

Law of 12 November 2004 on the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing transposing Directive 2001/97/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 December 2001 amending Council Directive 91/308/EEC on prevention of the use of the financial system for the purpose of money laundering and amending:

- 1. the Penal Code;**
- 2. the Code of Criminal Procedure;**
- 3. the Law of 7 March 1980 on the organisation of the judicial system, as amended;**
- 4. the Law of 23 December 1998 establishing a financial sector supervisory commission (“Commission de surveillance du secteur financier”), as amended;**
- 5. the Law of 5 April 1993 on the financial sector, as amended;**
- 6. the Law of 6 December 1991 on the insurance sector, as amended;**
- 7. the Law of 9 December 1976 on the organisation of the profession of notary, as amended;**
- 8. the Law of 10 August 1991 on the legal profession, as amended;**
- 9. the Law of 28 June 1984 on the organisation of the profession of company auditor, as amended;**
- 10. the Law of 10 June 1999 on the organisation of the accounting profession;**
- 11. the Law of 20 April 1977 on gaming and betting on sporting events, as amended;**
- 12. the General Fiscal Code (“Abgabenordnung”)**

(Mém. A 2004, No 183)

as amended

- by the Law of 13 July 2007 on markets in financial instruments transposing:
 - Directive 2004/39/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 April 2004 on markets in financial instruments amending Council Directives 85/611/EEC and 93/6/EEC and Directive 2000/12/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Directive 93/22/EEC;
 - Article 52 of Commission Directive 2006/73/EC of 10 August 2006 implementing Directive 2004/39/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards organisational requirements and operating conditions for investment firms and defined terms for the purposes of that Directive;

and amending:

- the Law of 5 April 1993 on the financial sector, as amended;
- the Law of 20 December 2002 relating to undertakings for collective investment, as amended;
- the Law of 12 November 2004 on the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing;
- the Law of 31 May 1999 governing the domiciliation of companies, as amended;
- the Law of 23 December 1998 establishing a financial sector supervisory commission (“Commission de surveillance du secteur financier”), as amended;
- the Law of 6 December 1991 on the insurance sector, as amended;
- the Law of 3 September 1996 concerning the involuntary dispossession of bearer securities;
- the Law of 23 December 1998 concerning the monetary status and the Banque centrale du Luxembourg;

and repealing:

- the Law of 23 December 1998 relating to the supervision of securities markets, as amended;
- the Law of 21 June 1984 on financial futures, as amended

(Mém. A 2007, No 116)

- by the Law of 17 July 2008
 - transposing Directive 2005/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 October 2005 on the prevention of the use of the financial system for the purpose of money laundering and terrorist financing;
 - transposing Commission Directive 2006/70/EC of 1 August 2006 laying down implementing measures for Directive 2005/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the definition of politically exposed persons and the technical criteria for simplified customer due diligence procedures and for exemption on grounds of a financial activity conducted on an occasional or very limited basis;

and amending:

1. the Law of 12 November 2004 on the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing, as amended;
2. the Law of 7 March 1980 on the organisation of the judicial system, as amended;
3. the Law of 5 April 1993 on the financial sector, as amended;
4. the Law of 6 December 1991 on the insurance sector, as amended;
5. the Law of 9 December 1976 on the organisation of the profession of notary, as amended;
6. the Law of 10 August 1991 on the legal profession, as amended;
7. the Law of 28 June 1984 on the organisation of the profession of company auditor, as amended;
8. the Law of 10 June 1999 on the organisation of the accounting profession

(Mém. A 2008, No 106)

- by the Law of 10 November 2009 on payment services, on the activity of electronic money institution and settlement finality in payment and securities settlement systems and
 - transposing Directive 2007/64/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 November 2007 on payment services in the internal market amending Directives 97/7/EC, 2002/65/EC, 2005/60/EC and 2006/48/EC and repealing Directive 97/5/EC;
 - amending:
 - the Law of 5 April 1993 on the financial sector, as amended;
 - the Law of 12 November 2004 on the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing, as amended;
 - the Law of 18 December 2006 on financial services provided at distance;
 - the Law of 15 December 2000 on postal services and financial postal services, as amended;
 - the Law of 13 July 2007 on markets in financial instruments;
 - the Law of 20 December 2002 relating to undertakings for collective investment, as amended;
 - the Law of 23 December 1998 establishing a financial sector supervisory commission ("Commission de surveillance du secteur financier"), as amended;
 - the Law of 23 December 1998 concerning the monetary status and the Banque centrale du Luxembourg, as amended;
 - the Law of 6 December 1991 on the insurance sector, as amended;
 - repealing Title VII of the Law of 14 August 2000 on electronic commerce, as amended

(Mém. A 2009, No 215)

- by the Law of 18 December 2009 concerning the audit profession and:
 - transposing Directive 2006/43/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 May 2006 on statutory audits of annual accounts and consolidated accounts amending Council Directives 78/660/EEC and 83/349/EEC and repealing Council Directive 84/253/EEC,
 - organising the audit profession,
 - amending certain other legal provisions, and
 - repealing the Law of 28 June 1984 on the organisation of the profession of company auditor, as amended

(Mém. A 2010, No 22)

- by the Law of 27 October 2010
 - enhancing the anti-money laundering and counter terrorist financing legal framework;
 - organising the controls of physical transport of cash entering, transiting through or leaving the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg;
 - implementing United Nations Security Council resolutions as well as acts adopted by the European Union concerning prohibitions and restrictive measures in financial matters in respect of certain persons, entities and groups in the context of the combat against terrorist financing;

- amending:
 1. the Penal Code;
 2. the Code of Criminal Procedure;
 3. the Law of 7 March 1980 on the organisation of the judicial system, as amended;
 4. the Law of 12 November 2004 on the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing, as amended;
 5. the Law of 19 February 1973 on the sale of medicinal substances and the fight against drug addiction, as amended;
 6. the Law of 11 April 1985 approving the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, opened for signature at Vienna and New York on 3 March 1980, as amended;
 7. the Law of 31 January 1948 on the regulation of air navigation, as amended;
 8. the Law of 20 June 2001 on extradition;
 9. the Law of 17 March 2004 on the European arrest warrant and surrender procedures between Member States of the European Union;
 10. the Law of 8 August 2000 concerning mutual legal assistance in criminal matters;
 11. the Law of 23 December 1998 establishing a financial sector supervisory commission ("Commission de surveillance du secteur financier"), as amended;
 12. the Law of 5 April 1993 on the financial sector, as amended;
 13. the Law of 6 December 1991 on the insurance sector, as amended;
 14. the Law of 9 December 1976 on the organisation of the profession of notary, as amended;
 15. the Law of 10 August 1991 on the legal profession, as amended;
 16. the Law of 10 June 1999 on the organisation of the accounting profession, as amended;
 17. the Law of 18 December 2009 concerning the audit profession;
 18. the Law of 20 April 1977 on gaming and betting on sporting events, as amended;
 19. the Law of 17 March 1992 approving the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances signed in Vienna on 20 December 1988, as amended;
 20. the Law of 14 June 2001 approving the Council of Europe Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime, signed in Strasbourg on 8 November 1990, as amended

(Mém. A 2010, No 193)

- by the Law of 20 May 2011
 - transposing:
 - Directive 2009/110/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 September 2009 on taking up, pursuit and prudential supervision of the business of electronic money institutions amending Directives 2005/60/EC and 2006/48/EC and repealing Directive 2000/46/EC;
 - Directive 2009/44/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 May 2009 amending Directive 98/26/EC on settlement finality in payment and securities settlement systems and Directive 2002/47/EC on the financial collateral arrangements as regards linked systems and credit claims;
 - amending:
 - the Law of 10 November 2009 on payment services, on the activity of electronic money institutions and settlement finality in payment and securities settlement systems;
 - the Law of 5 August 2005 on financial collateral arrangements;
 - the Law of 12 November 2004 on the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing, as amended;
 - the Law of 5 April 1993 on the financial sector, as amended;
 - the Law of 23 December 1998 establishing a financial sector supervisory commission ("Commission de surveillance du secteur financier"), as amended

(Mém. A 2011, No 104)

- by the Law of 21 December 2012 on the activity of Family Office and amending:
 - the Law of 5 April 1993 on the financial sector, as amended;
 - the Law of 12 November 2004 on the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing, as amended

(Mém. A 2012, No 274)

- by the Law of 12 July 2013 on alternative investment fund managers and

- transposing Directive 2011/61/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2011 on Alternative Investment Fund Managers and amending Directives 2003/41/EC and 2009/65/EC and Regulations (EC) No 1060/2009 and (EU) No 1095/2010;
- amending:
 - the Law of 17 December 2010 relating to undertakings for collective investment, as amended;
 - the Law of 13 February 2007 relating to specialised investment funds, as amended;
 - the Law of 15 June 2004 relating to the investment company in risk capital (SICAR), as amended;
 - the Law of 13 July 2005 on institutions for occupational retirement provision in the form of pension savings companies with variable capital (SEPCAV) and pension savings associations (ASSEP), as amended;
 - the Law of 13 July 2005 on the activities and supervision of institutions for occupational retirement provision;
 - the Law of 5 April 1993 on the financial sector, as amended;
 - the Law of 12 November 2004 on the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing, as amended;
 - the Law of 23 December 1998 establishing a financial sector supervisory commission ("Commission de surveillance du secteur financier"), as amended;
 - the Law of 10 August 1915 on commercial companies, as amended;
 - the Law of 19 December 2002 on the trade and companies register and the accounting practices and annual accounts of undertakings, as amended;
 - the Commercial Code;
 - the Law of 4 December 1967 on income tax, as amended;
 - the Law of 1 December 1936 on business tax, as amended;
 - the law on tax adaptation of 16 October 1934, as amended;
 - the Law of 16 October 1934 on the valuation of assets and values, as amended;
 - the Law of 12 February 1979 on value added tax, as amended

(Mém. A 2013, No 119)

- by the Law of 12 July 2013* amending
 - the Law of 6 December 1991 on the insurance sector, as amended;
 - the Law of 12 November 2004 on the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing, as amended

(Mém. A 2013, No 129)

- by the Law of 24 July 2015 amending:
 - the Law of 12 February 1979 on value added tax, as amended;
 - the Law of 17 December 2010 laying down the excise duties and similar taxes on energy products, electricity, manufactured tobacco, alcohol and alcoholic drinks, as amended;
 - the Law of 12 November 2004 on the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing, as amended

(Mém. A 2015, No 145)

- by the Law of 13 February 2018
 1. transposing the provisions on the professional obligations and the powers of the supervisory authorities as regards the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing of Directive (EU) 2015/849 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2015 on the prevention of the use of the financial system for the purposes of money laundering or terrorist financing, amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council, and repealing Directive 2005/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and Commission Directive 2006/70/EC;
 2. implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/847 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2015 on information accompanying transfers of funds and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1781/2006;
 3. amending:
 - (a) the Law of 12 November 2004 on the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing, as amended;
 - (b) the Law of 10 November 2009 on payment services, as amended;
 - (c) the Law of 9 December 1976 on the organisation of the profession of notary, as amended;
 - (d) the Law of 4 December 1990 on the organisation of bailiffs, as amended;

* hereafter Law of 12 July 2013 on professionals of the insurance sector

- (e) the Law of 10 August 1991 on the legal profession, as amended;
- (f) the Law of 5 April 1993 on the financial sector, as amended;
- (g) the Law of 10 June 1999 on the organisation of the accounting profession, as amended;
- (h) the Law of 21 December 2012 relating to the Family Office activity;
- (i) the Law of 7 December 2015 on the insurance sector, as amended;
- (j) the Law of 23 July 2016 concerning the audit profession

(Mém. A 2018, No 131)

- by the Law of 17 April 2018 implementing Regulation (EU) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016 on indices used as benchmarks in financial instruments and financial contracts or to measure the performance of investment funds and amending Directives 2008/48/EC and 2014/17/EU and Regulation (EU) No 596/2014 and amending:
 1. the Consumer Code;
 2. the Law of 23 December 1998 establishing a financial sector supervisory commission (“Commission de surveillance du secteur financier”), as amended;
 3. the Law of 12 November 2004 on the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing, as amended; and
 4. the Law of 7 December 2015 on the insurance sector, as amended

(Mém. A 2018, No 257)

- by the Law of 10 August 2018 amending:
 1. the Code of Criminal Procedure;
 2. the Law of 7 March 1980 on the organisation of the judicial system, as amended;
 3. the Law of 12 November 2004 on the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing, as amended;
 4. the Law of 25 March 2015 determining the salaries and the advancement conditions and rules for civil servants for the purpose of organising the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU)

(Mém. A 2018, No 796)

- by the Law of 25 March 2020 establishing a central electronic data retrieval system concerning payment accounts and bank accounts identified by IBAN and safe-deposit boxes held by credit institutions in Luxembourg and amending:
 - 1° the Law of 12 November 2004 on the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing, as amended;
 - 2° the Law of 5 July 2016 reorganising the State Intelligence Service, as amended;
 - 3° the Law of 30 May 2018 on markets in financial instruments;
 - 4° the Law of 13 January 2019 establishing a Register of beneficial owners; for the purpose of transposing:
 - 1° points (19) and (29) of Article 1 of Directive (EU) 2018/843 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 amending Directive (EU) 2015/849 on the prevention of the use of the financial system for the purposes of money laundering and terrorist financing risk, and amending Directives 2009/138/EC and 2013/36/EU;
 - 2° point (28)(d) of Article 1 of Directive (EU) 2019/878 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2019 amending Directive 2013/36/EU as regards exempted entities, financial holding companies, mixed financial holding companies, remuneration, supervisory measures and powers and capital conservation measures;
 - 3° Article 64(5) of Directive (EU) 2019/2034 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on the prudential supervision of investment firms and amending Directives 2002/87/EC, 2009/65/EC, 2011/61/EU, 2013/36/EU, 2014/59/EU and 2014/65/EU

(Mém. A 2020, No 193)

(hereinafter referred to as “**Law of 25 March 2020 establishing a central electronic data retrieval system related to IBAN accounts and safe-deposit boxes**”)

- by the Law of 25 March 2020 amending:
 - 1° the Law of 12 November 2004 on the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing, as amended;
 - 2° the Law of 9 December 1976 on the organisation of the profession of notary, as amended;

- 3° the Law of 4 December 1990 on the organisation of bailiffs, as amended;
- 4° the Law of 10 August 1991 on the legal profession, as amended;
- 5° the Law of 10 June 1999 on the organisation of the accounting profession, as amended;
- 6° the Law of 23 July 2016 concerning the audit profession, as amended;

with a view to transposing certain provisions of Directive (EU) 2018/843 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 amending Directive (EU) 2015/849 on the prevention of the use of the financial system for the purposes of money laundering or terrorist financing, and amending Directives 2009/138/EC and 2013/36/EU

(Mém. A 2020, No 194)

(hereinafter referred to as the “**Law of 25 March 2020**”)

TITLE I

Professional obligations concerning the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing “Chapter 1: Definitions, scope and designation of supervisory authorities and self-regulatory bodies”¹

Article 1. Definitions

“(1)”² “Money laundering” shall, in accordance with this law, mean any action as defined in Articles 506-1 of the Penal Code and 8-1 of the Law of 19 February 1973 on the sale of medicinal substances and the fight against drug addiction, as amended.

(Law of 10 August 2018)

“(1a)” “Associated predicate offence” shall mean the offences referred to in Article 506-1, point (1) of the Penal Code and in Article 8(1)(a) and (b), of the Law of 19 February 1973 on the sale of medicinal substances and the fight against drug addiction, as amended.”

“(2)”³ “Terrorist financing” shall, in accordance with this law, mean any action as defined in Article 135-5 of the Penal Code.

(Law of 13 February 2018)

“(3)” “Credit institution” shall, in accordance with this law, mean a credit institution as defined in point (1) of Article 4(1) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms and amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012, including branches thereof, as defined in point (17) of Article 4(1) of that regulation, whether its head office is situated within the Union or in a third country.”⁴

(Law of 13 February 2018)

“(3a)” “Financial institution” shall, in accordance with this law, mean:

- (a) any insurance undertaking as defined in point (1) of Article 13 of Directive 2009/138/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2009 on the taking-up and pursuit of the business of Insurance and Reinsurance, insofar as it carries out life insurance activities covered by that directive;
- (b) any investment firm as defined in point (1) of Article 4(1) of “Directive 2014/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 on markets in financial instruments and amending Directive 2002/92/EC and Directive 2011/61/EU”⁵;
- (c) any undertaking for collective investment marketing its units or shares;
- (d) any insurance intermediary as defined in “point (3) of Article 2(1) of Directive (EU) 2016/97 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 January 2016 on insurance distribution”⁶ where it acts with respect to life insurance and other investment-related services;
- (e) any “person”⁷ other than those referred to in points (a) to (d), and in paragraph 3, which carries out, “by way of its business”⁸, one or more of the activities listed in Annex I “on behalf of or for a customer”⁹;
- (f) any branch, in Luxembourg, of financial institutions as referred to in points (a) to (e) “and (g)”¹⁰, whether their head office is situated in a Member State or in a third country”;

¹ Law of 13 February 2018

² Law of 17 July 2008

³ Law of 17 July 2008

⁴ Law of 13 February 2018

⁵ Law of 25 March 2020

⁶ Law of 25 March 2020

⁷ Law of 25 March 2020

⁸ Law of 25 March 2020

⁹ Law of 25 March 2020

¹⁰ Law of 25 March 2020

(Law of 25 March 2020)

“(g) any person in respect of which the CSSF is in charge of ensuring compliance with the professional obligations as regards the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing in accordance with Article 2-1(1).”

(Law of 13 February 2018)

“(3b) “Group” shall, in accordance with this law, mean any group of undertakings which consists of a parent undertaking, its subsidiaries, and the entities in which the parent undertaking or its subsidiaries hold a participation, as well as undertakings linked to each other by a relationship within the meaning of Article 22 of Directive 2013/34/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on the annual financial statements, consolidated financial statements and related reports of certain types of undertakings, amending Directive 2006/43/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Council Directives 78/660/EEC and 83/349/EEC, hereinafter referred to as “Directive 2013/34/EU”.”

(4) “Member State” shall, in accordance with this law, mean a Member State of the European Union. The States that are contracting parties to the European Economic Area Agreement other than the Member States of the European Union, within the limits set forth by this agreement and related acts are considered as equivalent to Member States of the European Union. “Another Member State” shall mean a Member State other than Luxembourg.

(5) “Third country” shall, in accordance with this law, mean a State other than a Member State.

(6) “Property” shall, in accordance with this law, mean assets of every kind, whether corporeal or incorporeal, movable or immovable, tangible or intangible, and legal documents or instruments in any form including electronic or digital, evidencing title to or an interest in such assets.

“(7) “Beneficial owner” shall, in accordance with this law, mean any natural person(s) who ultimately owns or controls the customer or any natural person(s) on whose behalf a transaction or activity is being conducted. The concept of beneficial owner shall include at least:

(a) in the case of corporate entities:

(i) any natural person who ultimately owns or controls a legal entity through direct or indirect ownership of a sufficient percentage of the shares or voting rights or ownership interest in that entity, including through bearer shareholdings, or through control via other means, other than a company listed on a regulated market that is subject to disclosure requirements consistent with European Union law or subject to equivalent international standards which ensure adequate transparency of ownership information.

A shareholding of 25% plus one share or an ownership interest of more than 25% in the customer held by a natural person shall be an indication of direct ownership. A shareholding of 25% plus one share or an ownership interest of more than 25% in the customer held by a corporate entity, which is under the control of a natural person(s), or by multiple corporate entities, which are under the control of the same natural person(s), shall be an indication of indirect ownership;

(ii) if, after having exhausted all possible means and provided there are no grounds for suspicion, no person under point (i) is identified, or if there is any doubt that the person(s) identified are the beneficial owner(s), any natural person who holds the position of senior managing official.

(Law of 25 March 2020)

“Control through other means may be determined in accordance with Articles 1711-1 to 1711-3 of the Law of 10 August 1915 on commercial companies, as amended, as well as in accordance with the following criteria:

(aa) the direct or indirect right to exercise a dominant influence over a customer, on the basis of a contract entered into with that customer or of a clause of the articles of association of that customer, where the law

governing that customer allows being subject to such contracts or such statutory clauses;

- (bb) the fact that a majority of the members of the administrative, management or supervisory bodies of the customer, in office during the financial year as well as the preceding financial year and until the preparation of the consolidated financial statements, were appointed through direct or indirect exercise of the voting rights of one natural person;
- (cc) the direct or indirect power to exercise or the actual direct or indirect exercise of a dominant influence or control over the customer, including the fact that the customer is placed under a single management with another undertaking;
- (dd) an obligation, under the national law to which the parent undertaking of the customer is subject, to prepare consolidated financial statements and a consolidated management report;”

(b) in the case of *fiducies* and trusts “, all following persons”¹¹:

- (i) the “settlor(s)”¹²;
- (ii) “the *fiduciaire*(s) or trustee(s)”¹³;
- (iii) the “protector(s)”¹⁴, 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 *fiducie* or trust by means of direct or indirect ownership or by other means;

(c) in the case of legal entities such as foundations, and legal arrangements similar to trusts, any natural person holding equivalent or similar positions to those referred to in point (b).”¹⁵

(8) “Trust and company service providers” shall, in accordance with this law, mean any natural or legal person which by way of business provides any of the following services to third parties:

- (a) forming companies or other legal persons;
- (b) acting as or arranging for another person to act as a director or secretary of a company, a partner of a partnership, or a similar position in relation to other “types of”¹⁶ legal persons;
- (c) providing a registered office, business address, correspondence or administrative address “or business premises”¹⁷ and other related services for a company, a partnership or any other legal person or arrangement;
- (d) “acting as, or arranging for another person to act as, a *fiduciaire* in a *fiducie*, a trustee of an express trust or an equivalent function in a similar legal arrangement;”¹⁸
- “(e) “acting as, or arranging for another person to act as, a nominee shareholder for another person (...)”¹⁹.”²⁰²¹

¹¹ Law of 25 March 2020

¹² Law of 25 March 2020

¹³ Law of 25 March 2020

¹⁴ Law of 25 March 2020

¹⁵ Law of 13 February 2018

¹⁶ Law of 25 March 2020

¹⁷ Law of 13 February 2018

¹⁸ Law of 13 February 2018

¹⁹ Law of 25 March 2020

²⁰ Law of 13 February 2018

²¹ Law of 27 October 2010

- (9) “Politically exposed persons” (PEPs) shall, in accordance with this law, mean natural persons who are or have been entrusted with prominent public functions and (...) ²² family members or persons known to be close associates, of such persons.

(...) ²³

- (10) “Natural persons who are or have been entrusted with prominent public functions” shall, in accordance with paragraph 9 above, mean all natural persons, including:

- (a) heads of State, heads of government, ministers and deputy or assistant ministers;
- (b) members of parliament “or of similar legislative bodies” ²⁴;
- (c) members of supreme courts, of constitutional courts or of other high-level judicial bodies, the decisions of which are not subject to further appeal, except in exceptional circumstances;
- (d) members of courts of auditors or of the boards “or directorates” ²⁵ of central banks;
- (e) ambassadors, *chargés d’affaires* and high-ranking officers in the armed forces;
- (f) members of the administrative, management or supervisory bodies of State-owned enterprises;
- “(g) important officials “and members of the governing bodies” ²⁶ of political parties;” ²⁷

(Law of 13 February 2018)

- “(h) directors, deputy directors and members of the board or equivalent function of an international organisation”;

(Law of 25 March 2020)

- “(i) the natural persons exercising the functions included in the list published by the European Commission based on Article 20a(3) of Directive (EU) 2015/849 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2015 on the prevention of the use of the financial system for the purpose of money laundering or terrorist financing, amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council, and repealing Directive 2005/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and Commission Directive 2006/70/EC, hereinafter referred to as “Directive (EU) 2015/849.”

None of the categories set out in “(a) to (h)” ²⁸ above shall be understood as covering middle ranking or more junior officials.

(...) ²⁹

- (11) (Law of 27 October 2010) “ (...) ³⁰ Family members” shall, in accordance with paragraph 9, mean all physical persons, including in particular:”

- (a) the spouse;
- (b) any partner considered by national law as equivalent to the spouse;
- (c) the children and their spouses, or partners “considered by national law as equivalent to a spouse” ³¹;
- (d) the parents;

²² Law of 13 February 2018

²³ Law of 25 March 2020

²⁴ Law of 13 February 2018

²⁵ Law of 13 February 2018

²⁶ Law of 13 February 2018

²⁷ Law of 27 October 2010

²⁸ Law of 13 February 2018

²⁹ Law of 13 February 2018

³⁰ Law of 13 February 2018

³¹ Law of 25 March 2020

(Law of 13 February 2018)

“(e) the brothers and sisters.”

(12) “Persons known to be close associates” shall, in accordance with paragraph 9 above, mean all natural persons, including:

- (a) any natural person who is known to have joint beneficial ownership of legal entities or legal arrangements, or any other close business relations, with a person referred to in paragraph 10;
- (b) any natural person who has sole beneficial ownership of a legal entity or legal arrangement which is known to have been set up for the benefit de facto of the person referred to in paragraph 10.

(13) “Business relationship” shall, in accordance with this law, mean a business, professional or commercial relationship which is connected with the professional activities of the institutions and persons covered by this law and which is expected, at the time when the contact is established, to have an element of duration.

(14) “Shell bank” shall, in accordance with this law, mean a credit institution “or a financial institution”³² or an institution engaged in equivalent activities, incorporated “or authorised”³³ in a jurisdiction in which it has no physical presence, involving meaningful mind and management and which is unaffiliated “or unassociated”³⁴ with a regulated financial group.

(15) “Persons engaging in a financial activity on an occasional or very limited basis” shall mean natural or legal persons who engage in a financial activity which fulfils the following criteria:

- (a) the financial activity is limited in absolute terms and does not exceed a sufficiently low threshold fixed by grand-ducal regulation depending on the type of financial activity;
- (b) the financial activity is limited as regards transactions and does not exceed a maximum threshold per customer and per transaction, whether the transaction is carried out in a single operation or in several operations which appear to be linked, this threshold being fixed by grand-ducal regulation according to the type of financial activity at a sufficiently low level in order to ensure that the types of transactions in question are an impractical and inefficient method for laundering money or for terrorist financing, and shall not exceed EUR 1,000;
- (c) the financial activity is not the main activity, the turnover of the financial activity in question does not exceed 5% of the total turnover of the natural person or legal person concerned;
- (d) the financial activity is ancillary and directly related to the main activity;
- (e) the main activity is not an activity exercised by the professionals listed in Article 2(1), with the exception of activities of such persons referred to in Article 2(1)(15);
- (f) the financial activity is provided only to the customers of the main activity and is not generally offered to the public.”

(Law of 13 February 2018)

“(16) “Supervisory authority” shall, in accordance with this law, mean any authority referred to in Article 2-1(1), (2) and (8).”

(Law of 13 February 2018)

“(17) “European Supervisory Authorities” shall, in accordance with this law, mean the European Banking Authority, the European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority and the European Securities and Markets Authority.”

³² Law of 13 February 2018

³³ Law of 25 March 2020

³⁴ Law of 25 March 2020

(Law of 13 February 2018)

“(18) “Payable-through account” shall, in accordance with this law, mean any correspondent account, used directly by third parties to transact business on their own behalf.”

(Law of 13 February 2018)

“(19) “Senior management” shall, in accordance with this law, mean any director (*dirigeant*, member of the authorised management) or employee with sufficient knowledge of the professional's money laundering and terrorist financing risk exposure and sufficient seniority to take decisions affecting its risk exposure, and need not, in all cases, be a member of the board of directors.”

(Law of 13 February 2018)

“(20) “Electronic money” shall, in accordance with this law, mean electronic money as defined in point (29) of Article 1 of the Law of 10 November 2009 on payment services, as amended.”

(Law of 25 March 2020)

“(20a) “Virtual currency” shall, in accordance with this law, mean a digital representation of value that is not issued or guaranteed by a central bank or a public authority, is not necessarily attached to a legally established currency and does not possess a legal status of currency or money, but is accepted by persons as a means of exchange and which can be transferred, stored and traded digitally;

(20b) “Virtual asset” shall, in accordance with this law, mean a digital representation of value, including a virtual currency, that can be digitally traded, or transferred, and can be used for payment or investment purposes, except for virtual assets that fulfil the conditions of electronic money within the meaning of point (29) of Article 1 of the Law of 10 November 2009 on payment services, as amended, and the virtual assets that fulfil the conditions of financial instruments within the meaning of point (19) of Article 1 of the Law of 5 April 1993 on the financial sector, as amended.

(20c) “Virtual asset service provider” shall, in accordance with this law, mean one of the entities which provides, on behalf of or for its customer, one or more of the following services:

- (a) the exchange between virtual assets and fiat currencies, including the service of exchange between virtual currencies and fiat currencies;
- (b) the exchange between one or more forms of virtual assets;
- (c) the transfer of virtual assets;
- (d) the safekeeping or administration of virtual assets or instruments enabling control over virtual assets, including the custodian wallet service;
- (e) the participation in and provision of financial services related to an issuer's offer or sale of a virtual asset.

(20d) “Safekeeping or administration service provider” shall, in accordance with this law, mean the safekeeping or administration service provider of virtual assets or instruments enabling control over virtual assets, including the service of wallet custody.

(20e) “Custodian wallet service” shall, in accordance with this law, mean a service to safeguard private cryptographic keys on behalf of customers, to hold, store and transfer virtual currencies.”

(Law of 13 February 2018)

“(21) “Self-regulatory body” shall, in accordance with this law, mean a body³⁵, composed of members of a profession it represents, that³⁵ has a role in regulating them, in performing certain supervisory or monitoring type functions and in ensuring the enforcement of the rules relating to them. It means thus each body referred to in Article 2-1(3) to (7).”

(Law of 13 February 2018)

“(22) “Correspondent relationship” shall, in accordance with this law, mean:

³⁵ Law of 25 March 2020

- (a) the provision of banking services by one bank as the correspondent to another bank as the respondent, including providing a current or other liability account and related services, such as cash management, international funds transfers, cheque clearing, payable-through accounts and foreign exchange services;
- (b) any “similar”³⁶ relationship between and among credit institutions and financial institutions including where (...) ³⁷ services are provided by a correspondent institution to a respondent customer, and including any relationship established for securities transactions or funds transfers.”

(Law of 13 February 2018)

“(23) “Gambling services” shall, in accordance with this law, mean the services which involve wagering a stake with monetary value in games of chance, including those with an element of skill such as lotteries, casino games, poker games and betting transactions that are provided at a physical location, or by any means at a distance, by electronic means or any other technology for facilitating communication, and at the individual request of a recipient of services, except for games which give the player no chance for enrichment or material gain other than the right to continue playing.”

(Law of 25 March 2020)

- “(24) “Professionals” shall, in accordance with this law, mean all the persons referred to in Article 2.
- (25) “CSSF” shall, in accordance with this law, mean the Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier.
- (26) “CAA” shall, in accordance with this law, mean the Commissariat aux assurances.
- (27) “AED” shall, in accordance with this law, mean the Administration de l’enregistrement, des domaines et de la TVA.
- (28) “FIU” shall, in accordance with this law, mean the Financial Intelligence Unit.
- (29) “Person” shall, in accordance with this law, mean a natural or legal person, where appropriate.
- (30) “High-risk country” shall, in accordance with this law, mean a country included in the list of high-risk third countries pursuant to Article 9(2) of Directive (EU) 2015/849 or designated by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) as presenting a higher risk as well as any other country that the supervisory authorities and the professionals consider, in the framework of their money laundering and terrorist financing risk assessment, as a high-risk country based on geographical factors listed in Annex IV.”

Article 2. Scope

- (1) This title applies to the following (...) ³⁸ persons:
 - 1. credit institutions and professionals of the financial sector (PFS) licensed or authorised to exercise their activities in Luxembourg in accordance with the Law of 5 April 1993 on the financial sector, as amended, “and payment institutions “and electronic money institutions”³⁹ licensed or authorised to exercise their activities in Luxembourg in accordance with the Law of 10 November 2009 on payment services“, as well as tied agents as defined in Article 1 of the Law of 5 April 1993 on the financial sector, as amended, and agents as defined in Article 1 of the Law of 10 November 2009 on payment services, as amended, established in Luxembourg”^{40,41}

³⁶ Law of 25 March 2020

³⁷ Law of 25 March 2020

³⁸ Law of 25 March 2020

³⁹ Law of 20 May 2011

⁴⁰ Law of 25 March 2020

⁴¹ Law of 10 November 2009

(Law of 10 November 2009)

“1a. the natural and legal persons benefiting from the waiver in accordance with Article 48 “or 48-1”⁴² of the Law of 10 November 2009 on payment services;”

(Law of 17 July 2008)

“2. insurance undertakings licensed or authorised to exercise their activities in Luxembourg in accordance with the “Law of 7 December 2015 on the insurance sector, as amended”⁴³, in connection with operations covered by “Annex II of the Law of 7 December 2015 on the insurance sector, as amended,”⁴⁴ and insurance intermediaries licensed or authorised to conduct business in Luxembourg in accordance with the “Law of 7 December 2015 on the insurance sector, as amended,”⁴⁵ when they act in respect of life insurance and other investment related services;”

(Law of 12 July 2013 on professionals of the insurance sector)

“2a. the professionals of the insurance sector authorised to carry out their business in Luxembourg pursuant to the “Law of 7 December 2015 on the insurance sector, as amended”⁴⁶.”

3. “pension funds under the prudential supervision of the Commissariat aux assurances”;⁴⁷

“4. undertakings for collective investment and investment companies in risk capital (SICAR), which market their “units, securities or partnership interests”⁴⁸ and to which the “Law of 17 December 2010 relating to undertakings for collective investment, as amended”⁴⁹, or the Law of 13 February 2007 relating to specialised investment funds or the Law of 15 June 2004 relating to the Investment company in risk capital (SICAR) applies;”⁵⁰

5. management companies under the “Law of 17 December 2010 relating to undertakings for collective investment, as amended,”⁵¹ “and alternative investment fund managers governed by the Law of 12 July 2013 on alternative investment fund managers, as amended”⁵² ;

6. pension funds under the prudential supervision of the Commission de Surveillance du Secteur financier;

(Law of 27 October 2010)

“6a. managers and advisors of undertakings for collective investment, investment companies in risk capital (SICAR) and pension funds;

6b. securitisation undertakings, when they perform trust and company service provider activities;

6c. insurance and reinsurance undertakings and their intermediaries whenever they perform credit and surety operations;”

(...)⁵³

(Law of 13 February 2018)

“6e. any person carrying out the Family Office activity within the meaning of the Law of 21 December 2012 relating to the Family Office activity;”

⁴² Law of 20 May 2011

⁴³ Law of 13 February 2018

⁴⁴ Law of 13 February 2018

⁴⁵ Law of 13 February 2018

⁴⁶ Law of 13 February 2018

⁴⁷ Law of 12 July 2013 on professionals of the insurance sector

⁴⁸ Law of 12 July 2013

⁴⁹ Law of 12 July 2013

⁵⁰ Law of 12 July 2013

⁵¹ Law of 12 July 2013

⁵² Law of 25 March 2020

⁵³ Law of 25 March 2020

7. “the other financial institutions carrying out their activities in Luxembourg;”⁵⁴
- “8. *réviseurs d’entreprises* (statutory auditors), *réviseurs d’entreprises agréés* (approved statutory auditors), *cabinets de révision* (audit firms) and *cabinets de révision agréés* (approved audit firms) within the meaning of the “Law of 23 July 2016 concerning the audit profession, as amended,”⁵⁵;⁵⁶
9. accountants, within the meaning of the Law of 10 June 1999 on the organisation of the accounting profession (...)⁵⁷

(Law of 17 July 2008)

- “9a. accounting professionals, within the meaning of Article 2(2)(d) of the Law of 10 June 1999 on the organisation of the accounting profession;”
10. real estate agents“, within the meaning of the Law of 2 September 2011 regulating the access to the professions of craftsman, salesman, industrial as well as to some liberal professions, as amended”⁵⁸, established or acting in Luxembourg“, including when acting as intermediaries in the letting of immovable property, but only in relation to transactions for which the monthly rent amounts to EUR 10,000 or more”⁵⁹;

(Law of 25 March 2020)

- “10a. real estate developers within the meaning of the Law of 2 September 2011 regulating the access to the profession of craftsman, salesman, industrial as well as to some liberal professions, as amended, established or acting in Luxembourg, including when they are, in their capacity as intermediary, involved in purchase and sale transactions of immovable property;”
11. notaries, within the meaning of the Law of 9 December 1976 on the organisation of the profession of notary, as amended;

(Law of 13 February 2018)

- “11a. bailiffs within the meaning of the Law of 4 December 1990 on the organisation of bailiffs, as amended, where they carry out valuation and public sales of furniture, movables and harvests;”
12. lawyers, within the meaning of the Law of 10 August 1991 on the legal profession, as amended, when:
 - (a) assisting in the planning or execution of transactions for their customer concerning the:
 - (i) buying and selling of real property or business entities,
 - (ii) managing client money, securities or other assets,
 - (iii) opening or management of bank, savings or securities accounts,
 - (iv) organisation of contributions necessary for the creation, operation or management of companies,
 - (v) creation, domiciliation, operation or management of trusts, companies or other similar structures,
 - (b) or acting for and on behalf of their customer in any financial or real estate transaction;
 - “(c) or providing a service of a trust and company service provider;”⁶⁰

⁵⁴ Law of 13 February 2018

⁵⁵ Law of 25 March 2020

⁵⁶ Law of 18 December 2009

⁵⁷ Law of 17 July 2008

⁵⁸ Law of 13 February 2018

⁵⁹ Law of 25 March 2020

⁶⁰ Law of 17 July 2008

“(d) or carrying out the activity of Family Office.”⁶¹

13. persons other than those listed above who exercise in Luxembourg, by way of their business, an activity of tax advice (...) ⁶² or one of the activities described in point (12)(a) and (b)“, and any other person that undertakes to provide, directly or by means of other persons to which it is related, material aid, assistance or advice on tax matters as principal business or professional activity”⁶³;

(Law of 17 July 2008)

- “13a. persons other than those listed above who exercise on a professional basis in Luxembourg a trust and company service provider activity;”
14. “providers of gambling services governed by the Law of 20 April 1977 on gaming and betting on sporting events, as amended, acting in the exercise of their professional activities;”⁶⁴

(Law of 24 July 2015)

- “14a. operators in a free zone authorised to carry out their activity pursuant to an authorisation by the Administration des douanes et accises (customs and excise) within the Community control type 1 free zone located in the municipality of Niederanven Section B Senningen called Parishaff L-2315 Senningerberg (Hoehenhof).”

(Law of 17 July 2008)

- “15. other (...) ⁶⁵ persons trading in goods, only to the extent that payments are made “or received”⁶⁶ in cash in an amount of EUR “10,000”⁶⁷ or more, whether the transaction is executed in a single operation or in several operations which appear to be linked”;

(Law of 25 March 2020)

- “16. virtual asset service providers;
17. safekeeping or administration service providers;
18. persons trading or acting as intermediaries in the trade of works of art, including when this is carried out by art galleries and auction houses, where the value of the transaction or a series of linked transactions amounts to EUR 10,000 or more;
19. persons storing, trading or acting as intermediaries in the trade of works of art when this is carried out by free ports, where the value of the transaction or a series of linked transactions amounts to EUR 10,000 or more.”

(2) *(Law of 17 July 2008)* “ (...) ⁶⁸

(...) ⁶⁹

(Law of 27 October 2010)

(...) ⁷⁰

(Law of 27 October 2010)

“The scope of application of this title and hence the notion of professional also includes branches in Luxembourg of foreign professionals as well as professionals established under the laws of foreign countries who supply services in Luxembourg without establishing any branch in Luxembourg.” ”

⁶¹ Law of 21 December 2012

⁶² Law of 25 March 2020

⁶³ Law of 25 March 2020

⁶⁴ Law of 13 February 2018

⁶⁵ Law of 25 March 2020

⁶⁶ Law of 13 February 2018

⁶⁷ Law of 13 February 2018

⁶⁸ Law of 13 February 2018

⁶⁹ Law of 25 March 2020

⁷⁰ Law of 13 February 2018

(Law of 13 February 2018)

“Article 2-1. Supervisory authorities and self-regulatory bodies

- (1) The “CSSF”⁷¹, is the supervisory authority in charge of ensuring compliance by the credit institutions “and, without prejudice to paragraph 3, by the professionals supervised, authorised or registered by it, including by branches of the foreign professionals notified to the CSSF and by the professionals incorporated under foreign law notified to the CSSF which provide services in Luxembourg without establishing a branch,”⁷² with their professional obligations as regards the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing provided for in Articles 2-2 to 5 and their implementing measures.

“Moreover, the CSSF is the supervisory authority in charge of ensuring compliance with the professional obligations as regards the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing provided for in Articles 2-2 to 5 and in their implementing measures by tied agents established in Luxembourg of credit institutions or PFS authorised or authorised to carry out their activity in Luxembourg pursuant to the Law of 5 April 1993 on the financial sector, as amended, as well as by agents established in Luxembourg of payment institutions and electronic money institutions authorised or authorised to carry out their activity in Luxembourg pursuant to the Law of 10 November 2009 on payment services, as amended.

The CSSF is the supervisory authority in charge of ensuring compliance with the professional obligations as regards the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing provided for in Articles 2-2 to 5 and in their implementing measures by foreign institutions for occupational retirement provision authorised pursuant to the Law of 13 July 2005 concerning the activities and supervision of the institutions for occupational retirement provision, as amended, to provide services to sponsoring undertakings in Luxembourg.”⁷³

- (2) The “CAA”⁷⁴, is the supervisory authority in charge of ensuring compliance by the natural and legal persons referred to in Article 2(...) ⁷⁵ subject to its supervision”, including by branches of the foreign professionals notified to the CAA and by the professionals incorporated under foreign law notified to the CAA which provide services in Luxembourg without establishing a branch,”⁷⁶ with their professional obligations as regards the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing provided for in Articles 2-2 to 5 and their implementing measures.
- (3) The Institut des réviseurs d’entreprises, referred to in Part 1, Title II of the Law of 23 July 2016 concerning the audit profession, shall ensure compliance by its members who are natural and legal persons referred to in point (8) of Article 2(1) “as well as by branches of audit professionals incorporated under foreign law and by audit professionals incorporated under foreign law which provide services in Luxembourg without establishing a branch”⁷⁷, except for audit firms, with their professional obligations as regards the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing provided for in Articles 2-2 to 5 and their implementing measures.
- (4) The Ordre des experts-comptables, referred to in Title II of the Law of 10 June 1999 on the organisation of the accounting profession, as amended, shall ensure compliance by its members who are natural and legal persons referred to in point (9) of Article 2(1) “as well as by branches of the professionals incorporated under foreign law which carry out the activities referred to in the first subparagraph of paragraph 1 of the Law of 10 June 1999 on the organisation of the accounting profession, as amended, and by the professionals incorporated under foreign law which provide the activities referred to in the first subparagraph of Article 1 of the Law of 10 June 1999 on the organisation of the accounting profession, as amended, in Luxembourg without establishing a branch”⁷⁸ with their professional obligations as regards the fight against money

⁷¹ Law of 25 March 2020

⁷² Law of 25 March 2020

⁷³ Law of 25 March 2020

⁷⁴ Law of 25 March 2020

⁷⁵ Law of 25 March 2020

⁷⁶ Law of 25 March 2020

⁷⁷ Law of 25 March 2020

⁷⁸ Law of 25 March 2020

laundering and terrorist financing provided for in Articles 2-2 to 5 and their implementing measures.

- (5) The Chambre des Notaires, referred to in Section VII of the Law of 9 December 1976 on the organisation of the profession of notary, as amended, shall ensure compliance by the notaries referred to in point (11) of Article 2(1) with their professional obligations as regards the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing provided for in Articles 2-2 to 5 and their implementing measures.
- “(6) The Ordre des avocats in Luxembourg shall ensure compliance by lawyers who carry out in Luxembourg the activities referred to in point (12) of Article 2(1) with their professional obligations as regards the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing provided for in Articles 2-2 to 7 and in their implementing measures.

By way of derogation from the first subparagraph, the Ordre des avocats in Diekirch shall ensure compliance by its members with their professional obligations as regards the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing provided for in Articles 2-2 to 7 and in their implementing measures.”⁷⁹

- (7) The Chambre des huissiers, referred to in Chapter VIII of the Law of 4 December 1990 on the organisation of bailiffs, as amended, shall ensure compliance by the bailiffs referred to in point (11a) of Article 2(1) with their professional obligations as regards the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing provided for in Articles 2-2 to 5 and their implementing measures.
- (8) The “AED”⁸⁰, is the supervisory authority in charge of ensuring compliance by the professionals not referred to in paragraphs 1 to 7 with their professional obligations as regards the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing provided for in Articles 2-2 to 5 and their implementing measures.”

Chapter 2: Professional obligations

(Law of 13 February 2018)

“Article 2-2. Obligation to perform a risk assessment

- (1) The professionals shall take appropriate steps to identify, assess “and understand”⁸¹ the risks of money laundering and terrorist financing that they face, taking into account risk factors including those relating to their customers, countries or geographic areas, products, services, transactions or delivery channels. Those steps shall be proportionate to the nature and size of the professionals.
- (2) “The professionals shall consider all relevant risk factors before determining the overall risk level and the level and type of appropriate measures to apply in order to manage and mitigate these risks. Moreover, the professionals shall ensure that the information on the risks included in the national and supranational risk assessment or communicated by the supervisory authorities, self-regulatory bodies or the European Supervisory Authorities is incorporated in their risk assessment.”⁸² The professionals shall document, keep up-to-date and make the risk assessments referred to in paragraph 1 available to the supervisory authorities and self-regulatory bodies. The supervisory authorities and self-regulatory bodies may decide that individual documented risk assessments are not required where the specific risks inherent in the sector are clear and understood.
- (3) The professionals shall identify and assess the risks of money laundering and terrorist financing which may result from the development of new products and business practices, including new distribution mechanisms, and the use of new or developing technologies related to new or pre-existing products.

⁷⁹ Law of 25 March 2020

⁸⁰ Law of 25 March 2020

⁸¹ Law of 25 March 2020

⁸² Law of 25 March 2020

The professionals shall:

- (a) assess the risks before the launch or use of these products, practices and technologies; and
- (b) take appropriate measures to manage and mitigate these risks.”

(Law of 17 July 2008)

“Article 3. Customer due diligence

(1) The professionals shall apply customer due diligence measures in the following cases:

- (a) when establishing a business relationship;
- “(b) when carrying out an occasional transaction that:
 - (i) amounts to EUR 15,000 or more, whether this transaction is carried out in a single operation or in several operations which appear to be linked; or
 - (ii) constitutes a transfer of funds, as defined in point (9) of Article 3 of Regulation (EU) 2015/847 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2015 on information accompanying transfers of funds and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1781/2006, exceeding EUR 1,000;”⁸³

(Law of 13 February 2018)

- “(ba) in the case of persons trading in goods, when carrying out occasional transactions in cash amounting to EUR 10,000 or more, whether the transaction is carried out in a single operation or in several operations which appear to be linked;
- (bb) for providers of gambling services, upon the collection of winnings, the wagering of a stake, or both, when carrying out transactions amounting to EUR 2,000 or more, whether the transaction is carried out in a single operation or in several operations which appear to be linked;”
- (c) when there is a suspicion of money laundering or terrorist financing, regardless of any derogation, exemption or threshold;
- (d) when there are doubts about the veracity or adequacy of previously obtained customer identification data.

A grand-ducal regulation may modify the “thresholds”⁸⁴ laid down in this paragraph.

(2) Customer due diligence measures shall comprise:

- (a) identifying the customer and verifying the customer's identity on the basis of documents, data or information obtained from “reliable and independent sources, including, where available, electronic identification means and relevant trust services as set out in Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 July 2014 on electronic identification and trust services for electronic transactions in the internal market and repealing Directive 1999/93/EC, hereinafter referred to as “Regulation (EU) No 910/2014”, or any other secure, remote or electronic identification process regulated, recognised, approved or accepted by the relevant national authorities”⁸⁵;
- (b) identifying (...) ⁸⁶ the beneficial owner and taking “reasonable measures”⁸⁷ to verify his identity “using relevant information or data obtained from a reliable and independent source,”⁸⁸ so that the professionals are satisfied that they know who the beneficial owner is, including, as regards legal persons, *fiducies*“, trusts, companies, foundations”⁸⁹ and

⁸³ Law of 13 February 2018

⁸⁴ Law of 13 February 2018

⁸⁵ Law of 25 March 2020

⁸⁶ Law of 13 February 2018

⁸⁷ Law of 27 October 2010

⁸⁸ Law of 25 March 2020

⁸⁹ Law of 13 February 2018

similar legal arrangements, taking “reasonable measures”⁹⁰ to understand the ownership and control structure of the customer.

“For customers which are legal persons, the professional shall identify and take reasonable measures to verify the identity of the beneficial owners using the following information:

- (i) the identity of the natural persons, if any, who ultimately hold a controlling ownership interest within the meaning of point (i) of point (a) of Article 1(7), in a legal person; and
- (ii) to the extent that there is doubt under point (i) as to whether the persons with the controlling ownership interest are the beneficial owners or where no natural person exerts control through ownership interests, the identity of the natural persons, if any, exercising control over the legal person through other means; and
- (iii) where no natural person is identified pursuant to points (i) and (ii), the identity of any relevant natural person who holds the position of senior managing official.

The professionals shall keep records of the actions taken as well as any difficulties encountered during the verification process.

For customers which are legal arrangements, the professionals shall identify the beneficial owners and take reasonable measures to verify the identity of these persons using the following information:

- (i) for *fiducies* and trusts, the identity of the settlor(s), the *fiduciaire(s)* or trustee(s), the protector(s), if any, 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 and any other natural person exercising ultimate control over the *fiducie* or trust by means of direct or indirect ownership or by other means, including through a chain of ownership or control;
- (ii) for other types of legal arrangements similar to *fiducies* or trusts, the identity of persons in equivalent or similar positions to those referred to in point (i);⁹¹
- (c) “assessing “and understanding the purpose and intended nature of the business relationship”⁹² and, as appropriate,”⁹³ obtaining information on the purpose and intended nature of the business relationship;
- (d) conducting ongoing due diligence of the business relationship including scrutiny of transactions undertaken throughout the course of that relationship to ensure that the transactions being conducted are consistent with the professionals’ knowledge of the customer, the business and risk profile, including, where necessary, the source of funds and ensuring that the documents, data or information “collected under the customer due diligence process is kept up-to-date and relevant”⁹⁴. “To this end, the professionals shall review existing records, particularly for higher-risk categories of customers.”⁹⁵

“The identification and verification obligation provided for in points (a) and (b) of the first subparagraph shall also include, where applicable:

- (a) for all customers, the obligation to verify that any person purporting to act on behalf of or for the customer is so authorised, and to identify and verify the identity of that person;
- (b) for customers which are legal persons or legal arrangements:

⁹⁰ Law of 27 October 2010

⁹¹ Law of 25 March 2020

⁹² Law of 25 March 2020

⁹³ Law of 13 February 2018

⁹⁴ Law of 25 March 2020

⁹⁵ Law of 25 March 2020

- (i) the obligation to understand the nature of their business and their ownership and control structure;
- (ii) the obligation to verify the name, legal form and actual existence of the legal person or legal arrangement, notably by obtaining proof of incorporation or similar proof of establishment or actual existence;
- (iii) the obligation to obtain information concerning the name of the customer, the names of the administrators of *fiducies*, the legal form, the address of the head office and, if different, a principal place of business, the names of the relevant persons having a senior management position in the legal person or legal arrangement, as well as the provisions regulating the power to bind the legal person or legal arrangement.”⁹⁶

“(2a) The professionals shall apply each of the customer due diligence requirements laid down in paragraph 2. “The professionals shall determine the extent of such measures according to their assessment of risks relating to types of customers, countries or geographical areas and particular products, services, transactions or delivery channels.”⁹⁷

When assessing the risks of money laundering and terrorist financing “relating to types of customers, countries and geographical areas and particular products, services, transactions or delivery channels, the professionals shall take into account the risk variables relating to those risk categories set out in Annex II. These variables, either singly or in combination, may increase or decrease the potential risk posed, thus impacting the appropriate level of due diligence measures. These variables shall notably include”⁹⁸ the variables set out in Annex II.

The professionals shall be able to demonstrate to the supervisory authorities or self-regulatory bodies that the measures they apply, in accordance with this article, Articles 3-1, 3-2 and 3-3 and their implementing measures, are appropriate in view of the risks of money laundering and terrorist financing that have been identified.

The professionals shall not rely exclusively on the central registers referred to in Article 30(3) and Article “31(3a)”⁹⁹ of Directive (EU) 2015/849 to fulfil their customer due diligence requirements in accordance with this article, Articles 3-1, 3-2 and 3-3 and their implementing measures. The professionals shall fulfil those requirements by using a risk-based approach.”

(Law of 13 February 2018)

“(2b) For life or other investment-related insurance business, “concluded or negotiated by them”¹⁰⁰ in addition to the customer due diligence measures required for the customer and the beneficial owner, credit institutions and financial institutions shall conduct the following customer due diligence measures on the beneficiaries of life insurance and other investment-related insurance policies, as soon as the beneficiaries are identified or designated:

- (a) in the case of beneficiaries that are identified as specifically named persons or legal arrangements, taking the name of the person;
- (b) in the case of beneficiaries that are designated by characteristics or by class or by other means, obtaining sufficient information concerning those beneficiaries to satisfy the credit institution or financial institution that it will be able to establish the identity of the beneficiary at the time of the payout.

With regard to points (a) and (b) of the first subparagraph, the verification of the identity of the beneficiaries shall take place at the time of the payout. In the case of assignment, in whole or in part, of the life or other investment-related insurance to a third party, credit institutions and financial institutions aware of the assignment shall identify the beneficial owner at the time of the

⁹⁶ Law of 25 March 2020

⁹⁷ Law of 25 March 2020

⁹⁸ Law of 25 March 2020

⁹⁹ Law of 25 March 2020

¹⁰⁰ Law of 25 March 2020

assignment to the natural or legal person or legal arrangement receiving for its own benefit the value of the policy assigned.

“Credit institutions and financial institutions shall take into account the beneficiary of a life insurance policy as a relevant risk factor when determining whether enhanced due diligence measures are applicable.”¹⁰¹ Where a credit institution or a financial institution establishes that the beneficiary of a life insurance policy which is a legal person or legal arrangement presents a higher risk, then the enhanced customer due diligence measures should include reasonable measures to identify and verify the identity of the beneficial owner of the beneficiary or the life insurance policy, at the time of payout.” “They shall report suspicious transactions to the FIU, if the circumstances give rise to a suspicion of money laundering or terrorist financing.”¹⁰²

“(2c) In the case of beneficiaries of *fiducies*, trusts or of similar legal arrangements that are designated by particular characteristics or class, the professionals shall obtain sufficient information concerning the beneficiary to satisfy them that they will be able to establish the identity of the beneficiary at the time of the payout or at the time of the exercise by the beneficiary of its vested rights.”

(...)¹⁰³

(...)¹⁰⁴

(4) The verification of the identity of the customer and of the beneficial owner shall take place before the establishment of a business relationship or the carrying-out of the transaction. “Whenever entering into a new business relationship with a corporate or other legal entity, or a *fiducie*, trust or a legal arrangement having a structure or functions similar to trusts which are subject to the registration of beneficial ownership information pursuant to Article 30 or 31 of Directive (EU) 2015/849, the professionals shall collect proof of registration or an excerpt of the register.”¹⁰⁵

However, the verification of the identity of the customer and the beneficial owner may be completed during the establishment of a business relationship if this is necessary not to interrupt the normal conduct of business and where there is little risk of money laundering or terrorist financing occurring. In such situations these procedures shall be completed as soon as practicable after the initial contact “and the professionals shall take measures to manage effectively the risk of money laundering and terrorist financing”¹⁰⁶.

(...)¹⁰⁷

By way of derogation from “the first subparagraph”¹⁰⁸ of this paragraph, the opening of “an account with a credit institution or financial institution, including accounts that permit transactions in transferable securities”¹⁰⁹ is allowed on an exceptional basis “if essential so as to not interrupt the normal conduct of business and if the risks of money laundering and terrorist financing are managed effectively,”¹¹⁰ provided that there are adequate safeguards in place to ensure that transactions are not carried out by the customer or on its behalf until full compliance with “the customer due diligence requirements laid down in points (a) and (b) of paragraph 2”¹¹¹ is obtained “and that the measures necessary for compliance are taken as soon as reasonably

¹⁰¹ Law of 25 March 2020

¹⁰² Law of 25 March 2020

¹⁰³ Law of 25 March 2020

¹⁰⁴ Law of 13 February 2018

¹⁰⁵ Law of 25 March 2020

¹⁰⁶ Law of 25 March 2020

¹⁰⁷ Law of 13 February 2018

¹⁰⁸ Law of 13 February 2018

¹⁰⁹ Law of 13 February 2018

¹¹⁰ Law of 25 March 2020

¹¹¹ Law of 13 February 2018

practicable”¹¹². The keeping of anonymous accounts, anonymous passbooks “or anonymous safe-deposit boxes”¹¹³ “and accounts in obviously fictitious names”¹¹⁴ is prohibited.

The professionals who are unable to comply with paragraph 2(a) to (c) “and, where applicable, with paragraphs 2b and 2c”¹¹⁵ may not carry out a transaction through an (...)”¹¹⁶ account, establish a business relationship, carry out the transaction “and”¹¹⁷ shall terminate the business relationship and shall consider making a “suspicious transaction”¹¹⁸ report “to the “FIU”^{119”120} in accordance with Article 5.

(Law of 13 February 2018)

“The fourth subparagraph shall not apply to the professionals referred to in points (8), (9), (9a), (11), (11a), (12) and (13) of Article 2(1) only to the strict extent that those persons ascertain the legal position of their client, or perform the task of defending or representing that client in, or concerning, judicial proceedings, including providing advice on instituting or avoiding such proceedings.”

(Law of 13 February 2018)

“The professionals shall also adopt risk management procedures with respect to the conditions under which a customer will be able to benefit from the business relationship before the verification of the identity.”

(Law of 25 March 2020)

“In cases where the professionals form a suspicion that a transaction relates to money laundering or terrorist financing and reasonably believe that performing their due diligence process will tip-off the customer, they may choose not to pursue that process and to make a suspicious transaction report to the FIU.”

- (5) The professionals are required to apply the customer due diligence procedures not only to all new customers but also at appropriate times to existing customers on a risk-sensitive basis“, by taking into account the existence of previous customer due diligence procedures and the moment when they are implemented, “or”¹²¹ when the relevant circumstances of a customer change “, or when the professional has any legal duty in the course of the relevant calendar year to contact the customer for the purpose of reviewing any relevant information relating to the beneficial owner(s), or if the professional has had this duty under the Law of 18 December 2015 on the Common Reporting Standard (CRS), as amended”^{122”123}.
- (6) “The professionals shall retain the following documents, data and information for the purposes of preventing, detecting and investigating, by the Luxembourg authorities responsible for the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing, possible money laundering or terrorist financing:
 - (a) in the case of customer due diligence, a copy of or references to the documents, data and information which are necessary to comply with the customer due diligence requirements laid down in Articles 3 to 3-3, “including, where available, data obtained through electronic identification means, relevant trust services as set out in Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 or any other secure, remote or electronic identification process regulated, recognised, approved or accepted by the relevant national authorities, account files, business

¹¹² Law of 25 March 2020

¹¹³ Law of 25 March 2020

¹¹⁴ Law of 13 February 2018

¹¹⁵ Law of 13 February 2018

¹¹⁶ Law of 25 March 2020

¹¹⁷ Law of 25 March 2020

¹¹⁸ Law of 13 February 2018

¹¹⁹ Law of 25 March 2020

¹²⁰ Law of 13 February 2018

¹²¹ Law of 25 March 2020

¹²² Law of 25 March 2020

¹²³ Law of 13 February 2018

correspondence, as well as the results of any analysis undertaken,¹²⁴ for a period of five years after the end of the business relationship with their customer or after the date of an occasional transaction;

- (b) the supporting evidence and records of transactions which are necessary to identify or reconstruct “individual”¹²⁵ transactions “in order to provide, where necessary, evidence in the framework of an investigation or criminal proceedings”¹²⁶, for a period of five years after the end of a business relationship with their customer or after the date of an occasional transaction.

(Law of 25 March 2020)

“The retention period referred to in this paragraph, including the further retention period that shall not exceed five additional years, shall also apply in respect of the data accessible through the centralised mechanisms referred to in Article 32a of Directive (EU) 2015/849.”

The professionals shall also retain the information concerning the measures taken in order to identify the beneficial owners within the meaning of sub-points (i) and (ii) of point (a) of Article 1(7).

Without prejudice to longer retention periods prescribed by other laws, the professionals shall delete the personal data at the end of the retention period referred to in the first subparagraph.

In specific cases when necessary for the purpose of carrying out their relevant prudential supervisory duties under this law, the supervisory authorities may require that the professionals retain the data for a further period which cannot exceed five years.

By way of derogation from the “fourth”¹²⁷ subparagraph, the professionals “shall retain”¹²⁸ the personal data for a further period of five years where this retention is necessary to effectively implement internal measures for the prevention or detection of money laundering or terrorist financing.”¹²⁹

(Law of 13 February 2018)

- “(6a) The processing of personal data in accordance with this law is subject “to Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (General Data Protection Regulation), hereinafter referred to as “Regulation (EU) 2016/679””¹³⁰.

Personal data shall be processed by the professionals on the basis of this law only for the purposes of the prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing and shall not be further processed in a way that is incompatible with those purposes. The processing of personal data on the basis of this law for any other purposes shall be prohibited.

The professionals shall provide new clients with the information required pursuant to “Articles 13 and 14 of Regulation (EU) 2016/679”¹³¹ before establishing a business relationship or carrying out an occasional transaction. That information shall, in particular, include a general notice concerning the legal obligations of the professionals under this law to process personal data for the purposes of the prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing.

¹²⁴ Law of 25 March 2020

¹²⁵ Law of 25 March 2020 (Note from translator: the change required in the French version requires two separate changes in the English version)

¹²⁶ Law of 25 March 2020

¹²⁷ Law of 25 March 2020

¹²⁸ Law of 25 March 2020

¹²⁹ Law of 13 February 2018

¹³⁰ Law of 25 March 2020

¹³¹ Law of 25 March 2020

Pursuant to “the first subparagraph of Article 5(5)”¹³², the person who is responsible for the processing shall restrict or defer the right of access of the person concerned to his personal data where such measure is necessary “and proportionate”¹³³ in order to:

- (a) enable the professionals, the Financial Intelligence Unit, a supervisory authority or a self-regulatory body to fulfil their tasks properly for the purposes of this law or its implementing measures; or
- (b) avoid obstructing official or legal inquiries, analyses, investigations or procedures for the purposes of this law, its implementing measures or Directive (EU) 2015/849 and to ensure that the prevention, investigation and detection of money laundering and terrorist financing is not jeopardised.

The processing of personal data on the basis of this law “for the purposes of the prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing”¹³⁴ shall be considered to be a matter of public interest under “Regulation (EU) 2016/679”¹³⁵.”

- (7) The professionals shall pay special attention to any activity which they regard as particularly likely, by its nature, to be related to money laundering or terrorist financing and in particular complex or unusually large transactions and all unusual patterns of transactions which have no apparent economic or visible lawful purpose.”

(Law of 17 July 2008)

“Article 3-1. Simplified customer due diligence

- (1) “Where the professionals identify a lower risk of money laundering and terrorist financing, they may apply simplified customer due diligence measures.
- (2) Before applying simplified customer due diligence measures, the professionals shall ascertain that the business relationship or the transaction presents a lower degree of risk.

When assessing the risks of money laundering and terrorist financing relating to types of customers, geographic areas, and particular products, services, transactions or delivery channels, the professionals shall take into account at least the factors of potentially lower risk situations set out in Annex III.

The professionals shall carry out sufficient monitoring of the transactions and business relationship to enable the detection of unusual or suspicious transactions.”¹³⁶

- (3) *(Law of 27 October 2010)* “(...)”¹³⁷ The professionals are required to gather sufficient information in every circumstance to determine whether the customer satisfies all of the conditions required to apply the simplified customer due diligence measures, which means that the professionals must have access to a reasonable amount of information relating to the requirements set forth in Article 3(2) and must monitor the business relationship at all times so as to ensure that the conditions for the application of Article 3-1 continue to be met. (...)”¹³⁸
- (4) “By way of derogation from points (a), (b) and (c) of Article 3(2) and Article 3(4) but without prejudice to paragraph 1 of this article, and based on an appropriate risk assessment which demonstrates a low risk, the professionals are allowed not to apply certain customer due diligence measures with respect to electronic money, where all of the following risk-mitigating conditions are met:
 - (a) it is not possible to reload the payment instrument or the instrument has a maximum monthly limit of EUR “150”¹³⁹ which can be used only in Luxembourg;

¹³² Law of 25 March 2020

¹³³ Law of 25 March 2020

¹³⁴ Law of 25 March 2020

¹³⁵ Law of 25 March 2020

¹³⁶ Law of 13 February 2018

¹³⁷ Law of 13 February 2018

¹³⁸ Law of 13 February 2018

¹³⁹ Law of 25 March 2020

- (b) the maximum amount stored electronically does not exceed EUR “150”¹⁴⁰;
- (c) the payment instrument is used exclusively to purchase goods or services;
- (d) the payment instrument cannot be funded with anonymous electronic money;
- (e) the issuer carries out sufficient monitoring of the transactions or business relationship to enable the detection of unusual or suspicious transactions.

The derogation provided for in the first subparagraph is not applicable in the case of redemption in cash or cash withdrawal of the monetary value of the electronic money where the amount redeemed exceeds EUR “50”¹⁴¹, or in the case of remote payment transactions as defined in point (6) of Article 4 of Directive (EU) 2015/2366 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2015 on payment services in the internal market, amending Directives 2002/65/EC, 2009/110/EC and 2013/36/EU and Regulation (EU) No 1093/2010, and repealing Directive 2007/64/EC, hereinafter referred to as “Directive (EU) 2015/2366”, where the amount paid exceeds EUR 50 per transaction”¹⁴².¹⁴³

(Law of 25 March 2020)

“Credit institutions and financial institutions acting as acquirers shall only accept payments carried out with anonymous prepaid cards issued in third countries where such cards meet requirements equivalent to those set out in the first and second subparagraphs.”

- (5) “If there is information available which suggests that the degree of risk is not lower, “or where”¹⁴⁴ there is a suspicion of money laundering or terrorist financing or when there is a doubt about the veracity or adequacy of previously obtained data “or in specific cases of higher risks”¹⁴⁵, the application of this regime for simplified customer due diligence is not possible for these customers, “geographical areas,”¹⁴⁶ “particular”¹⁴⁷ products“, services,”¹⁴⁸ transactions “or delivery channels”¹⁴⁹.¹⁵⁰
- (6) The scope and modalities of application of this regime for simplified customer due diligence can be modified or extended to other customers, products or transactions not listed in this article by way of grand-ducal regulation.

A grand-ducal regulation can also restrict or entirely prohibit the application of this regime for simplified customer due diligence relating the customers, products or transactions listed in this article, if this regime is not justified given the risk of money laundering or terrorist financing.

Article 3-2. Enhanced customer due diligence

- (1) The professionals are required to apply, on a risk-sensitive basis, enhanced customer due diligence measures, in addition to the measures referred to in Article 3, in situations which “present”¹⁵¹ a higher risk of money laundering or terrorist financing, and at least in the cases described in paragraphs 2, 3 and 4“, to manage and mitigate those risks appropriately.

When assessing the risks of money laundering and terrorist financing, the professionals shall take into account at least the factors of potentially higher-risk situations set out in Annex IV.

(Law of 25 March 2020)

“Enhanced customer due diligence measures need not be invoked automatically with respect to branches or majority-owned subsidiaries which are located in high-risk countries, where those branches or majority-owned subsidiaries fully comply with the group-wide policies and

¹⁴⁰ Law of 25 March 2020

¹⁴¹ Law of 25 March 2020

¹⁴² Law of 25 March 2020

¹⁴³ Law of 13 February 2018

¹⁴⁴ Law of 25 March 2020

¹⁴⁵ Law of 25 March 2020

¹⁴⁶ Law of 25 March 2020

¹⁴⁷ Law of 25 March 2020

¹⁴⁸ Law of 25 March 2020

¹⁴⁹ Law of 25 March 2020

¹⁵⁰ Law of 13 February 2018

¹⁵¹ Law of 25 March 2020

procedures in accordance with Article 4-1 or with Article 45 of Directive (EU) 2015/849. The professionals shall handle those cases by using a risk-based approach.”

The professionals shall examine, as far as reasonably possible, the background and purpose of any transaction “that fulfils at least one of the following conditions.”¹⁵²

(Law of 25 March 2020)

- “(a) it is a complex transaction;
- (b) it is an unusually large transaction;
- (c) it is conducted in an unusual pattern; or
- (d) it does not have an apparent economic or lawful purpose.”

In particular, the professionals shall increase the degree and nature of “monitoring measures”¹⁵³ of the business relationship, in order to determine whether those transactions or activities appear “unusual or”¹⁵⁴ suspicious.”¹⁵⁵

- (2) “With respect to business relationships or transactions involving high-risk countries, the professionals shall apply the following enhanced customer due diligence measures:
 - (a) obtaining additional information on the customer and on the beneficial owner(s) and updating more regularly the identification data of the customer and beneficial owner;
 - (b) obtaining additional information on the intended nature of the business relationship;
 - (c) obtaining information on the source of funds and source of wealth of the customer and of the beneficial owner(s);
 - (d) obtaining information on the reasons for the intended or performed transactions;
 - (e) obtaining the approval of senior management for establishing or continuing the business relationship;
 - (f) conducting enhanced monitoring of the business relationship by increasing the number and timing of controls applied, and selecting patterns of transactions that need further examination.

The professionals shall ensure, where applicable, that the first payment be carried out through an account in the customer’s name with a credit institution subject to customer due diligence standards that are not less robust than those laid down in Directive (EU) 2015/849.”¹⁵⁶

(Law of 25 March 2020)

- “(2a) In addition to the measures provided for in paragraph 2 and in compliance with the European Union’s international obligations, the supervisory authorities and self-regulatory bodies shall require the professionals to apply, where applicable, one or more additional countermeasures to persons and legal entities carrying out transactions involving high-risk countries. Those measures shall consist of one or more of the following:
 - (a) the application of additional elements of enhanced due diligence;
 - (b) the introduction of enhanced relevant reporting mechanisms or systematic reporting of financial transactions;
 - (c) the limitation of business relationships or transactions with natural persons or legal entities from high-risk countries.
- (2b) In addition to the measures provided for in paragraph 2, the supervisory authorities and self-regulatory bodies shall apply, where applicable, one or several of the following countermeasures

¹⁵² Law of 25 March 2020

¹⁵³ Law of 25 March 2020

¹⁵⁴ Law of 25 March 2020

¹⁵⁵ Law of 13 February 2018

¹⁵⁶ Law of 25 March 2020

with regard to high-risk countries in compliance with the European Union's international obligations:

- (a) refusing the establishment of subsidiaries or branches or representative offices of the professionals from the country concerned, or otherwise taking into account the fact that the relevant professional is from a country that does not have adequate anti-money laundering and counter terrorist financing regimes;
 - (b) prohibiting the professionals from establishing branches or representative offices in the country concerned, or otherwise taking into account the fact that the relevant branch or representative office would be in a country that does not have adequate anti-money laundering and counter terrorist financing regimes;
 - (c) requiring increased supervisory examination or increased external audit requirements for subsidiaries and branches of the professionals located in the country concerned;
 - (d) requiring increased external audit requirements for financial groups with respect to any of their subsidiaries and branches located in the country concerned;
 - (e) requiring credit institutions and financial institutions to review and amend, or if necessary terminate, correspondent relationships with respondent institutions in the country concerned.
- (2c) When enacting or applying the measures set out in paragraphs 2a and 2b, the supervisory authorities or, where applicable, the self-regulatory bodies shall take into account, as appropriate, relevant evaluations, assessments or reports drawn up by international organisations and standard setters with competence in the field of preventing money laundering and combating terrorist financing, in relation to the risks posed by individual countries.
- (2d) The supervisory authorities or, where applicable, the self-regulatory bodies shall notify the European Commission before enacting or applying the measures set out in paragraphs 2a and 2b.”
- (3) “In the case of cross-border correspondent relationships or other similar relationships with respondent institutions, credit institutions, financial institutions and other institutions concerned by such relationships shall, in addition to the customer due diligence measures laid down in Article 3(2), when entering into a business relationship.”¹⁵⁷
- (a) gather sufficient information about a respondent institution to understand fully the nature of the respondent's business and to determine from publicly available information the reputation of the institution and the quality of supervision“, including whether it has been subject to a money laundering or terrorist financing investigation or regulatory action”¹⁵⁸;
 - (b) assess the respondent institution's anti-money laundering and anti-terrorist financing controls;
 - (c) obtain approval from senior management before establishing new correspondent (...) ¹⁵⁹ relationships;
 - (d) “clearly understand and”¹⁶⁰ document the respective responsibilities “as regards the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing”¹⁶¹ of each institution;
 - (e) with respect to payable-through accounts, be satisfied that the respondent (...) ¹⁶² institution has verified the identity of and performed ongoing due diligence on the customers having direct access to accounts of the “credit institutions, financial institutions and other institutions concerned by such relationships”¹⁶³ and that it is able to provide

¹⁵⁷ Law of 25 March 2020

¹⁵⁸ Law of 25 March 2020

¹⁵⁹ Law of 25 March 2020

¹⁶⁰ Law of 25 March 2020

¹⁶¹ Law of 25 March 2020

¹⁶² Law of 13 February 2018

¹⁶³ Law of 25 March 2020

relevant customer due diligence data “and information”¹⁶⁴ to the correspondent institution, upon request.

(Law of 25 March 2020)

“It is prohibited for the professionals to enter into or continue a correspondent relationship with a shell bank or with a credit institution or financial institution that is known to allow its accounts to be used by a shell bank. The professionals shall ensure that the respondent institutions do not permit their accounts to be used by shell banks.”

(4) *(Law of 27 October 2010)* “With regard to transactions or business relationships with politically exposed persons (...) ¹⁶⁵, the professionals are required”, in addition to the customer due diligence measures laid down in Article 3, ¹⁶⁶ to:”

- (a) have “appropriate risk management systems, including risk-based procedures,”¹⁶⁷ to determine “if the customer or beneficial owner is a politically exposed person”¹⁶⁸;
- (b) obtain senior management approval for establishing “or continuing”¹⁶⁹ “for existing customers,”¹⁷⁰ business relationships with “such persons”¹⁷¹;
- (c) take reasonable measures to establish the source of wealth and source of funds that are involved in the business relationship or transaction “with such persons”¹⁷²;
- (d) conduct enhanced ongoing monitoring of the business relationship.

(Law of 27 October 2010)

“The provisions of this paragraph shall also apply where a customer has already been accepted and the customer or the beneficial owner is subsequently found to be, or subsequently becomes, a politically exposed person.”

(Law of 13 February 2018)

“The professionals shall take reasonable measures to determine whether the beneficiaries of a life or other investment-related insurance policy or, where required, the beneficial owner of the beneficiary are politically exposed persons. Those measures shall be taken no later than at the time of the payout or at the time of the assignment, in whole or in part, of the policy. Where there are higher risks identified, in addition to applying the customer due diligence measures laid down in Article 3, the professionals shall:

- (a) inform senior management before the payout of policy proceeds;
- (b) conduct enhanced scrutiny of the entire business relationship with the policyholder“; and”¹⁷³”

(Law of 25 March 2020)

“(c) make a suspicious transaction report to the FIU or, if the professional is a lawyer, to the respective President of the Ordre des avocats, if the circumstances give rise to a suspicion of money laundering or terrorist financing.”

(Law of 13 February 2018)

“Where a natural person who is or has been entrusted with prominent public functions is no longer entrusted with a prominent public function by a Member State or a third country, or with a prominent public function by an international organisation, the professionals shall, for at least 12 months, take into account the continuing risk posed by that “politically exposed”¹⁷⁴ person and

¹⁶⁴ Law of 25 March 2020

¹⁶⁵ Law of 13 February 2018

¹⁶⁶ Law of 25 March 2020

¹⁶⁷ Law of 13 February 2018

¹⁶⁸ Law of 27 October 2010

¹⁶⁹ Law of 13 February 2018

¹⁷⁰ Law of 25 March 2020

¹⁷¹ Law of 25 March 2020

¹⁷² Law of 25 March 2020

¹⁷³ Law of 25 March 2020

¹⁷⁴ Law of 25 March 2020

apply appropriate and risk-sensitive measures “until that person no longer poses particular risks”¹⁷⁵.”

(...)¹⁷⁶

- (6) The professionals shall pay special attention to any money laundering or terrorist financing threat that may arise from products or transactions that might favour anonymity, and take measures, if needed, to prevent their use for money laundering or terrorist financing purposes.
- (7) The mandatory application and the modalities of application of enhanced customer due diligence can be modified, completed or extended to other situations representing a high risk of money laundering or terrorist financing by a grand-ducal regulation.

Article 3-3. Performance of customer due diligence by third parties

“(1) For the purposes of this article, “third parties” shall mean the professionals listed in Article 2, the member organisations or federations of those professionals, or other institutions or persons situated in a Member State or third country that:

- (a) apply customer due diligence requirements and record-keeping requirements that are consistent with those laid down in this law and in Directive (EU) 2015/849; and
- (b) have their compliance with the requirements of this law, Directive (EU) 2015/849 or equivalent rules applicable to them, supervised in a manner consistent with Chapter VI, Section 2 of Directive (EU) 2015/849.

It is prohibited for the professionals to rely on third parties established in “high-risk”¹⁷⁷ countries. Third parties that are branches and majority-owned subsidiaries of the professionals established in the European Union are exempt from that prohibition, where those branches and majority-owned subsidiaries fully comply with the group-wide policies and procedures in accordance with Article 4-1 or Article 45 of Directive (EU) 2015/849.”¹⁷⁸

- (2) The professionals may rely on third parties to meet the requirements laid down in points (a) to (c) of “the first subparagraph”¹⁷⁹ “and in the second subparagraph of” Article 3(2), provided that obtaining “immediately, from the third party they rely on, the information referred to”¹⁸⁰ in paragraph 3 is assured. However, the ultimate responsibility for meeting those requirements shall remain with the professionals which rely on the third party.

(Law of 25 March 2020)

“The professionals relying on a third party shall take adequate steps to ensure that this third party provides immediately, upon request, in accordance with paragraph 3, the necessary documents relating to the customer due diligence obligations laid down in points (a) to (c) of the first subparagraph and in the second subparagraph of Article 3(2), including, where available, data obtained through electronic identification means, relevant trust services as set out in Regulation (EU) No 910/2014, or any other secure, remote or electronic, identification process regulated, recognised, approved or accepted by the relevant national authorities.

The professionals relying on a third party shall also ensure that this third party is regulated, supervised and has measures in place in order to comply with the customer due diligence and record-keeping requirements which are in line with those laid down in Articles 3 to 3-2 of this law.”

- (3) Where a third party acts in accordance with paragraph 2 above, it shall in accordance with the requirements laid down in points (a) to (c) of “the first subparagraph”¹⁸¹ and “in the second subparagraph of”¹⁸² Article 3(2) make the information requested immediately available to the

¹⁷⁵ Law of 25 March 2020

¹⁷⁶ Law of 25 March 2020

¹⁷⁷ Law of 25 March 2020

¹⁷⁸ Law of 13 February 2018

¹⁷⁹ Law of 25 March 2020

¹⁸⁰ Law of 25 March 2020

¹⁸¹ Law of 25 March 2020

¹⁸² Law of 25 March 2020

professionals to whom the customer is being referred, notwithstanding any applicable rules on confidentiality or professional secrecy.

In this case, relevant copies of identification and verification data¹⁸³, including, where available, data obtained through electronic identification means, trust services concerned as set out in Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 or any other secure, remote or electronic identification process regulated, recognised, approved or accepted by the national authorities concerned¹⁸³ and other relevant documentation on the identity of the customer or the beneficial owner shall immediately be forwarded, on request, by the third party to the professionals whom the customer contacted.

- (4) “The requirements set out in paragraphs 1 and 3 shall be considered as complied with by the professionals through their group programme, where all of the following conditions are met:
- (a) the professionals rely on information provided by a third party that is part of the same financial group;
 - (b) that group applies customer due diligence measures, rules on record-keeping and programmes against money laundering and terrorist financing in accordance with “this law”¹⁸⁴, Directive (EU) 2015/849 or equivalent rules;
 - (c) the effective implementation of the requirements referred to in point (b) is supervised at group level by a supervisory authority, a self-regulatory body or one of their foreign counterparts”¹⁸⁵;

(Law of 25 March 2020)

“(d) any risk relating to a high-risk country is satisfactorily mitigated in accordance with Article 4-1(3) and (4).”

- (5) This article shall not apply to outsourcing or agency relationships where, on the basis of a contractual arrangement, the outsourcing service provider or agent is to be regarded as part of the professionals covered by this law.
- (6) A grand-ducal regulation can restrict or entirely prohibit the option of relying on third parties or certain third parties, if this option is not justified given the risk of money laundering or terrorist financing.”

(Law of 17 July 2008)

“Article 4. Adequate internal management requirements

- (1) “The professionals shall put in place policies, controls and procedures to mitigate and manage effectively the risks of money laundering and terrorist financing identified at international, European, national, sectorial level and at the level of the professionals themselves. Those policies, controls and procedures¹⁸⁶, which take into account the risks of money laundering and terrorist financing,¹⁸⁶ shall be proportionate to the nature, specificities and size of the professionals.

The policies, controls and procedures referred to in the first subparagraph shall include:

- (a) the development of internal policies, controls and procedures, including model risk management methods, customer due diligence, cooperation, record-keeping, internal control, compliance management including (...) ¹⁸⁷ the appointment of a compliance officer at appropriate hierarchical level, and employee screening;
- (b) where appropriate with regard to the size and nature of the business “and the risks of money laundering and terrorist financing”¹⁸⁸, an independent audit function to test the internal policies, controls and procedures referred to in point (a).

¹⁸³ Law of 25 March 2020

¹⁸⁴ Law of 25 March 2020

¹⁸⁵ Law of 13 February 2018

¹⁸⁶ Law of 25 March 2020

¹⁸⁷ Law of 25 March 2020

¹⁸⁸ Law of 25 March 2020

The professionals shall obtain approval from their senior management for the policies, controls and procedures that they put in place and monitor and enhance the measures taken, where appropriate.

The professionals shall appoint, where appropriate, among the members of their management body or effective direction, the person responsible for compliance with the professional obligations as regards the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing.”¹⁸⁹

(Law of 25 March 2020)

“The internal control arrangements, including the internal audit function, shall be adequately resourced to test compliance, including sample testing, with the procedures, policies and controls and to enjoy the independence which is necessary to perform their tasks. The compliance officer and the other staff members concerned shall have timely access to customer identification data and other due diligence information, transaction records, and other relevant information. The compliance officer shall be able to act independently and to report directly to the management, without having to report to the next reporting level, or to the board of directors.

An adequate internal organisation shall include putting into place appropriate procedures to ensure that the hiring is made according to applicable professional standing and experience criteria.”

“(2) The professionals shall take measures proportionate to their risks, nature and size so that their employees“, including the members of the management bodies and the effective direction,”¹⁹⁰ are aware of the professional obligations as regards the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing, as well as the relevant data protection requirements. Those measures shall include participation of their employees in special ongoing training programmes to “be informed of new developments, including information on techniques, methods and trends in money laundering and terrorist financing, and to”¹⁹¹ help them recognise operations which may be related to money laundering or terrorist financing and to instruct them as to how to proceed in such cases. “The special ongoing training programmes shall provide the employees with clear explanations of all aspects of the laws and obligations as regards the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing and, in particular obligations concerning customer due diligence and suspicious transaction reporting.”¹⁹²

Where a natural person falling within any of the categories listed in Article 2(1) performs professional activities as an employee of a legal person, the obligations in this section shall apply to that legal person rather than to the natural person.”¹⁹³

(Law of 13 February 2018)

“(2a) The supervisory authorities, self-regulatory bodies and the Financial Intelligence Unit shall ensure that the professionals have access to up-to-date information on the practices of criminals committing money-laundering or terrorist-financing offences and on indicators leading to the recognition of suspicious transactions.”

(3) “The professionals”¹⁹⁴ shall have systems in place that enable them to respond fully and rapidly to enquiries from the Luxembourg authorities responsible for the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing as to whether they maintain or have maintained during the previous five years a business relationship with specified natural or legal persons and on the nature of that relationship“, through secure channels and in a manner that ensures full confidentiality of the enquiries”¹⁹⁵.”

¹⁸⁹ Law of 13 February 2018

¹⁹⁰ Law of 25 March 2020

¹⁹¹ Law of 25 March 2020

¹⁹² Law of 25 March 2020

¹⁹³ Law of 13 February 2018

¹⁹⁴ Law of 13 February 2018

¹⁹⁵ Law of 13 February 2018

(Law of 13 February 2018)

“(4) The professionals shall have in place appropriate procedures, proportionate to their nature and size, for their employees, or persons in a comparable position, to report internally, through a specific, independent and anonymous channel, breaches of professional obligations as regards the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing.”

(Law of 13 February 2018)

“Article 4-1. Group-wide policies and procedures

(1) The professionals that are part of a group shall implement group-wide policies and procedures, including data protection policies and policies and procedures for sharing information within the group for anti-money laundering and counter terrorist financing purposes. Those policies and procedures shall be implemented effectively “and adequately, by taking into account, in particular, the identified risks of money laundering and terrorist financing and the nature, specificities, size and activity of the branches and subsidiaries,”¹⁹⁶ at the level of branches and majority-owned subsidiaries established in Member States and third countries.

(Law of 25 March 2020)

“The group-wide policies and procedures shall include:

- (a) the policies, controls and procedures provided for in Article 4(1) and (2);
 - (b) the provision, pursuant to Article 5(5) and (6), of customer, account and transaction information from branches and subsidiaries, when necessary for anti-money laundering and counter terrorist financing purposes, to the compliance, audit and anti-money laundering and counter terrorist financing functions at group level. This information refers to data and analyses of transactions or activities which appear unusual, if such analyses were done, and information related to suspicious reports or the fact that such reports have been transmitted to the FIU. Similarly, branches and subsidiaries shall receive such information from these group-level compliance functions when relevant and appropriate to risk management; and
 - (c) adequate safeguards on the confidentiality and use of information exchanged, including safeguards to prevent tipping-off.”
- (2) The professionals that operate establishments in another Member State shall ensure that those establishments respect the national provisions of that other Member State transposing Directive (EU) 2015/849.
- (3) The professionals shall apply in their branches and majority-owned subsidiaries located abroad measures at least equivalent to those laid down in Articles 2-2 to 7, “in Directive (EU) 2015/849 or”¹⁹⁷ in their implementing measures (...) ¹⁹⁸ with regard to risk assessment, customer due diligence, “record-keeping,”¹⁹⁹ adequate internal management and cooperation with the authorities.

The professionals shall pay particular attention that this principle is complied with in respect of their branches and subsidiaries in “high-risk”²⁰⁰ countries.

Where the minimum standards on combating money laundering and the financing of terrorism in a country where the professionals have branches or majority-owned subsidiaries differ from those applicable in Luxembourg, those branches and subsidiaries shall apply the higher standard, to the extent that host country laws and regulations permit. In this context, if the standards of the country in which those branches and subsidiaries are located are less strict than those of Luxembourg, the data protection rules applicable in Luxembourg with respect to the fight against

¹⁹⁶ Law of 25 March 2020

¹⁹⁷ Law of 25 March 2020

¹⁹⁸ Law of 25 March 2020

¹⁹⁹ Law of 25 March 2020

²⁰⁰ Law of 25 March 2020

money laundering and terrorist financing shall be complied with“, insofar as the legislative and regulatory texts of the host country allow it”²⁰¹.

- (4) Where a (...) ²⁰² country's law does not permit the implementation of the policies and procedures required under “paragraphs 1 and 3”²⁰³, the professionals shall ensure that their branches and majority-owned subsidiaries in that third country apply additional measures to effectively handle the risk of money laundering or terrorist financing, and inform the supervisory authorities and self-regulatory bodies. If the additional measures are not sufficient, the supervisory authorities and self-regulatory bodies shall exercise additional supervisory actions, including requiring that the group does not establish or that it terminates business relationships, and does not undertake transactions and, where necessary, requesting the group to close down its operations in the third country.”

(Law of 27 October 2010)

“Article 5. Cooperation requirements with “the FIU,”²⁰⁴ the authorities “and the self-regulatory bodies”²⁰⁵

- (1) The professionals, their directors (*dirigeants*, members of the authorised management) and employees are obliged to cooperate fully with the Luxembourg authorities responsible for the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing “and self-regulatory bodies, in particular, in the framework of their respective supervisory powers conferred on them under Articles 8-2 and 8-2a”²⁰⁶.

Without prejudice to the obligations vis-à-vis the “supervisory authorities or self-regulatory bodies”²⁰⁷, the professionals, their directors (*dirigeants*, members of the authorised management) and employees are required to:

- (a) inform promptly, on their own initiative, the Financial Intelligence Unit (...) ²⁰⁸ when they know, suspect or “have reasonable grounds to suspect that money laundering, an associated predicate offence or terrorist financing”²⁰⁹ is being committed or has been committed or attempted, in particular in consideration of the person concerned, its development, the origin of the funds, the purpose, nature and procedure of the operation. This report must be accompanied by all supporting information and documents having prompted the report.

(Law of 10 August 2018)

“All suspicious transactions, including attempted suspicious transactions, shall be reported, regardless of the amount of the transaction.”

The obligation to report suspicious transactions shall apply regardless of whether those filing the report can determine the predicate offence.

- (b) provide without delay to the Financial Intelligence Unit, at its request, any information. This obligation includes the submission of the documents on which the information is based.

“The identity of the professionals, directors (*dirigeants*, members of the authorised management) and employees having provided such information” ²¹⁰ is kept confidential by the aforementioned authorities, unless disclosure is essential to ensure the regularity of legal proceedings or to establish proof of the facts forming the basis of these proceedings.

²⁰¹ Law of 25 March 2020

²⁰² Law of 25 March 2020

²⁰³ Law of 25 March 2020

²⁰⁴ Law of 25 March 2020

²⁰⁵ Law of 25 March 2020

²⁰⁶ Law of 25 March 2020

²⁰⁷ Law of 10 August 2018

²⁰⁸ Law of 13 February 2018

²⁰⁹ Law of 10 August 2018

²¹⁰ Law of 10 August 2018

- (1a) With regard to combating terrorist financing, the obligation to report suspicious transactions set forth in paragraph 1, point (a) shall also apply to funds where there are reasonable grounds to suspect or they are suspected to be linked or related to, or to be used for terrorism, terrorist acts, by “a terrorist or terrorist”²¹¹ groups or by those who finance terrorism.
- (2) The communication of information and documents referred to in paragraphs 1 and 1a is usually carried out by the individual(s) appointed by the professionals for this purpose, in accordance with the procedures laid down in “Article 4(1)”²¹². The elements of information and documents provided to the authorities, other than the judicial authorities, in application of paragraphs 1 and 1a may only be used in the combat against money laundering and terrorist financing.
- (3) “The professionals must refrain from carrying out transactions of which they know, suspect or have reasonable grounds to suspect to be related to money laundering, to an associated predicate offence or to terrorist financing until they have informed the Financial Intelligence Unit thereof in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 1a and have complied with any specific instructions from the Financial Intelligence Unit. The Financial Intelligence Unit may give instructions not to carry out the operations relating to the transaction or the customer.

Where refraining from carrying out transactions referred to in the first subparagraph is impossible or is likely to frustrate efforts to pursue the beneficiaries of a suspected operation, the professionals concerned shall inform the Financial Intelligence Unit immediately afterwards.

Where the instruction is communicated orally, it must be followed by a written confirmation within 3 business days, otherwise the effects of the instruction cease on the third business day at midnight.

The professional is not authorised to disclose this instruction to the customer without the express prior consent of the Financial Intelligence Unit.

The Financial Intelligence Unit may order systematically and at any time the total or partial withdrawal of the order not to carry out the operations pursuant to the first subparagraph.”²¹³

- (3a) The provisions of paragraph 1, point (b) and paragraph 3 shall apply even in the absence of a suspicious transaction report made by the professionals according to paragraph 1, point (a) and paragraph 1a.
- (4) “No professional secrecy shall apply vis-à-vis the Financial Intelligence Unit in respect of the provisions of paragraphs 1, 1a and 3.

The disclosure in good faith to the Luxembourg authorities responsible for the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing“, the self-regulatory bodies”²¹⁴ “or, if the professional is a lawyer, to the relevant President of the Ordre des avocats”²¹⁵, by the professionals or employees or directors (*dirigeants*, members of the authorised management) of such professionals of any information referred to above “in accordance with this article and Article 7”²¹⁶ does not constitute a breach of any restriction on disclosure of information imposed by contract“, by professional secrecy or a legislative, regulatory or administrative provision”²¹⁷ and shall not involve such persons in liability of any kind“, even in circumstances where they were not precisely aware of the “associated”²¹⁸ predicate offence and regardless of whether illegal activity actually occurred”²¹⁹.”

²¹¹ Law of 25 March 2020

²¹² Law of 10 August 2018

²¹³ Law of 10 August 2018

²¹⁴ Law of 25 March 2020

²¹⁵ Law of 10 August 2018

²¹⁶ Law of 13 February 2018

²¹⁷ Law of 13 February 2018

²¹⁸ Law of 10 August 2018

²¹⁹ Law of 13 February 2018

“Individuals, including employees and representatives of the professional may not be subject to threats, retaliatory or hostile action, and in particular to adverse or discriminatory employment actions due to the report of a suspicion of money laundering or terrorist financing to the FIU.

Individuals who are exposed to threats, retaliatory or hostile actions, or adverse or discriminatory employment actions for reporting suspicions of money laundering or terrorist financing to the FIU are entitled to present a complaint to the supervisory authority or self-regulatory body referred to in Article 2-1.

Any contractual clause or any act contrary to the third subparagraph and, notably any termination of the employment contract in breach of the provisions of the third subparagraph shall be null and void.

In case the employment contract is terminated, the employee may seek the remedies provided for in Article L.271-1(4) to (7) of the Labour Code.”²²⁰

- (4a) Reports, information and documents supplied by the professionals pursuant to the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 1a cannot be used against these professionals in proceedings on the basis of Article 9.
- (5) The professionals and their directors (*dirigeants*, members of the authorised management) and employees shall not disclose to the customer concerned or to other third persons the fact that information “is being, will be or has been reported or provided”²²¹ to the authorities in accordance with paragraphs 1, 1a, 2 and 3 or that a money laundering or terrorist financing investigation by the Financial Intelligence Unit is being or may be carried out.”

(Law of 17 July 2008)

“This prohibition shall not apply to a disclosure to the “supervisory”²²² authorities or, if appropriate, the self-regulatory bodies of the different professionals.

“The prohibition laid down in the first subparagraph shall not apply to disclosure between the credit institutions and financial institutions “of Member States, provided that they belong to the same group,”²²³ or between those institutions and their branches and majority-owned subsidiaries located in third countries, provided that those branches and majority-owned subsidiaries fully comply with the group-wide policies and procedures, including procedures for sharing information within the group, in accordance with Article 4-1 or Article 45 of Directive (EU) 2015/849, and that the group-wide policies and procedures comply with the requirements laid down in this law or in Directive (EU) 2015/849.”²²⁴

The prohibition laid down in the first subparagraph of this paragraph shall not prevent the disclosure between the professionals referred to in points (8), (9), (11), (12) and (13) of Article 2(1), from Member States or from third countries which impose requirements equivalent to those laid down in this law or in “Directive (EU) 2015/849”²²⁵, who perform their professional activities, whether as employees or not, within the same legal person or a network. For the purposes of this subparagraph, a “network” shall mean the larger structure to which the person belongs and which shares common ownership, management and compliance control.

For credit and financial institutions and the professionals referred to in points (8), (9), (11), (12) and (13) of Article 2(1), in cases “involving the same person concerned”²²⁶ and the same transaction involving two or more professionals, the prohibition laid down in the first subparagraph of this paragraph shall not prevent disclosure between the relevant professionals provided that they are situated in a Member State, or in a third country which imposes requirements equivalent

²²⁰ Law of 25 March 2020

²²¹ Law of 10 August 2018

²²² Law of 13 February 2018

²²³ Law of 25 March 2020

²²⁴ Law of 10 August 2018

²²⁵ Law of 10 August 2018

²²⁶ Law of 25 March 2020

to those laid down in this law or in “Directive (EU) 2015/849”²²⁷ and that they are from the same professional category and are subject to equivalent obligations as regards professional secrecy and personal data protection. The information exchanged must be used exclusively for the purposes of the prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing.

By way of derogation from the preceding paragraphs, a grand-ducal regulation can prohibit the disclosure between the aforementioned professionals and institutions or persons situated in a third country if there is a risk of money laundering or terrorist financing.

Where the professionals referred to in points (8), (9), (11), (12) and (13) of Article 2(1), seek to dissuade a customer from engaging in illegal activity, this shall not constitute a disclosure within the meaning of the first subparagraph.”

(Law of 10 August 2018)

“(6) Information on suspicions that funds are the proceeds of money laundering, of an associated predicate offence or are related to terrorist financing reported to the Financial Intelligence Unit shall be shared within the group, unless otherwise instructed by the Financial Intelligence Unit.”

Chapter 3: Special provisions for certain professionals

Section 1: Special provisions applicable to the insurance sector

Article 6. (...) ²²⁸

Section 2: Special provisions applicable to lawyers

Article 7. *(Law of 27 October 2010)*

“(1) Lawyers are not subject to the obligations referred to in Article 3(4)(5) and in Article 5(1) and (1a) with regard to information they receive from or obtain on one of their clients, in the course of providing legal advice or ascertaining the legal position for their client or performing the task of defending or representing that client in judicial proceedings or concerning such proceedings, including advice on instituting or avoiding proceedings, whether such information is received or obtained before, during or after such proceedings.

(2) In lieu and instead of a direct information or transmission of documents to the Financial Intelligence Unit, the information or documents referred to in Article 5(1) and (1a) have to be disclosed to the President of the Ordre des avocats before whom the disclosing lawyer is enrolled in conformity with the Law of 10 August 1991 on the legal profession, as amended. In this case, the President of the Ordre des avocats shall verify compliance with the conditions laid down under the previous paragraph and under Article 2(1)(12). In case of compliance, he shall transmit the information or documents received to the Financial Intelligence Unit.”

(...) ²²⁹

(Law of 25 March 2020)

“(3) By way of derogation from the sixth subparagraph of Article 3(6), a lawyer who forms a suspicion of money laundering or terrorist financing and who reasonably believes that performing the customer due diligence process will tip-off the customer, may choose not to pursue the customer due diligence process but transmit a suspicious transaction report to the President of the Ordre des avocats on which table he is registered. In that case, the President of the Ordre des avocats shall verify compliance with the conditions laid down in paragraph 1 and in point (12) of Article 2(1). If so, he is required to transmit the suspicious transaction report to the FIU.”

²²⁷ Law of 10 August 2018

²²⁸ Law of 17 July 2008

²²⁹ Law of 13 February 2018

“Section 3: Specific provisions applicable to virtual asset service providers

Article 7-1.

- (1) Without prejudice to Article 4 of the Law of 10 November 2009 on payment services, as amended, this article shall apply to the virtual asset service providers that carry on activities other than the provision of payment services as referred to in point (38) of Article 1 of that law. This shall apply to virtual asset service providers that are established or provide services in Luxembourg.
- (2) The virtual asset service providers referred to in paragraph 1 must be registered within the register of virtual asset service providers established by the CSSF. They shall submit a request for registration to the CSSF, which shall include the following information:
 - (a) the name of the applicant;
 - (b) the address of the central administration of the applicant;
 - (c) a description of the activities performed, in particular, a list of the types of virtual asset services envisaged and their relevant qualification;
 - (d) a description of the money laundering and terrorist financing risks to which the applicant will be exposed and the internal control mechanisms established by the applicant in order to mitigate these risks and to comply with the professional obligations defined in this law and in Regulation (EU) 2015/847 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2015 on information accompanying transfers of funds and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1781/2006, or in their implementing measures.

The CSSF shall keep and update the register referred to in the first subparagraph and shall publish it on its website.

- (3) The registration shall be subject to the condition that the persons that perform a management function within the entities referred to in the first paragraph and the beneficial owners of these entities provide the CSSF with the necessary information to justify their professional standing (“fit & proper”).

Professional standing shall be assessed on the basis of criminal records and of any evidence demonstrating that the persons referred to in the first subparagraph are of good repute and offer every guarantee of irreproachable business conduct.

At least two persons must be responsible for the management of the virtual asset service provider and entitled to effectively determine the policy of the business. These persons shall possess adequate professional experience.

Any change regarding the persons referred to in the first and third subparagraphs must be notified to the CSSF and approved by the CSSF beforehand. The CSSF shall oppose to the envisaged change if these persons do not have the adequate professional standing and, where applicable, the adequate professional experience.

The CSSF may request all such information as may be necessary regarding the persons who may be required to fulfil the legal requirements with respect to professional standing or experience.

- (4) Where the conditions laid down in the third paragraph are no longer fulfilled or where the virtual asset service providers referred to in this article do not comply with the obligations laid down in Articles 2-2, 3, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3, 4, 4-1, 5 and 8-3(3), the CSSF may remove these virtual asset service providers from the register referred to in the second paragraph.
- (5) Any decision taken by the CSSF based on this article may be referred to the *Tribunal administratif* (Administrative court) which deals with the merits of the case. The case must be filed within one month, or else shall be time-barred.
- (6) The fact that a virtual asset service provider is listed in the register referred to in the second paragraph shall not, in any case and under any form whatsoever, be interpreted as a positive assessment by the CSSF of the quality of the services offered.

Section 4: Particular provisions applicable to trust and company service providers

Article 7-2.

- (1) The trust and company service providers shall register with the supervisory authority or self-regulatory body that is competent for each one of them pursuant to Article 2-1. The application for registration shall be accompanied by the following information:
 - (a) for an applicant natural person:
 - i) the name and the first name(s);
 - ii) the precise private address or the precise professional address stating:
 - for addresses in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the usual residence as stated in the national register of natural persons, or, for professional addresses, the name of the town, street and number of the building as stated in the national register of towns and streets, as provided for in letter (g) of Article 2 of the Law of 25 July 2002 on the reorganisation of the land registry and topography administration, as amended, as well as the postal code;
 - for addresses abroad, the name of the town, street and number abroad, the postal code and the country;
 - iii) for persons registered in the national register of natural persons, the identification number as provided for by the Law of 19 June 2013 on the identification of natural persons, as amended;
 - iv) for non-residents not registered in the national register of natural persons, a foreign identification number;
 - v) the service(s) provided that fall under one or more of the services referred to in Article 1(8).
 - (b) for an applicant legal person:
 - i) the name of the legal person and, where applicable, the abbreviation and the trading name used;
 - ii) the precise address of the registered office of the legal person;
 - iii) as regards
 - a legal person registered within the Luxembourg trade and companies register, the registration number;
 - a legal person not registered within the Luxembourg trade and companies register, where applicable, the name of the register within which the legal person is registered and the registration number, if the law of the State by which the legal person is governed provides for such a number;
 - iv) the service(s) provided that fall under one or more of the services referred to in Article 1(8).
- (2) The supervisory authorities may exempt trust and company service providers that are under their prudential supervision and that are already approved or authorised to perform the activity of trust and company service provider, from the obligations referred to in the first paragraph.
- (3) The supervisory authorities and self-regulatory bodies shall coordinate with each other in order to establish and maintain a list of trust and company service providers for which they are competent pursuant to Article 2-1.

This list shall indicate, for every trust and company service provider, the supervisory authority or self-regulatory body concerned, as well as any exemption granted pursuant to the second paragraph.
- (4) As regards the trust and company service providers subject to the supervision of a self-regulatory body, the obligations provided for in the first paragraph shall be considered as professional obligations imposed under the legislation on anti-money laundering and combating the financing of terrorism within the meaning of point (1a) of Article 71 and Article 100-1 of the Law of 9 December 1976 on the profession of notary, as amended, point (4) of Article 32 and Article 46-1 of the Law of

4 December 1990 organising the judicial officers, as amended, Article 17, Article 19 point (6) and Article 30-1 of the Law of 10 August 1991 on the profession of lawyers, as amended, letter (f) of Article 11 and Article 38-1 of the Law of 10 June 1999 organising the profession of certified accountant, as amended, and letter (d) of Article 62 and letter (c) of Article 78(1) of the Law of 23 July 2016 on the audit profession, as amended.”

(Law of 13 February 2018)

“Chapter 3-1: Supervision and sanctions

Section 1 - Supervision of the professionals

Article 8-1. Exercise of supervisory powers by the supervisory authorities and self-regulatory bodies

- (1) The supervisory authorities and self-regulatory bodies shall monitor effectively and take the measures necessary to ensure compliance by the professionals with their professional obligations as regards the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing.

(Law of 25 March 2020)

- “(1a) The supervisory authorities and self-regulatory bodies shall provide the professionals with information on the countries which do not or which insufficiently apply anti-money laundering and counter terrorist financing measures and, in particular, on concerns about weaknesses in the anti-money laundering and counter terrorist financing systems of the countries concerned.

The supervisory authorities may order credit institutions and financial institutions to adopt one or more enhanced due diligence measures proportionate to the risks laid down in Article 3-2(2) to (2c), in the framework of the business relationships and transactions with natural persons or legal entities involving such countries.”

- (2) Where the professionals with the head office in another Member State operate establishments in Luxembourg, the supervisory authorities and self-regulatory bodies shall supervise that the establishments operated in Luxembourg respect the (...) ²³⁰ obligations laid down in Articles 2-2, 3, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3, 4, 4-1, 5, 7 “and 8-3(3) or” ²³¹ their implementing measures.

The supervisory authorities and self-regulatory bodies shall cooperate with their respective counterparts of the Member State in which the professionals have their head office, to ensure effective supervision of the requirements of this law, its implementing measures and Directive (EU) 2015/849.

(Law of 25 March 2020)

“In the case of credit institutions and persons referred to in letters (a) to (e) and (g) of Article 1(3a) established in other Member States that are part of a group whose parent undertaking is established in Luxembourg, the CSSF and the CAA shall cooperate with their counterparts from the Member States in which the institutions belonging to the group are established in order to ensure compliance by these institutions with the national provisions of the Member State concerned transposing Directive (EU) 2015/849.

In the cases referred to in the third subparagraph, the CSSF and the CAA shall supervise the effective implementation of group-wide policies and procedures referred to in Article 4-1(1).

In the case of credit institutions and persons referred to in letters (a) to (e) and (g) of Article 1(3a) established in Luxembourg that are part of a group whose parent undertaking is established in another Member State, the CSSF and the CAA shall cooperate with their counterpart from the Member State in which the parent undertaking is established for the purpose of supervising the effective implementation of the group-wide policies and procedures referred to in Article 45(1) of Directive (EU) 2015/849.”

²³⁰ Law of 25 March 2020

²³¹ Law of 25 March 2020

- (3) In the case of electronic money issuers as defined in point (3) of Article 2 of Directive 2009/110/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 September 2009 on the taking up, pursuit and prudential supervision of the business of electronic money institutions amending Directives 2005/60/EC and 2006/48/EC and repealing Directive 2000/46/EC, hereinafter referred to as “Directive 2009/110/EC”, and payment service providers as defined in “point (11) of Article 4 of Directive (EU) 2015/2366”²³², established in Luxembourg in forms other than a branch and whose head office is situated in another Member State, the supervision referred to in the first subparagraph of paragraph 2 may include the taking of appropriate and proportionate measures on the basis of Article 8-4 to address serious failings that require immediate remedies. Those measures shall be temporary and be terminated when the failings identified are addressed, including with the assistance of or in cooperation with the supervisory authorities of the Member State in which the professionals have their head office.

Electronic money issuers as defined in point (3) of Article 2 of Directive 2009/110/EC and payment service providers as defined in “point (11) of Article 4 of Directive (EU) 2015/2366”²³³ established in Luxembourg in forms other than a branch, and whose head office is situated in another Member State “and that fulfil at least one of the criteria laid down in the measures implementing Article 45(9) of Directive (EU) 2015/849”²³⁴, shall appoint a central contact point in Luxembourg to ensure, on behalf of the appointing institution, compliance with anti-money laundering and counter terrorist financing rules and to facilitate supervision by “the CSSF”²³⁵. The central contact point in Luxembourg shall provide, on request, “the CSSF”²³⁶ with documents and information necessary to exercise “its”²³⁷ functions within the limits laid down in this law.

- (4) The supervisory authorities and self-regulatory bodies shall apply a risk-based approach to supervision. When applying this approach, the supervisory authorities and self-regulatory bodies shall:
- (a) ensure that they have a clear understanding of the risks of money laundering and terrorist financing present in Luxembourg;
 - (b) have on-site and off-site access to all relevant information on the specific domestic and international risks associated with customers, products and services of the professionals; and
 - (c) base the frequency and intensity of on-site and off-site supervision on the risk profile of the professionals, and on the risks of money laundering and terrorist financing in Luxembourg.
- (5) The assessment of the money laundering and terrorist financing risk profile of the professionals, including the risks of non-compliance, shall be reviewed by the supervisory authorities and self-regulatory bodies both periodically and when there are major events or developments in their management and operations.
- (6) The supervisory authorities and self-regulatory bodies shall take into account the degree of discretion allowed to the professionals, and appropriately review the risk assessments underlying this discretion, and the adequacy and implementation of their internal policies, controls and procedures.

Article 8-2. Supervisory powers of the supervisory authorities

- (1) For the purposes of applying this law, the supervisory authorities shall have all the supervisory and investigatory powers which are necessary to exercise their functions within the limits laid down in this law.

The powers of the supervisory authorities referred to in the first subparagraph shall include the right to:

²³² Law of 25 March 2020

²³³ Law of 25 March 2020

²³⁴ Law of 25 March 2020

²³⁵ Law of 25 March 2020

²³⁶ Law of 25 March 2020

²³⁷ Law of 25 March 2020

- (a) have access to any document in any form whatsoever, and to receive or take a copy of it;
 - (b) request information from any person and, where applicable, summon any person subject to their respective supervisory power in accordance with Article 2-1 and hear that person to obtain information;
 - (c) carry out on-site inspections or investigations, including seize any document, electronic file or other things that seem useful to ascertaining the truth, with the persons subject to their respective supervisory power pursuant to Article 2-1;
 - (d) require the communication of recordings of telephone conversations, electronic communications and data traffic records held by the persons subject to their respective supervisory power in accordance with Article 2-1;
 - (e) enjoin from the persons subject to their respective supervisory powers in accordance with Article 2-1 to cease, within such period as they may prescribe, any practice that is contrary to Articles 2-2 to 5 “and 8-3(3)”²³⁸ or their implementing measures and to desist from repetition of that conduct;
 - (f) request the freezing or sequestration of assets with the President of the *Tribunal d'arrondissement* (District Court) of Luxembourg deciding on request;
 - (g) impose temporary prohibition, for a period not exceeding 5 years, of professional activities with respect to persons subject to the prudential supervision of the supervisory authority concerned, as well as members of the management body, employees and tied agents linked to these persons;
 - (h) require *réviseurs d'entreprises* (statutory auditors) and *réviseurs d'entreprises agréés* (approved statutory auditors) of the persons subject to their respective supervisory powers in accordance with Article 2-1 to provide information;
 - (i) refer information to the State Prosecutor for criminal prosecution;
 - (j) require *réviseurs d'entreprises* (statutory auditors), *réviseurs d'entreprises agréés* (approved statutory auditors) or experts to carry out on-site verifications or investigations of persons subject to their respective supervisory powers in accordance with Article 2-1. These verifications and investigations are carried out at the expense of the person concerned.
- (2) When imposing the injunction laid down in point (e) of paragraph 1, the supervisory authorities may impose a coercive fine upon the professionals subject to this measure in order to compel these persons to act upon the injunction. The amount of this coercive fine, on the grounds of an observed failure to perform, may not be greater than EUR 1,250 per day, with the understanding that the total amount imposed due to an observed failure to perform may not exceed EUR 25,000.
- (3) In application of point (e) of paragraph 1, if the situation has not been remedied by the end of the period prescribed by the supervisory authorities, the supervisory authority may, with respect to persons subject to its prudential supervision:
- (a) suspend the members of the management body or any other persons who, by their actions, negligence or lack of prudence brought about the situation found to exist and whose continued exercise of functions may prejudice the implementation of recovery or reorganisation measures;
 - (b) suspend the exercise of voting rights attached to shares or units held by shareholders or members whose influence is likely to operate to the detriment of the prudent and sound management of the person or which are held responsible for the practice that is contrary to Articles 2-2 to 5 “and 8-3(3)”²³⁹ or their implementing measures;
 - (c) suspend the pursuit of business by the person or, if the situation found to exist concerns a particular area of activity, the pursuit of such activity.
- (4) The powers of the AED referred to in the first subparagraph of paragraph 1 include the right to make use of all the databases of which it is responsible for the processing and to have at its disposal all the information required for assessing if the professionals comply with their professional obligations under this law.

²³⁸ Law of 25 March 2020

²³⁹ Law of 25 March 2020

For the purposes of the first subparagraph, the AED shall have access to the Registre de Commerce et des Sociétés.

The Minister responsible for economy shall transmit to the AED on a monthly basis a list of the professionals having an authorisation of establishment and subject to the supervisory powers of the AED in accordance with Article 2-1(8).

- (5) In order to ensure the supervision of the professionals laid down in point (14a) of Article 2, the AED and the Administration des douanes et accises shall cooperate closely and be authorised to exchange information that is necessary for the fulfilment of their respective duties.

(Law of 25 March 2020)

“Article 8-2a. Supervisory powers of the self-regulatory bodies

- (1) For the purposes of applying this law, the competent bodies within the self-regulatory bodies shall have the following supervisory and investigatory powers:
- (a) to have access to any document in any form whatsoever, and to receive or take a copy of it;
 - (b) to request information from any person and, where applicable, summon any person subject to their respective supervisory powers in accordance with Article 2-1 and hear that person to obtain information;
 - (c) to carry out on-site inspections or investigations, including seize any document, electronic file or other things that seem useful to ascertaining the truth, of the persons subject to their respective supervisory powers in accordance with Article 2-1;
 - (d) to require the communication of recordings of telephone conversations or electronic communications held by the persons subject to their respective supervisory powers in accordance with Article 2-1;
 - (e) to enjoin from the persons subject to their respective supervisory powers in accordance with Article 2-1 to cease, within such period as they may prescribe, any practice that is contrary to Articles 2-2 to 5 and 8-3(3) or to their implementing measures and to desist from repetition of that practice;
 - (f) to request the freezing or sequestration of assets with the President of the *Tribunal d'arrondissement* (District Court) of Luxembourg deciding on request;
 - (g) to impose, in case of serious failure to comply with the professional obligations and, if particular circumstances so require, on a temporary basis, pending a disciplinary body's decision on the substance, the prohibition of professional activities against the persons subject to the supervision of the self-regulatory body concerned, as well as against members of the management body, their effective directors (*dirigeants*, members of the authorised management) or other persons subject to their supervisory powers; this prohibition shall cease ipso jure if the disciplinary body has not been referred to within two months as from the day on which the measure was taken;
 - (h) to require *réviseurs d'entreprises* (statutory auditors) and *réviseurs d'entreprises agréés* (approved statutory auditors) of the persons subject to their respective supervisory powers in accordance with Article 2-1 to provide information;
 - (i) to refer information to the State Prosecutor for criminal prosecution;
 - (j) to require *réviseurs d'entreprises* (statutory auditors), *réviseurs d'entreprises agréés* (approved statutory auditors) or experts to carry out on-site verifications or investigations of persons subject to their respective supervisory powers in accordance with Article 2-1. These verifications and investigations shall be carried out at the expense of the person concerned.
- (2) When imposing the injunction laid down in point (e) of paragraph 1, the competent bodies within the self-regulatory bodies may impose a coercive fine on the professionals subject to this

measure in order to compel these persons to act upon the injunction. The amount of this coercive fine, on the grounds of an observed failure to perform, may not be greater than EUR 1,250 per day, with the understanding that the total amount imposed due to an observed failure to perform may not exceed EUR 25,000.

- (3) The *Tribunal administratif* (Administrative Tribunal) can undertake a full review of the merits of the decision (*recours en pleine juridiction*) taken by the self-regulatory bodies in application of this article. The case must be filed within one month from the date of notification of the contested decision, or otherwise shall be time-barred.”

Article 8-3. Reporting of breaches to the supervisory authorities “and to the self-regulatory bodies”²⁴⁰

- (1) The supervisory authorities “and the self-regulatory bodies”²⁴¹ shall establish effective and reliable mechanisms to encourage the reporting of potential or actual breaches of the professional obligations as regards the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing by the professionals subject to their respective supervisory powers in accordance with Article 2-1.

(*Law of 25 March 2020*)

“For that purpose, they shall provide the persons with one or more secure communication channels for the reporting referred to in the first subparagraph. Such channels shall ensure that the identity of persons providing information is known only to the supervisory authority or self-regulatory body to which the information has been reported.”

- (2) The mechanisms referred to in paragraph 1 shall include at least:
- (a) specific procedures for the receipt of reports on breaches and their follow-up;
 - (b) appropriate protection for employees or persons in a comparable position, of legal persons subject to the supervision of the supervisory authorities “or the self-regulatory bodies”²⁴² under Article 2-1 who report breaches committed within this entity;
 - (c) appropriate protection for the accused person;
 - (d) protection of personal data concerning both the person who reports the breaches and the natural person who is allegedly responsible for the breach, in compliance with the provisions of “Regulation (EU) 2016/679”²⁴³;
 - (e) clear rules that ensure that confidentiality is guaranteed in all cases in relation to the person who reports the breaches referred to in paragraph 1, unless disclosure is required by or pursuant to a law.

(*Law of 25 March 2020*)

“(3) Individuals, including employees and representatives of the professional may not be subject to threats, retaliatory or hostile action, and in particular to adverse or discriminatory employment actions due to the report of a suspicion of money laundering or terrorist financing internally, to a supervisory authority or to a self-regulatory body.

Individuals who are exposed to threats, hostile actions, or adverse or discriminatory employment actions for reporting suspicions of money laundering or terrorist financing internally, to a supervisory authority or to a self-regulatory body are entitled to present a complaint to the supervisory authority or self-regulatory body which has the power to supervise the professional in accordance with Article 2-1.

Any contractual clause or any act contrary to the first subparagraph and, notably any termination of the employment contract in breach of the provisions of the first subparagraph shall be null and void.

In case the employment contract is terminated, the employee may seek the remedies provided for in Article L.271-1(4) to (7) of the Labour Code.”

²⁴⁰ Law of 25 March 2020

²⁴¹ Law of 25 March 2020

²⁴² Law of 25 March 2020

²⁴³ Law of 25 March 2020

Section 2 - Administrative enforcement

Article 8-4. Administrative sanctions and other administrative measures

- (1) The supervisory authorities have the power to impose administrative sanctions and to take other administrative measures laid down in paragraph 2 with respect to the professionals subject to their respective supervisory powers in accordance with Article 2-1 which do not comply with the (...) ²⁴⁴ obligations laid down in Articles 2-2, 3, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3, 4, 4-1 and 5 “, 7-1(2) and (6) and 7-2(1)” ²⁴⁵ “and 8-3(3)” ²⁴⁶ or their implementing measures, as well as with respect to the members of their executive bodies, effective directors (*dirigeants*, members of the authorised management) or other persons responsible for the non-compliance by the professionals with their obligations.
- (2) In the event of a breach referred to in paragraph 1, the supervisory authorities shall have the power to impose the following administrative sanctions and to take the following administrative measures:
 - (a) a warning;
 - (b) a reprimand;
 - (c) a public statement which identifies the natural or legal person and the nature of the breach;
 - (d) where the professionals are subject to “registration or” ²⁴⁷ authorisation“, initiate the procedure for” ²⁴⁸ the withdrawal or suspension of that “registration or” ²⁴⁹ authorisation;
 - (e) a temporary ban, imposed by the CSSF and the CAA, for a period not exceeding 5 years:
 - (i) to exercise a professional activity of the financial sector or to carry out one or several transactions with respect to the persons subject to their respective supervisory powers in accordance with Article 2-1; or
 - (ii) to exercise managerial functions within the professionals subject to their respective supervisory powers in accordance with Article 2-1 with respect to any person discharging managerial responsibilities within such professionals or any other natural person held liable for the breach;
 - (f) maximum administrative fines of twice the amount of the benefit derived from the breach, where that benefit can be determined, or EUR 1,000,000 at the most.

In the cases referred in the first subparagraph, the AED shall cooperate closely with the Minister responsible for economy. Based on the reasoned opinion of the director of the AED, the Minister of Economy shall decide the final or temporary withdrawal of the authorisation of establishment, until the director of the AED issues a new opinion, as soon as the non-compliance with the provisions referred to in paragraph 1 affect the director’s (*dirigeant*, member of the authorised management) professional standing.

- (3) Where the professionals concerned are credit institutions or financial institutions, the maximum administrative fine referred to in point (f) of paragraph 2 shall amount to:
 - (a) in the case of legal persons, EUR 5,000,000 or 10 % of the total annual turnover according to the latest available accounts approved by the management body; where the professionals are parent undertakings or subsidiaries of a parent undertaking required to prepare consolidated financial accounts in accordance with Article 22 of Directive 2013/34/EU, the relevant total annual turnover shall be the total annual turnover or the corresponding type of income in accordance with the relevant accounting directives according to the last available consolidated accounts approved by the management body of the ultimate parent undertaking;
 - (b) in the case of natural persons, EUR 5,000,000.

²⁴⁴ Law of 25 March 2020

²⁴⁵ Law of 25 March 2020 establishing a central electronic data retrieval system related to IBAN accounts and safe-deposit boxes

²⁴⁶ Law of 25 March 2020

²⁴⁷ Law of 25 March 2020

²⁴⁸ Law of 25 March 2020

²⁴⁹ Law of 25 March 2020

- (4) The supervisory authority may impose an administrative sanction of between EUR 250 and EUR 250,000 on the natural and legal persons obstructing the application of their powers laid down in Articles 8-2(1), failing to act in response to injunctions issued pursuant to point (e) of Article 8-2(1), or purposefully providing it with documents or other information that are incomplete, incorrect or false following a request based on Article 8-2(1).

(Law of 25 March 2020)

“The supervisory authorities may impose an administrative fine of between EUR 250 and EUR 250,000 on the professionals subject to their supervisory powers in accordance with Article 2-1 which did not comply with the provisions of the third subparagraph of Article 5(4) and of the first subparagraph of Article 8-3(3), as well as on the members of their management bodies, their effective directors (*dirigeants*, members of the authorised management) or other persons responsible for the non-compliance with these provisions.”

- (5) The expenses for the forced recovery of sanctions shall be borne by the persons on whom the sanctions are imposed.

Article 8-5. Exercise of the sanction powers

- (1) When determining the type and level of administrative sanctions, the supervisory authorities shall take into account all relevant circumstances, including, where applicable:
- (a) the gravity and the duration of the breach;
 - (b) the degree of responsibility of the natural or legal person held responsible for the breach;
 - (c) the financial situation of the natural or legal person held responsible for the breach, as indicated for example by the total turnover of the legal person held responsible or the annual income of the natural person held responsible;
 - (d) the benefit derived from the breach by the natural or legal person held responsible, insofar as it can be determined;
 - (e) the losses to third parties caused by the breach, insofar as they can be determined;
 - (f) the level of cooperation of the natural or legal person held responsible for the breach with the supervisory authorities²⁵⁰, the self-regulatory bodies²⁵⁰ and the Financial Intelligence Unit;
 - (g) previous breaches by the natural or legal person held responsible;
 - (h) any potential systemic consequences of the offence.
- (2) In the exercise of their powers to impose administrative sanctions and measures, the supervisory authorities shall cooperate closely “among themselves, with the self-regulatory bodies and with their foreign counterparts”²⁵¹ in order to ensure that those administrative sanctions or measures produce the desired results and coordinate their action when dealing with cross-border cases.

Article 8-6. Publication of the decisions by the supervisory authorities

- (1) The supervisory authorities shall publish any decision, into force (*force de chose décidée*) or which has become res judicata (*force de chose jugée*) and imposing an administrative sanction or measure for breach of the provisions referred to in Article 8-4(1), on their official website immediately after the person sanctioned is informed of that decision. The publication shall include information on the type and nature of the breach and the identity of the persons responsible.

The supervisory authorities shall assess on a case-by-case basis the proportionality of the publication of the identity or personal data of the persons responsible referred to in the first subparagraph. Where they consider this publication as disproportionate or where this publication jeopardises the stability of financial markets or an ongoing investigation, the supervisory authorities shall:

- (a) delay the publication of the decision to impose an administrative sanction or measure until the moment at which the reasons for not publishing it cease to exist;

²⁵⁰ Law of 25 March 2020

²⁵¹ Law of 25 March 2020

- (b) publish the decision to impose an administrative sanction or measure on an anonymous basis (...) ²⁵², if such anonymous publication ensures an effective protection of the personal data concerned; in the case of a decision to publish an administrative sanction or measure on an anonymous basis, the publication of the relevant data may be postponed for a reasonable period of time if it is foreseen that within that period the reasons for anonymous publication shall cease to exist;
 - (c) not publish the decision to impose an administrative sanction or measure at all in the event that the options set out in points (a) and (b) are considered insufficient to ensure:
 - (i) that the stability of financial markets would not be put in jeopardy; or
 - (ii) the proportionality of the publication of the decision with regard to measures which are deemed to be of a minor nature.
- (2) The supervisory authorities shall ensure that any publication in accordance with this article shall remain on their official website for a period of five years after its publication. However, personal data contained in the publication shall only be kept on the official website of the supervisory authority for a period of 12 months at the most.

Article 8-7. Administrative remedies

The *Tribunal administratif* (Administrative Tribunal) can undertake a full review of the merits of the decision taken by the supervisory authorities in connection with this chapter. The case must be filed within one month from the date of notification of the contested decision, or otherwise shall be time-barred.

Article 8-8. Informing the European Supervisory Authorities

The supervisory authorities shall inform the European Supervisory Authorities of all administrative sanctions and measures imposed on credit institutions and financial institutions in accordance with Article 8-4, including of any remedy in relation thereto and the outcome thereof.

The supervisory authorities shall check the existence of a relevant conviction in the criminal record of the person concerned. Any exchange of information for those purposes shall be carried out in accordance with the Law of 29 March 2013 on the organisation of the criminal record, as amended.

Article 8-9. Recovery of pecuniary sanctions by the AED

- (1) For the recovery of debts resulting from administrative sanctions and other measures which it imposed in accordance with this law, the AED shall have the following means available:
 - (a) the right of enforcement by administrative constraint;
 - (b) the right to register a mortgage pursuant to the administrative constraint;
 - (c) the right to issue a third-party debt order (*somation à tiers détenteur*) in accordance with Article 8 of the Law of 27 November 1933 on the recovery of direct contributions, excise duties on spirits and social security contributions, as amended.
- (2) The first act in the proceedings for the debt recovery by the AED pursuant to this law shall be a constraint issued by the receiver of the Bureau de recette in charge of its recovery or by his representative. The constraint shall be endorsed and rendered enforceable by the director of the AED or his representative. It shall be served by writ of a bailiff or by an agent of the AED or by post. Legal interests shall be due as from the day on which the constraint is served.
- (3) The enforcement of the constraint may only be interrupted by reasoned opposition with a summons to appear on a determined date (*assignation à jour fixe*) before the Luxembourg *Tribunal d'arrondissement* (District Court), sitting in civil matters. The writ containing the opposition shall be served on the State in the person of the civil servant who has issued the constraint. The opposition to the constraint may only be based on the nullity for defect in form (*nullités de forme*) either of the constraint or of the order or on the causes for the extinguishment of debt.

²⁵² Law of 25 March 2020

- (4) In case of distraint (*saisie-exécution*), the proceedings are carried out by a bailiff or an agent of the AED in accordance with the New Code of Civil Procedure.
- (5) Acts to proceedings, including the constraints and commands, acts of seizure and procedural documents to which the debt recovery of the AED gives rise, shall be exempt from the stamp and registration duties and formalities.”

(Law of 25 March 2020)

“Section 3 - Enforcement by the self-regulatory bodies

Article 8-10. Sanctions and other enforcement measures

- (1) The competent bodies of self-regulatory bodies shall have the power to impose the sanctions and take the other measures laid down in paragraph 2 on the professionals subject to their respective supervisory powers in accordance with Article 2-1 which do not comply with the obligations laid down in Articles 2-2, 3, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3, 4, 4-1, 5 and 8-3(3) or in their implementing measures, as well as on members of their management bodies, their effective directors (*dirigeants*, members of the authorised management) or other persons subject to their supervisory powers who are responsible for the non-compliance by the professional with its obligations.
- (2) In case of breach of the provisions referred to in paragraph 1, the competent bodies within the self-regulatory bodies shall have the power to impose the following sanctions and to take the following measures:
 - (a) a warning;
 - (b) a reprimand;
 - (c) a public statement which identifies the natural or legal person and the nature of the breach;
 - (d) a temporary ban for a period not exceeding five years:
 - (i) from carrying out one or more of the activities listed in Article 1(8) and in point (12) of Article 2(1);
 - (ii) from exercising managerial functions in the professionals subject to their respective supervisory powers in accordance with Article 2-1 against any person discharging managerial responsibilities in such professional or any other natural person held responsible for the breach;
 - (e) a temporary suspension for a period not exceeding five years of the right to practice the profession;
 - (f) a lifelong ban from practising the profession or the dismissal;
 - (g) a fine of up to twice the amount of the benefit derived from the breach, where that benefit can be determined, or EUR 1,000,000 at the most.
- (3) The competent bodies within the self-regulatory bodies may impose a fine of between EUR 250 and EUR 250,000 against the persons subject to their supervisory powers obstructing the application of their powers laid down in Article 8-2a(1), failing to act in response to injunctions issued pursuant to point (e) of Article 8-2a(1), or purposefully providing them with documents or other information that are incomplete, incorrect or false following a request based on Article 8-2a(1).

The self-regulatory bodies may impose a fine of between EUR 250 and EUR 250,000 on the professionals subject to their supervisory powers in accordance with Article 2-1 which did not comply with the prohibition laid down in the first subparagraph of Article 8-3(3), as well as on the members of their management bodies, their effective directors (*dirigeants*, members of the authorised management) or other persons responsible for the non-compliance with this prohibition.

Article 8-11. Exercise of the sanction powers

- (1) When determining the type and level of the sanctions, the self-regulatory bodies shall take into account all relevant circumstances, including, where applicable:
 - (a) the gravity and duration of the breach;
 - (b) the degree of responsibility of the person held responsible for the breach;
 - (c) the financial situation of the person held responsible for the breach, as indicated for example by the total turnover of the legal person held responsible or the annual income of the natural person held responsible;
 - (d) the benefit derived from the breach by the person held responsible, insofar as it can be determined;
 - (e) the losses to third parties caused by the breach, insofar as they can be determined;
 - (f) the level of cooperation of the person held responsible for the breach with the self-regulatory bodies, the supervisory authorities and the FIU;
 - (g) previous breaches by the person held responsible;
 - (h) any potential systemic consequences of the breach.
- (2) In the exercise of their powers to impose sanctions and other measures, the self-regulatory bodies shall cooperate closely among themselves, with the supervisory authorities and with their foreign counterparts in order to ensure that those administrative sanctions or measures produce the desired results and coordinate their action when dealing with cross-border cases.

Article 8-12. Publication of the decisions by the self-regulatory bodies

- (1) The self-regulatory bodies shall publish any decision, into force (*force de chose décidée*) or which has become res judicata (*force de chose jugée*) and imposing a enforcement sanction or measure for breach of the provisions referred to in Article 8-10(1), on their official website immediately after the person sanctioned has been informed of that decision. The publication shall include information on the type and nature of the breach and the identity of the persons responsible.
- (2) The self-regulatory bodies shall assess, on a case-by-case basis, the proportionality of the publication of the identity or personal data of the persons responsible referred to in the first subparagraph. Where they consider this publication as disproportionate or where this publication jeopardises the stability of financial markets or an ongoing investigation, the self-regulatory bodies shall:
 - (a) delay the publication of the decision to impose an administrative sanction or measure until the moment at which the reasons for not publishing it cease to exist;
 - (b) publish the decision to impose a sanction or enforcement measure on an anonymous basis, if such anonymous publication ensures an effective protection of the personal data concerned; in the case of a decision to publish a sanction or enforcement measure on an anonymous basis, the publication of the relevant data may be postponed for a reasonable period of time if it is foreseen that by the end of that period the reasons for anonymous publication shall cease to exist;
 - (c) not publish the decision to impose a sanction or enforcement measure at all, in the event that the options set out in points (a) and (b) are considered insufficient to ensure:
 - (i) that the stability of financial markets would not be put in jeopardy; or
 - (ii) the proportionality of the publication of the decision with regard to the measures which are deemed to be of a minor nature.
- (3) The self-regulatory bodies shall ensure that any publication in accordance with this article shall remain on their official website for a period of five years after its publication. However, personal

data contained in the publication shall only be kept on the official website of the self-regulatory body for a maximum period of 12 months.

Article 8-13. Recovery of fines, coercive fines and other expenses

- (1) In the case of a fine referred to in Article 8-10 or a coercive fine referred to in Article 8-2a(2), the expenses for the forced recovery of fines shall be borne by the sanctioned person.
- (2) The fines, coercive fines or expenses referred to in paragraph 1 shall be recovered by the AED.
- (3) The amount of the fines, coercive fines or expenses referred to in paragraph 1 shall go to the Trésorerie de l'État. By way of derogation from the first subparagraph, 50% of this amount shall go to the respective self-regulatory body, with the understanding that the amount going to the self-regulatory body may not exceed EUR 50,000.

Article 8-14. Annual report

Self-regulatory bodies shall publish an annual report containing information about:

- (a) the measures taken in the framework of this section;
- (b) the number of reports of breaches received as referred to in Article 8-3, where applicable;
- (c) the number of reports received by the self-regulatory body in the framework of Articles 5 and 7 and the number of reports forwarded by the self-regulatory body to the FIU, where applicable;
- (d) where applicable, the number and description of measures taken in the framework of Section 1 of this chapter to monitor compliance by the professionals subject to their respective supervisory powers with their obligations under the following articles:
 - (i) Articles 2-2, 3, 3-1 and 3-2 (customer due diligence);
 - (ii) Article 5 (suspicious transaction reporting);
 - (iii) Article 3(6) (record-keeping);
 - (iv) Articles 4 and 4-1 (internal control)."

Chapter 4: Criminal sanctions

Article 9.

(Law of 27 October 2010) "A fine of between "EUR 12,500 and EUR 5,000,000"²⁵³ shall be imposed on any person who knowingly contravenes the provisions of "Articles 2-2, 3, 3-1, 3-2, 3-3, 4, 4-1 ",²⁵⁴ 5"²⁵⁵ ", 7-1(2) and (6) and 7-2(1)."²⁵⁶

²⁵³ Law of 13 February 2018

²⁵⁴ Law of 25 March 2020 establishing a central electronic data retrieval system related to IBAN accounts and safe-deposit boxes

²⁵⁵ Law of 13 February 2018

²⁵⁶ Law of 25 March 2020 establishing a central electronic data retrieval system related to IBAN accounts and safe-deposit boxes

**“TITLE I-1
“National and international cooperation”²⁵⁷**

(Law of 25 March 2020)

“Chapter 1: National cooperation”²⁵⁸

“Article 9-1. Cooperation between “the FIU,”²⁵⁹ the supervisory authorities and “the self-regulatory bodies”²⁶⁰

“The FIU, the”²⁶¹ supervisory authorities and “the self-regulatory bodies”²⁶² shall cooperate closely “among themselves”²⁶³. (...) ²⁶⁴

For the purposes of the first subparagraph, the supervisory authorities and the Financial Intelligence Unit are authorised to exchange information that is necessary for the fulfilment of their respective duties in the framework of the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing. The supervisory authorities and the Financial Intelligence Unit shall use the exchanged information solely to carry out these duties.”²⁶⁵

(Law of 25 March 2020)

“Article 9-1a. Cooperation between the CSSF and the CAA acting for the purposes of combating money laundering and terrorist financing and for the purposes of the prudential supervision of credit institutions and financial institutions or the supervision of financial markets

- (1) Without prejudice to Article 9-1 and to other laws governing national cooperation between the financial sector supervisory authorities, the CSSF and the CAA shall closely cooperate and exchange information among themselves or between their respective departments for the purposes of combating money laundering and terrorist financing as well as for the purposes of other legislative acts relating to the regulation and prudential supervision of credit institutions and financial institutions or relating to the supervision of financial markets.
- (2) All persons who, for the purposes of this law, are working or have worked for the CSSF and the CAA and the *réviseurs* (auditors) or experts acting on behalf of them, shall be bound by the obligation of professional secrecy.

Without prejudice to cases covered by criminal law, confidential information which the persons referred to in the first subparagraph receive in the course of their duties, under this law, may be disclosed only in summary or aggregate form, in such a way that individual credit institutions and financial institutions cannot be identified.

- (3) The CSSF, the CAA receiving confidential information shall only use it:
 - (a) in the discharge of their duties, under this law or under other legislative acts, in the field of anti-money laundering and counter terrorist financing, of the regulation and prudential supervision of credit institutions and financial institutions and of the supervision of financial markets, including sanctioning;
 - (b) in an appeal against a decision of the CSSF or the CAA, including court proceedings; or
 - (c) in court proceedings initiated pursuant to special provisions provided for in the European Union law adopted in the field of Directive (EU) 2015/849 or in the field of the regulation and prudential supervision of credit institutions and financial institutions as well as of the supervision of financial markets.

²⁵⁷ Law of 25 March 2020

²⁵⁸ Law of 25 March 2020

²⁵⁹ Law of 25 March 2020

²⁶⁰ Law of 25 March 2020

²⁶¹ Law of 25 March 2020

²⁶² Law of 25 March 2020

²⁶³ Law of 25 March 2020

²⁶⁴ Law of 25 March 2020

²⁶⁵ Law of 13 February 2018

Any dissemination of this information by the receiving supervisory authority or department to other authorities, departments or third parties, or any use of this information for other purposes or for purposes beyond those originally approved shall be subject to prior authorisation by the authority or department which supplied it.”

(Law of 25 March 2020)

“Chapter 2: International cooperation”

(Law of 13 February 2018)

“Article 9-2. Cooperation with the European Supervisory Authorities

The CSSF and the CAA “provide”²⁶⁶ the European Supervisory Authorities with all the information that they have in the framework of their duties laid down in Article 2-1 and that are necessary to allow the European Supervisory Authorities to carry out their duties under Directive (EU) 2015/849.

The CSSF and the CAA shall inform the ESAs of instances in which a third country's law does not permit the implementation of the policies and procedures required under Article 4-1(1).” “In such case, coordinated actions may be taken to pursue a solution. In the assessing which third countries do not permit the implementation of the policies and procedures required under Article 4-1(1), the CSSF and the CAA shall take into account any legal constraints that may hinder proper implementation of those policies and procedures, including secrecy, data protection and other constraints limiting the exchange of information that may be relevant for that purpose.”²⁶⁷

(Law of 25 March 2020 establishing a central electronic data retrieval system related to IBAN accounts and safe-deposit boxes)

“Where, in the context of the prudential supervision of a CRR institution within the meaning of paragraph (11a) of Article 1 of the Law of 5 April 1993 on the financial sector, as amended, a review, in particular the evaluation of the governance arrangements and the business model, or the activities of that institution, gives the CSSF reasonable grounds to suspect that, in connection with that institution, money laundering or terrorist financing is being or has been committed or attempted, or there is an increased risk thereof, the CSSF shall immediately notify the European Banking Authority. In the event of an increased risk of money laundering or terrorist financing, the CSSF shall immediately notify its assessment to the European Banking Authority. This subparagraph shall be without prejudice to other measures taken by the CSSF in the context of the prudential supervisory tasks conferred on it. For the purpose of this subparagraph, the CSSF shall ensure that the departments in charge of prudential supervision and the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing cooperate and inform each other in accordance with Article 9-1a. Similarly, the CSSF shall, pursuant to Article 9-2b, consult with the European Central Bank acting in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 1024/2013 of 15 October 2013 conferring specific tasks on the European Central Bank concerning policies relating to the prudential supervision of credit institutions. They shall immediately communicate their common assessment to the European Banking Authority.”

(Law of 25 March 2020)

“Article 9-2a. Cooperation of the supervisory authorities with their foreign counterpart authorities

- (1) The supervisory authorities shall cooperate with their foreign counterpart authorities where necessary to perform their respective tasks and for the purposes of combating money laundering and terrorist financing, of Directive (EU) 2015/849, of this law or of their implementing measures. Foreign counterpart authorities refer to counterparts from other Member States or third countries which are competent to discharge similar responsibilities and exercise similar functions in the framework of a cooperation request, including where the nature or status of these foreign competent authorities is different. The supervisory authorities shall lend assistance to the foreign counterpart authorities, in particular by exchanging information and cooperating in investigations.

²⁶⁶ Law of 25 March 2020 establishing a central electronic data retrieval system related to IBAN accounts and safe-deposit boxes

²⁶⁷ Law of 25 March 2020

- (2) Upon request, the supervisory authorities shall communicate, on a timely basis, any information required for the purpose referred to in paragraph 1.

Before acting on the information request, the requested supervisory authority shall verify that the information request includes complete factual and, as appropriate, legal information as well as information on the urgency degree and foreseen use of the information requested. Where appropriate, the requested supervisory authority may ask the requesting counterpart authority to provide feedback on the use and usefulness of the information requested.

Where the supervisory authority receives an information request complying with the preceding subparagraph, it shall, without delay, take the necessary measures to collect the information requested by using the powers conferred on it by the law. If the supervisory authority cannot provide the requested information on time, it shall notify the reasons thereof to the requesting counterpart authority.

- (3) Where the supervisory authority is convinced that acts contrary to the provisions of this law are being, or have been, carried out in a Member State or third country, or that acts carried out in Luxembourg breach the provisions of Directive (EU) 2015/849 or the national legislation applicable in a Member State or third country which provides for similar provisions and prohibitions regarding the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing, it shall give notice of that fact, in as specific a manner as possible, to the counterpart authority from the Member State or third country concerned.

- (4) The communication of information by the supervisory authorities to a foreign counterpart authority shall be subject to the following conditions:

- (a) the communicated information is necessary and intended for the performance of the task of the authority receiving it under Directive (EU) 2015/849 or under the national legislation of this authority relating to the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing;
- (b) the communicated information is subject to the professional secrecy of the receiving authority and the professional secrecy of this authority offers guarantees at least equivalent to those to which the supervisory authorities are subject, in particular with respect to the persons working for them in accordance with Article 9-1a(2);
- (c) the authority receiving information from the supervisory authority may use it only for the purpose for which it was supplied to it and must be able to ensure that it will not be used for any other purpose;
- (d) where this information comes from other national supervisory authorities, other national authorities or national bodies bound by professional secrecy or from other foreign counterpart authorities, the disclosure can only be made with the explicit consent of these authorities or bodies and, where appropriate, solely for the purposes for which these authorities or bodies gave their consent.

- (5) When making a request for cooperation to their foreign counterpart authorities, the supervisory authorities shall make their best efforts to provide complete factual and, as appropriate, legal information as well as information on the urgency degree and foreseen use of the information requested. Upon request, the requesting supervisory authorities shall provide feedback to the requested counterpart authority on the use and usefulness of the information obtained.

- (6) Without prejudice to its requirements in the framework of judicial proceedings under criminal law, the supervisory authorities receiving confidential information from a foreign counterpart authority may only use this information for the purpose for which it was sought or provided. In particular, this information may only be used:

- (a) in the discharge of their duties under this law, under Directive (EU) 2015/849 or under other legislative acts in the field of anti-money laundering and counter terrorist financing;
 - (b) in an appeal against a decision of the supervisory authority, including court proceedings;
- or

- (c) in court proceedings initiated pursuant to special provisions provided for in the European Union law adopted in the field of this law.

Any dissemination of the information for administrative, judicial, investigative or prosecutorial purposes, beyond those originally approved, shall be subject to prior authorisation by the requested authority.

- (7) The supervisory authorities shall maintain appropriate confidentiality for any request for cooperation and the information exchanged, in order to protect the integrity of the investigation or inquiry, consistent with both parties' obligations concerning privacy and data protection. The supervisory authorities shall protect exchanged information in the same manner as they would protect similar information received from domestic sources. Exchange of information shall take place in a secure way, and through reliable channels or mechanisms.

Article 9-2b. Cooperation of the supervisory authorities and the self-regulatory bodies with their foreign counterpart authorities

The supervisory authorities and the self-regulatory bodies shall not refuse a request for assistance from a foreign counterpart authority on the grounds that:

- (a) the request is also considered to involve tax matters;
- (b) the law requires the professionals to maintain secrecy or confidentiality, except in those cases where the relevant information that is sought is protected by legal privilege or where legal professional secrecy applies, as described in Article 7(1);
- (c) there is an inquiry, investigation or proceeding underway in Luxembourg, unless the assistance would impede that inquiry, investigation or proceeding;
- (d) the nature or status of the requesting counterpart authority is different from that of the requested supervisory authority.

Article 9-2c. Cooperation of the CSSF and the CAA with their foreign counterpart authorities acting for the purposes of combating money laundering and terrorist financing and for the purposes of the prudential supervision of credit institutions and financial institutions or the supervision of financial markets

- (1) Without prejudice to Article 9-2a and to other provisions governing international cooperation between the financial sector supervisory authorities, the CSSF and the CAA shall closely cooperate with their foreign counterpart authorities where necessary to perform their respective tasks and for the purposes of combating money laundering and terrorist financing, of Directive (EU) 2015/849, of this law or of their implementing measures as well as for the purposes of other legislative acts relating to the regulation and prudential supervision of credit institutions and financial institutions or relating to the supervision of financial markets. Foreign counterpart authorities refer to counterparts from other Member States or third countries which are competent to discharge similar responsibilities and exercise similar functions in the framework of a cooperation request, including where the nature or status of these foreign competent authorities is different.

The CSSF and the CAA shall lend assistance to the foreign counterpart authorities, in particular by exchanging information and cooperating in investigations. They shall also exchange information and cooperate with the European Central Bank acting in accordance with Council Regulation (EU) No 1024/2013 of 15 October 2013 conferring specific tasks on the European Central Bank concerning policies relating to the prudential supervision of credit institutions.

- (2) Upon request, the CSSF and the CAA shall communicate any information required for the purpose referred to in paragraph 1.

Before acting on the information request, the requested authority shall verify that the information request includes complete factual and, as appropriate, legal information as well as information on the urgency degree and foreseen use of the information requested. Where appropriate, the requested authority may ask the requesting counterpart authority to provide feedback on the use and usefulness of the information requested.

Where the supervisory authority receives an information request complying with the preceding subparagraph, it shall, without delay, take the necessary measures to collect the information requested by using its powers conferred on it by the law. If the requested authority cannot provide the requested information on time, it shall notify the reasons thereof to the requesting counterpart authority.

- (3) The communication of information by the CSSF or the CAA to a foreign counterpart authority shall be subject to the following conditions:
 - (a) the communicated information is necessary and intended for the performance of the task of the authority receiving it under Directive (EU) 2015/849 or under the national legislation of this authority relating to the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing or relating to the regulation and prudential supervision of credit institutions and financial institutions as well as the supervision of financial markets;
 - (b) the communicated information is subject to the professional secrecy of the receiving authority and the professional secrecy of this authority offers guarantees at least equivalent to those to which the CSSF and the CAA are subject, in particular with respect to the persons working for them in accordance with Article 9-1a(2);
 - (c) the authority receiving information from the supervisory authority may use it only for the purpose for which it was supplied to it and must be able to ensure that it will not be used for any other purpose;
 - (d) where this information comes from other national supervisory authorities, other national authorities or national bodies bound by professional secrecy or from other foreign counterpart authorities, the disclosure can only be made with the explicit consent of these authorities or bodies and, where appropriate, solely for the purposes for which these authorities or bodies gave their consent.
- (4) The provisions of Article 9-2a(5) shall apply.
- (5) When making a request for cooperation to their foreign counterpart authorities, the CSSF or the CAA shall make their best efforts to provide complete factual and, as appropriate, legal information as well as information on the urgency degree and foreseen use of the information requested. Upon request, they shall provide feedback to the requested counterpart authority on the use and usefulness of the information obtained.
- (6) Without prejudice to the provisions applicable with respect to professional secrecy referred to in Article 9-1a(2), the CSSF and the CAA receiving confidential information may only use it:
 - (a) in the discharge of their duties under this law or under other legislative acts in the field of anti-money laundering and counter terrorist financing, of the regulation and prudential supervision of credit institutions and financial institutions and the supervision of financial markets, including sanctioning;
 - (b) in an appeal against a decision of the CSSF or the CAA, including court proceedings; or
 - (c) in court proceedings initiated pursuant to special provisions provided for in the European Union law adopted in the field of Directive (EU) 2015/849 or in the field of the regulation and prudential supervision of credit institutions and financial institutions as well as of the supervision of financial markets.

Any dissemination of this information by the receiving supervisory authority to other authorities or third parties, or any use of this information for other purposes or for purposes beyond those originally approved shall be subject to prior authorisation by the authority which communicated it.

- (7) The CSSF and the CAA shall be empowered to conclude cooperation agreements providing for collaboration and exchanges of confidential information with their counterpart authorities from third countries. Such cooperation agreements shall be concluded on the basis of reciprocity and only if the information disclosed is subject to guarantees of professional secrecy requirements at least equivalent to the professional secrecy referred to in Article 9-1a(2). Confidential information

exchanged according to those cooperation agreements shall be used for the purpose of performing the supervisory tasks of those authorities.

Where the information exchanged originates from an authority of another Member State, it shall only be disclosed with the explicit consent of the authority which shared it and, where appropriate, solely for the purposes for which that authority gave its consent.

- (8) The CSSF and the CAA shall maintain appropriate confidentiality for any request for cooperation and the information exchanged, in order to protect the integrity of the investigation or inquiry, consistent with both parties' obligations concerning privacy and data protection. The CSSF and the CAA shall protect exchanged information in the same manner as they would protect similar information received from domestic sources. Exchange of information shall take place in a secure way, and through reliable channels or mechanisms.
- (9) The CSSF and the CAA may exchange notably, the following types of information when relevant for the purposes of the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing with their foreign counterpart authorities, in particular with their counterpart authorities that have a shared responsibility for credit institutions or financial institutions operating in the same group:
 - (a) regulatory information, such as information on the domestic regulatory system, and general information on the financial sectors;
 - (b) prudential information, in particular for supervisory authorities applying "Core Principles for Effective Banking Supervision" published by the Basel Committee on banking supervision, "Objectives and Principles of Securities Regulation" published by the International Organization of Securities Commissions (IOSCO) or "Insurance Core Principles" published by the International Association of Insurance Supervisors (IAIS), including information on the credit institutions' and financial institutions' business activities, beneficial ownership, management and professional standing;
 - (c) information on the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing, such as internal anti-money laundering and counter terrorist financing procedures and policies of credit institutions and financial institutions, customer due diligence information, customer files, samples of accounts and transaction information."

(Law of 10 August 2018)

"TITLE I-II:

Appeal against the instruction of the Financial Intelligence Unit

Article 9-3.

- (1) Any person demonstrating an interest in the property concerned by the instruction from the Financial Intelligence Unit not to carry out the operations in accordance with Article 5(3) and the professional concerned by this instruction may request, by simple request to the *Chambre du Conseil du Tribunal d'arrondissement de Luxembourg* (Judges' Council Chamber of the Luxembourg District Court), the withdrawal of this instruction.
- (2) The request shall be communicated within 24 hours upon its receipt by the registry (*greffe*) of the *Chambre du Conseil* to the Financial Intelligence Unit and to the State prosecutor.
- (3) The Financial Intelligence Unit shall draw up a written and reasoned report justifying the instruction taken in application of Article 5(3) and transmit it to the registry (*greffe*) of the *Chambre du Conseil* within five days of the receipt of the request. This report shall be communicated by the registry (*greffe*) of the *Chambre du Conseil* to the State prosecutor and the requestor.
- (4) The *Chambre du Conseil* may request or authorise a judge of the Financial Intelligence Unit to provide his observations orally.
- (5) The *Chambre du Conseil* shall rule based on the report transmitted in accordance with paragraph 3, the comments made in application of paragraph 4 and after hearing the State prosecutor and the requestor.
- (6) The order of the *Chambre du Conseil* can be appealed by the State prosecutor or by the requestor in the forms and within the deadlines set out in Articles 133 and following of the Code of Criminal Procedure."

TITLE II
Amending, repealing and various provisions

... (p.m.)

Article 25.

This law may be referred to in abbreviated form using the designation “law on the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing”.

(...) ²⁶⁸

²⁶⁸ Law of 13 February 2018

“ANNEX I

Activities or operations referred to in point (e) of Article 1(3a):

- (1) Acceptance of deposits and other repayable funds from the public, including portfolio management.
- (2) Lending, including consumer credit, mortgage credit, factoring, with or without recourse, and financing of commercial transactions (including forfeiting).
- (3) Financial leasing, not including financial leasing arrangements in relation to consumer products.
- (4) Payment services as defined in point (3) of Article 4 of Directive “(EU) 2015/2366 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2015 on payment services in the internal market, amending Directives 2002/65/EC, 2009/110/EC, 2013/36/EU and Regulation (EU) No 1093/2010, and repealing Directive 2007/64/EC”²⁶⁹.
- (5) Funds or value transfer services insofar as this activity is not covered by point (4). It refers to financial services consisting of accepting cash, cheques or any other payment instrument or value deposit and paying an equivalent amount in cash or any other form to a payee by means of a communication, a message, a transfer or a clearing system to which the funds or value transfer service belongs. The operations carried out through these services may involve one or several intermediaries and a third-party recipient of the final payment and may include any new means of payment. It does not refer to the exclusive provision of messages or any other support system for the purposes of transferring funds to financial institutions.
- (6) Issue and administration of other means of payment (e.g. cheques, travellers' cheques, money orders and bank drafts, letters of credit) insofar as such activity is not covered by points (4) or (15).
- (7) Financial guarantees and commitments.
- (8) Trading and transactions for own account or for account of customers in:
 - (a) money market instruments (such as, cheques, bills, banknotes, certificates of deposit (CDs), derivatives);
 - (b) foreign exchange;
 - (c) exchange, interest rate and index instruments;
 - (d) transferable securities;
 - (e) commodity futures trading;
 - (f) financial futures and options;
- (9) Participation in securities issues and the provision of financial services related to such issues.
- (10) Advice to undertakings on capital structure, industrial strategy and related questions and advice as well as services relating to mergers and the purchase of undertakings.
- (11) Money broking.
- (12) Individual and collective portfolio management and advice.
- (13) Safekeeping and administration of cash or liquid securities “on behalf of other persons”²⁷⁰.
- (14) Safe custody services.
- (15) Issuing “and managing”²⁷¹ electronic money.
- (16) Otherwise investing, administering or managing funds or money on behalf of other persons.
- (17) Underwriting and placement of life insurance and other investment related insurance by both, insurance undertakings and insurance intermediaries (agents and brokers).
- (18) Money and currency changing.

ANNEX II

The following is a non-exhaustive list of risk variables that the professionals shall consider when determining to what extent to apply customer due diligence measures in accordance with Article 3(2a):

- (i) the purpose of an account or relationship;
- (ii) the level of assets to be deposited by a customer or the size of transactions undertaken;

²⁶⁹ Law of 25 March 2020

²⁷⁰ Law of 25 March 2020

²⁷¹ Law of 25 March 2020

- (iii) the regularity or duration of the business relationship.

ANNEX III

The following is a non-exhaustive list of factors and types of evidence of potentially lower risk referred to in the second subparagraph of Article 3-1(2):

1. Customer risk factors:

- (a) public companies listed on a stock exchange and subject to disclosure requirements (either by stock exchange rules or through law or enforceable means), which impose requirements to ensure adequate transparency of beneficial ownership;
- (b) public administrations or enterprises from countries or territories having a low level of corruption;
- (c) customers that are resident in geographical areas of lower risk as set out in point (3);

2. Product, service, transaction or delivery channel risk factors:

- (a) life insurance policies for which the premium is low;
- (b) insurance policies for pension schemes if there is no early surrender option and the policy cannot be used as collateral;
- (c) a pension, superannuation or similar scheme that provides retirement benefits to employees, where contributions are made by way of deduction from wages, and the scheme rules do not permit the assignment of a member's interest under the scheme;
- (d) financial products or services that provide appropriately defined and limited services to certain types of customers, so as to increase access for financial inclusion purposes;
- (e) products where the risks of money laundering and terrorist financing are managed by other factors such as purse limits or transparency of ownership (particularly, certain types of electronic money);

3. Geographical risk factors “- registration, establishment, residence in”²⁷²:

- (a) Member States;
- (b) third countries having effective anti-money laundering and counter terrorist financing systems;
- (c) third countries identified by credible sources as having a low level of corruption or other criminal activity;
- (d) third countries which, on the basis of credible sources such as mutual evaluations, detailed assessment reports or published follow-up reports, have requirements to combat money laundering and terrorist financing consistent with the revised FATF Recommendations and effectively implement those requirements.

ANNEX IV

The following is a non-exhaustive list of factors and types of evidence of potentially higher risk referred to in the second subparagraph of Article 3-2(1):

1. Customer risk factors:

- (a) the business relationship is conducted in unusual circumstances;
- (b) customers that are resident in geographical areas of higher risk as set out in point (3);
- (c) legal persons or arrangements that are personal asset-holding vehicles;
- (d) companies that have nominee shareholders or shares in bearer form;
- (e) businesses that are cash-intensive;
- (f) the ownership structure of the company appears unusual or excessively complex given the nature of the company's business;

²⁷² Law of 25 March 2020

(Law of 25 March 2020)

“(g) customer is a third-country national who applies for residence rights or citizenship in exchange of capital transfers, purchase of property or government bonds, or investment in corporate entities.”

2. Product, service, transaction or delivery channel risk factors:

- (a) private banking;
- (b) products or transactions that might favour anonymity;
- (c) non-face-to-face business relationships or transactions, without certain safeguards, such as “electronic identification means, relevant trust services as defined in Regulation (EU) No 910/2014 or any other secure, remote or electronic, identification process regulated, recognised, approved or accepted by the relevant national authorities”²⁷³;
- (d) payment received from unknown or unassociated third parties;
- (e) new products and new business practices, including new delivery mechanism, and the use of new or developing technologies for both new and pre-existing products;

(Law of 25 March 2020)

“(f) transactions related to oil, arms, precious metals, tobacco products, cultural artefacts and other items of archaeological, historical, cultural and religious importance, or of rare scientific value, as well as ivory and protected species.”

3. Geographical risk factors:

- (a) without prejudice to Article 3-2(2), countries identified by credible sources, such as mutual evaluations, detailed assessment reports or published follow-up reports, as not having effective anti-money laundering and counter terrorist financing systems;
- (b) countries identified by credible sources as having significant levels of corruption or other criminal activity;
- (c) countries subject to sanctions, embargos or similar measures issued by, for example, the European Union or the United Nations;
- (d) countries providing funding or support for terrorist activities, or that have designated terrorist organisations operating within their country.”²⁷⁴

²⁷³ Law of 25 March 2020

²⁷⁴ Law of 13 February 2018