

Ministry of Justice Master of the High Court

MRS. OLIVIA MUTJAVIKUA





Originates from FATF Recommendation 25

Adequate, accurate and up-to-date information on the beneficial owners of express trusts and other similar legal arrangements

- All parties to a trust
- Including classes of beneficiaries and discretionary beneficiaries
- Any other party exercising significant control
- Require all trustees residing in jurisdiction to hold this information
- Obligations on trustee to hold the information and disclose their status to FIs and DNFBPs

Beneficial ownership (Trusts)



Republic of Namibia

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

 $70^{0}/_{0}$

of corruption cases involve anonymously-owned corporate vehicles

(in over 200 cases of grand corruption surveyed, The World Bank, 2011)

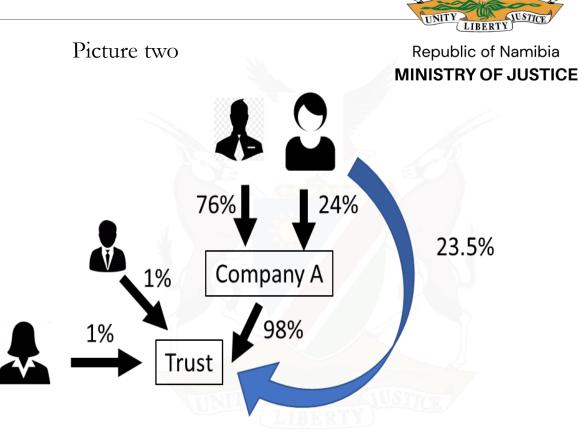
07/20/2023 10:06 DAY/ MONTH/ YEAR

Transparency of BO

Ownership and control structures can be complex;

But too often, information is missing, inaccessible or hard to use;

This is why transparency over who ultimately owns and controls corporate vehicles, has become an important phenomena;



Who is the Beneficial Owner of a Trust and why does it matter?



Republic of Namibia

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

All parties to the trust;

- *Founder (Settlor or Donor)
- *Trustee
- *Beneficiary (vested or discretionary)
- ❖ Trust practitioners (aka TCSP's)
- Protector (if any)

Who is the Beneficial Owner of a Trust and why does it matter?



Republic of Namibia

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

*When beneficial owners are obscured, abuse of corporate vehicles is enabled

Bribes disguised through trust;

*Purpose is to find the natural person who ultimately owns or control a trust;

A common approach to legal entities and arrangements



- *Individuals can use legal arrangements to own, control and benefit from trust assets
- *Legal entities and arrangements can be part of the same ownership structure
- Trusts can operate as businesses
- Trusts can hold ownership in companies (e.g. shares as trust assets)
- * This makes compliance for companies more difficult
- Legal entities and partnerships can be parties to a trust
- * In Namibia, despite not having any juristic personality:
- Trustees are capable of opening a bank account in name of the trust
- ❖○ A trust can constitute a debtor within the context of the Insolvency Act and can therefore be sequestrated

Intention of the new Act



Republic of Namibia

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

- *Act has clear and robust definitions in general and that of 'beneficial owner' of trusts is covered in Section 1 of FIA and Schedule 5
- *Comprehensive coverage Cover both domestic and foreign law trusts having any connection with Namibia
- *all relevant types of trusts and categories of people are comprehensively covered in the disclosure regimes
- *Makes clear provision for the data on trusts that should be collected, maintained and disclosed at a minimum

Intention of the new Act



Republic of Namibia

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

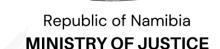
- *Access to BO data of trusts will not be accessible publicly but only to competent authorities and those with legitimate interest
- ❖ Collecting structured BO data of trusts a new digital platform will be used to collect, store, and publish data as structured.
- *Will use unique identifiers to facilitate identification of individuals, trusts and companies when several data sets are combined





- *Is to create a beneficial ownership register for trusts
- *This will lead to the most useful and usable data, the most timely access, the most accurate and up-to-date data, and therefore effectiveness with respect to FATF evaluations
- ♦ Most countries has taken the central register route (ours will be multi-pronged have access to info on BIPA's register)
- E.g. Denmark and Mauritius have companies and trusts in a single register

Section 22 & 33 – BO Register



- *Duty is placed on both trustee and the Master to keep this BOR
- *Trustee must lodge this BOR with the master, keep it up-to-date
- *Master has a duty to keep this register, verify the accuracy of the information in the register and provide access to this BOR to competent authorities;
- *Data on trusts will be verified on submission, including verifying relevant trust documents (such as the trust deed), and keep updated or confirm that it still holds true on a regular basis.
- *This can be done by checking that data conforms to known and expected patterns;
- *cross-checking information against existing authoritative systems and other government-held datasets (such as Home Affairs)

07/20/2023 10:06 DAY/ MONTH/ YEAR





- *At initial registration and subsequent changes to BO should be submitted in a timely manner.
- *Trusts and trustees should be given a prescribed period for submitting or updating/reporting any change in their BO declaration (regulations and Act)
- *Trustees should confirm the data as correct on at least on an annual basis;
- * Historical records with dates should be maintained, including changes to trusts, inactive trusts, and terminated trusts

Sanctions and enforcement



- Section 46 and 47 of the Act has effective, proportionate, dissuasive, and enforceable sanctions in cases of non-compliance with the disclosure requirements, including non-submission,
- *late submission, incomplete submission, or false submission (criminal sanctions), in order to drive up compliance.
- *Administrative Sanctions include monetary and non-monetary sanctions

Way forward



- □ Lodgement of BO information as per Directive 1 of 2023;
- Complete BO information form;
- ☐ Act coming into force 21 July2023
- Comply by 31 July 2023



