



Interactief plenair programma



Evert-Jan LammersKeynote

Laatste ontwikkelingen vanuit de Europese Commissie over op handen zijnde Europese wetgeving rond bestrijding FEC



Nieuwe EU-regels Financieel-Economische Criminaliteit

Evert-Jan Lammers

Risk & Compliance Jaarcongres | Baarn | 1 juni 2017



Agenda

- 1. Financieel-Economische Criminaliteit
- 2. Betonblokkenindex
- 3. Regelgeving



Bedankje

- 1. Jeroen Brabers, Institute for Financial Crime (IFFC)
- 2. Bart De Bie, Institute of Fraud Auditors (IFA)
- 3. Michaël Fernandez-Bertier, Allen & Overy
- 4. Gertjan Groen, Institute for Financial Crime (IFFC)
- 5. Rudy Hoskens, Institute of Fraud Auditors (IFA)
- 6. Miguel Janssoone, European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF)
- 7. Sonny Luypaert, Association of Certified Fraud Examiners (ACFE)
- 8. Mathieu Maes, International Chamber of Commerce (ICC)
- 9. Team of Pierre Moscovici, European Commission
- 10. Simon Riondet, Europol
- 11. Brendan Sinnott, Transparency International
- 12. Geert van de Bult, Institute for Financial Crime (IFFC)
- 13. Jeremy Woolfe, Journalist, Brussels



Financieel-Economische Criminaliteit

Terrorism



Organized crime



Cybercrime



Corruption



Money laundering









Start

Veranderingen

Proces:

- Richtlijn
- Amendement
- Maatregel

Parallelle ontwikkelingen

- Governance
- Money Laundering
- Corruption
- Corporate World



6th progress report towards an effective and genuine Security Union

EU policies on counter-terrorism: Justice, Freedom and Security

EU Justice Scoreboard 2017

Role of advisors and intermediates in the schemes revealed in the Panama Papers

OECD Common Reporting Standard

EC drops anti-corruption report

European Public Prosecutors Office

PIF Directive (protecting EU financial interests)

Union Customs Code. Guidance. Electronic systems

Modernization of EU export control system

ECB Guide to fit and proper assessments

5th AML Directive: Revision of the AML Directive countering Terrorist financing

Proposal of EU Regulation on controls of cash entering or leaving the union

Proposal of Regulation on mutual recognition of freezing and confiscation orders

Proposal of a Directive to fight money laundering by means of criminal law

Adoption in the coming months of the proposed directive on fight against fraud to EU's financial interests by means of criminal law

Discussions for enhanced cooperation on the proposal to set up a European Prosecutor's Office and to reform Eurojust

Creation and support of an EMPACT priority on Criminal Finances and Money Laundering (adopted. Docs accessible on the council site)

Creation of the EU Financial Intelligence Taskforce (EU JMLIT model in EUROPOL - Project)

Creation of an EU FIU

Creation of the EU TFTS (similar to TFTP, you could find info on the open sources)

New cash control regulation (in discussion in European Parliament)

End of production of the 500 EUR banknotes in 2018

More PPP in the combat of illicit financial flows

EU rules to prevent tax avoidance via non-EU countries. The agreed rules will stop companies from escaping tax by exploiting the mismatches between Member States' and non-EU countries' tax systems ('hybrid mismatches'). Completes the Anti-Tax Avoidance Directive (ATAD). BEPS. CBC.

EU directive 2014/95/EU on corporate reporting of non-financial information, a.o reporting on anti-corruption measures: Publication of EU Guidance



European public prosecutor's office (EPPO), 16 member states together to fight fraud against the EU budget

- April 2017: 16 member states notified the three institutions of their intention to launch an enhanced cooperation to establish a European public prosecutor's office (EPPO).
- 2. The EPPO will be in charge of investigating, prosecuting and bringing to justice the perpetrators of offences against the Union's financial interests.
- 3. Other member states are expected to join the cooperation, which they are entitled to do at any time before or after the adoption of the EPPO regulation.
- 4. Negotiations at the Council will now resume in order to finalise the text.



MLD4 (26 June 2017):

- 1. MLD4 came into force on 23 June 2015 with the aim of strengthening the EU's defences against money laundering and terrorist financing. It is aligned with the anti-money laundering (AML) and counter-terrorist financing (CTF) standards promulgated by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) in February 2012.
- 2. MLD4 will amend and replace MLD3 and must be implemented in all Member States by 26 June 2017.
- 3. MLD5 Directive on 5 July 2016 to further reinforce EU rules on AML to counter terrorist financing and to increase transparency surrounding beneficial ownership. The proposed Directive is known as "MLD5" and amends MLD4 to further improve the current legislative framework by tackling new means of terrorist financing and is also part of a broader drive to boost tax transparency and tackle tax abuse.



MLD4:

- 1. Customer Due Diligence
- 2. Enhanced beneficial ownership information
- 3. Expansion of categories of PEPs
- 4. Third country equivalence

MLD5 (verwacht: 2017 Q 4):

- a recommendation to consider setting a limit to cash transfers and a suggestion this should be reviewed 2 years after the Directive takes effect;
- highlighting the importance of compliance at a national level and the need to give the ESAs appropriate powers;
- the importance of policing agreements involving third countries and the provisions of trade agreements;
- 4. the need for greater co-operation between agencies, including the ability to share information on the fitness and propriety of directors and shareholders of obliged entities;
- a method of tracking ownership of immovable property and holding consolidated data on life beneficiaries;



MLD5:

- 6. adding art galleries and associated business, and e-money issuers and distributors to the list of obliged persons;
- 7. setting the "ownership" level at 10% + 1 share, or possibly even 5% + 1 share with the additional obligation to identify and verify the identity of the "senior managing official" of an entity;
- including an express obligation to screen customers and beneficial owners against the EU sanctions list;
- 9. requiring Member States to enact domestic legislation on PEP lists;
- 10. obliging third-country businesses opening accounts, acquiring real estate or entering into certain other transactions in the EU to keep details of their beneficial owners; and
- 11. requiring the Commission to present a proposal for establishing a European FIU to co-ordinate with and assist national FIUs.



Evert-Jan Lammers

www.ebbenpartners.be





Aankomende Congressen



RISKCONGRES

Public Values 5





28 november 2017 te Baarn

5 april 2018 Den Haag

Hartelijk dank voor uw komst

en tot ziens bij ons

Risk & Compliance Jaarcongres 2018

