



Project against Economic Crime (PECK)

Plenary Meeting

**to discuss and adopt PECK Final Assessment Reports (2nd cycle)
on Kosovo compliance with international standards
for Anti-Corruption (AC) and Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the
Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT) components**

Pristina, 2 – 3 December 2014

***National cooperation and coordination (Section 6.1 – R.31)
Other forms of international cooperation (Section 6.5 – R.40)***

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Key Findings for R.31:

- An AML/CFT strategy was adopted in January 2014 abrogating the previous strategy that had been adopted in September 2012.
- When and if completed, this will have a major impact on Kosovo's ability to organise and inform itself to better tackle the threats from money laundering, economic crime and terrorist financing.
- Unfortunately, the assessment team did not receive any detailed information on the way each item of the Action Plan was being implemented.
- A recently established National Office for Economic Crimes Enforcement is to serve as the key coordinating and monitoring mechanism for activities of all government actors in the area of combating economic crime, including ML and TF.

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Key Findings for R.31:

- The KPC has developed a Strategic Plan for Inter-Institutional Cooperation in the Fight against Organized Crime and Corruption for 2013-2015. This document is aimed at improving interagency cooperation and information exchange on cases of corruption and organized crime.
- It is clear that the KPC and AML/Economic Crime strategies cover a number of the same issues.
- This leads to a concern as to how the KPC and AML strategies will correlate in terms of practical implementation.

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Key Findings for R.31:

- Law-enforcement agencies are still at the initial stage of creating proper and systematic mechanisms for interagency information exchange and cooperation.
- Police, Customs, FIU and Prosecutors have signed a number of MoUs to this effect, however several key arrangements, such as an FIU-Prosecutors MoU have not yet been considered.

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Key Findings for R.40:

- Article 14 of the AML/CFT Law allows the FIU to share information with any foreign counterpart agency performing similar functions and which are subject to similar obligations in terms of preservation of confidentiality.
- The FIU is able to make enquiries on behalf of foreign counterparts of publicly available information and in its own databases.
- The FIU is entitled to request and receive from public or governmental bodies, or international bodies or organizations or intergovernmental organizations (in Kosovo), data, information, documents related to a person, entity, property or transaction, and may share information with any foreign counterpart.
- Statistics provided show that the FIU seems to cooperate in an effective manner with its counterparts.

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Key Findings for R.40:

- The AML/CFT Law does not allow the FIU to make enquiries to financial institutions or other reporting subjects for information, based on a request from a foreign FIU
- Since 2011 the Kosovo Police has created an International Law Enforcement Co-operation Unit (ILECU) within the framework of a regional project aimed at facilitating international information exchange between law enforcement authorities.
- The statistics provided by Kosovo authorities with regard to international information exchange by the police were not detailed enough to allow the assessment team to judge about the effectiveness.