



LE GOUVERNEMENT
DU GRAND-DUCHÉ DE LUXEMBOURG
Ministère de la Justice

STATISTICS 2020 – 2021

OCTOBER 2023

Contents

1. Introduction	3
2. Statistical information relating to the size of the sectors under the scope of the 2004 AML/CFT Law	4
2.1 Financial sector	4
2.2 Non-financial sector	4
3. Statistics: <i>Cellule de renseignement financier</i>	6
3.1 Statistical information regarding the reports filed by reporting entities to the CRF.....	7
3.2 Number of cases analysed by the CRF	7
3.3 International cooperation.....	8
3.3.1 International cooperation with EU Member States.....	8
3.3.2 International cooperation with non-European countries.....	10
3.4 Statistics related to the CRF's freezing measures	12
4. Statistics: <i>Parquet Général, Service de Statistiques de la Justice</i>	14
4.1 Investigations	14
4.2 Prosecution	16
4.3 Convictions.....	17
4.4 Seizures and confiscations	19
5. Statistical information relating to the size and supervision of the Luxembourg financial sector ...	20
5.1 Statistics related to sectors supervised by the CSSF.....	20
5.2 Statistics related to sectors supervised by the CAA.....	22
5.3 Statistics related to the number of breaches identified based on supervisory actions and sanctions/administrative measures applied by supervisory authorities in the financial sector	23
6. Statistical information relating to the size and supervision of the Luxembourg non-financial sector	24
6.1 Statistics related to sectors supervised by the AED.....	24
6.2 Statistics related to self-regulatory bodies	25
6.3 Statistics related to the number of breaches identified on the basis of supervisory actions and sanctions/administrative measures applied by the AED and SRBs in the non-financial sector	27
APPENDIX	29
Appendix 1 List of tables	29
Appendix 2 Mapping of FATF crime categories to Luxembourg predicate offences.....	30

1. Introduction

Pursuant to article 44 of Directive (EU) 2015/849 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2015 as amended by Directive (EU) 2018/843 and Directive (EU) 2019/2177, Member States should publish on a consolidated basis statistics on matters relevant to the effectiveness of their anti-money laundering (AML) and counter terrorist financing (CFT) systems.

Whereas section 2 provides indicators of size related to Luxembourg's financial and non-financial sectors, section 3 provides an overview of statistics elaborated by the Luxembourg's Financial Intelligence Unit, the *Cellule de renseignement financier* (CRF), pursuant to the requirements laid out in article 74-3 of the Law of 7 March 1980 on the organisation of the judiciary, as amended. Section 4 continues with statistics provided by the State Prosecutor's Office Statistical services (*Parquet Général, Service Statistique de la Justice*) related to Luxembourg the investigation and judicial phases of the national AML/CFT regime. This document concludes with sections 5 and 6 on the supervision of obliged entities in Luxembourg's financial and non-financial sectors, as defined in the Law of 12 November 2004 on the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing (2004 AML/CFT Law).

2. Statistical information relating to the size of the sectors under the scope of the 2004 AML/CFT Law

2.1 Financial sector

In 2021, Luxembourg's gross domestic product (GDP) at market prices amounted to EUR 73,3 billion, and thus contributed to around 0,51% of total European Union (EU) GDP¹. In a similar vein, the financial and insurance sectors are Luxembourg's largest economic sectors, contributed to approximately 25,2% of the national gross value added in 2021².

As at December 2021, Luxembourg's banking sector counted 124 credit institutions, including 19 German, 14 French, 15 Chinese and 12 Swiss banks and 25 982 employees. Total banking assets amounted to about EUR 951,7 billion in 2021³.

The Luxembourg insurance sector counted, amongst others, 39⁴ life-insurance undertakings and 45⁵ non-life insurance undertakings generating EUR 44 billion of gross written premium (GWP) in 2021⁶. As of end 2021, there were 192 reinsurance undertakings under Luxembourg Law generating EUR 12 billion of GWP. Nevertheless, the number of non-life insurance and reinsurance undertakings falling under AML/CFT scope were 19 and 36 entities respectively, generating EUR 974 million and EUR 446 million respectively in credit and suretyship branches. Luxembourg's insurance and reinsurance sector employed 13 238 people as of end 2021⁷.

2.2 Non-financial sector

More than 22 200 employees represented in 1 732 active entities provided legal and accounting services in 2020. Specifically, legal activities were offered by 4 373 persons in 435 active entities, whereas bookkeeping, accounting and auditing services were provided by 17 828 employees in 1 297 active entities⁸. Among the around 3 000 lawyers registered with the *Ordre des Avocats* (OA), 56,2% of lawyers registered with the *Ordre des Avocats de Luxembourg* (OAL) and the *Ordre des Avocats de Diekirch* (OAD) fell within the scope of point 12, article 2 (1) of the 2004 AML/CFT Law⁹. Note that accounting activities contributed to more than 3% of Luxembourg's total added value of EUR 59,159 billion in 2020¹⁰.

¹ Eurostat, *GDP at market prices, 2010-2021* ([link](#)).

² STATEC, *Gross value added by activity (NaceR2)(at current prices) (in millions EUR), 2000 - 2021* ([link](#)).

³ CSSF internal data.

⁴ The numbers include also Luxembourg branches of foreign financial institutions (FIs).

⁵ The numbers include also Luxembourg branches of foreign financial institutions (FIs).

⁶ Data provided by the CAA.

⁷ CAA annual report 2021/2022 ([link](#)).

⁸ Eurostat, *Business demography by size class, 2020* ([link](#)).

⁹ As of 15th September 2021.

¹⁰ Data provided by STATEC.

Real estate activities generated an overall added value of EUR 4,746 billion¹¹ and accounted for 3 937 active entities and 5 657 employments in 2020¹². Dealers in goods subject to the provisions of the 2004 AML/CFT Law generated a turnover of EUR 4,2 billion in 2021¹³. Luxembourg's gambling sector counted two service providers generating a total gross gaming revenue of EUR 99,7 million in 2021.

¹¹ STATEC, *Gross value added by activity (NaceR2) (at current prices) (in millions EUR), 2000 - 2021* ([link](#)).

¹² Eurostat, *Business demography by size class, 2020* ([link](#)).

¹³ Data provided by the AED.

3. Statistics: *Cellule de renseignement financier*

More detailed statistics and explanations regarding the *Cellule de renseignement financier* (CRF) can be found under: <https://justice.public.lu/fr/organisation-justice/crf.html>

The CRF is the national authority tasked with receiving and analysing suspicious transactions and activity reports (STR/SAR) and other information on events that could involve money laundering (ML), associated predicate offences or terrorist financing (TF).

In particular, it receives and analyses:

- Suspicious transaction and activity reports transmitted by a professional subject to the AML/CFT legislation as provided by article 5, paragraph 1, a) of the 2004 AML/CFT Law; and
- Information communicated by other AML/CFT competent authorities pursuant to article 74-2 (4) of the amended law of March 7, 1980 on the judiciary organisation.

The CRF disseminates, spontaneously and upon request, the results of its analysis and any other relevant information when there are reasonable grounds to suspect money laundering, associated predicate offences or terrorist financing, to the national judicial authorities, to the national AML/CFT competent authorities, as well as to its foreign counterparts. The spontaneous dissemination of information is carried out selectively in order to enable the recipient services and authorities to concentrate on cases and information relevant to the fulfilment of their respective missions.

The CRF cooperates with its foreign counterparts in accordance with the principles developed by the Egmont Group and, for cooperation at the European level, in accordance with the requirements of the Fourth Directive (Directive EU 2015/849 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2015).

The table below provides an overview of human resources allocated to the CRF.

Table 1: Number of human resources allocated to the CRF (in FTE), situation as of end 2020 and 2021

	2020	2021
Number of magistrates	6	6
Number of analysts	14	18
Number of IT specialists	3	3
Number of support staff	5	6
Total	28	33

3.1 Statistical information regarding the reports filed by reporting entities to the CRF

In accordance with article 5, paragraph 1, a) of the 2004 AML/CFT Law, the CRF received 50 197 reports in 2021 and 40 782 in 2020. The breakdown between ML and TF reports is provided in the table below¹⁴.

Table 2: Number of reports received by the CRF, 2020 - 2021

	2020		2021	
	ML	TF	ML	TF
Total number of reports received	40 328	454	49 876	321

All reports received are subject to a triage and prioritisation process based on the CRF's internal risk-based approach. More precisely, the report processing includes three main phases (a) a common phase, including a quality control and the triage process, (b) a tactical analysis stage, which includes a further risk assessment process resulting into the assignment of a risk score and (c) an operational analysis stage. TF reports are per se scored as high risk and all TF reports are subject to an in-depth operational analysis.

3.2 Number of cases analysed by the CRF

Reports subject to an analysis are either integrated in a new or existing case in the goAML case management software. After having performed its analysis, the CRF may decide (among other measures) to proceed to national and/or international disseminations. The table below breaks down the number of cases handled in reference year, as well as the domestic and international disseminations. Note that one case may include multiple individual suspicious reports and that cases can be carried over from one year to another depending on the scope of the case, the development of the case and the intelligence gathered during the process, as well as the complexity of the case at hand.

Table 3: Number of cases analysed, handled and disseminations by the CRF, 2020 - 2021

CRF cases	2020	2021
Handled in reference year	1 682	2 094
- National disseminations to competent AML/CFT authorities	300	335
- International disseminations with foreign Financial Intelligence Units (excluding XBD and XBR – please refer to section 3.3)	1 553	1 801

Within a same case, there may be several national and/or international disseminations, either because of the number of AML/CFT competent authorities involved, the jurisdictions involved or because of the development and complexity of the case. This explains why the number of disseminations may be higher than the number of cases.

National and international cooperation is essential for Luxembourg's AML/CFT competent authorities.

¹⁴ It should be noted that these figures do not include exchanges with other national authorities and bodies, such as supervisory authorities, self-regulatory bodies and other authorities competent under special laws.

Thus, in line with Luxembourg’s status as an international financial center, one of the core functions of the CRF, besides the intense and robust domestic cooperation, is the exchange with its international counterparts in AML/CFT matters.

3.3 International cooperation

Article 74-5 of the Law of 7 March 1980 on the judiciary organisation provides a detailed framework for the CRF’s international cooperation. This provision relies, amongst others, on the principles laid down in the EU Directive 2015/849.

3.3.1 International cooperation with EU Member States

In addition to the number of cases that have been disseminated to the CRF’s foreign counterparts (see Table 3), the following table summarizes the number of international cross-border disseminations (XBD) and cross-border reporting (XBR) exchanges for the years 2020 and 2021 between the CRF and Financial Intelligence Units (FIUs) of other EU Member States.

Table 4: Outgoing and incoming international cooperation – European Union, 2020 - 2021

	2020	2021
Cross-border reports (XBR) - outgoing	26 557	24 216
Cross-border dissemination (XBD) - outgoing	1 222	1 460
Cross-border dissemination (XBD) – incoming	6 011	3 114

Table 5 and Table 6 provide a detailed breakdown of XBR and XBD by recipient EU Member State.

Table 5: XBR by recipient country, 2020 - 2021

Recipient country	2020	2021
Germany	13 474	10 249
Austria	254	299
Belgium	306	490
Bulgaria	188	246
Cyprus	97	107
Croatia	56	104
Denmark	133	90
Spain	734	1 154
Estonia	128	181
Finland	123	101
France	1 177	2 436
Greece	109	103
Hungary	131	83
Ireland	449	2 984
Italy	1 091	1 782
Latvia	180	132
Lithuania	222	482
Malta	57	131

Norway	2	1
The Netherlands	626	1 281
Poland	309	480
Portugal	159	178
Romania	206	324
United Kingdom	4 608	37
Slovakia	95	103
Slovenia	183	98
Sweden	1 312	336
Czech Republic	148	224
Total	26 557	24 216

Table 6: XBD by recipient country, 2020 - 2021

Recipient country	2020	2021
Germany	155	176
Austria	12	17
Belgium	125	203
Bulgaria	6	13
Cyprus	14	18
Croatia	5	2
Denmark	8	16
Spain	62	97
Estonia	8	12
Finland	3	4
France	304	425
Greece	13	10
Hungary	12	14
Ireland	8	22
Italy	183	176
Latvia	4	12
Lithuania	4	24
Malta	12	6
The Netherlands	110	62
Poland	19	37
Portugal	41	44
Romania	21	29
United Kingdom	70	3
Slovakia	4	8
Slovenia	2	1
Sweden	9	17
Czech Republic	8	12
Total	1 222	1 460

3.3.2 International cooperation with non-European countries

The following table provides a breakdown of outgoing and incoming disseminations with non-European countries by region.

Table 7: International cooperation with non - European countries by region, 2020 - 2021

Region	Outgoing (active) cooperation		Incoming (passive) cooperation	
	2020	2021	2020	2021
Europe (non-EU) and Central Asia	225	218	52	68
Albania	3	1	-	-
Andorra	7	5	1	-
Armenia	-	2	-	-
Azerbaijan	2	2	1	-
Belarus	6	3	1	1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	-	1	2
Georgia	3	-	-	-
Gibraltar	12	5	-	-
Guernsey	1	-	4	2
Iceland	4	-	-	2
India	2	2	3	2
Isle of Man	-	2	1	2
Jersey	2	5	5	3
Kazakhstan	5	1	7	5
Kosovo	-	3	1	-
Kyrgyzstan	-	1	-	-
Liechtenstein	7	10	1	7
Macedonia, The former Republic of Yugoslav	1	1	-	-
Moldova	3	1	2	5
Monaco	15	23	2	0
Montenegro	1	7	-	3
Norway	12	9	1	8
Russian Federation	44	36	1	9
San Marino	0	-	1	2
Serbia	5	2	-	1
Switzerland	58	82	11	8
Ukraine	28	12	2	5
Uzbekistan	1	1	1	1
Vatican	3	2	5	-
Americas	142	139	24	22

Region	Outgoing (active) cooperation		Incoming (passive) cooperation	
	2020	2021	2020	2021
Argentina	6	3	4	4
Bahamas	2	3	-	-
Belize	-	1	-	-
Bermuda	1	1	-	-
Brazil	25	28	3	2
British Virgin Islands	9	6	-	-
Canada	9	22	2	1
Cayman Islands	4	6	-	1
Chile	1	2	1	-
Colombia	1	1	-	-
Costa Rica	2	2	-	-
Dominican Republic	-	-	-	1
Ecuador	1	-	-	-
Guatemala	2	2	-	-
Mexico	9	6	-	1
Panama	4	3	-	-
Paraguay	1	1	-	-
Peru	4	3	1	-
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	-	1	-	-
United States of America	56	44	13	12
Venezuela	5	4	-	-
Asia Pacific	69	68	8	6
Australia	5	8	2	2
Bangladesh	-	-	1	1
Cambodia	1	-	-	-
Cook Islands	-	1	-	-
Hong Kong	37	17	1	-
Indonesia	1	8	-	-
Japan	4	2	-	-
Korea, Republic of	1	1	1	1
Malaysia	5	4	1	1
Marshall Islands	1	-	-	-
New Zealand	2	3	1	-
Philippines	-	4	-	1
Singapore	9	10	1	-
Taiwan	-	2	-	-
Thailand	3	8	-	-

Region	Outgoing (active) cooperation		Incoming (passive) cooperation	
	2020	2021	2020	2021
Africa	58	59	2	9
Algeria	7	2	-	4
Angola	6	10	-	-
Benin	-	1	-	1
Cameroon	1	3	-	-
Congo	1	3	-	-
Egypt	2	2	-	-
Gabon	-	1	-	-
Ghana	1	1	1	-
Ivory Coast	2	1	-	-
Madagascar	1	1	-	-
Mali	-	2	-	1
Mauritius	2	4	-	-
Morocco	9	8	-	-
Nigeria	4	2	1	-
Senegal	5	2	-	1
South Africa	11	12	-	1
Togo	2	-	-	-
Tunisia	4	4	-	1
Middle East	44	54	3	20
Israel	21	16	-	3
Jordan	-	1	-	-
Kuwait	-	-	1	-
Lebanon	3	3	-	-
Qatar	-	1	-	-
Saudi Arabia	-	1	-	1
Syrian Arab Republic	-	-	1	10
Turkey	11	23	1	4
United Arab Emirates	9	9	-	2

With regard to incoming requests from EU Member States and non-European countries, note that the CRF answered all incoming requests for information received in 2020 and 2021.

3.4 Statistics related to the CRF's freezing measures

Between 2020 and 2021, the CRF issued 387 freezing instructions in order to secure a total amount of EUR 262 197 061,42.

Table 8: Freezing measures of the CRF, 2020 - 2021

Predicate Offence	2020		2021	
	Amount	Number of freezes	Amount	Number of freezes
Corruption	EUR 31 810 378,53	13	EUR 9 657 168,48	4
Fraud	EUR 40 424 941,77	87	EUR 6 199 547,66	48
Others	EUR 103 847 684,14	104	EUR 117 407,14	3
Criminal tax offences	EUR 12 901 563,86	5	EUR 6 404 011,14	4
Money laundering	EUR 29 168 024,35	31	EUR 11 209 336,54	10
Terrorism and terrorist financing	EUR 987 824,00	1	EUR 3 579 824,91	4
Counterfeiting and product piracy	EUR 1 517 145,36	24	EUR 778 648,22	19
Cash control	EUR 2 097 948,09	15	EUR 81 775,00	1
Illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances	EUR 13 442,97	1	EUR 7 893,47	1
Human trafficking and migrant smuggling	EUR 876 080,53	2	EUR 184 589,85	1
Sexual exploitation, including child sexual exploitation	EUR 20 187,57	1	-	-
Market abuse	-	-	EUR 1 106,87	1
Cybercrime	EUR 250 413,09	4	-	-
Forgery	EUR 7 888,34	2	-	-
Thefts	EUR 490,54	1	-	-
Total	EUR 223 924 013,14	291	EUR 38 221 309,28	96

4. Statistics: *Parquet Général, Service de Statistiques de la Justice*

The statistics presented in this section were provided by the *Service de Statistiques de la Justice*.

For further information about the functioning for the judiciary and complementary statistics, please refer to the booklets *La justice en chiffres, 2020 and 2021*, which can be found under:

https://justice.public.lu/fr/publications.html?r=f%2Faem_theme%2Ftags_theme%3Ajustice%5Cjustice-en-chiffres&

Note that the tables under this section mirror the designated categories of offences as set out in the glossary to the FATF Methodology. A detailed mapping of predicate offences to ML in Luxembourg is provided in Appendix 2.

4.1 Investigations

The following table provides the number of new cases opened for investigations by predicate offence in 2020 and in 2021.

Table 9: New notices opened for investigation by predicate offence by year – number of cases, 2020 - 2021

Predicate offence	2020		2021	
	Total	Out of which ML	Total	Out of which ML
Corruption and bribery	28	4	22	3
Counterfeiting and piracy of products	8	-	3	2
Counterfeiting currency	100	4	52	-
Cybercrime	654	11	1 036	13
Environmental crimes	244	4	261	3
Extortion	119	5	132	7
Fraud and forgery	2 919	204	3 497	213
Illicit arms trafficking	309	6	294	6
Illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances	277	50	501	97
Illicit trafficking in stolen and other goods	236	41	234	40
Insider trading and market manipulation	-	-	-	-
Kidnapping, illegal restraint, and hostage taking	34	1	44	1
Murder, grievous bodily injury	506	-	496	-
Participation in an organised criminal group & racketeering	34	16	57	18
Robbery or theft	14 963	62	15 220	79
Sexual exploitation, including sexual exploitation of children	212	-	154	-
Smuggling	2	-	-	-
Tax crimes	67	6	135	16

Predicate offence	2020		2021	
	Total	Out of which ML	Total	Out of which ML
Terrorism and terrorist financing	3	-	4	-
Trafficking in human beings and migrant smuggling	24	1	27	-

With regard to new notices opened for investigation, the table below provides the number of persons investigated in 2020 and 2021, by predicate offence.

Table 10: New notices opened for investigation by predicate offence by year – number of persons, 2020 - 2021

Predicate offence	2020		2021	
	Total	Out of which ML	Total	Out of which ML
Corruption and bribery	42	15	68	39
Counterfeiting and piracy of products	12	-	8	7
Counterfeiting currency	82	12	42	-
Cybercrime	257	16	627	31
Environmental crimes	255	6	329	9
Extortion	129	17	126	16
Fraud and forgery	3 201	458	3 904	531
Illicit arms trafficking	426	21	423	22
Illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances	475	73	733	167
Illicit trafficking in stolen and other goods	384	104	446	136
Insider trading and market manipulation	-	-	-	-
Kidnapping, illegal restraint, and hostage taking	46	1	70	1
Murder, grievous bodily injury	715	-	682	-
Participation in an organised criminal group & racketeering	115	72	219	114
Robbery or theft	6 576	123	7 665	184
Sexual exploitation, including sexual exploitation of children	244	-	186	-
Smuggling	4	-	-	-
Tax crimes	80	7	197	57
Terrorism and terrorist financing	3	-	4	-
Trafficking in human beings and migrant smuggling	32	1	39	-

4.2 Prosecution

The table below provides the number of cases prosecuted in 2020 and in 2021, by predicate offence.

Table 11: Prosecution by predicate offence by year – number of cases, 2020 - 2021

Predicate offence	2020		2021	
	Total	Out of which ML	Total	Out of which ML
Corruption and bribery	10	1	4	-
Counterfeiting and piracy of products	-	-	-	-
Counterfeiting currency	1	1	5	1
Cybercrime	3	1	5	-
Environmental crimes	15	1	40	-
Extortion	17	2	26	5
Fraud and forgery	374	61	470	80
Illicit arms trafficking	104	9	110	6
Illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances	152	70	165	81
Illicit trafficking in stolen and other goods	84	32	73	22
Insider trading and market manipulation	-	-	-	-
Kidnapping, illegal restraint, and hostage taking	13	-	20	3
Murder, grievous bodily injury	119	-	123	-
Participation in an organised criminal group & racketeering	20	6	27	14
Robbery or theft	1 020	64	1 124	65
Sexual exploitation, including sexual exploitation of children	32	1	26	-
Smuggling	2	-	4	-
Tax crimes	7	1	19	3
Terrorism and terrorist financing	2	-	1	-
Trafficking in human beings and migrant smuggling	4	2	8	3

The following table provides the number of persons prosecuted in 2020 and in 2021, by predicate offence. Note that the number of persons concerned are suspects who are linked to the predicate offence.

Table 12: Prosecution by predicate offence by year – number of persons concerned, 2020 - 2021

Predicate offence	2020		2021	
	Total	Out of which ML	Total	Out of which ML
Corruption and bribery	12	1	5	-
Counterfeiting and piracy of products	-	-	-	-
Counterfeiting currency	1	1	5	1
Cybercrime	4	1	6	-
Environmental crimes	16	1	50	-
Extortion	25	2	39	6
Fraud and forgery	509	103	710	149
Illicit arms trafficking	145	24	133	8
Illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances	243	100	208	101
Illicit trafficking in stolen and other goods	154	67	112	40
Insider trading and market manipulation	-	-	-	-
Kidnapping, illegal restraint, and hostage taking	20	-	24	3
Murder, grievous bodily injury	131	-	129	-
Participation in an organised criminal group & racketeering	50	14	73	45
Robbery or theft	1 160	112	1 144	93
Sexual exploitation, including sexual exploitation of children	39	2	35	-
Smuggling	4	-	6	-
Tax crimes	8	1	25	6
Terrorism and terrorist financing	2	-	3	-
Trafficking in human beings and migrant smuggling	9	4	18	4

4.3 Convictions

The table below provides the number of persons convicted of prison sentences in 2020 and 2021, by predicate offence.

Table 13: Prison sentences (without suspended prison sentences) by predicate offence¹⁵ by year – number of persons convicted, 2020 - 2021

Predicate offence	2020		2021	
	Total	Out of which ML	Total	Out of which ML
Corruption and bribery	-	-	1	-
Extortion	7	5	8	4
Fraud and forgery	63	14	57	24
Illicit arms trafficking	1	1	3	2

¹⁵ For predicate offences not listed in this table, please note that the number of persons convicted in both 2020 and in 2021 is nil (i.e. “-”).

Predicate offence	2020		2021	
	Total	Out of which ML	Total	Out of which ML
Illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances	75	64	47	37
Illicit trafficking in stolen and other goods	11	2	12	2
Kidnapping, illegal restraint, and hostage taking	2	1	2	-
Murder, grievous bodily injury	6	-	6	1
Participation in an organised criminal group & racketeering	8	7	-	-
Robbery or theft	206	47	200	58
Sexual exploitation, including sexual exploitation of children	2	-	2	-

The following table provides the number of persons convicted of suspended prison sentences in 2020 and 2021, by predicate offence.

Table 14: Suspended prison sentences by predicate offence¹⁶ by year – number of persons convicted, 2020 - 2021

Predicate offence	2020		2021	
	Total	Out of which ML	Total	Out of which ML
Corruption and bribery	2	2	-	-
Counterfeiting currency	1	1	3	2
Cybercrime	2	2	-	-
Extortion	6	1	13	4
Fraud and forgery	93	32	128	57
Illicit arms trafficking	10	5	9	6
Illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances	85	76	78	73
Illicit trafficking in stolen and other goods	13	13	8	8
Kidnapping, illegal restraint, and hostage taking	1	-	2	-
Murder, grievous bodily injury	35	-	24	-
Participation in an organised criminal group & racketeering	9	9	4	4
Robbery or theft	119	34	123	40
Sexual exploitation, including sexual exploitation of children	18	1	11	-
Tax crimes	4	1	1	-
Trafficking in human beings and migrant smuggling	2	1	-	-

¹⁶ For predicate offences not listed in this table, please note that the number of persons convicted of suspended prison sentences in both 2020 and in 2021 is nil (i.e. “-”).

4.4 Seizures and confiscations

The following tables provide statistics on national seizures and confiscations in 2020 and 2021.

Table 15: National seizures, 2020 - 2021

	2020	2021
National seizures	EUR 146,8 million USD 3,5 million CHF 0,049 million	EUR 19,53 million USD 2,89 million
Outgoing mutual legal assistance seizures	EUR 0,438 million USD 1,932 million	EUR 0,461 million CHF 0,072 million

Table 16: National confiscations, 2020 - 2021

	2020	2021
Confiscation	EUR 0,305 million	EUR 0,638 million GBP 0,157 million
Restitution	EUR 3,217 million	EUR 0,208 million
Reintegration	EUR 0,086 million	EUR 0,380 million
Total (with restitution)	EUR 3,608 million	EUR 1,226 million GBP 0,157 million

5. Statistical information relating to the size and supervision of the Luxembourg financial sector

More detailed statistics and explanations regarding the *Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier* (CSSF) and *Commissariat aux Assurances* (CAA) can be found under <https://www.cssf.lu> and <https://www.caa.lu/>.

The *Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier* (CSSF) is the financial sector’s prudential and AML/CFT supervisory authority. The CSSF supervises a broad range of financial sector professionals, including: banks, payment and e-money institutions (Pis/EMIs), agents and e-money distributors acting on behalf of Pis/EMIs established in other European Member States, investment firms, collective investments and their managers, specialised and support professionals of the financial sector (PFS) and market operators. Since March 2020, the CSSF is also the AML/CFT supervisory authority for virtual asset service providers (VASPs) established or offering their services in Luxembourg.

The *Commissariat aux Assurances* (CAA) is the insurance sector’s prudential and AML/CFT supervisor (including insurers, reinsurers, intermediaries, professionals of the insurance sector and CAA-supervised pension funds).

5.1 Statistics related to sectors supervised by the CSSF

The following table provides i) the number of entities subject to the CSSF’s AML/CFT supervision pursuant to article 2 and 2-1 (1) of the 2004 AML/CFT Law; and ii) data measuring the size and importance of the respective sectors.

Table 17: Data relating to entities subject to CSSF AML/CFT supervision, situation as of end 2020 and 2021

	31 December 2020		31 December 2021	
	Number of entities	Indicator(s) of economic importance	Number of entities	Indicator(s) of economic importance
Banks	128	Assets: EUR 849,3 billion Number of employees: 26 119	124	Assets: EUR 951,7 Number of employees: 25 982
Investment firms	98	Revenue: EUR 1,37 billion ¹⁷ Number of employees: 1 776	101	Revenue: EUR 1,45 billion ¹⁸

¹⁷ Excludes revenues generated by traders/market-makers.

¹⁸ Excludes revenues generated by investment firms authorized to carry out activities of dealing on own account, of underwriting of financial instruments and / or placing of financial instrument on a firm commitment basis and of placing of financial instruments without a firm commitment basis.

				Number of employees: 1 903
Collective investments	1 215 ¹⁹	Assets under Management (AuM): EUR 4 397 billion ²⁰	1 190	AuM: EUR 5 234 billion
Regulated securitisation vehicles	2	AuM for authorised securitisation undertakings acting as a <i>fiduciaire</i> in a <i>fiducie</i> : EUR 2,4 billion	3	AuM for authorised securitisation undertakings acting as a <i>fiduciaire</i> in a <i>fiducie</i> : EUR 3,5 billion
Pension funds	12	AuM: EUR 1,768 billion	12	AuM: EUR 1,853 billion
PIs/EMIs providing money value or transfer services	25 ²¹	Total balance sheet assets: EUR 5,8 billion	25 ²²	Total balance sheet assets: EUR 7,2 billion
Agents and e-money distributors acting on behalf of PIs/EMIs established in other European Member States	25	Processed transactions worth EUR 232,7 million of inflows and transactions worth EUR 294,9 million of outflows	22	Processed transactions worth EUR 11 million of inflows and transactions worth EUR 78 million of outflows
VASPs	0 ²³	N/A	6	Virtual Assets (VAs) held in custody (safekeeping): EUR 2,6 billion Buy and Sell orders: EUR 106,8 billion
Specialised PFS ²⁴	97	Revenue: EUR 1,04 billion	95	Revenue: EUR 1,34 billion

¹⁹ Number of authorised and registered investment firms (footnote also applies to 2021 figure).

²⁰ AuM for authorised investment firms (footnote also applies to 2021 figure).

²¹ Including 4 branches of PI/EMI established in another EU Member State.

²² Including 3 branches of PI/EMI established in another EU Member State.

²³ The Law of 25 March 2020 includes VASPs within the CSSF's AML/CFT supervision.

²⁴ All Specialised PFS are included in this category (i.e. including "other Specialised PFS"). To avoid redundancies, entities which are both Specialised PFS and Support PFS are included in the Support PFS category and the market operator which has a Specialised PFS license is included in the Market operators category.

Support PFS	71	Revenue: EUR 2,07 billion	69	Revenue: EUR 2,16 billion
Market operators	1	Debt value raised: EUR 1 425 billion	1	Debt value raised: EUR 1 279 billion

5.2 Statistics related to sectors supervised by the CAA

The following table provides i) the number of entities subject to the CAA's AML/CFT supervision pursuant to article 2 and 2-1 (2) of the 2004 AML/CFT Law; and ii) data measuring the size and importance of the respective sectors, namely GWP (unless otherwise stated).

Table 18: Data relating to entities subject to CAA AML/CFT supervision, situation as of end 2020 and 2021

	31 December 2020			31 December 2021		
	Number of entities ²⁵ (Total)	Number of entities (AML/CFT scope)	Indicator(s) of economic importance (AML/CFT scope)	Number of entities ²⁶ (Total)	Number of entities (AML/CFT scope)	Indicator(s) of economic importance (AML/CFT scope)
Insurance undertakings (life)	38		EUR 22 billion	39		EUR 29 billion
Insurance undertakings (non-life)	46	18	EUR 800 million	45	19	EUR 974 million
Pension funds	3		EUR 81 million	3		EUR 82,8 million
Reinsurance undertakings under Luxembourg law	199	37	EUR 384 million	192	36	EUR 446 million
Insurance/reinsurance brokerage firms under Luxembourg law ²⁷	113		GWP in life: EUR 2,1 billion	112		GWP in life: EUR 2,7 billion
Insurance/reinsurance brokers	5			5		
Insurance sub-brokers	511		N/A ²⁸	508		N/A ²⁸
Insurance agencies	331		N/A ²⁹	318		N/A ²⁹
Professionals of the insurance sector	24	13	Turnover: EUR 87 million	25	13	Turnover: EUR 96 million

²⁵ The numbers include also Luxembourg branches of foreign financial institutions (FIs).

²⁶ The numbers include also Luxembourg branches of foreign FIs.

²⁷ Brokers can have licence in both life and non- life activities but are not necessarily active in activities falling under the AML/CFT scope.

²⁸ N/A, as they are engaged in insurance intermediation for and on behalf of one or several Luxembourg-based insurance undertakings.

²⁹ N/A, as they distribute insurance products under the responsibility and on behalf of brokerage firms or brokers.

5.3 Statistics related to the number of breaches identified based on supervisory actions and sanctions/administrative measures applied by supervisory authorities in the financial sector

In 2021 (2020), the CSSF sent 32 (42) injunction letters.

Pursuant to article 8-4 of the 2004 AML/CFT Law, Luxembourg financial sector AML/CFT supervisors have imposed the following administrative sanctions/fines per year of inspection:

Table 19: Statistics related to sanctions in accordance with article 8-4 of the AML/CFT Law by supervisory authorities of the financial sector, 2020 - 2021

	2020	2021 ³⁰
Number of administrative sanctions (Art 8-4 (2) (a) (b) (c) (d) (e))	1	1
Number of administrative fines (Art 8-4 (2) (f))	13	14

³⁰ 2021 on-site inspections are still being finalized. Statistics are not yet final.

6. Statistical information relating to the size and supervision of the Luxembourg non-financial sector

More detailed statistics and explanations regarding the supervisors of the non-financial sector can be found under:

- <https://aed.gouvernement.lu/fr.html>;
- <https://pfi.public.lu/fr.html>;
- <https://ire.lu/>;
- <https://oec.lu/>;
- <http://www.notariat.lu/>;
- <https://www.barreau.lu/>;
- <https://avocats-diekirch.lu/>; and
- <https://huissier.lu/>

The *Administration de l'Enregistrement, des Domaines et de la TVA* (AED) is the AML/CFT supervisory authority for real estate agents and real estate developers, some service providers³¹, some dealers in high value goods³², providers of gambling services and Freeport operators.

Legal professions, chartered professional accountants and auditors in Luxembourg are supervised by self-regulatory bodies (SRBs) for AML/CFT purposes:

- The *Institut des réviseurs d'entreprises* (IRE) is in charge of ensuring AML/CFT supervision among its members, notably (approved) statutory auditors and (approved) audit firms;
- The *Ordre des experts-comptables* (OEC) is in charge of ensuring AML/CFT supervision among chartered professional accountants;
- The *Chambre des notaires* (CdN) is in charge of ensuring AML/CFT supervision among notaries;
- The *Ordre des avocats* (OA) is in charge of ensuring AML/CFT compliance of lawyers carrying out services subject to the 2004 AML/CFT Law in Luxembourg; and
- The *Chambre des huissiers* (CdH) is in charge of ensuring AML/CFT compliance of bailiffs.

6.1 Statistics related to sectors supervised by the AED

The following table provides i) the number of entities subject to the AED's AML/CFT supervision pursuant to article 2 and 2-1 (8) of the 2004 AML/CFT Law; and ii) data measuring the size and importance of the respective sectors, namely in terms of turnover (unless otherwise stated).

³¹ Accountants, business centers and professionals providing directorship services that are not supervised by another supervisory authority or SRB.

³² Natural or legal persons trading in goods, to the extent that the payments are made in cash for an amount of EUR 10 000 or more, where a transaction is executed in a single operation or in several operations which appear to be linked.

Table 20: Data relating to entities subject to AED AML/CFT supervision, situation as of end 2020 and 2021

	31 December 2020		31 December 2021	
	Number of entities	Indicator(s) of economic importance	Number of entities	Indicator of economic importance
Real estate agents and real estate developers	4 055	EUR 4,6 billion	4 410	EUR 4,2 billion
Dealers in goods ³³	957 ³⁴	EUR 4 billion	928 ³⁴	EUR 4,2 billion
Providers of gambling services	2	EUR 76,5 million gross gaming revenue	2	EUR 98,7 million gross gaming revenue
Freeport operators	4	EUR 6,6 million	5	EUR 6,3 million
Service providers ³⁵	1 382	EUR 314 million	1 392	EUR 301 million

6.2 Statistics related to self-regulatory bodies

The following table resumes the number of professionals supervised by each of the respective SRB pursuant to article 2 and 2-1, paragraphs 3 to 7 of the 2004 AML/CFT Law.

³³ Please note that the figures provided in this column include jewelers, dealers in precious metals, clocks, art, antiques, luxury goods and cars pursuant to article 2 of the 2004 AML/CFT Law.

³⁴ Please note that this figure includes the five biggest dealers in luxury goods accounting for 95% of the sector's turnover.

³⁵ Please note that the figures provided in this column include accountants, business centers and professionals providing directorship services that are not supervised by another supervisory authority or SRB.

Table 21: Data relating to entities subject to AML/CFT supervision of an SRB, situation as of end 2020 and 2021 (unless otherwise stated)

SRB		2020	2021
IRE	Number of approved statutory auditors (of which are sole practitioners)	581 (11) ³⁶	580 (14) ³⁷
	Number of audit firms	80 ^{38,36}	70 ³⁹
OEC	Number of chartered professional accountants (of which are independent professionals)	1 162 (58)	1 203 (59)
CdN	Number of notaries ⁴⁰	36	36
OA	Number of lawyers registered with the Bar	2 946 OAL members ⁴¹ Approximately 50 OAD members	3 023 OAL members ⁴² Approximately 50 OAD members
CdH	Number of bailiffs ⁴³	19	19

SRBs are usually composed of the Council, the General Assembly and the Disciplinary Council.

- The General Assembly gathers all members of the SRB at a yearly basis;
- The Council is composed of a president and members that are elected by the General Assembly among the SRB's members. The Council, and more specifically, the president represents the respective SRB judicially and extra-judicially. They hold ultimate responsibility of AML/CFT matters; and
- The Disciplinary Council is composed of members of the Luxembourg District Court and members of the SRB's Council. For most SRBs, the Disciplinary Council is composed of 5 members, including the President of the District Court of Luxembourg, and four members of the SRB (including the Council's President⁴⁴). The Disciplinary Council exercises the power of discipline over all members

³⁶ Statistics as at 16 June 2020.

³⁷ Statistics as at 18 May 2021.

³⁸ Statistics as at 16 June 2020.

³⁹ Statistics as at 18 May 2021.

⁴⁰ Note that the Law of 9 December 1976 on the organisation of the notarial profession fixes the number of notaries.

⁴¹ As of 15 September 2020, 61,2% of OAL members fall within the scope of point 12 of article 2 (1) of the 2004 AML/CFT Law.

⁴² As of 15 September 2021, 56,2% of OAs members fall within the scope of point 12 of article 2 (1) of the 2004 AML/CFT Law.

⁴³ Note that the Law of 4 December 1990 on the organisation of Court Bailiffs fixes the number of bailiffs.

⁴⁴ Note that this statement does not apply to

- The OEC: Pursuant to article 24 of the Law of 10 June 1999 organising the profession of Chartered Professional Accountants (1991 CPAs Law), the President cannot sit on the Disciplinary Council;
- The IRE: Pursuant to article 73 of the Law of 23 July 2016 concerning the audit profession, the President of the IRE "may not sit on the Disciplinary Board".

of the profession for violations of legal and regulatory requirements concerning the profession and professional misconduct and negligence.

A dedicated secretariat supports the different bodies of the respective SRB in the fulfilment of its tasks. These tasks consist, for example, in defending the rights and interests of the profession and in ensuring the compliance of professional standards and obligations provided by the 2004 AML/CFT Law.

To ensure the latter, additional AML/CFT related resources were deployed. Most SRBs created a specific (sub)-body/committee in charge of AML/CFT matters, such as inspections, and/or increased their AML/CFT dedicated resources within their secretariat.

For each SRB listed in article 2-1 of the 2004 AML/CFT Law, the table below provides the number of members/people allocated to the different bodies.

Table 22: Human resources dedicated to AML/CFT activities, situation as of end 2021

SRB	Number of people sitting within the Council	Number of people sitting within the Disciplinary Board	Number of people within the Secretariat
IRE	7	5	4
OEC	7	5	6
CdN	7	5	4
OA	15	5	5
CdH	3	No Disciplinary Board within the CdH ⁴⁵	1

The above-mentioned SRBs send out, on a regular basis, risk assessment questionnaires to all supervised entities. Further information on SRBs' supervised professionals/entities can be found in Table 21 above.

6.3 Statistics related to the number of breaches identified on the basis of supervisory actions and sanctions/administrative measures applied by the AED and SRBs in the non-financial sector

In accordance with article 8-4 of the 2004 AML/CFT Law, the AED has imposed the following administrative measures:

Table 23: AED administrative measures pursuant to article 8-4 of the 2004 AML/CFT Law, 2020-2021

	2020	2021
Number of warnings	5	5
Number of reprimands	5	18
Number of fines	46	90

⁴⁵ Pursuant to article 31 of the Law of 4 December 1990 on the organisation of Court Bailiffs, the District Court (civil chamber) exercises the power of discipline over court bailiffs for violations of the obligations arising from the AML/CFT legislation.

Luxembourg SRBs have mechanisms in place to follow up in case of AML/CFT-related findings or non-compliance and verify that appropriate corrective actions are taken by the supervised professionals. As for sanctions, SRBs have a broad range of punitive measures at their disposal and use them effectively in case of infringements of legal requirements. The following is a non-exhaustive list of key enforcement/remediation measures taken by the different SRBs:

Table 24: Key enforcement measures used by SRBs, 2020 - 2021

	2020	2021
IRE⁴⁶	Six injunctions were issued pursuant to article 8-2 (2), letter e) of the 2004 AML/CFT Law ⁴⁷ . In addition, six close monitoring controls (<i>contrôle rapproché</i>) were decided between June 30, 2020 and June 30, 2021.	One injunction was issued pursuant to article 8-2 (2), letter e) of the 2004 AML/CFT Law ⁴⁸ . In addition, five close monitoring controls (<i>contrôle rapproché</i>) were decided between June 30, 2021 and June 30, 2022.
OEC⁴⁹	22 close monitor controls (<i>contrôle rapproché</i>) were launched following identification of deficiencies detected during on-site inspections.	23 close monitor controls (<i>contrôle rapproché</i>) were launched following identification of deficiencies detected during on-site inspections.
OA	13 members of the OAL were disbarred, seven OAL members were sent before the Disciplinary Council, five disciplinary proceedings were opened and four fines were imposed in the judicial year 2020/2021.	34 disciplinary proceedings were opened, 12 OAL members were sent before the Disciplinary Council, five injunctions were issued, four follow-up inspections were performed in the judicial year 2021/2022, one OAL member were disbarred, and four fines and one warning were imposed.
CdH		One on-site inspections detected AML/CFT shortcomings. Pursuant to the article 29 of the amended Law of 4 December 1990 on the organisation of Court Bailiffs, the file was transmitted to the State Prosecutor's Office.

Note that the Law of 25 March 2020 strengthened the enforcement and sanctioning powers of the SRBs.

⁴⁶ A complete overview of the IRE's activities and enforcement measures can be found in their annual reports. IRE's annual reports are published on their website and can be found here: [link](#)

⁴⁷ Injunctions issued in 2021 following the 2020/2021 control campaign.

⁴⁸ Injunctions issued following the 2021/2022 control campaign: one in 2022 and four injunctions in 2023.

⁴⁹ Figures as of 8 September 2023, as controls for year 2020 and 2021 are still ongoing, figures are not yet finalised. Sanctions are published on the OEC's website and can be found here: [link](#)

APPENDIX

Appendix 1 List of tables

Table 1: Number of human resources allocated to the CRF (in FTE), situation as of end 2020 and 2021 ...	6
Table 2: Number of reports received by the CRF, 2020 - 2021	7
Table 3: Number of cases analysed, handled and disseminations by the CRF, 2020 - 2021	7
Table 4: Outgoing and incoming international cooperation – European Union, 2020 - 2021	8
Table 5: XBR by recipient country, 2020 - 2021.....	8
Table 6: XBD by recipient country, 2020 - 2021	9
Table 7: International cooperation with non - European countries by region, 2020 - 2021	10
Table 8: Freezing measures of the CRF, 2020 - 2021.....	13
Table 9: New notices opened for investigation by predicate offence by year – number of cases, 2020 - 2021	14
Table 10: New notices opened for investigation by predicate offence by year – number of persons, 2020 - 2021	15
Table 11: Prosecution by predicate offence by year – number of cases, 2020 - 2021.....	16
Table 12: Prosecution by predicate offence by year – number of persons concerned, 2020 - 2021.....	17
Table 13: Prison sentences (without suspended prison sentences) by predicate offence by year – number of persons convicted, 2020 - 2021.....	17
Table 14: Suspended prison sentences by predicate offence by year – number of persons convicted, 2020 - 2021	18
Table 15: National seizures, 2020 - 2021	19
Table 16: National confiscations, 2020 - 2021.....	19
Table 17: Data relating to entities subject to CSSF AML/CFT supervision, situation as of end 2020 and 2021	20
Table 18: Data relating to entities subject to CAA AML/CFT supervision, situation as of end 2020 and 2021	22
Table 19: Statistics related to sanctions in accordance with article 8-4 of the AML/CFT Law by supervisory authorities of the financial sector, 2020 - 2021	23
Table 20: Data relating to entities subject to AED AML/CFT supervision, situation as of end 2020 and 2021	25
Table 21: Data relating to entities subject to AML/CFT supervision of an SRB, situation as of end 2020 and 2021 (unless otherwise stated).....	26
Table 22: Human resources dedicated to AML/CFT activities, situation as of end 2021	27
Table 23: AED administrative measures pursuant to article 8-4 of the 2004 AML/CFT Law, 2020-2021 ..	27
Table 24: Key enforcement measures used by SRBs, 2020 - 2021	28

Appendix 2 Mapping of FATF crime categories to Luxembourg predicate offences

Predicate offence (as per Threats Assessment)	Law(s) defining predicate offence	Relevant article(s) within the law (and actual designation in Luxembourg law)	ML predicate offence (CP)	
Fraud and forgery	Code pénal (CP)	489 to 490, 577 (Banqueroute frauduleuse)	506-1, item 10	
		491 to 492 (Abus de confiance)	505-1, item 10	
		493 (Abus de faiblesse)	506-1, item 10	
		494 (Usure)	506-1, item 10	
		495 (Production frauduleuse d'une pièce en justice)	506-1, item 10	
		496 (Escroquerie et tentative d'escroquerie)	506-1, item 10	
		496-1 to 496-4 (Escroquerie à la subvention)	506-1, item 5	
		175 (Contrefaçon de titres représentatifs de droits de propriété, de créances ou de valeurs mobilières autres que des signes monétaires)	506-1, item 28	
		177, 178, 179 to 182, 186 (Contrefaçon ou falsification de sceaux, timbres, poinçons, marques)	506-1, item 28	
		184, 185, 187, 187-1, 188, 190, 191, 192, 192 (Contrefaçon ou falsification de sceaux, timbres, poinçons, marques)	506-1, item 8	
		193, 194 to 197 (Faux en écritures)	506-1, item 28	
		208 (Faux certificat commis par un fonctionnaire dans l'exercice de sa fonction ; usage de faux certificat)	506-1, item 28	
		211 and 212 (Faux commis dans les dépêches télégraphiques)	506-1, item 28	
		215, 216, 221, 223 (Faux témoignage et faux serment)	506-1, item 28	
		507 (D'avoir frauduleusement détruit ou détourné des objets mobiliers, renversé, dégradé ou détruit des objets immobiliers saisis sur lui)	506-1, item 28	
		Loi modifiée du 10 août 1915 concernant les sociétés commerciales (L-10.08.1915)	171-1 (Abus de biens sociaux)	506-1, item 28
			165 (Faux bilans)	506-1, item 28
Tax crimes	Loi générale des impôts	§ 396 alinéas (5) and (6) (Fraude fiscale aggravée et escroquerie fiscale)	506-1, item 25	

Predicate offence (as per Threats Assessment)	Law(s) defining predicate offence	Relevant article(s) within the law (and actual designation in Luxembourg law)	ML predicate offence (CP)
	(LGI)	en matière d'impôts directs)	
	Loi du 28 janvier 1948 tendant à assurer la juste et exacte perception des droits d'enregistrement (L-28.01.1948)	29, alinéa 1 and 2 (Fraude fiscale aggravée et escroquerie fiscale en matière de droit d'enregistrement)	506-1, item 26
	Loi modifiée du 12 février 1979 concernant la taxe sur la valeur ajoutée (L-12.02.1979)	80, paragraphe 1 ^{er} (Fraude fiscale aggravée et escroquerie fiscale en matière de TVA)	506-1, item 27
Drug trafficking	Loi modifiée du 19 février 1973 concernant la vente de substances médicamenteuses et la lutte contre la toxicomanie (L-19.02.1973)	8.1 a) and b)	8-1 L-19.02.1973 ⁵⁰
	Loi du 11 janvier 1989 réglant la commercialisation des substances chimique à activité thérapeutique (L-11.01.1989)	5	506-1, item 15

⁵⁰ Article 8-1 of the 1973 Drug Trafficking Law defines the money laundering offence with regards to drug trafficking (as defined in Article 8 a. and b. of the same law). The definition of money laundering under this law is quasi-identical to the money laundering definition of Article 506-1 of the Penal Code.

Predicate offence (as per Threats Assessment)	Law(s) defining predicate offence	Relevant article(s) within the law (and actual designation in Luxembourg law)	ML predicate offence (CP)
Corruption and bribery	Code pénal (CP)	240 (Détournement de deniers publics)	506-1, item 28
		243 (Concussion à l'aide de violences et menaces)	506-1, item 28
		246 to 253 (Corruption active et passive)	506-1, item 6
Participation in an organised criminal group and racketeering	Code pénal (CP)	322 to 324ter (Association de malfaiteurs et organisation criminelle)	506-1, item 2
Counterfeiting and piracy of products	Loi du 18 avril 2001 sur le droit d'auteur (L-18.01.2001)	82 to 85 (Droits d'auteur)	506-1, item 17
	Code pénal (CP)	191 (Contrefaçon de marques)	506-1, item 8
		309 (Violation du secret d'affaires)	506-1, item 8
Smuggling	Loi générale sur les douanes et accises (LGDA)	220 and 231 (Contrebande)	506-1, item 23
Robberies or theft	Code pénal (CP)	461, 463, 464 (Vol simple, vol domestique)	506-1, item 9
		467 to 469, 471 to 473 (Vol qualifié)	506-1, item 28
Sexual exploitation, including sexual exploitation of children	Code pénal (CP)	372 (Attentat à la pudeur : avec violence ou menaces ; sur enfant de moins de 16 ans)	506-1, item 28
		379 (Exploitation de la prostitution)	506-1, item 3
		379bis, 380 (Proxénétisme)	506-1, item 3
		383, 383bis, 383ter, and 384 (Outrages publics aux bonnes mœurs et dispositions particulières pour protéger la jeunesse)	506-1, item 4
Trafficking in human beings and migrant	Code pénal (CP)	382-1 and 382-2 (Traite des êtres humains)	506-1, item 3
		382-4 and 382-5 (Trafic illicite des migrants)	506-1, item 3

Predicate offence (as per Threats Assessment)	Law(s) defining predicate offence	Relevant article(s) within the law (and actual designation in Luxembourg law)	ML predicate offence (CP)
smuggling			
Illicit trafficking in stolen and other goods	Code pénal (CP)	506 (Recel)	506-1, item 28
	Loi du 21 mai 1966 concernant a) les fouilles d'intérêt historique, préhistorique, paléontologique ou autrement scientifique ; b) la sauvegarde du patrimoine culturel mobilier (L-21.05.1966)	10 L-21.05.1966	506-1, item 14
Environmental crimes	Loi modifiée du 19 janvier 2004 concernant protection de la nature et des ressources naturelles (L-19.01.2004)	64	506-1, item 18
	Loi modifiée du 21 juin 1976 relative à la lutte contre la pollution de l'atmosphère (L-21.06.1976)	9	506-1, item 19
	Loi modifiée du 10 juin 1999 relative aux établissements classés	25	506-1, item 20

Predicate offence (as per Threats Assessment)	Law(s) defining predicate offence	Relevant article(s) within the law (and actual designation in Luxembourg law)	ML predicate offence (CP)
	(L-10.06.1999)		
Insider trading and market manipulation	Loi du 9 mai 2006 relative aux abus de marché (L-09.05.2006), article 32	32 (Abus de marché, délit d'initié)	506-1, item 24
Terrorism and terrorist financing	Code pénal (CP)	135-1 to 135-6, 135-9, 135-11 to 135-13	506-1, item 1
Illicit arms trafficking	Loi modifiée du 15 mars 1983 sur les armes et munitions (L-14.03.1983)	28 L-15.03.1983	506-1, item 7
Kidnapping, illegal restraint and hostage taking	Code pénal (CP)	364 (Enlèvement d'un enfant âgé de moins de 7 ans)	506-1, item 28
		368 à 370 (Enlèvement de mineurs)	506-1, item 3
		434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 438-1, 442 (Détenion illégale et arbitraire de plus d'un mois : sur faux ordre de l'autorité publique, faux costume ; menace de mort)	506-1, item 28
		442-1 (Prise d'otages)	506-1, item 28
Extortion	Code pénal (CP)	470 (Extorsion)	506-1, item 28
Counterfeiting currency	Code pénal (CP)	160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 168, 169, 170, 173, 176, 177, 178, 180 (Fausse monnaie)	506-1, item 28
Murder, grievous bodily injury	Code pénal (CP)	112-1 (Attentat contre les personnes jouissant d'une protection internationale)	506-1, item 1
		136bis to 136 quinquies (Violations graves du droit humanitaire international)	506-1, item 28
		260-1 to 260-3, 260-4 (Torture)	506-1, item 28
		348 to 350, 352 (Avortement)	506-1, item 28

Predicate offence (as per Threats Assessment)	Law(s) defining predicate offence	Relevant article(s) within the law (and actual designation in Luxembourg law)	ML predicate offence (CP)
		372 alinéas (2) and (3) (Attentat à la pudeur)	506-1, item 28
		375 to 378 (Viol)	506-1, item 28
		393 to 397 (Meurtre, assassinat, parricide, infanticide, empoisonnement)	506-1, item 28
		400 to 401 (Coups et blessures volontaires : maladie incurable ; incapacité permanente ; perte organe ; mutilation ; mort)	506-1, item 28
		401bis (Coups et blessures volontaires sur enfant moins 14 ans accomplis)	506-1, item 28
		403 to 404 (Empoisonnement : maladie incurable ; incapacité permanente ; perte organe ; mort)	506-1, item 28
		407 and 408 (Entrave à convoi ferroviaire : maladie ; incapacité de travail ; maladie incurable ; incapacité permanente ; perte organe ; mutilation grave)	506-1, item 28
		409 paragraphes 2 to 5 (Coups et blessures sur conjoint : préméditation ; maladie ; incapacité temporaire ; maladie incurable ; incapacité permanente ; perte organe ; mutilation grave ; mort)	506-1, item 28
		438 (Séquestration illégale-torture-maladie incurable-mort)	506-1, item 28
		474 to 475 (Vol commis à l'aide de violences et menaces : mort ; meurtre commis pour faciliter le vol ou l'extorsion ou pour en assurer l'impunité)	506-1, item 28
		518, 520, 522 (Incendie volontaire/Explosions)	506-1, item 28
		530 to 532 (Destruction volontaire d'objets mobiliers d'autrui : violences ou menaces ; maladie ; lésion corporelle ; meurtre)	506-1, item 28
Piracy	Loi du 14 avril 1992 instituant un code disciplinaire et pénal	64	506-1, item 28

Predicate offence (as per Threats Assessment)	Law(s) defining predicate offence	Relevant article(s) within the law (and actual designation in Luxembourg law)	ML predicate offence (CP)
	pour la marine (L-14.04.1992)		
Cybercrime	Code pénal (CP)	509-1 à 509-7 (Certaines infractions en matière informatique)	506-1, item11
	Loi du 14 août 2000 relative au commerce électronique (L-14.08.2000)	48 (Spam)	506-1, item 12