

Eurasian Group on combating money laundering and financing of terrorism is a FATF-style regional body, established in 2004 overlooking the Eurasian region and comprises of 9 member-states, being: Belarus, India, Kazakhstan, China, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. It was. Our main focal points in the countries are the Financial Intelligence units.

EAG is intended to play an important role in reducing the threat of international terrorism and ensure the transparency, reliability and security of the financial systems of states and their further integration into the international infrastructure for combating money laundering and terrorism financing (AML/CFT). The creation of the group coincided with the launch of efforts to create conditions for the formation and development of effective anti-money-laundering systems in the region.

Issues related to countering the financing of terrorism has been a standing item on the EAG agenda for many years, and are considered as top priority for EAG and its member states. To date we have accomplished a number of typologies projects concerning CFT. The latest and currently on-going project is the joint project with APG on the links between TF and organized crime, with three jurisdictions leading the project. Upon consideration of the project, we had in mind the following thesis in the concept note:

With the rise of ISIL and expanding of the combat zone in Syria and Iraq, various reports state that a great number of FTFs who prior to traveling to conflicts zones had police records and criminal convictions. Another reports suggest that the intensity of criminality among the individuals varied from one-time criminals to repeat offenders and more sustained career criminals, most of whom operated on a low local level, with only very few operating on a national or transnational level. ISIL has also demonstrated how a terror organization can effectively finance a large part of its operations through criminal activities not directly related to terrorism.

Once regarded as simply co-existing, organized crime and terrorist activities have the effect of reinforcing one another.

**Project aims are:**

- Better understand to what extent and how proceeds of crime (including organised crime) are being used, or might be used, for TF by individual terrorists and terrorist organisations.
- Identify methodologies being used to collect, move and use funds from the proceeds of crime including organised crime, for terrorism-related purposes.
- Identify best practices to detect, investigate and prevent the use of proceeds of crime by terrorist and terrorist organizations.

UNSCRs 2195 and 2322 formed a firm basis for the project, as well as unified and common threats emanating from the nexus voiced by the EAG/APG member-states.

The information was gathered in two stages, one being the dissemination of questionnaires, while the second was the joint EAG/APG typologies workshop, where a separate breakout session was held on the links between TF and organized crime.

***The outcomes of the discussions, as well as the responses to the questionnaires were the basis for the preliminary findings of the project report and as such the following was identified:***

## **1. The methods used to raise and to move proceeds of crime**

### **a. Methods to raise**

The analysis revealed that the methods used to raise funds for terrorist purposes are very wide and mostly depend on the region and type of TF.

Small

Other dimensions of terror funding include: recruit

Furthermore, the lack of access to the wide range of information, including criminal databases causes unnecessary delays upon analyzing suspicious cash transactions. Such constraints limit FIU analysis in finding links to TF or link between TF and proceeds of crime.

Reporting