

TRUST • AML/CFT

Introduction to the Trust: A Specific Legal Structure

▲ 6 chapters

▲ Parties involved, beneficial owner identification, due diligence and risks

6 CHAPTERS

▲ Training programme

1 Definition and Core Principles of Trusts

1.1 Legal nature of a trust

- ▶ Trust as a legal relationship
- ▶ Lack of legal personality

1.3 Types of trusts

- ▶ Discretionary trust
- ▶ Fixed trust

1.2 General functioning

- ▶ Transfer of assets
- ▶ Trust deed

1.4 Purpose of a trust

- ▶ Estate planning
- ▶ Asset protection
- ▶ Wealth management

2 Parties Involved in a Trust

2.1 The Settlor

- ▶ Role and responsibilities
- ▶ AML status

2.3 The Beneficiaries

- ▶ Identified beneficiaries
- ▶ Potential beneficiaries

2.2 The Trustee

- ▶ Duties and powers
- ▶ Supervision and independence

2.4 The Protector

- ▶ Optional role
- ▶ Control powers

3 Identification of the Beneficial Owner (BO)

3.1 AML/CFT regulatory framework

3.3 Specific case of discretionary trusts

- ▶ Identification by category
- ▶ Enhanced due diligence

3.2 Categories of beneficial owners

- ▶ Settlor
- ▶ Trustee
- ▶ Beneficiaries
- ▶ Persons exercising effective control

4 Due Diligence and Documentation Obligations

4.1 KYC requirements

- ▶ Identification of parties
- ▶ Reputation checks

4.3 Required documentation

- ▶ Trust deed
- ▶ Letters of wishes
- ▶ Structure chart
- ▶ Trust register

4.2 Justification of the economic purpose

4.4 Risk assessment and ongoing monitoring

5 Risks and Potential Abuses

- ▶ Opaque structures and high-risk jurisdictions
- ▶ Lack of clearly identified beneficiaries

- ▶ Tax evasion or fraudulent use
- ▶ Lack of trustee independence

6 Conclusion

- ▶ Key takeaways
- ▶ Importance of enhanced vigilance

- ▶ Role of compliance professionals

KEY TAKEAWAY

Importance of enhanced vigilance.