

AML / CFT • LUXEMBOURG

Identification of Beneficial Owners in Luxembourg

▲ 7 chapters

▲ Luxembourg and European regulatory framework · RBE register

7 CHAPTERS

▲ Training programme

1 Introduction to Beneficial Ownership

1.1 AML/CFT context

- ▶ Financial transparency
- ▶ Fight against opacity

1.2 Luxembourg regulatory framework

- ▶ Law of 13 January 2019
- ▶ Register of Beneficial Owners

2 Training Objectives

2.1 Regulatory understanding

- ▶ Luxembourg legal framework
- ▶ European directives

2.3 Identification methodology

- ▶ Ownership structure analysis
- ▶ Risk-based approach

2.2 Understanding beneficial ownership

- ▶ Natural person concept
- ▶ Direct and indirect control

3 Definition of the Beneficial Owner

3.1 General principle

- ▶ Ultimate control
- ▶ Ownership chain

3.2 Legal identification criteria

- ▶ Ownership above 25%
- ▶ Control through other means
- ▶ Senior managing official as last resort

4 Identification of Beneficial Owners

4.1 Direct ownership

- ▶ Individual shareholders

4.2 Indirect ownership

- ▶ Ownership chains
- ▶ Foreign structures

4.3 Complex legal structures

- ▶ Trusts and similar arrangements
- ▶ Key roles and functions

4.4 No identifiable beneficial owner

- ▶ Subsidiary analysis
- ▶ Documented justification

5 RBE Filing Obligations

5.1 In-scope entities

- ▶ Entities registered with the RCS

5.2 Filing process

- ▶ Identification
- ▶ Declaration
- ▶ Update

5.3 Information to be reported

- ▶ Identification data
- ▶ Nature of control

5.4 Internal documentation

- ▶ Supporting evidence
- ▶ Traceability

6 Sanctions and Compliance Risks

6.1 Filing failures

- ▶ Non-filing
- ▶ Inaccurate filing
- ▶ Late update

6.2 Accountability

- ▶ Entity
- ▶ Directors and managers

7 Conclusion

KEY CRITERION

The beneficial owner is the natural person who ultimately exercises control.