

# LAW ON THE CENTRAL REGISTER OF BENEFICIAL OWNERS

1.67

## WHITE BOOK BALANCE SCORE CARD

Recommendations:	Introduced in the WB:	Significant progress	Certain progress	No progress
Potrebno je nastaviti i dalje unaprediti postupak elektronske evidencije i olakšavanje posrednog evidentiranja osnivanja Registrovanih subjekata.	2022	√		
Potrebno je izuzeti strana javna akcionarska društva koja su listirana na reputabilnoj berzi.	2022			√
Potrebno je ublažiti sankcije predviđene Zakonom.	2019			√

## CURRENT SITUATION

The Law on Central Register of Beneficial Owners ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 41/2018,91/2019,105/2021 and 17/2023) (hereinafter: the Law) came into force on 8 June 2018.

In accordance with the Law, two rulebooks have been adopted which regulate this matter in more detail: Rulebook on the Content of Central Register of Beneficial Owners for Purpose of Registration of Ultimate Beneficial Owners of Registered Entity and Rulebook on Manner and Conditions for Electronic Exchange of Data between Business Registers Agency (hereinafter: SBRA), other State Authorities and the National Bank of Serbia in order to register Beneficial Owners.

The Central Register was established on 31 December 2018 and is a public, unique, electronic, and centralized database of natural persons who are beneficial owners (hereinafter: UBO) of a legal entity or another entity registered in the Republic of Serbia, including companies, except for public joint stock companies, business associations and associations, foundations, endowments and other legal entities (hereinafter: Registered entity).

Business companies and institutions in which the Republic of Serbia, an autonomous province, or a local self-government unit, is the sole member or founder are exempted from the application of the Law.

The amendments which came into force on 1 January 2020, prescribe that the supervision over the registration, accuracy and updating of registered data and storage of data and documents is performed by the SBRA, the National Bank of Serbia, competent state bodies –Tax Administration, Administration for Prevention of Money Laundering, market inspection, as well as that in case of determining irregularities, they can initiate misdemeanor proceedings

against the Registered entity and the responsible person in the Registered entity - legal entity. Supervision over the implementation of the Law and supervision over the work of SBRA in connection with the Central Register is performed by the ministry in charge of economic affairs.

The amendments from 16 November 2021 and whose application began in May 2023 envisage several important changes.

The Law expands the concept of an authorized person and it now includes the founder in the process of establishment of the Registered entity electronically, as well as the person who is a legal representative of the Registered entity in all other cases.

Regarding the way of keeping records, it is envisaged that the registration of the establishment of a Registered entity in the SBRA can be done indirectly, using an application for receiving electronic applications for the establishment of Registered entities. This helps in overcoming the previous issue of the need for a foreign person to come to Serbia to be able to register the establishment of a Registered Entity.

The amendments to the Law expand the circle of persons who bear misdemeanor responsibility in the event that they do not record data about the Registered entity or the UBO. A fine of 50,000 to 150,000 dinars is now imposed on to the person responsible for the misdemeanor, that is, the person who is authorized for representation in the Registered entity in all cases except in the procedure of establishment by electronic means.

The latest amendments to the Law, which entered into force on 10 March 2023, postponed the implementation of the above-mentioned amendments from 2021 and they began to apply from October 1, 2023. In practice, the changes made it possible to simultaneously establish a Registered entity and record the UBO through an electronic system

which significantly facilitated and accelerated the registration procedure itself.

According to the data of the Agency for Business Registers, as of 1 December 2021, there were 146,202 entities which have registered their UBOs which represents a little over than 85% of Registered entities.

## POSITIVE DEVELOPMENTS

The aim of expanding the concept of an authorized person with the possibility of data registration also indirectly and electronically is to eliminate the previously existing obstacles and problems for potential investors in registration of data when the basis of registration is the establishment of the Registered entity. This is due to the fact that before implementation of the amendments to the Law in 2021, the potential investors were easily demotivated in cases when the authorized person for the legal representation performing the registration was a foreign citizen. Due to the previous obligation to register data by mandatory usage of the certificate of an authorized person, that authorized person who is foreign citizen was required to visit Serbia since the takeover of the certificate from an authorized body must be done exclusively in person.

## REMAINING ISSUES

The above-mentioned introduction of indirect registra-

tion only applies during the process of establishing Registered entities - it seems as it might be necessary to facilitate the registration process after the Registered entity has been established. This refers especially to the situations when the legal representative of the Registered entity is registered as the UBO (which is not uncommon), but there is a change of the legal representative, so that the new legal representative is a foreign citizen (who often does not have a residence in Serbia). Considering that this change would have to be registered not later than 15 days upon the change, the legal representative is required to visit Serbia in a short period because the above-mentioned certificate must be obtained exclusively in person by the legal representative, which may represent an additional logistical challenge.

It is necessary to state that the Law does not "exclude" foreign public joint stock companies (as is the case with the Law on the Prevention of Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism). That means that if in the ownership structure of the Registered entity there is a foreign listed joint stock company, it is necessary to examine the ownership structure of the listed company, which in most cases is not possible and is not a reasonable approach.

The last remaining issue are the strict sanctions prescribed for failure to comply with the provisions of the Law, which are completely disproportionate to the actions and consequences of the sanctioned action.

## FIC RECOMMENDATIONS

- The procedure for electronic registration should be further developed, and the indirect registration of the establishment of the Registered entities should be facilitated.
- The foreign public joint stock companies listed on the reputable stock exchange should be excluded.
- The sanctions prescribed by the Law should be reduced.