

The Luxembourg Register of Beneficial Owners 24 April 2019



Outline

- I. Setting the scene
- II. Identifying the Ultimate Beneficial Owner (« UBO »)
- III. Investment fund specifics
- IV. UBO in a private equity scenario
- V. Default solution: the senior managing official(s)



I. Setting the scene: legal framework

RBO specific legal framework

- Law of 13 January 2019 creating a Register of beneficial owners
- Grand-Ducal Regulation of 15 February 2019
- Guidance issued by RBO: Circulars LBR 19/01 and 19/02 (non-profit associations), technical user guides, FAQ

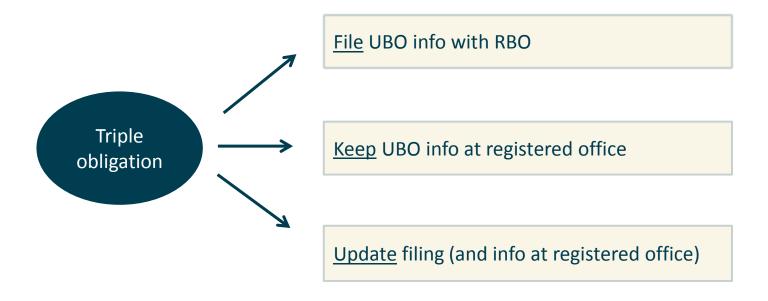
AML legal framework

- Amended law of 12 November 2004 on the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing
- Grand-Ducal Regulation of 1 February 2010
- CSSF Regulation No.12-02
- EU Directives: AMLD4 and AMLD5
- FATF Recommendations

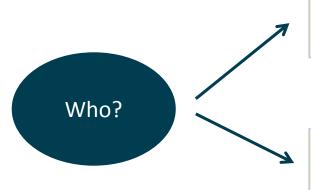
I. Setting the scene: main features of the RBO Law

- Obliged entities = all entities registered with the RCS (no natural persons)
- Transition period until 31/08: no filing obligation or fee before that date

I. Setting the scene: main features of the RBO Law (2)



I. Setting the scene: main features of the RBO Law (3)



Obliged entity must file to RBO and keep info - > can delegate RBO filing to third party

UBO must provide info to obliged entity



Exemption from filing of UBO info for **listed companies**

I. Setting the scene: main features of the RBO Law (4)

- Information accessible to (i) national authorities and (ii) the general public (save for certain data)
- Possibility to request limitation of access (max. 3 years):
 - > Duly reasoned application "exceptional circumstances":
 - Minors or incapacitated UBOs: no additional proof
 - Others: prove exposure to disproportionate risk (fraud, kidnapping, blackmail, extortion, harassment, violence or intimidation)
 - ➤ National authorities still have access

I. Setting the scene: main features of the RBO Law (5)

- Criminal fine of EUR 1,250 to EUR 1,250,000 on
 - (i) obliged entity for failure to comply, or
 - (ii) <u>UBO</u> for failure to provide entity with necessary information





Strict interpretation of UBO law given criminal law character

II. Identifying the UBO: definition is key

RBO Law refers to Article 1(7) of AML Law so need to be consistent

- \triangleright UBO = <u>natural person(s)</u> ultimately <u>owning or controlling</u> a legal entity:
 - through <u>sufficient percentage</u> (25%+1) of shares or voting rights (presumption)
 - first quantitative analysis (direct or indirect)
 - then qualitative analysis verify if control through other means (e.g. right to appoint/remove majority of board)
 - senior managing official(s) if no UBO on ownership/control criteria

I. Identifying the UBO: definition is key (2)

UBO = natural person(s) holding 25%+1 Natural person(s) of shares/voting rights or otherwise controlling (direct ownership) UBO = natural person(s) holding LuxCo held by Corporate entity A (>25%) indirectly 25%+1 or controlling corporate entity A (indirect ownership) No UBO Corporate entity B (≤25%)

II. Identifying the UBO: definition is key (3)

Trust or *fiducie* (>25%)held by LuxCo Foundation or legal arrangement similar to trust (>25%)

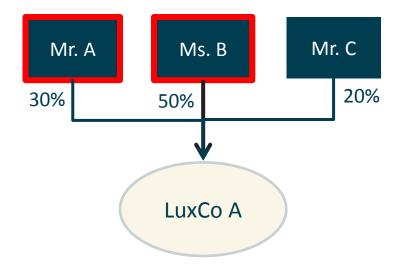


- i. the settlor;
- ii. any trustee;
- iii. the protector, if any;
- iv. the beneficiaries, or where the individuals benefiting from the legal arrangement or entity have yet to be determined, the class of persons in whose main interest the legal arrangement or entity is set up or operates;
- v. any other natural person exercising ultimate control over the trust by means of direct or indirect ownership or by other means.

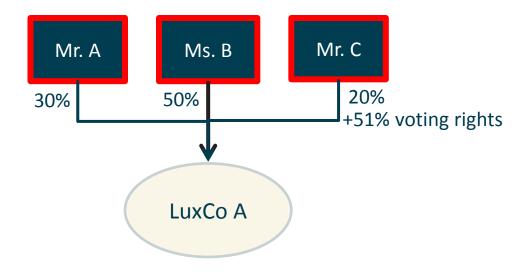
II. Identifying the UBO: the filing form

Type de déclaration Les bénéficiaires effectifs sont identifiés et doivent être renseignés dans ce formulaire. Aucun bénéficiaire effectif n'a pu être identifié selon les règles de l'article 1er paragraphe 7 a) i) de la loi modifiée du 12 novembre 2004 relative à la lutte contre le blanchiment et contre le financement du terrorisme et par conséquent les dirigeants principaux sont inscrits en application de l'article 1er 7 a) ii) de cette même loi. Conformément à l'article 3 paragraphe 2 de la loi du 13 janvier 2019 instituant un registre des bénéficiaires effectifs, les bénéficiaires effectifs ne sont pas à déclarer dans le registre des bénéficiaires effectifs. Seules les informations relatives au marché réglementé sur lequel les titres sont admis à la négociation sont à déclarer.

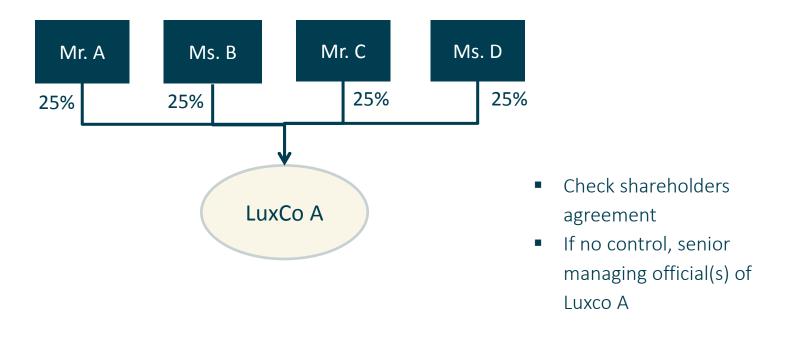
II. Identifying the UBO: case of direct ownership



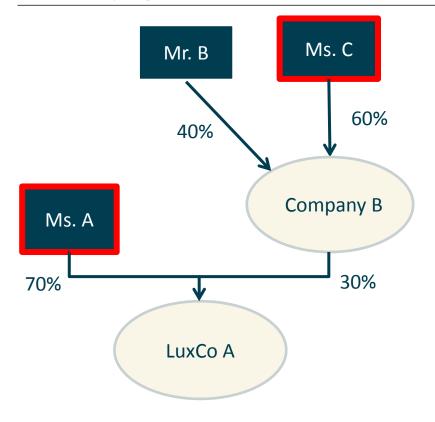
II. Identifying the UBO: case of direct ownership



II. Identifying the UBO: case of direct ownership (2)

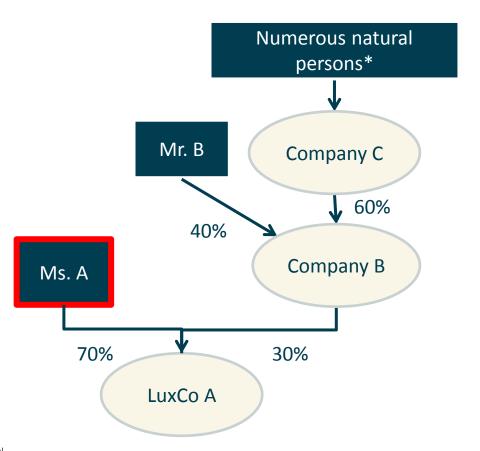


II. Identifying the UBO: case of indirect ownership



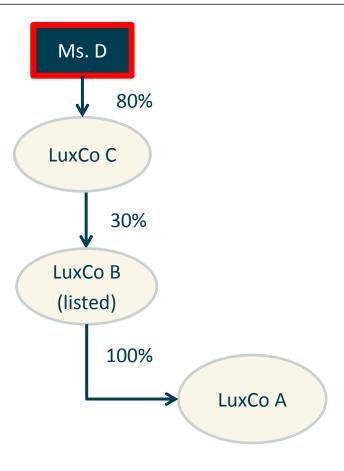
- **40%** * 30% = 12%
- 60% * 30% = 18% <u>but</u> Ms. C controls Company B

II. Identifying the UBO: case of indirect ownership (2)



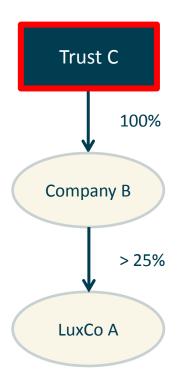
- * none holding >25%
- No UBO above Company C

II. Identifying the UBO: case of listed company



- Luxco B: info on regulated market
- Luxco A: no UBO identified
- Luxco C: UBO identified

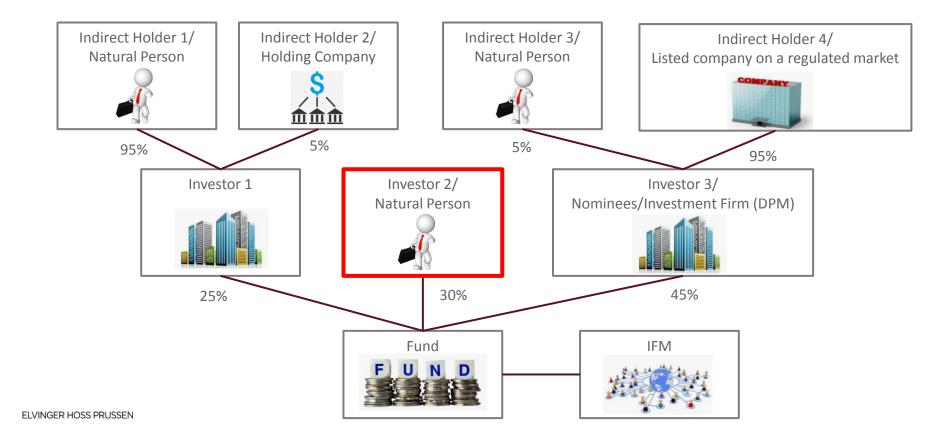
II. Identifying the UBO: case of ownership by a trust



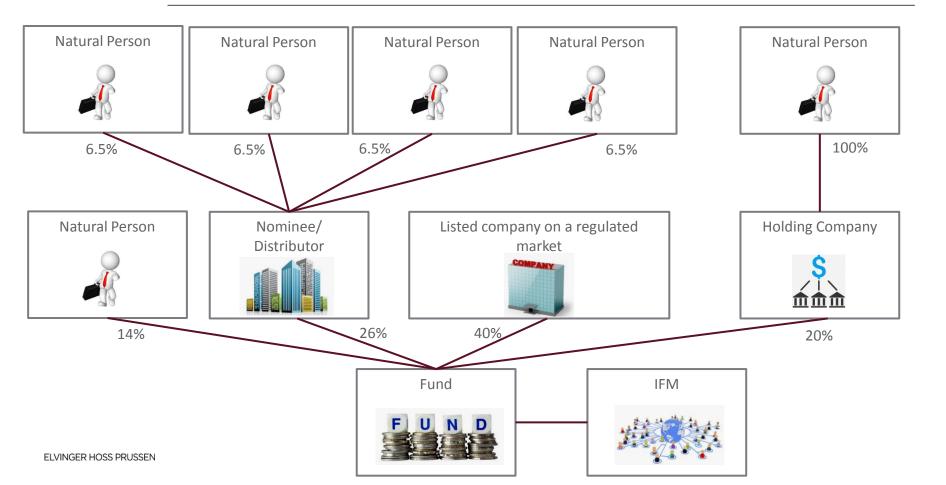
- UBO = settlor, trustee, protector, beneficiaries (or class), or other natural person exercising ultimate control over the trust
- Makes no difference if Trust C beneficiaries have +25% interest or not
- Only natural persons will be filed

III. Investment funds specifics

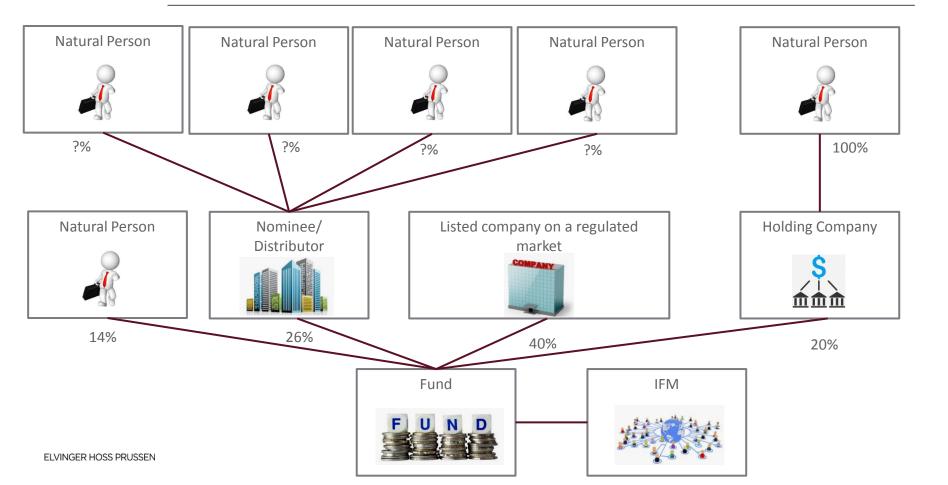
- Treatment of fund compartments
- Does the Manco have control?
- How to deal with nominees
- RBO v. AML approach
- Delegation of the filing
- Further practical guidance to be expected? ALFI CSSF discussions

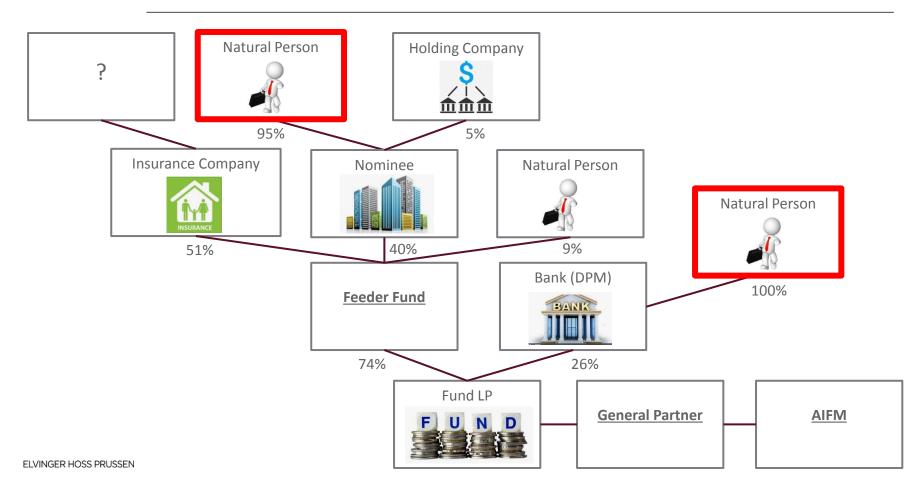


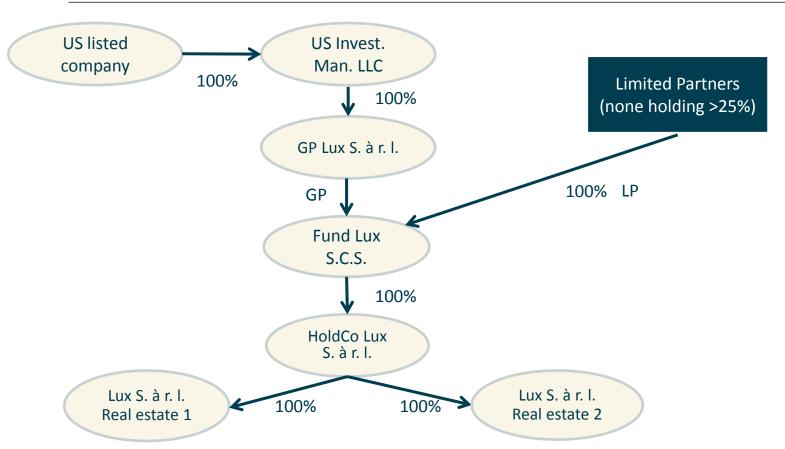
²² III. Investment funds specifics (3)



III. Investment funds specifics (3)







IV. Default solution: the senior managing official(s)

- Who is(are) senior managing official(s)?
 - Natural person
 - Always of the obliged entity (not of upstream controlling entity)
 - « After having exhausted all possible means »
 - Circular 19/02 (non-profit associations): entire board and not only the president of the board or the members of an executive committee

Cannot be generalised in our view: only if board is collegial body and no one is mandated for daily management, entire board identified in RBO: case-by-case analysis needed

Closing remarks

- Keep evidence of diligence applied in obtaining information up the control chain
 - -> one cannot be expected to do the impossible
- Obligation for « AML professionals »: have to report erroneous data or the absence thereof noted when accessing the RBO (no fine)



Still some time but preparations should start!



Your speakers



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