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UBOregister

BO REGISTER OBLIGATIONS AND IMPACT OF THE AML PACKAGE

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02 Quality of information

03 API



IMPACT OF THE AML PACKAGE ON THE BO REGISTER





IMPACT OF THE AML PACKAGE ON THE BO REGISTER

 Relatively few changes to the Belgian register, compared with other European countries

- 3 impacts studied:
 - 1) 25% threshold
 - 2) Control by other means
 - 3) Discrepancy reports



1) THRESHOLD OF 25% (AMLR)

- Currently: more than 25%
- AML Package: from 25%. Example: 4 shareholders with 25% each

/!\ Indicative threshold

A percentage below 25% may *de facto* or *de jure* imply control over the company.



2) CONTROL BY OTHER MEANS (AMLR)

/!\ Need to identify the BOs beyond the sole question of the percentage of shares

- <u>Currently</u>: reference to Directive 2013/34/EU on annual financial statements
- AML Package: List of specific examples of control by other means
 - Right to appoint or remove the majority of board members;
 - Decision-making regarding the distribution of the entity's profits;
 - Formal or informal agreements with shareholders;
 - Relationships between family members (e.g. minor children);
 - Etc.



3) DISCREPANCY REPORTS (AMLR & AMLD)



- No modification of the BO register if incorrect information
- Notice visible only to the competent authorities

• AML Package:

- Possibility for the Treasury to correct BO information
- Notice visible to anyone consulting the BO Register
- Possibility to not report a discrepancy if minor inaccuracies or outdated data & tell the client to provide the correct information to the BO register



QUALITY OF INFORMATION





1) MANUAL OR AUTOMATED CHECKS

- Obvious errors (senior managing official or large structure)
- Specific requests (e.g. legalization of BO extract)
- Unclear or inconsistent information (intermediate entities)



MANUAL CHECK: EXAMPLE

- Unclear or inconsistent information:
 - Company operating in Belgium in a high-risk sector
 - Belgian senior managing officials registered as BOs
 - Research: At least 1 foreign intermediate entity
 - Lawyer: no registration of intermediate entities because the BO(s) are part of a foreign royal family
 - Next steps: Request supporting documents, exchange of information, fine, strike off







- Risk of incorrect or outdated information
- Not on the risk of money laundering/terrorism financing
- 800.000 entities for 12 full-time equivalents → possibility to control 0.12% each year (1000 checks per year)



2) RISK-BASED CONTROLS



Identification of risk factors, for example:

- Number of intermediate entities?
- Intermediate entities in tax havens or listed countries?
- How many BOs are registered and under which category?
- Number of times a BO is registered?



3) VERIFICATIONS BASED ON DISCREPANCY REPORTS: EXAMPLE 1

- Discrepancy report made by an obliged entity
- Current situation: BO registered as holding 33% of the shares of the company
- Correct situation: he is no longer the BO of the company (according to another declaration made by the company)
- Letter sent to the company telling it to correct the information or provide with evidence that the information is still correct and up-to-date
- The legal representative changes the information in the register and removes the UBO□→ the information is updated



3) VERIFICATIONS BASED ON DISCREPANCY REPORTS: EXAMPLE 2

- Report made by a competent authority
- Current situation: Mr A is registered as a BO holding 90% of the company's shares. The share register contains the same information.
- Correct situation: Mr A sold 90% of his shares to Mr B. Mr A continues to make all decisions for the company for a period of 10 years (according to the transfer agreement).
- Ask the entity to update the BO register and add the transfer agreement as a supporting document.



DISCREPANCY REPORTS: CHALLENGES

- Quality of the discrepancy reports:
 - Information already correct (e.g. date of creation of the entity)
 - Incomplete and/or unclear information (e.g. 'Missing BOs' or 'Incomplete structure')
 - Understanding of categories of beneficial owners (e.g. BOs with 15%)
- Reports on unregistered entities (except for trusts or similar legal arrangements)



API





API

- API open to obliged entities and competent authorities
- Enables data to be consulted (information updated in real time)
- Enables to introduce discrepancy reports





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