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Republika Kosova-Republic of Kosovo
Qeveria -Vlada-Government
Ministria e Punëve të Brendshme / Ministarstvo Unutrašnjih Poslova / Ministry Of
Internal Affairs

**STATE STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN AGAINST
ORGANIZED CRIME
2018 – 2022**

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List of Abbreviations

OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
MIA	Ministry of Internal Affairs
KP	Kosovo Police
KIA	Kosovo Intelligence Agency
KC	Kosovo Customs
SPRK	Special Prosecution of the Republic of Kosovo
MoJ	Ministry of Justice
MFSK	Ministry of the Kosovo Security Force
MIE	Ministry of European Integration
AME	Emergency Management Agency
NJIF	Financial Intelligence Unit
KAPRNS	Kosovo Agency on Protection from Radiation and Nuclear Safety
MoF	Ministry of Finances
KJC	Kosovo Judicial Council
KPC	Kosovo Prosecutorial Council
MCYS	Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports
MLSW	Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MTI	Ministry of Trade and Industry
MLGA	Ministry of Local Governance Administration
ICITAP	International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program
OSCE	Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe
EULEX	European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo
TAK	Tax Administration of Kosovo
ACA	Anti-Corruption Agency
MEST	Ministry of Education, Science and Technology
ICITAP	International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program
CBK	Central Bank of Kosovo
AAPSK	Agency for Management of Sequestrated and Confiscated Assets



Executive summary

This Strategy is a document which will present the overall situation, current situation, the institutional mechanism, current deficiencies, and basic principles in combating organized crime along with some key factors for attaining the success and finally determine the possible goals and modes for accomplishing them. The National Strategy against Organized Crime of the Republic of Kosovo 2018 – 2022, is a continuation of the previous strategy and is based on the Constitution of the Republic of Kosovo and applicable legislation in the Republic of Kosovo, as well as relevant policy planning documents in Kosovo and international legal instruments and best international practices in the field of prevention and fight against organized crime. While the previous strategy aimed to establish – build the institutional mechanism, this strategy aims to increase efficiency and effectiveness of Kosovo’s institutions and society in this area. The strategy has been structured in such manner in order to clearly identify the objectives and activities that must be met so that the entire institutional mechanism serve to the function of successfully preventing and fighting against organized crime in Kosovo, as well as being a serious partner with other countries in international efforts to fight against this phenomenon through international cooperation. Diversity or the variety of different criminal groups’ operations and location or the territory in which they operate serves as a tool to more effectively adapt to changing situations in a country, while using the weaknesses of the international cooperation of law enforcement bodies. In this context, there is no country that is completely safe and protected against organized crime and therefore the Republic of Kosovo is no exception. This strategy aims to further increase the efforts of the Kosovo institutions in the field of international cooperation. The National Strategy against Organized Crime aims to assist the development and implementation of policies by strengthening the institutional capacities against this type of crime at all levels of institutional and social organization. Policies on controlling and preventing organized crime should be based on a deep understanding of what organized crime represents according to international standards, which is the scope, the modes of operations and crime trends in a country or in a certain region. The goal of the strategy is that by rationally using material, financial and human resources to establish institutional cooperation and coordination mechanisms in the fight against organized crime. The Republic of Kosovo has been making efforts to improve the situation in the field of rule of law and to efficiently deal with the fight against organized crime which is a precondition for progress towards the European path, by implementing a reliable and realistic policy in this regard. The purpose of this strategy is to further develop policies for obtaining responsibilities in protection of individuals and of society, and problems which are a consequence of organized crime.

The drafting of this national strategy is oriented toward determining objectives, and preparing the cadre and joint activities of all institutions which will be undertaken in the next five years (2018 – 2022)



1 Introduction

Organized crime is considered a threat against internal and international security. This threat may be manifested in various forms in compliance with the evolution of the economic and social life, in particular under the circumstances of globalization.

Organized crime activities in the globalization period have been greatly perfected, because many organized crime groups operate with very sophisticated technical tools, which are hard to be traced. Organized crime in the simplest form is a criminal group involved in criminal activities in different ways. Organized crime groups, through trans-national activities have become the main players in illegal industries, such as: production of narcotics and trafficking with human beings which are extended globally and sometimes profit more than the GDP of some countries.

International criminal networks also have the flexibility to quickly and creatively adapt to efforts of law enforcement bodies. These groups are able to successfully evade the efforts of law enforcement bodies, in particular of bodies responsible for prevention and fight against organized crime, through operation which are involved in the international arena, often going beyond national state borders.

High unemployment rate and poverty also contribute to the creation of favourable conditions for development of crime in general and the organized crime in particular.

At global level, did not exist a generalized understanding with regard to the organized crime until 2004, when the Convention of the United Nations for the Fight against Organized Crime was first approved.

This convention presents the outlines of organized crime and defines the constitutive elements of the criminal offence. According to this convention, organized crime is defined as follows: “a structured group of three or more individuals, acting in concert in order to obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or other material benefit”

The convention in question also contains additional protocols that specifically address issues related to:

1. Prevention, investigation and prosecution of human trafficking;
2. Contraband with migrants;
3. Illicit production and trafficking with weapons, weapon parts and ammunition.

Additionally, the European Union based on the aforementioned convention has defined the organized crime. However, the efforts for a common definition of organized crime in EU originated in the year 1997, when EU ratified a document based on a list of 11 organized crime characteristics.

The Republic of Kosovo, pursuant to the United Nation Convention for the Fight against Organized Crime and its Protocols, in its criminal code has defined the organized crime as a sever crime committed by a structured group to directly or indirectly obtain financial or material benefits

The code in question, provides definitions for organized and structured criminal groups and serious crimes as well, whose existence is a prerequisite for qualifying such offences.



Based on this, an organized criminal group implies a structured group existing for a certain period of time and acting in concert with the view to commit one or more severe crimes aiming to obtain, directly or indirectly, financial or material benefits.

A structured group implies a group composed of three or more individuals, which is not established randomly for commission of an immediate offence, and not necessarily has roles defined for its members, the continuity of its membership or the structure developed.

Additionally, the Criminal Code of the Republic of Kosovo also defines serious crime as an offence punishable with at least four years of imprisonment.

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this strategy is to use material, financial and human resources as rationally as possible, and to develop policies for assuming the responsibilities toward preventing and combating organized crime and protection of the individual and society from organized crime.

1.2 Vision

The vision of this strategy is to build a safe society by minimizing and disabling activities of organized crime in the territory of the Republic of Kosovo.

2 Methodology

The State Strategy and Action Plan against Organised Crime 2018-2022 has been drafted based on the Annual Work Plan of the Government and Ministry of Internal Affairs for 2017 and National Program for Implementation of Stabilisation and Association Agreement 2017-2021.

Strategy is in full compliance with the Administrative Instruction No. 07/2018 on the procedures, criteria and methodology for the preparation and approval of strategy documents and plans for their implementation and Regulation (GRK) No. 05/2016 on minimum standards for public consultation process.

Working group for drafting the Strategy has been established by the Minister of Ministry of Internal Affairs with the Decision No. 223/2017, dated 26.07.2017, involving all relevant, state institutions, civil society and international partners. Draft of strategy has been drafted by involving all stakeholders of the working group, whereas for finalising the draft, a workshop has been held from 23.10.2017 to 26.10.2017, supported by EU Office in Kosovo.

Strategy has been drafted based on internal assessments, such as annual analyses on the implementation of earlier strategy for 2012-2017, assessment of the threat from Serious and Organised Crime Threat Assessment (SOCTA), analytical and assessment reports of Kosovo Police and Kosovo Intelligence Agency, as well as other relevant documents. On the other hand, the external



assessment include the reports of U.S. Department of State, EUROPOL reports on the situation of Organised Crime and EU trend, European Commission reports and other documents.

3 General principles

The structure and content of this document is based on the following principles:

1. **Principle of constitutionality and legality** – actions undertaken to prevent and fight organised crime should be based on the provisions set forth in the Constitution of the Republic of Kosovo, the applicable legislation as well as in international agreements.
2. **Principle of a state inclusive approach** – efficient prevention and fight against threats of organised crime is attained through the inclusion and close cooperation between government and public institutions, civil society, private sector and international organizations.
3. **Principle of human rights and freedoms** – means the guarantee of rights and freedoms of all individuals at all stages of institutions engagement for prevention and fight against organized crime.
4. **Principle of confidentiality** – institutions responsible for preventing and fighting organised crime should ensure protection of confidentiality for written and unwritten information exchanged during the process of investigations and discussions.
5. **Principle of cooperation** – Government of the Republic of Kosovo remains committed in respecting the cooperation and coordination of activities between domestic institutions and international cooperation in the fight against organised crime.
6. **Principle of reliability** – Institutions responsible for the prevention and combating the organized crime should be cautious to build the confidence in the preservation of data and information from the misuse from those who have access to them.
7. **Principle of proportionality** – Means the exercise of authority of institutions that deal with the prevention and combating of organized crime, only when necessary, and only to the extent required to attain legitimate objectives, with appropriate means and methods, in the shortest time possible.
8. **Principle of international cooperation** – efficient prevention and fight-against organised crime is achieved through international cooperation with states, organizations and initiatives. Through cooperation, the Republic of Kosovo will play an essential role in the global fight against organised crime.



4. CURRENT SITUATION

The Republic of Kosovo has clearly set its vision and interest, and will fight against all forms of organised crime, follow-up and implement with dedication all democratic, economic, social, political and institutional reforms, in the process of European Union and Euro-Atlantic integrations.

Organised crime in the Republic of Kosovo has special specifics and that is why fighting organised crime is complex and multi-dimensional, as organised criminal groups are considered to be very complex and well-organised, extended in smaller groups that are very efficient in achieving its objectives, whereas on the other hand, the level of spread and development of this type of crime is determined by the level of institutional and social response against him.

Different reports of law enforcement agencies and independent organizations inside and outside the country highlight the long existence of organised crime in Kosovo; therefore, nowadays, organised crime is a serious threat to national and international security and presents detrimental consequences to public health and safety, democratic institutions, and macro-financial and economic stability.

Under the strong impact of different factors, regional and international forms of organised crime of drug trafficking, trafficking in human beings, arms smuggling, cybercrime and money laundering have been developed and become perfect.

Based on analytical assessments of security institutions, and other data from academic documents (university books on Organised Crime) it is considered that organised crime groups in Kosovo, regardless of their nationality, have managed to make their communication and cooperation ways perfect during criminal activities at regional level and beyond.

Organised criminal groups in Kosovo are characterised with several features, as follows: hierarchical structure, loyalty, cooperation between criminal groups, crime diversity, seriousness and aggressiveness, corruption of officers and several other characteristics.

Criminal groups in Kosovo are mainly composed of same nationality members, but there are cases when groups are composed of different nationalities, with members of Albanian and Serbian nationality prevailing, who carry out their criminal activity inside and outside Kosovo, and cooperate with criminal groups in the region and beyond, and are active in their criminal purposes, and make good use of the fragile economic, political and security situation.

Material benefits acquired from organised crime are very high and members of criminal groups conduct legal business activities, which have allowed them to hide their large benefits acquired through crime, and address such benefits to their businesses; also, involvement in such businesses gives them a better image in the society and helps them avoid the state's prosecution bodies.

The institutional approach and fight in preventing and combating the different forms of organized crime in the Republic of Kosovo have continued to face several difficulties in terms of inter-institutional, regional and international coordination. A specific difficulty and challenge is the non-membership of security agencies of the Republic of Kosovo in several international organizations, as: EUROPOL, INTERPOL, etc.



Direct and indirect destructive effects which are a result of criminal activities of organized criminal groups inside and outside of our territory, pose great danger to the security of the Republic of Kosovo and to its citizens.

These effects have been impacting our economy which is still in its development stages and its macro-financial stability.

By not being limited by barriers in terms of their nationality, the criminal groups have managed to make their ways of communication perfect, when committing criminal activities in regional and transnational level.

Regarding organised crime in the north of Kosovo, the situation now is more stable due to the fact that police and customs controls have increased and two border-crossing points have been functionalised, and the expansion and functioning of Kosovo's institutions at local and central level has commenced; regardless, the organised crime groups continue to use alternative ways to commit all forms of organised crime.

The current situation in relation to activities of criminal groups in the Republic of Kosovo includes the following forms of organised crime: narcotic trafficking, human trafficking, goods smuggling, migrant smuggling, arms trafficking, computer crimes, corruption and money laundering.

Narcotic trafficking is very concerning, although due to trends at global level and reduction of supply, has been noted a significant decrease in the quantity of narcotics entering Kosovo, or passing through Kosovo with destination to EU countries. However, the number of narcotics users – marijuana, including hard drugs such as heroin and cocaine, remains a concern. The smuggling of goods remains the main threat for Kosovo and its citizens. Goods smuggling is mainly based on goods subject to customs duties, VAT, and particularly goods subject to excise tax. Nonetheless, the smuggling of foodstuffs, particularly meat products and medical products, which pose a serious risk to the health and life of citizens of the Republic of Kosovo, is evident.

Currently, human trafficking remains concerning, and is mainly focused on internal human trafficking, and less on the trafficking of victims from regional countries. A concerning element is the increasing trend of young victims, including juveniles.

Arms trafficking continue to be a concern and a challenge to security institutions in Kosovo. Kosovo is a destination and transit country mainly for trafficking between criminal structures operating in regional countries. A significant number of arms remain still in the hands of population. Smuggled arms enter and exit Kosovo through all neighbouring countries, and Kosovo smugglers buy and sell arms in all these countries. As a result of information technology development, computer crimes are an increasing phenomenon providing opportunities for entry in sensitive data leading to integrity and welfare infringement of specific individual's up to the infringement of national security. These crimes are committed for the purpose of obtaining benefits, through theft and fraud with bank cards, internet child pornography and unauthorised access to computer systems by violating computer systems or programs security measures, illegal access to official websites of public and private entities for the purpose of making them non-functional and damaging the image, as well as for the purposes of propaganda of certain individuals or groups.

Corruption has political and economic consequences, creates a culture of impunity, blocks the economic growth, and becomes an obstacle to domestic and foreign private investments, trade and economic development of the country.

Corruption and money laundering constitute the most advanced forms of organized crime in the institutional life and constitute one of the biggest risks against the national security and the safety of



citizens. Corruption remains more wide spread in the field of public procurement, health, privatization, whereas money laundering from criminal activities is mainly oriented towards investments in immovable and movable properties. Large amounts of money obtained illegally through extortion or other forms of corruption are generally introduced to the real estate markets, gambling, high collectively buildings and virtual money.

The Games of Chance sector allows money laundering and unlawful gains through tax and customs evasion, as well as other unlawful activities.

The corruption's negative effects and money laundering appear in several ways, such as: damaging the financial sector, lowering credibility among foreign investors, damaging free competition, and allowing the continuity of criminal activity.

The factors that facilitate corruption can be listed as follows:

- Community's social tolerance to corruption, due to the benefits, facilitations and opportunities that corruptive actions entail;
- Low level of punishment rendered by the judiciary against corruptive actions, which is also a cause and consequence of an increased corruption level;
- Difficulties to tackle corruption at the highest levels of administration and the justice system.

Deficiencies (legal gaps) in the Law on Extended Powers for Confiscation of Assets make the sequestration and confiscation of assets suspected to have been acquired by criminal activity more difficult.

Based on regular analysis of security structures in the Republic of Kosovo and the regular analysis of security institutions in the European Union and beyond, the first indications refer to the diversity and perfection of criminal groups in the European Union in general, and in the Republic of Kosovo and our region in particular. Criminal groups are able to adapt and act depending on the conditions of conducting criminal activity. These groups have become far more collaborative and poly-criminal.

Security institutions should bear in mind that these phenomena cannot be combated individually only by law enforcement agencies. Preventing and combating crime requires inter-institutional cooperation and coordination with a central level of coordination and intelligence analysis in order to have an influence in prevention and combat.

Identifying, locating and profiling criminal groups in the local aspect would assist security institutions in locating and profiling criminal groups at regional and international level.

Difficulties arise in de-conspiring operational activities towards preventing and combating organized criminal groups.

More comprehensive treatment and coordination at local, regional and international context would be the key to success in the fight against organized crime.

Strategic treatment, professional approach and the use of best practices would help in identifying, profiling and penalizing criminal structures.

Responsible institutions should build their capacities toward strengthening sound staffing policies, especially within the security agencies, as well as strengthening prosecutorial and judicial system and their law enforcement institutions.

5. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

In the fight against organized crime, the Republic of Kosovo has a broad legislative base into force, where the primary legislation may be mentioned but not limited only to:



1. The Constitution of the Republic of Kosovo¹;
2. Code No. 04/L-082 Criminal Code of the Republic of Kosovo²;
3. Criminal No. 04/L-123 Procedure Code³;
4. Law No. 04/L-076 on Police⁴;
5. Law No. 02/L-128 on Narcotic Medicaments, Psycho-tropes and Precursors⁵;
6. Law No. 03/L-063 on the Kosovo Intelligence Agency⁶;
7. Law No. 03/L-199 on Courts⁷;
8. Law No. 03/L-225 on State Prosecutor⁸;
9. Law No. 03/L-224 on the Kosovo Prosecution Council⁹;
10. Law No. 03/L-223 on the Kosovo Judicial Council¹⁰;
11. Law No. 03/L-052 on the Special Prosecution Office of the Republic of Kosovo¹¹;
12. Law No. 03/L-053 on Jurisdiction, Case Selection and Case Allocation of EULEX Judges and Prosecutors in Kosovo¹²;
13. Law No. 04/L-015 on Witness Protection¹³;
14. Law No. 04/L-043 on Protection of Informants¹⁴;
15. Code No. 03/L-193 Juvenile Justice Code¹⁵;
16. Code No. 03/L-109 Customs and Excise Code of Kosovo¹⁶;
17. Law No. 04/L-149 on Execution of Penal Sanctions¹⁷;
18. Law No. 03/L-183 on Implementation of International Sanctions¹⁸;
19. Law No. 05/L-060 on Forensic Medicine¹⁹;
20. Law No. 03/L-142 on Public Peace and Order²⁰;
21. Law No. 05/L-096 on the Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing²¹;
22. Law No. 03/L-231 on Police Inspectorate of Kosovo²²;
23. Law No. 03/L-216 on the Establishment of a Deposit Insurance System for Financial Institutions in Kosovo²³;
24. Law No. 04/L-030 on Liability of Legal Persons for Criminal Offences²⁴;
25. Law No. 04/L-213 on International Legal Cooperation in Criminal Matters²⁵;
26. Law No. 04/L-052 on International Agreements²⁶;

¹ <http://gzk.rks-gov.net/ActDetail.aspx?ActID=3702>

² <https://gzk.rks-gov.net/ActDetail.aspx?ActID=2834>

³ <https://gzk.rks-gov.net/ActDetail.aspx?ActID=2861>

⁴ <https://gzk.rks-gov.net/ActDetail.aspx?ActID=2806>

⁵ <https://gzk.rks-gov.net/ActDetail.aspx?ActID=2572>

⁶ <https://gzk.rks-gov.net/ActDetail.aspx?ActID=2538>

⁷ <https://gzk.rks-gov.net/ActDetail.aspx?ActID=2700>

⁸ <https://gzk.rks-gov.net/ActDetail.aspx?ActID=2710>

⁹ <https://gzk.rks-gov.net/ActDetail.aspx?ActID=2709>

¹⁰ <https://gzk.rks-gov.net/ActDetail.aspx?ActID=2713>

¹¹ <https://gzk.rks-gov.net/ActDetail.aspx?ActID=2526>

¹² <https://gzk.rks-gov.net/ActDetail.aspx?ActID=2527>

¹³ <https://gzk.rks-gov.net/ActDetail.aspx?ActID=2758>

¹⁴ <https://gzk.rks-gov.net/ActDetail.aspx?ActID=2763>

¹⁵ <https://gzk.rks-gov.net/ActDetail.aspx?ActID=2698>

¹⁶ <https://gzk.rks-gov.net/ActDetail.aspx?ActID=2600>

¹⁷ <https://gzk.rks-gov.net/ActDetail.aspx?ActID=8867>

¹⁸ <https://gzk.rks-gov.net/ActDetail.aspx?ActID=2674>

¹⁹ <https://gzk.rks-gov.net/ActDetail.aspx?ActID=12325>

²⁰ <https://gzk.rks-gov.net/ActDetail.aspx?ActID=2651>

²¹ <https://gzk.rks-gov.net/ActDetail.aspx?ActID=12540>

²² <https://gzk.rks-gov.net/ActDetail.aspx?ActID=2720>

²³ <https://gzk.rks-gov.net/ActDetail.aspx?ActID=2867>

²⁴ <https://gzk.rks-gov.net/ActDetail.aspx?ActID=2766>

²⁵ <https://gzk.rks-gov.net/ActDetail.aspx?ActID=8871>

²⁶ <https://gzk.rks-gov.net/ActDetail.aspx?ActID=2789>



27. Law No. 04/L-078 on General Product Safety²⁷;
28. Law No. 04/L-072 on State Border Control and Surveillance²⁸;
29. Law No. 04/L-093 on Banks, Microfinance Institutions and Non-Bank Financial Institutions²⁹;
30. Law No. 02/L-57 on Institutions of Culture³⁰;
31. Law No. 03/L-166 on Prevention and Fight of the Cyber Crime³¹;
32. Law No. 03/L-159 on Anti-Corruption Agency³²;
33. Law No. 04/L-051 on Prevention of Conflict of Interests in Discharge of Public Functions³³;
34. Law No. 04/L-228 on Amending and Supplementing the Law No. 04/L-050 on Declaration, Origin and Control of the Property of Senior Public Officials and Declaration, Origin, Control of Gifts for All Official Persons³⁴;
35. Law No. 03/L-238 on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction³⁵;
36. Law No. 05/L-049 on the Management of Sequestered and Confiscated Assets³⁶;
37. Law No. 02/L-17 on Social and Family Services³⁷;
38. Law No. 04/L-216 on Cooperation between Authorities Involved on Integrated Border Management³⁸;
39. Law No. 05/L-002 on Prohibition of Joining the Armed Conflicts outside the State Territory³⁹;
40. Law No. 04/L-218 on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Human Beings and Protecting Victims of Trafficking⁴⁰;
41. Law No. 05/L-36 on Crime Victim Compensation⁴¹;
42. Law No. 05/L-022 on Weapons⁴²;
43. Law No. 04/L-140 on Extended Powers for Confiscation of Assets Acquired by Criminal Offence⁴³;
44. Law No. 04/L-050 on Declaration, Origin and Control of Property of Senior Public Officials and on Declaration, Origin and Control of Gifts for All Public Officials⁴⁴;
45. Law No. 04/L-198 on the Trade of Strategic Goods⁴⁵;
46. Law No. 05/L-032 on Amending and Supplementing the Law No. 03/L-199 on Courts⁴⁶;
47. Law No. 05/L-094 on Amending and Supplementing the Law No. 03/L-223 on the Kosovo Judicial Council, Amended and Supplemented with the Law No. 05/L-033 and Law No. 04/L-115⁴⁷;

²⁷ <https://qzk.rks-gov.net/ActDetail.aspx?ActID=2799>
²⁸ <https://qzk.rks-gov.net/ActDetail.aspx?ActID=2801>
²⁹ <https://qzk.rks-gov.net/ActDetail.aspx?ActID=2816>
³⁰ <https://qzk.rks-gov.net/ActDetail.aspx?ActID=2443>
³¹ <https://qzk.rks-gov.net/ActDetail.aspx?ActID=2682>
³² <https://qzk.rks-gov.net/ActDetail.aspx?ActID=2662>
³³ <https://qzk.rks-gov.net/ActDetail.aspx?ActID=2768>
³⁴ <https://qzk.rks-gov.net/ActDetail.aspx?ActID=9445>
³⁵ <https://qzk.rks-gov.net/ActDetail.aspx?ActID=2732>
³⁶ <https://qzk.rks-gov.net/ActDetail.aspx?ActID=12360>
³⁷ <https://qzk.rks-gov.net/ActDetail.aspx?ActID=2447>
³⁸ <https://qzk.rks-gov.net/ActDetail.aspx?ActID=8868>
³⁹ <https://qzk.rks-gov.net/ActDetail.aspx?ActID=10763>
⁴⁰ <https://qzk.rks-gov.net/ActDetail.aspx?ActID=8875>
⁴¹ <https://qzk.rks-gov.net/ActDetail.aspx?ActID=10936>
⁴² <https://qzk.rks-gov.net/ActDetail.aspx?ActID=11018>
⁴³ <https://qzk.rks-gov.net/ActDetail.aspx?ActID=8651>
⁴⁴ <https://qzk.rks-gov.net/ActDetail.aspx?ActID=2767>
⁴⁵ <https://qzk.rks-gov.net/ActDetail.aspx?ActID=8860>
⁴⁶ <https://qzk.rks-gov.net/ActDetail.aspx?ActID=10932>
⁴⁷ <https://qzk.rks-gov.net/ActDetail.aspx?ActID=12326>



48. Law No. 05/L-034 on Amending and Supplementing the Law No. 03/L-225 on State Prosecutor⁴⁸;
49. Law No. 04/L-273 on Amending and Supplementing the Laws Related to the Mandate of the European Union Rule of Law Mission in the Republic of Kosovo⁴⁹;
50. Law No. 05/L-035 on Amending and Supplementing the Law No. 03/L-224 on the Kosovo Prosecutorial Council⁵⁰;
51. Law No. 05/L-129 on Amending and Supplementing the Law No. 04/L-149 on Execution of Penal Sanctions⁵¹;
52. Law No. 04/L-099 on Amending and Supplementing the Customs and Excise Code in Kosovo No. 03/L-109⁵²;
53. Law No. 04/L-080 on Games of Chance⁵³.

As well, it is worth mentioning that the Republic of Kosovo, with the purpose to complete the legal infrastructure that affects the fight against organized crime is in the process of drafting and approving the draft laws, with particular emphasis the following:

1. Draft Law on Critical Infrastructure;
2. Draft Law on Amending and Supplementing the Law No. 03/L-178 on Classification of Information and Security Clearances;
3. Draft Law on Amending and Supplementing the Law No. 03/L-172 on the Protection of Personal Data;
4. Draft Law on Amending and Supplementing the Law No. 03/L-199 on Courts;
5. Draft Juvenile Justice Code;
6. Draft Law on Prevention of Conflict of Interest in Discharge of Public Functions;
7. Draft Law on Amending and Supplementing the Law No. 02/L-128 on Narcotic Medicaments, Psycho-tropes and Precursors;
8. Draft Law on Amending and Supplementing the Law No. 03/L-224 on the Kosovo Prosecutorial Council;
9. Draft Law on Amending and Supplementing the Law No. 03/L-159 on Anti-Corruption Agency;
10. Draft Law on Amending and Supplementing the Law No. 04/L-080 on Games of Chance;
11. Draft Civil Code of Kosovo;
12. Draft Code on Amending and Supplementing the Criminal No. 04/L-123 Procedure Code;
13. Draft Code on Amending and Supplementing the Code No. 04/L-082 Criminal Code of the Republic of Kosovo;
14. Draft Law on Amending and Supplementing the Law No. 03/L-225 on State Prosecutor;
15. Draft Law on Amending and Supplementing the Law No. 03/L-052 on the Special Prosecution Office of the Republic of Kosovo;
16. Draft Law on Amending and Supplementing the Law No. 03/L-223 on the Kosovo Judicial Council;
17. Draft Law on Amending and Supplementing the Law No. 03/L-196 on the Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing;
18. Draft Law on Amending and Supplementing the Law No. 04/L-140 on Extended Powers for the Confiscation of Assets Acquired by Criminal Offence;

⁴⁸ <https://gzk.rks-gov.net/ActDetail.aspx?ActID=10934>

⁴⁹ <https://gzk.rks-gov.net/ActDetail.aspx?ActID=9477>

⁵⁰ <https://gzk.rks-gov.net/ActDetail.aspx?ActID=10935>

⁵¹ <https://gzk.rks-gov.net/ActDetail.aspx?ActID=14672>

⁵² <https://gzk.rks-gov.net/ActDetail.aspx?ActID=2823>

⁵³ <https://gzk.rks-gov.net/ActDetail.aspx?ActID=2813>



19. Draft Law on Amending and Supplementing the Law No. 03/L-224 on the Kosovo Prosecutorial Council;
20. Draft Law on Amending and Supplementing the Law No. 04/L-050 on Declaration, Origin and Control of the Property of Senior Public Officials and Declaration, Origin, Control of Gifts for All Official Persons.

6. Objectives of the Strategy against Organized Crime

Threats to Organized Crime are persistent, therefore preventing and combating requires constant commitment and engagement as well as further capacity development. Therefore, despite the fact that the Institutions of the Republic of Kosovo have achieved satisfactory results in capacity building and efficiency in the prevention and combating of Organized Crime, however, the current context in Kosovo, as well as the trend of global developments, which can also affect the Republic of Kosovo, raises the necessity of this strategic document, with the aim of preventing and effectively combating organized crime.

Based on the effectiveness and results of previous strategies, the activities of the Institutions of the Republic of Kosovo in preventing and combating Organized Crime are still oriented towards three strategic objectives:

Strategic Objective 1 : Preventing and combating the forms of organized crime

Strategic Objective 2: Further strengthening of capacities in prevention and fight against the organized crime.

Strategic Objective 3: Development of cooperation and coordination between national and international actors in the prevention and fight against the organized crime.

6.1 Preventing and combating of organized crime forms

Through the prevention and combating of organized crime, the aim is to organize and develop different activities with the aim of raising the awareness of the staff of the responsible institutions and the public in general about the consequences of organized crime. The institutions of the Republic of Kosovo are committed to combating all forms of organized crime, including, but not limited to: the fight against drugs, human trafficking, smuggling of migrants, weapons, derivatives, alcohol, works of art, cultural heritage works, etc. In order to strengthen efforts for preventing and combating crime, it is important to try to implement the “Intelligence-led Policing Strategy”.

The specific objectives on preventing and combating of organized crime forms are:

6.1.1 Specific Objective 1: Prevention of criminal offenses related to organized crime

6.1.2 Specific Objective 2: Fighting smuggling and other crimes throughout the territory of Kosovo, by applying modern investigation techniques.

6.1.3 Specific Objective 3: Increasing the efficiency of integrated financial investigations;

6.1.4 Specific Objective 4: Raising public awareness of the consequences of organized crime.

6.2 Developing human capacities in prevention and combating the organized crime



In order to successfully combat organized crime, it is imperative that the responsible institutions have adequate human capacities skilled and specialized for efficient fight against organized crime. Because of the complexity that the organized crime has, it is very important that the structures involved in preventing and combating organized crime, have technical tools and the contemporary and standardized technology. Also, it is necessary to provide facilities necessary for work to all institutions responsible as well as the institutional organization in order to strengthen the capacities in the fight against organized crime.

Specific objectives on further strengthening capacities in preventing and combating organized crime are:

6.2.1. Specific Objective 1: Developing human capacities in preventing and combating organized crime;

6.2.2. Specific Objective 2: Review and harmonization of legal framework;

6.2.3. Specific Objective 3: Strengthening legal interception capacities with additional advanced equipment and specialized training;

6.2.4. Specific Objective 4: Technical and technological capacity building in courts.

6.3 Developing cooperation and coordination between national and international stakeholders to prevent and fight organized crime

In order to successfully combat organized crime, it is necessary to have cooperation and coordination within institutions, across sectors and levels of the organization. For the purpose of coordinating activities in the fight against organized crime, the cooperation and coordination between the institutions responsible for preventing and combating this phenomenon is very important. Interagency cooperation and coordination between institutions is a prerequisite for a more efficient work in preventing and combating the organized crime, especially in the process of exchange of information, exchange of experiences and joint actions or operations. All responsible institutions should actively participate in the prevention and fight against organized crime through cooperation and coordination of activities.

Specific objectives on developing cooperation and coordination between national and international stakeholders to prevent and fight organized crime are:

6.3.1. Specific Objective 1: Increasing and advancing the inter institutional cooperation and coordination

6.3.2. Specific Objective 2: Increasing and advancing regional and international cooperation.

7. Implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of the Strategy

7.1 The role of the monitoring and assessment system

The strategy implementation process shall be one of fulfilling strategic objectives, specific objectives and activities. Monitoring and evaluating the results of the implementation of objectives and activities will be an integral part of the strategy process as well as key elements in its implementation.



The Strategies Secretariat will regularly monitor the implementation of the Action Plan by collecting quarterly, semi-annual, nine-month, annual and 'ad-hoc' reports from all relevant institutions, and shall draft analytical reports on the implementation of the Strategy as needed.

Data will be continuously and systematically collected through monitoring in order to measure the progress and enforceability of the Action Plan. The evaluation will be done on a regular periodic basis, every 1 year, but also ad-hoc, through which will be assessed the enforceability of the Action Plan and impact in practice. The evaluation process will result in a review of Action Plan activities by providing planning of activities needed for effective implementation of strategic objectives and alignment with trends of local and global threats.

The main dimensions of the monitoring and evaluation of the strategy are:

- Institutional capacity;
- Monitoring indicators during and at the end of the three year period;
- Information sources and the measuring instruments.

7.2 Institutional capacities for monitoring and evaluation

The monitoring and evaluation system will be extended to all the institutions responsible for enforcement of the objectives determined in the Strategy and Action Plan:

- The National Coordinator against Organized Crime, as the leading institution for coordinating the fulfilment of the objectives, will monitor the indicators of the Strategy against Organized Crime;
- The Strategies Secretariat will monitor the implementation of the Action Plan on a regular basis by collecting quarterly, semi-annual, nine-month, annual and ad-hoc reports from all relevant institutions, and will draft analytical reports on the implementation of the Strategy as needed;
- Ministries, law enforcement bodies and other institutions listed in the Action Plan will be responsible for monitoring and evaluating the activities allocated to ministries or their subordinate institutions. These institutions will submit quarterly, six-month, nine-month and annual reports to the Strategies Secretariat;
- Non-governmental and international organizations will participate in the process of monitoring and evaluating the strategy by strengthening inclusiveness, transparency and accountability.

7.3 Monitoring and evaluation indicators

Each activity within the **Action Plan** has relevant qualitative and quantitative indicators that will be useful during the monitoring and evaluation process.

7.4 Monitoring and evaluation instruments

- Administrative/statistical data from different relevant stakeholders;
- Annual report of the implementation of the Strategy and other ad-hoc reports;
- External reports from non-governmental and international organizations;
- Various surveys.

8 . ACTION PLAN



The Action Plan reflects its compatibility with the overall framework of the State Strategy against Organized Crime.

The Action Plan will be reviewed at the end of each year in order to ensure the enforceability of the Strategy and its alignment with local and international trends.

The Action Plan for the implementation of this strategy shall include:

- Strategic objectives;
- Specific objectives;
- Concrete activities for implementation;
- Determines the responsible and supporting institutions for achieving each objectives;
- Specifies the time frame for the implementation of each objective;
- Determines the necessary financial sources for the development of activities;
- Determines the indicators for the implementation of each objective and activity.



ACTION PLAN OF THE STATE STRATEGY AGAINST ORGANIZED CRIME

STATE STRATEGY AGAINST ORGANIZED CRIME AND ACTION PLAN 2018-2022

Strategic Objective 1

Preventing and combating forms of Organized Crime

Specific Objective 1.1	Indicator(s) for measuring the achievement of the objective				Basis	Target 2020	Target 2022	
Prevention of criminal offenses related to organized crime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Criminal offenses related to organized crime, reduced. • Criminal groups, profiled. 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20% • 20% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50% • 50% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 80% • 90% 	
Activity	Implementation deadline	Total cost 10.000.00€ (Kosovo Police) 75,000.00 € (Kosovo Customs)			Funding source	Responsible institution	Supporting institution	Outcome
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3				
1. Planning, organizing and conducting joint operations with the aim of preventing criminal offenses related to organized crime	Q 1- 2018 Q 4-2019	28.333€	28.333€	28.333€	BRK	KP ,KC, TAK	MIA, PROSECUTION, COURT, FIU, KIA, MEST	150 operations conducted
2. Designing intelligence products for the purpose of profiling individuals and criminal groups.	Q1- 2018 Q 4-2020	1866€	1866€	1866€	BRK	KP, KC, FIU, TAK,	COURT, PROSECUTION, KIA, KCS	100 Intelligence products 90 analytical reports 30 people profiles



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3. Overseeing and monitoring the origin of fund circulation (transactions)	Q1- 2018 Q4-2020	Administrative Costs	Administrative Costs	Administrative Costs	BRK	FIU	KP, KC, TAK, ACA, CBK	20 cases generated
4. Inspecting reporting entities to prevent money laundering	Q1- 2018 Q4-2020	Administrative Costs	Administrative Costs	Administrative Costs	BRK	FIU, CBK	MIA, KP, KC, TAK, ACA	10 inspections
5. Supervising and controlling entities dealing with games of chance activities and collection of excise and taxes under the legislation in force	Q4-2018	35.600€	35.600€	35.600€	BRK	KP, KC, TAK, FIU	MIA , MTI	2000 visits, the number of confiscations 100 Revenues 2,000000 €
Specific Objective1.2	Indicator(s) for measuring the achievement of the objective					Basis	Target 2020	Target 2022
Preventing and combating smuggling and other crimes throughout the territory of Kosovo by applying modern investigation techniques.	• Smuggling and other crimes, reduced.					• 50%	• 70%	• 80%
Activity	Implementation deadline	Total cost			Funding source	Responsible institution	Supporting institution	Outcome
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3				
1. Investigating and carrying out joint operations with the aim of combating all forms of organized crime	Q1- 2018 Q4-2020	Administrative Costs	Administrative Costs	Administrative Costs	BRK	PROSECUTION, KP, KC, TAK	MIA, FIU, INTERNATIONAL PARTNERS	30 cases of cooperation.
2. Applying the covert technical measures of investigation and observation	Q1- 2018 Q4-2020	513.030€	513.030€	513.030€	BRK	PROSECUTION, KC, KP, TAK	COURT	150 cases of covert measures
3. Serious and Organised Crime Threat Assessment (SOCTA)	Q1- 2018 Q 4-2020	2.666€	2.666€	2.666€	BRK	KP, KIA	FIU, KC, KSF	Drafted report



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4. Enforcing Intellectual Property Protection Measures as foreseen by the Action Plan of the Strategy on Copyright and Intellectual Property Rights	Q1- 2018 Q 4-2020	12.000€	12.000€	12.000€	BRK	KC, MCYS, MTI	PROSECUTION, KP	15 cases of Intellectual Property.
Specific Objective 1.3	Indicator(s) for measuring the achievement of the objective					Basis	Target 2020	Target 2022
Increasing efficiency of integrated financial investigations	▪ Financial investigations, integrated					• 30%	• 50%	• 80%
Activity	Implementation deadline	Total cost			Funding source	Responsible institution	Supporting institution	Outcome
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3				
1. Coordinating responsible institutions in certain cases during the investigation phase to provide the information that is required and necessary for this phase.	Q1- 2018 Q 4-2020	196.363€	196.363€	196.363€	BRK	PROSECUTION	KP, KC, FIU, TAK, MTI	The number of joint cases
2. Involving financial investigations in cases of organized crime since the beginning of the investigation	Q1- 2018 Q 4-2020	Administrative Costs	Administrative Costs	Administrative Costs		MIA, KP, KC, FIU, TAK, MTI, ACA	PROSECUTION	30 cases investigated
Specific Objective 1.4	Indicator(s) for measuring the achievement of the objective					Basis	Target 2020	Target 2022
Raising public awareness of the organized crime consequences	• Raising awareness and education of citizens of the Republic of Kosovo regarding organized crime.					• 20%	• 50%	• 100%
Activity	Implementation deadline	Total cost			Funding source	Responsible institution	Supporting institution	Outcome
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3				
1. Organizing inclusive awareness campaigns, TV shows, leaflets, billboards	Q 1- 2018 Q 4-2020	3.333€	3.333€	3.333€	BRK	MIA-NATIONAL	PROSECUTION, KP, KC, ACA, MEST,	5 campaigns realized



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						COORDINATOR	OSCE ICITAP, IMC, TAK	
2. Organizing conferences and seminars, participation in programs and presentation of the results of this Strategy and activities arising from this Strategy	Q 1- 2018 Q 4-2020	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	BRK	MIA-NATIONAL COORDINATOR	PROSECUTION, KP, KC, ACA, MEST, OSCE ICITAP, IMC, TAK	Number of conferences and seminars (at least one conference per year)
3. Organizing various lectures and public debates	Q 1- 2018 Q 4-2020	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS		MIA-NATIONAL COORDINATOR	MEST, KP, KC, PROSECUTION, FIU, ACA, TAK, OSCE, ICITAP, NGO	At least 5 public events and debates organized

STATE STRATEGY AGAINST ORGANIZED CRIME AND ACTION PLAN 2018 – 2022

Specific objective 2: Further strengthening the capacities in preventing and combating organized crime

Specific Objective 2.1	Indicator(s) for measuring the achievement of the objective			Basis	Target 2020	Target 2022		
Human capacity development in preventing and combating organized crime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Needs for the development and strengthening of human capacities and the necessary training for officials on preventing and combating organized crime, identified 			• 30%	• 50%	• 90%		
Activity	Implementation deadline	Total cost			Funding source	Responsible institution	Supporting institutions	Outcome
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3				



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1. Identifying the needs for strengthening and developing human capacities in preventing and combating organized crime	Q 1- 2018 Q 4-2020	208.696€	208.696€	208.696€	BRK	MIA, KP, KJC, KPC, KC, FIU, TAK	MoJ, MoF, MPA,	Needs identification report
2. Advancing the existing Cyber Crime Investigation Sector into a Directorate	Q 1- 2018 Q 4-2020	100.000€	100.000€	100.000€	BRK	KP	MIA , MoF EC, ICITAP	Establishment of the Directorate
3. Capacity building in drafting and monitoring of the Strategies	Q 1- 2018 Q 4-2020	1.666€	1.666€	1.666€	BRK	MIA	MPA, MoF	Directorate established
4. Identifying and organizing training required for Officers dealing with the prevention and fight against organized crime	Q 1- 2018 Q 4-2020	28.188€	28.188€	28.188€	BRK& Donation	KP, KC, FIU, Prosecution, Court, KIA TAK	MIA MoJ, MEST ACA, OSCE, ICITAP	80 trainings organized
5. Conducting joint trainings among other law enforcement agencies	Q 1- 2018 Q 4-2020	26.522€	26.522€	26.522€	BRK	KP, KC, FIU, Prosecution, Courts, KIA	MIA, KAPS, MoJ, MEST EC, ACA, KCS, AASCA, OSCE, ICITAP	20 joint trainings held
6. Participating in training, conferences, and meetings with agencies from other countries in order to exchange experiences and “know-how” in preventing and combating various types of organized crime	Q 1- 2018 Q 4-2020	21.594€	21.594€	21.594€	BRK	MIA KP, KC, FIU, AoJ, Prosecution, Courts, KIA	MoJ, ACA, MEST, CBK, TAK, KAPS, TAK EC OSCE, ICITAP	80 participants
7. Specialized training for staff involved in preventing and combating organized crime	Q 1- 2018 Q 4-2020	43.333€	43.333€	43.333€	BRK& Donation	KP, KC FIU, AoJ, Prosecution, Courts, KIA	MIA, KAPS, MoJ, CBK, TAK, ACA EC	40 specialized trainings



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							OSCE, ICITAP	
8. Building analytical capacities of law enforcement institutions.	Q 1- 2018 Q 4-2020	6.666€	6.666€	6.666€	BRK	KP, KC, FIU, KIA	MIA, MoJ, TAK EC, OSCE, ICITAP	Increased capacities
Specific Objective 2.2	Indicator(s) for measuring the achievement of the objective					Basis	Target 2020	Target 2022
Review and harmonization of legal framework.	• Legal framework, harmonized.					• 10%	• 60%	• 90%
Activity	Implement ation deadline	Total cost			Funding source	Responsibl e institution	Supporting institutions	Outcome
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3				
1. Draft Law on Amending and Supplementing the Law no. 03/L- 178 on Classification of Information and Security Clearances	Q 1- 2018 Q 4-2020	ADMINIS TRATIVE COSTS	ADMINI STRATIV E COSTS	ADMINI STRATIV E COSTS		OPM	KPC, KJC, KP, ACA, AASCA	Approved Law
2. Draft Law on Amending and Supplementing the Law no. 03/L-172 on the Protection of Personal Data	Q 1- 2018 Q 4-2020	ADMINIS TRATIVE COSTS	ADMINI STRATIV E COSTS	ADMINI STRATIV E COSTS		OPM	MoJ, MIA	Approved Law
3. Draft Law on Amending and Supplementing the Law no. 03/L- 199 on Courts	Q 1- 2018 Q 4-2020	23.676€	24.819€	25.736€	BRK	MoJ	KJC	Approved Law
4. Draft-Code on Juvenile Justice	Q 1- 2018 Q 4-2020	3.409€	3.409€	3.409€	BRK	MoJ	KJC	Approved Law
5. Draft Law on Prevention of Conflict of Interest in Discharge of Public Functions	Q 1- 2018 Q 4-2020	506.664€	507.455€	511.037€	BRK	MoJ	OPM	Approved Law
6. Draft Law on Amending and Supplementing the Law no. 03/L-224 on Kosovo Prosecutorial Council	Q 1- 2018 Q 4-2020	11.092€	11.890€	12.316€	BRK	MoJ	OPM	Approved Law
7. Draft Law on Amending and Supplementing the Law no. 03/L-159 on the Anti-Corruption Agency	Q 1- 2018 Q 4-2020	ADMINIS TRATIVE COSTS	ADMINI STRATIV E COSTS	ADMINI STRATIV E COSTS	BRK	MoJ	COURT, PROSECUT	Approved Law



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							ION, KP, KC, ACA	
8. Draft Law on Amending and Supplementing the Law No.04/L-080 on Games of Chance	Q 1- 2018 Q 4-2020	ADMINIS TRATIVE COSTS	ADMINI STRATIV E COSTS	ADMINI STRATIV E COSTS	BRK	MoF	TAK, MIA, KC, MoJ, MTI	Approved Law
9. Draft Civil Code of Kosovo	Q 1- 2018 Q 4-2020	ADMINIS TRATIVE COSTS	ADMINI STRATIV E COSTS	ADMINI STRATIV E COSTS	BRK	MoJ	ACA	Approved Law
10. Draft Code on Amending and Supplementing the Criminal Code no. 04/L-082 of the Republic of Kosovo	Q 1- 2018 Q 4-2020	34.587€	36.467€	37.803€	BRK	MoJ	ACA	Approved Law
11. Draft Law on Amending and Supplementing the Law no. 03/L-225 on State Prosecutor	Q 1- 2018 Q 4-2020	1.293.313€	1.178.238 €	1.201.917 €	BRK	MoJ	OPM, PROSECUT IONS, COURTS, ACA, INTERNAT IONALS	Approved Law
12. Draft Law on Amending and Supplementing the Law no. 03/L-223 on Kosovo Judicial Council	Q 1- 2018 Q 4-2020	23.495.024 €	24.577.31 0€	25.487.12 1€	BRK	MoJ	KJC	Approved Law
13. Draft Law on Amending and Supplementing the Law no. 04/L-140 on extended powers for confiscation of assets acquired by criminal offence	Q 1- 2018 Q 4-2020	348.515€	348.411€	350.371€	BRK	MoJ	ACA, KJC	Approved Law
14. Draft Law on Amending and Supplementing the Law no. 03/L-224 on Kosovo Prosecutorial Council	Q 1- 2018 Q 4- 2020	11.092.826 €	11.890.66 6€	12.316.65 2€	BRK	MoJ	KPC	Approved Law
15. Draft Law on Amending and Supplementing the Law no. 04/L-050 on Declaration, Origin and Control of the Property of Senior Public Officials and	Q 1- 2018 Q 4-2020	ADMINIS TRATIVE COSTS	ADMINI STRATIV E COSTS	ADMINI STRATIV E COSTS	BRK	MoJ	ACA	Approved Law



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Declaration, Origin and Control of Gifts of all Public Officials								
Specific Objective 2.3	Indicator(s) for measuring the achievement of the objective				Basis	Target 2020	Target 2022	
Strengthening legal interception capacities with additional advanced equipment and specialized training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advanced equipment necessary for legal interception, provided. 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 60% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 80% 	
Activity	Implementation deadline	Total cost			Funding source	Responsible institution	Supporting institution	Outcome
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3				
1. Identifying needs for provision of additional equipment in KP, KC, PIK, KIA, TAK	Q 1- 2018 Q 4-2020	873615€	873615€	873615€	BRK	MIA, KP, KC, PIK, KIA, TAK, PROSECUTION	OPM, INTERNATIONAL PARTNERS	Identified equipment
2. Providing the necessary equipment for legal interception	Q 1- 2018 Q 4-2020	447.615€	447.615€	447.615€	BRK & DONOR	MIA, KP, KC, PIK, KIA, TAK, PROSECUTION	OPM, INTERNATIONAL PARTNERS	Equipment provided and functional
3. Legal interception of landlines and electronic communication	Q 1- 2018 Q 4-2020	214.281€	214.281€	214.281€	BRK & DONOR	PROSECUTION, KP, KIA, PIK, KC, TAK	RAEPC, OPERATORS	Equipment placed
Specific Objective 2.4	Indicator(s) for measuring the achievement of the objective				Basis	Target 2020	Target 2022	
Enhancing the Court's technological capacities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All court's capacities, enhanced. 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 90% 	
Activity	Implementation deadline	Total cost			Funding source	Responsible institution	Supporting institution	Outcome
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3				



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		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3				
1. Building KP's capacities on witness protection	Q 1- 2018 Q 4-2020	33.333€	33.333€	33.333€	BRK	KP		5 witness protection trainings
2. Implementing the project for installing the case management database in Prosecution offices and courts	Q 1- 2018 Q 4-2020	38.722€	38.722€	38.722€	BRK	KJC, KPC	MoJ, MoF	Project completed
3. Applying the audio-recording system for criminal offence cases in courts	Q 1- 2018 Q 4-2020	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	BRK	KJC, KPC	KP, KC	Installed and functional system
4. Applying the audio and video-conference system in Basics Courts, which will allow for protected remote testimony	Q 1- 2018 Q 4-2020	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	BRK	KJC		Functional system
STATE STRATEGY AGAINST ORGANIZED CRIME AND ACTION PLAN 2018 – 2022								
Strategic Objective 3: Development of cooperation and coordination between local and international stakeholders in preventing and combating organized crime								
Specific Objective3.1	Indicator(s) for measuring the achievement of the objective				Basis	Target 2020	Target 2022	
Building and advancing inter-institutional cooperation and coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of access to the data base of all institutions dealing with the prevention and combating of organized crime 				• 50%	• 70%	• 90%	
Activity	Implementation deadline	Total cost			Funding source	Responsible institution	Supporting institution	Outcome
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3				



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1. Holding regular quarterly meetings between institutions	Q 1- 2018 Q 4-2019	ADMINIS TRATIVE COSTS	ADMINI STRATIV E COSTS	ADMINI STRATIV E COSTS	BRK	MIA	KP, KC, PROSECUT ION, COURT, FIU, KIA, KGK KPC, TAK,	5 trainings held
2. Assessing the need of access to the database of institutions engaged in prevention and combating of organized crime	Q 1- 2018 Q 4-2020	49.281€	49.281€	49.281€	BRK	MIA, KP, KC, MoJ, KIA, FIU, CBK, PROSECU TION, COURT, AASCA	INTERNAT IONAL PARTNERS	List of identified needs
3. Enabling access to the database based on the needs of law enforcement agencies	Q 1- 2018 Q 4-2020	52.615€	52.615€	52.615€	BRK	MIA, KP, KC, AASCA KIA, FIU, MoJ, PROSECU TION, CBK	INTERNAT IONAL PARTNERS	Access granted to agencies based on needs assessment
4. Appointing the contact points with the purpose of exchanging information with domestic agencies	Q 1- 2018 Q 4-2020	ADMINIS TRATIVE COSTS	ADMINI STRATIV E COSTS	ADMINI STRATIV E COSTS	BRK	MIA	PROSECUT ION, KP, KC, KIA, FIU, TAK	Decision on appointing contact points
Specific Objective 3.2	Indicator(s) for measuring the achievement of the objective					Basis	Target 2020	Target 2022
Establishing and advancing regional and international cooperation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The security institutions applied to regional and international organizations. 					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 80%



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Activity	Implementation deadline	Total cost			Funding source	Responsible institution	Supporting institution	Outcome
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3				
1. Establishing communication lines and arranging meetings with representatives of regional and international institutions	Q 1- 2018 Q 4-2020	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	BRK	MIA	PROSECUTION, KP, KC, KIA, FIU	List of lines established
2. Initiation of agreements for international cooperation with the aim of preventing and combating organized crime	Q 1- 2018 Q 4-2020	3.333€	3.333€	3.333€	BRK	MIA, MFA, MoJ	PROSECUTION, KP, KC	10 agreements initiated
3. Reaching agreements on international cooperation with the purpose of preventing and combating organized crime	Q 1- 2018 Q 4-2020	3.333€	3.333€	3.333€	BRK	MIA, MFA, MoJ	PROSECUTION, KP, KC, KIA, FIU	10 agreements signed
4. Application of security institutions in regional and international organizations in the field of combating organized crime	Q 1- 2018 Q 4-2020	3.333€	3.333€	3.333€	BRK	MFA	MIA, MoJ, PROSECUTION, KP, KC, KIA, FIU	2 applications