

Translation of Liechtenstein Law

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English title:	Law of 11 December 2008 on Professional Due Diligence for the Prevention of Money Laundering, Organised Crime and Financing of Terrorism (Due Diligence Act; SPG)
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Law

of 11 December 2008

**on Professional Due Diligence for the
Prevention of Money Laundering, Organised
Crime and Financing of Terrorism
(Due Diligence Act; SPG)**

I hereby grant My consent to the following Resolution adopted by
Parliament:¹

I. General ProvisionsArt. 1²*Object and purpose*

1) This Act governs the application of due diligence in the professional exercise of activities covered by this Act.

2) Its purpose is to combat money laundering, organised crime, and terrorist financing within the meaning of the Criminal Code (§§ 165, 278 to 278d StGB).

3) It shall also serve to implement and/or execute the following EEA legal provisions:

- a) 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

¹ Report and application, together with comments from the Government No. 124/2008 and 160/2008

² Art. 1 amended by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

system for the purpose of money laundering and 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 (OJ L 141 of 5.6.2015, P. 73);

- b) 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 (EU) no. 1781/2006 (OJ L 141 of 5.6.2015, P. 1).

4) The version in force of the EEA acts referred to in (3) is derived from the promulgation of the decisions of the EEA Joint Committee in the Liechtenstein Legal Gazette pursuant to Art. 3 k) of the Promulgation Act.³

Art. 2

Terminology and designations

1) For the purposes of this Act, the following definitions shall apply:

- a) Repealed⁴
- b) "Common-benefit, tax-exempt entity" shall mean entities that pursue exclusively common-benefit or charitable objectives, the performance of which serves to benefit the general public and which are demonstrably exempt from income tax in their state of domicile. In particular there is deemed to be a benefit to the general public if the activity serves the common good in a charitable, religious, humanitarian, scientific, cultural, moral, social, sporting or ecological sense, even if the activity is only of benefit to a specific category of persons;⁵
- c) "Business relationship" shall mean a business, professional or commercial relationship which is conducted in connection with the professional activities of the person subject to due diligence and which is expected, at the time when the contact is established, to exist for a certain duration in time;
- d) "Occasional transactions" shall mean operations and transactions, especially money exchange, cash subscription of medium-term notes and bonds, cash buying or selling of bearer securities and cashing of

³ Art. 1 (4) amended by LGBL 2020 no. 305.

⁴ Art. 2 (1) a) repealed by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

⁵ Art. 2 (1) b) amended by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

cheques, unless the operation or transaction is carried out via an existing account or custody account in the name of the client;⁶

- e) "Beneficial owner" shall mean a natural person on whose initiative or in whose interest a transaction or activity is carried out or a business relationship is ultimately constituted. In the case of legal entities, the beneficial owner is also the natural person in whose possession or under whose control the legal entity ultimately is situated. The Government shall provide further details by ordinance;
- f) "Legal entity" shall mean a legal person, company, trust, or other collective or asset entity, irrespective of its legal form;
- g) "Shell bank" shall mean a bank, a financial institution as defined in Art. 3 no. 2 of Directive (EU) 2015/849 or an institution that carries out activities equivalent to those of a bank or a financial institution registered in a state in which it has no physical presence, involving meaningful mind and management and which is not affiliated to any regulated financial group;⁷
- h) "Politically exposed persons" shall mean natural persons who are, or were up to one year ago entrusted with prominent public functions, and their immediate family members, or persons known to be close associates of such persons. The Government shall provide further details by ordinance;⁸
- i) "Third country" shall mean a State that is not a Member of the European Economic Area (EEA);
- k) "National risk analysis" shall mean the measures taken periodically to determine and assess existing risks of money laundering and terrorist financing, as well as all data protection problems associated therewith, in order to promote the understanding and reduction of existing risks;⁹
- l) "Bureau de change" shall mean natural or legal persons whose activities consist in the exchange of legal tender at the official exchange rate;¹⁰
- ^{l^{bis}}) "Crypto-asset" shall mean a crypto-asset as defined in Art. 2 (1) z) TVTG (Token and TT Service Provider Act);¹¹

⁶ Art. 2 (1) d) amended by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

⁷ Art. 2 (1) g) amended by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

⁸ Art. 2 (1) h) amended by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

⁹ Art. 2 (1) k) inserted by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

¹⁰ Art. 2 (1) l) amended by LGBL 2019 no. 302.

¹¹ Art. 2 (1) ^{l^{bis}}) amended by LGBL 2024 no. 43.

- ^{l^{ter}}) "Non-fungible token" shall mean a token that cannot be regarded as a crypto-asset as defined in Art. 2 (1) z) TVTG or as a financial instrument as defined in Art. 4 (1) no. 15 of Directive 2014/65/EU^{12,13};
- m) "Correspondent banking relationship":¹⁴
1. the provision of banking services by one bank as the correspondent to another bank as the respondent; this shall include the holding of a current account or other liability account and the provision of services associated therewith such as cash management, international funds transfers, cheque clearing, services in connection with payable-through accounts and foreign exchange ;
 2. the relationships between banks and financial institutions as defined in Art. 3 no. 2 of Directive (EU) 2015/849, both with and between one another, where similar services are provided by a correspondent institution to a respondent institution; this shall include relationships established for securities transactions or funds transfers;
- n) "Legal entities established on a discretionary basis" shall mean a legal entity with one or more discretionary beneficiaries;¹⁵
- o) "Discretionary beneficiaries" shall mean persons belonging to the category of beneficiaries specified by the donor, founder or trustor and whose possible beneficial interest is placed within the discretion of the foundation board, board of directors or trustee or another body appointed for the purpose. This shall also include persons whose beneficial interest is placed within the discretion of the foundation board, board of directors or trustee or another body appointed for that purpose, exclusively in terms of amount or time;¹⁶
- p) "Recipient of a distribution" shall mean a discretionary beneficiary who receives an allotment from the assets or the proceeds of a legal entity established on a discretionary basis. This economic benefit may consist of both bankable and non-bankable assets;¹⁷

¹² 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 (OJ L 173, 12.6.2014, p. 349).

¹³ Art. 2 (1) ^{l^{ter}}) amended by LGBL 2024 no. 43.

¹⁴ Art. 2 (1) m) inserted by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

¹⁵ Art. 2 (1) n) inserted by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

¹⁶ Art. 2 (1) o) inserted by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

¹⁷ Art. 2 (1) p) inserted by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

- q) "Transaction-related documents" shall mean all documents that make it possible to reconstruct individual transactions, including the amount and currency;¹⁸
- r) "Members of the executive body" shall mean natural persons who are members of the management, the board of directors, the supervisory board, the managing board or persons in a comparable function;¹⁹
- s) "Group" shall mean a group of undertakings that consists of a parent undertaking, its subsidiary undertakings and the undertakings in which the parent undertaking or its subsidiary undertakings have an interest, as well as undertakings that are connected to one another by a relationship as defined in Art. 1097 of the Liechtenstein Persons and Companies Act;²⁰
- t) Repealed²¹
- u) "States with strategic deficiencies" shall mean states whose national systems for the prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing pursuant to the delegated acts of the Commission referred to in Art. 9 (2) of Directive (EU) 2015/849, or according to the assessments of international organisations established to prevent money laundering and financing of terrorism exhibit strategic deficiencies that pose significant threats to the financial system;²²
- v) "Supervisory authority" shall mean the Financial Market Authority (FMA) or the Liechtensteinische Rechtsanwaltskammer (Liechtenstein Bar Association);²³
- w) "Members of tax consultancy professions" shall mean natural or legal persons who hold one of the following authorities:²⁴
 - 1. authorisation for the full exercise of the activities as defined in Art. 3 (1) b) of the Trustee Act; or
 - 2. authorisation under the Auditors Act;²⁵
- x) "External bookkeepers" shall mean natural or legal persons who provide services for third parties as defined in Art. 3 (1) n) and who hold one of the following authorities:²⁶

¹⁸ Art. 2 (1) q) inserted by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

¹⁹ Art. 2 (1) r) inserted by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

²⁰ Art. 2 (1) s) inserted by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

²¹ Art. 2 (1) t) repealed by LGBL 2020 no. 423.

²² Art. 2 (1) u) inserted by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

²³ Art. 2 (1) v) inserted by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

²⁴ Art. 2 (1) w) inserted by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

²⁵ Art. 2 (1) w) no. 2 amended by LGBL 2019 no. 17.

²⁶ Art. 2 (1) x) inserted by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

1. authorisation for the full exercise of the activities as defined in Art. 3 (1) b) of the Trustee Act;
 2. authorisation under the Auditors Act; or²⁷
 3. authorisation under the Business Act to perform the function of a bookkeeper;
- y) "EEA Home State" shall mean an EEA Member State in which the registered office or head office of the person subject to due diligence is located;²⁸
- z) "European supervisory authorities" shall mean the European Banking Authority (EBA), the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA) and the European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority (EIOPA).²⁹
- z^{bis}) Repealed³⁰
- z^{ter}) "Operators of trading platforms for non-fungible tokens" shall mean natural or legal persons who operate trading platforms via which their customers transact an exchange of non-fungible tokens against legal tender or crypto-assets or other non-fungible tokens and vice versa, whose role is more than that of a simple intermediary without involvement in payment flows, but who do not however store non-fungible tokens or TT keys on behalf of their customers.³¹

2) Terms used to designate persons, professions or functions in this Act are to be understood as referring to both the male and female genders.

Art. 3

Scope of application

- 1) This Act shall apply to persons subject to due diligence. These are:
- a) banks and investment firms licensed under the Banking Act;
 - b) e-money institutions licensed under the E-Money Act;
 - c) undertakings for collective investment that market their unit certificates or units; the due diligence is to be performed by:³²
 1. the self-managed undertaking for collective investment;

²⁷ Art. 2 (1) x) no. 2 amended by LGBL 2019 no. 17.

²⁸ Art. 2 (1) y) inserted by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

²⁹ Art. 2 (1) z) inserted by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

³⁰ Art. 2 (1) z^{bis}) repealed by LGBL 2024 no. 43.

³¹ Art. 2 (1) z^{ter}) amended by LGBL 2024 no. 43.

³² Art. 3 (1) c) amended by LGBL 2020 no. 12.

2. in the case of an externally managed undertaking for collective investment:
 - aa) the management company pursuant to the UCITSG or IUG;
 - bb) the alternative investment fund manager pursuant to the AIFMG;
 - cc) the manager of European venture capital funds pursuant to Regulation (EU) No 345/2013; or
 - dd) the manager of European social entrepreneurship funds pursuant to Regulation (EU) No 346/2013;
- d) insurance undertakings licensed under the Insurance Supervision Act, insofar as they offer direct life assurance;
- e) the Liechtensteinische Post Aktiengesellschaft, to the extent it pursues activities subject to an obligation to report to the FMA;³³
- f) exchange bureaux;
- g) insurance brokers licensed under the Insurance Distribution Act, insofar as they broker life assurance contracts and other investment related services;³⁴
- h) payment institutions and payment initiation service providers licensed under the Payment Services Act;³⁵
- i) asset management companies licensed under the Asset Management Act, management companies authorised for activities under Art. 14 (2) a) and b) UCITSG, and alternative investment fund managers authorised for activities under Art. 29 (3) a) and b) AIFMG;³⁶
- k) service providers for legal entities that provide one of the following services on a professional basis for the account of third parties:³⁷
 1. establishment of companies, legal persons, or trusts;³⁸
 2. performance of the management or executive function of a company, the function of partner in a partnership or a comparable function in another legal person or appointment of another person for the afore-mentioned functions;
 3. provision of a head office, a business, postal or administrative address and other related services for a legal entity;

³³ Art. 3 (1) e) amended by LGBL 2023 no. 159.

³⁴ Art. 3 (1) g) amended by LGBL 2018 no. 11.

³⁵ Art. 3 (1) h) amended by LGBL 2019 no. 218.

³⁶ Art. 3 (1) i) amended by LGBL 2020 no. 305.

³⁷ Art. 3 (1) k) amended by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

³⁸ Art. 3 (1) k) no. 1 amended by LGBL 2020 no. 305.

4. performance of the function of a member of a foundation board of a foundation, trustees of a trust or a similar legal entity or appointment of another person for the afore-mentioned functions;
 5. performance of the function of nominee shareholder for another person, where the company concerned is not listed on a regulated market and subject to the disclosure requirements in conformity with EEA law or similar international standards, or appointment of another person for the afore-mentioned functions;
- l) casinos and providers of online gaming licensed under the Gambling Act;³⁹
- m) lawyers and law firms with an authorisation under the Lawyers Act, as well as legal agents as referred to in Art. 108 of the Lawyers Act, insofar as they provide tax advice to their clients or assist in the planning and execution of financial or real estate transactions concerning the following:⁴⁰
1. buying and selling of undertakings or real estate;
 2. management of client funds, securities or other assets of the client;
 3. opening or management of accounts, custody accounts, or safe deposit boxes; or⁴¹
 4. procurement of contributions necessary for the creation, operation, or management of legal entities;⁴²
 5. Repealed⁴³
- n) members of tax consultancy professions and external bookkeepers, insofar as they assist their clients in the planning and execution of financial and real estate transactions concerning the following:⁴⁴
1. the operations referred to in m) nos. 1 to 4; or
 2. the management of trusts, companies, foundations, or similar legal entities;
- o) Repealed⁴⁵

³⁹ Art. 3 (1) l) amended by LGBL 2016 no. 198.

⁴⁰ Art. 3 (1) m) introductory sentence amended by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

⁴¹ Art. 3 (1) m) no. 3 amended by LGBL 2020 no. 305.

⁴² Art. 3 (1) m) no. 4 amended by LGBL 2020 no. 305.

⁴³ Art. 3 (1) m) no. 5 amended by LGBL 2020 no. 305.

⁴⁴ Art. 3 (1) n) amended by LGBL 2020 no. 305.

⁴⁵ Art. 3 (1) o) repealed by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

- p) real estate agents, insofar as their activities cover the purchase or sale of land and real estate or the renting out thereof, provided that the monthly rent amounts to 10,000 Francs or more;⁴⁶
- q) persons trading in goods, provided that payment is in cash or by means of a crypto-asset and the amount involved is 10,000 Francs or more, irrespective of whether the transaction takes place in a single operation or several operations between which there appears to be a connection;⁴⁷
- r) TT service providers who are obliged to be registered in accordance with Art. 2 (1) k), n), q) and v) to y) TVTG and TT agents in accordance with Art. 2 (1) u) TVTG, to the extent they provide or distribute TT services for the aforementioned TT service providers;⁴⁸
- s) Repealed⁴⁹
- t) operators of trading platforms for non-fungible tokens;⁵⁰
- u) 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 amounts to 10,000 Francs or more, irrespective of whether the transaction is made in a single operation or in several operations between which there appears to be a link;⁵¹
- v) persons who hold third-party assets in safe custody on a professional basis as well as rent out premises and containers for the safekeeping of valuables, with the exception of the following activities:⁵²
 - 1. the safe custody of objects in lockers in publicly accessible places that can be seen from all sides;
 - 2. the safe custody of goods such as luggage, household items, and motor vehicles;
 - 3. the occasional safe custody of goods, to a limited extent, such as the provision of hotel safes;
 - 4. the safe custody of non-physical objects, such as computer data;
 - 5. the safe custody of objects in the context of the performance of security transports and other transports;
 - 6. the renting out of commercial and industrial space;

⁴⁶ Art. 3 (1) p) amended by LGBL 2020 no. 305.

⁴⁷ Art. 3 (1) q) amended by LGBL 2024 no. 43.

⁴⁸ Art. 3 (1) r) amended by LGBL 2024 no. 43.

⁴⁹ Art. 3 (1) s) repealed by LGBL 2024 no. 43.

⁵⁰ Art. 3 (1) t) amended by LGBL 2024 no. 43.

⁵¹ Art. 3 (1) u) amended by LGBL 2020 no. 305.

⁵² Art. 3 (1) v) amended by LGBL 2020 no. 305.

7. other activities determined by the Government by ordinance that are not especially suitable to being abused through money laundering, organised crime, and terrorist financing.
- 2) Liechtenstein branches, agents and representative offices of foreign undertakings that perform activities as referred to in (1) a) to i) are also persons subject to due diligence.⁵³
- 3) The following persons subject to due diligence shall immediately notify the competent supervisory authority in writing when they have commenced business activities:⁵⁴
- a) bureaux de change as referred to in (1) f);
 - b) lawyers and law firms with an authorisation under the Lawyers Act as well as legal agents as referred to in Art. 108 of the Lawyers Act who provide services under (1) k);⁵⁵
 - c) lawyers, law firms and legal agents as referred to in (1) m);
 - d) members of tax consultancy professions as referred to in (1) n) with the exception of trustees and trust companies with an authorisation for the full exercise of their profession in accordance with Art. 3 (1) b) of the Trustee Act;
 - e) external bookkeepers as referred to in (1) n) with the exception of trustees and trust companies with an authorisation for the full exercise of their profession in accordance with Art. 3 (1) b) of the Trustee Act;
 - f) real estate agents as referred to in (1) p);
 - g) persons trading in goods, as referred to in (1) q).
 - h) Repealed⁵⁶
 - i) operators of trading platforms for non-fungible tokens as referred to in (1) t);⁵⁷
 - k) persons as referred to in (1) u) who trade in works of art or act as intermediaries in the trade in works of art;⁵⁸
 - l) persons as referred to in (1) b) who hold third-party assets in safe custody as well as rent out premises and containers for the safekeeping of valuables.⁵⁹

⁵³ Art. 3 (2) amended by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

⁵⁴ Art. 3 (3) amended by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

⁵⁵ Art. 3 (3) b) amended by LGBL 2020 no. 305.

⁵⁶ Art. 3 (3) h) repealed by LGBL 2024 no. 43.

⁵⁷ Art. 3 (3) i) amended by LGBL 2024 no. 43.

⁵⁸ Art. 3 (3) k) inserted by LGBL 2020 no. 305.

⁵⁹ Art. 3 (3) l) inserted by LGBL 2020 no. 305.

Art. 4

Exemptions

This Act shall not apply to:

- a) institutions exclusively operating in the field of occupational old age, disability, and survivors' provision;
- b) Repealed⁶⁰
- c) Repealed⁶¹

II. Due Diligence

Art. 5

Scope of Due Diligence

1) In the cases referred to in (2), the persons subject to due diligence shall perform the following duties taking a risk-based approach:⁶²

- a) identification and verification of the identity of the contracting party (Art. 6);
- b) identification and verification of the identity of the beneficial owner (Art. 7);
- b^{bis}) identification and verification of the identity of the recipient of the distribution of legal entities established on a discretionary basis and the beneficiary of life assurance policies and other insurances with investment-related objectives (Art. 7a and 7b);⁶³
- c) establishment of a business profile (Art. 8); and
- d) supervision of business relationships at a level that is commensurate with the risk (Art. 9).

2) Due diligence duties shall be performed in the following cases:

- a) when establishing a business relationship;
- b) when carrying out occasional transactions:⁶⁴

⁶⁰ Art. 4 b) repealed by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

⁶¹ Art. 4 c) repealed by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

⁶² Art. 5 (1) introductory sentence amended by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

⁶³ Art. 5 (1) b^{bis}) inserted by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

⁶⁴ Art. 5 (2) b) amended by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

1. amounting to 15,000 Francs or more, irrespective of whether the transaction is carried out in a single operation or in several operations which appear to be linked; or
 2. involving transfers of funds as defined in Art. 3 no. 9 of Regulation (EU) 2015/847 of more than 1,000 Francs;
- c) when there are doubts about the authenticity or adequacy of previously obtained data on the identity of the contracting party or the beneficial owner. The Government shall provide further details by ordinance;
- d) when there is suspicion of money laundering, a predicate offence of money laundering, organised crime, or terrorist financing, regardless of any derogation, exemption or threshold;
- e) when occasional transactions in cash amounting to 10 000 Francs or more are carried out by persons referred to in Art. 3 (1) q), irrespective of whether the transaction is carried out in a single operation or in several operations which appear to be linked;⁶⁵
- f) with reference to casinos and providers of online gaming referred to in Art. 3 (1) l) in connection with winnings or stakes in gaming, or with both, when carrying out transactions to the value of 2 000 Francs or more, irrespective of whether the transaction is carried out in a single operation or in several operations which appear to be linked;⁶⁶
- g) in respect of TT service providers as referred to in Art. 3 (1) r) regardless of any thresholds, even if transactions referred to in b) are involved; h) remains reserved;⁶⁷
- h) in the case of TT service providers as referred to in Art. 3 (1) r) who exclusively operate physical machines for exchanging legal tender against crypto-assets and vice versa as well as crypto-assets against crypto-assets for settlement of transactions of 1, 000 Francs or more, irrespective of whether the transaction takes place in a single operation or several operations between which there appears to be a connection.⁶⁸
- 3) If the due diligence duties cannot be performed:
- a) the person subject to due diligence may not establish the business relationship or carry out the desired transaction and must verify whether a report under Art. 17 is necessary. This provision is subject to Art. 18;

⁶⁵ Art. 5 (2) e) inserted by LGBI. 2017 no. 161.

⁶⁶ Art. 5 (2) f) inserted by LGBI. 2017 no. 161.

⁶⁷ Art. 5 (2) g) amended by LGBI. 2019 no. 302.

⁶⁸ Art. 5 (2) h) amended by LGBI. 2024 no. 43.

b) the person subject to due diligence must discontinue the existing business relationship irrespective of other statutory or contractual provisions, but subject to Art. 35 and 35a, and a proper record of outward movements of assets must be kept. This does not affect any reporting obligations referred to in Art. 17 to 19.⁶⁹

4) By ordinance, the Government shall specify the procedure in cases where the information and documents required to identify and verify the identity of the contracting party and the beneficial owner are not fully available upon establishing the business relationship.

Art. 6

Identification and verification of the identity of the contracting party

1) The persons subject to due diligence shall identify the contracting party and verify the contracting party's identity by means of documents with probative value.

2) If, over the course of the business relationship, doubts arise concerning the identity of the contracting party, the persons subject to due diligence must repeat the identification and verification of the identity of the contracting party.

3) The Government shall provide further details by ordinance.

Identification and verification of the identity of the beneficial owner⁷⁰

Art. 7

a) Basic principle⁷¹

1) The persons subject to due diligence shall identify the beneficial owner.

2) They shall verify the identity of the beneficial owner by means of risk-based and adequate measures, to satisfy themselves that the person in question is actually the beneficial owner. In the case of a legal entity, this includes risk-based and adequate measures to determine the ownership and control structure of the contracting party.

⁶⁹ Art. 5 (3) b) amended by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

⁷⁰ Subject heading before Art. 7 inserted by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

⁷¹ Art. 7 subject heading amended by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

3) If, over the course of the business relationship, doubts arise concerning the identity of the beneficial owner, the persons subject to due diligence must repeat the identification and verification of the identity of the beneficial owner.

3a) The persons subject to due diligence shall, when establishing a business relationship with legal entities that are obliged to disclose the beneficial owners of legal entities pursuant to Art. 4 of the Law on the List of Beneficial Owners of Entities, obtain a corresponding extract from the list.⁷²

4) The Government shall provide further details by ordinance.

Art. 7a⁷³

b) Legal entities organised on a discretionary basis

1) When dealing with legal entities organised on a discretionary basis, persons subject to due diligence shall obtain sufficient information concerning the persons in whose interest the legal entity has primarily been established or is primarily operated, in order to ensure that they are able to establish their identity at the time of paying out.

2) When dealing with legal entities established on a discretionary basis, the persons subject to due diligence shall establish the identity of the recipient of the distribution and take appropriate steps to verify that identity at the time of paying out; for persons subject to due diligence referred to in Art. 3 (1) a) this shall only apply to assets that are entered in their books. If the recipient of the distribution is a legal entity, its beneficial owners are to be identified as the recipients of the distribution and their identities are to be verified.

3) Persons subject to due diligence that provide services on a professional basis, as referred to in Art. 3 (1) k) no. 2 or 4, for a legal entity organised on a discretionary basis are obliged to convey the information obtained in accordance with (1) and (2) to other persons subject to due diligence as referred to in Art. 3 (1), with whom the relevant legal entity has an appropriate business relationship immediately after the information is obtained, and without being requested to do so, if assets that are held in the books of the other person subject to due diligence as referred to in Art. 3 (1) are involved.

⁷² Art. 7 (3a) inserted by LGBL 2021 no. 34.

⁷³ Art. 7a inserted by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

4) The persons subject to due diligence, with the exception of service providers for legal entities, shall be exempt from the obligations referred to in (1) and (2) with reference to those legal entities for which a domestic service provider provides services on a professional basis, as defined in Art. 3 (1) k) no. 2 or 4 for legal entities. The persons subject to due diligence may subsequently be confident that no circumstances as referred to in (2) have arisen, provided that they receive no relevant information from the service providers for legal entities. The persons subject to due diligence shall record the information conveyed in the due diligence file.

5) It is not necessary to identify and verify the identity of the distribution recipients as referred to in (2) in respect of common-benefit, tax-exempt legal entities as referred to in Art. 2 (1) b).

6) The Government shall provide more specific details by ordinance.

Art. 7b⁷⁴

c) Insurance contracts

1) For life assurance policies and other insurances taken out for investment purposes, insurance undertakings shall perform the following duties with regard to the beneficiaries:

- a) For beneficiaries who are identified as natural persons specified by name or as legal entities, they shall record the name of that person.
- b) For beneficiaries whose identity is established from characteristics or by category or in another way, they shall obtain sufficient information in respect of these beneficiaries in order to ensure that they are able to establish their identity at the time of paying out.

2) The insurance undertakings shall establish the identity of the beneficiary of life assurance policies and other insurances with an investment-related objective at the time of paying out and take appropriate steps to verify that identity. If the beneficiary is a legal entity, the identity of its beneficial owners must be established and verified.

⁷⁴ Art. 7b inserted by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

Art. 8

Business profile

1) The persons subject to due diligence shall establish a profile of the business relationship, including in particular information concerning the origin of the assets and the purpose and intended nature of the business relationship (business profile).

2) They shall ensure that the data and information in the business profile is up to date, by running checks at intervals appropriate to the risk involved, in order to establish whether the information and data contained in the business profile is still current.⁷⁵

3) The Government shall provide further details concerning the business profile by ordinance.

Art. 9

Risk-appropriate monitoring of the business relationship

1) The persons subject to due diligence shall monitor their business relationships, including the transactions performed in the course of the relevant business relationship, in a timely manner, at a level that is commensurate with the risks involved, to ensure that they are consistent with the business profile (Art. 8).⁷⁶

2) They shall ensure that the risks arising from the development of new products or commercial practices or from the use of new or developing technologies are assessed in advance and taken into account in the course of the risk assessment referred to in Art. 9a.⁷⁷

3) They shall carry out simple investigations with reasonable effort when circumstances arise or transactions take place that deviate from the business profile.

4) They must carry out special investigations when circumstances arise or transactions take place giving rise to suspicion that assets are connected with money laundering, predicate offences of money laundering, organised crime, or terrorist financing. The persons subject to due diligence may not discontinue the business relationship while these investigations are being carried out.

⁷⁵ Art. 8 (2) amended by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

⁷⁶ Art. 9 (1) amended by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

⁷⁷ Art. 9 (2) amended by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

5) The results of the investigations shall be documented in the due diligence files.

6) The Government shall provide further details by ordinance.

Art. 9a⁷⁸

Risk assessment

1) The persons subject to due diligence shall conduct a risk assessment to determine and assess the risks confronting them in respect of money laundering, organised crime and terrorist financing.

2) Subject to Art. 10 (4) and Art. 11 (7), the risk assessment must pay special attention to the factors mentioned in Annexes 1 and 2 and the possible indicators of a potentially lower or higher risk. The risk assessment shall also take into account the results of the national risk analysis referred to in Art. 29b.

3) The risk assessment must be documented and kept up to date and submitted to the competent supervisory authority within the context of their monitoring role.

4) The persons subject to due diligence must establish criteria to identify business relationships and transactions involving higher risks in their internal instructions, and categorise the relevant business relationships and transactions accordingly.

5) The persons subject to due diligence must define effective internal control and supervisory measures to reduce the risks identified in the national risk analysis referred to in Art. 29b and the risk assessment referred to in (1). The internal control and supervisory measures shall include, in particular:

- a) establishing due diligence duties in accordance with Art. 5 (1);
- b) documentation as referred to in Art. 20; and
- c) setting up of the internal organisation and internal instructions in the manner set out in Art. 21.

6) The risk assessment referred to in (1) and the measures to reduce the risks referred to in (5) must be appropriate and proportionate to the nature and size of the person subject to due diligence.

7) The Government shall provide further details by ordinance.

⁷⁸ Art. 9a inserted by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

Art. 9b⁷⁹*Use of IT-based systems*

1) IT-based systems are to be used as far as possible when monitoring business relationships in a way that is commensurate with the risks involved as referred to in Art. 9, provided that the costs are reasonably proportionate to the anticipated benefits. This essentially means that an appropriate, state-of-the-art system must be used.

2) If the persons subject to due diligence are not supported by the use of an IT-based system when identifying business relationships and transactions with politically exposed persons, they must ensure they are identified by another appropriate risk management system.

2a) Persons subject to due diligence pursuant to Art. 3 (1) r) must use state-of-the-art computerised systems in order to conduct a risk-based assessment of the history of the relevant crypto-assets within the relevant TT system (Art. 2 (1) b) TVTG). The Government shall establish the details by Ordinance.⁸⁰

3) If the persons subject to due diligence use automated procedures and technologies to reach a decision in the course of performing their due diligence duties, when establishing a business relationship pursuant to Art. 5 as part of the risk-appropriate monitoring process as referred to in Art. 9, and risk assessment as referred to in Art. 9a, their use must be proportionate to the objective pursued and must safeguard the essential aspects of the right to data protection. The persons subject to due diligence shall therefore provide for appropriate and specific measures to safeguard the fundamental rights and interests of the person concerned. If automated decision-making as referred to in this provision is employed, the obligation to provide information and reporting obligation of the person subject to due diligence pursuant to Art. 13, 14 and 34 of Regulation (EU) 2016/679 and the right of access of the person concerned to information from the person subject to due diligence under Art. 15 of Regulation (EU) 2016/679 shall not apply.⁸¹

⁷⁹ Art. 9b inserted by LGBL 2018 no. 317.

⁸⁰ Art. 9b (2a) amended by LGBL 2024 no. 43.

⁸¹ Art. 9b (3) amended by LGBL 2019 no. 302.

Art. 10⁸²*Simplified due diligence*

1) If, after conducting an appropriate risk assessment as referred to in Art. 9a, persons subject to due diligence deem that there is only a minor risk with reference to money laundering, organised crime and terrorist financing in specific areas, the person subject to due diligence may apply simplified due diligence measures as set out in Annex 1 Section B to the business relationship or transaction in question.

2) Before the persons subject to due diligence apply simplified due diligence, they shall verify that the risks associated with the business relationship or transaction are only minor.

3) The persons subject to due diligence shall monitor the transactions and business relationships sufficiently to ensure that unusual or suspect transactions can be detected.

4) The Government shall establish more specific details concerning simplified due diligence by ordinance. It may in particular:

- a) establish other factors and indicators that are to be taken into account in the risk assessment referred to in Art. 9a;
- b) indicate categories of customers, products, services, transactions, distribution channels or countries to which simplified due diligence may be applied, provided that the risks associated with reference to money laundering, organised crime and terrorist financing are only minor;
- c) indicate measures in addition to the measures of simplified due diligence set out in Annex 1 Section B that may be applied in the course of simplified due diligence.

*Enhanced due diligence*⁸³

Art. 11

*a) Basic principle*⁸⁴

1) In the cases referred to in (4) to (6), or if, after conducting an appropriate risk assessment as referred to in Art. 9a, persons subject to due

⁸² Art. 10 amended by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

⁸³ Subject heading before Art. 11 inserted by LGBL 2020 no. 305.

⁸⁴ Art. 11 subject heading amended by LGBL 2020 no. 305.

diligence establish the existence of a heightened risk of money laundering, organised crime, or terrorist financing, they shall, in addition to the due diligence measures referred to in Art. 5 to 9, apply enhanced due diligence as set out in Annex 2 Section B to the business relationships and transactions identified in order to address or reduce the increased risk.⁸⁵

2) Repealed⁸⁶

3) Repealed⁸⁷

4) With regard to business relationships and transactions with politically exposed persons, the persons subject to due diligence must:

- a) employ adequate, risk-based procedures to determine whether or not the contracting party, the beneficial owner or the recipient of distributions is a politically exposed person;⁸⁸
- b) obtain the approval of at least one member of the general management before establishing a business relationship with such a contracting party or beneficial owner or – where a contracting party or a beneficial owner is recognized as a politically exposed person in the context of an existing business relationship – before continuing the business relationship;
- c) obtain the approval of at least one member of the executive body in order to continue business relationships with politically exposed persons on a yearly basis; this shall exclude persons holding important offices in Liechtenstein, members of their family or persons who are known to be close associates;⁸⁹
- d) place the business relationship under continuous, enhanced supervision.⁹⁰

4a) The persons subject to due diligence shall take appropriate measures to determine whether the beneficiary identified in accordance with Art. 7b (2) is a politically exposed person. These measures must be taken without fail prior to the payment of the insurance proceeds. If a politically exposed person is identified, the persons subject to due diligence shall be obliged.⁹¹

⁸⁵ Art. 11 (1) amended by LGBL 2020 no. 305.

⁸⁶ Art. 11 (2) repealed by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

⁸⁷ Art. 11 (3) repealed by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

⁸⁸ Art. 11 (4) a) amended by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

⁸⁹ Art. 11 (4) c) amended by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

⁹⁰ Art. 11 (4) d) inserted by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

⁹¹ Art. 11 (4a) inserted by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

- a) to inform at least one member of the executive body before the insurance proceeds can be paid out;
- b) to place the entire business relationship under continuous, enhanced supervision.

5) In cross-border correspondent banking relationships which encompass the execution of payments with respondent institutions, persons subject to due diligence under Art. 3 (1) a) to i) must ensure that they, when establishing a business relationship:⁹²

- a) have sufficient information about the respondent institution to understand the nature of its business and to be able to determine from publicly available information the reputation of the institution and the quality of its supervision;⁹³
- b) inspect the respondent institution's anti-money laundering and anti-terrorist financing controls;⁹⁴
- c) obtain approval from at least one member of the general management before establishing new correspondent banking relationships;
- d) document the respective responsibilities with respect to fulfilment of due diligence requirements by the two institutions involved.

6) Persons subject to due diligence shall conduct enhanced monitoring of the following business relationships and transactions and, to the extent possible, investigate their background and purpose and record the results in writing:⁹⁵

- a) complex structures or transactions;
- b) unusually large transactions;
- c) unusual transaction patterns;
- d) transactions that have no apparent financial purpose or discernible lawful purpose.

6a) The Government shall draw up and keep up to date a list indicating the exact functions which are to be regarded as prominent public functions in Liechtenstein as referred to in Art. 2 (1) h). The list shall be transmitted by the Government to the EFTA Surveillance Authority (ESA).⁹⁶

⁹² Art. 11 (5) introductory sentence amended by LGBL 2020 no. 305.

⁹³ Art. 11 (5) a) amended by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

⁹⁴ Art. 11 (5) b) amended by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

⁹⁵ Art. 11 (6) amended by LGBL 2020 no. 305.

⁹⁶ Art. 11 (6a) inserted by LGBL 2020 no. 305.

7) The Government will provide more specific regulations concerning enhanced due diligence by ordinance. It may in particular:⁹⁷

- a) set additional factors and indicators to be applied in the risk assessment referred to in Art. 9a;
- b) indicate categories of customers, products, services, transactions, distribution channels or countries, in respect of which enhanced due diligence may be applied, insofar as there is an increased risk with reference to money laundering, organised crime and terrorist financing;
- c) indicate other measures in addition to the measures of enhanced due diligence as set out in Annex 2 Section B, to be applied in the event of enhanced due diligence;
- d) Repealed⁹⁸
- e) Repealed⁹⁹

Art. 11a¹⁰⁰

b) for states with strategic deficiencies

1) In relation to business relationships or transactions involving states with strategic deficiencies, persons subject to due diligence shall apply enhanced due diligence as set out in Annex 2 Section B.

2) In addition to the enhanced due diligence provided for under Annex 2 Section B, the Government may impose one or more of the following risk mitigating measures by ordinance in relation to business relationships or transactions involving states with strategic deficiencies:

- a) application of additional enhanced due diligence;
- b) introduction of strengthened relevant reporting mechanisms or a systematic reporting obligation for financial transactions;
- c) restriction of business relations or transactions with natural persons or legal entities from states with strategic deficiencies.

3) Supplementing the enhanced due diligence referred to in Annex 2 Section B, the Government may, where appropriate, impose one or more of the following measures by ordinance in relation to states with strategic deficiencies:

⁹⁷ Art. 11 (7) amended by LGBI. 2017 no. 161.

⁹⁸ Art. 11 (7) d) repealed by LGBI. 2020 no. 305.

⁹⁹ Art. 11 (7) e) repealed by LGBI. 2020 no. 305.

¹⁰⁰ Art. 11a inserted by LGBI. 2020 no. 305.

- a) denying the formation of subsidiaries, branches, or representative offices of persons subject to due diligence from the state with strategic deficiencies concerned or otherwise taking into account the fact that the persons subject to due diligence concerned originate from a state with strategic deficiencies;
- b) introduction of a prohibition applicable to persons subject to due diligence to form branches or representative offices in the relevant state with strategic deficiencies or otherwise taking into account the fact that the relevant branch or representative office would be located in a state with strategic deficiencies;
- c) introduction of enhanced supervisory review of branches and subsidiaries of persons subject to due diligence in a state with strategic deficiencies by the FMA or introduction of an obligation to conduct enhanced external review;
- d) introduction of stricter requirements for external reviews of branches and subsidiaries of financial groups established in the state with strategic deficiencies concerned whose parent undertaking has its registered office in Liechtenstein;
- e) introduction of the obligation applicable to persons subject to due diligence pursuant to Art. 3 (1) a) to i) to review, amend, or, as appropriate, terminate correspondent banking relationships with respondent institutions in a state with strategic deficiencies.

4) When adopting the measures referred to in (2) and (3), the Government shall take into account, as appropriate, relevant evaluations, assessments, or reports by international organisations or standard-setting bodies with competence in combatting money laundering and terrorist financing with regard to the risks posed by states with strategic deficiencies.

5) The Government shall inform ESA before issuing an ordinance pursuant to (2) and (3).

6) By ordinance, the Government may provide further details governing enhanced due diligence for states with strategic deficiencies. In particular, it may:

- a) notwithstanding the delegated acts adopted by the Commission pursuant to Art. 9 (2) of Directive (EU) 2015/849 and based on assessments by international bodies on combating money laundering and terrorist financing, identify additional states with strategic deficiencies;
- b) for business relationships and transactions involving states with strategic deficiencies, provide for reporting or approval requirements.

*Information on the payer or payee¹⁰¹*Art. 12¹⁰²*a) in transfers of funds¹⁰³*

1) The transmission of information concerning the payer or payee in transfers of funds shall be subject to Regulation (EU) 2015/847.

2) Regulation (EU) 2015/847 shall not apply to domestic transfers of funds to a payment account of a payee, set up exclusively for payments for the supply of goods or services, if:

- a) the payee's payment service provider is subject to Regulation (EU) 2015/849;
- b) the payee's payment service provider is capable, by means of an individual transaction key for the payee, of tracing the transfer of funds back to the person who concluded an agreement with the payee concerning the supply of goods or services; and
- c) the sum transferred does not exceed 1 000 Francs.

3) Under Art. 25 of Regulation (EU) 2015/847 the FMA may establish more specific details concerning the obligations of payment service providers.

Art. 12a¹⁰⁴*b) in transfers of crypto-assets¹⁰⁵*

1) In transfers of crypto-assets, information on the payer or payee must be transmitted or obtained by the TT service provider.¹⁰⁶

2) By ordinance, the Government shall provide details governing the payer or payee.

¹⁰¹ Subject heading before Art. 12 inserted by LGBL 2020 no. 305.

¹⁰² Art. 12 amended by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

¹⁰³ Art. 12 subject heading amended by LGBL 2020 no. 305.

¹⁰⁴ Art. 12a inserted by LGBL 2020 no. 305.

¹⁰⁵ Art. 12a subject heading amended by LGBL 2024 no. 43.

¹⁰⁶ Art. 12a (1) amended by LGBL 2024 no. 43.

Art. 13

Prohibited business relationships

1) Persons subject to due diligence under Art. 3 (1) a) to i) may not conduct correspondent banking relationships with shell banks.¹⁰⁷

2) They shall take appropriate measures to ensure that they do not conduct any business relationships with undertakings allowing shell banks to use their accounts, custody accounts, or safe deposit boxes.

3) They may not hold savings books, accounts or custody accounts payable to bearer.

4) They may not keep anonymous accounts, safe deposit boxes, savings books, or custody accounts or accounts, safe deposit boxes, savings books, or custody accounts in fictitious names.¹⁰⁸

Art. 14

Delegation of due diligence

1) Insofar as fulfilment of the requirements under this Act is guaranteed, the persons subject to due diligence may delegate due diligence measures referred to in Art. 5, (1) a) to c) to:

- a) another person subject to due diligence; or
- b) a natural or legal person domiciled in another EEA Member State or third country:¹⁰⁹
 - 1. whose due diligence and record-keeping requirements meet the requirements set out in Directive (EU) 2015/849;
 - 2. whose compliance with the requirements referred to in no. 1 is supervised in a way that is consistent with Chapter VI Section 2 of Directive (EU) 2015/849; and
 - 3. who is not domiciled in a state with strategic deficiencies as referred to in Art. 2 (1) u).

2) Even in cases of delegation, the persons subject to due diligence shall remain responsible for compliance with due diligence requirements.

3) The FMA shall issue a list of states whose systems for the prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing meet the requirements

¹⁰⁷ Art. 13 (1) amended by LGBL 2020 no. 305.

¹⁰⁸ Art. 13 (4) amended by LGBL 2020 no. 305.

¹⁰⁹ Art. 14 (1) b) amended by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

referred to in (1) b) nos. 1 and 2, based on the assessments of international agencies for the prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing.¹¹⁰

4) This Article does not apply to outsourcing or representation arrangements for which the outsourcing service provider or representative is to be regarded as part of the person subject to due diligence on the basis of a contractual agreement.

5) The Government shall provide further details by ordinance.

Art. 15¹¹¹

Provision of joint services

1) If several persons subject to due diligence provide services using joint billing and the same business name, the due diligence measures referred to in Art. 5 (1) may be carried out by the person subject to due diligence who holds the mandate, working alone, provided that the business relationship is the same. This shall also apply if several persons subject to due diligence using joint billing and the same business name operate as a partner of a partnership or as a governing body or general manager of a legal entity for the account of a third party, or in a comparable function for the account of the same legal entity as third party within the meaning of Art. 3 (1) k) no. 2 or 4.

2) If several persons subject to due diligence who do not use joint billing and the same business name operate as a partner of a partnership, or as a governing body or general manager of a legal entity for the account of a third party, or in a comparable function for the account of the same legal entity as third party within the meaning of Art. 3 (1) k) no. 2 or 4, it shall be permissible to have the due diligence measures referred to in Art. 5 (1) carried out by one of the persons performing such functions, as the person subject to due diligence who holds the mandate. The persons subject to due diligence who do not personally meet these obligations shall remain responsible for compliance with the obligations.

3) Persons subject to due diligence who do not personally meet the obligations referred to in (1) or (2) shall ensure that:

- a) they are granted access to the due diligence files on request at any time; and

¹¹⁰ Art. 14 (3) amended by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

¹¹¹ Art. 15 amended by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

- b) a person subject to due diligence is appointed to perform the duties by means of a written agreement and the proper performance of the duties is appropriately monitored.

Art. 16¹¹²

Global application of the due diligence standard

1) Persons subject to due diligence pursuant to Art. 3 (1) a) to i) and r) who are part of a group must establish strategies and procedures that apply across the group, including data protection strategies and procedures for exchanging information within the group for the purposes of combatting money laundering, organised crime and financing of terrorism. These strategies and procedures must be effectively implemented by branches, agents, representative offices and subsidiaries in EEA Member States and third countries under the majority ownership of persons subject to due diligence. In third countries in which the minimum requirements with reference to the prevention of money laundering, organised crime and financing of terrorism are less stringent than those provided under this Act, the persons subject to due diligence shall adjust their group-wide strategies and procedures to the minimum requirements under this Act, insofar as this is permitted under the foreign law.¹¹³

2) The persons subject to due diligence referred to in (1) with branches, agents, representative offices and majority-owned subsidiaries in another EEA Member State shall ensure that these business establishments comply with the provisions adopted under the national law of the other EEA Member State for transposing Directive (EU) 2015/849 and for implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/847.

3) If, due to restrictions under the law of the other country, branches and the majority-owned subsidiaries located in a third country of persons subject to due diligence referred to in (1) are unable to comply with the measures required under (1), including those relating to data protection, the persons subject to due diligence must inform the FMA. In such a case the persons subject to due diligence shall take additional measures to effectively address the risk of money laundering, organised crime and financing of terrorism. If these additional measures are inadequate, the FMA may:

¹¹² Art. 16 amended by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

¹¹³ Art. 16 (1) amended by LGBL 2019 no. 302.

- a) prohibit the group from entering into business relationships in the third country concerned or require it to terminate existing business relationships;
- b) prohibit the execution of transactions in the third country concerned; or
- c) if necessary require the group to cease business in the third country concerned.

4) The FMA is obliged to inform the European Supervisory Authorities in the cases referred to in (3). When assessing which third countries do not permit the measures required under (1), the FMA shall take into account any legal restrictions that prevent the proper implementation of these measures, including restrictions relating to the obligation of confidentiality, data protection, and other restrictions that impede the exchange of information.¹¹⁴

5) The Government may issue more specific regulations by Ordinance.

Art. 16a¹¹⁵

Sharing information between persons subject to due diligence

1) The sharing of information and personal data, including personal data on criminal convictions and offences, shall take precedence over all officially recognised obligations of confidentiality in the following circumstances:¹¹⁶

- a) in the context of a delegation as referred to in Art. 14; and
- b) in the use of the correspondent banking services as referred to in Art. 2 (1) m).

2) Art. 17 (2) shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

¹¹⁴ Art. 16 (4) amended by LGBL 2020 no. 305.

¹¹⁵ Art. 16a inserted by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

¹¹⁶ Art. 16a (1) introductory sentence amended by LGBL 2018 no. 317.

III. Obligations on suspicion of money laundering, organised crime and terrorist financing¹¹⁷

Art. 17¹¹⁸

Obligation to report to the FIU

1) Where suspicion of money laundering, a predicate offence to money laundering, organised crime, or terrorist financing exists, the persons subject to due diligence must immediately report to the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) in writing. Likewise the supervisory authorities and all offices of the National Administration are subject to the obligation to report to the FIU. The Government shall specify the procedure for submitting reports, by ordinance.¹¹⁹

2) Lawyers, law firms and legal agents as well as auditors, auditing companies, and audit offices under special legislation shall not be required to report to the FIU if they have received the information concerned:¹²⁰

- a) from or on a client when they are endeavouring to ascertain the legal position on behalf of their client; or
- b) in their capacity as defence counsel or representative of that client, in or concerning judicial proceedings, including advice on instituting or avoiding proceedings, whether such information is received before, during, or after such proceedings.

Art. 18¹²¹

Execution of transactions

1) Persons subject to due diligence may not execute transactions in respect of which there is an obligation to report suspicions in accordance with Art. 17 (1), until such a report has been submitted. If an advance notification regarding such transactions is not possible or it would frustrate efforts to pursue a person suspected of being involved in money laundering, predicate offences of money laundering, organised crime, or terrorist financing, the report referred to in Art. 17 (1) may exceptionally

¹¹⁷ Heading before Art. 17 amended by LGBL 2016 no. 33.

¹¹⁸ Art. 17 amended by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

¹¹⁹ Art. 17 (1) amended by LGBL 2024 no. 43.

¹²⁰ Art. 17 (2) amended by LGBL 2019 no. 17.

¹²¹ Art. 18 amended by LGBL 2016 no. 33.

be submitted immediately after the transaction has been executed. The right to take legal action is reserved.¹²²

2) The persons subject to due diligence shall execute customer orders that involve significant assets in a form that enables the transaction referred to in (1) to be tracked. The FIU may approve exemptions to this process

3) Irrespective of any suspicious transaction reports submitted, the FIU may suspend the execution of a current transaction that might be connected with money laundering, predicate offences to money laundering, organised crime or terrorist financing for a maximum period of two working days. The reasons for such a measure must be stated, provided that this does not jeopardise ongoing investigations or analyses in Liechtenstein or abroad or violate current agreements concerning cooperation arrangements with foreign authorities. During the period of the prescribed measure the FIU may analyse the transaction, examine the reasons for suspicion and subsequently forward the results of the analysis to the prosecution authorities.¹²³

4) The FIU is authorised to order a measure as referred to in (3) at the request of an FIU of another EEA Member State.¹²⁴

Art. 18a¹²⁵

Freezing assets in the event of suspicion of terrorist financing

If the suspicious transaction report has been submitted due to indications of terrorist financing, the persons subject to due diligence shall freeze assets until an order is received from the competent prosecution authorities, but for no longer than a period of ten working days from receipt of the report pursuant to Art. 17 (1) by the FIU.

Art. 18b¹²⁶

Ban on disclosure

1) The persons subject to due diligence, as well as their executive bodies and employees, may not inform the contracting party, the

¹²² Art. 18 (1) amended by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

¹²³ Art. 18 (3) inserted by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

¹²⁴ Art. 18 (4) inserted by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

¹²⁵ Art. 18a inserted by LGBL 2016 no. 33.

¹²⁶ Art. 18b amended by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

beneficial owner, or third parties, with the exception of the supervisory authorities or the competent prosecution authorities, that they:

- a) are submitting, have submitted or intend to submit a report to the FIU pursuant to Art. 17 (1); or
- b) have received instructions from the FIU pursuant to Art. 18 (3).

2) The supervisory authorities and the official bodies that have submitted a report in accordance with Art. 17 (1) shall also be subject to the ban on disclosure referred to in (1).

3) The prohibition set out in (1) shall not apply to the provision of information between:

- a) persons subject to due diligence as referred to in Art. 3 (1) a) to i) or between these institutions and their branches and subsidiary undertakings in which they have a majority holding in a Member State or in third countries, provided that these branches and subsidiary undertakings adhere to the strategies and procedures applying throughout the group as referred to in Art. 16 without restriction and the strategies and procedures applying throughout the group meet the requirements of Directive (EU) 2015/849. The FIU may order a ban on disclosure as referred to in (1) in individual cases;
- b) persons subject to due diligence as referred to in Art. 3 (1) m) and n) or institutions from third countries, in which requirements equivalent to those of Directive (EU) 2015/849 apply, provided they carry out their professional activity, whether as an employee or not, within the same legal person or in a comprehensive structure to which the person belongs and which has common owners, or joint management, or have joint control with regard to compliance with the relevant provisions;
- c) persons subject to due diligence as referred to in Art. 3 (1) a) to k), m) and n) in cases referring to the same client and the same transaction and in which two or more persons subject to due diligence are involved, provided these are persons subject to due diligence from an EEA Member State or institutions in a third country, in which requirements equivalent to those of Directive (EU) 2015/849 apply and provided they belong to the same professional category and are subject to obligations with reference to professional confidentiality and protection of personal data.¹²⁷

¹²⁷ Art. 18b (3) c) amended by LGBL 2017 no. 336.

4) Persons subject to due diligence as referred to in Art. 3 (1) m) and n), who endeavour to prevent a client from committing an illegal act are not in breach of the ban on disclosure referred to in (1).

Art. 19¹²⁸

Exclusion of criminal and civil liability

1) The persons subject to due diligence, the supervisory authorities and the offices of the National Administration and their executive bodies and employees, who submit a report to the FIU pursuant to Art. 17 (1) shall be released from any civil and criminal liability, if this report should prove to be unjustified, provided that they did not act deliberately.

2) The following are also exempt from any civil liability:

- a) any person who does not execute a transaction as referred to in Art. 18 or Art. 18a, in spite of the fact that the contractual partner in respect of that transaction expressly requests that the transaction be executed; or
- b) any person who refrains from opening a business relationship, refuses to carry out the requested transaction or discontinues the existing business relationship pursuant to Art. 5 (3).

¹²⁸ Art. 19 amended by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

IIIa. Disclosure of information for analytical and statistical purposes¹²⁹

Art. 19a¹³⁰

Basic principle

1) In the performance of its duties under Art. 4 of the FIU Act, the Financial Intelligence Unit may require persons subject to due diligence to provide information for analytical purposes, insofar as the information referred to in Art. 20 has been documented. The disclosure request from the FIU shall take precedence over all obligations of confidentiality recognised by the Government. This shall not include information that a lawyer has received from or about a party, if he is assessing the legal position for that party or is defending or representing him in connection with or in court proceedings.

2) In the performance of its duties under Art. 5 of the FIU Act, the Financial Intelligence Unit may for statistical purposes require persons subject to due diligence to provide non-personal data concerning business relationships. Statutory provisions on the protection of confidentiality are reserved.

3) The Financial Intelligence Unit may set an appropriate time limit for the provision of information. It may extend the time limit if warranted by the circumstances.

4) The ban on disclosure pursuant to Art. 18b and the exclusion of criminal and civil liability pursuant to Art. 19 shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

IV. Documentation, Data Protection and Internal Organisation¹³¹

Art. 20¹³²

Documentation requirement

1) The persons subject to due diligence shall keep a record of compliance with the duties of due diligence (Art. 5 to 16) and the reporting

¹²⁹ Heading before Art. 19a inserted by LGBI. 2016 no. 33.

obligation (Art. 17) as provided in this Act. They shall establish and maintain due diligence files for this purpose. Client-related documents, business correspondence and vouchers are to be retained for ten years from the end of the business relationship and/or from execution of an occasional transaction, whereas transaction-related documents, business correspondence and vouchers shall be retained for ten years from conclusion of the transaction and/or from their issue. The Government may provide more specific regulations by Ordinance.

2) In cases of simplified due diligence (Art. 10) the persons subject to due diligence must record the reason for its application in the due diligence files.

Art. 20a¹³³

Data protection

1) Unless statutory regulations provide otherwise, persons subject to due diligence are permitted to process personal data on the basis of this Act, including particular categories of personal data and personal data concerning criminal convictions and offences, exclusively for the purpose of preventing money laundering, organised crime and financing of terrorism as defined in Art. 1 and may not further process such data in a way that is incompatible with this Act. The processing of such data on the basis of this Act for other purposes, for example for commercial purposes, is prohibited.¹³⁴

2) Repealed¹³⁵

3) The provisions of data protection law shall apply to the obligation to provide information and communicate a data breach under Art. 13, 14 and 34 of Regulation (EU) 2016/679 and the right of access to information under Art. 15 of Regulation (EU) 2016/679, provided they are not contrary to any statutory regulations on confidentiality. Art. 18b shall take precedence over the obligation to provide information and communicate a data breach and the right to receive information.¹³⁶

¹³⁰ Art. 19a inserted by LGBL 2016 no. 33.

¹³¹ Heading before Art. 20 amended by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

¹³² Art. 20 amended by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

¹³³ Art. 20a inserted by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

¹³⁴ Art. 20a (1) amended by LGBL 2018 no. 317.

¹³⁵ Art. 20a (2) repealed by LGBL 2018 no. 317.

¹³⁶ Art. 20a (3) amended by LGBL 2018 no. 317.

4) Persons subject to due diligence shall be obliged to delete personal data ten years from the end of the business relationship or from execution of the occasional transaction. Specific statutory time limits are reserved.

5) Repealed¹³⁷

Art. 21

Internal organisation

1) The persons subject to due diligence shall take the necessary organisational measures and provide appropriate internal instruments of control and monitoring. They shall in particular issue internal instructions, arrange secure storage of the due diligence files, and arrange for training and development of their staff.

2) As appropriate to the circumstances and the individual risks, the internal organisation shall be structured according to the type and size of the enterprise as well as according to the number, type, and complexity of the business relationships. The effective fulfilment of the internal functions and due diligence requirements must be guaranteed at all times.¹³⁸

3) Repealed¹³⁹

4) The Government shall provide further details by ordinance.

Art. 22

Internal functions

1) The persons subject to due diligence shall appoint a contact person for the competent supervisory authority as well as persons or specialist units for the internal functions of compliance officers and investigating officers. They shall also appoint a member of the executive body to be responsible for ensuring compliance with this Act and the ordinances issued in association with it.¹⁴⁰

2) Substitution shall be guaranteed at all times.

¹³⁷ Art. 20a (5) repealed by LGBL 2018 no. 317.

¹³⁸ Art. 21 (2) amended by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

¹³⁹ Art. 21 (3) repealed by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

¹⁴⁰ Art. 22 (1) amended by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

3) One person or a specialist unit, if applicable, may perform several functions, provided that the implementation of this Act is assured. The investigating officer and compliance officer functions may also be performed by persons appointed at executive level, provided the implementation of this Act is assured.¹⁴¹

4) The Government shall provide further details by ordinance.

V. Oversight

A. Supervisory authorities¹⁴²

Art. 23¹⁴³

Responsibilities

1) Responsibility for oversight and for the execution of this Act and the implementation of Regulation (EU) 2015/847 shall reside with:

- a) the FMA with regard to persons subject to due diligence pursuant to Art. 3 (1) a) to l) and n) to v) as well as (2);¹⁴⁴
- b) the Liechtenstein Bar Association with reference to persons subject to due diligence referred to in Art. 3 (1) m).

2) The supervisory authorities shall take the measures required in order to ensure compliance with this Act and the implementation of Regulation (EU) 2015/847, subject to the authority of the FIU.

3) The Liechtenstein Bar Association shall publish an annual report on:¹⁴⁵

- a) the number and results of inspections carried out in accordance with Art. 24 and 25;
- b) the number of unlawful acts reported under Art. 28a; and
- c) the penalties imposed under Art. 30 to 31b.

4) The Government shall establish and keep up to date a list of the supervisory authorities competent for the persons subject to due diligence,

¹⁴¹ Art. 22 (3) amended by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

¹⁴² Heading before Art. 23 amended by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

¹⁴³ Art. 23 amended by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

¹⁴⁴ Art. 23 (1) a) amended by LGBL 2020 no. 305.

¹⁴⁵ Art. 23 (3) inserted by LGBL 2020 no. 305.

including their contact information, in order to facilitate and promote effective cooperation and in particular the exchange of information. The list shall be communicated by the Government to ESA.¹⁴⁶

Art. 23a¹⁴⁷

Risk-based supervision

1) The supervisory authorities shall adopt a risk-based approach to enable them to perform their supervision in accordance with this Act. In order to achieve this they need to obtain a clear understanding of the risks prevailing in Liechtenstein in respect of money laundering, organised crime and terrorist financing.

2) The supervisory authorities shall draw up a risk profile for every person subject to due diligence. This risk profile must take into account the following specific criteria in respect of the person subject to due diligence:

- a) the nature, size, complexity and predisposition to risk of the business;
- b) the arrangements for risk-appropriate monitoring as referred to in Art. 9;
- c) the internal risk assessment as referred to in Art. 9a;
- d) the internal organisational arrangements as referred to in Art. 21 and 22; and
- e) the results of previous inspections as referred to in Art. 24 and 25.

3) Provided that the risks in a particular sector are classified as minor or moderate in the national risk analysis referred to in Art. 29b, the supervisory authorities may take the decision not to draw up an individual risk profile and opt for a sector profile instead.

4) The frequency and depth of the ordinary inspections shall be governed both by the risk profile of the person subject to due diligence as referred to in (2) and the results of the national risk analysis referred to in Art. 29b.

5) The Government shall establish more specific rules by ordinance.

¹⁴⁶ Art. 23 (4) inserted by LGBl. 2020 no. 305.

¹⁴⁷ Art. 23a inserted by LGBl. 2017 no. 161.

B. Inspections

Art. 24

Ordinary inspections

1) The supervisory authorities shall carry out ordinary inspections on a regular basis in the form of spot-checks on the compliance with the provisions of this Act, or they shall order such inspections to be conducted.¹⁴⁸

2) Repealed¹⁴⁹

3) The inspections shall encompass both formal inspection of compliance with the documentation obligation as well as material checks regarding the plausibility of the due diligence measures taken. In the course of their inspections, the supervisory authorities shall adequately verify that the persons subject to due diligence are employing a risk-based approach. They shall in particular assess the adequacy of the following:¹⁵⁰

- a) the risk assessment of the person subject to due diligence as referred to in Art. 9a (1); and
- b) the adequacy and implementation of the internal controls and supervisory measures referred to in Art. 9a (5).

4) A report is to be produced on the results of each inspection.

5) If the persons subject to due diligence have an audit office subject to special legislation at their disposal, their compliance with the provisions of this Act shall as a rule be verified at the request of the supervisory authority or by the supervisory authority itself.¹⁵¹

6) All other persons subject to due diligence shall be inspected for the verification of compliance with the provisions of this Act, by the supervisory authorities, or at the request of the supervisory authorities by auditors or auditing companies. The aforementioned persons subject to due diligence may submit two proposals for auditors or auditing companies to the supervisory authorities, indicating which they prefer. The supervisory authorities may take the proposals of the persons subject to due diligence into account in the selection process. The supervisory authorities may restrict the selection of auditors or auditing companies

¹⁴⁸ Art. 24 (1) amended by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

¹⁴⁹ Art. 24 (2) repealed by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

¹⁵⁰ Art. 24 (3) amended by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

¹⁵¹ Art. 24 (5) amended by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

for individual categories of persons subject to due diligence, insofar as special expertise is required.¹⁵²

7) The records and data of the inspections must be processed and stored exclusively in Liechtenstein.

8) The findings obtained in the course of the inspections may be used for the sole purpose of combating money laundering, predicate offences of money laundering, organised crime, and terrorist financing. This provision is without prejudice to Art. 34.

9) The costs of ordinary inspection procedures as well as the associated administrative costs within the meaning of this Act shall be borne by the inspected persons subject to due diligence. The costs of mandated third parties shall be based on the applicable fee schedule customary for the sector and must be proportionate to the purpose of the inspections.¹⁵³

10) The Government shall provide further details by ordinance, in particular concerning the procedure for conducting inspections.

Art. 25¹⁵⁴

Extraordinary inspections

1) Subject to paragraphs (2) and (3), the provisions set out in Art. 24 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to extraordinary inspections (Art 28 (1) c)).

2) If the supervisory authority instructs third parties to carry out an extraordinary inspection, these third parties must submit a budget to the supervisory authority for approval before commencing the procedure. The costs of mandated third parties shall be based on the applicable fee schedule customary for the sector and must be proportionate to the purpose of the extraordinary inspection.¹⁵⁵

3) If the investigation detects a violation of supervisory provisions, the costs of the extraordinary inspections shall be charged to the inspected persons subject to due diligence. The costs shall be borne by the State in all other cases.

¹⁵² Art. 24 (6) amended by LGBL 2019 no. 17.

¹⁵³ Art. 24 (9) amended by LGBL 2011 no. 45.

¹⁵⁴ Art. 25 amended by LGBL 2011 no. 45.

¹⁵⁵ Art. 25 (2) amended by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

**C. Mandated auditors, auditing companies, and audit offices
subject to special legislation¹⁵⁶**

Art. 26

Conditions

1) Unless the inspections are carried out by the supervisory authority itself, the mandate for the inspections may only be given to auditors, auditing companies, and audit offices subject to special legislation that:¹⁵⁷

- a) hold a licence under the Law on Auditors and Auditing Companies¹⁵⁸ or a licence as an audit office under special legislation;
- b) are independent from the persons subject to due diligence to be audited; and
- c) provide proof of regular participation in external training and development.

2) The Government shall provide details concerning the preconditions set out in (1) by ordinance.

Art. 27

Obligations

1) By accepting the mandate, the auditor, auditing company, or audit office subject to special legislation commit themselves to¹⁵⁹

- a) comply with the basic principles governing inspection procedures and the conducting of inspections established by the supervisory authority and to supply the supervisory authority with all working documents drawn up in the course of inspections, on request, for quality control purposes;¹⁶⁰
- b) report to the supervisory authority on their inspection activities. No significant facts may be withheld in the report. The information given in the report must be true;¹⁶¹

¹⁵⁶ Heading before Art. 26 amended by LGBL 2019 no. 17.

¹⁵⁷ Art. 26 (1) amended by LGBL 2019 no. 17.

¹⁵⁸ Correction: The correct name is: "Auditors Act" (2019 no. 17).

¹⁵⁹ Art. 27 (1) introductory sentence amended by LGBL 2019 no. 17.

¹⁶⁰ Art. 27 (1) a) amended by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

¹⁶¹ Art. 27 (1) b) amended by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

- c) maintain confidentiality in respect of the findings of their inspections. They shall be subject to official secrecy in the performance of their activities pursuant to this Act. This provision is without prejudice to b) and e) and Art. 28 (4);¹⁶²
- d) process and store the records and data of the inspections exclusively in Liechtenstein; and
- e) provide all information to the supervisory authorities and communicate all records and copies that they will require to perform their oversight functions in accordance with this Act, on request.¹⁶³

2) The supervisory authority shall set out more specific instructions concerning the minimum content of the inspection reports and the performance of inspections.¹⁶⁴

D. Measures

Art. 28

Supervisory measures

1) The supervisory authority shall take the necessary measures in the course of its supervision of the persons subject to due diligence. It may in particular:¹⁶⁵

- a) issue orders, guidelines, and recommendations;
- b) conduct ordinary inspections within the meaning of Art. 24 or order them to be conducted;
- c) conduct extraordinary inspections or order them to be conducted if there are reasons to doubt that the due diligence requirements are being met or if circumstances exist that appear to endanger the reputation of the financial centre;
- d) prohibit the commencement of new business relationships for a limited period of time in the event of repeated, systematic or serious violations of individual provisions of this Act or Regulation (EU) 2015/847 and to prevent further violations;¹⁶⁶

¹⁶² Art. 27 (1) c) amended by LGBL 2013 no. 424.

¹⁶³ Art. 27 (1) e) amended by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

¹⁶⁴ Art. 27 (2) inserted by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

¹⁶⁵ Art. 28 (1) introductory sentence amended by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

¹⁶⁶ Art. 28 (1) d) amended by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

- e) request the competent authority to undertake appropriate disciplinary measures. The disciplinary authority shall periodically update the supervisory authority on the status of the ongoing proceedings;¹⁶⁷
- f) order the discontinuation of a practice that violates the provisions of this Act or Regulation (EU) 2015/847;¹⁶⁸
- g) publicly disclose decisions in accordance with Art. 31b in the event of repeated, systematic or serious violations of individual provisions of this Act or Regulation (EU) 2015/847;¹⁶⁹
- h) temporarily prohibit the performance of the activity it has authorised under special legislation in the event of repeated, systematic or serious violations of individual provisions of this Act or Regulation (EU) 2015/847;¹⁷⁰
- i) withdraw the authorisation it has granted under special legislation in the event of repeated, systematic or serious violations of individual provisions of this Act or Regulation (EU) 2015/847;¹⁷¹
- k) in the event of repeated, systematic or serious violations of individual provisions of this Act or Regulation (EU) 2015/847 temporarily prohibit members of the executive body and other natural persons, who pursuant to Art. 33 (1) can be held responsible for the violation, from performing the executive functions it has authorised or taking up such functions yet to be authorised.¹⁷²

1a) If the supervisory authority receives information about violations of this Act, the ordinances issued in association with it or Regulation (EU) 2015/847, it shall take the necessary measures to restore the lawful state of affairs.¹⁷³

1b) If there is reason to assume that activities specified in Art. 3 (1) are being conducted without an authorisation under special legislation or without a notification as referred to in Art. 3 (3), the supervisory authority may request information and records from the persons concerned, as well as third parties, in the same way as from persons subject to the provisions of this Act.¹⁷⁴

¹⁶⁷ Art. 28 (1) e) amended by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

¹⁶⁸ Art. 28 (1) f) inserted by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

¹⁶⁹ Art. 28 (1) g) inserted by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

¹⁷⁰ Art. 28 (1) h) inserted by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

¹⁷¹ Art. 28 (1) i) inserted by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

¹⁷² Art. 28 (1) k) inserted by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

¹⁷³ Art. 28 (1a) inserted by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

¹⁷⁴ Art. 28 (1b) inserted by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

2) The supervisory authorities shall inform the persons subject to due diligence about their measures and procedures.¹⁷⁵

3) The supervisory authorities may issue guidelines interpreting the provisions of this Act and the implementing ordinances as appropriate to each industry sector.¹⁷⁶

4) The persons subject to due diligence shall provide all information to the supervisory authorities on request and communicate all records and copies to the supervisory authorities that they will require to perform their oversight functions in accordance with this Act. This obligation shall take precedence over all obligations of confidentiality recognised by the Government. Art. 17 (2) shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.¹⁷⁷

D^{bis}. Notifications¹⁷⁸

Art. 28a¹⁷⁹

Reporting of unlawful acts

1) The supervisory authorities shall establish an effective, reliable reporting system by means of which potential or actual violations of the provisions of this Act and the ordinances issued in association with it, Regulation (EU) 2015/847, or other laws that serve to prevent money laundering, organised crime and terrorist financing, can be reported via a publicly accessible, secure reporting channel.¹⁸⁰

2) The reporting system shall comprise as a minimum:

- a) special procedures for receiving reports of violations referred to in (1) and their follow-up;
- b) appropriate arrangements to protect employees of persons subject to due diligence who report violations committed internally within that entity as referred to in (1) from retaliatory measures, discrimination and other forms of unfair treatment, at the very least;
- c) appropriate protection for the accused person;

¹⁷⁵ Art. 28 (2) amended by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

¹⁷⁶ Art. 28 (3) amended by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

¹⁷⁷ Art. 28 (4) amended by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

¹⁷⁸ Heading before Art. 28a inserted by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

¹⁷⁹ Art. 28a inserted by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

¹⁸⁰ Art. 28a (1) amended by LGBL 2020 no. 305.

- d) protection of personal data in accordance with the Data Protection Act, both for the person reporting the violations and the person who is alleged to be responsible for the violations referred to in (1);¹⁸¹
- e) clear rules that guarantee that confidentiality will be assured in all cases with reference to the reporting person, unless a disclosure of the information is necessary in connection with a prosecution, judicial proceedings or proceedings under administrative law.

3) Persons subject to due diligence having 100 employees or more who are involved with business relationships, must have appropriate procedures in place through which their employees can report violations as referred to in (1) internally via a special independent and anonymous channel.

4) A report made by employees of persons subject to due diligence is not to be considered as a violation of a contractual or statutory obligation of confidentiality and will not render that person liable in that regard, unless another person is deliberately disadvantaged by that report without proper cause.

5) Where such matters do not fall within the remit of the supervisory authority, it shall forward reports as referred to in (1) to the competent authority.¹⁸²

6) The Government may establish more specific relations by ordinance.

Art. 28b¹⁸³

Protection of persons reporting suspicions or unlawful acts

1) Persons subject to due diligence shall ensure that individuals, including employees and representatives of the person subject to due diligence, who report a suspicion under Art. 17 to the FIU or an unlawful act under Art. 28a to the supervisory authority, are protected from being exposed to threats, retaliation, or hostile action, and in particular from adverse or discriminatory employment actions.

2) Individuals who are exposed to threats, retaliation, hostile action, or adverse or discriminatory employment measures because they have reported a suspicion under Art. 17 to the FIU or an unlawful act under

¹⁸¹ Art. 28a (2) d) amended by LGBI. 2018 no. 317.

¹⁸² Art. 28a (5) amended by LGBI. 2020 no. 305.

¹⁸³ Art. 28b inserted by LGBI. 2020 no. 305.

Art. 28a to the supervisory authority may file a complaint with the competent authority in a safe manner.

3) The Government may provide further details by ordinance.

E. Legal remedies

Art. 29

Administrative appeal

1) Decisions and orders by the FMA may be appealed to the FMA Complaints Commission within 14 days from service.

2) Decisions and orders by the FMA Complaints Commission or the Managing Board of the Bar Association may be appealed to the Administrative Court within 14 days from service.¹⁸⁴

Va. National risk analysis¹⁸⁵

Art. 29a¹⁸⁶

Basic principle

1) The authorities responsible for the drafting of the national risk analysis, in particular the Public Prosecution Service, the supervisory authorities, the FIU, the National Police, the Fiscal Authority, the Office of Justice, and other authorities engaged in the prevention of money laundering, organised crime and terrorist financing, shall take appropriate measures to identify, assess, understand, and mitigate the risks of money laundering and terrorist financing existing in this connection. The risk assessment must be updated at regular intervals.

2) The results of the risk assessment carried out by the European Commission for the Single Market must be taken into consideration in the drafting of the national risk analysis.

¹⁸⁴ Art. 29 (2) amended by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

¹⁸⁵ Heading before Art. 29a amended by LGBL 2020 no. 305.

¹⁸⁶ Art. 29a amended by LGBL 2020 no. 305.

3) The authorities referred to in (1) shall, as a contribution to the preparation of the national risk analysis and for the purpose of reviewing the effectiveness of the national systems to combat money laundering, organised crime, and terrorist financing, maintain comprehensive statistics on matters relevant to the effectiveness of such systems.

4) The statistics referred to in (3) shall include:

- a) data measuring the size and importance of the different sectors which fall under the scope of Directive (EU) 2015/849, including the number of persons subject to due diligence and the economic importance of each sector;
- b) data measuring reports of suspicion and initiated judicial preliminary investigations and investigations of the national system to combat money laundering, organised crime, and terrorist financing, including the number of reports of suspicion submitted to the FIU, the follow-up given to these reports and, on an annual basis, the number of preliminary investigations and investigations, the number of persons indicted, the number of persons convicted under § 165 of the Criminal Code, the types of predicate offences, where such information is available, and the value in Francs of assets blocked or forfeited;
- c) if available, data identifying the number and percentage of reports of suspicion resulting in further investigation, together with the annual report to persons subject to due diligence detailing the usefulness and follow-up of their reports of suspicion;
- d) data regarding the number of cross-border requests for information that were made, received, refused, and partially or fully answered by the FIU, broken down by counterpart country;
- e) human resources allocated to the supervisory authorities and the FIU to fulfil their tasks;
- f) the number of on-site and off-site supervisory actions, the number of breaches identified on the basis of supervisory actions and the number of penalties and administrative measures imposed by supervisory authorities.

5) On an annual basis, the Government shall publish a consolidated review of the statistics referred to in (4) and shall transmit the consolidated statistics to ESA.

Art. 29b¹⁸⁷*Purpose*

1) The purpose of the national risk analysis is to improve the system for the prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing, in particular in any areas in which the persons subject to due diligence are bound to apply enhanced due diligence, to identify and if applicable announce measures.¹⁸⁸

2) Where applicable it will identify sectors or areas with a lower or higher risk of money laundering and terrorist financing.

3) It will form the basis for the allocation and prioritisation of resources for the prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing and for ensuring that appropriate regulations are put in place to address the risks of money laundering and terrorist financing for every individual sector or area.

Art. 29c¹⁸⁹*Information for the persons subject to due diligence*

The supervisory authorities and the FIU shall immediately provide the persons subject to due diligence with appropriate information to assist them in their own assessment of the risk of money laundering and terrorist financing.

Art. 29d¹⁹⁰*Duties of the authorities*

1) In the performance of their duties, the authorities referred to in Art. 29a shall collect the non-personal information and data that is required for the production of the national risk analysis.

2) They shall also use the data that is already available and relevant to the production of the national risk analysis pursuant to Art. 29b.

¹⁸⁷ Art. 29b inserted by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

¹⁸⁸ Art. 29b (1) amended by LGBL 2020 no. 305.

¹⁸⁹ Art. 29c inserted by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

¹⁹⁰ Art. 29d amended by LGBL 2020 no. 305.

3) To the extent necessary, they shall make available to each other the relevant information and data referred to in (1) and (2) for the purposes of drawing up the national risk analysis pursuant to Art. 29b.

Vb. Register of accounts¹⁹¹

Art. 29e¹⁹²

Operation and purpose of the register of accounts

- 1) The Office of Justice shall operate an electronic register of accounts.
- 2) In the context of the prevention of money laundering, organised crime, and terrorist financing, the register of accounts serves the timely investigation of all natural or legal persons who hold or control a payment or bank account or safe deposit box identifiable by an International Bank Account Number (IBAN) at a bank or investment firm.
- 3) By ordinance, the Government shall provide further details on the operation of the register of accounts.

Art. 29f¹⁹³

Contents of the register of accounts

- 1) The following data concerning the accounts and safe deposit boxes referred to in Art. 29e (2) shall be included in the register of accounts:
 - a) for a payment or bank account:
 1. the IBAN and the date of the account opening and closing;
 2. the name and the institution's internal customer identification number and/or the information for the identification and verification of the identity of the account holder or the persons authorised to dispose of the account in accordance with Art. 5 (1) a);
 3. the name and the institution's internal customer identification number and/or the information for the identification and

¹⁹¹ Heading before Art. 29e inserted by LGBL 2020 no. 305.

¹⁹² Art. 29e inserted by LGBL 2020 no. 305.

¹⁹³ Art. 29f inserted by LGBL 2020 no. 305.

verification of the identity of any beneficial owners in accordance with Art. 5 (1) b);

b) for a safe deposit box:

1. the duration of the rental period;
2. the name and the institution's internal customer identification number and/or the information for the identification and verification of the identity of the renter in accordance with Art. 5 (1).

2) The banks and investment firms referred to in Art. 3 (1) a) shall transmit the data required under (1) to the register of accounts on an ongoing basis by electronic means.

3) By ordinance, the Government shall provide further details on the content of the register of accounts.

Art. 29g¹⁹⁴

Processing and security of data

1) The information and personal data recorded in the register of accounts may be processed exclusively in individual cases and for the purpose of preventing money laundering, organised crime, and terrorist financing in accordance with the provisions of this Act. The data must not be processed for any other purposes.

2) To the extent necessary for the performance of its duties under this Act, the Office of Justice shall have authority to process the information and personal data recorded in the register of accounts.

3) The information and personal data recorded in the register of accounts shall be protected by suitable technical and organisational measures from unauthorised or unlawful processing, unintended loss, unintended destruction, or unintended damage.

4) The information and personal data recorded in the register of accounts shall be kept for ten years after the termination of the business relationship and shall then be deleted.

5) For the purposes of the data protection control, every processing of data in the register of accounts shall be recorded. On request, the record data shall be forwarded to the Data Protection Office without delay. Record data may be processed only for the purpose of data protection

¹⁹⁴ Art. 29g inserted by LGBI. 2020 no. 305.

control by the Data Protection Office and to ensure data security. The record data must not be processed for any other purposes. The following shall be recorded:

- a) the time of data processing;
- b) the persons processing the data; and
- c) the purpose and manner of data processing.

6) The record data shall be retained for a period of ten years and shall then be deleted.

7) In other respects, the provisions of data protection legislation shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to data processing and security.

8) By ordinance, the Government shall provide further details on the processing and security of data.

Art. 29h¹⁹⁵

Information from the register of accounts

1) In individual cases, the FIU and the FMA shall be provided with information from the register of accounts by way of electronic inspection to the extent necessary for the purpose of preventing money laundering, organised crime, and terrorist financing.

2) Providing information on an inspection is not permissible.

3) By ordinance, the Government shall provide further details on the provision of information from the register of accounts.

¹⁹⁵ Art. 29h inserted by LGBI. 2020 no. 305.

VI. Penal provisions, administrative measures, measures in business transactions and administrative assistance

A. Penal provisions

Art. 30

*Offences and infringements*¹⁹⁶

1) The Princely Court of Justice shall impose a custodial sentence of up to six months or a fine of up to 360 daily units for an offence on any person who wilfully:¹⁹⁷

- a) violates the reporting obligation referred to in Art. 17 (1) line 1;
- b) carries out transactions contrary to Art. 18;
- c) violates the obligation to freeze assets pursuant to Art. 18a;
- d) violates the ban on disclosure specified in Art. 18b (1).

2) Repealed¹⁹⁸

2a) The Princely Court of Justice shall impose fines of up to 100 000 Francs for an infringement on any person who in breach of their obligation to the FIU fails to provide the information referred to in Art. 19a (1) or provides untrue information or withholds significant facts in this connection.¹⁹⁹

2b) The Princely Court of Justice shall impose fines of up to 10 000 Francs for an infringement on any person who refuses to provide the FIU with the reports and information referred to in Art. 19a (2).²⁰⁰

3) The limitation period shall be three years.²⁰¹

4) The liability of legal persons for offences and infringements shall be governed by §§ 74a et seq. StGB (Criminal Code).²⁰²

¹⁹⁶ Art. 30 subject heading amended by LGBL 2016 no. 33.

¹⁹⁷ Art. 30 (1) amended by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

¹⁹⁸ Art. 30 (2) repealed by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

¹⁹⁹ Art. 30 (2a) inserted by LGBL 2016 no. 33.

²⁰⁰ Art. 30 (2b) inserted by LGBL 2016 no. 33.

²⁰¹ Art. 30 (3) inserted by LGBL 2013 no. 39.

²⁰² Art. 30 (4) inserted by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

Art. 31

*Administrative offences*²⁰³

1) The supervisory authority shall impose fines of up to 200 000 Francs for an administrative offence on any person who wilfully:²⁰⁴

- a) refuses to give information or makes incorrect statements to the supervisory authority, an auditor, an auditing company, or an audit office subject to special legislation, or withholds significant facts from them;²⁰⁵
- a^{bis}) fails to make periodic reports, submits reports that do not comply with the provisions, are incomplete or submits the reports late;²⁰⁶
- b) fails to comply with an order to restore the lawful state of affairs or any other order issued by the supervisory authorities in their enforcement of this Act;²⁰⁷
- c) fails to identify or verify the identity of the contracting party in accordance with Art. 6 or fails to repeat the process;²⁰⁸
- d) fails to identify or verify the identity of the beneficial owner pursuant to Art. 7 or fails to repeat the process or fails to meet the additional obligations referred to in Art. 7a and 7b;²⁰⁹
- e) fails to establish or update the profile of the business relationship in accordance with Art. 8;²¹⁰
- f) fails to carry out risk-appropriate monitoring of a business relationship in accordance with Art. 9;²¹¹
- f^{bis}) fails to carry out the risk assessment referred to in Art. 9a, fails to conduct an assessment in accordance with the regulations, conducts an incomplete assessment or fails to complete it within the required time, or fails to employ computerised systems as referred to in Art. 9b, fails to employ them in compliance with the regulations, fails to make full use of them or fails to employ them in good time;²¹²
- f^{ter}) applies simplified due diligence contrary to Art. 10;²¹³

²⁰³ Art. 31 subject heading amended by LGBL 2016 no. 33.

²⁰⁴ Art. 31 (1) introductory sentence amended by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

²⁰⁵ Art. 31 (1) a) amended by LGBL 2019 no. 17.

²⁰⁶ Art. 31 (1) a^{bis}) inserted by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

²⁰⁷ Art. 31 (1) b) amended by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

²⁰⁸ Art. 31 (1) c) amended by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

²⁰⁹ Art. 31 (1) d) amended by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

²¹⁰ Art. 31 (1) e) amended by LGBL 2020 no. 305.

²¹¹ Art. 31 (1) f) inserted by LGBL 2013 no. 39.

²¹² Art. 31 (1) f^{bis}) amended by LGBL 2019 no. 302.

²¹³ Art. 31 (1) f^{ter}) inserted by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

- g) fails to meet the enhanced due diligence obligations in accordance with Art. 11 and 11a;²¹⁴
- g^{bis}) in the case of transfers of crypto-assets in accordance with Art. 12a, fails to transmit or obtain the information on the payer or payee, or fails to do so in a manner that complies with the provisions, or does so incompletely or late;²¹⁵
- h) maintains a prohibited business relationship in violation of Art. 13 (1), (3) and (4) or fails to take appropriate measures in accordance with Art. 13 (2);²¹⁶
- i) delegates the fulfilment of due diligence obligations to third parties in violation of Art. 14 (1) to (3) or outsources it in violation of Art. 14 (4);²¹⁷
- i^{bis}) fails to meet the obligations referred to in Art. 15 (3);²¹⁸
- k) fails to ensure global application of due diligence standards in accordance with Art. 16;²¹⁹
- l) fails to establish or maintain due diligence files in accordance with Art. 20;²²⁰
- m) fails to establish internal organisation in accordance with Art. 21;²²¹
- n) fails to establish internal functions in accordance with Art. 22 or fails to ensure that the persons holding the functions referred to in Art. 22 perform the duties assigned to them in a manner that is complete and timely and that complies with the provisions;²²²
- o) as an auditor, an auditing company, or an audit office subject to special legislation, fails to meet the obligations referred to in Art. 27 a) or b), specifically makes false statements in its audit report or withholds material facts, fails to submit its audit report properly or on time or fails to follow the auditing guidelines established by the supervisory authority;²²³

²¹⁴ Art. 31 (1) g) amended by LGBL 2020 no. 305.

²¹⁵ Art. 31 (1) g^{bis}) amended by LGBL 2024 no. 43.

²¹⁶ Art. 31 (1) h) inserted by LGBL 2013 no. 39.

²¹⁷ Art. 31 (1) i) inserted by LGBL 2013 no. 39.

²¹⁸ Art. 31 (1) i^{bis}) inserted by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

²¹⁹ Art. 31 (1) k) inserted by LGBL 2013 no. 39.

²²⁰ Art. 31 (1) l) inserted by LGBL 2013 no. 39.

²²¹ Art. 31 (1) m) inserted by LGBL 2013 no. 39.

²²² Art. 31 (1) n) amended by LGBL 2020 no. 305.

²²³ Art. 31 (1) o) amended by LGBL 2019 no. 17.

- p) as an auditor, an auditing company, or an audit office subject to special legislation is in breach of the obligation of confidentiality required under Art. 27 c);²²⁴
- q) as an auditor, an auditing company, or an audit office subject to special legislation fails to process and store the records and data concerning inspections in Liechtenstein contrary to Art. 27 d);²²⁵
- r) as an auditor, an auditing company, or an audit office subject to special legislation fails to meet the obligation to provide information or communicate records and copies pursuant to Art. 27 e);²²⁶
- s) fails to have the inspection pursuant to Art. 28 (1) b) or c) conducted as a whole or with regard to individual aspects of due diligence;²²⁷
- s^{bis}) fails to establish an internal reporting system pursuant to Art. 28a (3);²²⁸
- s^{ter}) fails to transmit the data in accordance with Art. 29f (2), or does so incompletely or late;²²⁹
- t) permits outflow of assets contrary to Art. 35 or 35a;²³⁰
- t^{bis}) uses a business relationship contrary to Art. 35b or does not operate it as specially marked;²³¹
- u) is in violation of Regulation (EU) 2015/847, in the course of transfers of funds, by:²³²
 1. failing to provide or verify the information concerning the payer and payee contrary to Art. 4, 5 or 6;
 2. contrary to Art. 7 (1) and (2) failing to establish effective procedures to detect missing information on the payer or payee, or failing to implement them properly;
 3. contrary to Art. 7 (3) to (5) failing to verify the accuracy of the information concerning the payee;
 4. contrary to Art. 8 (1) and (2) failing to establish effective risk-based procedures for dealing with transfers of funds with missing or

²²⁴ Art. 31 (1) p) inserted by LGBL 2019 no. 17.

²²⁵ Art. 31 (1) q) inserted by LGBL 2019 no. 17.

²²⁶ Art. 31 (1) r) inserted by LGBL 2019 no. 17.

²²⁷ Art. 31 (1) s) inserted by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

²²⁸ Art. 31 (1) s^{bis}) inserted by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

²²⁹ Art. 31 (1) s^{ter}) inserted by LGBL 2020 no. 305.

²³⁰ Art. 31 (1) t) inserted by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

²³¹ Art. 31 (1) t^{bis}) inserted by LGBL 2020 no. 305.

²³² Art. 31 (1) u) inserted by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

incomplete information concerning the payer or payee, or failing to implement them properly;

5. contrary to Art. 10 failing to ensure that the information concerning the payer or the payee that accompanies a transfer of funds is retained with the transfer;
6. contrary to Art. 11 (1) and (2) failing to establish effective procedures to detect whether information concerning the payer or the payee is missing or failing to implement them properly;
7. contrary to Art. 12 (1) and (2) failing to establish effective risk-based procedures for dealing with transfers of funds with missing or incomplete information concerning the payer or the payee or failing to implement them properly;
8. contrary to Art. 16 failing to retain the records of the information referred to in Art. 4 to 7 concerning the payer and the payee for five years.

2) The supervisory authority shall impose fines of up to 100 000 Francs for an administrative offence on any person who wilfully fails to meet the reporting obligation referred to in Art. 3 (3).²³³

3) If an administrative offence as referred to in (1) c) to g), h) to n), s^{ter}, t^{bis}, or u) nos. 1, 4, 6 to 8 is grievously, repeatedly, or systematically committed by a person subject to due diligence as referred to in Art. 3 (1) a) to i), the fine shall be:²³⁴

- a) for legal persons, up to 5 000 000 Franc or up to 10 % of their total annual turnover, based on the last available annual financial statements ratified by the executive body, insofar as this amount exceeds 5 000 000 Francs; if the person subject to due diligence is a parent company or the subsidiary of a parent company that is obliged to draw up consolidated annual accounts in accordance with Art. 22 of Directive 2013/34/EU, the relevant annual turnover is the total annual turnover or the equivalent income category specified in the relevant accounting guidelines, disclosed in the last available consolidated accounts, respectively, approved by the executive body of the ultimate parent company at the head of the group; or
- b) for natural persons, up to 5 000 000 Francs.

²³³ Art. 31 (2) amended by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

²³⁴ Art. 31 (3) introductory sentence amended by LGBL 2020 no. 305.

4) If an administrative offence as referred to in (1) c) to g^{bis}) and i) to n) is grievously, repeatedly, or systematically committed by a person subject to due diligence as referred to in Art. 3 (1) k) to v), the fine shall be:²³⁵

- a) up to 1 000 000 Francs; or
- b) up to twice the amount of profits achieved as a result of the administrative offence, insofar as this figure can be determined and exceeds the amount referred to in a).

5) The supervisory authority shall impose fines as referred to in (1), (2), (3) a) or (4) on legal persons if the administrative offences are committed in the course of business and in line with the purpose of the legal person (underlying offences) by natural persons who acted either alone or as a member of the executive body of the legal person and hold a management position within the legal person, on the basis of which such persons:²³⁶

- a) are empowered to represent the legal person towards third parties;
- b) exercise supervisory powers within the legal person; or
- c) are empowered to make decisions in the name of the legal person.

6) The supervisory authority shall also impose fines as referred to in (1), (2), (3) a) or (4) on legal persons if administrative offences are committed by employees of the legal person, even though not culpably, and these offences were made possible or significantly facilitated by the fact that the persons referred to in (5) failed to take necessary and reasonable measures to prevent such underlying offences.²³⁷

7) The responsibility of the legal person for the underlying offence and the culpability of the persons referred to in (5) and (6) for the same offence are not mutually exclusive. The supervisory authority may refrain from imposing a penalty on a natural person, if a fine has already been imposed on the legal person for the same offence and there are no particular circumstances that would make it imperative to impose a penalty.²³⁸

8) No penalty shall be imposed pursuant to (1), (3) and (4) on a person who does not personally perform the due diligence pursuant to Art. 5 (1) under the provisions of Art. 15 (1) or (2), if that person:²³⁹

- a) has appointed a person subject to due diligence to perform the duties on the basis of a written agreement; and

²³⁵ Art. 31 (4) introductory sentence amended by LGBL 2020 no. 305.

²³⁶ Art. 31 (5) introductory sentence amended by LGBL 2020 no. 305.

²³⁷ Art. 31 (6) amended by LGBL 2020 no. 305.

²³⁸ Art. 31 (7) inserted by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

²³⁹ Art. 31 (8) inserted by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

b) checks that the duties are being performed properly.

9) The limitation period shall be three years.²⁴⁰

Art. 31a²⁴¹

Proportionality and efficiency rule

1) When imposing the penalties referred to in Art. 30 and 31 the Court of Justice and the supervisory authorities shall take into consideration:

a) with reference to the offence in particular:

1. its severity and duration;
2. the amount of the profits achieved through the offence or losses prevented, insofar as a figure can be determined;
3. the losses incurred by third parties, insofar as a figure can be determined;

b) with reference to the persons responsible for the offence in particular:

1. the degree of culpability;
2. financing standing;
3. willingness to cooperate;
4. previous offences.

2) In other respects the General Section of the Criminal Code shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

Art. 31b²⁴²

Publication of decisions

1) The supervisory authorities shall publish legally binding decisions imposing penalties for offences referred to in Art. 31 (3) and 4 and imposing measures as referred to in Art. 28 (1) h) to k) immediately after the person concerned has been informed of the penalty and the measure. The publication shall contain:

a) information concerning the nature and character of the offence; and

²⁴⁰ Art. 31 (9) inserted by LGBl. 2017 no. 161.

²⁴¹ Art. 31a inserted by LGBl. 2017 no. 161.

²⁴² Art. 31b inserted by LGBl. 2017 no. 161.

b) the name or company name of the natural or legal person on whom the sanction has been imposed.

2) If publication of the identity information referred to in (1) b) were to be disproportionate or likely to jeopardise the stability of the financial markets or ongoing investigations, the supervisory authority may:

- a) elect not to publish the decision until the reasons for not publishing it have ceased to apply;
- b) publish the decision in an anonymous form; or
- c) refrain from publishing the decision if the options referred to in a) and b) are not deemed sufficient to guarantee that:
 - 1. the stability of the financial markets will not be jeopardised;
 - 2. the publication of such decisions would be proportionate in the case of penalties or measures that are deemed to be minor.

3) The supervisory authority may defer publication in accordance with (2) b) for a reasonable period of time, if the reasons for anonymous publication can be expected to become irrelevant within that period.

4) The supervisory authority shall ensure that the publication of the decision is retrievable on its website five years from its publication. In this connection the personal data may only continue to be published as long as it does not fulfil one of the criteria referred to in (2).

5) Publication in accordance with (1) is to be ordered by the supervisory authority and shall take place after this order has become legally enforceable; this does not apply to publications that have been issued in an anonymous form in accordance with (2) b).

Art. 31c²⁴³

Reporting to the European supervisory authorities

The FMA shall inform the European supervisory authorities of all legally enforceable penalties pursuant to Art. 31 (3) and measures pursuant to Art. 28 (1) g) to k) that have been imposed on persons subject to due diligence as referred to in Art. 3 (1) a) to i). Art. 31b (5) shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

²⁴³ Art. 31c inserted by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

Art. 32

Applicability of other criminal law provisions

The possibility of criminal liability arising from other criminal law provisions shall be reserved.

Art. 33²⁴⁴*Responsibility*

1) If the violations are committed in the course of the business operations of a legal person, the penal provisions shall apply to the members of the executive body and other natural persons who acted or should have acted on behalf of that legal person, but the legal person shall however be jointly and severally liable for financial penalties, fines and costs.

2) If a financial penalty or fine is imposed on the legal person, the joint and several liability of the legal person referred to in (1) shall lapse.

B. Administrative measures

Art. 34

Reservation of additional measures

The possibility of additional measures against the persons subject to due diligence in accordance with applicable special legislation shall be reserved.

²⁴⁴ Art. 33 amended by LGBI. 2017 no. 161.

C. Measures in business transactions

*Lack of information*²⁴⁵

Art. 35

*a) Business relationships prior to 1 January 2001*²⁴⁶

1) If persons subject to due diligence still maintain accounts or custody accounts in connection with business relationships which were opened before 1 January 2001, and which under the law applicable at the time did not require a business profile that included information on the beneficial owner, they shall not permit any outflow of assets as long as the requisite information and records are not available.

2) The outflow of assets shall be permissible on an exceptional basis if:

- a) the balance of assets of the business relationship does not exceed 25,000 Francs;
- b) no suspicion of connection with money laundering, predicate offences of money laundering, organised crime, or terrorist financing exists;
- c) the name of the person to whom the assets are to be transferred is evident from the due diligence files;
- d) the assets are transferred in a way that allows the authorities to trace them;
- e) the business relationship is immediately terminated once the assets have been transferred.

Art. 35a²⁴⁷

b) Business relationships prior to 1 January 2016

1) If persons subject to due diligence have not recorded the identification of the beneficial owners or effective contributors in business relationships existing prior to 31 December 2015, in accordance with the due diligence legislation applying as at 31 December 2015, by 31 December 2016, they may not permit any outflow of assets as long as the requisite information and records are not available.

²⁴⁵ Subject heading before Art. 35 inserted by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

²⁴⁶ Art. 35 Subject heading amended by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

²⁴⁷ Art. 35a inserted by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

2) If persons subject to due diligence have not repeated the identification and verification of the identity of the beneficial owner in business relationships existing prior to 1 January 2016, which are subject to enhanced due diligence in accordance with Art. 11, in accordance with the due diligence legislation applying as at 1 January 2016, by 31 December 2018 at the latest, they may not permit any outflow of assets as from 1 January 2019, as long as the information and records required in accordance with the provisions of this Act are not available.

3) If persons subject to due diligence have not repeated the identification and verification of the identity of the beneficial owner in business relationships existing prior to 1 January 2016, which are not subject to enhanced due diligence in accordance with Art. 11, in accordance with the due diligence legislation applying as at 1 January 2016, by 31 December 2020, they may not permit any outflow of assets as from 1 January 2021 as long as the information and records required in accordance with the provisions of this Act are not available.

Art. 35b²⁴⁸

Marking requirement and prohibition of use

Business relationships existing prior to the entry into force of the legislative amendment of 2 September 2020 as referred to in Art. 13 (4) must be operated as specially marked and may not be used in any way until the due diligence obligations referred to in Art. 5 have been applied.

D. Administrative assistance

Art. 36²⁴⁹

Cooperation between domestic authorities

1) The domestic authorities, in particular the courts, the Public Prosecution Service, the FMA, the Liechtenstein Bar Association, the FIU, the National Police, the Fiscal Authority, the Office of Justice, and other authorities responsible for combating money laundering, organised crime, and terrorist financing are required to work together in close cooperation, either without being requested to do so or on request, to

²⁴⁸ Art. 35b inserted by LGBl. 2020 no. 305.

²⁴⁹ Art. 36 amended by LGBl. 2017 no. 161.

transmit to each other all information and to respond to all enquiries as is necessary for combating money laundering, predicate offences associated with money laundering, organised crime, and terrorist financing, and to transmit personal data, including personal data concerning criminal convictions and offences, and documents.²⁵⁰

1a) The FMA may, in compliance with the provisions of data protection law, pass on information that it receives from persons subject to due diligence pursuant to Art. 3 (1) a) and (2) within the scope of its supervision under this Act to parliamentary investigation committees if:²⁵¹

- a) the investigation committee has a statutory mandate or a mandate defined by a resolution of Parliament to investigate or audit the activities of the FMA;
- b) the information is absolutely necessary for the fulfilment of the mandate referred to in a);
- c) the persons with access to the information from the supervisory activities of the FMA are subject to a professional obligation of confidentiality that is at least equivalent to that of Art. 37c; and
- d) to the extent that the information originates in another EEA Member State, it shall be disclosed only with the explicit consent of the competent authority which shared it and, where appropriate, solely for the purposes for which those authorities gave their consent.

2) In proceedings relating to §§ 165, 278 to 278d StGB (Criminal Code), the Public Prosecution Service shall inform the supervisory authorities and the FIU whenever such proceedings are initiated and discontinued; the courts shall transmit copies of the relevant judgments. In addition, the persons subject to due diligence that have submitted a report pursuant to Art. 17 shall be informed of the outcome of the relevant proceedings.

3) Furthermore, the Public Prosecution Service shall inform the supervisory authorities of the initiation and discontinuation of proceedings in connection with Art. 30 and the courts shall transmit copies of the relevant judgments.

²⁵⁰ Art. 36 (1) amended by LGBL 2020 no. 305.

²⁵¹ Art. 36 (1a) inserted by LGBL 2020 no. 305.

Art. 37²⁵²*Cooperation with foreign authorities*

1) The supervisory authorities shall transmit all information, as well as personal data, including personal data concerning criminal convictions and offences, to a requesting competent foreign supervisory authority performing duties equivalent to those of the domestic supervisory authorities to combat money laundering, organised crime, and terrorist financing, if:

- a) this is not detrimental to sovereignty, security, public order or other significant national interests;
- b) the recipients and the persons employed and mandated by the recipient are subject to a statutory obligation of confidentiality in respect of information acquired in the course of their official business and this obligation continues to apply after their employment service has ended;
- c) it is guaranteed that the disclosed information will be used only for the purposes referred to in (4);
- d) where the information originates in a foreign country, explicit consent of the authority which shared it has been given and it is guaranteed that, where appropriate, the information will be disclosed solely for the purposes for which that authority gave its consent.

2) The supervisory authorities may not refuse a request by a foreign supervisory authority for exchange of information or administrative assistance under (1) for one of the following reasons:

- a) in the view of the supervisory authorities, the request also involves tax matters;
- b) the persons subject to due diligence from whom the requested information originates are subject to obligations of secrecy or confidentiality. Information protected by legal privilege and information pursuant to Art. 17 (2) is excluded;
- c) there is an inquiry, investigation, or proceeding underway in Liechtenstein, unless the exchange of information or administrative assistance would impede that inquiry, investigation or proceeding;
- d) the nature or status of the requesting foreign supervisory authority is different from that of the requested domestic supervisory authority.

3) The supervisory authorities may request foreign supervisory authorities to transmit all information as well as personal data, including

252 Art. 37 amended by LGBl. 2020 no. 305.

personal data on criminal convictions and offences, that is required to fulfil the duties under this Act. They may forward the information received to the competent domestic authorities and offices, subject to (4).

4) The supervisory authorities may use confidential information received from foreign supervisory authorities within the framework of the exchange of information only for the following purposes:

- a) in the performance of their duties under this Act or under other national or European legal provisions to combat money laundering and terrorist financing or for the purposes of prudential supervision, including imposition of penalties and administrative measures;
- b) in proceedings on appeal against a decision of the supervisory authorities, including associated court proceedings;
- c) in court proceedings initiated pursuant to special provisions of EEA law adopted in the field of Directive (EU) 2015/849 or in the field of the supervision of financial services.

5) Supervisory authorities supervising persons subject to due diligence shall cooperate with the competent foreign supervisory authorities to the greatest extent possible. Such cooperation may also include conducting investigations, within the powers of the requested competent authority, on behalf of the requesting competent authority, and the subsequent exchange of the information obtained through such investigations.

6) In the case of persons subject to due diligence pursuant to Art. 3 (1) a) to i) and r) which are part of a group whose parent undertaking has its registered office in Liechtenstein, the FMA shall supervise the effective implementation of the group-wide policies and procedures pursuant to Art. 16. For this purpose and in the event that persons subject to due diligence pursuant to Art. 3 (1) a) to i) and r) with a registered office in Liechtenstein are part of a group with a parent undertaking with a registered office in another country, the FMA must cooperate with the competent foreign supervisory authorities. This also applies to branches that are part of a group.

7) The competent foreign supervisory authorities shall have the option of carrying out inspections locally in Liechtenstein in the business premises of their branches, agencies, representative offices, or subsidiary undertakings or having such inspections carried out by a person appointed for that purpose. An intended inspection must be coordinated beforehand with the competent domestic supervisory authority, which may participate in the inspection. The results and findings of the inspections and the associated documentation obtained may be used only in accordance with the conditions set out in (1) and (4).

8) For the purpose of cooperation, the supervisory authorities may conclude agreements with the competent foreign supervisory authorities on the practical modalities for exchange of information.

9) Transmission of personal data to a competent supervisory authority in a third country under this Article shall be permissible only if the conditions of Chapter V of Regulation (EU) 2016/679 are met.

Art. 37a²⁵³

Cooperation with the European supervisory authorities

The FMA shall provide the European supervisory authorities with all information that they require to perform their duties in accordance with Directive (EU) 2015/849.

E. Data Protection²⁵⁴

Art. 37b²⁵⁵

Processing of personal data

The competent domestic authorities may process personal data, including personal data concerning criminal convictions and offences of persons falling within the scope of this Act or give instructions for such data to be processed, insofar as this is necessary for the performance of their duties under this Act.

²⁵³ Art. 37a inserted by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

²⁵⁴ Heading before Art. 37b inserted by LGBL 2018 no. 317.

²⁵⁵ Art. 37b inserted by LGBL 2018 no. 317.

F. Official secrecy²⁵⁶

Art. 37c²⁵⁷

Basic principle

1) The following are subject to official secrecy:

- a) persons who work or have worked for the supervisory authorities; and
- b) auditors and experts mandated by the supervisory authorities with the information received in the performance of their duties under this Act.

2) Confidential information received by the persons referred to in (1) in the performance of their duties under this Act may be disclosed only in summary or aggregate form so that individual persons subject to due diligence cannot be identified, with the exception of other statutory obligations of the supervisory authorities to publish or pass on information, the exchange of information under Art. 36 to 37a, and the cases covered by criminal law.

VII. Transitional and final provisions

Art. 38

Implementing ordinances

The Government shall issue the ordinances necessary to implement this Act, in particular with regard to:

- a) the definition of beneficial owner (Art. 2 (1) e))
- b) the definition of politically exposed person (Art. 2 (1) h));
- b^{bis}) the exemptions regarding persons who hold third-party assets in safe custody and rent out premises and containers for safekeeping of valuables (Art. 3 (1) v));²⁵⁸
- c) the thresholds referred to in Art. 4 c) no. 5;

²⁵⁶ Heading before Art. 37c inserted by LGBL 2020 no. 305.

²⁵⁷ Art. 37c inserted by LGBL 2020 no. 305.

²⁵⁸ Art. 38 b^{bis}) inserted by LGBL 2020 no. 305.

- d) the procedure to be adopted in the event of doubts about the authenticity or adequacy of data concerning the identity of the contracting party or the beneficial owner (Art. 5 (2) c));
- e) the procedure for cases in which the information and documents required to identify and verify the identity of the contracting party and the beneficial owner are not fully available upon establishing the business relationship (Art. 5 (4));
- f) the procedure for identifying and verifying the identity of the contracting party as well as the confirmatory nature of documents (Art. 6 (3));
- g) the procedure for identifying and verifying the identity of the beneficial owner (Art. 7 (4));
- h) the establishment of the business profile (Art. 8 (3));
- i) the form of the risk-appropriate monitoring of business relationships as well as the content and scope of investigations (Art. 9 (6));
- i^{bis}) the establishment of the risk profile (Art. 9a (7));²⁵⁹
- k) the details concerning the simplified due diligence (Art. 10 (4));²⁶⁰
- l) the details concerning enhanced due diligence (Art. 11 (7) and Art. 11a);²⁶¹
- m) more specific details concerning implementation of Regulation (EU) 2015/847;²⁶²
- m^{bis}) the information on the payer or payee in transfers of crypto-assets (Art. 12a (2));²⁶³
- n) the delegation of due diligence (Art. 14 (5));
- o) the global application of the due diligence standard (Art. 16 (5));²⁶⁴
- p) the procedure for submitting a report (Art. 17 (1));
- q) details concerning the documentation requirement, internal organisation, and internal functions (Art. 20 (1), Art. 21 (4) and Art. 22 (4));

²⁵⁹ Art. 38 (i^{bis}) inserted by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

²⁶⁰ Art. 38 (k) amended by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

²⁶¹ Art. 38 l) amended by LGBL 2020 no. 305.

²⁶² Art. 38 (m) amended by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

²⁶³ Art. 38 m^{bis}) amended by LGBL 2024 no. 43.

²⁶⁴ Art. 38 (o) amended by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

- q^{bis}) the establishment of the risk profile of the persons subject to due diligence and the implementation of risk-based supervision (Art. 23a (5));²⁶⁵
- r) details and the procedure for conducting inspections (Art. 24 (10));
- s) details concerning the conditions for appointing auditors, auditing companies, and audit offices subject to special legislation (Art. 26 (2));²⁶⁶
- t) the reporting of violations of the law (Art. 28a (6));²⁶⁷
- u) the protection of persons reporting suspicions or unlawful acts (Art. 28 (3)).²⁶⁸
- v) the details concerning the register of accounts (Art. 29e (3), Art. 29f (3), Art. 29g (8), and Art. 29h (3)).²⁶⁹

Art. 39²⁷⁰

Repealed

Art. 40

Repeal of existing law

The following are hereby repealed:

- a) Law of 26 November 2004 on Professional Due Diligence in Financial Transactions (Due Diligence Act, SPG), LGBL 2005 No. 5;
- b) Law of 25 November 2005 amending the Due Diligence Act, LGBL 2005 No. 281;
- c) Law of 17 May 2006 amending the Due Diligence Act, LGBL 2006 No. 129;
- d) Law of 24 November 2006 amending the Due Diligence Act, LGBL 2007 No. 15;
- e) Law of 20 September 2007 amending the Due Diligence Act, LGBL 2007 No. 270.

²⁶⁵ Art. 38 (q^{bis}) inserted by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

²⁶⁶ Art. 38 (s) amended by LGBL 2019 no. 17.

²⁶⁷ Art. 38 (t) inserted by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

²⁶⁸ Art. 38 (u) inserted by LGBL 2020 no. 305.

²⁶⁹ Art. 38 (v) inserted by LGBL 2020 no. 305.

²⁷⁰ Art. 39 repealed by LGBL 2017 no. 161.

Art. 41

Entry into force

Subject to expiration of the referendum period without a referendum being called, this Act shall enter into force on 1 March 2009, otherwise on the day of its promulgation.

By proxy for the Prince of Liechtenstein:
signed *Alois*
Hereditary Prince

signed *Otmar Hasler*
Head of the Princely
Government

Annex 1²⁷¹
(Art. 9a and 10)

Factors and possible indicators of a potentially lower risk and measures for the application of simplified due diligence

A. Factors and possible indicators of a potentially lower risk

The following in particular are appropriate for consideration as factors and possible indicators of a potentially lower risk as defined in Art. 9a and 10:

- a) Customer risk factors:
 - 1. public companies listed on a stock exchange and subject to disclosure requirements (either through stock exchange rules, or by law, or through enforceable instruments), which impose requirements to guarantee adequate transparency in respect of the beneficial owners;
 - 2. public administrations or enterprises;
 - 3. beneficial owners domiciled in lower risk geographical areas as set out in c);
 - 4. minor value assets and limited scope of transactions executed;
 - 5. obvious commercial purpose of a business relationship;
 - 6. long-standing business relationship;
- b) Product, service, transaction or distribution channel risk factors:
 - 1. life insurance policies for which the premium is low;
 - 2. whole life risk insurance policies without a surrender value;
 - 3. insurance policies for pension schemes if there is no early surrender option and the policy cannot be used as collateral;

²⁷¹ Annex 1 inserted by LGBI. 2017 no. 161 and amended by LGBI. 2020 no. 305.

4. pension schemes or plans, or similar systems that provide 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 beneficiary's rights;
 5. financial products or services that provide appropriately defined and limited services to certain types of customers, for the purpose of improved access to the financial system ("financial inclusion");
 6. products where the risks of money laundering and terrorist financing are managed by other factors such as electronic purse limits or transparency of ownership (e.g. certain types of electronic money);
- c) Geographical risk factors – registration, establishment, or place of residence in:
1. EEA Member States;
 2. third countries having well functioning systems for the prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing;
 3. third countries identified by credible sources as having a low level of corruption or other criminal activity;
 4. third countries which, on the basis of credible sources such as mutual evaluations, detailed assessment reports or published follow-up reports, have requirements for the prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing consistent with the 2012 FATF Recommendations and effectively implement those requirements; these third countries shall be recorded by the FMA in a list.

B. Measures for the application of simplified due diligence

The following in particular are worthy of consideration as measures for the application of simplified due diligence as defined in Art. 10:

- a) verification of the identity of the contracting party and the beneficial owner after commencing the business relationship;
- b) reduction of the level of detail required in the drafting of the business profile in accordance with Art. 8 (1);
- c) reduction in the frequency of updates to the business profile in accordance with Art. 8 (2);
- d) reduction in the depth of the ongoing supervision and the frequency of checking transactions by setting appropriate thresholds.

Annex 2²⁷²
(Art. 9a, 11 and 11a)

**Factors and possible indicators of a potentially
higher risk and additional measures for the
application of enhanced due diligence**

A. Factors and possible indicators of a potentially higher risk

The following in particular are appropriate for consideration as factors and possible indicators of a potentially higher risk as defined in Art. 9a and 11:

a) Customer risk factors:

1. unusual circumstances of the business relationship;
2. beneficial owners, recipients of distributions as referred to in Art. 7a or beneficiaries as referred to in Art. 7b, who are resident in higher risk geographical areas as set out in c);
3. legal entities that are personal asset-holding vehicles;
4. companies that have nominee shareholders or shares in bearer form;
5. cash intensive businesses;
6. given the nature of the company's business, the ownership structure of the company appears unusual or excessively complex;
7. high value assets or high amount of transactions executed;
8. unclear or dubious purpose of a business relationship;
9. relatively new business relationship;
10. qualification of the contracting party, the beneficial owner, the distribution recipient as referred to in Art. 7a or the beneficiary as referred to in Art. 7b as a former politically exposed person;
11. beneficial owners are third country nationals who apply or have applied for residence rights or citizenship of an EEA Member State in exchange of capital transfers, purchase of property or

²⁷² Annex 2 inserted by LGBI. 2017 no. 161 and amended by LGBI. 2020 no. 305.

government bonds, or investments in corporate entities in that EEA Member State;

- b) Product, service, transaction or distribution channel risk factors:
 - 1. banks offering private banking services;
 - 2. products or transactions that might favour anonymity;
 - 3. non-face-to-face business relationships or transactions, without certain safeguards, such as electronic signatures;
 - 4. payments received from unknown or unassociated third parties;
 - 5. new products and new business models, including new distribution mechanisms, and the use of new or developing technologies for both new and pre-existing products;
 - 6. 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;
- c) Geographical risk factors:
 - 1. States with strategic deficiencies and other states identified by credible sources, such as mutual evaluations, detailed assessment reports or published follow-up reports, as not having adequate systems for the prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing;
 - 2. third countries identified by credible sources as having significant levels of corruption or other criminal activity;
 - 3. countries that are subject to sanctions, embargos or similar measures issued by, for example, the European Union or the United Nations;
 - 4. countries providing funding or support for terrorist activities, or that have designated terrorist organisations operating within their country.

B. Additional measures for the application of enhanced due diligence

The following measures in particular are worthy of consideration as additional measures to deal with higher risk business relationships and transactions as defined in Art. 11. In the case of business relationships and transactions as defined in Art. 11a, the following measures must always be applied:

- a) clarification by means of additional documents, data or information with reference to:

1. the identity of the contracting party and the beneficial owner;
 2. the economic background of the total assets of the effective contributor of the assets (source of wealth);
 3. the origin of the assets contributed as part of the business relationship or transaction (source of funds);
 4. the intended purpose of funds withdrawn;
 5. the professional and business activity of the contractual partner and the beneficial owner;
- b) obtaining the consent of a member of the executive body before a business relationship is commenced or continued;
 - c) obtaining information concerning the commercial purpose of intended transactions or transactions that have been processed;
 - d) more frequent updates to the business profile referred to in Art. 8 (2);
 - e) more intensive ongoing supervision and more frequent checking of transactions by setting appropriate thresholds and appropriate transaction patterns which require closer inspection.
 - f) obtaining additional information about the intended nature of the business relationship.

Transitional and Implementation Provisions

952.1 Due Diligence Act (SPG)

Liechtenstein Legal Gazette

2011

no. 45

issued on 1 February 2011

Law
of 15 December 2010
amending the Due Diligence Act

...

II.
Transitional provision

The new law shall apply to the enforcement of reimbursement of costs for inspections conducted prior to the entry into force²⁷³ of this Act.

...

²⁷³ Entered into force: 1 February 2011.

Liechtenstein Legal Gazette

2013

no. 39

issued on 31 January 2013

Law of 20 December 2012 amending the Due Diligence Act

...

II.

Transitional provisions

1) For business relationships existing at the time of entry into force of this Act²⁷⁴ the new law shall be applicable with effect for the future as from the date of entry into force.

2) Persons subject to due diligence referred to in Art. 3 (1) v) who have already commenced their business prior to entry into force of this Act shall notify the FMA that they are conducting their business within three months from entry into force of this Act.

3) The persons subject to due diligence shall modify the internal documents relevant in connection with this Act, in particular internal instructions, guidelines, and forms, within three months of entry into force of this Act.

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²⁷⁴ Entered into force: 1 February 2013.

Liechtenstein Legal Gazette

2017

no. 161

issued on 30 June 2017

Law
of 4 May 2017
amending the Due Diligence Act

...

II.

Transitional provisions

1) Persons subject to due diligence referred to in Art. 3 (3) a), c) to e) and g), who have already commenced their business prior to entry into force of this Act²⁷⁵ shall notify the competent supervisory authority that they are conducting their business within three months from entry into force of this Act.

2) The persons subject to due diligence shall conduct the risk assessment as referred to Art. 9a, including the associated classification of the individual business relationships and transactions by 1 March 2018.

3) The new law shall apply to persons subject to due diligence as referred to in Art. 3 (1) c) who were excluded from the scope of the Due Diligence Act in accordance with the previous law, as from 1 April 2018.

4) Persons subject to due diligence referred to in Art. 3 (1) i) who were exempt from due diligence obligations under the previous Art. 10 (1) i) must perform the duties referred to in Art. 5 (1) b) in connection with Art. 7 as from 1 April 2018.

²⁷⁵ Entered into force: 1. September 2017.

5) Subject to (6) to (9) the new law shall apply to business relationships existing at the time of entry into force of this Act as from 1 June 2018.

6) If the identification and verification of the identity of the beneficial owner has to be repeated in respect of existing business relationships commenced prior to the entry into force of this Act, the persons subject to due diligence shall accomplish this in accordance with the new law.

7) The identification and verification of the identity of the beneficial owner in existing business relationships that were commenced prior to 1 January 2016, and to which enhanced due diligence as referred to in Art. 11 is applicable must be repeated no later than 31 December 2018, in accordance with the due diligence legislation applying since 1 January 2016.

8) The identification and verification of the identity of the beneficial owner in existing business relationships that were commenced prior to 1 January 2016 and to which enhanced due diligence is not applicable pursuant to Art. 11, must be repeated no later than 31 December 2020 in accordance with the due diligence legislation applying since 1 January 2016.

9) For existing business relationships commenced before the entry into force of this Act and to which simplified due diligence as referred to in the previous Art. 10 could be applied, the due diligence obligations set out in Art. 5 (1) must be met by 31 December 2018 at the latest.

10) Existing contractual relationships as referred to in Art. 13 (3) (bearer savings books, accounts or deposits) shall be dissolved as soon as the relevant documents have been presented to the bank or the postal institution. Outflows of assets are only permitted if the relevant contractual relationships are dissolved at the same time. In this connection the bank or the postal institution must identify and verify the identity of the holder of the relevant document and the beneficial owner as set out in Art. 6 and 7 before transferring the assets.

11) The written agreement referred to in Art. 15 (3) b) is to be obtained by persons subject to due diligence who do not personally perform the duties referred to in Art. 15 (1) or (2) by 1 September 2018. The circumstances referred to in Art. 15 (3) b) must be verified as soon as the written agreement is available.

12) The Princely Court of Justice shall remain competent for proceedings that are pending upon the coming into force of this Act. The penal provisions amended by this Act shall not be applied in criminal cases in which the judgement in the first instance was pronounced before they came into force. If such a judgement is however set aside as a result of a

properly conducted appeal or another legal remedy, the procedure referred to in §§ 1 and 61 of the Criminal Code is to be followed.

13) Until the conclusion of the harmonisation of the Swiss payment system to ISO 20022, funds transfers in respect of which all payment service providers involved in the payment process have their registered office in Switzerland or in Liechtenstein, are deemed to be funds transfers as defined in Art. 5 of Regulation (EU) 2015/847, insofar as compliance with Art. 4 of Regulation (EU) 2015/847 is not possible for technical reasons.

III.

Reference to Directive (EU) 2015/849 and Regulation (EU) 2015/847

1) If in this Act or the Ordinances issued in association with it, reference is made to provisions 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 and 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 or to provisions 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 (EU) no. 1781/2006, these shall apply until their incorporation in the EEA Agreement as national legislation.

2) The full wording of Directive (EU) 2015/849 and Regulation (EU) 2015/847 is published in the Official Journal of the European Union at <http://eur-lex.europa.eu>; it can be obtained from the FMA website at www.fma-li.li.

IV.

Entry into force

1) Subject to (2) and (3) and subject to expiration of the referendum period without a referendum being called, this Act shall enter into force on 1 September 2017, otherwise on the day of its promulgation.

2) Art. 10, Art. 11 (1), (2) and (7) and Art. 22 (1) line 2 and (3) shall enter into force on 1 March 2018.

3) Art. 16, 20 and 20a shall enter into force on 1 June 2018.

4) Art. 1 (3) shall enter into force at the same time as the Decision of the EEA Joint Committee concerning the adoption of Directive (EU) 2015/849.²⁷⁶

5) Art. 1 (4) shall cease to apply when the Decision of the EEA Joint Committee concerning the adoption of Regulation (EU) 2015/847 enters into force.²⁷⁷

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²⁷⁶ Entry into force: 1 August 2019 (LGBL 2019 no. 188).

²⁷⁷ Entry into force: 1 August 2019 (LGBL 2019 no. 189).

Liechtenstein Legal Gazette

2020

no. 12

issued on 29 January 2020

Law
of 4 December 2019
amending the Due Diligence Act

...

II.
Entry into force

This Act shall enter into force at the same time as Decision of the EEA Joint Committee No 64/2018 of 23 March 2018 amending Annex IX (Financial services) to the EEA Agreement.²⁷⁸

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²⁷⁸ Entry into force: 2 August 2021 (IV. Coordination provision LGBI. 2021 no 230).

Liechtenstein Legal Gazette

2020

no. 423

issued on 4 December 2020

Law of 30 September 2020 amending the Due Diligence Act

...

II.

Transitional provisions

Service providers for legal entities that provide the services referred to in Art. 3 (1) k) no. 2 to 5 SPG on a professional basis under the existing legislation and hold a relevant authorisation under the Business Act shall continue to pursue their activities in accordance with the applicable due diligence legislation until expiry of the trade licence referred to in Art. 49 (2) of the Business Act.

...

Liechtenstein Legal Gazette

2020

no. 305

issued on 27 October 2020

Law
of 2 September 2020
amending the Due Diligence Act

...

II.

Transitional provisions

1) The new law shall apply to persons subject to due diligence as referred to in Art. 3 (1) u) and v) six months after entry into force of this Act.²⁷⁹

2) Lawyers, law firms with an authorisation under the Lawyers Act, and legal agents under Art. 108 of the Lawyers Act which provide services under Art. 3 (1) k) shall report the exercise of these activities within three months of entry into force of this Act.

3) The new law shall apply to business relations as referred to in Art. 11a existing at the time of entry into force of this Act with effect for the future as of entry into force of this Act.

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²⁷⁹ Entry into force: 1 April 2021 (LGBI. 2021 no. 46).

Liechtenstein Legal Gazette

2021

no. 34

issued on 26 January 2021

Law of 3 December 2020 amending the Due Diligence Act

...

II.

Transitional provisions

The obligation to obtain an extract from the list of beneficial owners of entities pursuant to Art. 7 (3a) shall apply to business relationships established after the expiry of six months from entry into force²⁸⁰ of this Act.

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²⁸⁰ Entry into force: 1 April 2021.