

REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA
MINISTRY OF FINANCE

LAW ON MONEY LAUNDERING PREVENTION
AND OTHER CRIMINAL PROCEEDS
AND FINANCING TERRORISM

Skopje, January 2008

**LAW ON MONEY LAUNDERING PREVENTION
AND OTHER CRIMINAL PROCEEDS
AND FINANCING TERRORISM**

I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

This Law shall lay down the measures and actions for detection and prevention of money laundering and other criminal proceeds and financing terrorism.

Definitions

Article 2

Certain terms used in this Law shall have the following meaning:

1. "Money laundering and other criminal proceeds" (hereinafter referred to as: money laundering) shall mean the activities provided for in the Criminal Code as a criminal act – money laundering and other criminal proceeds (Article 273 of the Criminal Code), committed by natural and legal persons.

2. "Financing terrorism" shall mean the provision or collection of funds by any means, directly or indirectly, illegally and consciously, with the intention of being used or knowing that they are to be used, fully or partly, in order to carry out:

- a) activity foreseen as a criminal act terrorist organisation (Article 394-a), crimes against humanity (Article 403-a), hijacking an aircraft or ship (Article 302), jeopardising air traffic safety (Article 303), terrorism (Article 313), international terrorism (Article 419), holding hostages (Article 421), all acts from the Criminal Code and other activities committed by natural or legal persons, or
- b) any other activity committed with the intention of causing death or serious bodily injury to a civilian or to any other person not participating actively in hostile actions in an armed conflict, where the purpose of such acting, by its nature or context, is to threaten the population or to force a government or an international organisation to commit or to refrain from committing a certain action.

3. "Criminal proceeds" shall mean any property or benefit derived, directly or indirectly, from committing a punishable act. This term shall also cover proceeds of a punishable act committed abroad, provided that at the time of committing the punishable act, it has been foreseen as such pursuant the laws of the state where it has been committed and the laws of the Republic of Macedonia.

4. "Property" shall mean assets of every kind, whether material or immaterial, movable or immovable, tangible or intangible, other rights over the objects, claims, as well as public documents and other legal documents for ownership, other rights, claims and assets in written or electronic form.

5. "Financial institution" shall mean considered as a legal or natural person that carries out one or more activities with regards to collecting deposits, awarding loans, issuance of electronic money, credit card issuance and Office, currency exchange,

economic and financial consulting, financial leasing, factoring, forfeiting, insurance related operations (including operations of insurance mediation and representation), securities related operations, providing services fast money transfer, pension fund management and other financial activities laid down by law.

6. "Bank" shall mean a legal person with headquarters in the Republic of Macedonia that has been awarded a licence for establishment and operation by the Governor of the National Bank of the Republic of Macedonia. Within the meaning of this Law, a Bank shall be any other legal person that, on the basis of a licence issued by the Governor of the National Bank of the Republic of Macedonia, may collect deposits, including a branch office of a bank from a European Union Member State and a branch office of a foreign bank performing activities in the Republic of Macedonia in accordance with the regulations.

7. "Client" shall mean any legal or natural person which on his/her own behalf and for his/her own account, or on his/her own behalf and for the account of another party or on behalf of and for the account of another party, carries out activities of investment, crediting, exchange, transfer and other money transactions, or takes part in concluding legal matters for acquiring property and other forms of disposing money or property.

8. "Money" shall mean means of payment in cash in denomination or electronic money which, pursuant to the law, are in circulation in the Republic of Macedonia or abroad.

9. "Electronic money" shall mean monetary value recorded and stored on a magnetic card issued by a financial institution which is bought for an equivalent value of denomination in cash and is used as a means of payment in other places.

10. "Beneficial owner" shall mean a natural person who ultimately owns or controls the client and/or a natural person on whose behalf and for whose account a transaction or activity is being conducted, whereas a beneficial owner within the legal persons shall be as follows:

- a) natural person who has direct or indirect share of at least 25% of the total stocks or share, i.e. of the voting share in that legal entity, including ownership of bearer shares, and
- b) natural person who otherwise exercises control with management of the legal entity.

11. "Service providers to legal persons" shall mean natural or legal persons which provide any of the following services:

- a) establishing of legal persons;
- b) acting or arranging for another person to act as a management body of the legal person, or a similar position in relation to other legal persons;
- c) providing a registered office, business address, correspondence or administrative address or other related services for the legal person; and
- d) acting or arranging for another person to act as a co-founder or a nominal shareholder for another person other than a company listed on the stock exchange;

12. "Politically exposed persons" shall mean natural persons who are or have been entrusted with prominent public functions for at least one year in the Republic of Macedonia or abroad, (such as: presidents of states and governments, ministers and deputy ministers, members of parliament, supreme and constitutional judges, ambassadors, high-ranking military officials, high officials in state-owned enterprises and

others) and immediate family members (spouse, partner equalling a spouse, children and their spouses or partners and their parents) or persons known to be closely associated with such persons (business partners or founders).

13. "Business relationship" shall mean a business, professional or commercial relationship lasting for a certain period, established between the client and the beneficial owner and the entities referred to in Article 5 of this Law.

14. "Shell bank" shall mean a financial institution which has no business premises, employees or management bodies in the state where it has been registered, and which is not a member of a financial group or an organisation established pursuant to the legal regulations.

15. "Provisional measures" shall mean a temporary prohibition of transfer, destruction, conversion, disposal, circulation of money or assets, temporary storage, freezing, temporary confiscation of money or assets by order issued by a court or another competent authority in a procedure determined by law.

16. "Linked transactions" shall mean two or more transactions carried out within 24 hours from the effectuation of the first transaction by the same client or among the same clients or beneficial owners, related to the same type of financial activities, and

17. "Cash transactions" shall mean transactions settled with cash in denomination.

II. OFFICE FOR MONEY LAUNDERING PREVENTION AND FINANCING TERRORISM

Article 3

(1) An Office for Money Laundering Prevention and Financing Terrorism (hereinafter referred to as: the Office) shall be established for collecting, processing, analysing, keeping and providing data obtained from the entities which are bound to undertake measures and actions for detection and prevention of money laundering and financing terrorism, as a body within the Ministry of Finance in the capacity of a legal person

(2) The Office shall have the following competences:

- collect, process, analyse, keep and provide data obtained by the entities pursuant to this Law;
- collect financial, administrative and other data and information necessary for the performance of its competences;
- prepare and submit a report, supported with its opinion, to the competent authorities whenever there are grounds for suspicion of a committed criminal act money laundering or financing terrorism;
- issue a written order to the entity whereby the transaction is temporarily postponed;
- submit a request for submitting a proposal for determining provisional measures to the competent public prosecutor;
- submit a request for submitting a misdemeanour procedure to the competent court;
- cooperate with the entities referred to in Article 5 of this Law, the Ministry of the Interior, the Financial Police, the Public Prosecutor's Office, the Customs Office, the National Bank of the Republic of Macedonia, the Public Revenue Office, the

- State Foreign Exchange Inspectorate, the Macedonian Securities and Exchange Commission, the State Commission for Prevention of Corruption and other state bodies, the Agency for Supervision of Fully Funded Pension Insurance, the Agency for Supervision of Insurance, as well as with other institutions and international bodies for fight against money laundering and financing terrorism;
- conclude agreements for cooperation and exchange of data and information with authorised bodies from third countries and international organisations dealing with fight against money laundering and financing terrorism;
 - supervise the entities in their application of the measures and actions defined by this Law;
 - raise initiatives for proposals to pass laws and bylaws relating to the prevention and detection of money laundering and prevention of financing terrorism and give opinion on draft laws of relevance to the prevention of money laundering and financing terrorism;
 - assist and participate in the professional in-service training of the persons responsible within the entities referred to in Article 5 of this Law;
 - determine lists of risk analysis indicators and for detecting suspicious transactions in cooperation with the entities and bodies performing supervision over their operation, and
 - perform other activities determined by this Law.

(3) The Office shall file a report to the Minister for Finance and to the Government of the Republic of Macedonia once a year, on the activities within the scope of its competence with a draft plan for operation for the following year, and may also file a report upon request of the Minister for Finance and the Government of the Republic of Macedonia;

(4) The assets for funding the Office shall be provided from the Budget of the Republic of Macedonia, whereas 10% shall be provided from the confiscation performed to the benefit of the Republic of Macedonia.

Article 4

- (1) The work of the Office shall be managed by a Director appointed by the Government of the Republic of Macedonia for a term of four years, upon proposal of the Minister for Finance.
- (2) The Director shall be appointed on the basis of his/her professionalism and competence.
- (3) The mandate of the Director shall cease:
- upon expiry of four years from the day of his/her appointment;
 - in case of death;
 - in case of his/her resignation;
 - in case of dismissal;
 - in cases of being sentenced with an effective verdict for a criminal act to imprisonment for a duration of at least six months;
 - when the court has pronounced a security measure prohibition to perform the activity of a managerial official in the institution, and
 - in case of professional incapacity.
- (4) The Director may be dismissed, due to:

- illegal operation;
- incompetent or negligent performance of the duty of Director and lack of positive results in the operation of the Office ,
- in case of protracted serious illness which prevents him/her from performing his/her obligations, and
- upon his/her request.

III. ENTITIES

Article 5

Entities shall be the persons who have the obligation of undertaking measures and actions for prevention and detection of money laundering and financing terrorism provided for in this Law (hereinafter referred to as: entities), such as the following:

1. Financial institutions and the official and responsible persons therein, including:
 - a) representative offices, subsidiaries, affiliates and parts of foreign financial institutions performing activities in the Republic of Macedonia, in accordance with the regulations;
 - b) representative offices, subsidiaries, affiliates and parts of financial institutions headquartered in the Republic of Macedonia, performing activities in another country in accordance with the regulations.
2. Legal and natural persons performing the following activities:
 - a) activity of trade in real estate;
 - b) audit and accounting;
 - c) notary public, attorney and other legal services relating to: sale and purchase of real estate or companies, trading in and management with money and securities, opening and managing bank accounts, safe-deposit boxes and other accounts, establishing or taking part in the management or operation of the legal entities, representing clients in financial transactions and trade in real estate;
 - d) activity of sale of excise commodities; and
 - e) other similar activities of acquiring property and other forms of holding;
3. Company organising games of chance in gambling room (casino);
4. Service providers to legal persons, and
5. Associations of citizens.

IV. MEASURES AND ACTIONS FOR DETECTION AND PREVENTION OF MONEY LAUNDERING AND FINANCING TERRORISM

Article 6

Measures and actions for detection and prevention of money laundering and financing terrorism (hereinafter referred to as: measures and actions), undertaken by the entities shall be the following:

- client due diligence;

- monitoring of certain transactions;
- collecting, keeping and submitting data on transactions and clients performing them, and
- introducing internal programmes for implementation of the measures and actions for prevention of money laundering and financing terrorism (hereinafter referred to as: programmes).

Article 7

(1) The responsibility to undertake the measures and actions provided for by this Law shall remain even in cases when the entities are in procedure of bankruptcy and liquidation.

(2) The responsibility referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be carried out by the trustee until the completion of the bankruptcy procedure, i.e. liquidator until the completion of the liquidation procedure.

Client Due Diligence

Article 8

The entities shall be bound to apply client due diligence procedures in the following cases:

- a) when establishing a business relationship;
- b) when carrying out one or several linked transactions amounting to EUR 15,000 in denar counter-value;
- c) when there is suspicion of money laundering or financing terrorism, regardless of any exception or amount of funds; and
- d) when there is doubt about the veracity or adequacy of the previously obtained client identification data.

Article 9

(1) The customer due diligence procedure referred to in Article 8 of this Law shall comprise the following activities:

- a) identification of the client and verification of the client's identity;
- b) identification of the beneficial owner and the principal and verification of his/her identity, as well as ownership and management structure;
- c) obtaining information on the purpose and intended nature of the business relationship or the transaction, and
- d) conducting ongoing monitoring of the business relationship including detailed scrutiny of transactions undertaken within the frames of that relationship in order to ensure that the transactions are being conducted in compliance with the client's intention, the business and risk profile and the client's financial standing, as well as ensuring that the data on the client are kept up-to-date.

(2) The entities shall apply each of the measures provided for in paragraph 1 of this Article, but they may determine the extent of such measures depending on the client's risk assessment, the business relationship, the product or the transaction.

(3) The entities shall perform the risk analysis of the client based on indicators prepared by the Office in cooperation with the entities and the supervisory bodies.

(4) The entities shall be bound to make available to the Office and the supervisory authorities the risk assessment documents referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article in order to demonstrate that the extent of the undertaken measures is appropriate in view of the determined risks of money laundering and financing terrorism.

Identification of the Client and the Beneficial Owner

Article 10

(1) The identity of the client or the beneficial owner when they are a natural person shall be established and verified with the submission of an original and valid document (personal documents), with the character of public documents or a certified transcript of that document by a notary public, containing a photograph of the person. A certified transcript by a notary public may only be used when the client acts on behalf of a third party which is not physically present.

(2) The document shall verify the name, surname, date and place of birth, place and address of permanent or temporary residence, personal identification number and number of the identification card and the issuing authority and date of validity of the identification card.

(3) The identity of the client or the beneficial owner when they are a foreign natural person shall be established on the basis of the data in his/her original travel documents or a transcript certified by a notary public.

(4) If some of the data referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article cannot be verified from the identification document, the entity should require other public documents to determine the required information or require a verified statement from the client for that particular information and its accuracy.

(5) The identity of the client or the beneficial owner when they are a legal person shall be established with the submission of an original or a certified transcript by a notary public for registration at the central register.

(6) The seat and tax identification number of the legal person shall be determined from the registration entry.

(7) The identity of the client or the beneficial owner when they are a foreign legal person shall be established on the basis of verified court registration or registration from another competent authority, not older than six months.

(8) In cases when the client is a person that is not subject to court registration or to another competent authority for registration of foreign legal persons, the determination of the identity shall be made by providing an original or a certified transcript by a notary public of a document on its establishment adopted by the management authority or entry of the name, i.e. the title, address or seat and activity.

(9) The management body, the employers, the employees and the representatives authorised to enter into business relationship on behalf of a third party shall enclose the documents referred to in paragraphs (1) and (5) of this Article, as well as the documents confirming the identity and the address of the principal.

(10) The entities shall compulsorily keep a copy of the documents referred in paragraphs (1), (3), (5), (7) and (8) of this Article.

(11) In the cases where this Law stipulates compulsory identification of clients, the data regarding the transaction performed and referring to the other participants in the transaction, the purpose, target, time and place of performing the transaction, the amount, type and manner of transaction and type of the means of payment shall be entered into the transcripts, depending on the risk assessment and other data pursuant to this Law.

Article 11

(1) The entities shall be bound to verify the identity of the client or the beneficial owner before the establishment of a business relationship or carrying-out the transaction.

(2) By way of derogation from paragraph (1) of this Article, the entities may allow the verification of the identity to be completed during the establishment of a business relationship if this is necessary not to interrupt the normal conduct of the business relations and when there is lesser risk of money laundering or financing terrorism.

(3) By way of derogation from paragraphs (1) and (2) of this Article, in relation to activities of life insurance, the verification of the identity of the client and the beneficial owner under the policy shall be allowed to take place after the business relationship has been established. In that case, verification of the identity shall take place at or before the time of payment of the policy or at or before the time the beneficiary intends to exercise the rights vested under the policy.

(4) In the execution of activities of life insurance, the insurance undertakings shall be bound to identify and verify the identity of the client in the cases when the amount of the single or several instalments of the premium to be paid within a period of one year exceeds EUR 1,000 in denar counter-value or when the payment of the single premium exceeds the amount of EUR 2,500 in denar counter-value.

Identification of the Principal

Article 12

(1) If the transaction is carried out on behalf and for the account of a third party, the entities, in the cases when the law stipulates such an obligation, shall be bound to establish and verify the identity of the person performing such a transaction, as well as the holder of the rights, i.e. the party on whose behalf and for which account the client acts (the principal).

(2) If it is not certain whether the client acts on his/her own behalf and account or on behalf and for the account of a third party, the entity shall be bound to request information from the client for determining the identity of the holder of rights (the principal) and the power of attorney i.e. the certified contract between the principal and the proxy.

Simplified Client Due Diligence

Article 13

(1) The entities shall not be bound to meet the requirements for client due diligence referred to in Article 8 paragraph (1) items a, b and d, and in Article 9 and Article 11 of this Law, when the client is a bank:

- in the Republic of Macedonia which is licensed to establish and operate by the Governor of the National Bank and has established adequate measures for prevention of money laundering and financing terrorism;
- from a European Union Member State which is established and operates in accordance with the EU legal regulations, and
- from third countries where the regulations provide for at least identical requirements for taking measures for prevention of money laundering and financing terrorism as the requirements stipulated by this Law.

(2) The Minister for Finance shall determine the list of countries which meet the requirements for prevention of money laundering and financing terrorism referred to in paragraph (1) line 3 of this Article.

(3) The entities shall be bound to provide suitable documentation based on which it can be confirmed that simplified client due diligence referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article can be applied, as well to make these documents available to the Office and the supervisory authorities.

(4) The entities shall not be bound to meet the requirements for client due diligence referred to in Article 8 paragraph (1) items a, b and d, and in Article 9 and Article 11 of this Law, in respect of:

(a) life insurance policies where the annual premium is no more than EUR 1,000 in denar counter-value or the single premium is no more than EUR 2,500 in denar counter-value, and

(b) insurance policies for pension schemes if there is no transfer clause and the policy cannot be used as collateral.

Enhanced Client Due Diligence

Article 14

(1) Where there is higher risk of money laundering or financing terrorism established on a risk assessment basis, the entities should apply enhanced client due diligence in addition to the measures referred to in Articles 8, 9 and 10 of this Law, and in particular in the cases referred to in paragraphs (2), (3), and (4) of this Article.

(2) Where the client is not physically present for identification purposes, the entities should take one or several of the following measures:

- a) determining the client's identity by additional documents, data or information;
- b) verifying the documents supplied, or requiring that they are certified by another financial institution of the Republic of Macedonia, an EU Member State or a country where the regulations provide for at least identical requirements for taking measures for prevention of money laundering and financing terrorism as the requirements provided for by this Law;
- c) ensuring that the first payment is carried out through an account of the client in a bank in the Republic of Macedonia.

(3) Where banks establish correspondent banking relations with banks for which a simplified due diligence is not permitted pursuant to Article 13 of this Law, they are bound to:

- a) gather sufficient information about the respondent bank to determine fully the nature of its business and to determine its reputation and the quality of supervision;
- b) gather information and on the basis thereof assess the system for protection against money laundering and financing terrorism;
- c) obtain approval from the management board for establishing a new correspondent banking relation;
- d) precisely prescribe the mutual rights and obligations, and
- e) ensure that the respondent bank has verified the identity of and performed ongoing client due diligence, and to provide conditions for obtaining the relevant client due diligence data from the correspondent bank.

(4) When the transaction is carried out through a principal, upon verifying his/her identity, the principal shall be required to make a statement on the: type, aims, final beneficiary and other participants in the transaction.

(5) When the entities perform transactions or enter into a business relation with politically exposed persons, they shall be required to:

- a) perform analysis in order to determine whether the client is a politically exposed person on the basis of procedures proscribed by the Office in cooperation with the supervisory bodies;
- b) provide approval from the management structures for establishing business relations;
- c) take adequate measures to establish the source of funds that are involved in the business relation or transaction, and
- d) conduct ongoing enhanced control of the business relation.

Refusal to Perform or Postponing a Transaction Article 15

(1) Where the client, beneficial owner and principal have not been identified in the cases of compulsory identification, the entity shall be bound to refuse the execution of the transaction or business or other relation or legal matter, or if the transaction is in progress, to postpone it and immediately notify in writing the Office on the postponement, i.e. on the refusal to execute the transaction.

(2) With the notification referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article, the entity shall submit to the Office data on the type of transaction, business or other relation or legal matter and all other available data and facts for the purpose of identification of the client, i.e. the transaction.

(3) Postponing the transaction can last until the client, i.e. the transaction, is identified, or until measures have been provided for a suspicious transaction, referred to in Articles 36, 37, 38 and 39 of this Law.

Article 16

(1) Where there are grounds to suspect that the transaction, the client or the beneficial owner are related to money laundering, besides the identification of the client's identity, the entity should, where applicable, request information on the course of the transaction, its purpose, the final destination of the money, and information on all participants in the transaction.

(2) Where the entity has discovered the grounds for suspicion referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article before carrying out the transaction he/she shall immediately inform the Office thereof and postpone the transaction for 2 hours at most after notifying the Office .

(3) Where the entity has discovered the grounds for suspicion referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article in the course of carrying-out the transaction he/she shall immediately inform the Office thereof and postpone the transaction for 4 hours at most after notifying the Office.

(4) Where the entity has discovered the grounds for suspicion referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article after carrying-out the transaction he/she shall inform the Office within 24 hours at most.

(5) If the Office does not inform the entity of the further activities within the time limits set out in paragraphs (2) and (3) of this Article, the entity shall carry out the transaction.

(6) Within the time limits referred to in paragraphs (2), (3) and (4) of this Article, the entity shall submit a written report to the Office containing all relevant information in relation to the transaction and the identity of the clients and the other participants in the transaction.

Article 17

(1) Where there are grounds to suspect the transaction or the client are related to terrorist activity or that the money or assets which are subject to the transaction are intended for financing terrorism, besides the identification of the client identity, the entity should, where applicable, require information on the course of the transaction, its purpose, the final destination of the money, and information on all participants in the transaction.

(2) The entity shall inform the Office before carrying-out the transaction in the cases referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article, and submit a written report to the Office containing all relevant information in relation to the transaction and the identity of the clients and the other participants in the transaction within 24 hours after detecting suspicion of the transaction.

Article 18

(1) The entity shall determine the grounds for suspicion referred to in Articles 16 and 17 of this Law on the basis of direct facts or the lists of indicators for identifying suspicious transactions set out by the Office, the entities and the supervision authorities.

(2) The Office shall have the responsibility to annually update the lists of indicators referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article.

Customs Office

Article 19

(1) The Customs Office shall compulsory register each import and export of cash or securities across the customs line of the Republic of Macedonia, if the amount of cash or securities of the bearer exceeds the allowed maximum stipulated by law or another regulation.

(2) During the registering referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article, the Customs Office shall compulsory collect information regarding:

- the identity of the person which on their own behalf or on behalf of another party imports or exports cash or securities of the bearer, including information on the name and surname, date and place of birth, number of travel document and nationality;
- the identity of the owner of cash or securities;
- the identity of the beneficiary owner;
- the amount and currency of the cash or securities of the bearer which is imported or exported across the customs line, and;
- the statement on the origin of the cash or securities signed by the person importing or exporting cash or securities of the bearer;
- the purpose for importing or exporting the cash or securities of the bearer, and
- the place and time of crossing the customs line.

(3) The Customs Office shall compulsory report to the Office in electronic manner or by telecommunication means (telephone, fax), and where this is not possible, by other means in writing, the importing or exporting of cash or securities of the bearer exceeding EUR 10,000 in denar counter value, within three working days from the recording at the latest.

(4) The Customs Office shall compulsory report to the Office the importing or exporting of cash or securities of the bearer regardless of the amount, whenever there are grounds to suspect money laundering or financing terrorism, within 24 hours after detecting suspicion of the importing or exporting of cash or securities.

Exchange Operations

Article 20

(1) Entities which, within the frames of their vocation or profession perform exchange operations, in addition to the other measures stipulated by this Law, shall be bound to determine the identity of the client prior to each transaction exceeding the amount of EUR 2,500 in denar counter-value.

(2) The entities referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article shall be bound to record all data referred to in Article 10 of this Law in chronological order in a numbered register signed by the authorised exchange officer in the exchange office.

Providers of Fast Money Transfer

Article 21

(1) Entities which, within the frames of their vocation or profession perform fast money transfer, in addition to the other measures prescribed by this Law, shall be bound to determine the identity of the client, the sender and the beneficial owner prior to each transaction exceeding the amount of EUR 2,500 in denar counter-value.

(2) The entities referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article of this Law shall be bound to record all data determined in Article 10 of this Law in chronological order in a numbered register signed by the responsible person in the company.

Organisers of Games of Chance in Gambling Room (Casino)

Article 22

(1) The organisers of games of chance in a gambling room (casino), in addition to the other measures prescribed by this Law, shall be bound to identify the client immediately after entering the casino.

(2) The data referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article shall be kept in a numbered register signed by the responsible person for the organisers of games of chance in a gambling room (casino).

Brokerage firms and banks licensed to operate with securities

Article 23

(1) Brokerage firms and banks licensed to operate with securities, in addition to the other measures prescribed by this Law, shall be bound to identify the client, the principal and the beneficial owner of the trading in securities in the total amount exceeding EUR 15,000 in denar counter-value.

(2) The data referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article shall be kept in a numbered register signed by a responsible person of the brokerage firms and banks licensed to operate with securities.

(3) The Macedonian Securities Stock Exchange shall compulsory submit to the Office daily reports on concluded transactions within three working days.

(4) The Minister for Finance shall proscribe the contents of the reports referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article.

Prohibitions

Article 24

(1) Carrying-out cash payments i.e. payment or receipt of cash in an amount of EUR 15,000 or more in denar counter-value in the form of one or several linked transactions which has not been made through a bank shall be prohibited.

(2) Entities empowered by law to register securities, other assets and legal matters, to register or perform transfer of money, securities and other assets, may perform such registration or transfer only if the client provides evidence that the transfer of money exceeding the amount referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article has been made through a bank.

Article 25

- (1) The financial institutions shall be prohibited to enter into or continue a business relation with shell banks or to start or continue a correspondent business relation with a bank known to allow opening and working with shell banks accounts.
- (2) The performance of financial activities by shell banks in any manner is prohibited in the Republic of Macedonia.

Article 26

The banks shall be prohibited to open and keep anonymous accounts.

Recordkeeping

Article 27

(1) The entities shall be bound to keep the information on the identity of clients and the transactions provided on the basis of this Law, for at least ten years after the transaction has been carried out, i.e. calculated from the last transaction in cases of several transactions constituting one whole or at least ten years from the date of the end of the business relation.

(2) The entities shall be bound to keep the information, in the manner of their submission to the Office, for at least ten years from the day of submission.

(3) The information on the client who has entered into a long-term business relationship, within the meaning of this Law, shall be kept for at least ten years from the date of the end of the business relation.

(4) The Customs Office shall be bound to keep all data on the import and export of cash or securities across the customs line for at least ten years from the date of the carried out transfer.

(5) The register referred to in Articles 20, 21, 22 and 23 of this Law shall compulsorily be kept for at least ten years from the last registered data.

(6) In case of termination of the existence of the entity, the obligation for keeping the data within the time frame set out in paragraph (1) of this Article shall be transferred to the legal successors of the entity.

(7) If there are no legal successors of the legal person, the obligation for keeping the data referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article shall be transferred to its founders.

Confidentiality of Data

Article 28

(1) The data provided on the basis of this Law shall be confidential and may be used only for the detection and prevention of money laundering and financing terrorism.

(2) Submission of the data referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article to the Office, the supervisory authorities and the law enforcement authorities shall not be considered as disclosing a business secret.

(3) The entities and their employees cannot inform the client or a third party on the submission of the data to the Office or on other measures or actions undertaken on the basis of this Law.

(4) The prohibition referred to in paragraph (3) of this Article shall refer to the submission of data to the supervisory authorities and the law enforcement authorities.

(5) The employees in the entities who have the responsibility to undertake measures and actions for the purpose of detecting and preventing money laundering, pursuant to this Law, cannot use personal data from the clients' files for any other purpose except for performing actions of detection and prevention of money laundering and financing terrorism.

V. SUBMISSION OF DATA TO THE OFFICE

Article 29

(1) The entities shall be bound to submit to the Office the data collected, the information and the documents regarding the transactions carried out, in the following cases:

(a) when there is suspicion that the client, transaction or the beneficial owner are related to money laundering or financing terrorism;

(b) in case of cash transaction in the amount of EUR 15,000 in denar counter-value or more, and

(c) in case of several connected cash transactions in the amount of EUR 15,000 in denar counter-value or more.

(2) The entities shall be bound to immediately inform the Office on the suspicion referred to in paragraph (1) item a) of this Article, and submit the data, information and documents to the Office within 24 hours from the notification of the Office at the latest in the form of a report.

(3) If the submitted data are insufficient after the assessment of the Office, it may require additional information. If the Office immediately requires additional information, the entities shall be bound to inform it immediately within 4 hours and submit the required data in a manner determined in Article 31 of this Law.

(4) The entities shall be bound to inform the competent supervision authority referred to in Article 46 and 47 of this Law in written form on the submission of the report referred to in paragraph (2) of this Article to the Office within 3 days from the submission of the report.

(5) The entities shall be bound to submit the data collected, the information and the documents regarding the transactions carried out referred to in paragraph (1) items b) and c) of this Article to the Office within 3 working days from the carried out transaction at the latest, in the form of a report.

Article 30

(1) In addition to the entities that undertake the measures and actions provided for in this Law, the Ministry of the Interior, the Financial Police, the Public Prosecutor's Office, the State Commission for Prevention of Corruption, the authorities supervising the application of the measures and actions referred to in this Law and the other state administrative bodies shall also be bound to submit written reports in cases of suspected money laundering and terrorism financing.

(2) The report referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article should contain data on the person and the activities which are suspected to be related to money laundering and

financing terrorism, and whether the body that submitted the report on the basis of the law has initiated any procedure.

(3) The Office may occasionally require information on the course of the procedure initiated by the body.

Article 31

(1) The reports regarding the transactions referred to in Article 29 of this Law shall be submitted to the Office in electronic form or via telecommunication means (telephone, fax), and in case this is not possible, in other written forms.

(2) The reports submitted via telephone must be confirmed with a fax, electronic or other written document within three days following their submission at the latest.

(3) The Office may not reveal the identity of the employee in the entity submitting the report, except in the cases of suspicion that the employee or the entity committed a punishable act money laundering or financing terrorism, upon written request of the competent court where it is necessary to determine facts in the course of a criminal procedure.

(4) The Minister for Finance shall prescribe the contents of the reports referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article.

Notification upon Receipt of Data

Article 32

(1) The Office shall be bound to inform the entity and the authorities referred to in Article 30 paragraph (1) of this Law without delay and occasionally, at least twice a year, on the receipt and the data checks carried out, submitted on the basis of Article 29 item a) of this Law.

(2) The Office shall inform the entities regularly, and at least once a year, on the receipt of the data submitted on the basis of Article 29 items b) and c) of this Law.

(3) The competent Public Prosecutor and other state bodies shall be bound to notify the Office on every initiated procedure for criminal act money laundering and financing terrorism.

(4) The Public Prosecutor's Office shall be bound to inform the Office of each submitted criminal report against perpetrators of criminal actions for which imprisonment is determined of at least 4 years and which are suspected to have gained material benefit.

(5) The courts shall be bound to submit to the Office all effective rulings for criminal acts money laundering and financing terrorism for the purpose of statistical processing and analyses within 10 days from the effectiveness of the ruling.

Article 33

(1) The data and reports which are received, analysed and processed by the Office shall be regarded as professional secret and the officers in the Office shall not be allowed to use them for any other purposes, except for those determined by this Law.

(2) The Office shall be to keep all data or reports related to certain transactions, i.e. client, for at least 10 years from their receipt, and following the expiry of this period it may destroy them.

Access and Exchange of Information

Article 34

(1) For the purpose of performing its competences, the Office can request data and documentation from all state bodies, financial institutions or other legal or natural persons.

(2) The state bodies, financial institutions or other legal or natural persons referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article shall be bound to submit the required data to the Office within 10 working days from the date of receipt of the application in electronic manner or via telecommunication means (telephone, fax), and where that is not possible, by other written means.

(3) The persons responsible on behalf of the banks may exchange data and information on clients for the purpose of preventing money laundering and financing terrorism through the Office on the basis of a multilateral cooperation protocol signed between the banks and the Office.

(4) The Office may, when necessary, exchange information with the bodies responsible for carrying out the investigation of money laundering or financing terrorism and the supervisory bodies, except in the cases when the information is provided by the bodies authorised to combat money laundering or financing terrorism in third countries, which requires their previous consent.

Article 35

(1) Whenever there are grounds to suspect a committed criminal act money laundering or financing terrorism, the Office shall immediately prepare and submit a report to the competent state authorities which make decisions for any further actions.

(2) The report referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article shall contain data on the person and actions suspected to be connected with money laundering or financing terrorism.

Provisional Measures

Article 36

(1) In case of reasonable suspicion of criminal act money laundering or financing terrorism, the Office shall submit to the competent public prosecutor, within 24 hours at the latest from the evidence that the transaction is to be commenced or is ongoing, a request to submit a proposal for determining provisional measures which consist of stopping the transaction and temporary seizure of the money or assets.

(2) The Office shall submit a written order, without delay, to the entity for temporary postponement of the transaction, within the period referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article, thus informing it on the request to submit a proposal for determining provisional measures.

(3) Postponement of the transaction shall last until a court decision is adopted upon the proposal, within 72 hours from the postponement of the transaction at the latest.

Article 37

The request to submit a proposal for imposing provisional measures for postponing the transaction and seizure of money or assets referred to in Article 36 of this Law, shall contain data on the criminal act for which the provisional measure is required, the facts and circumstances justifying the need for achieving the goals for prevention or detection of serious crimes, data on the natural or legal person carrying out the transaction and data on the entity where the transaction is carried out and the money or assets which the Office knows of or has grounds to suspect that are property benefit or subject to money laundering and financing terrorism.

Article 38

(1) The competent public prosecutor shall consider the request to submit a proposal for imposing provisional measures referred to in Article 36 paragraph (1) of this Law and if he/she finds it to be reasonable, without any delay, and within 24 hours from the receipt of the request at the latest, shall submit a proposal for determining provisional measures with the investigative judge of the competent basic court.

(2) If the competent public prosecutor finds that the request to submit a proposal for determining provisional measures referred to in paragraph (1) of Article 36 of this Law is groundless, he/she shall be bound to notify the Office, without delay, that the request has been rejected. Upon the receipt of the notification from the public prosecutor, the Office shall inform the entity, without delay, that the transaction may continue.

Article 39

(1) The investigative judge of the competent basic court shall be bound to adopt a decision, within 24 hours from the receipt of the proposal referred to in Article 38 paragraph (1) of this Law, on the application of the provisional measure for termination of the transaction and temporary seizure of money and assets or for rejection of the proposal of the public prosecutor to submit the decision to the competent public prosecutor, the entity or the client.

(2) If provisional measures have been applied with the decision within the same period, the investigative judge shall be bound to submit the decision to the entity or the client.

(3) The competent public prosecutor shall be bound to immediately inform the Office of the decision adopted by the investigative judge referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article.

(4) The competent public prosecutor and the client shall have the right to appeal against the decision of the investigative judge referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article, with the Criminal Council of the competent basic court within three days from the receipt of the decision, which does not delay the execution of the decision.

Programmes

Article 40

(1) The entities shall be bound to prepare programmes providing:

(a) centralisation of data regarding the identity of the clients, holders of rights, proxies, authorised representatives and principals, as well of data on suspicious transactions;

(b) appointment of a responsible persons to be in charge of the programme implementation and the provisions of this Law, informing the Office thereof. If the entity employs more than 50 persons, it shall be bound to establish a separate department within the frames of its operation that will be in charge of implementing the programme and provisions of this Law, of which it informs the Office in writing. This department is to employ at least 3 employees and its headcount is to increase by one person proportionately on every 200 employees. The department shall be managed by the responsible person;

(c) plan for permanent training of the responsible persons and the other employees in the area of prevention of money laundering and financing terrorism;

(d) instruments for internal check of the implementation of the measures and actions, and

(e) cooperation with the Office.

(2) The entities shall be bound to submit the prepared programmes referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article to the Office within one month at the latest from the entry into force of this Law.

(3) The entities shall be bound to update the programmes at least once a year and within one month from the updating and revision at the latest to submit them for insight to the Office.

(4) The entities shall be bound to establish a separate department referred to in paragraph (1) item b) of this Article within 3 months from the entry into force of this Law.

(5) The banks shall be bound to put in use or upgrade the software for automatic data processing pursuant to the act adopted by the Minister for Finance within 12 months from the entry into force of this Law at the latest.

(6) The features of the automatic data processing software features shall be prescribed by the Minister for Finance.

Article 41

The responsibilities arising from this Law shall not refer to the lawyers in the cases where they perform the function of defending and representing in a court procedure.

Exemption from the Responsibility for Notification and Postponement

Article 42

(1) A procedure for determining the responsibility for disclosing a professional secret against persons or employers and employees within the entities who submitted

information or reports with regard to the suspicious money laundering transactions with the Office cannot be initiated.

(2) A procedure for civil or criminal liability cannot be initiated against the official or responsible persons, employers or the employees within the entities having submitted information or reports according to the provisions of this Law, even in the case where the procedure upon the submitted information and reports did not result in determining the liability i.e. an effective ruling.

(3) A procedure for civil or criminal liability cannot be initiated against the official or responsible persons, employers and the employees within the entities due to any tangible or intangible damage that occurred as a consequence of the postponement of the transactions according to the provisions of this Law, unless such postponement has elements of a certain criminal act.

Business Secret

Article 43

The reference to a business secret shall not be accepted as grounds for refusal to submit information according to this Law.

VI. International Cooperation

Article 44

(1) The Office may conclude cooperation agreements with authorised bodies from third countries, as well as with international organisations dealing in fight against money laundering and financing terrorism.

(2) The Office may, within the international cooperation, request data and submit the data received pursuant to this Law to the authorised bodies and organisations of third countries, spontaneously or upon their request and under condition of reciprocity, as well as to international organisations dealing in fight against money laundering and financing terrorism.

(3) The request for exchange of data from the bodies and organisations referred to in paragraph (2) of this Article should be clarified with the appropriate known facts indicating money laundering and financing terrorism and the purpose for which the requested data and information will be used.

(4) The Office shall be bound to provide all appropriate data and information upon the received request referred to in paragraph (3) of this Law in accordance with the competences set out in this Law.

(5) The Office may refuse the request for exchange of data referred to in paragraph (2) of this Article if it is contrary to this Law or if it impedes the conduct of the investigation of another competent state authority or the criminal procedure against the person on which data is requested. The Office shall be bound to elaborate the reasons for refusing the request.

(6) The Office shall be bound to use the data and information provided by the authorised bodies from third countries for the purposes laid down with this Law and under the conditions set out by the body that provided them.

(7) The Office may exchange data and information provided by authorised bodies from third countries with the bodies competent to conduct investigations, after obtaining their prior consent.

(8) The data and information provided on the basis of this Article shall have the capacity of a business secret.

(9) The Office may request information from the authorised bodies from third countries on the manner of using the data it provided pursuant to this Article.

Article 45

(1) The provisions of Articles 36, 37, 38 and 39 of this Law will apply where a competent authority for prevention of money laundering and financing terrorism from another country will ask refusal or postponement of a transaction.

(2) The request referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article should be clarified and should refer to the transaction related to money laundering and the refusal or postponement would be realised if the transaction is subject to a domestic report for a suspicious transaction.

VII. SUPERVISION

Article 46

(1) The supervision of the application of measures and actions laid down in this Law shall be performed by:

- the National Bank of the Republic of Macedonia over banks, savings houses, exchange offices and providers of fast money transfer;
- the Agency for Insurance Supervision over insurance companies, insurance brokerage companies, companies for representation in insurance, insurance brokers, insurance agents and the National Insurance Bureau;
- the Macedonian Securities and Exchange Commission over the stock exchange, brokerage companies and investment funds;
- the Agency for Supervision of Fully Funded Pension Insurance over pension fund management companies; and
- the Public Revenue Office over other financial institutions, trade companies organising games of chance and other legal and natural persons, subject to those measures and actions.

(2) The Office shall supervise the application of the measures and actions determined by this Law over the entities in cooperation with the bodies referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article or independently.

(3) The Minister for Finance shall prescribe the supervision procedure implemented by the Office.

(4) The bodies referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2) of this Article may prescribe a manner and procedure for adequate establishment and application of the programmes for prevention of money laundering for the entities they are to supervise.

Article 47

(1) Bar chambers and notary chambers, i.e. other professional associations of auditors, accountants and other persons independently performing legal and financial affairs, within their competences shall establish commissions for performing supervision of the application of the provisions of this Law by their members.

(2) The members of the commissions referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article shall be appointed for a term of four years without the right to re-election.

(3) The chambers i.e. associations shall notify the Office of the appointments and structure of the commissions.

Article 48

(1) The bodies and institutions referred to in Article 46 of this Law and the commissions referred to in Article 47 of this Law shall be bound to notify the Office of the request submitted to initiate a misdemeanour procedure for an offence committed referred to in Article 49, 50, 51 and 52 of this Law by the entities which are supervised, of the initiated settlement procedures and the outcome of these proceedings.

(2) The Office may submit an elaborated request to the bodies and institutions referred to in Article 46 and the commissions referred to in Article 47 of this Law performing supervision over certain entities, upon which they are also bound to act and inform the Office of the results of the control carried out.

(3) The bodies and institutions referred to in Article 46 and the commissions referred to in Article 47 of this Law shall be bound to inform the Office, without delay and occasionally, at least twice a year, of the supervision carried out over the entities and on the findings from the supervision carried out.

VIII. MISDEMEANOUR PROVISIONS

Article 49

(1) The legal person shall be fined with EUR 4,000 to 5,000 in denar counter-value, should they:

- fail to enforce a procedure on client due diligence (Articles 8, 9 and 10);
- fail to enforce enforced client due diligence (Article 14)
- fail to refuse or postpone the transaction, the business relation or the legal matter (Article 15);
- fail to request information on the transaction, fail to submit a written report or fail to submit a report within the determined period of time (Article 16)
- fail to inform the Office of the transaction or the client related to terrorist activity and financing terrorism or fail to submit a report (Article 17);
- pay or receive cash in the amount of EUR 15,000 or more in denar counter-value in the form of one or several linked transactions not performed through a bank (Article 24);
- enter into or continue a business relation with a shell bank (Article 25);
- open or keep anonymous accounts (Article 26);

- fail to keep the data provided on the basis of this Law for at least ten years after the transaction carried out, i.e. after the end of the business relation, i.e. the transfer carried out (Article 27 paragraph (1));
 - fail to keep the data, in the manner of their submission to the Office, and provided on the basis of this Law, for at least ten years from the day of their submission (Article 27 paragraph (2));
 - fail to keep the register at least ten years from the last recorded data (Article 27 paragraph (5));
 - use the data provided on the basis of this Law contrary to the intended purpose laid down in this Law (Article 28);
 - inform the client or a third party of the data submission to the Office or other measures and actions undertaken on the basis of this Law (Article 28 paragraph (3));
 - inform the client or a third party of the data submission to the supervisory bodies or competent bodies for the enforcement of this Law (Article 28 paragraph (4));
 - fail to submit a report to the Office on the performed transactions in the determined period (Article 29);
 - fail to submit additional information and data or fail to submit them within the determined term (Article 29 paragraph (3));
 - fail to inform the competent supervisory body referred to in Articles 46 and 47 pursuant to Article 29 paragraph 4 of this Law;
 - fail to submit a report in the form and manner determined in Article 31 of this Law (Article 31);
 - fail to submit additional information in the determined period (Article 34);
 - carry out a transaction contrary to the order of the Office or to the provisional measures imposed by the court (Article 36 through Article 39);
 - fail to prepare programmes for protection against money laundering (Article 40);
 - fail to update the programmes or submit them to the Office pursuant to Article 40 paragraph (3) of this Law;
 - fail to install or upgrade the automatic data processing software according to the rulebook prescribed by the Minister for Finance (Article 40 paragraph (4)), and
 - refuse to submit information pursuant to Article 43 of this Law.
- (2) The responsible person shall be fined with EUR 1,200 to 2,000 in denar counter-value for a misdemeanour for the activities referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article.

Article 50

- (1) The legal person shall be fined with EUR 4,000 to 5,000 in denar counter-value should it:
- fail to act pursuant to Article 11 of this Law when determining the identity of the client;
 - fail to establish the identity of the client pursuant to Article 13 of this Law;
 - fail to establish the identity of the client in exchange operations, exceeding the amount set out in this Law or fail to identify the client immediately after entering the casino (Articles 20 and 22);
 - fail to establish the identity of the client prior to any transaction exceeding EUR 2,500 in denar counter-value (Article 21);

- fail to keep a numbered register pursuant to Articles 20, 21, 22 and 23 of this Law; and

- fail to identify the client, principal and beneficial owner from the trade in securities with total amount exceeding 15,000 EUR in denar counter-value (Article 23, paragraph (1)), and

(2) The responsible person shall also be fined with EUR 1,200 to 2,000 in denar counter-value for the activities referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

Article 51

(1) The natural person shall be fined EUR 600 to 1,000 in denar counter-value for a misdemeanour should it, within its work:

- fail to enforce a procedure for client due diligence (Article 8, 9 and 10);
- fail to enforce enhanced client due diligence (Article 14)
- fail to refuse or postpone the transaction, reject the business relation or the legal matter (Article 15);

- fail to obtain information on the transaction, fail to submit a written report or fail to submit a report within the determined period of time (Article 16);

- fail to inform the Office of a transaction related to terrorist activity or financing terrorism or fail to submit a report (Article 17);

- fail to request evidence on the transaction carried out through a bank (Article 24);

- fail to establish the identity of the client when exchanging currency, exceeding the amount set out in this Law or fail to identify the client immediately after entering the casino (Articles 20 and 22);

- fail to establish the identity of the client prior to every transaction exceeding EUR 2,500 in denar counter-value (Article 21);

- fail to keep the data provided on the basis of this Law for as long as it is set out in this Law (Article 27);

- use the data provided on the basis of this Law contrary to the intended purpose laid down in this Law (Article 28);

- fail to submit to the Office the collected data, information and documents on the transactions carried out within the determined period of time (Article 29), and

- carry out a transaction contrary to the order of the Office or to the provisional measures imposed by the court (Article 36 through Article 39).

(2) Besides a fine, a misdemeanour measure prohibition to perform a profession, activity or duty from one to four years can be pronounced for the misdemeanour referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article.

Article 52

An authorised official or persons performing activities of public interest shall be fined with EUR 1,200 to 2,000 in denar counter-value, should they:

- fail to report in writing the importing or exporting of cash or securities of the bearer exceeding EUR 10,000 in denar counter-value and within three working days (Article 19);

- fail to report in writing the importing or exporting of cash or securities of the bearer regardless of the amount, whenever there are grounds to suspect money laundering or financing terrorism within the determined period of time (Article 19);
- fail to keep all data on the importing and exporting of cash or securities across the customs line for at least ten years from the date of transfer carried out;
- use the data provided pursuant to this Law contrary to Article 28 paragraph (1) of this Law;
- fail to submit written reports to the Office (Article 30);
- fail to report to the Office every initiated procedure (Article 32);
- fail to submit all effective rulings on criminal acts money laundering or financing terrorism for the purpose of statistical processing and analyses, and fail to submit them within the determined period of 10 days from the effectiveness of the ruling;
- fail to submit the required data within the determined period of 10 working days from the date of receipt of the request;
- fail to inform of the request submitted for initiating a misdemeanour procedure for a committed misdemeanour referred to in Article 48 of this Law by the entities being supervised;
- fail to act pursuant to the request of the Office for supervising pursuant to Article 48 of this Law, and
- fail to inform the Office of the supervision carried out and on the findings from the supervision carried out pursuant to Article 48 of this Law.

Settlement

Article 53

(1) With regard to the misdemeanours referred to in Articles 49, 50, 51 and 52 of this Law, the bodies and institutions referred to in Article 46 and the commissions referred to in Article 47 of this Law shall be bound to propose the perpetrator a settlement procedure prior to filing a request for a misdemeanour procedure.

(2) When the perpetrator agrees to a settlement procedure, the body and institution referred to in Article 46 and the commission referred to in Article 47 of this Law shall draw up minutes noting the important elements of the misdemeanour, the time, place and manner of committing the misdemeanour, its description and persons involved.

(3) The minutes shall define the manner of overcoming the consequences of the misdemeanour.

(4) The body and institution referred to in Article 46 and the commission referred to in Article 47 of this Law may issue a payment order to the perpetrator in the settlement procedure.

(5) If the perpetrator pays the payment order, he/she shall be bound to sign it. The acceptance of the payment order shall be entered into the minutes.

(6) The body and institution referred to in Article 46 and the commission referred to in Article 47 of this Law shall be bound to keep records of the initiated settlement procedures and their outcome.

Article 54

The competent court shall decide on the misdemeanours prescribed in Articles 49, 50, 51 and 52 of this Law in a procedure prescribed by law.

IX. TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 55

The Chambers, i.e. professional associations referred to in Article 47 of this Law shall be bound to inform the commissions referred to in Article 47 of this Law within 90 days from the date of entry into force of this Law at the latest.

Article 56

The Office will lay down the lists of risk-based indicators referred to in paragraph 3 of Article 9 of this Law and for identifying suspicious transactions referred to in Article 18 of this Law, in cooperation with the entities and bodies performing supervision of their work within 18 months from the date of entry into force of this Law at the latest.

Article 57

With the date of entry into force of this Law, the Directorate for Prevention of Money Laundering shall continue to operate as a Office for Money Laundering Prevention and Financing Terrorism.

Article 58

The Director of the Directorate for Prevention of Money Laundering and Financing Terrorism shall continue to perform his/her position of director of the Office for Money Laundering Prevention and Financing Terrorism until the expiry of his/her mandate.

Article 59

With the date of entry into force of this Law, the employees, equipment, inventory, archives, documentation, operational tools and other assets of the Directorate for Prevention of Money Laundering shall be taken over by the Office for Money Laundering Prevention and Financing Terrorism.

Article 60

With the date of entry into force of this Law, the Law on Money Laundering Prevention and Other Criminal Proceeds shall cease to be valid (Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia No. 46/2004).

Article 61

This Law shall enter into force on the eight day following that of its publication in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia.