contributed articles of up to one page in length!  
To submit information for inclusion to the newsletter or to be added to or removed from the distribution list, please contact Mr. Klaudijo Stroligo at kstroligo@worldbank.org
AML/CFT Developments in Central Asia

We welcome contributed articles of up to one page in length!
To submit information for inclusion to the newsletter or to be added to or removed from the distribution list, please contact Mr. Klaudijo Stroligo at kstroligo@worldbank.org
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 on 1 January 2007. The Mutual Evaluation Report of China was adopted by FATF in June 2007 and by EAG in December 2007. The fifth Mutual Evaluation Follow-up Report was adopted by EAG in December 2010. China is a member of EAG, FATF and APG, and co-chairs the EAG Mutual Evaluation/ Legal Working Group. In 2012 a China's representative 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 on any further improvements to its AML/CFT regime on a biannual 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 Egmont 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 2009. Kyrgyzstan 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 June 2013 the FATF encouraged Kyrgyzstan to address the remaining issues in the criminalization of ML/TF, 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. In December 2010 the Russian Federation submitted its second follow-up report to the EAG Plenary. The second 3rd round progress report of the Russian Federation was adopted by Moneyval in September 2011. The Russian Federation is a member of FATF, Moneyval and EAG; it chairs the EAG and 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 9th 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 26th 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 June 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 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 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 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.
### Schedule of EAG member-states' AML/CFT Mutual Evaluations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Evaluators</th>
<th>On-Site Evaluation</th>
<th>Plenary Discussion</th>
<th>Mutual Evaluation Reports [MER]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
To submit information for inclusion to the newsletter or to be added to or removed from the distribution list, please contact Mr. Klaudijo Stroligo at kstroligo@worldbank.org |
The Regional Workshop on "International and Regional Cooperation to Combat Cybercrime" was held in Tehran on 13-14 August 2013. The workshop was organized by UNODC Regional Programme for Afghanistan and neighbouring countries. Senior experts and practitioners from Afghanistan, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Iran, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Turkey and the Russian Federation attended the above regional event.

The discussions at the workshop mainly covered issues such as (i) Legal and law enforcement aspects of combating cybercrime, (ii) Best practices in promoting international/regional cooperation in combating cybercrime, (iii) Domestic legislation on cybercrime, (iv) Trade of illicit drugs via the Internet, (v) Existing working groups and options to improve regional cooperation to combat cybercrime, and (vi) priority needs and challenges of the countries in West and Central Asia in combating cybercrime. The Regional Workshop was concluded by adopting a set of recommendations/conclusions on promoting regional cooperation to better prevent and combat Cyber Crime.

The above Regional Workshop was followed by the “Fourth Task Force Meeting under Sub-programme 2 of the Regional Programme for Afghanistan and neighbouring countries”, where the participating countries adopted a set of recommendations for future activities/events to be conducted under this program.

The Regional Office for Central Asia of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC ROC), within the framework of its Global Legal Advisory Programme (GLO900) held the workshop entitled “Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption into Domestic Legislation and Practice” in Ashgabat on 21-22 August 2013. The workshop was a very timely event considering that Turkmenistan, which acceded to the UNCAC in 2005, will participate in the Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of this Convention. In particular, the implementation measures undertaken by Turkmenistan will be reviewed by Cyprus and Kyrgyzstan during 2013-2014.

The workshop aimed at further introducing to the officials of various agencies of Turkmenistan the main provisions of the UNCAC and to facilitate the exchange of national practices of participating countries with regard to preventing and combating corruption, including practices in international cooperation and asset recovery. It gathered 30 participants including the UNODC, UNDP, OSCE representatives, practitioners from Hong Kong (SAR China), Georgia, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Russian Federation and United States of America, as well as law enforcement and FIU officers, prosecutors, judges and parliamentarians from Turkmenistan. The Turkmen officials acknowledged the relevance and practical value of the workshop. They appreciated the opportunity provided by the workshop to meet and exchange experiences with their overseas counterparts.

**Egmont Group update**

The Egmont Group of Financial Intelligence Units (FIUs) met on 1 - 5 July 2013 in Sun City, South Africa, to discuss ways to meet the challenges faced by FIUs in combating money laundering and terrorist financing especially in the areas of international cooperation, information sharing and the improved development of financial intelligence. The 21st Egmont Group Plenary was attended by 380 participants who were representatives of FIUs from 107 jurisdictions, 15 international organizations and 3 other agencies.

The Plenary was co-chaired by Mr. Boudewijn Verheist, (Deputy Director of the Belgian FIU) Chair of the Egmont Group, and Mr. Murray Michell, Director of the Financial Intelligence Centre (FIC), South Africa. The Co-Chairs congratulated the eight (8) FIUs of Algeria, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Holy See (Vatican City State), Seychelles, Togo, and Trinidad and Tobago that were endorsed as new members of the Egmont Group during the meeting.

The Egmont Heads of FIU approved revised Egmont Group foundational documents which will provide the guiding principles for financial intelligence units in the future. In addition to the growth in membership, 51 bilateral cooperation agreements were signed between Egmont members during the week. Thirteen training sessions held throughout the plenary week focused on topics of operational concern to FIUs.

The Egmont Group announced the selection of a new Chair, the Director of the FIC, South Africa, Mr. Murray Michell. “In accepting the role of Chairman for the next two years,” Mr. Murray Michell said “I am honoured to be elected as the Chairman of the Egmont Group. There is a huge amount of work to do. But the Egmont Group has built a wonderful platform on which to work. My intention is to show the relevance of financial intelligence throughout my tenure at the Egmont Group.”

**“Egmont” Group Case study: Effective Use of Intelligence Exchanges**

Tim was an infrequent customer of an exchange office. On several occasions he exchanged fairly large amounts of the nation’s currency into various other currencies. By itself this may not have been viewed as suspicious - the amounts were in line with tourist spending monies for extended vacation - but Tim also purchased airline tickets to fly to a number of countries.

The executive at the institution responsible for anti-laundering activity examined Tim’s transaction records. He was interested in the records because they showed that Tim did not use the return portion of the airline tickets on a number of occasions. Evidently, Tim made his way back into the country by different means. However, why would anybody fail to use both halves of a travel ticket on numerous occasions? This information, when combined with the repeated exchanges of currencies, generated enough suspicion to warrant a disclosure to the national FIU.
The FIU searched available indices and discovered a wealth of information on Tim. Both customs and police intelligence records identified him as a known drug importer, with an outstanding warrant for his arrest on additional theft charges. The assumption that the exchanged money has illicit origins was almost beyond dispute, and warranted an investigation. Following further co-operation between the exchange office and the local police force, Tim was taken by surprise as he returned from a trip to a European city.

Tim was arrested as he re-entered the country and found to have both drugs and large amounts of currency in his possessions. At time of writing he was facing charges for a number of offences, and the investigations into money laundering activities continues.

Indicators:
- Unusual background information
- Repeated exchange of currencies with no underlying business explanation

«Egmont» group 100 Sanitized cases are available at: http://www.egmontgroup.org/files/library_sanitized_cases/100casesgb.pdf
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Website</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.unodc.org">http://www.unodc.org</a></td>
<td>Official website of the UNODC. (In English, Russian, Spanish)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.imolin.org">http://www.imolin.org</a></td>
<td>International Money Laundering Information Network administered by 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)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.eurasiangroup.org">http://www.eurasiangroup.org</a></td>
<td>The EurAsian Group is the FATF-Style Regional Body serving Central Asia. (In English and Russian)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.fatf-gafi.org/dataoecd/61/28/40248726.pdf">http://www.fatf-gafi.org/dataoecd/61/28/40248726.pdf</a></td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.fatf-gafi.org/dataoecd/28/43/40285899.pdf">http://www.fatf-gafi.org/dataoecd/28/43/40285899.pdf</a></td>
<td>The Guidance 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.eurasiangroup.org/rus/index-5.htm">http://www.eurasiangroup.org/rus/index-5.htm</a></td>
<td>Russian version of 40 FATF Recommendations [AML] with Interpretive Notes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.fatf-gafi.org/dataoecd/45/31/40705101.pdf">http://www.fatf-gafi.org/dataoecd/45/31/40705101.pdf</a></td>
<td>FATF’s first in-depth study, which examines its vulnerabilities to misuse for money laundering and terrorist financing in real estate sector.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.assetrecovery.org">http://www.assetrecovery.org</a></td>
<td>Asset Recovery Knowledge Center of the International Centre for Asset Recovery (ICAR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="http://www.egmontgroup.org">www.egmontgroup.org</a></td>
<td>The Egmont Group of Financial Intelligence Groups</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

We welcome contributed articles of up to one page in length!
To submit information for inclusion to the newsletter or to be added to or removed from the distribution list, please contact Mr. Klausdjo
Siroli at kstroligo@worldbank.org
CARICC - Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre for combating the illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors, established within the Memorandum of Understanding on sub-regional drug control cooperation dated May 4, 1996 (Tashkent, Uzbekistan) between the Republic of Azerbaijan, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Russian Federation, the Republic of Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, the Republic of Uzbekistan and UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

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.

http://www.oecd.org/corruption/acn
Anti-Corruption Network for Eastern Europe and Central Asia