



Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022

2022 CHAPTER 10

U.K.

An Act to set up a register of overseas entities and their beneficial owners and require overseas entities who own land to register in certain circumstances; to make provision about unexplained wealth orders; and to make provision about sanctions. [15th March 2022]

BE IT ENACTED by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

- C1 [Act](#): power to amend conferred (26.10.2023 for specified purposes) by [Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023](#) (c. 56), ss. [178\(1\)](#), [219\(1\)\(2\)\(b\)](#)

PART 1 U.K.

REGISTRATION OF OVERSEAS ENTITIES

Introduction

1 Overview U.K.

This Part—

- (a) sets up a register of overseas entities, which will include information about their beneficial owners (sections 3 to 32), and

Status: Point in time view as at 26/10/2023.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022. (See end of Document for details)

- (b) makes provision that, broadly speaking, is designed to compel overseas entities to register if they own land (sections 33 and 34).

Commencement Information

- I1** S. 1 not in force at Royal Assent, see [s. 69](#)
I2 S. 1 in force at 1.8.2022 for specified purposes by [S.I. 2022/876](#), [reg. 3\(a\)](#)
I3 S. 1 in force at 12.10.2022 in so far as not already in force by [S.I. 2022/1039](#), [reg. 2\(a\)](#)

2 Definition of “overseas entity” etc **U.K.**

- (1) In this Part “overseas entity” means a legal entity that is governed by the law of a country or territory outside the United Kingdom.
- (2) In this Part “legal entity” means a body corporate, partnership or other entity that (in each case) is a legal person under the law by which it is governed.

Commencement Information

- I4** S. 2 not in force at Royal Assent, see [s. 69](#)
I5 S. 2 in force at 1.8.2022 for specified purposes by [S.I. 2022/876](#), [reg. 3\(a\)](#)
I6 S. 2 in force at 12.10.2022 in so far as not already in force by [S.I. 2022/1039](#), [reg. 2\(a\)](#)

The register and registration

3 Register of overseas entities **U.K.**

- (1) The registrar of companies for England and Wales (“the registrar”) must keep a register of overseas entities in accordance with this Part.
- (2) The register is to consist of—
- (a) a list of registered overseas entities,
 - (b) documents delivered to the registrar under this Part or regulations made under it^[F1], or otherwise in connection with the register],
 - ^[F2](ba) documents delivered to the registrar under or by virtue of Part 35 of the Companies Act 2006 in connection with the register or the delivery of other documents that, on registration, will form part of the register,] and
 - (c) any other information required to be included in the register by this Part or regulations made under it.
- (3) The list of registered overseas entities must contain the name of each overseas entity that—
- (a) has made an application for registration in accordance with the requirements of this Part (see section 4), and
 - (b) has not been removed from the list under section 10.

Textual Amendments

- F1** Words in [s. 3\(2\)\(b\)](#) omitted (26.10.2023 for specified purposes) by virtue of [Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 \(c. 56\)](#), [ss. 156\(a\)](#), 219(1)(2)(b)

Status: Point in time view as at 26/10/2023.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022. (See end of Document for details)

F2 S. 3(2)(ba) inserted (26.10.2023 for specified purposes) by Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 (c. 56), ss. 156(b), 219(1)(2)(b)

Commencement Information

I7 S. 3 not in force at Royal Assent, see s. 69

I8 S. 3 in force at 1.8.2022 for specified purposes by S.I. 2022/876, reg. 3(b)

I9 S. 3 in force at 12.10.2022 in so far as not already in force by S.I. 2022/1039, reg. 2(a)

4 Application for registration U.K.

(1) An application by an overseas entity for registration must be delivered to the registrar and contain—

- (a) the statement and information listed in row 1, 2 or 3 of the table, and, where applicable, the statement and information mentioned in subsection (3),
- (b) a statement that the entity has complied with section 12 (duty to take steps to identify registrable beneficial owners etc),
- (c) anything required by regulations under section 16 (verification of registrable beneficial owners and managing officers) to be delivered to the registrar, and
- (d) the name and contact details of an individual who may be contacted about the application.

(2) This is the table—

	<i>Statement</i>	<i>Information</i>
1	A statement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) that the entity has identified one or more registrable beneficial owners and that it has no reasonable cause to believe there are others, and (b) that the entity is able to provide the required information about each registrable beneficial owner it has identified. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The required information about the entity. 2. The required information about each registrable beneficial owner that the entity has identified.
2	A statement that the entity has no reasonable cause to believe that it has any registrable beneficial owners.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The required information about the entity. 2. The required information about each managing officer of the entity.
3	A statement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) that the entity has reasonable cause to believe that there is at least one registrable beneficial owner that it has not identified, (b) that the entity is not able to provide the required information about one or more of the registrable beneficial owners it has identified, or (c) that paragraphs (a) and (b) both apply. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The required information about the entity. 2. The required information about each managing officer of the entity. 3. The required information about each registrable beneficial owner that the entity has identified or so much of that information as it has been able to obtain.

Status: Point in time view as at 26/10/2023.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022. (See end of Document for details)

- (3) Where an application includes information that a registrable beneficial owner is a trustee (see paragraphs 3(1)(f) and 5(1)(h) of Schedule 1), the application must also include—
- (a) the required information about the trust or so much of that information as the overseas entity has been able to obtain, and
 - (b) a statement as to whether the entity has any reasonable cause to believe that there is required information about the trust that it has not been able to obtain.
- (4) For the required information, see Schedule 1.
- (5) For the meaning of “registrable beneficial owner”, see Schedule 2.
- (6) The Secretary of State may by regulations specify additional statements or information that must be included in an application under this section.
- (7) Regulations under subsection (6) are subject to the negative resolution procedure.

Commencement Information

I10 S. 4 not in force at Royal Assent, see [s. 69](#)

I11 S. 4 in force at 1.8.2022 for specified purposes by [S.I. 2022/876](#), [reg. 3\(b\)](#)

I12 S. 4 in force at 12.10.2022 in so far as not already in force by [S.I. 2022/1039](#), [reg. 2\(a\)](#)

5 Registration and allocation of overseas entity ID **U.K.**

- (1) On the registration of an overseas entity under this Part, the registrar must—
- (a) record the date of registration in the register,
 - (b) allocate an overseas entity ID to the entity, and
 - (c) record the overseas entity ID in the register.
- (2) Overseas entity IDs are to be in such form, consisting of one or more sequences of figures or letters, as the registrar may determine.
- (3) The registrar may adopt a new form of overseas entity ID and make such changes to existing overseas entity IDs as appear necessary.
- (4) A change of an overseas entity ID has effect from the date on which the overseas entity is notified by the registrar of the change.

Commencement Information

I13 S. 5 not in force at Royal Assent, see [s. 69](#)

I14 S. 5 in force at 1.8.2022 for specified purposes by [S.I. 2022/876](#), [reg. 3\(b\)](#)

I15 S. 5 in force at 12.10.2022 in so far as not already in force by [S.I. 2022/1039](#), [reg. 2\(a\)](#)

6 Notice of registration **U.K.**

- (1) On the registration of an overseas entity under this Part, the registrar must notify the overseas entity that it has been registered.
- (2) The notice must state—
- (a) the date of registration, and

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- (b) the overseas entity ID allocated to the entity.
- (3) The notice must also contain information about—
 - (a) the updating duty under section 7 and the consequences of failing to comply with it;
 - (b) applying under section 9 for removal from the list of registered overseas entities.

Commencement Information

I16 S. 6 not in force at Royal Assent, see **s. 69**

I17 S. 6 in force at 1.8.2022 for specified purposes by **S.I. 2022/876, reg. 3(b)**

I18 S. 6 in force at 12.10.2022 in so far as not already in force by **S.I. 2022/1039, reg. 2(a)**

Updating

7 Updating duty **U.K.**

- (1) A registered overseas entity must, within the period of 14 days after each update period, deliver to the registrar—
- (a) the statement and information listed in row 1, 2 or 3 of the table in section 4(2), and, where applicable, the ^{F3}statement and information mentioned]^{F3}statements and information mentioned] in subsection (3),
 - (b) the statement in row 1 of the table set out in subsection (2) or the statement and information listed in row 2 of that table, and, where applicable, the ^{F4}statement and information mentioned]^{F4}statements and information mentioned] in subsection (4),
 - (c) a statement that the entity has complied with section 12 (duty to take steps to identify registrable beneficial owners etc),
 - (d) anything required by regulations under section 16 (verification of registrable beneficial owners and managing officers) to be delivered to the registrar, and
 - (e) the name and contact details of an individual who may be contacted about the statements and information.
- (2) This is the table referred to in subsection (1)(b)—

	<i>Statement</i>	<i>Information</i>
1	A statement that the entity has no reasonable cause to believe that anyone has become or ceased to be a registrable beneficial owner during the update period.	
2	A statement that the entity has reasonable cause to believe that at least one person has become or ceased to be a registrable beneficial owner during the update period.	1. The required information about each person who has become or ceased to be a registrable beneficial owner during the update period, or so much of that information as the entity has been able to obtain.

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	<i>Statement</i>	<i>Information</i>
		2. The date on which each of them became or ceased to be a registrable beneficial owner, if the entity has been able to obtain that information.

- (3) Where information provided under subsection (1)(a) includes information that a registrable beneficial owner is a trustee (see paragraphs 3(1)(f) and 5(1)(h) of Schedule 1), the overseas entity is also required by subsection (1)(a) to provide—
- the required information about the trust or so much of that information as the overseas entity has been able to obtain, ^{F5}and]
 - a statement as to whether the entity has any reasonable cause to believe that there is required information about the trust that it has not been able to obtain^{F6}, and
 - the statement in row 1 of the table set out in subsection (4A), or the statement and information listed in row 2 of that table.]
- (4) Where information provided under subsection (1)(b) includes information that a person who became or ceased to be a registrable beneficial owner was a trustee (see paragraphs 3(1)(f) and 5(1)(h) of Schedule 1), the overseas entity is also required by subsection (1)(b) to provide—
- the required information about the trust or so much of that information as the overseas entity has been able to obtain, ^{F7}and]
 - a statement as to whether the entity has any reasonable cause to believe that there is required information about the trust that it has not been able to obtain^{F8}, and
 - in the case where the information provided under subsection (1)(b) includes information that a person who ceased to be a registrable beneficial owner was a trustee, the statement in row 1 of the table set out in subsection (4A), or the statement and information listed in row 2 of that table.]

^{F9}(4A) This is the table referred to in subsections (3)(c) and (4)(c)—

	<i>Statement</i>	<i>Information</i>
1	A statement that the entity has no reasonable cause to believe that anyone became or ceased to be a beneficiary under the trust at a time during the update period when the trustee was a registrable beneficial owner of the overseas entity.	
2	A statement that the entity has reasonable cause to believe that at least one person became or ceased to be a beneficiary under the trust at a time during the update period when the trustee was a registrable beneficial owner of the overseas entity.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The information specified in paragraph 8(1)(d) of Schedule 1 about each such person, or so much of that information as the entity has been able to obtain. The date on which that person became or ceased to be a beneficiary under

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<i>Statement</i>	<i>Information</i>
	the trust, if the entity has been able to obtain that information.]

- (5) For the required information, see Schedule 1.
- (6) [^{F10}Any statements required by subsection (1)(a) or (b) must relate to the state of affairs as at the end of the update period.]
- (7) [^{F10}Any information—
- (a) required by subsection (1)(a) or (b) as a result of a person having become or ceased to be a beneficiary under a trust, or
 - (b) required by subsection (1)(b) as a result of a person having become or ceased to be a registrable beneficial owner of an overseas entity,
- must relate to the time when the person so became or so ceased.]
- [^{F10}(7A) Any other information required by subsection (1)(a) must relate to the state of affairs as at the end of the update period.]
- (8) A requirement in subsection (1) to provide information may be met (in whole or in part) by confirming information previously provided.
- (9) For the purposes of this section, each of the following is an update period—
- (a) the period of 12 months beginning with the date of the overseas entity's registration;
 - (b) each period of 12 months beginning with the day after the end of the previous update period.
- (10) But a registered overseas entity may shorten an update period by—
- (a) notifying the registrar of the shortened update period, and
 - (b) delivering the statements and information required by subsection (1) within the period of 14 days after that shortened update period.
- (11) The Secretary of State may by regulations amend this section for the purpose of changing the meaning of update period in this section.
- (12) Regulations under this section are subject to the affirmative resolution procedure.

Textual Amendments

- F3** Words in s. 7(1)(a) substituted (26.10.2023 for specified purposes) by [Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 \(c. 56\)](#), s. 219(1)(2)(b), [Sch. 6 para. 2\(2\)](#) (with s. 163)
- F4** Words in s. 7(1)(b) substituted (26.10.2023 for specified purposes) by [Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 \(c. 56\)](#), s. 219(1)(2)(b), [Sch. 6 para. 2\(2\)](#) (with s. 163)
- F5** Word in s. 7(3)(a) omitted (26.10.2023 for specified purposes) by virtue of [Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 \(c. 56\)](#), s. 219(1)(2)(b), [Sch. 6 para. 2\(3\)\(a\)](#) (with s. 163)
- F6** S. 7(3)(c) and word inserted (26.10.2023 for specified purposes) by [Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 \(c. 56\)](#), s. 219(1)(2)(b), [Sch. 6 para. 2\(3\)\(b\)](#) (with s. 163)
- F7** Word in s. 7(4)(a) omitted (26.10.2023 for specified purposes) by virtue of [Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 \(c. 56\)](#), s. 219(1)(2)(b), [Sch. 6 para. 2\(4\)\(a\)](#) (with s. 163)
- F8** S. 7(4)(c) and word inserted (26.10.2023 for specified purposes) by [Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 \(c. 56\)](#), s. 219(1)(2)(b), [Sch. 6 para. 2\(4\)\(b\)](#) (with s. 163)

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Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022. (See end of Document for details)

F9 S. 7(4A) inserted (26.10.2023 for specified purposes) by [Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 \(c. 56\)](#), s. 219(1)(2)(b), [Sch. 6 para. 2\(5\)](#) (with s. 163)

F10 S. 7(6)-(7A) substituted for s. 7(6)(7) (26.10.2023 for specified purposes) by [Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 \(c. 56\)](#), s. 219(1)(2)(b), [Sch. 6 para. 2\(6\)](#) (with s. 163)

Commencement Information

I19 S. 7 not in force at Royal Assent, see [s. 69](#)

I20 S. 7 in force at 16.1.2023 by [S.I. 2022/1039](#), [reg. 3\(a\)](#)

8 Failure to comply with updating duty **U.K.**

- (1) If a registered overseas entity fails to comply with the duty under section 7 an offence is committed by—
 - (a) the entity, and
 - (b) every officer of the entity who is in default.
- (2) A person guilty of an offence under subsection (1) is liable on summary conviction—
 - (a) in England and Wales to a fine and, for continued contravention, a daily default fine not exceeding the greater of £2,500 and one half of level 4 on the standard scale;
 - (b) in Scotland or Northern Ireland, to a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale and, for continued contravention, a daily default fine not exceeding one half of level 5 on the standard scale.
- (3) The contravention continues until such time as the registered overseas entity has delivered the statements and information required by section 7(1).
- (4) In the case of continued contravention, an offence is also committed by every officer of the registered overseas entity who did not commit an offence under subsection (1) in relation to the initial contravention but who is in default in relation to the continued contravention.
- (5) A person guilty of an offence under subsection (4) is liable on summary conviction—
 - (a) in England and Wales, to a fine not exceeding the greater of £2,500 and one half of level 4 on the standard scale for each day on which the contravention continues and the person is in default;
 - (b) in Scotland or Northern Ireland, to a fine not exceeding one half of level 5 on the standard scale for each day on which the contravention continues and the person is in default.

Commencement Information

I21 S. 8 not in force at Royal Assent, see [s. 69](#)

I22 S. 8 in force at 16.1.2023 by [S.I. 2022/1039](#), [reg. 3\(b\)](#)

Removal

9 Application for removal **U.K.**

- (1) An application by a registered overseas entity for removal from the list of registered overseas entities must be delivered to the registrar and contain—

Status: Point in time view as at 26/10/2023.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022. (See end of Document for details)

- (a) a statement confirming that the entity is not registered as the proprietor of a relevant interest in land,
- (b) the statement and information listed in row 1, 2 or 3 of the table in section 4(2), and, where applicable, the [F11statement and information mentioned][F11statements and information mentioned] in subsection (3),
- (c) the statement in row 1 of the table set out in subsection (2) or the statement and information listed in row 2 of that table, and, where applicable, the [F12statement and information mentioned][F12statements and information mentioned] in subsection (4),
- (d) a statement that the entity has complied with section 12 (duty to take steps to identify registrable beneficial owners etc),
- (e) anything required by regulations under section 16 (verification of registrable beneficial owners and managing officers) to be delivered to the registrar, and
- (f) the name and contact details of an individual who may be contacted about the application.

(2) This is the table referred to in subsection (1)(c)—

	<i>Statement</i>	<i>Information</i>
1	A statement that the entity has no reasonable cause to believe that anyone has become or ceased to be a registrable beneficial owner during the relevant period.	
2	A statement that the entity has reasonable cause to believe that at least one person has become or ceased to be a registrable beneficial owner during the relevant period.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The required information about each person who has become or ceased to be a registrable beneficial owner during the relevant period, or so much of that information as the entity has been able to obtain. 2. The date on which each of them became or ceased to be a registrable beneficial owner, if the entity has been able to obtain that information.

- (3) Where information provided under subsection (1)(b) includes information that a registrable beneficial owner is a trustee (see paragraphs 3(1)(f) and 5(1)(h) of Schedule 1), the overseas entity is also required by subsection (1)(b) to provide—
 - (a) the required information about the trust or so much of that information as the overseas entity has been able to obtain, [F13and]
 - (b) a statement as to whether the entity has any reasonable cause to believe that there is required information about the trust that it has not been able to obtain[F14], and
 - (c) the statement in row 1 of the table set out in subsection (4A), or the statement and information listed in row 2 of that table.]
- (4) Where information provided under subsection (1)(c) includes information that a person who became or ceased to be a registrable beneficial owner was a trustee (see

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paragraphs 3(1)(f) and 5(1)(h) of Schedule 1), the overseas entity is also required by subsection (1)(c) to provide—

- (a) the required information about the trust or so much of that information as the overseas entity has been able to obtain, ^{F15}and]
- (b) a statement as to whether the entity has any reasonable cause to believe that there is required information about the trust that it has not been able to obtain^{F16}, and
- (c) in the case where the information provided under subsection (1)(c) includes information that a person who ceased to be a registrable beneficial owner was a trustee, the statement in row 1 of the table set out in subsection (4A), or the statement and information listed in row 2 of that table.]

^{F17}(4A) This is the table referred to in subsections (3)(c) and (4)(c)—

	<i>Statement</i>	<i>Information</i>
1	A statement that the entity has no reasonable cause to believe that anyone became or ceased to be a beneficiary under the trust at a time during the relevant period when the trustee was a registrable beneficial owner of the overseas entity.	
2	A statement that the entity has reasonable cause to believe that at least one person became or ceased to be a beneficiary under the trust at a time during the relevant period when the trustee was a registrable beneficial owner of the overseas entity.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The information specified in paragraph 8(1)(d) of Schedule 1 about each such person, or so much of that information as the entity has been able to obtain. 2. The date on which that person became or ceased to be a beneficiary under the trust, if the entity has been able to obtain that information.]

(5) For the required information, see Schedule 1.

(6) For the purposes of ^{F18}subsection (2)]^{F18}this section] “the relevant period” means the period—

- (a) beginning with the date of the overseas entity’s registration or (if later) the end of its last update period, and
- (b) ending with the date of the application for removal.

(7) ^{F19}Any statements required by subsection (1)(b) or (c) must relate to the state of affairs as at the time of the application for removal.]

(8) ^{F19}Any information—

- (a) required by subsection (1)(b) or (c) as a result of a person having become or ceased to be a beneficiary under a trust, or
- (b) required by subsection (1)(c) as a result of a person having become or ceased to be a registrable beneficial owner of an overseas entity,

must relate to the time when the person so became or so ceased.]

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Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022. (See end of Document for details)

- [^{F19}(8A) Any other information required by subsection (1)(b) must relate to the state of affairs as at the time of the application for removal.]
- (9) The requirement in subsection (1) to provide information may be met (in whole or in part) by confirming information previously provided.
- (10) For the purposes of this section and section 10 an overseas entity is registered as the proprietor of a relevant interest in land if—
- (a) the entity—
 - (i) is registered in the register of title kept under the Land Registration Act 2002 as the proprietor of a qualifying estate within the meaning of Schedule 4A to that Act, and
 - (ii) became so registered in pursuance of an application made on or after 1 January 1999,
 - (b) the entity—
 - (i) is entered, on or after 8 December 2014, as proprietor in the proprietorship section of the title sheet for a plot of land that is registered in the Land Register of Scotland,
 - (ii) in relation to a lease that was recorded in the General Register of Sasines or registered in the Land Register of Scotland before that date is, by virtue of an assignation of the lease registered in the Land Register of Scotland on or after that date, the tenant under the lease, or
 - (iii) is the tenant under a lease that was registered in the Land Register of Scotland on or after that date, or
 - (c) the entity—
 - (i) is registered in the register kept under the [Land Registration Act \(Northern Ireland\) 1970 \(c. 18 \(N.I.\)\)](#) as the owner of a qualifying estate within the meaning of Schedule 8A to that Act, and
 - (ii) became so registered on or after the day on which that Schedule came into force.
- (11) In subsection (10)(b), “lease”, “plot of land” and “proprietor” have the meanings given by section 113(1) of the Land Registration etc. (Scotland) Act 2012 ([asp 5](#)).
- (12) For the purposes of subsection (10)(b)(i)—
- (a) the reference to an overseas entity’s being entered as proprietor in the proprietorship section of a title sheet is a reference to the name of the entity being so entered, and
 - (b) the date on which an overseas entity is entered as proprietor in the proprietorship section of a title sheet is, where the entry is made by virtue of an application for registration, the date of registration as determined under section 37 of the Land Registration etc. (Scotland) Act 2012 (date and time of registration).

Textual Amendments

- F11** Words in s. 9(1)(b) substituted (26.10.2023 for specified purposes) by [Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 \(c. 56\)](#), s. 219(1)(2)(b), [Sch. 6 para. 3\(2\)](#)
- F12** Words in s. 9(1)(c) substituted (26.10.2023 for specified purposes) by [Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 \(c. 56\)](#), s. 219(1)(2)(b), [Sch. 6 para. 3\(2\)](#)

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Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022. (See end of Document for details)

- F13** Word in s. 9(3)(a) omitted (26.10.2023 for specified purposes) by virtue of Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 (c. 56), s. 219(1)(2)(b), **Sch. 6 para. 3(3)(a)**
- F14** S. 9(3)(c) and word inserted (26.10.2023 for specified purposes) by Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 (c. 56), s. 219(1)(2)(b), **Sch. 6 para. 3(3)(b)**
- F15** Word in s. 9(4)(a) omitted (26.10.2023 for specified purposes) by virtue of Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 (c. 56), s. 219(1)(2)(b), **Sch. 6 para. 3(4)(a)**
- F16** S. 9(4)(c) and word inserted (26.10.2023 for specified purposes) by Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 (c. 56), s. 219(1)(2)(b), **Sch. 6 para. 3(4)(b)**
- F17** S. 9(4A) inserted (26.10.2023 for specified purposes) by Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 (c. 56), s. 219(1)(2)(b), **Sch. 6 para. 3(5)**
- F18** Words in s. 9(6) substituted (26.10.2023 for specified purposes) by Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 (c. 56), s. 219(1)(2)(b), **Sch. 6 para. 3(6)**
- F19** S. 9(7)-(8A) substituted for s. 9(7)(8) (26.10.2023 for specified purposes) by Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 (c. 56), s. 219(1)(2)(b), **Sch. 6 para. 3(7)**

Commencement Information

- I23** S. 9 not in force at Royal Assent, see **s. 69**
- I24** S. 9(1)-(9) in force at 12.10.2022 by S.I. 2022/1039, **reg. 2(a)**
- I25** S. 9(10)-(12) in force at 5.9.2022 by S.I. 2022/876, **reg. 4(b)**

10 Processing of application under section 9 **U.K.**

- (1) On receipt of an application by a registered overseas entity under section 9, the registrar must check whether the overseas entity is registered as the proprietor of a relevant interest in land (see subsection (10) of that section).
 - (2) If the overseas entity is not registered as the proprietor of a relevant interest in land [^{F20}and there are no updates pending], the registrar must remove it from the list of registered overseas entities.
 - (3) If the overseas entity is registered as the proprietor of a relevant interest in land [^{F21}or there is an update pending], the registrar must refuse the application.
- [^{F22}(3A) For the purposes of subsections (2) and (3) an update is pending if—
- (a) an update period for the entity has ended and the entity has not yet complied with the duty under section 7 in respect of that period, or
 - (b) the entity is required to deliver information under Schedule 6 but has not yet done so.]
- (4) The registrar must send the overseas entity a notice stating—
 - (a) whether the application for removal has been successful, and
 - (b) if it has been successful, the date of removal from the list of registered overseas entities.
 - (5) Where an overseas entity is removed from the list of registered overseas entities, the registrar must record the date of removal in the register.

Textual Amendments

- F20** Words in s. 10(2) inserted (26.10.2023 for specified purposes) by Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 (c. 56), **ss. 164(2)**, 219(1)(2)(b)
- F21** Words in s. 10(3) inserted (26.10.2023 for specified purposes) by Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 (c. 56), **ss. 164(3)**, 219(1)(2)(b)

Status: Point in time view as at 26/10/2023.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022. (See end of Document for details)

F22 S. 10(3A) inserted (26.10.2023 for specified purposes) by Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 (c. 56), ss. 164(4), 219(1)(2)(b)

Commencement Information

I26 S. 10 not in force at Royal Assent, see s. 69

I27 S. 10 in force at 12.10.2022 by S.I. 2022/1039, reg. 2(a)

11 Transfer of documents to Public Record Office **U.K.**

Where an overseas entity has been removed from the list of registered overseas entities for at least two years, the registrar may transfer any records relating to that entity to the Public Record Office.

Commencement Information

I28 S. 11 not in force at Royal Assent, see s. 69

I29 S. 11 in force at 12.10.2022 by S.I. 2022/1039, reg. 2(a)

Obtaining, updating and verifying information

12 ^[F23]Identifying registrable beneficial owners][^{F23}Duty to take steps to obtain information] **U.K.**

^[F23](1) Before making an application for registration under section 4(1) an overseas entity must take reasonable steps to obtain all of the information that it is required to deliver to the registrar under that section if it is able to obtain it.

(2) Before complying with the updating duty under section 7 an overseas entity must take reasonable steps to obtain all of the information that it is required to deliver to the registrar under that section if it is able to obtain it.

(3) Before making an application for removal under section 9 an overseas entity must take reasonable steps to obtain all of the information that it is required to include in the application if it is able to obtain it.

(4) The steps that an overseas entity must take by virtue of subsection (1), (2) or (3) include giving a notice to any person that it knows, or has reasonable cause to believe, is a registrable beneficial owner in relation to the entity, requiring the person—

(a) to state whether or not they are such a person, and

(b) if they are, to provide or confirm information of the kind mentioned in subsection (1), (2) or (3) so far as relating to the person, or a trust of which they are or were a trustee.

(5) The steps that an overseas entity must take by virtue of subsection (2) or (3) also include giving a notice to any person that it knows, or has reasonable cause to believe, has ceased to be a registrable beneficial owner in relation to the entity during the update period (within the meaning of section 7) or relevant period (within the meaning of section 9), requiring the person—

(a) to state whether or not they are such a person, and

Status: Point in time view as at 26/10/2023.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022. (See end of Document for details)

- (b) if they are, to provide or confirm information of the kind mentioned in subsection (2) or (3) so far as relating to the person, or a trust of which they are or were a trustee.
- (6) A notice under subsection (4) or (5) must require the person to whom it is given to comply with the notice within the period of one month beginning with the day on which it is given.
- (7) A person given a notice under subsection (4) or (5) is not required by that notice to disclose any information in respect of which a claim to legal professional privilege or, in Scotland, confidentiality of communications, could be maintained in legal proceedings.]

Textual Amendments

F23 S. 12 substituted (26.10.2023 for specified purposes) by [Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 \(c. 56\)](#), s. 219(1)(2)(b), [Sch. 6 para. 4](#)

Commencement Information

I30 S. 12 not in force at Royal Assent, see [s. 69](#)

I31 S. 12 in force at 1.8.2022 for specified purposes by [S.I. 2022/876](#), [reg. 3\(c\)](#)

I32 S. 12 in force at 12.10.2022 in so far as not already in force by [S.I. 2022/1039](#), [reg. 2\(a\)](#)

13 Additional powers to obtain information **U.K.**

- (1) An overseas entity may give a person an information notice under this section if it knows or has reasonable cause to believe that the person knows the identity of—
- a person who is a registrable beneficial owner in relation to the overseas entity,
 - any legal entity not falling within paragraph (a) that is a beneficial owner in relation to the overseas entity, or
 - a person likely to have knowledge of the identity of a person within paragraph (a) or (b).
- (2) An information notice under this section is a notice requiring the addressee—
- to state whether or not the addressee knows the identity of a person within paragraph (a), (b) or (c) of subsection (1), and
 - if so—
 - to supply any information that the addressee has that might help the overseas entity to identify that person, and
 - to state whether that information is being supplied with the knowledge of the person to whom it relates.
- (3) An information notice under this section must require the person to whom it is given to comply with the notice within the period of one month beginning with the day on which it is given.
- (4) A person given a notice under subsection (1) is not required by that notice to disclose any information in respect of which a claim to legal professional privilege or, in Scotland, confidentiality of communications, could be maintained in legal proceedings.

Status: Point in time view as at 26/10/2023.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022. (See end of Document for details)

(5) In this section a reference to knowing the identity of a person includes knowing information from which that person can be identified.

[^{F24}(6) A reference in this section to a person who is a registrable beneficial owner in relation to an overseas entity includes, in connection with the obtaining of information required by section 7(1)(b), 9(1)(c) or 42(1)(c)(i), a reference to a person who has ceased to be a registrable beneficial owner.]

Textual Amendments

F24 S. 13(6) inserted (26.10.2023 for specified purposes) by [Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 \(c. 56\)](#), s. 219(1)(2)(b), [Sch. 6 para. 5](#)

Commencement Information

I33 S. 13 not in force at Royal Assent, see [s. 69](#)

I34 S. 13 in force at 1.8.2022 for specified purposes by [S.I. 2022/876](#), [reg. 3\(c\)](#)

I35 S. 13 in force at 12.10.2022 in so far as not already in force by [S.I. 2022/1039](#), [reg. 2\(a\)](#)

14 Sections 12 and 13: supplementary **U.K.**

(1) The Secretary of State may by regulations make further provision about the giving of notices under section 12 or 13, including provision about the form and content of any such notices and the manner in which they must be given.

(2) Regulations under subsection (1) are subject to the negative resolution procedure.

Commencement Information

I36 S. 14 not in force at Royal Assent, see [s. 69](#)

I37 S. 14 in force at 1.8.2022 for specified purposes by [S.I. 2022/876](#), [reg. 3\(c\)](#)

I38 S. 14 in force at 12.10.2022 in so far as not already in force by [S.I. 2022/1039](#), [reg. 2\(a\)](#)

15 Failure to comply with notice under section 12 or 13 **U.K.**

[^{F25}(1) A person who, without reasonable excuse, fails to comply with a notice under section 12 or 13 commits an offence.

(2) Where the offence is committed by a legal entity, the offence is also committed by every officer of the entity who is in default.

(3) It is a defence for a person charged with an offence under this section to prove that the requirement to give information was frivolous or vexatious.

(4) A person guilty of an offence under this section is liable—

(a) on summary conviction in England and Wales, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding the general limit in a magistrates' court or a fine (or both);

(b) on summary conviction in Scotland, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum (or both);

(c) on summary conviction in Northern Ireland, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months or a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum (or both);

Status: Point in time view as at 26/10/2023.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022. (See end of Document for details)

- (d) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or a fine (or both).]

Textual Amendments

F25 Ss. 15-15B substituted for s. 15 (26.10.2023 for specified purposes) by [Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 \(c. 56\)](#), **ss. 171**, 219(1)(2)(b)

Commencement Information

I39 S. 15 not in force at Royal Assent, see **s. 69**

I40 S. 15 in force at 1.8.2022 for specified purposes by [S.I. 2022/876](#), **reg. 3(c)**

I41 S. 15 in force at 12.10.2022 in so far as not already in force by [S.I. 2022/1039](#), **reg. 2(a)**

[^{F25}15A False statements under section 12 or 13: basic offence **U.K.**

- (1) A person who is given a notice under section 12 or 13 commits an offence if, in purported compliance with the notice and without reasonable excuse, the person makes a statement that is misleading, false or deceptive in a material particular.
- (2) Where the offence is committed by a legal entity, the offence is also committed by every officer of the entity who is in default.
- (3) A person guilty of an offence under this section is liable—
 - (a) on summary conviction in England and Wales, to a fine;
 - (b) on summary conviction in Scotland, to a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale;
 - (c) on summary conviction in Northern Ireland, to a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale.

Textual Amendments

F25 Ss. 15-15B substituted for s. 15 (26.10.2023 for specified purposes) by [Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 \(c. 56\)](#), **ss. 171**, 219(1)(2)(b)

15B False statements under section 12 or 13: aggravated offence **U.K.**

- (1) A person who is given a notice under section 12 or 13 commits an offence if, in purported compliance with the notice, the person makes a statement that the person knows to be misleading, false or deceptive in a material particular.
- (2) Where the offence is committed by a legal entity, the offence is also committed by every officer of the entity who is in default.
- (3) A person guilty of an offence under this section is liable—
 - (a) on summary conviction in England and Wales, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding the general limit in a magistrates' court or a fine (or both);
 - (b) on summary conviction in Scotland, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum (or both);
 - (c) on summary conviction in Northern Ireland, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months or a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum (or both);

Status: Point in time view as at 26/10/2023.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022. (See end of Document for details)

- (d) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or a fine (or both).]

Textual Amendments

F25 Ss. 15-15B substituted for s. 15 (26.10.2023 for specified purposes) by [Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 \(c. 56\)](#), **ss. 171**, 219(1)(2)(b)

16 Verification of registrable beneficial owners and managing officers **U.K.**

- (1) The Secretary of State must by regulations make provision requiring the verification of information before an overseas entity—
- (a) makes an application under section 4 for registration;
 - (b) complies with the updating duty under section 7;
 - (c) makes an application under section 9 for removal.
 - [^{F26}(d) complies with the duty under Schedule 6 (duty to deliver further information about transitional period).]
- (2) Regulations under this section may, among other things, make provision—
- (a) about the information that must be verified;
 - [^{F27}(aa) about how the information is to be verified (including provision about the kinds or sources of evidence to be used);
 - (ab) about the standard to which verification is to be carried out;]
 - (b) about the person by whom the information must be verified;
 - [^{F28}(ba) about the records that must be kept in connection with verification;]
 - (c) requiring a statement, evidence or other information to be delivered to the registrar for the purposes of sections 4(1)(c), 7(1)(d) and 9(1)(e).
 - [^{F29}(d) requiring the registrar not to make available for public inspection certain information delivered to the registrar by virtue of the regulations;]
 - [^{F30}(e) about the information that must be provided to the registrar to enable the registrar to monitor compliance with any requirements imposed by the regulations.]
- [^{F31}(2A) Regulations under this section may create offences in relation to failures to comply with requirements imposed by virtue of subsection (2)(ba) or (e).
- (2B) The regulations must provide for any such offence to be punishable—
- (a) on summary conviction in England and Wales, by a fine;
 - (b) on summary conviction in Scotland, by a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale;
 - (c) on summary conviction in Northern Ireland, by a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale.]
- (3) The first regulations under this section must be made so as to come into force before any applications may be made under section 4(1).
- (4) Regulations under this section are subject to the negative resolution procedure.

Status: Point in time view as at 26/10/2023.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022. (See end of Document for details)

Textual Amendments

- F26** S. 16(1)(d) inserted (26.10.2023 for specified purposes) by [Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 \(c. 56\)](#), s. 219(1)(2)(b), [Sch. 7 para. 2](#)
- F27** S. 16(2)(aa)(ab) inserted (26.10.2023 for specified purposes) by [Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 \(c. 56\)](#), [ss. 165\(2\)\(a\)](#), 219(1)(2)(b)
- F28** S. 16(2)(ba) inserted (26.10.2023 for specified purposes) by [Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 \(c. 56\)](#), [ss. 165\(2\)\(b\)](#), 219(1)(2)(b)
- F29** S. 16(2)(d) inserted (26.10.2023 for specified purposes) by [Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 \(c. 56\)](#), [ss. 166](#), 219(1)(2)(b)
- F30** S. 16(2)(e) inserted (26.10.2023 for specified purposes) by [Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 \(c. 56\)](#), [ss. 165\(2\)\(c\)](#), 219(1)(2)(b)
- F31** S. 16(2A)(2B) inserted (26.10.2023 for specified purposes) by [Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 \(c. 56\)](#), [ss. 165\(3\)](#), 219(1)(2)(b)

Commencement Information

- I42** S. 16 not in force at Royal Assent, see [s. 69](#)
- I43** S. 16 in force at 1.8.2022 for specified purposes by [S.I. 2022/876](#), [reg. 3\(c\)](#)
- I44** S. 16 in force at 12.10.2022 in so far as not already in force by [S.I. 2022/1039](#), [reg. 2\(a\)](#)

Exemptions

17 Power to modify application process etc in certain cases **U.K.**

- (1) The Secretary of State may by regulations modify the application requirements or the update requirements in relation to overseas entities of a description specified in the regulations.
- (2) The regulations may modify the application or update requirements in relation to a description of overseas entity only if the Secretary of State considers that the modifications are appropriate in light of the information that is publicly available otherwise than by virtue of this Part.
- (3) Regulations under subsection (1) may make such modifications to this Part as are consequential on those regulations.
- (4) Regulations under subsection (1) are subject to the negative resolution procedure.
- (5) In this section—
 - “the application requirements” means the requirements as to the contents of applications under section 4 or 9;
 - “the update requirements” means the requirements as to the material that must be delivered to the registrar under section 7.

Commencement Information

- I45** S. 17 not in force at Royal Assent, see [s. 69](#)
- I46** S. 17 in force at 1.8.2022 for specified purposes by [S.I. 2022/876](#), [reg. 3\(d\)](#)
- I47** S. 17 in force at 12.10.2022 in so far as not already in force by [S.I. 2022/1039](#), [reg. 2\(a\)](#)

Status: Point in time view as at 26/10/2023.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022. (See end of Document for details)

[^{F32}17A Exceptions to duty to provide change of beneficiary information **U.K.**

- (1) The Secretary of State may by regulations provide for exceptions to the requirement to deliver information by virtue of section 7(3)(c) or (4)(c) or 9(3)(c) or (4)(c).
- (2) The Secretary of State must consult the Scottish Ministers before making regulations under subsection (1) that contain provision that would be within the legislative competence of the Scottish Parliament if contained in an Act of that Parliament.
- (3) The Secretary of State must consult the Department of Finance in Northern Ireland before making regulations under subsection (1) that contain provision that—
 - (a) would be within the legislative competence of the Northern Ireland Assembly if contained in an Act of that Assembly, and
 - (b) would not, if contained in a Bill for an Act of the Northern Ireland Assembly, result in the Bill requiring the consent of the Secretary of State under section 8 of the Northern Ireland Act 1998.
- (4) Regulations under subsection (1) are subject to the negative resolution procedure.]

Textual Amendments

F32 S. 17A inserted (26.10.2023 for specified purposes) by [Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 \(c. 56\)](#), s. 219(1)(2)(b), [Sch. 6 para. 6](#)

18 Exemptions **U.K.**

- (1) The Secretary of State may, by giving written notice to a person, exempt the person under this section if satisfied that to do so is necessary—
 - (a) in the interests of national security;
 - (b) for the purposes of preventing or detecting serious crime.
- (2) The effect of an exemption is that—
 - (a) overseas entities are not required to take steps or give notices under section 12 in relation to the exempt person,
 - (b) the exempt person is not required to comply with any notice given by an overseas entity under section 12 or 13 if the exempt person brings the existence of the exemption to the attention of the entity,
 - (c) a notice given by an overseas entity under section 13 does not require any other person to supply information about the exempt person, and
 - (d) the exempt person does not count as a registrable beneficial owner in relation to any overseas entity for the purposes of this Part.
- (3) For the purposes of subsection (1)(b)—
 - (a) “crime” means conduct which—
 - (i) constitutes a criminal offence, or
 - (ii) is, or corresponds to, any conduct which, if it all took place in any one part of the United Kingdom, would constitute a criminal offence, and
 - (b) crime is “serious” if—
 - (i) the offence which is or would be constituted by the conduct is an offence for which the maximum sentence (in any part of the United Kingdom) is imprisonment for 3 years or more, or

Status: Point in time view as at 26/10/2023.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022. (See end of Document for details)

- (ii) the conduct involves the use of violence, results in substantial financial gain or is conduct by a large number of persons in pursuit of a common purpose.

Commencement Information

- I48** S. 18 not in force at Royal Assent, see [s. 69](#)
I49 S. 18 in force at 1.8.2022 for specified purposes by [S.I. 2022/876, reg. 3\(d\)](#)
I50 S. 18 in force at 12.10.2022 in so far as not already in force by [S.I. 2022/1039, reg. 2\(a\)](#)

Language requirement

19 Documents to be in English **U.K.**

Documents delivered to the registrar under this Part, or under regulations made under it, must be drawn up and delivered in English.

Commencement Information

- I51** S. 19 not in force at Royal Assent, see [s. 69](#)
I52 S. 19 in force at 1.8.2022 for specified purposes by [S.I. 2022/876, reg. 3\(e\)](#)
I53 S. 19 in force at 12.10.2022 in so far as not already in force by [S.I. 2022/1039, reg. 2\(a\)](#)

Annotation of the register

20 Annotation of the register **U.K.**

- (1) The registrar must place a note in the register recording—
- (a) the date on which a document is delivered to the registrar under this Part or regulations made under it, or otherwise in connection with the register;
 - (b) if a document is replaced (whether or not material derived from it is removed), the fact that it has been replaced and the date of delivery of the replacement;
 - (c) if material is removed—
 - (i) what was removed (giving a general description of its contents),
 - (ii) under what power, and
 - (iii) the date on which that was done.
- (2) The Secretary of State may by regulations make provision—
- (a) authorising or requiring the registrar to annotate the register in such other circumstances as may be specified in the regulations, and
 - (b) as to the contents of any such annotation.
- (3) No annotation is required in the case of a document that by virtue of section 1072(2) of the Companies Act 2006 (documents not meeting requirements for proper delivery) is treated as not having been delivered.
- (4) A note may be removed if it no longer serves any useful purpose.

Status: Point in time view as at 26/10/2023.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022. (See end of Document for details)

- (5) Any duty or power of the registrar with respect to annotation of the register is subject to the court's power under section 31 (powers of court on ordering removal of material from the register) to direct—
- (a) that a note be removed from the register, or
 - (b) that no note may be made of the removal of material that is the subject of the court's order.
- (6) Regulations under this section are subject to the negative resolution procedure.

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C2 S. 20 modified (1.8.2022) by [The Register of Overseas Entities \(Verification and Provision of Information\) Regulations 2022 \(S.I. 2022/725\)](#), regs. 1(1), **11**

Commencement Information

I54 S. 20 not in force at Royal Assent, see [s. 69](#)

I55 S. 20 in force at 1.8.2022 for specified purposes by [S.I. 2022/876](#), **reg. 3(f)**

I56 S. 20 in force at 12.10.2022 in so far as not already in force by [S.I. 2022/1039](#), **reg. 2(a)**

Inspection of the register and protection of information

21 Inspection and copies of register **U.K.**

- (1) Any person may—
- (a) inspect the register (but see the exceptions in section 22);
 - (b) require a copy of any material on the register that is available for inspection.
- (2) The registrar may specify the form and manner in which an application is to be made for inspection or a copy.
- (3) The registrar may determine the form and manner in which copies are to be provided.
- (4) Section 1091 of the Companies Act 2006 (certification of copies), and any regulations made under it, apply in relation to copies provided under this section as they apply in relation to the copies provided as mentioned in that section.

Commencement Information

I57 S. 21 not in force at Royal Assent, see [s. 69](#)

I58 S. 21 in force at 1.8.2022 for specified purposes by [S.I. 2022/876](#), **reg. 3(g)**

I59 S. 21 in force at 12.10.2022 in so far as not already in force by [S.I. 2022/1039](#), **reg. 2(a)**

22 Material unavailable for inspection **U.K.**

^{F33}(1) The following material must not, so far as it forms part of the register, be made available by the registrar for public inspection—

- (a) so much of any application or other document delivered to the registrar under section 4, 7 or 9 or Schedule 6 as is required to contain—
 - (i) protected date of birth information;
 - (ii) protected residential address information;

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- (iii) protected trusts information;
 - (iv) the name or contact details of an individual provided for the purposes of section 4(1)(d), 7(1)(e) or 9(1)(f), paragraph 6(1)(g) or 7(1)(g) of Schedule 1 or paragraph 2(1)(d) of Schedule 6;
 - (v) an overseas entity’s email address (see paragraph 2(1)(e) of Schedule 1);
 - (vi) any title numbers or folio numbers in respect of land (see paragraph 2(1)(h), (i) and (j) of Schedule 1);
 - (b) any information that regulations under section 16 provide is not to be made available for public inspection;
 - (c) any application or other document delivered to the registrar under regulations under section 23(2) (disclosure of protected trusts information);
 - (d) the following—
 - (i) any application or other document delivered to the registrar under regulations under section 25 (regulations protecting material), other than information provided by virtue of section 25(4);
 - (ii) any information which regulations under section 25 require not to be made available for public inspection;
 - (e) any application or other document delivered to the registrar under section 28 (administrative removal of material from the register);
 - (f) any court order under section 30 (rectification of the register under court order) that the court has directed under section 31 is not to be made available for public inspection;
 - (g) any statement or other document delivered to the registrar by virtue of section 1067A of the Companies Act 2006 (delivery of documents: identity verification requirements etc);
 - (h) any statement made in accordance with regulations made by virtue of section 1082(2)(c) of the Companies Act 2006 (statement of unique identifier);
 - (i) any document provided to the registrar under section 1092A of the Companies Act 2006 (power to require further information);
 - (j) any email address, identification code or password deriving from a document delivered for the purpose of authorising or facilitating electronic filing procedures or providing information by telephone;
 - (k) any record of the information contained in a document (or part of a document) mentioned in any of the previous paragraphs of this subsection;
 - (l) any other material excluded from public inspection by or under any other enactment.
- (2) In this section—
- “protected date of birth information” means information as to the day of the month (but not the month or year) on which an individual who is a registrable beneficial owner or managing officer of an overseas entity was born;
- “protected residential address information” means information as to the usual residential address of an individual who is a registrable beneficial owner or managing officer of an overseas entity;
- “protected trusts information” means—
- (a) the required information about a trust (see sections 4(3)(a), 7(3)(a) and (4)(a) and 9(3)(a) and (4)(a) and paragraphs 3(2)(a), 4(2)(a) and 5(2)(a) of Schedule 6), or

Status: Point in time view as at 26/10/2023.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022. (See end of Document for details)

- (b) any information required by virtue of section 7(3)(c) or (4)(c) or 9(3)(c) or (4)(c) or paragraph 4(2)(c) of Schedule 6 (information about beneficiaries).
- (3) Information about a registrable beneficial owner or managing officer does not cease to be protected date of birth information or protected residential address information when they cease to be a registrable beneficial owner or managing officer.
- (4) Where subsection (1), or a provision referred to in subsection (1), imposes a restriction by reference to material deriving from a particular description of document (or part of a document), that does not affect the availability for public inspection of the same information contained in material derived from another description of document (or part of a document) in relation to which no such restriction applies.
- (5) The registrar need not retain material to which subsection (1) applies for longer than appears to the registrar reasonably necessary for the purposes for which the material was delivered to the registrar.]

Textual Amendments

F33 Ss. 22-24 substituted (26.10.2023 for specified purposes) by [Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 \(c. 56\)](#), **ss. 167**, 219(1)(2)(b)

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C3 S. 22 modified by [S.I. 2017/692](#), **reg. 30A(6)** (as substituted (1.4.2023) by [The Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing \(Amendment\) \(No. 2\) Regulations 2022 \(S.I. 2022/860\)](#), **regs. 1(4)**, **9(h)**)

Commencement Information

I60 S. 22 not in force at Royal Assent, see **s. 69**

I61 S. 22 in force at 1.8.2022 for specified purposes by [S.I. 2022/876](#), **reg. 3(g)**

I62 S. 22 in force at 12.10.2022 in so far as not already in force by [S.I. 2022/1039](#), **reg. 2(a)**

23 **[^{F33}Disclosure of information about trusts][^{F33}Disclosure of protected information] U.K.**

- ^{F33}(1) The registrar must not disclose protected date of birth information, protected residential address information or protected trusts information unless—
- the disclosure is permitted by section 1110F of the Companies Act 2006 (general powers of disclosure by the registrar),
 - the information is required to be made available for public inspection (as a result of being contained in a document, part of a document, or record to which section 22(1) does not apply), or
 - the disclosure is permitted by regulations under subsection (2).
- (2) The Secretary of State may by regulations make provision requiring the registrar, on application, to disclose relevant protected trusts information to a person (unless required to refrain from doing so by regulations under section 25).
- (3) In subsection (2) “relevant protected trusts information” means protected trusts information other than information as to—
- the day of the month (but not the month or year) on which an individual was born, or

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- (b) the usual residential address of an individual.
- (4) The regulations may make provision as to—
- (a) who may make an application;
 - (b) the grounds on which an application may be made;
 - (c) the information to be included in and documents to accompany an application;
 - (d) the notice to be given of an application and of its outcome;
 - (e) how an application is to be determined.
- (5) Provision under subsection (4)(e) may in particular provide for a question to be referred to a person other than the registrar for the purposes of determining the application.
- (6) The regulations may include provision authorising or requiring the registrar to impose conditions subject to which the information is disclosed (including conditions restricting its use or further disclosure).
- (7) The regulations may create offences in relation to failures to comply with conditions imposed by virtue of subsection (6).
- (8) The regulations must provide for any such offence to be punishable—
- (a) on summary conviction in England and Wales, by a fine;
 - (b) on summary conviction in Scotland, by a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale;
 - (c) on summary conviction in Northern Ireland, by a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale.
- (9) Regulations under this section may in particular confer a discretion on the registrar.
- (10) Regulations under this section are subject to affirmative resolution procedure.
- (11) In this section the following have the meaning given by section 22(2)—
- “protected date of birth information”;
 - “protected residential address information”;
 - “protected trusts information”.]

Textual Amendments

F33 Ss. 22-24 substituted (26.10.2023 for specified purposes) by [Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 \(c. 56\)](#), **ss. 167, 219(1)(2)(b)**

Commencement Information

I63 S. 23 not in force at Royal Assent, see **s. 69**

I64 S. 23 in force at 1.8.2022 for specified purposes by [S.I. 2022/876](#), **reg. 3(g)**

I65 S. 23 in force at 12.10.2022 in so far as not already in force by [S.I. 2022/1039](#), **reg. 2(a)**

24 [F33 Disclosure of protected information][F33 Consultation about regulations under section 23] **U.K.**

- [F33(1) The Secretary of State must consult the Scottish Ministers before making regulations under section 23 that contain provision that would be within the legislative competence of the Scottish Parliament if contained in an Act of that Parliament.

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Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022. (See end of Document for details)

- (2) The Secretary of State must consult the Department of Finance in Northern Ireland before making regulations under section 23 that contain provision that—
- (a) would be within the legislative competence of the Northern Ireland Assembly if contained in an Act of that Assembly, and
 - (b) would not, if contained in a Bill for an Act of the Northern Ireland Assembly, result in the Bill requiring the consent of the Secretary of State under section 8 of the Northern Ireland Act 1998.]

Textual Amendments

F33 Ss. 22-24 substituted (26.10.2023 for specified purposes) by [Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 \(c. 56\)](#), **ss. 167, 219(1)(2)(b)**

Commencement Information

I66 S. 24 not in force at Royal Assent, see **s. 69**

I67 S. 24 in force at 1.8.2022 for specified purposes by [S.I. 2022/876](#), **reg. 3(g)**

I68 S. 24 in force at 12.10.2022 in so far as not already in force by [S.I. 2022/1039](#), **reg. 2(a)**

25 **[^{F34}Power to protect other information]]^{F34}Power to make regulations protecting material] **U.K.****

- ^{F34}(1) The Secretary of State may by regulations make provision requiring the registrar, on application—
- (a) not to make available for public inspection any information on the register relating to an individual;
 - (b) to refrain from disclosing information on the register relating to an individual except in specified circumstances;
 - (c) not to make available for public inspection any address on the register that is not information to which paragraph (a) applies;
 - (d) to refrain from disclosing any such address except in specified circumstances.
- (2) The regulations may make provision as to—
- (a) who may make an application;
 - (b) the grounds on which an application may be made;
 - (c) the information to be included in and documents to accompany an application;
 - (d) the notice to be given of an application and of its outcome;
 - (e) how an application is to be determined;
 - (f) the duration of, and procedures for revoking, any restrictions on the making of information available for public inspection or its disclosure.
- (3) Provision under subsection (2)(e) or (2)(f) may in particular provide for a question to be referred to a person other than the registrar for the purposes of determining the application or revoking the restrictions.
- (4) Regulations under subsection (1)(a) or (1)(c) may provide that information is not to be made unavailable for public inspection unless the person to whom it relates provides such alternative information as may be specified.

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- (5) The circumstances that may be specified under subsection (1)(b) or (d) by way of an exception to a restriction on disclosure include circumstances where the court has made an order, in accordance with the regulations, authorising disclosure.
- (6) Regulations under subsection (1)(b) or (d) may not require the registrar to refrain from disclosing information under section 1110F of the Companies Act 2006 (general powers of disclosure by the registrar).
- (7) Regulations under this section may impose a duty on the registrar to publish, in relation to such periods as may be specified—
 - (a) details of how many applications have been made under the regulations and how many of them have been allowed, and
 - (b) such other details in connection with applications under the regulations as may be specified in the regulations.
- (8) Regulations under this section may in particular confer a discretion on the registrar.
- (9) Regulations under this section are subject to affirmative resolution procedure.]

Textual Amendments

F34 S. 25 substituted (26.10.2023 for specified purposes) by [Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 \(c. 56\)](#), [ss. 168](#), [219\(1\)\(2\)\(b\)](#)

Commencement Information

I69 S. 25 not in force at Royal Assent, see [s. 69](#)

I70 S. 25 in force at 1.8.2022 for specified purposes by [S.I. 2022/876](#), [reg. 3\(g\)](#)

I71 S. 25 in force at 12.10.2022 in so far as not already in force by [S.I. 2022/1039](#), [reg. 2\(a\)](#)

26 Data protection **U.K.**

- (1) Nothing in section 21, 23 or 24 authorises or requires a disclosure of information which, although made in accordance with that section, would contravene the data protection legislation.
- (2) In this section “the data protection legislation” has the same meaning as in the Data Protection Act 2018 (see section 3 of that Act).

Commencement Information

I72 S. 26 not in force at Royal Assent, see [s. 69](#)

I73 S. 26 in force at 1.8.2022 for specified purposes by [S.I. 2022/876](#), [reg. 3\(g\)](#)

I74 S. 26 in force at 12.10.2022 in so far as not already in force by [S.I. 2022/1039](#), [reg. 2\(a\)](#)

Correction or removal of material on the register

27 Resolving inconsistencies [^{F35}in the register] **U.K.**

- (1) [^{F36}Where it appears to the registrar that the information contained in a document delivered to the registrar by an overseas entity in connection with the register is inconsistent with other information contained in records kept by the registrar under

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section 1080 of the Companies Act 2006, the registrar may give notice to the overseas entity to which the document relates—

- (a) stating in what respects the information contained in it appears to be inconsistent with other information in records kept by the registrar under section 1080 of the Companies Act 2006, and
 - (b) requiring the overseas entity, within the period of 14 days beginning with the date on which the notice is issued, to take all such steps as are reasonably open to it to resolve the inconsistency by delivering replacement or additional documents or in any other way.]
- (2) [^{F36}The notice must state the date on which it is issued.]
- (3) If the necessary documents are not delivered within the period specified, an offence is committed by—
- (a) the overseas entity, and
 - (b) every officer of the overseas entity who is in default.
- (4) A person guilty of an offence under subsection (3) is liable on summary conviction—
- (a) in England and Wales, to a fine and, for continued contravention, a daily default fine not exceeding the greater of £2,500 and one half of level 4 on the standard scale;
 - (b) in Scotland or Northern Ireland, to a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale and, for continued contravention, a daily default fine not exceeding one half of level 5 on the standard scale.

Textual Amendments

- F35** Words in s. 27 heading omitted (26.10.2023 for specified purposes) by virtue of [Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 \(c. 56\)](#), [ss. 169\(3\)](#), 219(1)(2)(b)
- F36** S. 27(1)(2) substituted (26.10.2023 for specified purposes) by [Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 \(c. 56\)](#), [ss. 169\(2\)](#), 219(1)(2)(b)

Commencement Information

- I75** S. 27 not in force at Royal Assent, see [s. 69](#)
- I76** S. 27 in force at 1.8.2022 for specified purposes by [S.I. 2022/876](#), [reg. 3\(h\)](#)
- I77** S. 27 in force at 12.10.2022 in so far as not already in force by [S.I. 2022/1039](#), [reg. 2\(a\)](#)

28 [^{F37}Administrative removal of material from register][^{F37}Administrative removal of material from the register] **U.K.**

- [^{F37}(1) The registrar may remove from the register anything that appears to the registrar to be—
- (a) a document, or material derived from a document, accepted under section 1073 of the Companies Act 2006 (power to accept documents not meeting requirements for proper delivery), or
 - (b) unnecessary material as defined by section 1074 of the Companies Act 2006.
- (2) The power to remove material from the register under this section may be exercised—
- (a) on the registrar's own motion, or
 - (b) on an application made in accordance with regulations under section [28A\(2\)](#).

Status: Point in time view as at 26/10/2023.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022. (See end of Document for details)

- (3) The Secretary of State may by regulations provide that the registrar’s power to remove material from the register under this section following an application is limited to material of a description specified in the regulations.
- (4) Regulations under this section are subject to the negative resolution procedure.]

Textual Amendments

F37 Ss. 28, 28A substituted for s. 28 (26.10.2023 for specified purposes) by [Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 \(c. 56\)](#), ss. [170\(1\)\(a\)](#), [219\(1\)\(2\)\(b\)](#)

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C4 S. 28 modified (1.8.2022) by [The Register of Overseas Entities \(Verification and Provision of Information\) Regulations 2022 \(S.I. 2022/725\)](#), regs. [1\(1\)](#), [12](#)

Commencement Information

I78 S. 28 not in force at Royal Assent, see [s. 69](#)

I79 S. 28 in force at 1.8.2022 for specified purposes by [S.I. 2022/876](#), [reg. 3\(h\)](#)

I80 S. 28 in force at 12.10.2022 in so far as not already in force by [S.I. 2022/1039](#), [reg. 2\(a\)](#)

[^{F37} 28A Further provision about removal of material from the register **U.K.**

- (1) The Secretary of State must by regulations make provision for notice to be given in accordance with the regulations where material is removed from the register under section [28](#) otherwise than on an application.
- (2) The Secretary of State must by regulations make provision in connection with the making and determination of applications for the removal of material from the register under section [28](#).
- (3) The provision that may be made under subsection [\(2\)](#) includes provision as to—
- who may make an application,
 - the information to be included in and documents to accompany an application,
 - the notice to be given of an application and of its outcome,
 - a period in which objections to an application may be made, and
 - how an application is to be determined, including provision as to evidence that may be relied upon by the registrar for the purposes of satisfying the test in section [28\(1\)](#).
- (4) The provision that may be made by virtue of subsection [\(3\)\(e\)](#) includes provision as to circumstances in which—
- evidence is to be treated by the registrar as conclusive proof that the test in section [28\(1\)](#) is met, and
 - the power of removal must be exercised.
- (5) Regulations under this section may in particular confer a discretion on the registrar.
- (6) Regulations under this section are subject to the negative resolution procedure.]

Status: Point in time view as at 26/10/2023.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022. (See end of Document for details)

Textual Amendments

F37 Ss. 28, 28A substituted for s. 28 (26.10.2023 for specified purposes) by [Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 \(c. 56\)](#), [ss. 170\(1\)\(a\)](#), 219(1)(2)(b)

29 Application to rectify register **U.K.**

[^{F38}(1) The Secretary of State may by regulations make provision requiring the registrar, on application, to remove from the register material of a description specified in the regulations that—

- (a) derives from anything invalid or ineffective or that was done without the authority of the overseas entity, or
- (b) is factually inaccurate, or is derived from something that is factually inaccurate, or forged.

(2) The regulations may make provision as to—

- (a) who may make an application,
- (b) the information to be included in and documents to accompany an application,
- (c) the notice to be given of an application and of its outcome,
- (d) a period in which objections to an application may be made, and
- (e) how an application is to be determined.

(3) An application must—

- (a) specify what is to be removed from the register and indicate where on the register it is, and
- (b) be accompanied by a statement that the material specified in the application complies with this section and the regulations.

(4) If no objections are made to the application, the registrar may accept the statement as sufficient evidence that the material specified in the application should be removed from the register.

(5) Regulations under this section are subject to the affirmative resolution procedure.]

Textual Amendments

F38 S. 29 omitted (26.10.2023 for specified purposes) by virtue of [Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 \(c. 56\)](#), [ss. 170\(1\)\(b\)](#), 219(1)(2)(b)

Commencement Information

I81 S. 29 not in force at Royal Assent, see [s. 69](#)

I82 S. 29 in force at 1.8.2022 for specified purposes by [S.I. 2022/876](#), [reg. 3\(h\)](#)

I83 S. 29 in force at 12.10.2022 in so far as not already in force by [S.I. 2022/1039](#), [reg. 2\(a\)](#)

[^{F39}29A. **U.K.**

[^{F40}(1) This section applies where—

- (a) a material discrepancy in information relating to any registrable beneficial owner is reported to the registrar under regulation 30A(2) or (2B) of the Money Laundering, Terrorist Financing and Transfer of Funds (Information

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- on the Payer) Regulations 2017 (requirement to report discrepancies in information about beneficial ownership), and
- (b) the registrar determines, having investigated under regulation 30A(5) of those Regulations, that there is a material discrepancy.
- (2) The registrar may remove material from the register if doing so is necessary to resolve the discrepancy.]]

Textual Amendments

- F39** S. 29A inserted (1.4.2023) by [The Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing \(Amendment\) \(No. 2\) Regulations 2022 \(S.I. 2022/860\)](#), regs. 1(4), 17
- F40** S. 29A omitted (26.10.2023 for specified purposes) by virtue of [Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 \(c. 56\)](#), **ss. 170(1)(b)**, 219(1)(2)(b)

30 Court order to rectify register **U.K.**

- (1) The registrar must remove from the register any material—
- (a) that derives from anything that the court has declared to be invalid or ineffective, or to have been done without the authority of the overseas entity, or
- (b) that a court declares to be factually inaccurate, or to be derived from something that is factually inaccurate, or forged,
- and that the court directs should be removed from the register.
- (2) The court order must specify what is to be removed from the register and indicate where on the register it is.
- (3) A copy of the court’s order must be sent to the registrar for registration.

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

- C5** S. 30 modified (1.8.2022) by [The Register of Overseas Entities \(Verification and Provision of Information\) Regulations 2022 \(S.I. 2022/725\)](#), regs. 1(1), 13

Commencement Information

- I84** S. 30 not in force at Royal Assent, see **s. 69**
- I85** S. 30 in force at 1.8.2022 for specified purposes by [S.I. 2022/876](#), **reg. 3(h)**
- I86** S. 30 in force at 12.10.2022 in so far as not already in force by [S.I. 2022/1039](#), **reg. 2(a)**

31 Court powers on ordering removal of material from the register **U.K.**

- (1) Where the court makes an order for the removal of anything from the register under section 30, it may give directions under this section.
- (2) It may direct that any note on the register that is related to the material that is the subject of the court’s order is to be removed from the register.
- (3) It may direct that its order is not to be available for public inspection as part of the register.
- (4) It may direct—

Status: Point in time view as at 26/10/2023.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022. (See end of Document for details)

- (a) that no note is to be made on the register as a result of its order, or
 - (b) that any such note is to be restricted to such matters as may be specified by the court in the direction.
- (5) The court must not give any direction under this section unless it is satisfied—
- (a) that—
 - (i) the presence on the register of the note or, as the case may be, of an unrestricted note, or
 - (ii) the availability for public inspection of the court’s order, may cause damage to the overseas entity, and
 - (b) that the overseas entity’s interest in non-disclosure outweighs any interest of other persons in disclosure.
- (6) In this section “note” means a note placed in the register under section 20 or regulations made under it.

Commencement Information

I87 S. 31 not in force at Royal Assent, see [s. 69](#)

I88 S. 31 in force at 1.8.2022 for specified purposes by [S.I. 2022/876, reg. 3\(h\)](#)

I89 S. 31 in force at 12.10.2022 in so far as not already in force by [S.I. 2022/1039, reg. 2\(a\)](#)

False statements

32 ^[F41]General false statement offence^[F41] False statements: basic offence **U.K.**

- ^[F41](1) It is an offence for a person, without reasonable excuse, to—
- (a) deliver or cause to be delivered to the registrar, for the purposes of this Part, a document that is misleading, false or deceptive in a material particular, or
 - (b) make to the registrar, for the purposes of this Part, a statement that is misleading, false or deceptive in a material particular.
- (2) Where the offence is committed by a legal entity, every officer of the entity who is in default also commits the offence.
- (3) A person guilty of an offence under this section is liable—
- (a) on summary conviction in England and Wales, to a fine;
 - (b) on summary conviction in Scotland, to a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale;
 - (c) on summary conviction in Northern Ireland, to a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale.]

Textual Amendments

F41 Ss. 32, 32A substituted for s. 32 (26.10.2023 for specified purposes) by [Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 \(c. 56\), ss. 172, 219\(1\)\(2\)\(b\)](#)

Commencement Information

I90 S. 32 not in force at Royal Assent, see [s. 69](#)

I91 S. 32 in force at 1.8.2022 for specified purposes by [S.I. 2022/876, reg. 3\(i\)](#)

Status: Point in time view as at 26/10/2023.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022. (See end of Document for details)

I92 S. 32 in force at 12.10.2022 in so far as not already in force by S.I. 2022/1039, reg. 2(a)

[^{F41}32A False statements: aggravated offence U.K.]

- (1) It is an offence for a person knowingly to—
 - (a) deliver or cause to be delivered to the registrar, for the purposes of this Part, a document that is misleading, false or deceptive in a material particular, or
 - (b) make to the registrar, for the purposes of this Part, a statement that is misleading, false or deceptive in a material particular.
- (2) Where the offence is committed by a legal entity, every officer of the entity who is in default also commits the offence.
- (3) A person guilty of an offence under this section is liable—
 - (a) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or a fine (or both);
 - (b) on summary conviction—
 - (i) in England and Wales, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding the general limit in a magistrates' court or a fine (or both);
 - (ii) in Scotland, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum (or both);
 - (iii) in Northern Ireland, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months or a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum (or both).]

Textual Amendments

F41 Ss. 32, 32A substituted for s. 32 (26.10.2023 for specified purposes) by [Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 \(c. 56\)](#), ss. 172, 219(1)(2)(b)

Land ownership and transactions

33 Land ownership and transactions U.K.

- (1) Schedule 3 contains amendments about—
 - (a) the ownership of registered land in England and Wales by overseas entities, and
 - (b) land transactions in England and Wales involving overseas entities.
- (2) Schedule 4—
 - (a) makes similar provision for Scotland, and
 - (b) confers a related power to make further or alternative provision (see Part 3 of the Schedule).
- (3) Schedule 5 makes similar provision for Northern Ireland.
- (4) The Secretary of State may by regulations amend Schedule 8A to the Land Registration Act (Northern Ireland) 1970 (inserted by Schedule 5 to this Act) to make provision similar or corresponding to the provision made by paragraphs 3(2)(e), 4(2)(e) and 5 of Schedule 4A to the Land Registration Act 2002 (inserted by Schedule 3 to this Act) (including the provision to make subordinate legislation).

Status: Point in time view as at 26/10/2023.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022. (See end of Document for details)

- (5) The provision which may be made by regulations under subsection (4) by virtue of section 67(3) includes provision amending other provisions of the Land Registration (Northern Ireland) Act 1970.
- (6) The Secretary of State must consult the Department of Finance in Northern Ireland before making regulations under subsection (4).
- (7) Regulations under subsection (4) are subject to the affirmative resolution procedure.

Commencement Information

- I93** S. 33 not in force at Royal Assent, see **s. 69**
I94 S. 33 in force at 5.9.2022 by **S.I. 2022/876, reg. 4(a)**

34 Power to require overseas entity to register if it owns certain land **U.K.**

- (1) The Secretary of State may by notice require an overseas entity to apply for registration in the register of overseas entities within the period of 6 months beginning with the date of the notice if at the time the notice is given—
 - (a) the entity is registered as the proprietor of a relevant interest in land within the meaning given by section 9(10), and
 - (b) the entity is not registered as an overseas entity, has not made an application for registration that is pending and is not an exempt overseas entity.
- (2) A notice under subsection (1) lapses if, before the end of the period mentioned there, the overseas entity—
 - (a) ceases to be registered as the proprietor of a relevant interest in land within the meaning given by section 9(10), or
 - (b) becomes an exempt overseas entity.
- (3) If an overseas entity fails to comply with a notice under subsection (1), an offence is committed by—
 - (a) the entity, and
 - (b) every officer of the entity who is in default.
- (4) A person guilty of an offence under subsection (3) is liable—
 - (a) on summary conviction in England and Wales, to imprisonment for [^{F42}the maximum summary term for either-way offences][^{F42}a term not exceeding the general limit in a magistrates' court] or a fine (or both);
 - (b) on summary conviction in Scotland, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum (or both);
 - (c) on summary conviction in Northern Ireland, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months or a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum (or both);
 - (d) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or a fine (or both).
- (5) [^{F43}In subsection (4)(a) “the maximum summary term for either-way offences” means—
 - (a) in relation to an offence committed before the time when paragraph 24(2) of Schedule 22 to the Sentencing Act 2020 comes into force, 6 months;
 - (b) in relation to an offence committed after that time, 12 months.]

Status: Point in time view as at 26/10/2023.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022. (See end of Document for details)

- (6) In this section “exempt overseas entity” means an overseas entity of such description as may be specified in regulations made by the Secretary of State for the purposes of this section.
- (7) Regulations under subsection (6) are subject to the affirmative resolution procedure.

Textual Amendments

- F42** Words in s. 34(4)(a) substituted (26.10.2023 for specified purposes) by [Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 \(c. 56\)](#), [ss. 173\(2\)\(a\)](#), 219(1)(2)(b)
- F43** S. 34(5) omitted (26.10.2023 for specified purposes) by virtue of [Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 \(c. 56\)](#), [ss. 173\(2\)\(b\)](#), 219(1)(2)(b)

Commencement Information

- I95** S. 34 not in force at Royal Assent, see [s. 69](#)
- I96** S. 34 in force at 5.9.2022 by [S.I. 2022/876](#), [reg. 4\(a\)](#)

Supplementary provision about offences

35 Liability of officers in default **U.K.**

- (1) Sections 1121 to 1123 of the Companies Act 2006 (liability of officers in default: interpretation etc) apply for the purposes of any provision made by this Part as they apply for the purposes of provisions of the Companies Acts.
- (2) In those sections as applied, a reference to an officer includes a person in accordance with whose directions or instructions the board of directors or equivalent management body of a legal entity are accustomed to act.
- (3) A person is not to be regarded as falling within subsection (2) by reason only that the board of directors or equivalent management body acts on advice given by the person in a professional capacity.

Commencement Information

- I97** S. 35 not in force at Royal Assent, see [s. 69](#)
- I98** S. 35 in force at 1.8.2022 for specified purposes by [S.I. 2022/876](#), [reg. 3\(j\)](#)
- I99** S. 35 in force at 12.10.2022 in so far as not already in force by [S.I. 2022/1039](#), [reg. 2\(a\)](#)

36 Meaning of “daily default fine” **U.K.**

Section 1125 of the Companies Act 2006 (meaning of “daily default fine”) applies for ^[F44]the purpose of any provision made by this Part as it applies for the purposes of provisions of the Companies Acts.

Textual Amendments

- F44** Word in s. 36 inserted (26.10.2023 for specified purposes) by [Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 \(c. 56\)](#), [ss. 173\(3\)](#), 219(1)(2)(b)

Status: Point in time view as at 26/10/2023.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022. (See end of Document for details)

Commencement Information

I100 S. 36 not in force at Royal Assent, see [s. 69](#)

I101 S. 36 in force at 1.8.2022 for specified purposes by [S.I. 2022/876, reg. 3\(j\)](#)

I102 S. 36 in force at 12.10.2022 in so far as not already in force by [S.I. 2022/1039, reg. 2\(a\)](#)

37 Consent required for prosecutions **U.K.**

Proceedings for an offence under this Part—

- (a) may not be brought in England and Wales except by or with the consent of the Secretary of State or the Director of Public Prosecutions;
- (b) may not be brought in Northern Ireland except by or with the consent of the Secretary of State or the Director of Public Prosecutions for Northern Ireland.

Commencement Information

I103 S. 37 not in force at Royal Assent, see [s. 69](#)

I104 S. 37 in force at 1.8.2022 for specified purposes by [S.I. 2022/876, reg. 3\(j\)](#)

I105 S. 37 in force at 12.10.2022 in so far as not already in force by [S.I. 2022/1039, reg. 2\(a\)](#)

38 Further provision about proceedings **U.K.**

The following provisions of the Companies Act 2006 apply in relation to offences under this Part as they apply in relation to offences under the Companies Acts—

- (a) section 1128 (summary proceedings: time limits);
- (b) section 1130 (proceedings against unincorporated bodies).

Commencement Information

I106 S. 38 not in force at Royal Assent, see [s. 69](#)

I107 S. 38 in force at 1.8.2022 for specified purposes by [S.I. 2022/876, reg. 3\(j\)](#)

I108 S. 38 in force at 12.10.2022 in so far as not already in force by [S.I. 2022/1039, reg. 2\(a\)](#)

Financial penalties

39 Financial penalties **U.K.**

- (1) The Secretary of State may by regulations make provision conferring power on the registrar to impose a financial penalty on a person if satisfied, beyond reasonable doubt, that the person has engaged in conduct amounting to an offence under this Part.
- (2) The regulations may include provision—
 - (a) about the procedure to be followed in imposing penalties;
 - (b) about the amount of penalties;
 - (c) for the imposition of interest or additional penalties for late payment;
 - (d) conferring rights of appeal against penalties;
 - (e) about the enforcement of penalties.
- (3) The provision that may be made about enforcement includes—

Status: Point in time view as at 26/10/2023.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022. (See end of Document for details)

- (a) in relation to England and Wales or Northern Ireland, provision for unpaid amounts to be secured by a charge on an interest in land (including provision about the priority of any such charge), and
 - (b) in relation to Scotland, provision for penalties to be enforced in the same manner as an extract registered decree arbitral bearing a warrant for execution issued by the sheriff court of any sheriffdom in Scotland.
- (4) The regulations must provide that—
- (a) [^{F45}no financial penalty may be imposed under the regulations on a person in respect of conduct amounting to an offence if the person has been convicted of that offence in respect of that conduct,] and
 - [^{F45}(a) no financial penalty may be imposed under the regulations on a person in respect of conduct amounting to an offence if—
 - (i) proceedings have been brought against the person for that offence in respect of that conduct and the proceedings are ongoing, or
 - (ii) the person has been convicted of that offence in respect of that conduct,]
 - (b) no proceedings may be brought [^{F46}or continued] against a person in respect of conduct amounting to an offence if the person has been given a financial penalty under the regulations in respect of that conduct.
- (5) Amounts recovered by the registrar under the regulations are to be paid into the Consolidated Fund.
- (6) The provision which may be made by regulations under this section by virtue of section 67(3) includes provision amending provision made by or under any of the following, whenever passed or made—
- (a) an Act;
 - (b) an Act of the Scottish Parliament;
 - (c) Northern Ireland legislation.
- (7) Regulations under this section are subject to the affirmative resolution procedure.
- (8) In this section “conduct” means an act or omission.

Textual Amendments

- F45** S. 39(4)(a) substituted (26.10.2023 for specified purposes) by virtue of [Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 \(c. 56\)](#), [ss. 175\(a\)](#), 219(1)(2)(b)
- F46** Words in s. 39(4)(b) omitted (26.10.2023 for specified purposes) by virtue of [Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 \(c. 56\)](#), [ss. 175\(b\)](#), 219(1)(2)(b)

Commencement Information

- I109** S. 39 not in force at Royal Assent, see [s. 69](#)
- I110** S. 39 in force at 1.8.2022 for specified purposes by [S.I. 2022/876](#), [reg. 3\(k\)](#)
- I111** S. 39 in force at 12.10.2022 in so far as not already in force by [S.I. 2022/1039](#), [reg. 2\(a\)](#)

Status: Point in time view as at 26/10/2023.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022. (See end of Document for details)

Sharing of information by HMRC

40 Sharing of information by HMRC U.K.

- (1) The Commissioners for Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs may disclose information to the Secretary of State [^{F47}or the registrar] for the purpose of the taking of action in connection with an offence under this Part.
- (2) For the purposes of this section, the taking of action in connection with an offence under this Part includes any of the following—
 - (a) investigating whether an offence has been committed;
 - (b) prosecuting an offence;
 - (c) imposing financial penalties for conduct amounting to an offence.
- (3) A person who receives information as a result of this section—
 - (a) may not use the information other than for the purpose of the taking of action in connection with an offence under this Part;
 - (b) may not further disclose the information unless the disclosure is necessary for the taking of action in connection with an offence under this Part.
- (4) It is an offence for a person to disclose, in contravention of subsection (3)(b), any revenue and customs information relating to a person whose identity—
 - (a) is specified in the disclosure, or
 - (b) can be deduced from it.
- (5) It is a defence for a person charged with an offence under subsection (4) to prove that the person reasonably believed—
 - (a) that the disclosure was lawful, or
 - (b) that the information had already lawfully been made available to the public.
- (6) Subsections (4) to (7) of section 19 of the Commissioners for Revenue and Customs Act 2005 apply to an offence under subsection (4) as they apply to an offence under that section.
- (7) In this section “revenue and customs information relating to a person” has the same meaning as in section 19 of the Commissioners for Revenue and Customs Act 2005 (see section 19(2) of that Act).

Textual Amendments

- F47** Words in s. 40(1) omitted (26.10.2023 for specified purposes) by virtue of [Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 \(c. 56\)](#), s. 219(1)(2)(b), [Sch. 3 para. 5](#)

Commencement Information

- I112** S. 40 not in force at Royal Assent, see [s. 69](#)
- I113** S. 40 in force at 1.8.2022 for specified purposes by [S.I. 2022/876](#), [reg. 3\(1\)](#)
- I114** S. 40 in force at 12.10.2022 in so far as not already in force by [S.I. 2022/1039](#), [reg. 2\(a\)](#)

Status: Point in time view as at 26/10/2023.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022. (See end of Document for details)

Transitional provision

41 Applications in the transitional period: information about land transactions **U.K.**

- (1) This section applies where an overseas entity makes an application under section 4 for registration before the end of the transitional period.
- (2) If the entity has not made any relevant dispositions of land during the period—
 - (a) beginning with 28 February 2022, and
 - (b) ending with the making of the application,
 the application must include a statement to that effect.
- (3) If the entity has made any relevant dispositions of land during the period mentioned in subsection (2), the application must include—
 - (a) the required information about each relevant disposition of land made during that period (see subsection (5)),
 - (b) in relation to each such disposition, the statements and information mentioned in paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of section 4(1) expressed by reference to the state of affairs immediately before the making of the disposition, and
 - (c) a statement that all of the information required by paragraphs (a) and (b) of this subsection has been included in the application.
- (4) In this section “relevant disposition of land”, in relation to an overseas entity, means—
 - (a) a registrable disposition of a qualifying estate within section 27(2)(a), (b)(i) or (f) of the Land Registration Act 2002 other than—
 - (i) a disposition made in pursuance of a statutory obligation or court order, or occurring by operation of law, or
 - (ii) a disposition made by a specified insolvency practitioner in specified circumstances (within the meaning of paragraph 3(3) of Schedule 4A to the Land Registration Act 2002, as inserted by Schedule 3 to this Act);
 - (b) the delivery by the entity of a qualifying registrable deed granted by it where the entity’s interest in respect of which the deed was granted was registered in the Land Register of Scotland on or after 8 December 2014, unless the deed was granted—
 - (i) in pursuance of a statutory obligation or court order, or
 - (ii) by a specified insolvency practitioner in specified circumstances (within the meaning of paragraph 2(5) of schedule 1A of the Land Registration etc. (Scotland) Act 2012, as inserted by Schedule 4 to this Act).
- (5) The required information about a relevant disposition of land is—
 - (a) where the relevant disposition of land is within subsection (4)(a)—
 - (i) the date of disposition, and
 - (ii) the registered title number of the qualifying estate;
 - (b) where the relevant disposition of land is within subsection (4)(b)—
 - (i) the date of delivery of the deed, and
 - (ii) the title number of the title sheet in which the entity’s interest is entered.

Status: Point in time view as at 26/10/2023.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022. (See end of Document for details)

- (6) In subsection (4)(a) “qualifying estate” means—
- (a) a freehold estate in land, or
 - (b) a leasehold estate in land granted for a term of more than seven years from the date of grant,
- of which the overseas entity became a registered proprietor in pursuance of an application made on or after 1 January 1999.
- (7) In subsection (6) “registered proprietor” in relation to an estate means the person entered as proprietor of the estate in the register of title kept by the Chief Land Registrar.
- (8) In subsection (4)(b) “qualifying registrable deed” means a registrable deed (within the meaning of the Land Registration etc. (Scotland) Act 2012) which is—
- (a) a disposition,
 - (b) a standard security,
 - (c) a lease (including a sub-lease), or
 - (d) an assignation of a lease (including a sub-lease).
- (9) For the purposes of subsection (4)(b), a qualifying registrable deed is to be treated, as at the date of delivery, as having been granted even if at that time it has been executed by the overseas entity only.
- (10) In this section “the transitional period” means the period of 6 months beginning with the day on which section 3(1) comes fully into force.

Commencement Information

II15 S. 41 not in force at Royal Assent, see [s. 69](#)

II16 S. 41 in force at 1.8.2022 for specified purposes by [S.I. 2022/876, reg. 3\(m\)](#)

II17 S. 41 in force at 12.10.2022 in so far as not already in force by [S.I. 2022/1039, reg. 2\(a\)](#)

42 Requirement for certain unregistered overseas entities to provide information **U.K.**

- (1) An overseas entity, and every officer of the entity who is in default, commits an offence if—
- (a) at any time during the period beginning with 28 February 2022 and ending with the end of the transitional period, the entity has made a relevant disposition of land,
 - (b) at the end of the transitional period the entity—
 - (i) is not registered as an overseas entity,
 - (ii) has not made an application for registration as an overseas entity that is pending, and
 - (iii) is not an exempt overseas entity, and
 - (c) the entity has not, after making the relevant disposition of land and before the end of the transitional period, delivered to the registrar—
 - (i) statements and information of the kind mentioned in paragraphs (a), (b), (c) and (d) of section 4(1), expressed by reference to the state of affairs immediately before the making of the relevant disposition of land, and

Status: Point in time view as at 26/10/2023.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022. (See end of Document for details)

- (ii) the required information about the relevant disposition of land (within the meaning of section 41(5)).
- (2) A person guilty of an offence under subsection (1) is liable on summary conviction—
- (a) in England and Wales to a fine and, for continued contravention, a daily default fine not exceeding the greater of £2,500 and one half of level 4 on the standard scale;
 - (b) in Scotland or Northern Ireland, to a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale and, for continued contravention, a daily default fine not exceeding one half of level 5 on the standard scale.
- (3) The contravention continues until such time as the overseas entity has delivered the statements and information mentioned in subsection (1)(c).
- (4) In the case of continued contravention, an offence is also committed by every officer of the overseas entity who did not commit an offence under subsection (1) in relation to the initial contravention but who is in default in relation to the continued contravention.
- (5) A person guilty of an offence under subsection (4) is liable on summary conviction—
- (a) in England and Wales, to a fine not exceeding the greater of £2,500 and one half of level 4 on the standard scale for each day on which the contravention continues and the person is in default;
 - (b) in Scotland or Northern Ireland, to a fine not exceeding one half of level 5 on the standard scale for each day on which the contravention continues and the person is in default.
- (6) In this section—
- “exempt overseas entity” means an entity of a description specified in regulations under section 34(6);
- “relevant disposition of land” has the meaning given by section 41(4);
- “transitional period” has the meaning given by section 41(10).

Commencement Information

I118 S. 42 not in force at Royal Assent, see **s. 69**

I119 S. 42 in force at 1.8.2022 for specified purposes by **S.I. 2022/876, reg. 3(m)**

I120 S. 42 in force at 12.10.2022 in so far as not already in force by **S.I. 2022/1039, reg. 2(a)**

43 Section 42: supplementary **U.K.**

- (1) Section 12 has effect as if—
- (a) subsection (1) included a reference to an overseas entity being under a duty to comply with that section before delivering statements and information under section 42(1)(c)(i);
 - (b) subsection (2) included a reference to obtaining information for the purposes of section 42(1)(c)(i).

[^{F48}(1A) In subsection (1) the reference to section 12 is to that section as it had effect before the amendments made by Schedule 6 to the Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 (duty to deliver information about changes in beneficiaries).]

- (2) The Secretary of State may by regulations make further provision in connection with—

Status: Point in time view as at 26/10/2023.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022. (See end of Document for details)

- (a) the provision of information under section 42(1)(c),
- (b) the verification of that information, or
- (c) the processing of that information by the registrar,

including provision modifying any provision made by or under this Part or applying any provision made by or under this Part with modifications.

(3) Regulations under this section are subject to the negative resolution procedure.

Textual Amendments

F48 S. 43(1A) inserted (26.10.2023 for specified purposes) by [Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 \(c. 56\)](#), s. 219(1)(2)(b), [Sch. 6 para. 7](#)

Commencement Information

I121 S. 43 not in force at Royal Assent, see [s. 69](#)

I122 S. 43 in force at 1.8.2022 for specified purposes by [S.I. 2022/876](#), [reg. 3\(m\)](#)

I123 S. 43 in force at 12.10.2022 in so far as not already in force by [S.I. 2022/1039](#), [reg. 2\(a\)](#)

[^{F49}43A Duty to deliver further information for transitional cases **U.K.**

Schedule 6 (duty to deliver further information for transitional cases) imposes further duties on overseas entities to deliver information.]

Textual Amendments

F49 S. 43A inserted (26.10.2023 for specified purposes) by [Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 \(c. 56\)](#), s. 219(1)(2)(b), [Sch. 7 para. 3](#)

Interpretation

44 Interpretation **U.K.**

(1) In this Part—

“beneficial owner”, in relation to an overseas entity, has the meaning given by Part 2 of Schedule 2;

[^{F50}“the Companies Acts” has the meaning given by section 2(1) of the Companies Act 2006;]

“the court” has the same meaning as in the Companies Acts (see section 1156 of the Companies Act 2006);

“document” means information in any recorded form [^{F51}and references to delivering a document are to be read in accordance with section 1114(1)(b) of the Companies Act 2006];

“government or public authority” means—

- (a) a corporation sole;
- (b) a government or government department of a country or territory or a part of a country or territory;
- (c) an international organisation whose members include two or more countries or territories (or their governments);

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Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022. (See end of Document for details)

- (d) a local authority or local government body in the United Kingdom or elsewhere;
- (e) any other public authority in the United Kingdom or elsewhere;
- “legal entity” has the meaning given by section 2;
- “managing officer”, in relation to an overseas entity, includes a director, manager or secretary;
- “overseas entity” has the meaning given by section 2;
- “register” means the register kept under section 3;
- “registered”: an overseas entity is registered if its name appears in the list of registered overseas entities kept in accordance with section 3(3);
- “registrable beneficial owner”, in relation to an overseas entity, has the meaning given by Schedule 2;
- “the registrar” has the meaning given by section 3(1).
- [^{F50}“service address” has the same meaning as in the Companies Acts (see section 1141(1) and (2) of the Companies Act 2006).]
- (2) [^{F52}A reference in section 12 or 13 to a person who is a registrable beneficial owner of an overseas entity includes, in connection with the obtaining of information required by section 7(1)(b), 9(1)(c), 41(3)(b) or 42(1)(c)(i), a reference to a person who has ceased to be a registrable beneficial owner.]
- (3) A reference in this Part to a trust includes arrangements, under the law of a country or territory outside the United Kingdom, that are of a similar character to a trust, and any related expressions are to be read accordingly.
- (4) The Secretary of State may by regulations make provision specifying descriptions of arrangements that are, or are not, to be treated as being of a similar character to a trust for the purposes of subsection (3).
- (5) Regulations under subsection (4) are subject to the negative resolution procedure.

Textual Amendments

- F50** Words in s. 44 inserted (26.10.2023 for specified purposes) by [Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 \(c. 56\)](#), **ss. 176**, 219(1)(2)(b)
- F51** Words in s. 44(1) inserted (26.10.2023 for specified purposes) by [Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 \(c. 56\)](#), s. 219(1)(2)(b), **Sch. 3 para. 6**
- F52** S. 44(2) omitted (26.10.2023 for specified purposes) by virtue of [Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 \(c. 56\)](#), s. 219(1)(2)(b), **Sch. 6 para. 8**

Commencement Information

- I124** S. 44 not in force at Royal Assent, see **s. 69**
- I125** S. 44 in force at 1.8.2022 for specified purposes by [S.I. 2022/876](#), **reg. 3(n)**
- I126** S. 44 in force at 12.10.2022 in so far as not already in force by [S.I. 2022/1039](#), **reg. 2(a)**

Status: Point in time view as at 26/10/2023.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022. (See end of Document for details)

PART 2 U.K.

UNEXPLAINED WEALTH ORDERS

45 Imposition of unexplained wealth orders on officers etc of property holder: England and Wales and Northern Ireland U.K.

- (1) The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is amended as follows.
- (2) Section 362A (unexplained wealth orders) is amended in accordance with subsections (3) to (7).
- (3) After subsection (2) insert—
 - “(2A) In a case where the respondent is not an individual, the application may also specify a person who is a responsible officer of the respondent (and a person specified may include a person outside the United Kingdom).”
- (4) In subsection (3), in the words before paragraph (a), after “the respondent” insert “or any responsible officer specified in the order (a “specified responsible officer”)”.
- (5) In subsection (5)—
 - (a) after “requiring the respondent” insert “or any specified responsible officer”;
 - (b) for “require the respondent” substitute “require them”.
- (6) In subsection (6), after “respondent” insert “or any specified responsible officer”.
- (7) After subsection (7) insert—
 - “(8) For the purposes of this Chapter, each of the following is a “responsible officer” of the respondent (in a case where the respondent is not an individual)
—
 - (a) any director of the respondent, including any person occupying the position of a director, by whatever name called;
 - (b) any member of a body of the respondent equivalent to a board of directors;
 - (c) any other manager, secretary or similar officer of the respondent;
 - (d) where the respondent is a partnership, a partner or a member of the partnership;
 - (e) any person in accordance with whose directions or instructions the board of directors or equivalent body of the respondent are accustomed to act.”
- (8) In section 362C (effect of unexplained wealth order in case of non-compliance)—
 - (a) in subsection (1), for “the respondent fails” substitute “the respondent and the specified responsible officer (if any), between them, fail”;
 - (b) in subsection (5)(a), after “a respondent” insert “or a specified responsible officer”;
 - (c) in subsection (5)(b)—
 - (i) omit “on the respondent”;
 - (ii) for “the respondent is” substitute “the respondent and the specified responsible officer (if any) are”.

Status: Point in time view as at 26/10/2023.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022. (See end of Document for details)

- (9) In section 362D (effect of unexplained wealth order in case of compliance or purported compliance)—
- (a) in subsection (1), for “the respondent complies, or purports to comply, with the” substitute “the respondent and the specified responsible officer (if any) between them comply, or purport to comply, with all of the”;
 - (b) in subsection (7)—
 - (i) omit paragraph (a);
 - (ii) in the words after paragraph (c), for “(a) to (c)” substitute “(b) and (c)”.
- (10) In section 362G(3) (disclosure of information, copying of documents etc), after “the respondent” insert “or any specified responsible officer”.
- (11) In section 362I(3)(b) (application to vary or discharge unexplained wealth order), after “respondent” insert “or any specified responsible officer”.

Commencement Information

I127 S. 45 not in force at Royal Assent, see **s. 69**

I128 S. 45 in force at 15.5.2022 by **S.I. 2022/519, regs. 1(3), 2**

46 Imposition of unexplained wealth orders on officers etc of property holder: Scotland **U.K.**

- (1) The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is amended as follows.
- (2) Section 396A (unexplained wealth orders) is amended in accordance with subsections (3) to (7).
- (3) After subsection (2) insert—

“(2A) In a case where the respondent is not an individual, the application may also specify a person who is a responsible officer of the respondent (and a person specified may include a person outside the United Kingdom).”
- (4) In subsection (3), in the words before paragraph (a), after “the respondent” insert “or any responsible officer specified in the order (a “specified responsible officer”)”.
- (5) In subsection (5)—
 - (a) after “requiring the respondent” insert “or any specified responsible officer”;
 - (b) for “require the respondent” substitute “require them”.
- (6) In subsection (6), after “respondent” insert “or any specified responsible officer”.
- (7) After subsection (6) insert—

“(7) For the purposes of this Chapter, each of the following is a “responsible officer” of the respondent (in a case where the respondent is not an individual)

 - (a) any director of the respondent, including any person occupying the position of a director, by whatever name called;
 - (b) any member of a body of the respondent equivalent to a board of directors;

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Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022. (See end of Document for details)

- (c) any other manager, secretary or similar officer of the respondent;
 - (d) where the respondent is a partnership, a partner or member of the partnership;
 - (e) any person in accordance with whose directions or instructions the board of directors or equivalent body of the respondent are accustomed to act.”
- (8) In section 396C (effect of unexplained wealth order in case of non-compliance)—
- (a) in subsection (1), for “the respondent fails” substitute “the respondent and the specified responsible officer (if any), between them, fail”;
 - (b) in subsection (5)(a), after “a respondent” insert “or a specified responsible officer”;
 - (c) in subsection (5)(b)—
 - (i) omit “on the respondent”;
 - (ii) for “the respondent is” substitute “the respondent and the specified responsible officer (if any) are”.
- (9) In section 396D (effect of unexplained wealth order in case of compliance or purported compliance)—
- (a) in subsection (1), for “the respondent complies, or purports to comply, with the” substitute “the respondent and the specified responsible officer (if any) between them comply, or purport to comply, with all of the”;
 - (b) in subsection (8)—
 - (i) omit paragraph (a);
 - (ii) in the words after paragraph (c), for “(a) to (c)” substitute “(b) and (c)”.
- (10) In section 396G(3) (disclosure of information, copying of documents etc), after “the respondent” insert “or any specified responsible officer”.

Commencement Information

I129 S. 46 not in force at Royal Assent, see [s. 69](#)

I130 S. 46 in force at 15.5.2022 by [S.I. 2022/519](#), [regs. 1\(3\), 2](#)

47 **Alternative test to the income requirement: England and Wales and Northern Ireland** **U.K.**

In section 362B(3) of the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (income requirement for making of unexplained wealth order)—

- (a) after “suspecting” insert “—
(a)”;
- (b) at the end insert “, or
(b) that the property has been obtained through unlawful conduct (within the meaning given by section 242).”

Commencement Information

I131 S. 47 not in force at Royal Assent, see [s. 69](#)

Status: Point in time view as at 26/10/2023.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022. (See end of Document for details)

I132 S. 47 in force at 15.5.2022 by S.I. 2022/519, regs. 1(3), 2

48 Alternative test to the income requirement: Scotland U.K.

In section 396B(3) of the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (income requirement for making of unexplained wealth order)—

- (a) after “suspecting” insert “—
(a)”;
 - (b) at the end insert “, or
(b) that the property has been obtained through unlawful conduct (within the meaning given by section 242).”

Commencement Information

I133 S. 48 not in force at Royal Assent, see s. 69

I134 S. 48 in force at 15.5.2022 by S.I. 2022/519, regs. 1(3), 2

49 Power to extend period for which interim freezing order has effect: England and Wales and Northern Ireland U.K.

- (1) The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is amended as follows.
- (2) In section 362D (effect of order: cases of compliance or purported compliance)—
 - (a) in subsection (3), at the end insert “, or that period as it may be extended by virtue of section 362DA or 362DB (the “determination period”)”;
 - (b) in subsection (4), for “60 day period mentioned in subsection (3)” substitute “determination period”.
- (3) After that section insert—

“362DA Extension of period for making determination where interim freezing order has been made

- (1) The High Court may, on an application made by the enforcement authority, extend the determination period if satisfied that—
 - (a) the enforcement authority is working diligently and expeditiously towards making a determination under section 362D(2),
 - (b) further time is needed for the authority to make that determination, and
 - (c) it is reasonable in all the circumstances for the period to be extended.
- (2) The application must be made before the determination period would otherwise end.
- (3) An extension of the determination period must end no later than the end of the period of 63 days beginning with the day after that on which the period would otherwise end.
- (4) Where the determination period is extended under subsection (1), it may be further extended by the High Court (and subsections (2) and (3) apply in relation to any further extension as they apply in relation to the first one).

Status: Point in time view as at 26/10/2023.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022. (See end of Document for details)

- (5) But the determination period as extended must not in total exceed the period of 186 days starting with the day of compliance (within the meaning given by section 362D(7)(b)).

362DB Extension of period pending determination of proceedings etc

- (1) Subsection (2) applies where—
- (a) an application is made to the High Court under section 362DA for the extension (or further extension) of the determination period, and
 - (b) the period would (apart from that subsection) end before the court determines the application or it is otherwise disposed of.
- (2) The determination period is extended from the time when it would otherwise end until—
- (a) the Court determines the application or it is otherwise disposed of, or
 - (b) if earlier, the end of the period of 31 days beginning with the day after that on which the period would otherwise have ended.
- (3) Subsection (4) applies where—
- (a) proceedings on an appeal in respect of a decision on an application under section 362DA have been brought, and
 - (b) the determination period would (apart from that subsection) end before the proceedings are finally determined or otherwise disposed of.
- (4) The determination period is extended from the time when it would otherwise end until—
- (a) the proceedings are finally determined or otherwise disposed of, or
 - (b) if earlier, the end of the period mentioned in subsection (2)(b).
- (5) Subsection (6) applies where—
- (a) an application is made to the Court under section 362DA for an extension of the determination period,
 - (b) the Court refuses to grant the application, and
 - (c) the period would (apart from that subsection) end before the end of the 5 day period.
- (6) The determination period is extended from the time when it would otherwise end until—
- (a) the end of the 5 day period, or
 - (b) if proceedings on an appeal against the decision are brought before the end of the 5 day period, the time when those proceedings are brought.
- (7) The “5 day period” is the period of 5 working days beginning with the day on which the Court refuses to grant the application; and for these purposes “working day” means a day other than—
- (a) a Saturday or a Sunday,
 - (b) Christmas Day or Good Friday, or
 - (c) a day which is a bank holiday under the Banking and Financial Dealings Act 1971 in the part of the United Kingdom in which the application in question under section 362DA is made.

Status: Point in time view as at 26/10/2023.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022. (See end of Document for details)

- (8) The restriction on the overall extension of the determination period mentioned in section 362DA(5) applies to an extension of the period in accordance with any provision of this section as it applies to an extension under an order of the Court.”
- (4) In section 362K(6)(a) (variation and discharge of interim freezing order), for “60 day period mentioned in section 362D(3)” substitute “determination period (see section 362D(3))”.

Commencement Information

I135 S. 49 not in force at Royal Assent, see s. 69

I136 S. 49 in force at 15.5.2022 by S.I. 2022/519, regs. 1(3), 2

50 Power to extend period for which interim freezing order has effect: Scotland **U.K.**

- (1) The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 is amended as follows.
- (2) In section 396D (effect of order: cases of compliance or purported compliance)—
- in subsection (4), at the end insert “, or that period as it may be extended by virtue of section 396DA or 396DB (the “determination period”)”;
 - in subsection (5), for “60 day period mentioned in subsection (3)” substitute “determination period”.
- (3) After that section insert—

“396DA Extension of period for making determination where interim freezing order has been made

- (1) The Court of Session may, on an application made by the Scottish Ministers or the Lord Advocate, extend the determination period if satisfied that—
- the applicant is working diligently and expeditiously towards making a determination under section 396D(2)(b) or (3) (as the case may be),
 - further time is needed to make that determination, and
 - it is reasonable in all the circumstances for the period to be extended.
- (2) The application must be made before the determination period would otherwise end.
- (3) An extension of the determination period must end no later than the end of the period of 63 days beginning with the day after that on which the period would otherwise end.
- (4) Where the period is extended under subsection (1), it may be further extended by the Court of Session (and subsections (2) and (3) apply in relation to any further extension as they apply in relation to the first one).
- (5) But the determination period as extended must not exceed the period of 186 days starting with the day of compliance (within the meaning given by section 396D(8)(b)).

Status: Point in time view as at 26/10/2023.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022. (See end of Document for details)

396DB Extension of period pending determination of proceedings etc

- (1) Subsection (2) applies where—
 - (a) an application is made to the Court of Session under section 396DA for the extension (or further extension) of the determination period, and
 - (b) the period would (apart from that subsection) end before the Court determines the application or it is otherwise disposed of.
- (2) The determination period is extended from the time when it would otherwise end until—
 - (a) the Court determines the application or it is otherwise disposed of, or
 - (b) if earlier, the end of the period of 31 days beginning with the day after that on which the period would otherwise have ended.
- (3) Subsection (4) applies where—
 - (a) proceedings on an appeal in respect of a decision on an application under section 396DA have been brought, and
 - (b) the determination period would (apart from that subsection) end before the proceedings are finally determined or otherwise disposed of.
- (4) The determination period is extended from the time when it would otherwise end until—
 - (a) the proceedings are finally determined or otherwise disposed of, or
 - (b) if earlier, the end of the period mentioned in subsection (2)(b).
- (5) Subsection (6) applies where—
 - (a) an application is made to the Court under section 396DA for an extension of the determination period,
 - (b) the Court refuses to grant the application, and
 - (c) the period would (apart from that subsection) end before the end of the 5 day period.
- (6) The determination period is extended from the time when it would otherwise end until—
 - (a) the end of the 5 day period, or
 - (b) if proceedings on an appeal against the decision are brought before the end of the 5 day period, the time when those proceedings are brought.
- (7) The “5 day period” is the period of 5 working days beginning with the day on which the Court refuses to grant the application; and for these purposes “working day” means a day other than—
 - (a) a Saturday or a Sunday, or
 - (b) a day which is a bank holiday under the Banking and Financial Dealings Act 1971 in Scotland.
- (8) The restriction on the overall extension of the determination period mentioned in section 396DA(5) applies to an extension of the period in accordance with any provision of this section as it applies to an extension under an order of the Court.”

Status: Point in time view as at 26/10/2023.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022. (See end of Document for details)

- (4) In section 396K(6)(a) (variation and recall of interim freezing order), for “60 day period mentioned in section 396D(4)” substitute “determination period (see section 396D(4))”.

Commencement Information

I137 S. 50 not in force at Royal Assent, see [s. 69](#)

I138 S. 50 in force at 15.5.2022 by [S.I. 2022/519](#), [regs. 1\(3\)](#), 2

51 Annual reports on use of unexplained wealth orders: England and Wales **E+W**

After section 362I of the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 insert—

“362IA Annual reports

- (1) The Secretary of State must prepare and publish a report in respect of each relevant period setting out—
 - (a) the number of unexplained wealth orders made by the High Court in England and Wales during that period, and
 - (b) the number of applications made to that Court by enforcement authorities for such an order during that period.
- (2) Each of the following is a “relevant period”—
 - (a) the period of 12 months beginning with the day on which section 51 of the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022 comes into force;
 - (b) each subsequent period of 12 months.
- (3) A report under this section must be prepared and published within the period of 4 months beginning with the end of the relevant period to which the report relates.
- (4) The Secretary of State must lay a copy of each report prepared under this section before Parliament.”

Commencement Information

I139 S. 51 not in force at Royal Assent, see [s. 69](#)

I140 S. 51 in force at 15.5.2022 by [S.I. 2022/519](#), [regs. 1\(3\)](#), 2

52 Limits on costs orders in relation to unexplained wealth orders: England and Wales and Northern Ireland **U.K.**

After section 362T of the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 insert—

“Unexplained wealth orders: costs of proceedings

362U Costs orders

- (1) This section applies in the following cases—

Status: Point in time view as at 26/10/2023.

Changes to legislation: *There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022. (See end of Document for details)*

- (a) an enforcement authority has made an application for an unexplained wealth order under section 362A;
 - (b) an enforcement authority has made an application for the determination period to be extended under section 362DA;
 - (c) an application has been made to discharge or vary an unexplained wealth order;
 - (d) an enforcement authority has made an application for an interim freezing order under section 362J;
 - (e) an application has been made to discharge or vary an interim freezing order;
 - (f) an application has been made in the circumstances referred to in section 362M to—
 - (i) stay an action, execution or other legal process,
 - (ii) grant leave to levy distress or use the procedure in Schedule 12 to the Tribunals, Courts and Enforcement Act 2007 (taking control of goods),
 - (iii) stay proceedings in respect of property or allow them to continue, or
 - (iv) grant leave to exercise a right of forfeiture in relation to a tenancy;
 - (g) an enforcement authority has made an application for an order for the appointment of a receiver under section 362N;
 - (h) an enforcement authority has made an application for an order under section 362O (powers of receiver);
 - (i) an application has been made for directions to a receiver under section 362P;
 - (j) an application has been made to discharge or vary—
 - (i) the appointment of a receiver under section 362N,
 - (ii) an order under section 362O, or
 - (iii) directions under section 362P;
 - (k) an application has been made for compensation under section 362R;
 - (l) the High Court has of its own motion exercised a power to do anything an application mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (k) may be made for;
 - (m) an application has been made for permission to appeal in relation to anything mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (l).
- (2) The court may not make an order that any costs of proceedings relating to a case to which this section applies (including appeal proceedings) are payable by an enforcement authority to a respondent or a specified responsible officer in respect of the involvement of the respondent or the officer in those proceedings, unless—
- (a) the authority acted unreasonably in making or opposing the application to which the proceedings relate, or in supporting or opposing the making of the order to which the proceedings relate, or
 - (b) the authority acted dishonestly or improperly in the course of the proceedings.”

Status: Point in time view as at 26/10/2023.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022. (See end of Document for details)

Commencement Information

I141 S. 52 not in force at Royal Assent, see **s. 69**

I142 S. 52 in force at 15.5.2022 by **S.I. 2022/519**, **regs. 1(3), 2** (with **reg. 3**)

53 Limits on expenses orders in relation to unexplained wealth orders: Scotland **U.K.**

After section 396U of the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 insert—

“Unexplained wealth orders: expenses of proceedings

396V Expenses orders

- (1) This section applies in the following cases—
- (a) the Scottish Ministers have made an application for an unexplained wealth order under section 396A;
 - (b) an application has been made for the determination period to be extended under section 396DA;
 - (c) an application has been made to discharge or vary an unexplained wealth order;
 - (d) the Scottish Ministers have made an application for an interim freezing order under section 396J;
 - (e) an application has been made to vary or recall an interim freezing order;
 - (f) an application has been made in the circumstances referred to in section 396M to—
 - (i) sist an action, execution or other legal process, or
 - (ii) sist proceedings in respect of property or allow them to continue;
 - (g) the Scottish Ministers have made an application under section 396N (arrestment of property affected by interim freezing order);
 - (h) the Scottish Ministers have made an application under section 396O (inhibition of property affected by interim freezing order);
 - (i) the Scottish Ministers have made an application for an order for the appointment of a receiver under section 396P;
 - (j) the Scottish Ministers have made an application for an order under section 396Q (powers of receiver);
 - (k) an application has been made for directions to a receiver under section 396R;
 - (l) an application has been made to vary or recall—
 - (i) the appointment of a receiver under section 396P,
 - (ii) an order under section 396Q or
 - (iii) directions under section 396R;
 - (m) an application has been made for compensation under section 396S;
 - (n) the Court of Session has of its own motion exercised a power to do anything an application mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (m) may be made for;

Status: Point in time view as at 26/10/2023.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022. (See end of Document for details)

- (o) an application has been made for permission to appeal in relation to anything mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (n).
- (2) The court may not make an order that any expenses of proceedings relating to a case to which this section applies (including appeal proceedings) are payable by the Scottish Ministers or the Lord Advocate to a respondent or a specified responsible officer in respect of the involvement of the respondent or the officer in those proceedings, unless—
- (a) the Scottish Ministers or the Lord Advocate acted unreasonably in making or opposing the application to which the proceedings relate, or in supporting or opposing the making of the order to which the proceedings relate, or
 - (b) the Scottish Ministers or the Lord Advocate acted dishonestly or improperly in the course of the proceedings.”

Commencement Information

I143 S. 53 not in force at Royal Assent, see [s. 69](#)

I144 S. 53 in force at 15.5.2022 by [S.I. 2022/519](#), [regs. 1\(3\)](#), 2 (with [reg. 3](#))

PART 3 **U.K.**

SANCTIONS

CHAPTER 1 **U.K.**

MONETARY PENALTIES

54 Imposition of monetary penalties **U.K.**

- (1) Section 146 of the Policing and Crime Act 2017 (power to impose monetary penalties for breaching financial sanctions) is amended as follows.
- (2) In subsection (1) omit paragraph (b) (together with “and” preceding it).
- (3) After subsection (1) insert—

“(1A) In determining for the purposes of subsection (1) whether a person has breached a prohibition, or failed to comply with an obligation, imposed by or under financial sanctions legislation, any requirement imposed by or under that legislation for the person to have known, suspected or believed any matter is to be ignored.”

Commencement Information

I145 S. 54 not in force at Royal Assent, see [s. 69](#)

I146 S. 54 in force at 15.6.2022 by [S.I. 2022/638](#), [reg. 2](#) (with [reg. 3](#))

Status: Point in time view as at 26/10/2023.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022. (See end of Document for details)

55 Procedural rights **U.K.**

In section 147 of the Policing and Crime Act 2017 (monetary penalties: procedural rights), omit subsection (5) (personal review by Minister).

Commencement Information

I147 S. 55 not in force at Royal Assent, see **s. 69**

I148 S. 55 in force at 15.6.2022 by **S.I. 2022/638, reg. 2**

56 Reporting on breach of financial sanctions **U.K.**

In section 149 of the Policing and Crime Act 2017 (monetary penalties: supplementary), after subsection (2) insert—

“(3) The Treasury may also publish reports at such intervals as it considers appropriate in cases where—

- (a) a monetary penalty has not been imposed under section 146 or 148, but
- (b) the Treasury is satisfied, on the balance of probabilities, that a person has breached a prohibition, or failed to comply with an obligation, that is imposed by or under financial sanctions legislation.”

Commencement Information

I149 S. 56 not in force at Royal Assent, see **s. 69**

I150 S. 56 in force at 15.6.2022 by **S.I. 2022/638, reg. 2**

CHAPTER 2 **U.K.**

IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS ETC

Sanctions regulations

57 Streamlining process of making sanctions regulations **U.K.**

- (1) The Sanctions and Anti-Money Laundering Act 2018 (referred to in this Chapter as the “2018 Act”) is amended as follows.
- (2) In section 1 (power to make sanctions regulations) omit subsection (4).
- (3) Omit section 2 (additional requirements for regulations for a purpose within section 1(2)).
- (4) In section 45 (revocation and amendment of regulations under section 1)—
 - (a) in subsection (2)—
 - (i) omit the “and” at the end of paragraph (a);
 - (ii) omit paragraph (b);
 - (b) omit subsections (3) to (5);
 - (c) in subsection (6) omit “, section 2”.

Status: Point in time view as at 26/10/2023.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022. (See end of Document for details)

Commencement Information

I151 S. 57 in force at Royal Assent, see [s. 69\(3\)](#)

Designation

58 Urgent designation of persons by name **U.K.**

- (1) Section 11 of the 2018 Act (designation of a person by name under a designation power) is amended in accordance with subsections (2) to (6).
- (2) After subsection (1) insert—
 - “(1A) The regulations must contain provision for the Minister to be able to choose whether to designate a person under—
 - (a) the standard procedure, or
 - (b) the urgent procedure.”
- (3) For subsection (2) substitute—
 - “(2) The regulations must provide that under the standard procedure the Minister is prohibited from designating a person by name except where condition A is met.
 - (2A) Condition A is that the Minister has reasonable grounds to suspect that that person is an involved person (see subsection (3)).
 - (2B) The regulations must provide that under the urgent procedure—
 - (a) the Minister may designate a person by name where condition A is not met, but conditions B and C are met, and
 - (b) the designation ceases to have effect at the end of the period of 56 days beginning with the day following the designation unless, within that period, the Minister certifies that—
 - (i) condition A is met, or
 - (ii) conditions B and C continue to be met.
 - (2C) The regulations must provide that, under the urgent procedure, in a case where the Minister makes a certification under subsection (2B)(b)(ii), the designation ceases to have effect at the end of the period of 56 days beginning with the day immediately following the period mentioned in subsection (2B)(b), unless within that period the Minister certifies that condition A is met.
 - (2D) Condition B is that relevant provision (whenever made) applies to, or in relation to, the person under the law of—
 - (a) the United States of America;
 - (b) the European Union;
 - (c) Australia;
 - (d) Canada;
 - (e) any other country specified for the purposes of this paragraph in regulations made by an appropriate Minister.

Status: Point in time view as at 26/10/2023.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022. (See end of Document for details)

- (2E) Condition C is that the Minister considers that it is in the public interest to make designations under the urgent procedure.
- (2F) For the purposes of condition B, relevant provision is provision that the Minister considers—
- (a) corresponds, or is similar, to the type of sanction or sanctions in the regulations under section 1, or
 - (b) is made for purposes corresponding, or similar, to any purpose of any type of sanction or sanctions in the regulations under section 1.”
- (4) In subsection (7), after “by name” insert “under the standard procedure”.
- (5) After subsection (7) insert—
- “(7A) The regulations must, in relation to any case where the Minister designates a person by name under the urgent procedure, require the information given under the provision made under section 10(3) to include a statement—
- (a) that the designation is made under the urgent procedure,
 - (b) identifying the relevant provision by reference to which the Minister considers that condition B is met in relation to the person, and
 - (c) setting out why the Minister considers that condition C is met.
- (7B) The regulations must also provide that, in relation to any case where the Minister designates a person by name under the urgent procedure, the Minister must, after the end of the period mentioned in subsection (2B)(b), or if the Minister has made a certification under subsection (2B)(b)(ii) the period mentioned in subsection (2C), but otherwise without delay—
- (a) in a case where the designation ceases to have effect, take such steps as are reasonably practicable to inform the person that the designation has ceased to have effect, or
 - (b) in any other case, take such steps as are reasonably practicable to give the designated person a statement of reasons.”
- (6) In subsection (8)—
- (a) for “subsection (7)” substitute “subsections (7) and (7A)”;
 - (b) for “which have led the Minister to make the designation” substitute “—
 - (a) in the case of a designation under the standard procedure, which have led the Minister to make the designation, and
 - (b) in the case of a designation under the urgent procedure, as a result of which the designation does not cease to have effect at the end of the period mentioned in subsection (2B)(b) or (2C) (as the case may be).”
- (7) In section 22 of the 2018 Act (power to vary or revoke designation made under regulations), in subsection (4), in paragraph (a)—
- (a) for “11(2)” substitute “11”;
 - (b) omit the words in brackets.

Commencement Information

1152 S. 58 in force at Royal Assent, see [s. 69\(3\)](#)

Status: Point in time view as at 26/10/2023.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022. (See end of Document for details)

59 Urgent designation of persons by description **U.K.**

(1) Section 12 of the 2018 Act (designation by persons by description under a designation power) is amended in accordance with subsections (2) to (9).

(2) After subsection (1) insert—

“(1A) The regulations must contain provision for the Minister to be able to choose whether to provide that persons of a specified description are designated persons under either—

- (a) the standard procedure, or
- (b) the urgent procedure.”

(3) For subsection (2) substitute—

“(2) The regulations must contain provision which prohibits the exercise of that power under the standard procedure except where conditions A and C are met.”

(4) Omit subsection (4).

(5) In subsection (5) omit paragraph (b) (and the “and” before it).

(6) After subsection (5) insert—

“(5A) The regulations must provide that under the urgent procedure—

- (a) the Minister may provide that persons of a specified description are designated persons where condition C is not met, but conditions A, D and E are met, and
- (b) the persons cease to be designated persons at the end of the period of 56 days beginning with the day following the day on which the persons became designated persons unless, within that period, the Minister certifies that—
 - (i) conditions A and C are met, or
 - (ii) conditions A, D and E continue to be met.

(5B) The regulations must also provide that, under the urgent procedure, in a case where the Minister makes a certification under subsection (5A)(b)(ii), the designation ceases to have effect at the end of the period of 56 days beginning with the day immediately following the period mentioned in subsection (5A)(b), unless within that period the Minister certifies that conditions A and C are met.

(5C) Condition D is that the description of persons specified is of persons (or some persons) to which, or in relation to which, relevant provision (whenever made) applies under the law of—

- (a) the United States of America;
- (b) the European Union;
- (c) Australia;
- (d) Canada;
- (e) any other country specified for the purposes of this paragraph in regulations made by an appropriate Minister.

Status: Point in time view as at 26/10/2023.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022. (See end of Document for details)

- (5D) Condition E is that the Minister considers that it is in the public interest to provide that persons of a specified description are designated persons under the urgent procedure.
- (5E) For the purposes of condition D, relevant provision is provision that the Minister considers—
- (a) corresponds, or is similar, to the type of sanction or sanctions in the regulations under section 1, or
 - (b) is made for purposes corresponding, or similar, to any purpose of any type of sanction or sanctions in the regulations under section 1.”
- (7) In subsection (7), after “designated persons” insert “under the standard procedure”.
- (8) After subsection (7) insert—
- “(7A) The regulations must, in relation to any case where the Minister provides that persons of a specified description are designated persons under the urgent procedure, require the information given under the provision made under section 10(3) to include a statement—
- (a) that the provision is made under the urgent procedure,
 - (b) identifying the relevant provision by reference to which the Minister considers that condition D is met in relation to persons of the specified description, and
 - (c) setting out why the Minister considers that condition E is met.
- (7B) The regulations must provide that, in relation to any case where the Minister provides that persons of a specified description are designated persons under the urgent procedure, the Minister must, after the end of the period mentioned in subsection (5A)(b), or if the Minister has made a certification under subsection (5A)(b)(ii) the period mentioned in subsection (5B), but otherwise without delay—
- (a) in a case where the persons cease to be designated persons, take such steps as are reasonably practicable to inform the persons that they have ceased to be designated persons, or
 - (b) in any other case, take such steps as are reasonably practicable to give each designated person a statement of reasons.”
- (9) In subsection (8)—
- (a) for “subsection (7)” substitute “subsections (7) and (7A)”;
 - (b) for the words from “which have led” to the end substitute “—
 - (a) in the case of a designation under the standard procedure, which have led the Minister to make the provision designating persons of that description, and
 - (b) in the case of a designation under the urgent procedure, as a result of which the persons do not cease to be designated persons at the end of the period mentioned in subsection (5A)(b) or (5B) (as the case may be).”
- (10) In section 22 of the 2018 Act (power to vary or revoke designation made under regulations), in subsection (4), in paragraph (b)—
- (a) for “12(2)” substitute “12”;
 - (b) omit the words in brackets.

Status: Point in time view as at 26/10/2023.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022. (See end of Document for details)

Commencement Information

I153 S. 59 in force at Royal Assent, see [s. 69\(3\)](#)

60 Specified ships **U.K.**

In section 14 of the 2018 Act (“specified ships”), in subsection (6), omit paragraph (b) (and the “and” before it).

Commencement Information

I154 S. 60 in force at Royal Assent, see [s. 69\(3\)](#)

61 Existing sanctions regulations **U.K.**

- (1) Any pre-commencement regulations which authorise an appropriate Minister to designate persons by name (see section 11 of the 2018 Act) have effect, and for the purposes of anything done on or after the day on which this Act is passed are deemed to have always had effect, as if the regulations contain the provision required to be included as a result of the amendments made by section 58.
- (2) Any pre-commencement regulations which grant a power to an appropriate Minister to provide that persons of a specified description are designated persons (see section 12 of the 2018 Act) have effect, and for the purposes of anything done on or after the day on which this Act is passed are deemed to have always had effect, as if the regulations contain the provision required to be included as a result of the amendments made by section 59.
- (3) Pre-commencement regulations have effect, and for the purposes of anything done on or after the day on which this Act is passed are deemed to have always had effect, as if the regulations do not include any provision required to be included by the following provisions—
 - (a) section 11(2)(b) of the 2018 Act (which is now omitted by virtue of the amendment made by section 58(3));
 - (b) section 12(2) of the 2018 Act to the extent that that subsection related to provisions repealed by section 59(4) or (5);
 - (c) provision repealed by section 60.
- (4) In this section, “pre-commencement regulations” means regulations under Part 1 of the 2018 Act made before the day on which this Act is passed.

Commencement Information

I155 S. 61 in force at Royal Assent, see [s. 69\(3\)](#)

Status: Point in time view as at 26/10/2023.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022. (See end of Document for details)

Reviews and reports

62 Removal of reviews **U.K.**

- (1) Omit the following provisions of the 2018 Act—
 - (a) section 24 (periodic review of certain designations);
 - (b) section 28 (periodic review where ships are specified);
 - (c) section 30 (review of regulations under section 1).
- (2) In section 33 of the 2018 Act (procedure for requests to, and reviews by, appropriate Minister)—
 - (a) in the heading, omit “, and reviews by,”;
 - (b) in subsection (1) omit “or a review under section 24, 28 or 30”.
- (3) In section 45 of the 2018 Act (revocation and amendment of regulations under section 1), in subsection (6) omit “and section 30”.

Commencement Information

I156 S. 62 in force at Royal Assent, see [s. 69\(3\)](#)

63 Removal of reporting requirements **U.K.**

- (1) Omit the following provisions of the 2018 Act—
 - (a) section 18 (report in respect of offences in regulations);
 - (b) section 32 (periodic reports on exercise of power to make regulations under section 1);
 - (c) section 46 (report where regulations for a purpose within section 1(2) are amended).
- (2) In section 57 of the 2018 Act (duties to lay certain reports before Parliament: further provision)—
 - (a) omit subsections (1) and (2);
 - (b) in subsection (3), for “a reporting provision” substitute “paragraph 21(2) of Schedule 2 (duty to lay report)”;
 - (c) in subsection (4), for “a reporting provision” substitute “paragraph 21(2) of Schedule 2”;
 - (d) in subsection (5), for “the reporting provision in question” substitute “paragraph 21(2) of Schedule 2”.

Commencement Information

I157 S. 63 in force at Royal Assent, see [s. 69\(3\)](#)

64 Court reviews: restrictions regarding damages **U.K.**

- (1) In section 39 of the 2018 Act (court reviews: further provision)—
 - (a) in subsection (2) omit paragraph (a) (and the “or” after it);
 - (b) after subsection (2) insert—

Status: Point in time view as at 26/10/2023.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022. (See end of Document for details)

“(2A) Damages permitted by subsection (2) must not exceed such amount as may be specified in, or calculated in accordance with, regulations made by an appropriate Minister for the purposes of this subsection.”

(2) In section 55 (regulations: procedure), in subsection (5), after paragraph (a) insert—
“(aa) section 39(2A),”.

(3) The amendments made by this section apply in relation to proceedings to which section 39(2) of the 2018 Act applies that are commenced on or after 4 March 2022.

Commencement Information

I158 S. 64 in force at Royal Assent, see [s. 69\(3\)](#)

Miscellaneous

65 Sharing of information **U.K.**

In section 16 of the 2018 Act (sanctions regulations: information), in subsection (1) (a) after “requiring” insert “or authorising”.

Commencement Information

I159 S. 65 in force at Royal Assent, see [s. 69\(3\)](#)

66 Consequential provision **U.K.**

(1) An appropriate Minister (within the meaning of the 2018 Act) may by regulations make provision that the Minister considers to be consequential on this Chapter amending—

- (a) Part 1 or 3 of the 2018 Act, or
- (b) regulations made under Part 1 of that Act.

(2) A statutory instrument containing (whether alone or with other provision) regulations under this section that amend or repeal any provision of Part 1 or 3 of the 2018 Act is subject to the affirmative resolution procedure.

(3) Any other statutory instrument containing regulations under this section is subject to the negative resolution procedure.

Commencement Information

I160 S. 66 in force at Royal Assent, see [s. 69\(3\)](#)

Status: Point in time view as at 26/10/2023.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022. (See end of Document for details)

PART 4 U.K.

GENERAL

67 Regulations U.K.

- (1) A power to make regulations under this Act is exercisable by statutory instrument.
- (2) Regulations under this Act may make different provision for different purposes.
- (3) Regulations under this Act may—
 - (a) include supplementary, incidental and consequential provision;
 - (b) make transitional provision and savings.
- (4) Where regulations under this Act are subject to “the affirmative resolution procedure”, the regulations may not be made unless a draft of the statutory instrument containing them has been laid before and approved by a resolution of each House of Parliament.
- (5) Where regulations under this Act are subject to “the negative resolution procedure”, the statutory instrument containing the regulations is subject to annulment in pursuance of a resolution of either House of Parliament.
- (6) Any provision that may be made by regulations under this Act subject to the negative resolution procedure may be made by regulations subject to the affirmative resolution procedure.
- (7) This section does not apply to regulations under section 69.

Commencement Information

I161 S. 67 in force at Royal Assent, see [s. 69\(3\)](#)

68 Extent U.K.

- (1) Except as mentioned in subsections (2) to (4), this Act extends to—
 - (a) England and Wales,
 - (b) Scotland, and
 - (c) Northern Ireland.
- (2) In Part 1—
 - (a) section 33(1) and Schedule 3 extend to England and Wales only;
 - (b) section 33(2) and Parts 1 and 2 of Schedule 4 extend to Scotland only;
 - (c) section 33(3) to (7) and Schedule 5 extend to Northern Ireland only.
- (3) In Part 2, section 51 extends to England and Wales only.
- (4) The amendments made by the rest of Part 2 and by Part 3 have the same extent as the provisions amended.

Commencement Information

I162 S. 68 in force at Royal Assent, see [s. 69\(3\)](#)

Status: Point in time view as at 26/10/2023.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022. (See end of Document for details)

69 Commencement **U.K.**

- (1) Parts 1 and 2 come into force on such day as the Secretary of State may by regulations appoint.
- (2) Chapter 1 of Part 3 comes into force on such day as the Treasury may by regulations appoint.
- (3) Chapter 2 of Part 3 and this Part come into force on the day on which this Act is passed.
- (4) The Secretary of State may by regulations make transitional or saving provision in connection with the coming into force of any provision of Parts 1 and 2 or this Part.
- (5) The Secretary of State or the Treasury may by regulations make transitional or saving provision in connection with the coming into force of any provision of Part 3.
- (6) Regulations under this section may make different provision for different purposes.
- (7) A power to make regulations under this section is exercisable by statutory instrument.

Commencement Information

I163 S. 69 in force at Royal Assent, see [s. 69\(3\)](#)

70 Short title **U.K.**

This Act may be cited as the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022.

Commencement Information

I164 S. 70 in force at Royal Assent, see [s. 69\(3\)](#)

Status: Point in time view as at 26/10/2023.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022. (See end of Document for details)

SCHEDULES

SCHEDULE 1 **U.K.**

Sections 4, 7 and 9

APPLICATIONS: REQUIRED INFORMATION

PART 1 **U.K.**

INTRODUCTION

- 1 This Schedule sets out the required information for the purposes of sections 4, 7 and 9.

Commencement Information

I165 Sch. 1 para. 1 not in force at Royal Assent, see [s. 69](#)

I166 Sch. 1 para. 1 in force at 1.8.2022 (except in so far as relating to ss. 7–11 of the Act) by [S.I. 2022/876](#), [reg. 3\(b\)](#)

I167 Sch. 1 para. 1 in force in so far as not already in force at 12.10.2022 by [S.I. 2022/1039](#), [reg. 2\(b\)](#)

PART 2 **U.K.**

OVERSEAS ENTITIES

- 2 (1) The required information about an overseas entity is—
- (a) name;
 - (b) country of incorporation or formation;
 - (c) [^{F53}registered or] principal office;
 - (d) a service address;
 - (e) an email address;
 - (f) the legal form of the entity and the law by which it is governed;
 - (g) any public register in which it is entered and, if applicable, its registration number in that register.
 - [^{F54}(h) if the entity is the registered proprietor of one or more qualifying estates in land in England and Wales, the title number of each of them;
 - (i) if the entity is the registered owner of one or more qualifying estates in Northern Ireland, the folio number in respect of each of them;
 - (j) if the entity is—
 - (i) entered as proprietor in the proprietorship section of the title sheet for one or more plots of land that are registered in the Land Register of Scotland, or
 - (ii) the tenant under one or more leases registered in the Land Register of Scotland,

Status: Point in time view as at 26/10/2023.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022. (See end of Document for details)

the title number of the title sheet, in respect of each of them, in which the entity’s interest is registered.]

(2) In sub-paragraph (1)(g) “public register” means a register kept by a government or public authority in the country in which the overseas entity was incorporated or formed.

^{F55}(3) In sub-paragraph (1)(h)—

“registered proprietor”, in relation to a qualifying estate, means the person entered as proprietor of the estate in the register of title kept by the Chief Land Registrar;

“qualifying estate” has the meaning given by paragraph 1 of Schedule 4A to the Land Registration Act 2002.

(4) In sub-paragraph (1)(i)—

“registered owner”, in relation to a qualifying estate, means the person registered in the register kept under the [Land Registration Act \(Northern Ireland\) 1970 \(c. 18 \(N.I.\)\)](#) as the owner of the estate;

“qualifying estate” has the meaning given by paragraph 1 of Schedule 8A to the Land Registration Act (Northern Ireland) 1970.

(5) In sub-paragraph (1)(j)—

(a) “lease”, “plot of land” and “proprietor” have the meanings given by section 113(1) of the Land Registration etc. (Scotland) Act 2012;

(b) the reference to an entity’s being entered as proprietor in the proprietorship section of a title sheet is a reference to the name of the entity being so entered.]

Textual Amendments

F53 Words in [Sch. 1 para. 2\(1\)\(c\)](#) omitted (26.10.2023 for specified purposes) by virtue of [Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 \(c. 56\)](#), [ss. 157](#), [219\(1\)\(2\)\(b\)](#)

F54 [Sch. 1 para. 2\(1\)\(h\)-\(j\)](#) inserted (26.10.2023 for specified purposes) by [Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 \(c. 56\)](#), [ss. 158\(a\)](#), [219\(1\)\(2\)\(b\)](#)

F55 [Sch. 1 para. 2\(3\)-\(5\)](#) inserted (26.10.2023 for specified purposes) by [Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 \(c. 56\)](#), [ss. 158\(b\)](#), [219\(1\)\(2\)\(b\)](#)

Commencement Information

I168 [Sch. 1 para. 2](#) not in force at Royal Assent, see [s. 69](#)

I169 [Sch. 1 para. 2](#) in force at 1.8.2022 (except in so far as relating to [ss. 7–11](#) of the Act) by [S.I. 2022/876](#), [reg. 3\(b\)](#)

I170 [Sch. 1 para. 2](#) in force in so far as not already in force at 12.10.2022 by [S.I. 2022/1039](#), [reg. 2\(b\)](#)

PART 3 U.K.

REGISTRABLE BENEFICIAL OWNERS

Individuals

3 (1) Where a registrable beneficial owner is an individual, the required information about the owner is—

Status: Point in time view as at 26/10/2023.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022. (See end of Document for details)

- (a) name, date of birth and nationality;
 - (b) usual residential address;
 - (c) a service address;
 - (d) the date on which the individual became a registrable beneficial owner in relation to the overseas entity;
 - (e) ^[F56]whether the individual is a registrable beneficial owner by virtue of paragraph 2(1) of Schedule 2 or paragraph 2(2) of that Schedule;]
 - (f) ^[F56]if the individual is a registrable beneficial owner by virtue of paragraph 2(1) of Schedule 2—
 - (i) a statement as to which of the conditions in paragraph 6 of that Schedule is met and why, and
 - (ii) a statement as to whether that condition is met by virtue of the individual being a trustee;]
 - ^[F56](fa) if the individual is a registrable beneficial owner by virtue of paragraph 2(2) of Schedule 2, a statement as to which of the conditions in paragraph 6A of that Schedule is met and why;]
 - (g) whether the individual is a designated person (within the meaning of section 9(2) of the Sanctions and Anti-Money Laundering Act 2018), where that information is publicly available.
- (2) For the purposes of sub-paragraph (1)(a), “name” means a person’s first name (or other forename) and surname, except that in the case of—
- (a) a peer, or
 - (b) an individual usually known by a title,
- the title may be stated instead of the person’s first name (or other forename) and surname or in addition to either or both of them.

Textual Amendments

F56 Sch. 1 para. 3(1)(e)-(fa) substituted for Sch. 1 para. 3(1)(e)(f) (26.10.2023 for specified purposes) by Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 (c. 56), ss. 162(2)(a), 219(1)(2)(b)

Commencement Information

I171 Sch. 1 para. 3 not in force at Royal Assent, see s. 69

I172 Sch. 1 para. 3 in force at 1.8.2022 (except in so far as relating to ss. 7–11 of the Act) by S.I. 2022/876, reg. 3(b)

I173 Sch. 1 para. 3 in force in so far as not already in force at 12.10.2022 by S.I. 2022/1039, reg. 2(b)

Governments and public authorities

- 4 Where a registrable beneficial owner is a government or public authority, the required information about the owner is—
- (a) name;
 - (b) principal office;
 - (c) a service address;
 - (d) its legal form and the law by which it is governed;
 - (e) the date on which the entity became a registrable beneficial owner in relation to the overseas entity;

Status: Point in time view as at 26/10/2023.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022. (See end of Document for details)

- (f) [^{F57}whether the government or public authority is a registrable beneficial owner by virtue of paragraph 4(1) of Schedule 2 or paragraph 4(2) of that Schedule;]
- [^{F57}(fa) if the government or public authority is a registrable beneficial owner by virtue of paragraph 4(1) of Schedule 2, a statement as to which of the conditions in paragraph 6 of that Schedule is met and why;
- (fb) if the government or public authority is a registrable beneficial owner by virtue of paragraph 4(2) of Schedule 2, a statement as to which of the conditions in paragraph 6A of that Schedule is met and why;]
- (g) whether the entity is a designated person (within the meaning of section 9(2) of the Sanctions and Anti-Money Laundering Act 2018), where that information is publicly available.

Textual Amendments

F57 Sch. 1 paras. 4(f)-(fb) substituted for Sch. 1 para. 4(f) (26.10.2023 for specified purposes) by Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 (c. 56), ss. 162(2)(b), 219(1)(2)(b)

Commencement Information

I174 Sch. 1 para. 4 not in force at Royal Assent, see s. 69

I175 Sch. 1 para. 4 in force at 1.8.2022 (except in so far as relating to ss. 7–11 of the Act) by S.I. 2022/876, reg. 3(b)

I176 Sch. 1 para. 4 in force in so far as not already in force at 12.10.2022 by S.I. 2022/1039, reg. 2(b)

Other legal entities

- 5 (1) Where the registrable beneficial owner is a legal entity other than a government or public authority, the required information about the owner is—
- (a) name;
 - (b) [^{F58}registered or] principal office;
 - (c) a service address;
 - (d) the legal form of the entity and the law by which it is governed;
 - (e) any public register in which it is entered and, if applicable, its registration number in that register;
 - (f) the date on which the entity became a registrable beneficial owner in relation to the overseas entity;
 - (g) [^{F59}whether the entity is a registrable beneficial owner by virtue of paragraph 3(1) of Schedule 2 or paragraph 3(2) of that Schedule;]
 - (h) [^{F59}if the entity is a registrable beneficial owner by virtue of paragraph 3(1) of Schedule 2—
 - (i) a statement as to which of the conditions in paragraph 6 of that Schedule is met and why, and
 - (ii) a statement as to whether that condition is met by virtue of the entity being a trustee;]
 - [^{F59}(ha) if the entity is a registrable beneficial owner by virtue of paragraph 3(2) of Schedule 2, a statement as to which of the conditions in paragraph 6A of that Schedule is met and why;]

Status: Point in time view as at 26/10/2023.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022. (See end of Document for details)

- (i) whether the entity is a designated person (within the meaning of section 9(2) of the Sanctions and Anti-Money Laundering Act 2018), where that information is publicly available.

(2) In sub-paragraph (1)(e) “public register” has the meaning given by paragraph 2(2).

Textual Amendments

- F58** Words in Sch. 1 para. 5(1)(b) omitted (26.10.2023 for specified purposes) by virtue of [Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 \(c. 56\)](#), [ss. 157](#), [219\(1\)\(2\)\(b\)](#)
- F59** Sch. 1 para. 5(1)(g)-(ha) substituted for Sch. 1 para. 5(1)(g)(h) (26.10.2023 for specified purposes) by [Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 \(c. 56\)](#), [ss. 162\(2\)\(c\)](#), [219\(1\)\(2\)\(b\)](#)

Commencement Information

- I177** Sch. 1 para. 5 not in force at Royal Assent, see [s. 69](#)
- I178** Sch. 1 para. 5 in force at 1.8.2022 (except in so far as relating to ss. 7–11 of the Act) by [S.I. 2022/876](#), [reg. 3\(b\)](#)
- I179** Sch. 1 para. 5 in force in so far as not already in force at 12.10.2022 by [S.I. 2022/1039](#), [reg. 2\(b\)](#)

PART 4 **U.K.**

MANAGING OFFICERS

Individuals

- 6 (1) Where a managing officer is an individual, the required information about the officer is—
- (a) name, date of birth and nationality;
 - (b) any former name (unless sub-paragraph (2) applies);
 - (c) usual residential address;
 - (d) a service address (which may be stated as the entity’s [^{F60}registered or] principal office);
 - (e) business occupation (if any);
 - (f) a description of the officer’s roles and responsibilities in relation to the entity.
 - [^{F61}(g) if the officer is under the age of 16 years old, the name and contact details of an individual who is at least 16 years old and is willing to be contacted about the officer.]
- (2) This sub-paragraph applies in the following cases—
- (a) in the case of a peer or an individual normally known by a British title, where the name is one by which the person was known previous to the adoption of or succession to the title;
 - (b) in the case of any person, where the former name—
 - (i) was changed or disused before the person attained the age of 16 years, or
 - (ii) has been changed or disused for 20 years or more.
- (3) In sub-paragraph (1)(a), “name” has the meaning given by paragraph 3(2).

Status: Point in time view as at 26/10/2023.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022. (See end of Document for details)

- (4) For the purposes of sub-paragraph (1)(b), “former name” means a name by which the individual was formerly known for business purposes.

Where a person is or was formerly known by more than one such name, each of them must be stated.

Textual Amendments

- F60** Words in Sch. 1 para. 6(1)(d) omitted (26.10.2023 for specified purposes) by virtue of [Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 \(c. 56\)](#), [ss. 157](#), [219\(1\)\(2\)\(b\)](#)
- F61** Sch. 1 para. 6(1)(g) inserted (26.10.2023 for specified purposes) by [Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 \(c. 56\)](#), [ss. 160\(2\)](#), [219\(1\)\(2\)\(b\)](#)

Commencement Information

- I180** Sch. 1 para. 6 not in force at Royal Assent, see [s. 69](#)
- I181** Sch. 1 para. 6 in force at 1.8.2022 (except in so far as relating to ss. 7–11 of the Act) by [S.I. 2022/876](#), [reg. 3\(b\)](#)
- I182** Sch. 1 para. 6 in force in so far as not already in force at 12.10.2022 by [S.I. 2022/1039](#), [reg. 2\(b\)](#)

Persons other than individuals

- 7 (1) Where a managing officer is not an individual, the required information about the officer is—
- (a) name;
 - (b) [^{F62}registered or] principal office;
 - (c) a service address;
 - (d) the legal form of the entity and the law by which it is governed;
 - (e) any public register in which it is entered and, if applicable, its registration number in that register;
 - (f) a description of the officer’s roles and responsibilities in relation to the entity;
 - (g) [^{F63}the name and contact details of an individual who is at least 16 years old and is willing to be contacted about the officer.]
- (2) In sub-paragraph (1)(e) “public register” has the meaning given by paragraph 2(2).
- (3) In sub-paragraph (1)(g), “name” has the meaning given by paragraph 3(2).

Textual Amendments

- F62** Words in Sch. 1 para. 7(1)(b) omitted (26.10.2023 for specified purposes) by virtue of [Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 \(c. 56\)](#), [ss. 157](#), [219\(1\)\(2\)\(b\)](#)
- F63** Sch. 1 para. 7(1)(g) substituted (26.10.2023 for specified purposes) by [Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 \(c. 56\)](#), [ss. 160\(3\)](#), [219\(1\)\(2\)\(b\)](#)

Commencement Information

- I183** Sch. 1 para. 7 not in force at Royal Assent, see [s. 69](#)
- I184** Sch. 1 para. 7 in force at 1.8.2022 (except in so far as relating to ss. 7–11 of the Act) by [S.I. 2022/876](#), [reg. 3\(b\)](#)
- I185** Sch. 1 para. 7 in force in so far as not already in force at 12.10.2022 by [S.I. 2022/1039](#), [reg. 2\(b\)](#)

Status: Point in time view as at 26/10/2023.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022. (See end of Document for details)

PART 5 U.K.

TRUSTS

- 8 (1) The required information about a trust is—
- (a) the name of the trust or, if it does not have a name, a description by which it may be identified;
 - (b) the date on which the trust was created;
 - (c) in relation to each person who has at any time been a registrable beneficial owner in relation to the overseas entity by virtue of being a trustee of the trust—
 - (i) the person’s name,
 - (ii) the date on which the person became a registrable beneficial owner in that capacity, and
 - (iii) if relevant, the date on which the person ceased to be a registrable beneficial owner in that capacity;
 - (d) [F64the specified details of each beneficiary under the trust;]
 - (e) [F64the specified details of each settlor or grantor and, in relation to any settlor or grantor that is a legal entity, the specified details of any person who at the time at which the trust is settled—
 - (i) is a registrable beneficial owner in relation to that entity (if it is overseas entity), or
 - (ii) would be a registrable beneficial owner in relation to the entity if that entity were an overseas entity;]
 - (f) [F64the specified details of any interested person under the trust and the date on which they became an interested person.]

[F65(1A) In sub-paragraph (1)(d) to (f) “the specified details”—

- (a) in relation to a person who is an individual, means—
 - (i) name, date of birth and nationality;
 - (ii) usual residential address;
 - (iii) a service address;
 - (b) in relation to a person that is a legal entity, means—
 - (i) name;
 - (ii) principal office;
 - (iii) a service address;
 - (iv) the legal form of the entity and the law by which it is governed;
 - (v) any public register in which it is entered and, if applicable, its registration number in that register.]
- (2) In [F66sub-paragraph (1)(c)] [F66sub-paragraphs (1)(c) and (1A)(a)], “name”, in relation to an individual, has the meaning given by paragraph 3(2).
- (3) In sub-paragraph (1)(f), “interested person”, in relation to a trust, means any person who, under the terms of the trust, has rights in respect of—
- (a) the appointment or removal of trustees, or
 - (b) the exercise by the trustees of their functions.

Status: Point in time view as at 26/10/2023.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022. (See end of Document for details)

Textual Amendments

- F64** Sch. 1 para. 8(1)(d)-(f) substituted (26.10.2023 for specified purposes) by [Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 \(c. 56\)](#), [ss. 159\(2\)](#), 219(1)(2)(b)
- F65** Sch. 1 para. 8(1A) inserted (26.10.2023 for specified purposes) by [Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 \(c. 56\)](#), [ss. 159\(3\)](#), 219(1)(2)(b)
- F66** Words in Sch. 1 para. 8(2) substituted (26.10.2023 for specified purposes) by [Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 \(c. 56\)](#), [ss. 159\(4\)](#), 219(1)(2)(b)

Commencement Information

- I186** Sch. 1 para. 8 not in force at Royal Assent, see [s. 69](#)
- I187** Sch. 1 para. 8 in force at 1.8.2022 (except in so far as relating to ss. 7–11 of the Act) by [S.I. 2022/876](#), [reg. 3\(b\)](#)
- I188** Sch. 1 para. 8 in force in so far as not already in force at 12.10.2022 by [S.I. 2022/1039](#), [reg. 2\(b\)](#)

PART 6 **U.K.**

POWERS TO MAKE FURTHER PROVISION UNDER THIS SCHEDULE

- 9 (1) The Secretary of State may by regulations make further provision about the information required by paragraphs 2 to 8.
- (2) Regulations under this paragraph are subject to the negative resolution procedure.

Commencement Information

- I189** Sch. 1 para. 9 not in force at Royal Assent, see [s. 69](#)
- I190** Sch. 1 para. 9 in force at 1.8.2022 (except in so far as relating to ss. 7–11 of the Act) by [S.I. 2022/876](#), [reg. 3\(b\)](#)
- I191** Sch. 1 para. 9 in force in so far as not already in force at 12.10.2022 by [S.I. 2022/1039](#), [reg. 2\(b\)](#)

- 10 (1) The Secretary of State may by regulations amend this Schedule so as to add to or remove from any list of information in this Schedule.
- (2) Regulations under this paragraph are subject to the affirmative resolution procedure.

Commencement Information

- I192** Sch. 1 para. 10 not in force at Royal Assent, see [s. 69](#)
- I193** Sch. 1 para. 10 in force at 1.8.2022 (except in so far as relating to ss. 7–11 of the Act) by [S.I. 2022/876](#), [reg. 3\(b\)](#)
- I194** Sch. 1 para. 10 in force in so far as not already in force at 12.10.2022 by [S.I. 2022/1039](#), [reg. 2\(b\)](#)

Status: Point in time view as at 26/10/2023.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022. (See end of Document for details)

SCHEDULE 2 **U.K.**

Section 4

REGISTRABLE BENEFICIAL OWNERS

PART 1 **U.K.**

MEANING OF “REGISTRABLE BENEFICIAL OWNER”

Introduction

- 1 (1) This Part defines “registrable beneficial owner” for the purposes of this Part of this Act.
- (2) A registrable beneficial owner may be—
- an individual (see paragraph 2),
 - a legal entity (see paragraph 3), or
 - a government or public authority (see paragraph 4).

Commencement Information

I195 Sch. 2 para. 1 not in force at Royal Assent, see [s. 69](#)

I196 Sch. 2 para. 1 in force at 1.8.2022 (except in so far as relating to ss. 7–11 of the Act) by [S.I. 2022/876](#), [reg. 3\(b\)](#)

I197 Sch. 2 para. 1 in force in so far as not already in force at 12.10.2022 by [S.I. 2022/1039](#), [reg. 2\(b\)](#)

Registrable beneficial owners: individuals

- 2 ^[F67](1) An individual is a “registrable beneficial owner” in relation to an overseas entity if the individual —
- is a beneficial owner of the overseas entity ^[F68](see Part 2)^[F68]by virtue of paragraph 6], and
 - is not exempt from being registered (see Part 4).
- ^[F69](2) An individual is also a “registrable beneficial owner” in relation to an overseas entity if the individual is treated as a beneficial owner of the overseas entity by virtue of paragraph 6A.]

Textual Amendments

F67 Sch. 2 para. 2 renumbered as Sch. 2 para. 2(1) (26.10.2023 for specified purposes, 4.3.2024 in so far as not already in force) by [Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 \(c. 56\)](#), [ss. 162\(3\)\(a\)\(i\)](#), [219\(1\)\(2\)\(b\)](#); [S.I. 2024/269](#), [reg. 2\(z50\)](#) (with [reg. 6](#))

F68 Words in [Sch. 2 para. 2\(1\)\(a\)](#) substituted (26.10.2023 for specified purposes) by [Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 \(c. 56\)](#), [ss. 162\(3\)\(a\)\(ii\)](#), [219\(1\)\(2\)\(b\)](#)

F69 [Sch. 2 para. 2\(2\)](#) inserted (26.10.2023 for specified purposes) by [Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 \(c. 56\)](#), [ss. 162\(3\)\(a\)\(iii\)](#), [219\(1\)\(2\)\(b\)](#)

Commencement Information

I198 Sch. 2 para. 2 not in force at Royal Assent, see [s. 69](#)

Status: Point in time view as at 26/10/2023.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022. (See end of Document for details)

- I199** Sch. 2 para. 2 in force at 1.8.2022 (except in so far as relating to ss. 7–11 of the Act) by [S.I. 2022/876, reg. 3\(b\)](#)
- I200** Sch. 2 para. 2 in force in so far as not already in force at 12.10.2022 by [S.I. 2022/1039, reg. 2\(b\)](#)

Registrable beneficial owners: legal entities

- 3 ^[F70](1) A legal entity other than a government or public authority is a “registrable beneficial owner” in relation to an overseas entity if it—
- (a) is a beneficial owner of the overseas entity ^[F71](see Part 2)^[F71] by virtue of paragraph 6],
 - (b) is subject to its own disclosure requirements (see Part 3) ^[F72]or is a beneficial owner of the overseas entity by virtue of being a trustee], and
 - (c) is not exempt from being registered (see Part 4).
- ^[F73](2) A legal entity other than a government or public authority is also a “registrable beneficial owner” in relation to an overseas entity if it is treated as a beneficial owner of the overseas entity by virtue of paragraph 6A.]

Textual Amendments

- F70** Sch. 2 para. 3 renumbered as Sch. 2 para. 3(1) (26.10.2023 for specified purposes) by [Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 \(c. 56\), ss. 162\(3\)\(b\)\(i\), 219\(1\)\(2\)\(b\)](#)
- F71** Words in Sch. 2 para. 3(1)(a) substituted (26.10.2023 for specified purposes) by [Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 \(c. 56\), ss. 162\(3\)\(b\)\(ii\), 219\(1\)\(2\)\(b\)](#)
- F72** Words in Sch. 2 para. 3(b) inserted (26.10.2023 for specified purposes) by [Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 \(c. 56\), ss. 161\(2\), 219\(1\)\(2\)\(b\)](#)
- F73** Sch. 2 para. 3(2) inserted (26.10.2023 for specified purposes) by [Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 \(c. 56\), ss. 162\(3\)\(b\)\(iii\), 219\(1\)\(2\)\(b\)](#)

Commencement Information

- I201** Sch. 2 para. 3 not in force at Royal Assent, see [s. 69](#)
- I202** Sch. 2 para. 3 in force at 1.8.2022 (except in so far as relating to ss. 7–11 of the Act) by [S.I. 2022/876, reg. 3\(b\)](#)
- I203** Sch. 2 para. 3 in force at 12.10.2022 by [S.I. 2022/1039, reg. 2\(b\)](#)

Registrable beneficial owners: government or public authority

- 4 ^[F74](1) A government or public authority is a “registrable beneficial owner” in relation to an overseas entity in all cases where it is a beneficial owner of the entity ^[F75](see Part 2)^[F75] by virtue of paragraph 6].
- ^[F76](2) A government or public authority is also a “registrable beneficial owner” in relation to an overseas entity if it is treated as a beneficial owner of the overseas entity by virtue of paragraph 6A.]

Textual Amendments

- F74** Sch. 2 para. 4 renumbered as Sch. 2 para. 4(1) (26.10.2023 for specified purposes) by [Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 \(c. 56\), ss. 162\(3\)\(c\)\(i\), 219\(1\)\(2\)\(b\)](#)
- F75** Words in Sch. 2 para. 4(1) substituted (26.10.2023 for specified purposes) by [Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 \(c. 56\), ss. 162\(3\)\(c\)\(ii\), 219\(1\)\(2\)\(b\)](#)

Status: Point in time view as at 26/10/2023.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022. (See end of Document for details)

F76 Sch. 2 para. 4(2) inserted (26.10.2023 for specified purposes) by Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 (c. 56), ss. 162(3)(c)(iii), 219(1)(2)(b)

Commencement Information

I204 Sch. 2 para. 4 not in force at Royal Assent, see s. 69

I205 Sch. 2 para. 4 in force at 1.8.2022 (except in so far as relating to ss. 7–11 of the Act) by S.I. 2022/876, reg. 3(b)

I206 Sch. 2 para. 4 in force at 12.10.2022 by S.I. 2022/1039, reg. 2(b)

PART 2 U.K.

MEANING OF “BENEFICIAL OWNER”

Introduction

5 This Part defines “beneficial owner” for the purposes of this Part of this Act.

Commencement Information

I207 Sch. 2 para. 5 not in force at Royal Assent, see s. 69

I208 Sch. 2 para. 5 in force at 1.8.2022 (except in so far as relating to ss. 7–11 of the Act) by S.I. 2022/876, reg. 3(b)

I209 Sch. 2 para. 5 in force in so far as not already in force at 12.10.2022 by S.I. 2022/1039, reg. 2(b)

Beneficial owners

6 A person (“X”) is a “beneficial owner” of an overseas entity or other legal entity (“Y”) if one or more of the following conditions are met.

Ownership of shares

Condition 1 is that X holds, directly or indirectly, more than 25% of the shares in Y.

Voting rights

Condition 2 is that X holds, directly or indirectly, more than 25% of the voting rights in Y.

Right to appoint or remove directors

Condition 3 is that X holds the right, directly or indirectly, to appoint or remove a majority of the board of directors of Y.

Significant influence or control

Condition 4 is that X has the right to exercise, or actually exercises, significant influence or control over Y.

Trusts, partnerships, etc

Condition 5 is that—

- (a) the trustees of a trust, or the members of a partnership, unincorporated association or other entity, that is not a legal person under the law by which it is governed meet any of the conditions specified above (in their capacity as such) in relation to Y, and
- (b) X has the right to exercise, or actually exercises, significant influence or control over the activities of that trust or entity.

Status: Point in time view as at 26/10/2023.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022. (See end of Document for details)

Commencement Information

- I210** Sch. 2 para. 6 not in force at Royal Assent, see [s. 69](#)
- I211** Sch. 2 para. 6 in force at 1.8.2022 (except in so far as relating to ss. 7–11 of the Act) by [S.I. 2022/876](#), [reg. 3\(b\)](#)
- I212** Sch. 2 para. 6 in force in so far as not already in force at 12.10.2022 by [S.I. 2022/1039](#), [reg. 2\(b\)](#)

Persons treated as beneficial owners where entity holds land as nominee

^{F77}6A A person (“X”) is to be treated as a beneficial owner of an overseas entity (“Y”) if one or more of the following conditions are met.

Y holds land in England or Wales as nominee for X

Condition 1 is that Y—

- (a) is registered in the register of title kept under the Land Registration Act 2002 as the proprietor of a qualifying estate within the meaning of Schedule 4A to that Act,
- (b) became so registered in pursuance of an application made on or after 1 January 1999, and
- (c) holds the qualifying estate as nominee for—
 - (i) X, or
 - (ii) an entity of which X is a beneficial owner by virtue of paragraph 6.

Y holds land in Scotland as nominee for X

Condition 2 is that—

- (a) Y—
 - (i) holds an interest in land by virtue of being entered, on or after 8 December 2014, as proprietor in the proprietorship section of the title sheet for a plot of land that is registered in the Land Register of Scotland,
 - (ii) is, in relation to a lease that was recorded in the General Register of Sasines or registered in the Land Register of Scotland before that date, by virtue of an assignation of the lease registered in the Land Register of Scotland on or after that date, the tenant under the lease, or
 - (iii) is the tenant under a lease that was registered in the Land Register of Scotland on or after that date, and
- (b) Y holds the interest in land referred to in paragraph (a)(i), (ii) or (iii) as nominee for—
 - (i) X, or
 - (ii) an entity of which X is a beneficial owner by virtue of paragraph 6.

Y holds land in Northern Ireland as nominee for X

Condition 3 is that Y—

- (a) is registered in the register kept under the [and Registration Act \(Northern Ireland\) 1970 \(c. 18 \(N.I.\)\)](#) as the owner of a qualifying estate within the meaning of Schedule 8A to that Act,
- (b) became so registered on or after the day on which that Schedule came into force, and

Status: Point in time view as at 26/10/2023.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022. (See end of Document for details)

- (c) holds the qualifying estate as nominee for—
- (i) X, or
 - (ii) an entity of which X is a beneficial owner by virtue of paragraph 6.]

Textual Amendments

F77 Sch. 2 para. 6A and cross-heading inserted (26.10.2023 for specified purposes, 4.3.2024 in so far as not already in force) by [Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 \(c. 56\)](#), **ss. 162(3)(d)**, 219(1)(2)(b); [S.I. 2024/269](#), reg. 2(z50) (with reg. 6)

PART 3 **U.K.**

MEANING OF “SUBJECT TO ITS OWN DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS”

- 7 (1) For the purposes of this Schedule a legal entity is “subject to its own disclosure requirements” if—
- (a) Part 21A of the Companies Act 2006 applies to it (whether by virtue of section 790B of that Act or another enactment that extends the application of that Part),
 - (b) it is a company to which section 790C(7)(b) of that Act applies (companies with voting shares traded on UK or EU regulated markets),
 - (c) it is of a description specified in regulations under section 790B(1)(b) or 790C(7)(d) of that Act (or under either of those sections as extended),
 - (d) it is an eligible Scottish partnership within the meaning of regulation 3 of the Scottish Partnerships (Register of People with Significant Control) Regulations 2017 ([S.I. 2017/694](#)),
 - (e) it is registered in the register of overseas entities under this Part of this Act, or
 - (f) it is of a description specified by the Secretary of State in regulations under this paragraph.
- (2) Regulations under sub-paragraph (1)(f) are subject to the affirmative resolution procedure.

Commencement Information

I213 Sch. 2 para. 7 not in force at Royal Assent, see [s. 69](#)

I214 Sch. 2 para. 7 in force at 1.8.2022 (except in so far as relating to ss. 7–11 of the Act) by [S.I. 2022/876](#), **reg. 3(b)**

I215 Sch. 2 para. 7 in force at 12.10.2022 by [S.I. 2022/1039](#), **reg. 2(b)**

Status: Point in time view as at 26/10/2023.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022. (See end of Document for details)

PART 4 U.K.

BENEFICIAL OWNERS EXEMPT FROM REGISTRATION

“Exempt from being registered”

- 8 For the purposes of [^{F78}paragraphs 2(b) and 3(c)] [^{F78}paragraphs 2(1)(b) and 3(1)(c)] a person who is a beneficial owner of an overseas entity is “exempt from being registered” if—
- (a) the person does not hold any interest in the overseas entity other than through one or more legal entities (see paragraph 9),
 - (b) the person is a beneficial owner of every legal entity through which the person holds such an interest (see paragraph 9),
 - [^{F79}(ba) the person is not a beneficial owner of the overseas entity by virtue of being a trustee,]
 - (c) as respects any shares or right in the overseas entity which the person holds indirectly as described in paragraph 9(3)(b)(i), the legal entity through which the shares or right are held is a beneficial owner of the overseas entity and is subject to its own disclosure requirements, and
 - (d) as respects any shares or right in the overseas entity which the person holds indirectly as described in paragraph 9(3)(b)(ii), at least one of the legal entities in the chain is a beneficial owner of the overseas entity and is subject to its own disclosure requirements.

Textual Amendments

- F78** Words in Sch. 2 para. 8 substituted (26.10.2023 for specified purposes) by [Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 \(c. 56\)](#), [ss. 162\(3\)\(e\)](#), [219\(1\)\(2\)\(b\)](#)
- F79** Sch. 2 para. 8(ba) inserted (26.10.2023 for specified purposes) by [Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 \(c. 56\)](#), [ss. 161\(3\)](#), [219\(1\)\(2\)\(b\)](#)

Commencement Information

- I216** Sch. 2 para. 8 not in force at Royal Assent, see [s. 69](#)
- I217** Sch. 2 para. 8 in force at 1.8.2022 (except in so far as relating to ss. 7–11 of the Act) by [S.I. 2022/876](#), [reg. 3\(b\)](#)
- I218** Sch. 2 para. 8 in force in so far as not already in force at 12.10.2022 by [S.I. 2022/1039](#), [reg. 2\(b\)](#)

Holding an interest in an overseas entity etc

- 9 (1) This paragraph specifies the circumstances in which, for the purposes of paragraph 8—
- (a) a person (“V”) is to be regarded as holding an interest in an overseas entity (“entity W”);
 - (b) an interest held by V in entity W is to be regarded as held through a legal entity.
- (2) V holds an interest in entity W if—
- (a) V holds, directly or indirectly, shares in entity W,
 - (b) V holds, directly or indirectly, voting rights in entity W,

Status: Point in time view as at 26/10/2023.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022. (See end of Document for details)

- (c) V holds, directly or indirectly, the right to appoint or remove any member of the board of directors of entity W,
 - (d) V has the right to exercise, or actually exercises, significant influence or control over entity W, or
 - (e) the following conditions are both satisfied—
 - (i) the trustees of a trust, or the members of a partnership, unincorporated association or other entity, that is not a legal person under the law by which it is governed hold an interest in entity W in a way mentioned in any of paragraphs (a) to (d);
 - (ii) V has the right to exercise, or actually exercises, significant influence or control over the activities of that trust or entity.
- (3) Where V—
- (a) holds an interest in entity W by virtue of indirectly holding shares or a right, and
 - (b) does so by virtue of having a majority stake (see paragraph 18) in—
 - (i) a legal entity (“L”) which holds the shares or right directly, or
 - (ii) a legal entity that is part of a chain of legal entities such as is described in paragraph 18(1)(b) or (2)(b) that includes L,
- V holds the interest in entity W through L and, where relevant, through each other legal entity in the chain.

Commencement Information

I219 Sch. 2 para. 9 not in force at Royal Assent, see [s. 69](#)

I220 Sch. 2 para. 9 in force at 1.8.2022 (except in so far as relating to ss. 7–11 of the Act) by [S.I. 2022/876](#), [reg. 3\(b\)](#)

I221 Sch. 2 para. 9 in force at 12.10.2022 by [S.I. 2022/1039](#), [reg. 2\(b\)](#)

PART 5 **U.K.**

SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISION ABOUT INTERPRETATION OF SCHEDULE

Introduction

10 This Part sets out further rules for the interpretation of this Schedule.

Commencement Information

I222 Sch. 2 para. 10 not in force at Royal Assent, see [s. 69](#)

I223 [Sch. 2 para. 10](#) in force at 1.8.2022 (except in so far as relating to ss. 7–11 of the Act) by [S.I. 2022/876](#), [reg. 3\(b\)](#)

I224 [Sch. 2 para. 10](#) in force in so far as not already in force at 12.10.2022 by [S.I. 2022/1039](#), [reg. 2\(b\)](#)

Joint interests

11 If two or more persons hold a share or right jointly, each of them is treated for the purposes of this Schedule as holding that share or right.

Status: Point in time view as at 26/10/2023.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022. (See end of Document for details)

Commencement Information

- I225** Sch. 2 para. 11 not in force at Royal Assent, see [s. 69](#)
I226 Sch. 2 para. 11 in force at 1.8.2022 (except in so far as relating to ss. 7–11 of the Act) by [S.I. 2022/876](#), [reg. 3\(b\)](#)
I227 Sch. 2 para. 11 in force in so far as not already in force at 12.10.2022 by [S.I. 2022/1039](#), [reg. 2\(b\)](#)

Joint arrangements

- 12 (1) If shares or rights held by a person and shares or rights held by another person are the subject of a joint arrangement between those persons, each of them is treated for the purposes of this Schedule as holding the combined shares or rights of both of them.
- (2) A “joint arrangement” is an arrangement between the holders of shares (or rights) that they will exercise all or substantially all the rights conferred by their respective shares (or rights) jointly in a way that is pre-determined by the arrangement.
- (3) “Arrangement” includes—
- (a) any scheme, agreement or understanding, whether or not it is legally enforceable, and
 - (b) any convention, custom or practice of any kind.
- (4) But something does not count as an arrangement unless there is at least some degree of stability about it (whether by its nature or terms, or the time it has been in existence, or otherwise).

Commencement Information

- I228** Sch. 2 para. 12 not in force at Royal Assent, see [s. 69](#)
I229 Sch. 2 para. 12 in force at 1.8.2022 (except in so far as relating to ss. 7–11 of the Act) by [S.I. 2022/876](#), [reg. 3\(b\)](#)
I230 Sch. 2 para. 12 in force in so far as not already in force at 12.10.2022 by [S.I. 2022/1039](#), [reg. 2\(b\)](#)

Calculating shareholdings

- 13 (1) In relation to a legal entity that has a share capital, a reference to holding “more than 25% of the shares” in that entity is a reference to holding shares comprised in the issued share capital of that entity of a nominal value exceeding (in aggregate) 25% of that share capital.
- (2) In relation to a legal entity that does not have a share capital—
- (a) a reference to holding shares in that entity is a reference to holding a right to share in the capital or, as the case may be, profits of that entity;
 - (b) a reference to holding “more than 25% of the shares” in that entity is a reference to holding a right or rights to share in more than 25% of the capital or, as the case may be, profits of that entity.

Commencement Information

- I231** Sch. 2 para. 13 not in force at Royal Assent, see [s. 69](#)

Status: Point in time view as at 26/10/2023.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022. (See end of Document for details)

I232 Sch. 2 para. 13 in force at 1.8.2022 (except in so far as relating to ss. 7–11 of the Act) by [S.I. 2022/876](#), [reg. 3\(b\)](#)

I233 Sch. 2 para. 13 in force at 12.10.2022 by [S.I. 2022/1039](#), [reg. 2\(b\)](#)

Voting rights

- 14 (1) A reference to the voting rights in a legal entity is to the rights conferred on shareholders in respect of their shares (or, in the case of an entity not having a share capital, on members) to vote at general meetings of the entity on all or substantially all matters.
- (2) In relation to a legal entity that does not have general meetings at which matters are decided by the exercise of voting rights—
- (a) a reference to exercising voting rights in the entity is to be read as a reference to exercising rights in relation to the entity that are equivalent to those of a person entitled to exercise voting rights in a company registered under the Companies Act 2006;
 - (b) a reference to exercising more than 25% of the voting rights in the entity is to be read as a reference to exercising the right under the constitution of the entity to block changes to the overall policy of the entity or to the terms of its constitution.

Commencement Information

I234 Sch. 2 para. 14 not in force at Royal Assent, see [s. 69](#)

I235 Sch. 2 para. 14 in force at 1.8.2022 (except in so far as relating to ss. 7–11 of the Act) by [S.I. 2022/876](#), [reg. 3\(b\)](#)

I236 Sch. 2 para. 14 in force in so far as not already in force at 12.10.2022 by [S.I. 2022/1039](#), [reg. 2\(b\)](#)

- 15 In applying this Schedule, the voting rights in a legal entity are to be reduced by any rights held by the entity itself.

Commencement Information

I237 Sch. 2 para. 15 not in force at Royal Assent, see [s. 69](#)

I238 Sch. 2 para. 15 in force at 1.8.2022 (except in so far as relating to ss. 7–11 of the Act) by [S.I. 2022/876](#), [reg. 3\(b\)](#)

I239 Sch. 2 para. 15 in force in so far as not already in force at 12.10.2022 by [S.I. 2022/1039](#), [reg. 2\(b\)](#)

Commencement Information

I234 Sch. 2 para. 14 not in force at Royal Assent, see [s. 69](#)

I235 Sch. 2 para. 14 in force at 1.8.2022 (except in so far as relating to ss. 7–11 of the Act) by [S.I. 2022/876](#), [reg. 3\(b\)](#)

I236 Sch. 2 para. 14 in force in so far as not already in force at 12.10.2022 by [S.I. 2022/1039](#), [reg. 2\(b\)](#)

I237 Sch. 2 para. 15 not in force at Royal Assent, see [s. 69](#)

I238 Sch. 2 para. 15 in force at 1.8.2022 (except in so far as relating to ss. 7–11 of the Act) by [S.I. 2022/876](#), [reg. 3\(b\)](#)

I239 Sch. 2 para. 15 in force in so far as not already in force at 12.10.2022 by [S.I. 2022/1039](#), [reg. 2\(b\)](#)

Status: Point in time view as at 26/10/2023.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022. (See end of Document for details)

Rights to appoint or remove members of the board

- 16 A reference to the right to appoint or remove a majority of the board of directors of a legal entity is a reference to the right to appoint or remove directors holding a majority of the voting rights at meetings of the board on all or substantially all matters.

Commencement Information

- I240** Sch. 2 para. 16 not in force at Royal Assent, see [s. 69](#)
I241 Sch. 2 para. 16 in force at 1.8.2022 (except in so far as relating to ss. 7–11 of the Act) by [S.I. 2022/876](#), [reg. 3\(b\)](#)
I242 [Sch. 2 para. 16](#) in force at 12.10.2022 by [S.I. 2022/1039](#), [reg. 2\(b\)](#)

- 17 References to a board of directors, in the case of an entity that does not have such a board, are to be read as references to the equivalent management body of that entity.

Commencement Information

- I243** Sch. 2 para. 17 not in force at Royal Assent, see [s. 69](#)
I244 Sch. 2 para. 17 in force at 1.8.2022 (except in so far as relating to ss. 7–11 of the Act) by [S.I. 2022/876](#), [reg. 3\(b\)](#)
I245 [Sch. 2 para. 17](#) in force at 12.10.2022 by [S.I. 2022/1039](#), [reg. 2\(b\)](#)

Commencement Information

- I240** Sch. 2 para. 16 not in force at Royal Assent, see [s. 69](#)
I241 Sch. 2 para. 16 in force at 1.8.2022 (except in so far as relating to ss. 7–11 of the Act) by [S.I. 2022/876](#), [reg. 3\(b\)](#)
I242 [Sch. 2 para. 16](#) in force at 12.10.2022 by [S.I. 2022/1039](#), [reg. 2\(b\)](#)
I243 Sch. 2 para. 17 not in force at Royal Assent, see [s. 69](#)
I244 Sch. 2 para. 17 in force at 1.8.2022 (except in so far as relating to ss. 7–11 of the Act) by [S.I. 2022/876](#), [reg. 3\(b\)](#)
I245 [Sch. 2 para. 17](#) in force at 12.10.2022 by [S.I. 2022/1039](#), [reg. 2\(b\)](#)

Shares or rights held “indirectly”

- 18 (1) A person holds a share “indirectly” if the person has a majority stake in a legal entity and that entity—
- (a) holds the share in question, or
 - (b) is part of a chain of legal entities—
 - (i) each of which (other than the last) has a majority stake in the entity immediately below it in the chain, and
 - (ii) the last of which holds the share.
- (2) A person holds a right “indirectly” if the person has a majority stake in a legal entity and that entity—
- (a) holds that right, or
 - (b) is part of a chain of legal entities—

Status: Point in time view as at 26/10/2023.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022. (See end of Document for details)

- (i) each of which (other than the last) has a majority stake in the entity immediately below it in the chain, and
 - (ii) the last of which holds that right.
- (3) For these purposes, A has a “majority stake” in B if—
- (a) A holds a majority of the voting rights in B,
 - (b) A is a member of B and has the right to appoint or remove a majority of the board of directors of B,
 - (c) A is a member of B and controls alone, or pursuant to an agreement with other shareholders or members, a majority of the voting rights in B, or
 - (d) A has the right to exercise, or actually exercises, dominant influence or control over B.
- (4) In the application of this paragraph to the right to appoint or remove a majority of the board of directors, a legal entity is to be treated as having the right to appoint a director if—
- (a) a person’s appointment as director follows necessarily from that person’s appointment as director of the legal entity, or
 - (b) the directorship is held by the legal entity itself.

Commencement Information

I246 Sch. 2 para. 18 not in force at Royal Assent, see [s. 69](#)

I247 Sch. 2 para. 18 in force at 1.8.2022 (except in so far as relating to ss. 7–11 of the Act) by [S.I. 2022/876](#), [reg. 3\(b\)](#)

I248 Sch. 2 para. 18 in force in so far as not already in force at 12.10.2022 by [S.I. 2022/1039](#), [reg. 2\(b\)](#)

Shares held by nominees

- 19 A share held by a person as nominee for another is to be treated for the purposes of this Schedule as held by the other (and not by the nominee).

Commencement Information

I249 Sch. 2 para. 19 not in force at Royal Assent, see [s. 69](#)

I250 Sch. 2 para. 19 in force at 1.8.2022 (except in so far as relating to ss. 7–11 of the Act) by [S.I. 2022/876](#), [reg. 3\(b\)](#)

I251 Sch. 2 para. 19 in force in so far as not already in force at 12.10.2022 by [S.I. 2022/1039](#), [reg. 2\(b\)](#)

Rights treated as held by a person who controls their exercise

- 20 (1) Where a person controls a right, the right is to be treated for the purposes of this Schedule as held by that person (and not by the person who in fact holds the right, unless that person also controls it).
- (2) A person “controls” a right if, by virtue of any arrangement between that person and others, the right is exercisable only—
- (a) by that person,
 - (b) in accordance with that person’s directions or instructions, or
 - (c) with that person’s consent or concurrence.

Status: Point in time view as at 26/10/2023.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022. (See end of Document for details)

(3) “Arrangement” has the meaning given in paragraph 12(3) and (4).

Commencement Information

I252 Sch. 2 para. 20 not in force at Royal Assent, see [s. 69](#)

I253 Sch. 2 para. 20 in force at 1.8.2022 (except in so far as relating to ss. 7–11 of the Act) by [S.I. 2022/876](#), [reg. 3\(b\)](#)

I254 [Sch. 2 para. 20](#) in force in so far as not already in force at 12.10.2022 by [S.I. 2022/1039](#), [reg. 2\(b\)](#)

Rights exercisable only in certain circumstances etc

- 21 (1) Rights that are exercisable only in certain circumstances are to be taken into account only—
- (a) when the circumstances have arisen, and for so long as they continue to obtain, or
 - (b) when the circumstances are within the control of the person having the rights.
- (2) But rights that are exercisable by an administrator or by creditors while a legal entity is in relevant insolvency proceedings are not to be taken into account even while the entity is in those proceedings.
- (3) “Relevant insolvency proceedings” means—
- (a) administration within the meaning of the Insolvency Act 1986,
 - (b) administration within the meaning of the Insolvency (Northern Ireland) Order 1989 ([S.I. 1989/2405 \(N.I. 19\)](#)), or
 - (c) proceedings under the insolvency law of a country or territory outside the United Kingdom during which an entity’s assets and affairs are subject to the control or supervision of a third party or creditor.
- (4) Rights that are normally exercisable but are temporarily incapable of exercise are to continue to be taken into account.

Commencement Information

I255 Sch. 2 para. 21 not in force at Royal Assent, see [s. 69](#)

I256 Sch. 2 para. 21 in force at 1.8.2022 (except in so far as relating to ss. 7–11 of the Act) by [S.I. 2022/876](#), [reg. 3\(b\)](#)

I257 [Sch. 2 para. 21](#) in force in so far as not already in force at 12.10.2022 by [S.I. 2022/1039](#), [reg. 2\(b\)](#)

Rights attached to shares held by way of security

- 22 Rights attached to shares held by way of security provided by a person are to be treated for the purposes of this Schedule as held by that person—
- (a) where apart from the right to exercise them for the purpose of preserving the value of the security, or of realising it, the rights are exercisable only in accordance with that person’s instructions, and
 - (b) where the shares are held in connection with the granting of loans as part of normal business activities and apart from the right to exercise them for the purpose of preserving the value of the security, or of realising it, the rights are exercisable only in that person’s interests.

Status: Point in time view as at 26/10/2023.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022. (See end of Document for details)

Commencement Information

- I258** Sch. 2 para. 22 not in force at Royal Assent, see [s. 69](#)
I259 Sch. 2 para. 22 in force at 1.8.2022 (except in so far as relating to ss. 7–11 of the Act) by [S.I. 2022/876](#), [reg. 3\(b\)](#)
I260 Sch. 2 para. 22 in force at 12.10.2022 by [S.I. 2022/1039](#), [reg. 2\(b\)](#)

Limited partnerships

- 23 (1) A person does not meet Condition 1, 2 or 3 of paragraph 6 in relation to an overseas entity by virtue only of being a limited partner.
- (2) A person does not meet Condition 1, 2 or 3 of paragraph 6 in relation to an overseas entity by virtue only of, directly or indirectly—
- (a) holding shares, or
 - (b) holding a right,
- in or in relation to a limited partner.
- (3) Sub-paragraphs (1) and (2) do not apply for the purposes of determining whether the requirement set out in Condition 5(a) of paragraph 6 is met.
- (4) In this paragraph “limited partner” means—
- (a) a limited partner in a limited partnership registered under the Limited Partnerships Act 1907 (other than one who takes part in the management of the partnership business), or
 - (b) a foreign limited partner.
- (5) In this paragraph “foreign limited partner” means an individual who—
- (a) participates in arrangements established under the law of a country or territory outside the United Kingdom, and
 - (b) has the characteristics prescribed by regulations made by the Secretary of State.
- (6) Regulations under this paragraph may, among other things, prescribe characteristics by reference to—
- (a) the nature of arrangements;
 - (b) the nature of an individual’s participation in the arrangements.
- (7) Regulations under this paragraph are subject to the affirmative resolution procedure.

Commencement Information

- I261** Sch. 2 para. 23 not in force at Royal Assent, see [s. 69](#)
I262 Sch. 2 para. 23 in force at 1.8.2022 (except in so far as relating to ss. 7–11 of the Act) by [S.I. 2022/876](#), [reg. 3\(b\)](#)
I263 Sch. 2 para. 23 in force in so far as not already in force at 12.10.2022 by [S.I. 2022/1039](#), [reg. 2\(b\)](#)

Meaning of “director”

- 24 In this Schedule “director” includes any person occupying the position of director, by whatever name called.

Status: Point in time view as at 26/10/2023.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022. (See end of Document for details)

Commencement Information

- I264** Sch. 2 para. 24 not in force at Royal Assent, see [s. 69](#)
- I265** Sch. 2 para. 24 in force at 1.8.2022 (except in so far as relating to ss. 7–11 of the Act) by [S.I. 2022/876](#), [reg. 3\(b\)](#)
- I266** Sch. 2 para. 24 in force in so far as not already in force at 12.10.2022 by [S.I. 2022/1039](#), [reg. 2\(b\)](#)

PART 6 **U.K.**

[^{F80}POWER TO AMEND THRESHOLDS ETC][^{F80}POWERS TO AMEND THIS SCHEDULE]

Textual Amendments

- F80** Sch. 2 Pt. 6 heading substituted (26.10.2023 for specified purposes) by [Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 \(c. 56\)](#), [ss. 161\(4\)](#), 219(1)(2)(b)

Expansion of meaning of “registrable beneficial owner” where trusts in view

- [^{F81}24A(1) The Secretary of State may by regulations amend this Schedule so as to expand the description of persons who are registrable beneficial owners of an overseas entity in circumstances where the overseas entity is part of a chain of entities that includes a trustee.
- (2) For these purposes an overseas entity is part of a chain of entities that includes a trustee if there is a legal entity which is a beneficial owner of it by virtue of being a trustee.
- (3) Regulations under this paragraph are subject to the affirmative resolution procedure.]

Textual Amendments

- F81** Sch. 2 para. 24A and cross-heading inserted (26.10.2023 for specified purposes) by [Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 \(c. 56\)](#), [ss. 161\(5\)](#), 219(1)(2)(b)

- 25 (1) The Secretary of State may by regulations amend this Schedule for a permitted purpose.
- (2) The permitted purposes are—
- to replace any or all references in this Schedule to a percentage figure with references to some other (larger or smaller) percentage figure;
 - to change or supplement the conditions in paragraph 6 so as to include circumstances (for example, circumstances involving more complex structures) that give individuals a level of control over entity Y broadly similar to the level of control given by the other conditions in that paragraph;
 - in consequence of any provision made by virtue of paragraph (b), to change or supplement paragraph 9 so that the circumstances specified in that paragraph in which a person is to be regarded as holding an interest in an overseas entity correspond to any of the conditions in paragraph 6, or would do so but for the extent of the interest.

Status: Point in time view as at 26/10/2023.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022. (See end of Document for details)

(3) Regulations under this paragraph are subject to the affirmative resolution procedure.

Commencement Information

I267 Sch. 2 para. 25 not in force at Royal Assent, see [s. 69](#)

I268 Sch. 2 para. 25 in force at 1.8.2022 (except in so far as relating to ss. 7–11 of the Act) by [S.I. 2022/876](#), [reg. 3\(b\)](#)

I269 Sch. 2 para. 25 in force at 12.10.2022 by [S.I. 2022/1039](#), [reg. 2\(b\)](#)

SCHEDULE 3 **E+W**

Section 33(1)

LAND OWNERSHIP AND TRANSACTIONS: ENGLAND AND WALES

PART 1 **E+W**

AMENDMENTS TO LAND REGISTRATION ACT 2002

1 The Land Registration Act 2002 is amended as follows.

Commencement Information

I270 Sch. 3 para. 1 not in force at Royal Assent, see [s. 69](#)

I271 Sch. 3 para. 1 in force at 5.9.2022 by [S.I. 2022/876](#), [reg. 4\(c\)](#)

2 After section 85 insert—

“Overseas entities

85A Overseas entities

Schedule 4A is about the ownership of registered land by overseas entities and about registrable dispositions made by them.”

Commencement Information

I272 Sch. 3 para. 2 not in force at Royal Assent, see [s. 69](#)

I273 Sch. 3 para. 2 in force at 5.9.2022 by [S.I. 2022/876](#), [reg. 4\(c\)](#)

3 After Schedule 4 insert—

“SCHEDULE
 4A **E+W**

Section 85A

OVERSEAS ENTITIES

Meaning of “qualifying estate”

1 In this Schedule “qualifying estate” means—

Status: Point in time view as at 26/10/2023.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022. (See end of Document for details)

- (a) a freehold estate in land, or
- (b) a leasehold estate in land granted for a term of more than seven years from the date of grant.

Registration

- 2 No application may be made to register an overseas entity as the proprietor of a qualifying estate unless, at the time of the application, the entity—
- (a) is a registered overseas entity, or
 - (b) is an exempt overseas entity.

Restrictions on disposal

- 3 (1) The registrar must enter a restriction in the register in relation to a qualifying estate if satisfied that—
- (a) an overseas entity is registered as the proprietor of the estate, and
 - (b) the entity became registered as the proprietor in pursuance of an application made on or after 1 January 1999.
- (2) The restriction must prohibit the registration of any disposition within section 27(2)(a), (b)(i) or (f) unless—
- (a) the entity is a registered overseas entity, or is an exempt overseas entity, at the time of the disposition,
 - (b) the disposition is made in pursuance of a statutory obligation or court order, or occurs by operation of law,
 - (c) the disposition is made in pursuance of a contract made before the restriction is entered in the register,
 - (d) the disposition is made in the exercise of a power of sale or leasing conferred on the proprietor of a registered charge or a receiver appointed by such a proprietor,
 - (e) the Secretary of State gives consent under paragraph 5 to the registration of the disposition, or
 - (f) the disposition is made by a specified insolvency practitioner in specified circumstances.
- (3) In sub-paragraph (2), in paragraph (f)—
- “specified circumstances” means circumstances specified in regulations made by the Secretary of State for the purposes of that paragraph;
- “specified insolvency practitioner” means an insolvency practitioner of a description specified in regulations made by the Secretary of State for the purposes of that paragraph.

Registrable dispositions by overseas entity entitled to be registered (but not registered)

- 4 (1) This paragraph applies where—
- (a) an overseas entity is entitled to be registered as the proprietor of a qualifying estate,

Status: Point in time view as at 26/10/2023.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022. (See end of Document for details)

- (b) the overseas entity became entitled to be registered as the proprietor of that estate on or after the day on which this paragraph comes into force, and
 - (c) the entity makes a registrable disposition within section 27(2) (a), (b)(i) or (f).
- (2) The disposition must not be registered unless—
- (a) the entity is a registered overseas entity, or is an exempt overseas entity, at the time of the disposition,
 - (b) the disposition is made in pursuance of a statutory obligation or court order, or occurs by operation of law,
 - (c) the disposition is made in pursuance of a contract made before the overseas entity became entitled to be registered,
 - (d) the disposition is made in the exercise of a power of sale or leasing conferred on the proprietor of a registered charge or a receiver appointed by such a proprietor,
 - (e) the Secretary of State gives consent under paragraph 5 to the registration of the disposition, or
 - (f) the disposition is made by a specified insolvency practitioner in specified circumstances.
- (3) In sub-paragraph (2)(f) “specified circumstances” and “specified insolvency practitioner” have the meanings given by paragraph 3(3).

Consent to registration of dispositions that cannot otherwise be registered

- 5
- (1) The Secretary of State may consent to the registration of a disposition that would otherwise be prohibited by a restriction entered under paragraph 3, or by paragraph 4, if satisfied—
 - (a) that at the time of the disposition the person to whom it was made did not know, and could not reasonably have been expected to know, of the prohibition, and
 - (b) that in all the circumstances it would be unjust for the disposition not to be registered.
 - (2) The Secretary of State may by regulations make provision in connection with applications for consent, and the giving of consent, under sub-paragraph (1).
 - (3) The regulations may, for example, make provision about—
 - (a) who may apply;
 - (b) evidence;
 - (c) time limits.

Making dispositions that cannot be registered

- 6
- (1) An overseas entity must not make a registrable disposition of a qualifying estate if, disregarding the possibility of consent under paragraph 5, the registration of the disposition is prohibited by—
 - (a) a restriction entered under paragraph 3, or
 - (b) paragraph 4.

Status: Point in time view as at 26/10/2023.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022. (See end of Document for details)

- (2) If an overseas entity breaches sub-paragraph (1) an offence is committed by—
 - (a) the entity, and
 - (b) every officer of the entity who is in default.
- (3) Nothing in this paragraph affects the validity of a disposition made in breach of sub-paragraph (1).
- (4) Sections 1121 to 1123 of the Companies Act 2006 (liability of officers in default: interpretation etc.) apply for the purposes of this paragraph as they apply for the purposes of provisions of the Companies Acts.
- (5) In those sections as applied, a reference to an officer includes a person in accordance with whose directions or instructions the board of directors or equivalent management body of an overseas entity are accustomed to act.
- (6) A person is not to be regarded as falling within sub-paragraph (5) by reason only that the board of directors or equivalent management body acts on advice given by the person in a professional capacity.
- (7) A person guilty of an offence under this paragraph is liable—
 - (a) on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding the maximum summary term for either-way offences or a fine (or both);
 - (b) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 5 years or a fine (or both).
- (8) In sub-paragraph (7)(a) “the maximum summary term for either-way offences” means—
 - (a) in relation to an offence committed before the time when paragraph 24(2) of Schedule 22 to the Sentencing Act 2020 comes into force, 6 months;
 - (b) in relation to an offence committed after that time, 12 months.
- (9) Proceedings for an offence under this may only be brought by or with the consent the Secretary of State or the Director of Public Prosecutions.

Interpretation etc.

7 In this Schedule—

“exempt overseas entity” means an overseas entity of a description specified in regulations under section 34(6) of the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022;

“overseas entity” has the meaning given by section 2 of the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022;

“qualifying estate” has the meaning given by paragraph 1;

“register of overseas entities” means the register kept under section 3 of the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022;

“registered overseas entity” means an overseas entity that is registered in the register of overseas entities (but see paragraph 8).

Status: Point in time view as at 26/10/2023.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022. (See end of Document for details)

- 8 (1) For the purpose of this Schedule, an overseas entity that fails to comply with the duty in section 7 of the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022 (updating duty) is not to be treated as being a “registered overseas entity” until it remedies the failure.
- (2) For the purpose of sub-paragraph (1), an overseas entity “remedies” the failure when it delivers the statements and information mentioned in section 7(1)(a), (b) and (c) of the 2022 Act.”

Commencement Information

I274 Sch. 3 para. 3 not in force at Royal Assent, see **s. 69**

I275 Sch. 3 para. 3 in force at 5.9.2022 by **S.I. 2022/876, reg. 4(c)**

- 4 In section 128 (regulations), in subsection (4)—
- (a) omit the “or” at the end of paragraph (b);
- (b) at the end of paragraph (d) insert “, or
- (c) regulations under paragraph **3(3)** or **5(2)** of Schedule 4A.”

Commencement Information

I276 Sch. 3 para. 4 not in force at Royal Assent, see **s. 69**

I277 Sch. 3 para. 4 in force at 5.9.2022 by **S.I. 2022/876, reg. 4(c)**

PART 2 **E+W**

TRANSITION: QUALIFYING ESTATES REGISTERED PRE-COMMENCEMENT

Duty of proprietor to register as an overseas entity within transitional period

- 5 (1) An overseas entity, and every officer of the entity who is in default, commits an offence if—
- (a) at the end of the transitional period, the entity—
- (i) is the registered proprietor of a qualifying estate, but
- (ii) the entity is not registered as an overseas entity, has not made an application for registration as an overseas entity that is pending and is not an exempt overseas entity, and
- (b) the entity became the registered proprietor of that qualifying estate in pursuance of an application made on or after 1 January 1999 but before the commencement date.
- (2) A person guilty of an offence under this paragraph is liable—
- (a) on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding the maximum summary term for either-way offences or a fine (or both);
- (b) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years or a fine (or both).
- (3) In sub-paragraph (2)(a) “the maximum summary term for either-way offences” means—

Status: Point in time view as at 26/10/2023.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022. (See end of Document for details)

- (a) in relation to an offence committed before the time when paragraph 24(2) of Schedule 22 to the Sentencing Act 2020 comes into force, 6 months;
 - (b) in relation to an offence committed after that time, 12 months.
- (4) In this paragraph “exempt overseas entity” means an overseas entity of a description specified in regulations under section 34(6).
- (5) Nothing in this paragraph limits the power to give a notice under section 34 at any time.

Commencement Information

- I278** Sch. 3 para. 5 not in force at Royal Assent, see [s. 69](#)
I279 Sch. 3 para. 5 in force at 5.9.2022 by [S.I. 2022/876](#), [reg. 4\(c\)](#)

Registrar’s duty to enter restriction in relation to qualifying estate

- 6 (1) This paragraph applies where the Chief Land Registrar is satisfied that—
- (a) an overseas entity is the registered proprietor of a qualifying estate, and
 - (b) the entity became the registered proprietor of that estate in pursuance of an application made before the commencement date.
- (2) The Chief Land Registrar must comply with the duty to enter a restriction under paragraph 3 of Schedule 4A to the Land Registration Act 2002 (inserted by Part 1 of this Schedule) in relation to the estate as soon as reasonably practicable and in any event before the end of the transitional period.
- (3) But the restriction does not take effect until the end of the transitional period.

Commencement Information

- I280** Sch. 3 para. 6 not in force at Royal Assent, see [s. 69](#)
I281 Sch. 3 para. 6 in force at 5.9.2022 by [S.I. 2022/876](#), [reg. 4\(c\)](#)

Interpretation

- 7 In this Part of this Schedule—
- “the commencement date” means the day on which section 3(1) comes fully into force;
 - “registered proprietor”, in relation to a qualifying estate, means the person entered as proprietor of the estate in the register of title kept by the Chief Land Registrar;
 - “qualifying estate” has the meaning given by paragraph 1 of Schedule 4A to the Land Registration Act 2002;
 - “the transitional period” has the meaning given by section 41(10).

Commencement Information

- I282** Sch. 3 para. 7 not in force at Royal Assent, see [s. 69](#)
I283 Sch. 3 para. 7 in force at 5.9.2022 by [S.I. 2022/876](#), [reg. 4\(c\)](#)

*Status: Point in time view as at 26/10/2023.**Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022. (See end of Document for details)*SCHEDULE 4 **S**

Section 33(2)

LAND OWNERSHIP AND TRANSACTIONS: SCOTLAND

PART 1 **S**

AMENDMENTS

Conveyancing (Scotland) Act 1924

- 1 (1) Section 4A of the Conveyancing (Scotland) Act 1924 (completion of title by registration of notice of title in Land Register of Scotland) is amended as follows.
- (2) The existing text becomes subsection (1).
- (3) After that subsection insert—
- “(2) Subsection (1) is subject to paragraphs 3 and 4 of schedule 1A to the Land Registration etc. (Scotland) Act 2012.”

Commencement Information**I284** Sch. 4 para. 1 not in force at Royal Assent, see **s. 69****I285** Sch. 4 para. 1 in force at 5.9.2022 by S.I. 2022/876, **reg. 4(c)***Land Registration etc. (Scotland) Act 2012 (asp 5)*

- 2 The Land Registration etc. (Scotland) Act 2012 is amended as follows.

Commencement Information**I286** Sch. 4 para. 2 not in force at Royal Assent, see **s. 69****I287** Sch. 4 para. 2 in force at 5.9.2022 by S.I. 2022/876, **reg. 4(c)**

- 3 In section 21 (application for registration of deed)—
- (a) in subsection (4), after “45(5)” insert “and paragraphs 1 to 5 of schedule 1A”, and
- (b) after that subsection insert—
- “(5) Schedule 1A makes provision about certain land transactions involving overseas entities.”

Commencement Information**I288** Sch. 4 para. 3 not in force at Royal Assent, see **s. 69****I289** Sch. 4 para. 3 in force at 5.9.2022 by S.I. 2022/876, **reg. 4(c)**

- 4 In section 27 (application for voluntary registration), after subsection (4) insert—
- “(4A) Subsection (3) is subject to paragraph 6 of schedule 1A.”

Status: Point in time view as at 26/10/2023.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022. (See end of Document for details)

Commencement Information

I290 Sch. 4 para. 4 not in force at Royal Assent, see [s. 69](#)

I291 [Sch. 4 para. 4](#) in force at 5.9.2022 by [S.I. 2022/876](#), [reg. 4\(c\)](#)

5 In section 46 (the title of which becomes “Meaning of “disposition” in certain provisions”)—

- (a) after “48” insert “and schedule 1A”, and
- (b) after “sections” insert “or that schedule”.

Commencement Information

I292 Sch. 4 para. 5 not in force at Royal Assent, see [s. 69](#)

I293 [Sch. 4 para. 5](#) in force at 5.9.2022 by [S.I. 2022/876](#), [reg. 4\(c\)](#)

6 The italic heading before section 112 becomes “Offences”.

Commencement Information

I294 Sch. 4 para. 6 not in force at Royal Assent, see [s. 69](#)

I295 [Sch. 4 para. 6](#) in force at 5.9.2022 by [S.I. 2022/876](#), [reg. 4\(c\)](#)

7 After section 112 insert—

“112A Offence by overseas entity

- (1) An overseas entity must not deliver to a person a qualifying registrable deed granted by the overseas entity if (disregarding the possibility of consent under paragraph 7(2) of schedule 1A) by virtue of paragraph 2 of schedule 1A the Keeper would be required to reject an application under section 21 for registration of the deed.
- (2) A qualifying registrable deed is to be treated as having been granted for the purposes of subsection (1) even if at the time when it is delivered it has been executed by the overseas entity only.
- (3) If an overseas entity breaches subsection (1), an offence is committed by—
 - (a) the entity, and
 - (b) every officer of the entity who is in default.
- (4) Nothing in this section affects the validity of a qualifying registrable deed delivered in breach of subsection (1).
- (5) A person guilty of an offence under subsection (3) is liable—
 - (a) on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum (or both);
 - (b) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 5 years or a fine (or both).
- (6) Sections 1121 to 1123 of the Companies Act 2006 (liability of officers in default: interpretation etc.) apply for the purposes of this section as they apply for the purposes of provisions of the Companies Acts.

Status: Point in time view as at 26/10/2023.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022. (See end of Document for details)

- (7) In those sections as applied, a reference to an officer includes a person in accordance with whose directions or instructions the board of directors or equivalent management body of an overseas entity are accustomed to act.
- (8) A person is not to be regarded as falling within subsection (7) by reason only that the board of directors or equivalent management body acts on advice given by the person in a professional capacity.
- (9) In this section—
- “overseas entity” has the meaning given by section 2 of the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022;
- “qualifying registrable deed” means a registrable deed which is—
- (a) a disposition;
 - (b) a standard security;
 - (c) a lease;
 - (d) an assignment of a lease.”

Commencement Information

I296 Sch. 4 para. 7 not in force at Royal Assent, see **s. 69**

I297 Sch. 4 para. 7 in force at 5.9.2022 by **S.I. 2022/876, reg. 4(c)**

- 8 In section 116(2) (orders and regulations subject to the negative procedure)—
- (a) for “sections”, in the first place it occurs, substitute “provisions”, and
 - (b) after paragraph (h) insert—
 - “(i) paragraph 2(5) or 7(5) of schedule 1A.”

Commencement Information

I298 Sch. 4 para. 8 not in force at Royal Assent, see **s. 69**

I299 Sch. 4 para. 8 in force at 5.9.2022 by **S.I. 2022/876, reg. 4(c)**

- 9 After schedule 1 insert—

“SCHEDULE
 1A **S**”

Section 21

LAND TRANSACTIONS: OVERSEAS ENTITIES

Cases where Keeper must reject application under section 21

- 1 (1) This paragraph applies where—
- (a) a person applies under section 21 for registration of a qualifying registrable deed, and
 - (b) if the application is accepted by the Keeper—
 - (i) the name of an overseas entity would be entered as proprietor in the proprietorship section of the title sheet of a registered plot of land, or
 - (ii) an overseas entity would be the tenant under a registered lease.

Status: Point in time view as at 26/10/2023.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022. (See end of Document for details)

- (2) The Keeper must reject the application unless the overseas entity is—
 - (a) a registered overseas entity, or
 - (b) an exempt overseas entity.
 - (3) Sub-paragraph (2) does not apply where—
 - (a) the application is made by a person other than the overseas entity referred to in sub-paragraph (1)(b)(i), and
 - (b) the deed in respect of which the application is made is a lease or an assignation of a lease the subjects of which consist of or form part of an unregistered plot of land of which that overseas entity is the proprietor.
- 2
 - (1) This paragraph applies where—
 - (a) a person applies under section 21 for registration of a qualifying registrable deed or a registrable deed which is a standard security,
 - (b) the granter of the deed is an overseas entity whose interest is registered, having been so registered on or after 8 December 2014, and
 - (c) as at the date of delivery of the deed, the entity was not a registered overseas entity or an exempt overseas entity.
 - (2) The Keeper must reject the application unless one of the following conditions is met—
 - (a) the application is made—
 - (i) in pursuance of a statutory obligation or court order, or
 - (ii) in respect of a transfer of ownership or other event that occurs by operation of law,
 - (b) the application is made in pursuance of a contract entered into before the later of the dates mentioned in sub-paragraph (3);
 - (c) the application is made in pursuance of the exercise of a power of sale or lease by the creditor in a standard security that was registered on or after 8 December 2014;
 - (d) the application is made in pursuance of the exercise of a right conferred on a body by relevant legislation to buy land or the interest of a tenant under a lease;
 - (e) the Scottish Ministers give consent under paragraph 7(2) to the registration of the deed;
 - (f) the deed is granted by a specified insolvency practitioner in specified circumstances.
 - (3) The dates are—
 - (a) the date on which the granter’s interest was registered;
 - (b) the commencement date.
 - (4) In sub-paragraph (2)(d), “relevant legislation” means Part 2, 3 or 3A of the Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003 or Part 5 of the Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2016 (being provisions which confer on certain community bodies etc. the right to buy certain types of land or the interest of a tenant under a lease of certain types of land).

Status: Point in time view as at 26/10/2023.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022. (See end of Document for details)

(5) In sub-paragraph (2), in paragraph (f)—

“specified circumstances” means circumstances specified in regulations made by the Scottish Ministers for the purposes of that paragraph;

“specified insolvency practitioner” means an insolvency practitioner of a description specified in regulations made by the Scottish Ministers for the purposes of that paragraph.

Cases where Keeper must reject application to register notice of title

- 3 (1) This paragraph applies where—
- (a) by virtue of section 4A of the Conveyancing (Scotland) Act 1924, a person makes an application under section 21 for registration of a notice of title completing title in respect of a qualifying registrable deed, and
 - (b) if the application is accepted by the Keeper—
 - (i) the name of an overseas entity would be entered as proprietor in the proprietorship section of the title sheet of a registered plot of land, or
 - (ii) an overseas entity would be the tenant under a registered lease.
- (2) The Keeper must reject the application unless the overseas entity is—
- (a) a registered overseas entity, or
 - (b) an exempt overseas entity.
- (3) Sub-paragraph (2) does not apply where—
- (a) the application is made by a person other than the overseas entity referred to in sub-paragraph (1)(b)(i), and
 - (b) the deed in respect of which title is being completed is a lease or an assignation of a lease the subjects of which consist of or form part of an unregistered plot of land of which that overseas entity is the proprietor.
- 4 (1) This paragraph applies where—
- (a) by virtue of section 4A of the Conveyancing (Scotland) Act 1924, a person makes an application under section 21 for registration of a notice of title completing title in respect of—
 - (i) a qualifying registrable deed, or
 - (ii) a registrable deed which is a standard security,
 - (b) the granter of the deed is an overseas entity whose interest is registered, having been so registered on or after 8 December 2014, and
 - (c) as at the date on which the application for registration of the notice of title was made, the entity was not a registered overseas entity or an exempt overseas entity.
- (2) The Keeper must reject the application unless one of the following conditions is met—
- (a) the application is made—
 - (i) in pursuance of a statutory obligation or court order, or

Status: Point in time view as at 26/10/2023.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022. (See end of Document for details)

- (ii) in respect of a transfer of ownership or other event that occurs by operation of law,
 - (b) the application is made in pursuance of a contract entered into before the later of the dates mentioned in sub-paragraph (3);
 - (c) the application is made in pursuance of the exercise of a power of sale or lease by the creditor in a standard security that was registered on or after 8 December 2014;
 - (d) the application is made in pursuance of the exercise of a right conferred on a body by relevant legislation to buy land or the interest of a tenant under a lease;
 - (e) the Scottish Ministers give consent under paragraph 7(4) to the registration of the notice of title;
 - (f) the deed in respect of which title is being completed is granted by a specified insolvency practitioner in specified circumstances.
- (3) The dates are—
- (a) the date on which the granter’s interest was registered;
 - (b) the commencement date.
- (4) In sub-paragraph (2)(d), “relevant legislation” means Part 2, 3 or 3A of the Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003 or Part 5 of the Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2016 (being provisions which confer on certain community bodies etc. the right to buy certain types of land or the interest of a tenant under a lease of certain types of land).
- (5) In sub-paragraph (2)(f) “specified circumstances” and “specified insolvency practitioner” have the meanings given by paragraph 2(5).

Case where Keeper must reject prescriptive application

- 5 (1) This paragraph applies where—
- (a) an application under section 21 is received by the Keeper by virtue of section 43(1) or (5), and
 - (b) if the application is accepted by the Keeper—
 - (i) the name of an overseas entity would be entered as proprietor in the proprietorship section of the title sheet of a registered plot of land, and
 - (ii) that entry would be marked as provisional under section 44(1).
- (2) The Keeper must reject the application unless the overseas entity is—
- (a) a registered overseas entity, or
 - (b) an exempt overseas entity.

Case where Keeper must reject voluntary application

- 6 (1) This paragraph applies where—
- (a) an application is made under section 27, and
 - (b) if the application is accepted by the Keeper, the name of an overseas entity would be entered as proprietor in the

Status: Point in time view as at 26/10/2023.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022. (See end of Document for details)

proprietorship section of the title sheet of a registered plot of land.

- (2) The Keeper must reject the application unless the overseas entity is—
- (a) a registered overseas entity, or
 - (b) an exempt overseas entity.

Consent to registration of certain deeds that cannot otherwise be registered

- 7
- (1) Sub-paragraph (2) applies where the Keeper would be required by paragraph 2(2) to reject an application for registration of a qualifying registrable deed or a registrable deed which is a standard security.
 - (2) The Scottish Ministers may consent to registration of the deed if satisfied—
 - (a) that at the time of delivery of the deed the person in whose favour it was granted did not know, and could not reasonably have been expected to know, of the duty imposed on the Keeper by paragraph 2(2), and
 - (b) that in all the circumstances it would be unjust for the deed not to be registered.
 - (3) Sub-paragraph (4) applies where the Keeper would be required by paragraph 4(2) to reject an application for registration of a notice of title in respect of a qualifying registrable deed or a registrable deed which is a standard security.
 - (4) The Scottish Ministers may consent to registration of the notice of title if satisfied—
 - (a) that at the time of delivery of the qualifying registrable deed or (as the case may be) registrable deed which is a standard security the person in whose favour the deed was granted did not know, and could not reasonably have been expected to know, of the duty imposed on the Keeper by paragraph 4(2), and
 - (b) that in all the circumstances it would be unjust for the notice of title not to be registered.
 - (5) The Scottish Ministers may by regulations make provision in connection with applications for consent, and the giving of consent, under sub-paragraphs (2) and (4).
 - (6) The regulations may, for example, make provision about—
 - (a) who may apply;
 - (b) evidence;
 - (c) time limits.

Partially executed deeds

- 8 For the purposes of paragraphs 2(1)(c) and 7(2)(a) and (4)(a), a qualifying registrable deed or registrable deed which is a standard security is to be treated, as at the date of delivery of the deed, as having been granted even if at that time it has been executed by the overseas entity only.

Status: Point in time view as at 26/10/2023.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022. (See end of Document for details)

Interpretation

9 (1) In this schedule—

“the commencement date” means the day on which Part 1 of Schedule 4 to the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022 comes into force;

“exempt overseas entity” means an overseas entity of a description specified in regulations under section 34(6) of the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022;

“overseas entity” has the meaning given by section 2 of the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022;

“qualifying registrable deed” means a registrable deed which is—

- (a) a disposition;
- (b) a lease;
- (c) an assignment of a lease;

“register of overseas entities” means the register kept under section 3 of the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022;

“registered overseas entity” means an overseas entity that is registered in the register of overseas entities (but see sub-paragraphs (2) and (3)).

(2) For the purposes of this Schedule, an overseas entity that fails to comply with the duty in section 7 of the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022 (updating duty) is not to be treated as being a “registered overseas entity” until it remedies the failure.

(3) For the purpose of sub-paragraph (2), an overseas entity “remedies” the failure when it delivers the statements and information mentioned in section 7(1)(a), (b) and (c) of the 2022 Act.”

Commencement Information

I300 Sch. 4 para. 9 not in force at Royal Assent, see **s. 69**

I301 Sch. 4 para. 9 in force at 5.9.2022 by **S.I. 2022/876, reg. 4(c)**

Commencement Information

I286 Sch. 4 para. 2 not in force at Royal Assent, see **s. 69**

I287 Sch. 4 para. 2 in force at 5.9.2022 by **S.I. 2022/876, reg. 4(c)**

I288 Sch. 4 para. 3 not in force at Royal Assent, see **s. 69**

I289 Sch. 4 para. 3 in force at 5.9.2022 by **S.I. 2022/876, reg. 4(c)**

I290 Sch. 4 para. 4 not in force at Royal Assent, see **s. 69**

I291 Sch. 4 para. 4 in force at 5.9.2022 by **S.I. 2022/876, reg. 4(c)**

I292 Sch. 4 para. 5 not in force at Royal Assent, see **s. 69**

I293 Sch. 4 para. 5 in force at 5.9.2022 by **S.I. 2022/876, reg. 4(c)**

I294 Sch. 4 para. 6 not in force at Royal Assent, see **s. 69**

I295 Sch. 4 para. 6 in force at 5.9.2022 by **S.I. 2022/876, reg. 4(c)**

I296 Sch. 4 para. 7 not in force at Royal Assent, see **s. 69**

Status: Point in time view as at 26/10/2023.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022. (See end of Document for details)

- I297** Sch. 4 para. 7 in force at 5.9.2022 by S.I. 2022/876, reg. 4(c)
I298 Sch. 4 para. 8 not in force at Royal Assent, see s. 69
I299 Sch. 4 para. 8 in force at 5.9.2022 by S.I. 2022/876, reg. 4(c)
I300 Sch. 4 para. 9 not in force at Royal Assent, see s. 69
I301 Sch. 4 para. 9 in force at 5.9.2022 by S.I. 2022/876, reg. 4(c)

PART 2 **S**

TRANSITION: DEEDS REGISTERED PRE-COMMENCEMENT

Duty to register as an overseas entity within transitional period

- 10 (1) This paragraph applies where—
- (a) an overseas entity is entered as proprietor in the proprietorship section of the title sheet for a plot of land that is registered in the Land Register of Scotland, having been so entered during the pre-commencement period,
 - (b) in relation to a lease that was recorded in the General Register of Sasines or registered in the Land Register of Scotland before 8 December 2014, an overseas entity is, by virtue of an assignation of the lease registered in the Land Register of Scotland during the pre-commencement period, the tenant under the lease, or
 - (c) an overseas entity is the tenant under a lease that was registered in the Land Register of Scotland during the pre-commencement period.
- (2) An overseas entity, and every officer of the entity who is in default, commits an offence if—
- (a) on the expiry of the transitional period, the paragraph of sub-paragraph (1) that applied in relation to the overseas entity immediately before the beginning of the transitional period continues to apply in relation to the overseas entity, and
 - (b) the entity is not registered as an overseas entity, has not made an application for registration as an overseas entity that is pending and is not an exempt overseas entity.
- (3) A person guilty of an offence under this paragraph is liable—
- (a) on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum (or both);
 - (b) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years or a fine (or both).
- (4) Nothing in this paragraph limits the power to give a notice under section 34 at any time.

Commencement Information

- I302** Sch. 4 para. 10 not in force at Royal Assent, see s. 69
I303 Sch. 4 para. 10 in force at 5.9.2022 by S.I. 2022/876, reg. 4(c)

Status: Point in time view as at 26/10/2023.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022. (See end of Document for details)

Disapplication of certain provisions during transitional period

- 11 (1) This paragraph applies where—
- (a) an overseas entity is entered as proprietor in the proprietorship section of the title sheet for a plot of land that is registered in the Land Register of Scotland, having been so entered during the pre-commencement period,
 - (b) in relation to a lease that was recorded in the General Register of Sasines or registered in the Land Register of Scotland before 8 December 2014, an overseas entity is, by virtue of an assignation of the lease registered in the Land Register of Scotland during the pre-commencement period, the tenant under the lease, or
 - (c) an overseas entity is the tenant under a lease that was registered in the Land Register of Scotland during the pre-commencement period.
- (2) During any part of the transitional period in which the paragraph of sub-paragraph (1) that applied in relation to the overseas entity during the pre-commencement period continues to apply in relation to the overseas entity, the Land Registration etc. (Scotland) Act 2012 (asp 5) (“the 2012 Act”) applies subject to the following modifications.
- (3) Section 112A of the 2012 Act does not apply in relation to the entity or an officer of the entity as regards the plot of land or, as the case may be, lease.
- (4) Paragraphs 2 and 4 of schedule 1A to the 2012 Act do not apply in relation to the entity as regards the plot of land or, as the case may be, lease.

Commencement Information

I304 Sch. 4 para. 11 not in force at Royal Assent, see [s. 69](#)

I305 Sch. 4 para. 11 in force at 5.9.2022 by [S.I. 2022/876](#), [reg. 4\(c\)](#)

Interpretation

- 12 In this Part of this Schedule—
- “the commencement date” means the day on which section 3(1) comes fully into force;
 - “exempt overseas entity” means an overseas entity of a description specified in regulations under section 34(6);
 - “lease” has the meaning given by section 113(1) of the Land Registration etc. (Scotland) Act 2012;
 - “plot of land” has the meaning given by section 113(1) of the Land Registration etc. (Scotland) Act 2012;
 - “pre-commencement period” means the period beginning with 8 December 2014 and ending immediately before the commencement date;
 - “proprietor” has the meaning given by section 113(1) of the Land Registration etc. (Scotland) Act 2012;
 - “transitional period” has the meaning given by section 41(10).

Commencement Information

I306 Sch. 4 para. 12 not in force at Royal Assent, see [s. 69](#)

Status: Point in time view as at 26/10/2023.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022. (See end of Document for details)

I307 Sch. 4 para. 12 in force at 5.9.2022 by S.I. 2022/876, reg. 4(c)

- 13 For the purposes of paragraphs 10(1)(a) and 11(1)(a)—
- (a) references to an overseas entity's being entered as proprietor in the proprietorship section of a title sheet are references to the name of the entity being so entered, and
 - (b) the date on which an overseas entity was entered as proprietor in the proprietorship section of a title sheet is, where the entry was made by virtue of an application for registration, the date of registration as determined under section 37 of the Land Registration etc. (Scotland) Act 2012 (date and time of registration).

Commencement Information

I308 Sch. 4 para. 13 not in force at Royal Assent, see s. 69

I309 Sch. 4 para. 13 in force at 5.9.2022 by S.I. 2022/876, reg. 4(c)

Commencement Information

I306 Sch. 4 para. 12 not in force at Royal Assent, see s. 69

I307 Sch. 4 para. 12 in force at 5.9.2022 by S.I. 2022/876, reg. 4(c)

I308 Sch. 4 para. 13 not in force at Royal Assent, see s. 69

I309 Sch. 4 para. 13 in force at 5.9.2022 by S.I. 2022/876, reg. 4(c)

PART 3 S

POWER TO MAKE FURTHER PROVISION

- 14 (1) The Secretary of State may by regulations make further or alternative provision for the purpose of requiring or encouraging an overseas entity that owns or holds a right or interest in or over land in Scotland, or enters into land transactions in Scotland, to register as an overseas entity.
- (2) No regulations may be made under this paragraph after the end of the transitional period (within the meaning given by section 41(10)).
- (3) Regulations under this paragraph may amend, repeal or revoke provision made by this Schedule, or any provision made by or under any other Act or Act of the Scottish Parliament, made—
- (a) before this Act, or
 - (b) later in the same session of Parliament as this Act.
- (4) The provision which may be made by regulations under this paragraph by virtue of section 67(3) includes (in addition to provision of the kind mentioned in subparagraph (3)) provision amending any other provision of this Part of this Act.
- (5) The Secretary of State must consult the Scottish Ministers before making regulations under this paragraph that contain provision that would be within the legislative competence of the Scottish Parliament if contained in an Act of that Parliament.
- (6) Regulations under this paragraph are subject to the affirmative resolution procedure.

Status: Point in time view as at 26/10/2023.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022. (See end of Document for details)

Commencement Information

I310 Sch. 4 para. 14 not in force at Royal Assent, see **s. 69**

I311 Sch. 4 para. 14 in force at 5.9.2022 by S.I. 2022/876, **reg. 4(c)**

SCHEDULE 5 **N.I.**

Section 33(3)

LAND OWNERSHIP AND TRANSACTIONS: NORTHERN IRELAND

1 The Land Registration Act (Northern Ireland) 1970 is amended as follows.

Commencement Information

I312 Sch. 5 para. 1 not in force at Royal Assent, see **s. 69**

I313 Sch. 5 para. 1 in force at 5.9.2022 by S.I. 2022/876, **reg. 4(c)**

2 After section 61 insert—

“61A Overseas entities

Schedule 8A is about the ownership of registered land by overseas entities and about registrable dispositions made by them.”

Commencement Information

I314 Sch. 5 para. 2 not in force at Royal Assent, see **s. 69**

I315 Sch. 5 para. 2 in force at 5.9.2022 by S.I. 2022/876, **reg. 4(c)**

3 After Schedule 8 insert—

“SCHEDULE
8A **N.I.**

Section 61A

OVERSEAS ENTITIES

PART 1 N.I.

REGISTRATION AND DISPOSITIONS

Meaning of “qualifying estate”

- 1 In this Schedule “qualifying estate” means—
- (a) a freehold estate in land, or
 - (b) a leasehold estate in land granted for a term of more than 21 years from the date of grant.

Status: Point in time view as at 26/10/2023.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022. (See end of Document for details)

Registration

- 2 No application may be made to register an overseas entity as the owner of a qualifying estate unless, at the time of the application, the entity—
- (a) is a registered overseas entity, or
 - (b) is an exempt overseas entity.

Restrictions on disposal

- 3 (1) The Registrar must enter an inhibition (“an overseas entity inhibition”) against the title of the registered owner of a qualifying estate if satisfied that—
- (a) the registered owner is an overseas entity, and
 - (b) the entity became registered as the owner in pursuance of an application made on or after the date on which paragraph 2 comes into force.
- (2) No fee is to be charged for the entry of an overseas entity inhibition.
- (3) From and after the entry of an overseas entity inhibition, none of the dispositions mentioned in sub-paragraph (4) affecting the land in question are to be entered on the title register, unless one of the conditions in sub-paragraph (5) is met.
- (4) The dispositions are—
- (a) a transfer of the owner’s estate,
 - (b) a grant of a leasehold estate where the term granted exceeds 21 years, and
 - (c) the creation of a charge on the land.
- (5) The conditions are that—
- (a) the entity is a registered overseas entity, or is an exempt overseas entity, at the time of the disposition,
 - (b) the disposition is made in pursuance of a statutory obligation or court order, or occurs by operation of law,
 - (c) the disposition is made in pursuance of a contract made before the inhibition is entered in the register,
 - (d) the disposition is made in the exercise of a power of sale or leasing conferred on the owner of a registered charge or a receiver appointed by such an owner, or
 - (e) the disposition is made by a specified insolvency practitioner in specified circumstances.
- (6) In sub-paragraph (5), in paragraph (e)—
- “specified circumstances” means circumstances specified in regulations made by the Department of Finance for the purposes of that paragraph;
- “specified insolvency practitioner” means an insolvency practitioner of a description specified in regulations made by the Department of Finance for the purposes of that paragraph.

Status: Point in time view as at 26/10/2023.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022. (See end of Document for details)

- (7) Regulations made under sub-paragraph (6) are subject to the negative resolution.

Registrable dispositions by overseas entity entitled to be registered (but not registered)

- 4 (1) This paragraph applies where—
- (a) an overseas entity is entitled to be registered as the owner of a qualifying estate,
 - (b) the overseas entity became entitled to be registered as the owner of that estate on or after the day on which this paragraph comes into force, and
 - (c) the entity makes a disposition mentioned in subparagraph (2).
- (2) The dispositions are—
- (a) a transfer of the owner’s estate,
 - (b) a grant of a leasehold estate where the term granted exceeds 21 years, and
 - (c) the creation of a charge on the land.
- (3) The disposition must not be registered unless—
- (a) the entity is a registered overseas entity, or is an exempt overseas entity, at the time of the disposition,
 - (b) the disposition is made in pursuance of a statutory obligation or court order, or occurs by operation of law,
 - (c) the disposition is made in pursuance of a contract made before the overseas entity became entitled to be registered,
 - (d) the disposition is made in the exercise of a power of sale or leasing conferred on the owner of a registered charge or a receiver appointed by such an owner, or
 - (e) the disposition is made by a specified insolvency practitioner in specified circumstances.
- (4) In sub-paragraph (3)(e) “specified circumstances” and “specified insolvency practitioner” have the meanings given by paragraph 3(6).

Making dispositions that cannot be registered

- 5 (1) An overseas entity must not make a registrable disposition of a qualifying estate if the registration of the disposition is prohibited by—
- (a) an inhibition entered under paragraph 3, or
 - (b) paragraph 4.
- (2) If an overseas entity breaches sub-paragraph (1) an offence is committed by—
- (a) the entity, and
 - (b) every officer of the entity who is in default.
- (3) Nothing in this paragraph affects the validity of a disposition made in breach of sub-paragraph (1).

Status: Point in time view as at 26/10/2023.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022. (See end of Document for details)

- (4) Sections 1121 to 1123 of the Companies Act 2006 (liability of officers in default: interpretation etc) apply for the purposes of this paragraph as they apply for the purposes of provisions of the Companies Acts.
- (5) In those sections as applied, a reference to an officer includes a person in accordance with whose directions or instructions the board of directors or equivalent management body of an overseas entity are accustomed to act.
- (6) A person is not to be regarded as falling within sub-paragraph (5) by reason only that the board of directors or equivalent management body acts on advice given by the person in a professional capacity.
- (7) A person guilty of an offence under this paragraph is liable—
 - (a) on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months or a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum (or both);
 - (b) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 5 years or a fine (or both).
- (8) Proceedings for an offence under this paragraph may only be brought by or with the consent the Secretary of State or the Director of Public Prosecutions for Northern Ireland.

Interpretation etc

- 6 In this Schedule—
 - “exempt overseas entity” means an overseas entity of a description specified in regulations under section 34(6) of the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022;
 - “overseas entity” has the meaning given by section 2 of the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022;
 - “qualifying estate” has the meaning given by paragraph 1;
 - “register of overseas entities” means the register kept under section 3 of the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022;
 - “registered overseas entity” means an overseas entity that is registered in the register of overseas entities (but see paragraph 7).
- 7
 - (1) For the purpose of this Schedule, an overseas entity that fails to comply with the duty in section 7 of the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022 (updating duty) is not to be treated as being a “registered overseas entity” until it remedies the failure.
 - (2) For the purpose of sub-paragraph (1), an overseas entity “remedies” the failure when it delivers the statements and information mentioned in section 7(1)(a), (b) and (c) of the 2022 Act.”

Commencement Information

I316 Sch. 5 para. 3 not in force at Royal Assent, see [s. 69](#)

I317 Sch. 5 para. 3 in force at 5.9.2022 by [S.I. 2022/876](#), [reg. 4\(c\)](#)

Status: Point in time view as at 26/10/2023.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022. (See end of Document for details)

1^{F82} SCHEDULE 6 U.K.

DUTY TO DELIVER FURTHER INFORMATION FOR TRANSITIONAL CASES

Textual Amendments

F82 Sch. 6 inserted (26.10.2023 for specified purposes) by [Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 \(c. 56\)](#), s. 219(1)(2)(b), [Sch. 7 para. 4](#)

Application of this Schedule

- 1 (1) This Schedule applies in relation to an overseas entity if—
 - (a) the entity—
 - (i) is registered as an overseas entity when this Schedule comes into force or has been so registered at any earlier time, and
 - (ii) was registered as the proprietor of a relevant interest in land in England and Wales or Scotland at any time during the relevant period, or
 - (b) the entity has committed an offence under paragraph 5 of Schedule 3 or paragraph 10 of Schedule 4 (duty to register as overseas entity in certain transitional cases).
- (2) For the purposes of sub-paragraph (1)—
 - (a) an overseas entity is registered as the proprietor of a relevant interest in land in England and Wales if the entity is registered in the register of title kept under the Land Registration Act 2002 as the proprietor of a qualifying estate within the meaning of Schedule 4A to that Act;
 - (b) an overseas entity is registered as the proprietor of a relevant interest in land in Scotland if the entity—
 - (i) is entered, on or after 8 December 2014, as proprietor in the proprietorship section of the title sheet for a plot of land that is registered in the Land Register of Scotland,
 - (ii) in relation to a lease that was recorded in the General Register of Sasines or registered in the Land Register of Scotland before that date is, by virtue of an assignation of the lease registered in the Land Register of Scotland on or after that date, the tenant under the lease, or
 - (iii) is the tenant under a lease that was registered in the Land Register of Scotland on or after that date.
- (3) Expressions used in sub-paragraph (2)(b) are to be construed in accordance with section 9(11) and (12).
- (4) In this Schedule “the relevant period” means the period—
 - (a) beginning with 28 February 2022;
 - (b) ending with 31 January 2023.

Duty to deliver statements and information

- 2 (1) The overseas entity must deliver to the registrar—
 - (a) any statements or information required by—

Status: Point in time view as at 26/10/2023.

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- paragraph 3 (changes in beneficial ownership of overseas entity),
 paragraph 4 (information about trusts and changes in beneficiaries under trusts), and
 paragraph 5 (information about changes in trusts in which beneficial owners trustees),
- (b) a statement that the entity has complied with paragraph 8 of this Schedule (duty to take steps to obtain information),
- (c) anything required by regulations under section 16 (verification of information) to be delivered to the registrar, and
- (d) the name and contact details of an individual who may be contacted about the statements and information.
- (2) If an overseas entity is registered as an overseas entity when this Schedule comes into force it must deliver the statements and information required by this Schedule—
- (a) at the same time as it delivers the statements and information required by section 7 on the first occasion after the end of the period of 3 months beginning with the day on which this Schedule comes into force, or
- (b) if it applies under section 9 for removal before then, at the same time as it delivers the statements and information required by that section.
- (3) If an overseas entity is not registered as an overseas entity when this Schedule comes into force it must deliver the statements and information required by this Schedule within the period of 3 months beginning when it comes into force.

Information about changes in beneficial ownership

- 3 (1) The overseas entity must deliver to the registrar the statement in row 1 of the following table or the statement and information listed in row 2.

	<i>Statement</i>	<i>Information</i>
1	A statement that the entity has no reasonable cause to believe that anyone became or ceased to be a registrable beneficial owner during the relevant period.	
2	A statement that the entity has reasonable cause to believe that at least one person became or ceased to be a registrable beneficial owner during the relevant period.	1. The required information about each person who became or ceased to be a registrable beneficial owner during the relevant period, or so much of that information as the entity has been able to obtain. 2. The date on which each of them became or ceased to be a registrable beneficial owner, if the entity has been able to obtain that information.

Status: Point in time view as at 26/10/2023.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022. (See end of Document for details)

- (2) Where the information provided under sub-paragraph (1) includes information that the person who became or ceased to be a registrable beneficial owner was a registrable beneficial owner by virtue of being a trustee (see paragraphs 3(1)(f) and 5(1)(h) of Schedule 1), the overseas entity must also deliver to the registrar—
- (a) the required information about the trust or so much of that information as the overseas entity has been able to obtain, and
 - (b) a statement as to whether the entity has any reasonable cause to believe that there is required information about the trust that it has not been able to obtain.
- (3) Statements required by this paragraph to be delivered to the registrar must relate to the time when they are delivered.
- (4) Information required by this paragraph to be delivered to the registrar as a result of a person having become or ceased to be a registrable beneficial owner must relate to the state of affairs when the person became or ceased to be a registrable beneficial owner.
- (5) For the required information, see Schedule 1.

Information about trusts and changes in beneficiaries

- 4 (1) The overseas entity must deliver to the registrar—
- (a) a statement that the entity has no reasonable cause to believe that there is any person who, at the end of the relevant period, was a registrable beneficial owner of the entity by virtue of being a trustee, or
 - (b) a statement that the entity has reasonable cause to believe that there is at least one such person.
- (2) Where a statement is delivered under sub-paragraph (1)(b) the overseas entity must also deliver to the registrar —
- (a) the required information about each trust (a “relevant trust”) by virtue of which a trustee was a registrable beneficial owner of the entity at the end of the relevant period,
 - (b) in relation to each relevant trust, a statement as to whether the entity has any reasonable cause to believe that there is required information about the trust that it has not been able to obtain, and
 - (c) in relation to each relevant trust, the statement in row 1 of the table set out in sub-paragraph (3), or the statement and information listed in row 2 of that table.
- (3) This is the table referred to in sub-paragraph (2)(c)—

	<i>Statement</i>	<i>Information</i>
1	A statement that the entity has no reasonable cause to believe that anyone became or ceased to be a beneficiary under the trust during the relevant period.	
2	A statement that the entity has reasonable cause to believe that at least one person became or ceased to be a beneficiary under the trust during the relevant period.	1. The information specified in paragraph 8(1)(d) of Schedule 1 about each person who became or ceased to be a beneficiary

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<i>Statement</i>	<i>Information</i>
	<p>under the trust during the relevant period, or so much of that information as the entity has been able to obtain.</p> <p>2. The date on which each of them became or ceased to be a beneficiary under the trust, if the entity has been able to obtain that information.</p>

- (4) Statements required by this paragraph to be delivered to the registrar must relate to the time when they are delivered.
- (5) Information required by sub-paragraph (2)(a) to be delivered to the registrar must relate to the state of affairs at the end of the relevant period.
- (6) Information required by sub-paragraph (2)(c) to be delivered to the registrar as a result of a person having become or ceased to be a beneficiary under a trust must relate to the state of affairs when the person became or ceased to be a beneficiary.
- (7) For the required information, see Schedule 1.

Information about changes in trusts of which registrable beneficial owners trustees

- 5 (1) The overseas entity must deliver to the registrar—
- (a) a statement that the entity has no reasonable cause to believe that there is any person who—
 - (i) at the end of the relevant period, was a registrable beneficial owner of the entity by virtue of being a trustee of a trust,
 - (ii) at any time during the relevant period was a registrable beneficial owner by virtue of being a trustee of a different trust, and
 - (iii) at the end of the relevant period was not a registrable beneficial owner of the entity by virtue of being a trustee of the trust mentioned in sub-paragraph (ii), or
 - (b) a statement that the entity has reasonable cause to believe that there is at least one such person.
- (2) Where a statement is delivered under sub-paragraph (1)(b) the overseas entity must deliver to the registrar—
- (a) the required information about each trust by virtue of which a trustee was a registrable beneficial owner of the entity at any time during the relevant period, or so much of that information as the overseas entity has been able to obtain, and
 - (b) in relation to each such trust, a statement as to whether the entity has any reasonable cause to believe that there is required information about the trust that it has not been able to obtain.
- (3) Statements required by this paragraph to be delivered to the registrar must relate to the time when they are delivered.

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Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Economic Crime (Transparency and Enforcement) Act 2022. (See end of Document for details)

- (4) Information required by sub-paragraph (2)(a) to be delivered to the registrar must relate to the state of affairs—
- (a) at the beginning of the relevant period, if the registrable beneficial owner was a trustee of the trust at that time, and
 - (b) otherwise, at the time at which the registrable beneficial owner became a trustee of the trust.
- (5) For the required information, see Schedule 1.

Compliance by confirmation of information previously provided

- 6 A requirement imposed by paragraphs 2 to 5 to provide information may be met (in whole or in part) by confirming information previously provided.

Failure to comply with this Schedule

- 7 Section 8 (offence of failure to comply with updating duty) applies in relation to a failure to comply with a duty imposed by paragraphs 2 to 5 of this Schedule as it applies in relation to a failure to comply with section 7.

Obtaining information

- 8 (1) An overseas entity must comply with this paragraph before complying with the requirements imposed by paragraphs 2 to 5.
- (2) The entity must take reasonable steps—
- (a) to identify anyone who became or ceased to be a registrable beneficial owner during the relevant period, and
 - (b) if it identifies any such person, to obtain—
 - (i) the information mentioned in row 2 of column 2 of the table in paragraph 3(1), and
 - (ii) in the case of anyone mentioned in paragraph 3(2), the information mentioned there.
- (3) The entity must take reasonable steps—
- (a) to identify any person who, at the end relevant period, was a registrable beneficial owner by virtue of being a trustee, and
 - (b) if it identifies any such person, to obtain —
 - (i) the information mentioned in paragraph 4(2)(a) about the relevant trust,
 - (ii) information as to whether anyone became or ceased to be a beneficiary under the relevant trust during the relevant period (a “relevant beneficiary”), and
 - (iii) the information mentioned in row 2 of column 2 of the table in paragraph 4(3) in relation to any relevant beneficiary.
- (4) The entity must take reasonable steps—
- (a) to identify any person who falls within paragraph 5(1)(a)(i) to (iii), and
 - (b) if it identifies any such person, to obtain the information mentioned in paragraph 5(2)(a).

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- (5) The steps that an overseas entity must take by virtue of this paragraph include giving an information notice under this paragraph to any person that it knows, or has reasonable cause to believe, falls within sub-paragraph (2)(a), (3)(a) or (4)(a).
- (6) An information notice under this paragraph is a notice requiring the recipient to provide the information mentioned in sub-paragraph (2)(b), (3)(b) or (4)(b).
- (7) Sections 15 to 15B (offences) apply in relation to information notices under this paragraph as they apply in relation to information notices under section 12.

Power to exclude descriptions of registrable beneficial owner

- 9 (1) The Secretary of State may by regulations provide that, for the purposes of any provision of this Schedule specified in the regulations, a person of a description so specified is not to be treated as a registrable beneficial owner of an overseas entity.
- (2) No regulations may be made under sub-paragraph (1) after the end of the period of two years beginning with the day on which the Economic Crime and Corporate Transparency Act 2023 is passed.
- (3) The Secretary of State must consult the Scottish Ministers before making regulations under sub-paragraph (1) that contain provision that would be within the legislative competence of the Scottish Parliament if contained in an Act of that Parliament.
- (4) Regulations under sub-paragraph (1) are subject to the negative resolution procedure.]

Status:

Point in time view as at 26/10/2023.

Changes to legislation:

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