

CHAIRMAN'S COLUMN



The second issue of the EAG Bulletin covers the outcome of the June Plenary sessions of the EAG and FATF, which largely determine the development of the international anti-money laundering and terrorist financing system (AML/CFT).

The EAG has become an associate member of the FATF, indicating recognition of the Group's work by the international community.

Extending the EAG's membership has been a crucial event this June with Turkmenistan having joined the Group as a member state. This has given Turkmenistan an opportunity to take an active role in the FATF whilst strengthening its position in the international arena.

Observer status was granted to Serbia and Montenegro during the EAG Plenary session. The inclusion of these Balkan countries in the EAG demonstrates the increased cooperation with the European FATF-style regional body – MONEYVAL.

At the same time the EAG has become an observer in the Asia-Pacific Group on Money Laundering (APG), and will take part for the first time in the APG Plenary session which will be held in Singapore in July.

The close cooperation with the FATF and other FSRBs along with the expansion of the EAG's membership facilitates greater coordination of effort in the fight against financial crime. These efforts will be focussed on increasing the transparency of national economies, and effective risk management in combating money laundering and financing of terrorism.

Oleg Markov
EAG Chairman

Turkmenistan joins the EAG

Cooperation between Turkmenistan and the Eurasian group on combating money laundering and financing of terrorism began in 2007 when the President issued a decree on the country becoming an observer member of the EAG. In the same year during the 7th Plenary session of the EAG, Turkmenistan was granted observer status.

In May Turkmenistan adopted new amendments to its Penal Code to conform with requirements of the Vienna and Palermo Conventions. An article about criminal responsibility for the financing of terrorism was also introduced based on recommendations made by the FATF.

The development of legislation and improvement of AML/CFT system in Turkmenistan between 2009–2010:

28 May 2009 the AML/CFT Act is adopted.

In June 2009 amendments were made to bring existing legislation in line with the AML/CFT Act:

- The Penal Code: sentences for serious forms of money laundering were increased to 8 years with the possible confiscation of all property.



- The Code of Administrative Offences: administrative responsibility for infringements of the AML/CFT Act was introduced.
- The Law on Combating Terrorism: The Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) was placed in charge of combating financing terrorism.
- The Central Bank Act: these amendments affected banking secrecy and the requirement to provide information to the FIU.
- The Law on Banks and Banking Activity: guidelines on providing information to the FIU, including requirements to freeze assets, were clarified.
- The Law on Currency Regulation, Insurance and Notary: changes were made to bring these laws into conformity with the AML/CFT Act.
- Tax Code: amendments were made to the tax confidentiality section.
- Amendments to laws relating to religious and social organi-

sations were made. A supervising body now controls the financial operations of such organisations, and information must be provided to the FIU.

In January 2010 the Ministry of Finance established a national FIU – the Financial monitoring department.

In April 2010 a joint FATF–EAG mission visited Turkmenistan to draw up recommendations on developing the national AML/CFT system. The President of Turkmenistan also issued a decree on the country becoming a full member state of the EAG.

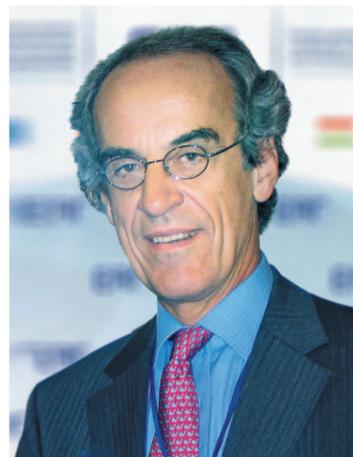
In May 2010 Turkmenistan adopted new amendments to its Penal Code to conform with requirements of the Vienna and Palermo Conventions as well as recommendations made by the FATF.

2 June 2010 the decision was made at the 12th Plenary session to make Turkmenistan a full member of the EAG. Becoming a member of the Group has paved the way for the government of Turkmenistan to actively cooperate with the FATF and other international organizations in the AML/CFT arena.

FATF President Paul Vlaanderen on the results of the EAG work and global dissemination of international standards

Based on the address of FATF President Mr. Paul Vlaanderen to the EAG Plenary on June 2

FATF President Mr. Paul Vlaanderen took part in the 12th EAG Plenary meeting, where he evaluated the work of the EAG and described future initiatives of the FATF in the international arena.



What do you think of the EAG's work? How well is it coping with its role as a FATF-style regional body?

Paul Vlaanderen: Despite being one of the youngest FATF-style regional bodies (FSRB)

(the EAG was founded in 2004). The EAG has achieved significant progress in developing AML/CFT systems in the coun-

tries of the region. This is why the EAG became an associate member of the FATF.

FATF, Financial Action Task Force – an inter-governmental body whose purpose is the development and promotion of policies, both at national and international levels, to combat money laundering and terrorist financing.

The FATF key tools are 40 recommendations to combat money laundering and 9 special recommendations developed after the events of 11 September 2001 aimed at combating terrorist financing.

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The EAG is successfully disseminating FATF standards within the region. Generally the

role of FSRBs has dramatically increased in recent years. Thanks to their efforts, international AML/CFT standards have been accepted not only in the FATF member states, but also in more than 180 jurisdictions covered by the activities of FSRBs.

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and Plenary Meeting
in Amsterdam

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Government and Business
to Enhance Cooperation:
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EAG Expert Community
Welcomes New Partners

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Russia reports on implementation of FATF recommen- dations

At the June FATF Plenary meeting in Amsterdam, Russia submitted a follow-up report on the implementation of recommendations of the FATF–MONEYVAL–EAG mutual evaluation mission in 2008. The Russian delegation was headed by the head of Rosfinmonitoring Yury Chikhanchin.

This mutual evaluation process is a longstanding FATF practice which facilitates implementation of international standards for combating money laundering and terrorist financing in various states.

The evaluation of Russia in 2008 demonstrated the effectiveness of the country's AML/CFT system: according to unofficial ratings Russia was amongst the top ten countries along with Sweden, Italy and Canada. Rosfinmonitoring was included in the top five Financial intelligence units in the world.

FATF President Paul Vlaanderen on the results of the EAG work and global dissemination of international standards

(Continued from page 1)

The FATF will mark its 20th anniversary this year. What are the main achievements of the organization?

The main aim of FATF is to create conditions for more transparent and secure international financial system. The FATF 40+9 Recommendations are crucial for developing AML/CFT regimes and providing for safe economies. A large amount of the FATF work involves evaluating the extent to which these standards are followed.

Last year "G20" called upon the FATF to identify a list of countries either not complying with AML/CFT standards or not following them closely enough.

By February 2010 two documents were published. The first one outlined the situation in the most high-risk jurisdictions. The second document pre-

sented the results of on-going monitoring of the situation in the countries with certain deficiencies in their AML/CFT

regimes which have however expressed political commitment to address them in cooperation with FATF



EAG took part in the FATF Plenary Meeting

FATF Plenary session and Working Group meetings were held in Amsterdam on June 21–25. EAG experts took part in the Plenary as well as the EAG member-state delegations from China, Russia and Turkmenistan which joined the Group in June.

The FATF marked its 20th anniversary and the anniversary of its 40 Recommendations which have become international AML/CFT standards.

H.R.H. Princess Maxima of the Netherlands, United Nations Secretary-General's Special Advocate for Inclusive Finance for Development delivered a keynote address on the subject of Financial Inclusion on the first day of the FATF Plenary meeting.

H.R.H. Princess Maxima of the Netherlands underlined the importance of the FATF work in creating secure economies worldwide. According to H.R.H. address, "financial inclusion means universal access, at a reasonable cost, to a wide range of financial services for everyone needing them, provided by a diversity of sound and sustainable institutions. Exclusion is greatest in poorer countries, most of population 70% of the population have no access to financial services. In low-income countries, only 30% of small businesses have a bank loan or credit line. The basic concepts of AML/CFT regulation are transparency and risk management. These are the principles of safe, sound and well-regulated financial systems that promote consumer protection and encourage a conducive environment for financial services".

FATF President/FSRBs Chairmen meeting

The FATF President Mr. Paul Vlaanderen held a meeting with the FATF-style regional bodies' Chairman and Secretariats. EAG Executive Secretary Mr. Igor Nebyvaev took part in the meeting on behalf of the EAG Chairmen Mr. Oleg Markov. As a result of the meeting it was decided to enhance cooperation between the FATF and FSRBs regarding mutual evaluation procedures (in terms of exchanging evaluators) and implementation of unified risk assessment approaches.

EAG was granted associate member status within the FATF

The Eurasian group on combating money laundering and financing of terrorism was granted associate member status within the FATF as approved of by the FATF Plenary meeting.

Becoming an associate member of the FATF will allow EAG to intensify its coopera-

tion with the FATF and other FSRBs. Now all the EAG member states which are not FATF members will be able to engage in the FATF activities including Plenary meetings, Working groups and mutual evaluations. The FATF members will take part in the EAG work.

FATF membership was expanded

The FATF welcomed India as a full member of the FATF. India is an observer in the EAG. The country is actively developing its AML/CFT system.

ICRG procedures

Following the G20 call for action the FATF continued review of the situation in non-cooperative and high risk jurisdictions and updated its public documents of February 2010.

Taking into account the progress of Turkmenistan in improving its AML/CFT regime and the fact that Turkmenistan joined the EAG in June, the FATF Plenary approved of removing the country from its Public Statement. Turkmenistan will remain under FATF monitoring in the framework of the on-going process of improving global AML/CFT compliance among other countries with strategic AML/CFT deficiencies which have developed an action plan with the FATF and provided a written high-level political commitment to address the identified deficiencies.

The EAG mutual evaluation of Turkmenistan will be held in November 2010 which will assess further development of the country's national AML/CFT regime.

Angola, Ecuador, Ethiopia and Pakistan have been also moved from the Public Statement dated 18 February 2010 to the public document "Improving Global AML/CFT Com-

pliance: On-going Process" dated 25 June 2010. The FATF welcomes these commitments and looks forward to working with these countries to implement their action plans.

FATF typology research

The following typology research results were approved by the FATF Plenary:

- Money Laundering through money remitters and currency exchange providers (MONEYVAL);
- Global ML/TF Threat Assessment (the UK, the Netherlands and GIABA).

Future typology research will be focused on the following highly relevant subjects:

- Human trafficking (OGBS);
- Organized maritime piracy (the Netherlands).

FATF strategic priorities under the Mexican Presidency in 2010-2011

Mr. Luis Urrutia Corral, the FATF President in 2010–2011, announced the future work priorities. They include further actions on reviewing situation in non-cooperative and high risk jurisdictions.

In response to the G20 call for action, the FATF has also committed to publishing information to raise awareness of how AML/CFT measures may be leveraged to combat corruption and the FATF's ongoing work to strengthen standards in this area (including standards on client and beneficiary owners identification, and enhancing financial transparency).

Further development of cooperation with the FSRBs will remain one of the key priorities of the new FATF President.

Luis Urrutia Corral – FATF President in 2010–2011

Before assuming the position of Vice-President of FATF in July 2009 and the position of President in July 2010, Luis Urrutia acted as head of the Financial Intelligence Unit of Mexico. In that capacity he headed the Mexican delegation in FATF since 2007 and has coordinated with competent authorities of Mexico the implementation of the FATF standards in that jurisdiction.

Prior to becoming head of the FIU, he has been involved in financial legal affairs of the Mexican Ministry of Finance and Public Credit and the Central Bank, and worked for multilateral organizations like the World Bank and the Corporacion Andina de Fomento (CAF). In 2008 he acted as President of the Financial Action Task Force of South America (GAFISUD).

In addition to the Vice-President position in FATF Luis Urrutia occupied the Chair of the Egmont Group of Financial Intelligence Units for the period of 2009–2010.

and FSRBs. Jurisdictions which manage to improve their compliance with FATF standards get delisted and transferred from the first document into the second one.

FATF procedures are aimed at increasing the effectiveness of AML/CFT compliance worldwide, which is sure to result in greater economic activity, and make countries more attractive to potential investors. Non-compliance with international AML/CFT standards can cost money to national economies.

In what areas does the FATF plan to develop its activities? Are there any new initiatives requiring the participation of the FSRBs?

The evaluating procedures employed by the FATF are being constantly refined. The FATF area of activities is also being expanded as a response to the new global threats. For example, the FATF is currently focused on introducing financial monitoring mechanisms to fight corruption. The EAG experts may take part in this initiative.

Serbia and Montenegro – the new EAG observers

The addition of Serbia and Montenegro to the EAG as observers is of great significance in strengthening the Group's position in the region.



In Serbia the AML/CFT Law came into effect on 27 March 2009. In addition, the country passed two

MONEYVAL evaluations in 2003 and 2009. After the first evaluation a series of measures were undertaken to refine the Penal Code and improve the regulatory system of banking and non-banking sectors. The Serbian Financial intelligence unit – Administration for the Prevention of Money Laundering (APML) – reports to the national government every year. The Serbian FIU is a member of the Egmont Group.



In Montenegro the AML/CFT regime is also being rapidly developed. The national government is committed to co-

operating for AML/CFT. The Financial intelligence unit in Montenegro – Administration for Prevention of Money Laundering (APML) is an independent body that reports directly The Ministry of Finance. It is also member of the Egmont Group.

Two years after gaining independence in 2006, Montenegro had its first MONEYVAL mutual evaluation.

EAG Deputy Chairman Valery Yaroshevsky and EAG Executive Secretary Igor Nebyvaev on the outcome of the 12th EAG Plenary meeting

In the framework of the Plenary meeting crucial decisions were made on the strategic development of the Eurasian group



Valery Yaroshevsky



Igor Nebyvaev

In your opinion, what are the main results of the 12th EAG Plenary meeting?

EAG Deputy Chairman Mr. Valery Yaroshevsky: Firstly, it Turkmenistan became a EAG member state, and new observers joined the Group. Further expansion of the EAG is one of the main priorities identified by the EAG Chairman Mr. Oleg Markov. Another important step is creation of the EAG Working Group on Assessment and Prevention of ML/FT Risks in International Financial Relations (WGAR).

EAG Executive Secretary Mr. Igor Nebyvaev: Decisions were made concerning strategic development of the EAG. In particular, a number of issues were discussed on the EAG transformation into an international organisation. The membership of the Group was expanded. Ideas were

discussed to strengthen partnership with regional organisations in other parts of Eurasia – Shanghai Cooperation Organization, Commonwealth of Independent States (Executive Committee), Collective Security Treaty Organization, Eurasian Economic Community, etc.

Mutual evaluation report of Uzbekistan was also approved by the Plenary. It was noted that the country has made progress in enhancing compliance with international standards. Recommendations on how to address the deficiencies were proposed.

Mutual evaluations are a large part of the EAG's work. Credibility of the Group on an international level depends on the effectiveness of ME procedures.

What will be the impact of Turkmenistan's participation in the EAG?

Valery Yaroshevsky: Expanding the EAG membership increases the influence of the EAG in the region, and helps facilitate the main goal of developing comprehensive AML/CFT systems in the Eurasian countries. The membership of Turkmenistan in the EAG will help the country enhance its national AML/CFT regime.

Igor Nebyvaev: The incorporation of Turkmenistan is the direct result of successful cooperation between the country and the EAG over the past couple of years. Turkmenistan was an observer in the Group and demonstrated significant progress in developing national AML/CFT system. Membership in the EAG will enable the country to increase the level of compliance with international standards. In return, the EAG is looking forward to the active participation of Turkmenistan in its future projects.

In your view, what is the main aim of the new EAG Working Group on Assessment and Prevention of ML/FT Risks in International Financial Relations?

Valery Yaroshevsky: I would say that the main aim of the new Working Group is to conduct strategic analysis on international financial relations. Given that money-laundering schemes are largely linked with cross-border financial transactions, it is essential to define these hotspots to facilitate international financial investigations. Therefore effective country risk assessment and the development of measures to prevent criminal activities are of the utmost importance.

Igor Nebyvaev: Many international organizations are looking into identifying high-risk zones and jurisdictions. With the help of the new Working Group, the EAG can play its part in these processes. The first step will involve develop-

ing a methodology for risk assessment and then the group will be able to identify high-risk countries and form recommendations on cooperating with them.

Which strategic priorities do you consider the most important for the EAG in the next 6 months?

Valery Yaroshevsky: We need to concentrate on developing bilateral links with international bodies involved in global AML/CFT processes. The EAG will make an invaluable contribution to current FATF projects by reviewing the situation in high-risk jurisdictions and developing anti-corruption initiatives. We are also interested in broadening the membership of the Eurasian group and continuing our active cooperation with all its existing members. In view of this, one of today's more pressing goals is the creation of an interactive EAG expert community on our website, which will allow our partners to discuss online recent developments, trends and problems.

Igor Nebyvaev: Cooperating closely with the FATF and other FSRBs, as well as strengthening collaboration with our partner organisations. To this end, we are planning a joint conference with Shanghai Cooperation Organization, Commonwealth of Independent States (Executive Committee), Collective Security Treaty Organization, Eurasian Economic Community on the economic security of Eurasia.

The Russian Federation submitted its follow-up report to the FATF

The report covers Russia's progress in enhancing national anti-money laundering system over the past two years since FATF–MONEYVAL–EAG mutual evaluation in 2008.

The mutual evaluation proved high efficiency of Russian AML/CFT regime. According to unofficial ratings Russia was listed among the top ten countries along with Sweden, Italy and Canada. Rosfinmonitoring was included into top five world FIUs. Having acknowledged all the achievements, the experts however suggested a number of recommendations on improving Russia's AML/CFT system.

The follow-up report submitted to the FATF Plenary is a mandatory part of the FATF/FSRBs evaluation procedure. It reveals the results of joint work of Russian state authorities and private sector organizations. Key role in these processes has been played by the Ministry of foreign affairs of Russia, Central bank, Federal Service for Financial Markets and other government agencies which are part of the Interagency Commission on Combating Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism chaired

by the head of Rosfinmonitoring Mr. Yury Chikhanchin.

Considerable achievements have been made in the following areas:

1. enhancement of AML/CFT legislation;
2. enhancement of law enforcement authorities' and Rosfinmonitoring's activities aimed at prevention, detection and investigation of ML/FT related crimes;
3. further development of AML/CFT supervisory activities;
4. enhancement of training system for AML/CFT experts.

The submitted follow-up report has finalized the first round of Russia's progress reports to the evaluators. Previously Russia successfully defended similar reports at the MONEYVAL (September 2009) and EAG (December 2009) Plenaries.

The most significant achievements in enhancing AML/CFT legal infrastructure are as follows:

- specification of requirements to paying agents regarding identification of clients conducting non-recurrent payments;

- introduction of detailed regulations for money transfers regarding provision of information on the payer;

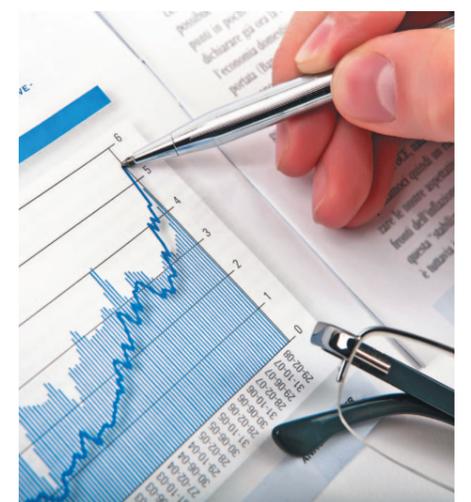
- specification of AML/CFT mechanisms for financial institutions regarding foreign and international officials. By taking these measures Russia expects to achieve high level of its national AML/CFT regime compliance with 40+9 FATF Recommendations.

By these and other implemented measures Russia seeks to achieve high level of compliance with international AML/CFT standards.

The next follow-up report will be submitted to the FATF Plenary in June 2011.

According to the Head of Legal Department of Rosfinmonitoring and Co-Chair of the EAG Working Group on Mutual Evaluations and Legal Issues Mr. Pavel Livadny the success of this follow-up report is due to increase Russia's investment appeal and the level of confidence in the nation's financial system held by the international community.

"Compliance with FATF standards has a crucial impact on international economic ratings. At the same time acknowledgement of Russia's progress by the FATF experts rules out any possibility of the country's inclusion in the sanction lists" underlined Mr. Livadny.



Government and business to enhance cooperation: results of consultations with private sector of Kazakhstan and Russia

POLITICS AND ECONOMICS

Kazakhstan and Russia Consultations Forum on Financial Security of Private Sector and AML/CFT Best Practices was held in Almaty (Kazakhstan) on May 31 on the behest of the Eurasian group on combating money laundering and financing of terrorism (EAG) in cooperation with Rosfinmonitoring and the Kazakhstani Ministry of Finance.

Kazakhstan and Russia Consultations Forum on Financial Security of Private Sector and AML/CFT Best Practices was held in Almaty (Kazakhstan) on May 31 on the behest of the Eurasian group on combating money laundering and financing of terrorism (EAG) in cooperation with Rosfinmonitoring and the Kazakhstani Ministry of Finance.

Over 40 banks and other financial institutions and experts of supervisory bodies took part in the Forum.

According to the address of the EAG Chairman Mr. Oleg Markov to the participants of the consultations, developing efficient AML/CFT systems is ever more relevant in the context of creation of the Single economic space between the two countries. Mr. Markov stated that cooperation between supervisory bodies and private sector institutions is a solid

foundation of implementation of AML/CFT standards.

Representatives of the Russian banks and supervisory bodies shared their experience in implementing AML/CFT measures with Kazakhstan's private sector.

The FATF and FSRBs widely use consultations with private sector as a means to facilitate coordination between supervisory bodies and reporting institutions. Such consultations provide a platform for an effective discussion between national governments and private sectors institutions and allow them to elaborate recommendations for implementations of AML/CFT standards.

As a result of the Consultations Forum held in Almaty, recommendations were made for private sector institutions and supervisory bodies of Kazakhstan and Russia, which are aimed at enhancing combating money laundering and financing of terrorism.

Recommendations to the supervisory bodies and private sector institutions of Kazakhstan and Russia on the results of the consultations forum

To the financial institutions and other reporting entities:

- in the context of creation of the Single economic space with participation of Kazakhstan and Russia it is recommended to monitor closely transborder payments and conduct due diligence regarding those customers involved in the international trade operations.
- in order to ensure transparency of monetary transactions and those with securities and other propriety it is recommended to monitor closely transactions with offshore jurisdictions and the jurisdictions under the FATF monitoring.

To the supervisory and regulatory bodies:

- in the context of spread of new technologies and payment methods including those which do not demand customer's presence – it is recommended to pay attention to e-money payments and other alternative non-banking payments (including payments through terminals). In this regard it is recommended to consider enhancing state regulation of e-payments in compliance with international standards.
- in the context of spread of non-banking financial services in terms of short-term loans and crediting it is recommended to enhance government regulation and supervision in these areas.

Recent events

INTERNATIONAL NEWS



The outcome of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) meeting

On June 11 the Council of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation member states convened to discuss measures to tackle organised crime.

The leaders of the SCO member states expressed their views on the possibility of a joint effort to rebuild Afghanistan

and bring stability to the situation in Kyrgyzstan. They also discussed the possibility of cross-national projects in various fields. During the meeting agreements on agricultural cooperation and fighting crime were signed.

The IMF is satisfied with banking supervision in Belarus

After visiting the Republic of Belarus in June, the International Monetary Fund praised the progress the National Bank had made in banking supervision.

Experts of the IMF advised Belarus against introducing new forms of banking regulation, and recommended concentrating on refining existing procedures.

According to the results of the IMF analysis, "The National Bank of Belarus should follow international practices

in this field, paying particular attention to the results of the monitoring and to limiting the concentration of sources of funding, as well as stimulating credit growth."

An economic forum was held in Saint Petersburg

The annual International economic forum was held in Saint Petersburg from 17–19 July.

Participants noted on more than one occasion that the global economy is well on its way to recovery, however risks to investment have increased.

Experts agreed that the international community should take steps to make the Eurasian states more attractive to investors. As well as the macroeconomic climate, Russia's goals were also discussed. Particular attention was paid to the placement of Russian capital abroad, strengthening the investment potential of

the country and the development of new concepts to reduce risks (including corruption).

The USA compares cyber attacks to military assaults

Experts have calculated that organised cyber-crime causes the USA more than \$250m worth of damage every year.

According to a recent report by the Internet Crime Complaint Center, cyber-crime is capable of paralysing about 500 thousand websites in the space of six months. Experts admit that the main problem in the fight against cyber-terrorism is the lack of coordination between governments. NATO is working on a report that directly compares digital attacks to open hostilities, while the USA is creating a department in the Pentagon to deal with virtual threats – CyberCom.

The EAG's Expert Community

The Eurasian group on combating money laundering and financing of terrorism is uniting Eurasian countries to fight economic crime and reduce the threat of international terrorism. There are eight countries in the EAG:

Belarus, Kazakhstan, China, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. 17 countries and 15 international and regional organizations have observer status. The EAG application for the associate membership was fully supported by the

FATF member states and international organizations.

The EAG is creating an interactive expert community in order to discuss the most relevant AML/CFT issues and share experience. Its aim is to bring together experts in the field of financial monitoring, financial security, law, banking technologies and others engaged in global AML/CFT processes.

The opportunities created by the EAG portal, allow experts to hold interactive forums, conduct research and discuss current initiatives in AML/CFT sphere.

Anyone wishing to help with this work is welcome to fill in a form at www.eurasiangroup.org (follow the "Expert Community" link).

Editorial board

We welcome you to take part in the development of the EAG Bulletin. If you would like to place news, articles and other publications in the following issues of the Bulletin, please feel free to send an e-mail

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