



Third Workshop

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Revision Process of the AML/CFT Law

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Legal Opinion on Amendments and Supplements to the AML/CFT Law

Preventive Measures





Specific findings in Preventive Regime - definitions

- Games of chance link with the Law No. 04/L-080 on Games of Chance;
- Monetary Instruments inclusion of the words "shall include" to make it more inclusive of instruments not listed;
- Transaction include the words in a business relationship one of whom is a reporting subject under this Law.
- Occasional transaction means any transaction other than a transaction carried out in the exercise of a business relationship formed by a reporting subject and another person or entity.





Specific findings in Preventive Regime - definitions

- Politically Exposed Persons not clear whether item (viii) directors, deputy directors and members of boards or equivalent positions in international organisations is meant to cover situations of persons who are or who have been entrusted with a prominent function by an international organization
- Financial intermediaries used in paragraph (6) of Article 18 is not defined





Specific findings in Preventive Regime – reporting subjects

- Should the NGOs and Political Parties remain as reporting subjects? – If so there is a need to provide clarifications on who constitutes a customer for them for the purposes of their obligations under the AML/CFT Law, such as CDD.
- Include with casinos a reference to "licensed objects of games of chance" in accordance with the provisions under Article 28 of the AML/CFT Law for consistency - paragraph (1.3) of Article 16;
- Clarify why the 'accountants' category of DNFBPs is in brackets paragraph (1.6) of Article 16.





Specific findings in Preventive Regime – Risk Assessments

- Consolidate sparodic provisions New Article 16A 'Assessment and Prevention of Risk' which comprises the present/proposed paragraphs relating to risk, with some modifications, viz: Art 17 (2.2); Art 17 (2.6); Art 18(7); Art 19(7);
- New paragraph (1) introduces a legal obligation for Kosovo to undertake a national risk assessment - Recommendation 1 of the FATF Standards 2012 – with a 3 year update period;
- New paragraph (2) reflects second part of Recommendation 1 requiring reporting subjects to assess their risks of ML and TF;
- New paragraph (6) transposes the new Recommendation 19 of the 2012 FATF Standards dealing with high risk countries.





- Beneficial owner verification not for high risk only AND identification not when applicable only (Art 17(2.3);
- Purpose and intended nature of business linked to business and risk profile (Art 17(2.4);
- New paragraph (4a) addressing the CDD measures for beneficiaries of life and other investment related insurance business.





- New paragraph (5) to Article 17 dealing with noncompletion of CDD process – currently FIs only (Art 19) and not harmonised with international standard;
- Enhanced measures for non-face-to-face business, correspondent banking and PEPS under Article 18 to be applied in addition to measures under Art 18(1);





- No distinction for domestic and foreign PEPs;
- No requirements for PEPs who are or who have been entrusted with a prominent function by an international organization, although there is a definition of international organizations' PEPs which includes their directors, deputy directors and members of the Board or equivalent;
- No requirement that reporting entities should always determine whether a customer or beneficial owner is a foreign PEP - the provision requires the taking of reasonable measures which FATF allocates only for domestic PEPs;
- No obligation on source of wealth;
- Senior management approval should be continuous





- No requirement under Article 18 to identify if beneficial owner constitutes a PEP status;
- Article 18 is silent on the determination whether the beneficiaries of life or other investment related insurance businesses constitute a PEP status and the additional measures that need to be in place if such status poses a higher risk;
- Other minor amendments regarding CDD for NGOs, covered professionals and casinos since the CDD obligation is to an extent repeated under the respective "additional obligations".





Specific findings in Preventive Regime – Record keeping

- New Article 17A Record Keeping is proposed previous paragraphs (5) to (8) of Article 17 (renumbered paragraphs (1) and (3) to (5));
- New paragraph (1.4) to ensure 5 year retention period for information related to STRs starts from reporting date;
- New paragraph (5) highlighting the record keeping obligations for the originator, intermediary and beneficiary institution in the case of wire transfers.





Specific findings in Preventive Regime – Overall obligations

- Consequent to fragmentation of Law creating complexity in application of overall obligations to all reporting subjects.
- Ascertaining whether a person is acting as principal or obo a third party currently applies to banks and FIs only under paragraphs (3) to (5) of Article 19 – should be applied to all reporting subjects under Article 17;
- A new section entitled 'Internal ML and TF prevention programs' is being introduced under Article 19 applicable to banks and FIs only comprising paragraphs (13) to (16) – should be applicable to all reporting subjects under Article 17.





Specific findings in Preventive Regime – Overall obligations

- A new section entitled 'Compliance function for AML/CFT' is being introduced under Article 19 applicable to banks and Fls only comprising paragraphs (17) to (20) dealing with the appointment of a Compliance Officer and its functions - should be applicable to all reporting subjects under a new Article;
- On the other hand there are a few instances where an obligation that is specific to a particular category of reporting subjects is included under the general provisions – see for example paragraph (6) to Article 18 re opening of accounts with shell banks by the (undefined) financial intermediaries.





- No timeframe for reporting CTRs under paragraph (1.2) of Article 21 – but established for some DNFBPs;
- Timeframe of 24 hours for STRs under paragraph (1.1) of Article 21 extended to 3 days for some DNFBPs – Rationale? Discriminatory?
- Some paragraphs under Article 21 still refer to banks and Fls instead of 'reporting subjects';
- Double reporting obligation will lead to inconsistencies and ambiguities in the AML/CFT Law;
- Absence of cross references to main reporting obligation.





Specific findings in Preventive Regime – Protection and Prohibition of Disclosure

- Clarification of the disclosure prohibition reviewed in accordance with international standards – Article 21(4);
- New paragraph(7) to Article 21 providing for protection of personal information of persons making reports under the Law;
- Exception of legal privilege to lawyers should apply also to accountants and auditors under international standard — Art 26(9);
- Protection under Article 45 extended to cover directors, officers and employees whether permanent or temporary of reporting subjects thus ensuring legal clarity.





Specific findings in Preventive Regime – Supervision & Compliance

- Framework being adopted to implement the supervisory remit is too stringent with possible severe implications on the supervisory efficiency and harmonisation of cooperation.
- Ensure supervisory role of FIU-K does not affect the effectiveness and efficiency of its primary role;
- Consider other structures CBK be given a supervisory remit for the entire financial sector directly through relevant provisions in the AML/CFT Law with the current and proposed provisions retained to apply only for agreements between the FIU-K and other sectoral supervisors.





Specific findings in Preventive Regime – Supervision & Compliance

- New paragraph (1.3) to Article 14 establishing supervisory remit for FIU-K for both on-site and off-site;
- Duties and competencies of the FIU-K to extend beyond training and should incorporate awareness and outreach – para (1.9) Art 14.
- New paragraph (2) to Article 31 for FIU-K and sectoral supervisors to enter into MoU for supervisory remit.





Specific findings in Preventive Regime – Supervision & Compliance

- Item (a) of paragraph (3) of Article 31 which is linking supervision of compliance with the adoption, renewal or rejection of the licence or authorization, needs to be clarified.
- New paragraph (5) to Article 31 establishing the powers for the FIU-K, the CBK and other sectoral supervisors to undertake off-site examinations for the purposes of the AML/CFT Law;
- New paragraph (6) to Article 31 for application of prudential supervisory powers under other laws for the purposes of the AML/CFT Law.





Specific findings in Preventive Regime – Supervision & Compliance

• The proposed restrictive measures under Article 32 for the empowerment of the FIU-K to withhold the initiation of an inspection until its approval may have implications on the effectiveness of the supervisory regime in Kosovo for the purposes of the AML/CFT Law and may jeopardise the much needed cooperation and coordination in the supervisory process. It is advisable that these provisions be removed.





Specific findings in Preventive Regime – Statistics

- New Article 32B on Statistical Data as the legal basis for the maintenance, collection and retention of statistics by all stakeholders under the AML/CFT Law including, but not limited to, the police, the prosecutors, the judiciary etc.
- Paragraph (1) establishes the obligation for the maintenance of comprehensive statistics by all stakeholders;
- Paragraph (2) creates the obligation for all stakeholders to liaise with the FIU-K to determine the type of statistics to be maintained;





Specific findings in Preventive Regime – Statistics

- Paragraph (3) empowers the FIU-K, the CBK or a sectoral supervisor respectively to issue administrative directives, instruction or guidance for the maintenance of statistics by those reporting subjects under their remit;
- Paragraph (4) establishes the obligation for statistical data maintained under the Article to be made available to the FIU-K;
- Paragraph (5) requires the FIU-K, the CBK and any sectoral supervisor to cooperate in the fulfilment of their respective responsibilities under Article 31 for the collection of statistics.





Transitional and other Provisions

- Applicability of new requirements to existing customers
 on the basis of materiality and risk.
- Continuity of agreements and sub-legal acts entered into or issued as per provisions of current AML/CFT Law;
- General powers to the FIU-K, the CBK and sectoral supervisors to issue sub-legal acts.





Conclusions and Recommendations: to recall: Preventive Regime

- Consideration of further recommendations made in the PECK Assessment Report;
- A rethink on the fragmentation of the Law;
- A rethink of the compliance supervisory regime;
- A review of proposed approach to risk assessment and risk management provisions;
- Consideration of the proposed additional amendments to the AML/CFT Law;
- Consideration of amendments to other financial laws.





Conclusions and Recommendations:

- It is advisable that the Kosovo authorities continue to positively revise the AML/CFT Law in a coordinated manner with the main objective being its harmonization with the international standards through an efficient and effective way of implementation.
- To this effect the cooperation of all stakeholders cannot but be strongly emphasized.







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