

STATISTICS 2022-2023

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THE GOVERNMENT
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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, 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 the investigation and judicial phases of the national AML/CFT regime. Section 5 presents the statistics related to seizures managed by the Luxembourg Asset Management Office (AMO). This document concludes with sections 6 and 7 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), as amended.

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

2.1 Financial sector

In 2023, Luxembourg's gross domestic product (GDP) at market prices amounted to EUR 79,309 billion, and thus contributed to around 0,46% of the total European Union (EU) GDP¹. The financial and insurance sectors are Luxembourg's largest economic sectors, and contributed to approximately 23,5% of the national gross value added in 2023².

As at December 2023, Luxembourg's banking sector counted 120 credit institutions, including 19 German, 13 French, 15 Chinese and 11 Swiss banks. Total banking assets amounted to about EUR 929 billion in 2023³.

The Luxembourg insurance sector counted 36⁴ life-insurance undertakings generating EUR 21 billion of gross written premium (GWP) in 2023. As at end 2023, there were 43⁵ non-life insurance undertakings and 195 reinsurance undertakings under Luxembourg Law respectively generating EUR 19 and EUR 14 billion of GWP. Nevertheless, the number of non-life insurance and reinsurance undertakings falling under the AML/CFT scope were 18 and 42 entities respectively, generating EUR 1 237 million and EUR 607 million respectively in credit and suretyship branches in 2023⁶.

2.2 Non-financial sector

More than 19 000 employees represented in 2 992 entities provided legal and accounting services in 2022⁷. In 2023, the turnover of the around 4 000 real estate agents and real estate developers amounted to nearly EUR 3 billion. Dealers in goods subject to the provisions of the 2004 AML/CFT Law generated a turnover of EUR 5 billion in 2023⁸. Luxembourg's gambling sector counted two service providers generating a total gross gaming revenue of EUR 127 million in 2023⁹.

¹ Eurostat, *Gross domestic product at market prices*, [link](#) retrieved 17th February 2025.

² LUSat, Gross value added by activity (NaceR2)(at current prices) (in millions EUR), [link](#) retrieved on 12th July 2024.

³ Data provided by the CSSF.

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

⁵ The numbers include also Luxembourg branches of foreign FIs.

⁶ Data provided by the CAA.

⁷ Eurostat, *Business demography by legal form and NACE Rev. 2 activity*, [link](#) retrieved February 2025.

⁸ Data provided by the AED.

⁹ Data sourced from Luxembourg's National risk assessment of money laundering, 2025, [link](#), section 6.3.4.

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 *Cellule de renseignement financier* (CRF) is the national authority responsible for 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:

- STR/SARs transmitted by a professional subject to the AML/CFT legislation as provided by article 5 (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 7 March 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 ML, associated predicate offences or TF, 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).

As of end 2023 (2022), human resources allocated (in FTE) to the CRF amounted to 45 (34).

3.1 Statistical information regarding the reports filed by reporting entities to the CRF
In accordance with article 5 (1), a) of the 2004 AML/CFT Law, the CRF received 44 519 reports in 2023 and 53 259 in 2022. The breakdown between ML and TF reports is provided in the table below¹⁰.

Table 1: Number of reports received by the CRF, 2022 - 2023

	2022		2023	
	ML	TF	ML	TF
Total number of reports received	53 039	220	44 296	223

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,

¹⁰ 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.

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 National cooperation

3.2.1. Requests for information

Pursuant to article 5 (1), b) of the 2004 AML/CFT Law, the CRF sent 1 793 requests for information in 2023 and 2 146 requests for information in 2022 to obliged entities.

3.2.2. National cooperation with supervisory authorities and self-regulatory bodies

Pursuant to article 9-1 of the 2004 AML/CFT Law, the CRF cooperates closely with Luxembourg's supervisory authorities (namely the *Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier* (CSSF), the *Commissariat aux Assurances* (CAA), the *Administration de l'enregistrement, des domaines et de la TVA* (AED)) and self-regulatory bodies (SRBs).

Table 2: CRF cooperation with supervisory authorities¹¹

Supervisory authority	2022	2023
CSSF	86	108
CAA	4	3
AED	53	51
Total	143	162

Direct cooperation with the AED takes place at two levels: as a supervisory authority for the professionals under its control (article 9-1 of the 2004 AML/CFT Law) and as the administration responsible for collecting value-added tax and registration duties (article 16, paragraph 3 of the amended Law of 19 December 2008 concerning inter-administrative and judicial cooperation and the reinforcement of the resources of the Luxembourg Inland Revenue Authority, the AED and the Customs and Excise Administration). The figures reported in the table above reflect this dual role of the AED.

The number of exchanges with SRBs has increased from eight in 2022 to 15 in 2023.

3.2.3. Cooperation with judicial authorities

The spontaneous disseminations by the CRF to the competent State Prosecutor's Offices for the years 2022 and 2023 are as follows:

Table 3: Spontaneous disseminations with Luxembourg's State Prosecutor's Offices, 2022 - 2023

	2022	2023
<i>Parquet de Luxembourg</i>	167	236
<i>Parquet de Diekirch</i>	15	20

¹¹ CRF annual report 2023, [link](#). Note that these figures reflect both active and passive cooperation.

In view of the importance of Luxembourg as a financial centre, the figures set out below should be read in conjunction with statistics on international cooperation (cf. section 3.3) and freezing measures (cf. section 3.4) below.

To assess the above mentioned figures, particular attention should be paid to the increasing complexity of the disseminated cases. In line with the Financial Action Task Force's (FATF) recommendations and national risk assessments, the CRF concentrates on cases that present the highest ML and TF risks. The analysis of these cases is often highly complex, involving a multitude of suspects and corporate structures.

In cases of complex economic crimes, the CRF cooperates systematically with judicial authorities. The following table summarises the number of cooperation exchanges with Luxembourg's State Prosecutor's Offices.

Table 4: Number of received cooperation requests

	2022	2023
<i>Parquet de Luxembourg</i>	397	782
<i>Parquet de Diekirch</i>	36	20

This table does neither include exchanges with investigatives judges nor with the judicial police (*Service de police judiciaire*).

3.3 International cooperation

FATF Recommendation 40 encourages the broadest possible international cooperation in relation to ML, associated predicate offences and TF. 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 fourth EU Directive 2015/849. Furthermore, at the international level, the Egmont Group, of which the CRF has been a member since its founding in 1995, has issued "Principles for the exchange of information between financial intelligence units for the purpose of money laundering and terrorist financing". These principles set out guidelines for information exchange mechanisms between Financial Intelligence Units (FIUs).

3.3.1 International cooperation with EU Member States

The following table summarizes the number of international cross-border disseminations (XBD) and cross-border reporting (XBR) exchanges for the years 2022 and 2023 between the CRF and FIUs of other EU Member States.

Table 5: Outgoing and incoming international cooperation – European Union, 2022 - 2023

	2022	2023
Cross-border reports (XBR) - outgoing	24 339	27 609
Cross-border reports (XBR) - incoming	110	812
Cross-border dissemination (XBD) - outgoing	3 377	3 799
Cross-border dissemination (XBD) - incoming	23 877	17 457

The following tables provide a detailed breakdown of outgoing and incoming XBR and XBD by EU Member State.

Table 6: XBR - outgoing by country, 2022 - 2023

Country	2022	2023
Germany	8 198	7 391
Austria	459	330
Belgium	633	1 108
Bulgaria	355	674
Cyprus	83	175
Croatia	70	83
Denmark	106	379
Spain	1 420	1 383
Estonia	391	483
Finland	78	148
France	3 722	4 236
Greece	142	212
Hungary	111	176
Ireland	1 681	2 378
Italy	2 749	3 276
Latvia	212	266
Lithuania	908	1 201
Malta	96	104
Norway	-	123
The Netherlands	846	1 076
Poland	767	717
Portugal	262	420
Romania	394	470
Slovakia	89	121
Slovenia	127	175
Sweden	198	298
Czech Republic	242	206
Total	24 339	27 609

Table 7: XBR - incoming by country, 2022 - 2023

Country	2022	2023
Belgium	91	241
Ireland	19	162
Lithuania	-	409
Total	110	812

Table 8: XBD - outgoing by country, 2022 - 2023

Country	2022	2023
Germany	492	545
Austria	43	59
Belgium	440	608
Bulgaria	32	35
Cyprus	48	37
Croatia	9	11
Denmark	60	30
Spain	146	161
Estonia	16	22
Finland	9	11
France	1 075	1 059
Greece	37	20
Hungary	19	12
Ireland	58	106
Italy	332	494
Latvia	16	8
Lithuania	111	142
Malta	21	23
Norway	-	4
The Netherlands	156	124
Poland	57	56
Portugal	102	130
Romania	37	34
Slovakia	14	9
Slovenia	2	14
Sweden	21	29
Czech Republic	24	16
Total	3 377	3 799

Table 9: XBD - incoming by country, 2022 - 2023

Country	2022	2023
Germany	62	130
Belgium	24	13
Denmark	16	9
Estonia	-	2
Spain	-	52
Finland	2	7
Ireland	9	63
Italy	321	832
Latvia	118	213
The Netherlands	23 320	16 121

Country	2022	2023
Poland	5	8
Portugal	-	7
Total	23 877	17 457

3.3.2 Traditional international cooperation

In addition to the above-mentioned cross-border exchanges, traditional international cooperation continues to play a significant role in exchanges between EU Member States. These exchanges are carried out through FIU.net or through Egmont Secure Web (ESW).

Table 10: International cooperation with EU Member States, 2022 - 2023

Country	Outgoing (active) cooperation		Incoming (passive) cooperation	
	2022	2023	2022	2023
Austria	37	54	12	9
Belgium	233	315	47	41
Bulgaria	14	19	1	2
Croatia	5	2	6	3
Cyprus	41	58	5	8
Czech Republic	10	8	9	6
Denmark	11	9	6	7
Estonia	18	13	2	3
Finland	10	10	10	11
France	553	462	190	169
Germany	351	304	137	91
Greece	11	27	2	4
Hungary	16	7	5	4
Ireland	64	55	-	5
Italy	166	127	19	28
Latvia	27	7	23	14
Lithuania	69	87	11	7
Malta	24	27	72	113
The Netherlands	93	69	18	10
Poland	41	37	6	4
Portugal	58	64	2	3
Romania	15	19	1	3
Slovakia	10	9	10	9
Slovenia	6	3	8	5
Spain	132	114	10	21
Sweden	28	30	4	4
Total¹²	2 043	1 936	616	584

¹² Please note that international cooperation with the United Kingdom is included in the figures with non – European Union countries.

3.3.3 International cooperation with non-European countries

Exchanges with third countries are governed by Article 74-5 of the Law of 7 March 1980 on the judiciary organisation and by the “Principles for the exchange of information between financial intelligence units for the purpose of money laundering and terrorist financing” established by the Egmont Group of FIUs. Communications with third countries are conducted exclusively via ESW. The following table provides a breakdown of outgoing and incoming disseminations with non-European countries by region.

Table 11: International cooperation with non - European countries by region, 2022 - 2023

Region/Country	Outgoing (active) cooperation		Incoming (passive) cooperation	
	2022	2023	2022	2023
Africa	38	44	12	7
South Africa	9	12	1	-
Algeria	1	6	4	2
Angola	3	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	-	-	-	1
Cameroon	-	2	1	1
Congo	2	1	-	-
Ivory Coast	1	1	-	-
Egypt	2	1	-	-
Ghana	-	1	-	-
Madagascar	-	-	2	-
Mali	-	1	1	-
Morocco	12	15	-	-
Mauritius	3	1	-	-
Namibia	-	1	-	-
Senegal	1	1	-	-
Tchad	-	-	1	-
Tunisia	3	1	2	3
Zambia	1	-	-	-
Americas	160	124	43	55
Anguilla	-	-	-	1
Argentina	10	4	2	1
Bahamas	2	2	-	-
Barbados	-	1	-	-
Belize	2	1	-	-
Bermudas	1	1	-	-
Bolivia	1	-	1	-
Brazil	27	12	-	-
Cayman Islands	11	2	3	3
Canada	10	15	1	1
Chile	1	1	-	-
Colombia	4	1	-	-
Costa Rica	-	3	-	-

Region/Country	Outgoing (active) cooperation		Incoming (passive) cooperation	
	2022	2023	2022	2023
Curaçao	-	-	1	-
Ecuador	1	-	-	4
United States of America	53	52	32	43
Guatemala	-	1	-	-
British Virgin Islands	13	10	-	-
Mexico	7	10	1	1
Panama	5	2	2	1
Paraguay	1	2	-	-
Peru	2	2	-	-
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2	-	-	-
El Salvador	1	-	-	-
Uruguay	1	-	-	-
Venezuela	5	2	-	-
Asia Pacific	86	58	6	9
Australia	8	7	3	2
Bangladesh	1	-	-	-
China	-	-	-	1
Cook Islands	1	1	-	-
Korea (Republic of)	1	2	1	-
Hong Kong	37	23	-	-
Indonesia	3	1	-	-
Japan	2	3	1	4
Malaysia	1	1	-	-
Marshall Islands	1	1	-	-
New Zealand	3	3	-	1
Philippines	-	3	-	-
Samoa	1	-	-	-
Seychelles	3	2	-	1
Singapore	14	5	1	-
Taiwan	6	-	-	-
Thailand	4	6	-	-
Europe (non-EU) and Central Asia	434	478	109	81
Albania		2	2	2
Andorra	2	6	-	-
Armenia	1	1	-	-
Azerbaijan	1	-	-	1
Belarus	1	-	1	-
Bosnia-Herzegovina	-	2	1	2
Georgia	2	1	-	1
Gibraltar	5	-	-	2
Guernsey	5	5	9	7
Isle of Man	5	1	8	

Region/Country	Outgoing (active) cooperation		Incoming (passive) cooperation	
	2022	2023	2022	2023
India	3	5	2	2
Iceland	1	2	2	
Jersey	3	3	7	9
Kazakhstan	4	9	8	5
Kosovo	-	1	1	-
Kyrgyzstan	-	1	-	-
Liechtenstein	6	11	11	7
North Macedonia	1	-	-	1
Moldavia	4	-	5	1
Monaco	18	30	-	2
Montenegro	1	-	2	2
Norway	10	8	7	7
Uzbekistan	1	-	1	-
United Kingdom	233	256	7	5
Russian Federation	5	-	10	2
San Marino	-	-	2	1
Serbia	4	4	-	-
Switzerland	108	114	9	8
Ukraine	10	16	13	13
Vatican City	-	-	1	1
Middle East	62	78	5	21
Saudi Arabia	1	-	-	-
Bahrain	1	-	-	1
United Arab Emirates	16	23	1	3
Israel	15	25	-	16
Kuwait	-	1	-	-
Lebanon	4	6	1	-
Qatar	1	1	-	-
Syria	-	-	2	-
Türkiye	24	22	1	1
Total	780	782	175	173

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 2022 and 2023.

3.3.4 Cooperation with Europol and the European Public Prosecutor's Office

Article 74-5 (12) of the Law of 7 March 1980 on the judiciary organisation foresees the cooperation with Europol. The number of operational exchanges should be read as follows:

Table 12: CRF exchanges with Europol

	Active cooperation		Passive cooperation	
	2022	2023	2022	2023
Europol	22	40	6	5

Following the entry into force of Regulation 2017/1939 of 12 October 2017 implementing enhanced cooperation concerning the creation of the European Public Prosecutor's Office (EPPO), the CRF has exchanged on ten occasions with the EPPO in 2022 and on seven occasions in 2023.

3.4 Statistics related to the CRF's freezing measures

Between 2022 and 2023, the CRF issued 246 freezing instructions in order to secure a total amount of EUR 789 627 601.

Table 13: Freezing measures of the CRF, 2022 - 2023

Predicate offence	2022		2023	
	Amount (in EUR)	Number of freezes	Amount (in EUR)	Number of freezes
Others	6 828 339,40	2	6 773 723,37	7
Fraud	6 490 947,16	56	1 759 609,06	86
Corruption	106 582 010,12	4	502 788 927,50	10
Money laundering	11 591 210,61	11	23 095 030,76	12
Tax crimes	47 889 555,02	11	27 218 847,05	11
Counterfeiting and product piracy	495 345,65	5	-	-
Terrorism and terrorist financing	-	-	1 811 451,29	17
Cybercrime	20 047,10	2	570,88	7
Illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances	323 098,07	2	-	-
Forgery	-	-	-	1
Sanction evasion	-	-	45 958 887,91	2
Total	180 220 553,13	93	609 407 047,82	153

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

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

For further information about the functioning of the judiciary and complementary statistics, please refer to the booklets *La justice en chiffres, 2022 and 2023*, 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 A of the National risk assessment on money laundering 2025¹³.

4.1 Investigations

The following table provides the number of new cases opened for investigations by predicate offence in 2022 and in 2023.

Table 14: New notices opened for investigation by predicate offence by year – number of cases, 2022 - 2023¹⁴

Predicate offence ¹⁵	2022		2023	
	Total	Out of which ML	Total	Out of which ML
Corruption and bribery	28	4	32	5
Counterfeiting and piracy of products	8	4	8	1
Counterfeiting currency	25	1	22	-
Cybercrime	3 400	109	4 471	146
Environmental crimes	277	2	239	-
Extortion	133	7	229	5
Fraud	4 268	290	5 334	377
Forgery	706	65	861	91
Illicit arms trafficking	332	14	429	10
Illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances	2 325	104	2 480	92
Illicit trafficking in stolen and other goods	279	66	289	48
Insider trading and market manipulation	-	-	-	-
Kidnapping, illegal restraint, and hostage taking	59	1	63	-

¹³ The 2025 National risk assessment of money laundering can be accessed here: [link](#)

¹⁴ New cases opened based on the date the case was received (*date de prise en charge*), regardless of whether the offences were upheld or not (*infractions retenues et non-retenues*). Ad Not cases are included in these statistics.

¹⁵ Please note that the offences have been reviewed and the statistics for 2022 and 2023 have been updated accordingly.

Predicate offence ¹⁵	2022		2023	
	Total	Out of which ML	Total	Out of which ML
Murder, grievous bodily injury	548	2	566	2
Participation in an organised criminal group & racketeering	67	20	103	26
Robbery or theft	21 896	169	23 381	232
Sexual exploitation, including sexual exploitation of children	157	-	207	2
Smuggling	1	1	2	1
Tax crimes	116	20	77	14
Terrorism and terrorist financing	3	-	8	-
Trafficking in human beings and migrant smuggling	22	-	31	-

With regard to new notices opened for investigation, the table below provides the number of persons investigated in 2022 and 2023, by predicate offence.

Table 15: New notices opened for investigation by predicate offence by year – number of persons¹⁶, 2022 - 2023

Predicate offence ¹⁷	2022		2023	
	Total	Out of which ML	Total	Out of which ML
Corruption and bribery	37	10	54	14
Counterfeiting and piracy of products	30	26	15	3
Counterfeiting currency	31	1	23	-
Cybercrime	3 495	124	4 729	195
Environmental crimes	361	3	319	-
Extortion	153	14	252	4
Fraud	5 177	571	6 281	707
Forgery	1 024	173	1 230	227
Illicit arms trafficking	373	19	497	13
Illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances	2 765	142	3 036	113
Illicit trafficking in stolen and other goods	476	137	390	77
Insider trading and market manipulation	-	-	-	-
Kidnapping, illegal restraint, and hostage taking	75	6	91	-
Murder, grievous bodily injury	615	3	643	1
Participation in an organised criminal group & racketeering	193	94	226	55
Robbery or theft	23 009	245	25 070	335
Sexual exploitation, including sexual exploitation of children	168	-	228	3
Smuggling	1	1	6	1
Tax crimes	156	42	109	29
Terrorism and terrorist financing	10	-	9	-
Trafficking in human beings and migrant smuggling	26	-	40	-

¹⁶ Statistics in this table only count persons who have been linked to the predicate offences (persons concerned) to allow for a more accurate comparison with the prosecutions (cf. section 4.2).

¹⁷ Please note that the offences have been reviewed and the statistics for 2022 and 2023 have been updated accordingly.

4.2 Prosecution

The table below provides the number of cases prosecuted in 2022 and in 2023, by predicate offence.

Table 16: Prosecution¹⁸ by predicate offence by year – number of cases, 2022 - 2023¹⁹

Predicate offence	2022		2023	
	Total	Out of which ML	Total	Out of which ML
Corruption and bribery	6	-	13	5
Counterfeiting and piracy of products	1	1	5	2
Counterfeiting currency	2	1	-	-
Cybercriminality	33	13	71	34
Environmental crimes	25	1	16	-
Extortion	19	3	22	6
Fraud	284	89	358	122
Forgery	114	30	165	44
Illicit arms trafficking	96	11	85	6
Illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances	244	95	245	85
Illicit trafficking in stolen and other goods	60	28	70	29
Insider trading and market manipulation	-	-	-	-
Kidnapping, illegal restraint, and hostage taking	16	1	9	1
Murder, grievous bodily injury	115	2	141	1
Participation in an organised criminal group & racketeering	19	11	29	18
Robbery or theft	612	111	694	100
Sexual exploitation, including sexual exploitation of children	43	-	65	-
Smuggling	-	-	-	-
Tax crimes	26	8	22	6
Terrorism and terrorist financing	1	-	3	-
Trafficking in human beings and migrant smuggling	1	-	7	-

The following table provides the number of persons prosecuted in 2022 and in 2023, by predicate offence. Note that the number of persons concerned are suspects who are linked to the predicate offence.

¹⁸ The prosecutions include all cases in which either an instruction (*réquisitoire d'ouverture d'instruction*) was opened, or a *citation* or an indictment (*réquisitoire de renvoi*) was introduced during the reference year. Each case is counted only once, starting from the earliest of these events, to avoid double counting.

¹⁹ New cases opened based on the date the case was received (*date de prise en charge*), regardless of whether the offences were upheld or not (*infractions retenues et non-retenues*). Ad Not cases are not included in these statistics.

Table 17: Prosecution²⁰ by predicate offence by year – number of persons concerned, 2022 - 2023²¹

Predicate offence	2022		2023	
	Total	Out of which ML	Total	Out of which ML
Corruption and bribery	6	-	24	12
Counterfeiting and piracy of products	21	21	9	5
Counterfeiting currency	2	1	-	-
Cybercriminality	42	14	168	39
Environmental crimes	28	1	19	-
Extortion	37	7	33	5
Fraud	526	200	639	216
Forgery	198	66	273	80
Illicit arms trafficking	111	17	97	8
Illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances	338	126	345	104
Illicit trafficking in stolen and other goods	105	54	109	45
Insider trading and market manipulation	-	-	-	-
Kidnapping, illegal restraint, and hostage taking	20	1	9	1
Murder, grievous bodily injury	135	3	168	1
Participation in an organised criminal group & racketeering	70	53	78	41
Robbery or theft	942	153	1 119	145
Sexual exploitation, including sexual exploitation of children	49	-	77	-
Smuggling	-	-	-	-
Tax crimes	28	8	24	10
Terrorism and terrorist financing	1	-	3	-
Trafficking in human beings and migrant smuggling	2	-	9	-

²⁰ The prosecutions include all cases in which either an instruction (*réquisitoire d'ouverture d'instruction*) was opened, or a *citation* or an indictment (*réquisitoire de renvoi*) was introduced during the reference year. Each case is counted only once, starting from the earliest of these events, to avoid double counting.

²¹ New cases opened based on the date the case was received (*date de prise en charge*), regardless of whether the offences were upheld or not (*infractions retenues et non-retenues*). Ad Not cases are not included in these statistics.

4.3 Convictions²²

The table below provides the number of persons convicted of prison sentences in 2022 and 2023, by predicate offence.

Table 18: Prison sentences (without suspended prison sentences²³) by predicate offence by year – number of persons convicted, 2022 - 2023

Predicate offence	2022		2023	
	Total	Out of which ML	Total	Out of which ML
Corruption and bribery	-	-	1	-
Extortion	5	-	4	2
Fraud	33	11	34	14
Forgery	9	4	9	-
Illicit arms trafficking	10	7	12	7
Illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances	62	54	71	65
Illicit trafficking in stolen and other goods	12	5	7	1
Murder, grievous bodily injury	9	1	11	-
Participation in an organised criminal group & racketeering	2	1	2	-
Robbery or theft	214	76	191	71
Sexual exploitation, including sexual exploitation of children	-	-	5	-

The following table provides the number of persons convicted of suspended prison sentences in 2022 and 2023, by predicate offence.

Table 19: Suspended prison sentences²⁴ by predicate offence by year – number of persons convicted, 2022 - 2023

Predicate offence	2022		2023	
	Total	Out of which ML	Total	Out of which ML
Corruption and bribery	4	3	4	1
Counterfeiting currency	1	1	1	-
Extortion	24	5	7	3
Fraud	87	47	78	46
Forgery	46	17	50	24
Illicit arms trafficking	31	11	24	10
Illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances	108	103	110	98
Illicit trafficking in stolen and other goods	4	1	11	8

²² For predicate offences not listed in the following tables, please note that the number of persons convicted in both 2022 and in 2023 are nil (i.e. “-”). Note that statistics in this section include only final (legally binding) convictions (*décisions coulées en force de chose jugée*).

²³ Suspended prison sentence includes *sursis partiel* and *sursis total*.

²⁴ Suspended prison sentence includes *sursis partiel* and *sursis total*.

Predicate offence	2022		2023	
	Total	Out of which ML	Total	Out of which ML
Kidnapping, illegal restraint, and hostage taking	6	-	1	1
Murder, grievous bodily injury	30	-	28	-
Participation in an organised criminal group & racketeering	3	3	14	14
Robbery or theft	164	64	185	105
Sexual exploitation, including sexual exploitation of children	22	-	22	1
Tax crimes	4	2	1	-
Trafficking in human beings and migrant smuggling	3	1	5	4
Terrorism and terrorist financing	-	-	2	-

5. Statistics: Asset Management Office

For further information on the Asset Management Office (AMO), please refer to the 2022 - 2023 annual report of the AMO which can be found under:

<https://gouvernement.lu/dam-assets/publications/rapport-activite/minist-justice/bga/rapport-dactivit-bga-2022-2023-final.pdf>

The Law of 22 June 2022 on the management and recovery of seized or confiscated assets established the Luxembourg Asset Management Office (AMO), whose mission includes the mandatory management of all sums, whether cash or credited account balances, claims or virtual assets seized in the course of domestic or foreign criminal proceedings as well as the optional management of other seized assets. The judicial authorities may also entrust the AMO with the management of all other property, whatever its nature, whose conservation in kind is not necessary for the determination of the truth and which requires management acts for its conservation or valuing, seized in the course of national or foreign criminal proceedings. At the request of the State Prosecutor, it also manages confiscated assets. Furthermore, the AMO ensures, on the instructions of the judicial authorities, the disposal or destruction of seized property. It is also in charge of the centralisation and computerised management of data relating to all seized and confiscated goods, and which do not constitute evidence.

The AMO organises training and information activities striving to raise awareness of its tasks and to promote good practices with regard to seizures and confiscation in criminal matters.

The AMO became operational on 1 October 2022.

Table 20: Seized amounts managed by the AMO. Amounts in million euros

Amounts as at:	Credit balances		Securities accounts		Sum of credit balances (cash) and securities accounts		
	Following MLA requests	National cases	Following MLA requests	National cases	Total	Total following MLA requests (% total)	Total national cases (% total)
01/10/2022	299,095	75,981	288,340	143,825	807,241	587,435 (73%)	219,806 (27%)
31/12/2022	7,746	1,476	1,808	-	11,030	9,544 (87%)	1,476 (13%)
31/12/2023	55,481	69,217	17,189	5,225	147,112	72 670 (49%)	74 442 (51%)

6. 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 the *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, investment firms, collective investments and their managers, payment and e-money institutions (PIs/EMIs), agents and e-money distributors acting on behalf of PIs/EMIs established in other European Member States, virtual asset service providers (VASP), specialised and support professionals of the financial sector (PFS), and market operators.

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).

6.1 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 21: Data relating to entities subject to CSSF AML/CFT supervision, situation as of end 2022 and 2023

	31 December 2022		31 December 2023	
	Number of entities	Indicator(s) of economic importance	Number of entities	Indicator(s) of economic importance
Banks	122	Assets: EUR 923,1 billion	120	Assets: EUR 929 billion
Investment firms	95	Balance sheet total: EUR 977 million	92	Balance sheet total: EUR 1 071 million
Collective investments	1 226 ²⁵	Assets under Management (AuM): EUR 4 967 billion ²⁶	1 212	AuM: EUR 5 245 billion
Pension funds	12	AuM: EUR 1,522 billion	11	AuM: EUR 1,267 billion
PIs/EMIs	28 ²⁷	Total balance sheet assets: EUR 9 billion	29 ²⁸	Total balance sheet assets: EUR 11 billion

²⁵ Number of authorised and registered investment firms (footnote also applies to 2023 figure).

²⁶ AuM for authorised ManCos (footnote also applies to 2023 figure).

²⁷ Including four branches of PI/EMI established in another EU Member State.

²⁸ Including four branches of PI/EMI established in another EU Member State.

	31 December 2022		31 December 2023	
	Number of entities	Indicator(s) of economic importance	Number of entities	Indicator(s) of economic importance
Agents and e-money distributors acting on behalf of PIs/EMIs established in other European Member States	21	The volume of the sector has been relatively stable since 2021 and represents less than 0,05% of the Luxembourg PI and EMIs' volume	19	The volume of the sector has been relatively stable since 2021 and represents less than 0,05% of the Luxembourg PI and EMIs' volume
VASPs	9	EUR 28,9 billion in virtual assets exchanged (against fiat currencies or another type of virtual assets) EUR 3,6 billion in virtual assets transferred (by entities offering virtual assets transfer services) EUR 1,8 billion of deposits in virtual assets EUR 6 billion of virtual assets held in custody (by entities offering safekeeping services)	11	EUR 22,6 billion in virtual assets exchanged (against fiat currencies or another type of virtual assets) EUR 6,1 billion in virtual assets transferred (by entities offering virtual assets transfer services) EUR 4 billion of deposits in virtual assets EUR 5,9 billion of virtual assets held in custody (by entities offering safekeeping services)
Specialised PFS ²⁹	100	Profit: EUR 246 million	99	Profit: EUR 163 million
Support PFS	66	Revenue: EUR 2,21 billion	60	Revenue: EUR 1,66 billion
Market operators	1	Debt value raised: EUR 1 127 billion	1	Debt value raised: EUR 1 218 billion

6.2 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).

²⁹ 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.

Table 22: Data relating to entities subject to CAA AML/CFT supervision, situation as of end 2022 and 2023

	31 December 2022			31 December 2023		
	Number of entities ³⁰ (Total)	Number of entities (AML/CFT scope)	Indicator(s) of economic importance (AML/CFT scope)	Number of entities ³¹ (Total)	Number of entities (AML/CFT scope)	Indicator(s) of economic importance (AML/CFT scope)
Insurance undertakings (life)	37		EUR 26 billion	36		EUR 21 billion
Insurance undertakings (non-life)	44	18	EUR 1 238 million	43	18	EUR 1 237 million
Pension funds	3		EUR 88 million	3		EUR 84 million
Reinsurance undertakings under Luxembourg law	195	42	EUR 550 million	195	42	EUR 607 million
Insurance/reinsurance brokerage firms under Luxembourg law ³²	102		GWP in life: EUR 1,9 billion	90		GWP in life: EUR 1,95 billion
Insurance/reinsurance brokers	5			6		
Insurance sub-brokers	461		N/A ³³	462		N/A ³³
Insurance agencies	264		N/A ³⁴	258		N/A ³⁴
Professionals of the insurance sector	26	13	Turnover: EUR 100 million	26	13	Turnover: EUR 109 million

³⁰ The numbers include also Luxembourg branches of foreign financial institutions (FIs).

³¹ The numbers include also Luxembourg branches of foreign FIs.

³² Brokers can have licence in both life and non- life activities but are not necessarily active in activities falling under the AML/CFT scope.

³³ N/A, as they are engaged in insurance intermediation for and on behalf of one or several Luxembourg-based insurance undertakings.

³⁴ N/A, as they distribute insurance products under the responsibility and on behalf of brokerage firms or brokers.

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

To date, 68 (20) injunction letters have been sent by the CSSF to follow up on the supervisory actions that took place in 2022 (2023).

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 23: Statistics related to sanctions in accordance with article 8-4 of the AML/CFT Law by supervisory authorities of the financial sector, 2022 - 2023

	2022	2023
Number of administrative sanctions (Art 8-4 (2) (a) (b) (c) (d) (e))	9	12
Number of administrative fines (Art 8-4 (2) (f))	5	12

7. 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 some professionals of the non-financial sector, such as real estate agents and real estate developers, some service providers³⁵, some dealers in high value goods³⁶, providers of gambling services and Freeport operators.

Legal professions, chartered professional accountants and statutory auditors in Luxembourg are supervised by 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 de Justice* (CdH) is in charge of ensuring AML/CFT compliance of bailiffs.

7.1 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).

³⁵ Accountants, business centres and professionals providing directorship services that are not supervised by another supervisory authority or SRB.

³⁶ 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 24: Data relating to entities subject to AED AML/CFT supervision, situation as of end 2022 and 2023

	31 December 2022		31 December 2023	
	Number of entities	Indicator(s) of economic importance	Number of entities	Indicator(s) of economic importance
Real estate agents and real estate developers	4 135	EUR 4,17 billion	4 327	EUR 2,8 billion
Dealers in goods ³⁷	861 ³⁸	EUR 4,451 billion	926 ³⁸	EUR 5,354 billion
Gambling service providers	2	EUR 105,6 million gross gaming revenue	2	EUR 126,8 million gross gaming revenue
Freeport operators	5	EUR 4,1 million	5	EUR 4,4 million
Service providers ³⁹	673	EUR 334,4 million	717	EUR 328,4 million

7.2 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.

Table 25: Data relating to entities subject to AML/CFT supervision of an SRB, situation as of end 2022 and 2023 (unless otherwise stated)

SRB	Indicator	2022	2023
IRE	Number of [approved] statutory auditors (of which are sole practitioners)	609 ⁴⁰ (10)	636 ⁴¹ (8)
	Number of [approved] audit firms	66	66
OEC	Number of chartered professional accountants	1 184	1 221
	Number of firms	559	560
	Number of sole practitioners	80	79
CdN	Number of notaries ⁴²	36	36
OA	Number of lawyers registered with the Bar	3 129 OAL members ⁴³	3 296 OAL members ⁴⁵

³⁷ 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.

³⁸ Please note that this figure includes the ten biggest dealers in luxury goods accounting for around 70% of the sector's turnover.

³⁹ Please note that the figures provided in this column include accountants and business centres that are not supervised by another supervisory authority or SRB.

⁴⁰ Based on annual returns as at 31 December 2022.

⁴¹ Based on CSSF register as at 22 December 2023.

⁴² Note that the Law of 9 December 1976 on the organisation of the notarial profession fixes the number of notaries.

⁴³ As of September 2022, 71% of OAL members fall within the scope of point 12 of article 2 (1) of the 2004 AML/CFT Law.

⁴⁵ As of September 2023, 72% of OALs members fall within the scope of point 12 of article 2 (1) of the 2004 AML/CFT Law.

SRB	Indicator	2022	2023
		An average of 50 OAD members ⁴⁴	An average of 50 OAD members ⁴⁶
CdH	Number of bailiffs ⁴⁷	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 on 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 five members, including the President of the District Court of Luxembourg, and four members of the SRB (including the Council's President⁴⁸). The Disciplinary Council exercises the power of discipline over all members 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.

⁴⁴ In 2022, 13 law firms from 23 and 2 lawyers declared having activities falling within the scope of point 12 of article 2 (1) of the 2004 AML/CFT Law.

⁴⁶ In 2023, 14 law firms from 23 and 2 lawyers declared having activities falling within the scope of point 12 of article 2 (1) of the 2004 AML/CFT Law.

⁴⁷ Note that the Law of 4 December 1990 on the organisation of Court Bailiffs fixes the number of bailiffs.

⁴⁸ 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".

Table 26: Human resources dedicated to AML/CFT activities, situation as of end 2023

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	7
CdN	7	5	4
OA	15	5	5
CdH	3	No Disciplinary Board within the CdH ⁴⁹	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 25 above.

7.3 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 27: AED administrative measures pursuant to article 8-4 of the 2004 AML/CFT Law, 2022 - 2023

	2022	2023
Number of warnings	2	9
Number of reprimands	17	5
Number of fines	52	-

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 28: Key enforcement measures used by SRBs, 2022 - 2023

SRB	2022	2023
IRE ^{50; 51}	Three injunctions were issued pursuant to article 8-2bis (1), letter e) of the 2004 AML/CFT	Two injunctions were issued pursuant to article 8-2 (2)bis, letter e) of the 2004 AML/CFT

⁴⁹ 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.

⁵⁰ 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](#)

⁵¹ Figures provided relate to the period from June 2022 to May 2023.

SRB	2022	2023
	Law. In addition, seven close monitoring controls (<i>contrôle rapproché</i>) were decided by the IRE Council during the period.	Law. In addition, five close monitoring controls (<i>contrôle rapproché</i>) were decided by the IRE Council, which also decided to refer a case to the disciplinary Board.
OEC ⁵²	18 close monitor controls (<i>contrôle rapproché</i>) were launched following identification of deficiencies detected during on-site inspections. In line with article 8-10 (2), letter c) of the 2004 AML/CFT Law, one publication was made in relation to chartered professional accountants following the Council decision of 27 May 2022.	20 close monitor controls (<i>contrôle rapproché</i>) were launched following identification of deficiencies detected during on-site inspections. In line with article 8-10 (2), letter c) of the 2004 AML/CFT Law, one publication was made in relation to a chartered professional accountant following the Council decision of 15 November 2023.
CdN	The CdN detected shortcomings/room for improvement during each of the eleven onsite inspections conducted.	The CdN detected shortcomings/room for improvement during each of the eleven onsite inspections conducted.
OA	Three members of the OAL were disbarred, 35 disciplinary proceedings were opened and seven fines were imposed	156 disciplinary proceedings were opened, five OAL members were sent before the Disciplinary Council, six warnings and 32 fines and one temporary ban on practising were issued.
CdH	AML/CFT infringements were detected during one on-site inspection. 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.

⁵² Figures as of 31 December 2023. Sanctions are published on the OEC's website and can be found here: [link](#)

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Appendix 2 Glossary

Acronym	Definition
AED	Administration de l'enregistrement et des domaines et de la TVA
AML/CFT	Anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing
AMO	Asset Management Office
AuM	Assets under Management
CAA	Commissariat aux Assurances
CdH	Chambre des Huissiers de Justice
CdN	Chambre des Notaires
CPA	Chartered professional accountants
CRF	Cellule de renseignement financier
CSSF	Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier
EMI	E-money institution
EPPO	European Public Prosecution Office
ESW	Egmont Secure Web
EU	European Union
FATF	Financial Action Task Force
FI	Financial institution
FIU	Financial intelligence unit
FTE	Full time equivalent
GDP	Gross domestic product
GWP	Gross written premium
IRE	Institut des Réviseurs d'Entreprises
ManCo	Management Companies
ML	Money laundering
MLA	Mutual legal assistance
OAD	Ordre des Avocats de Diekirch
OAL	Ordre des Avocats de Luxembourg
OEC	Ordre des Experts-Comptables
PI	Payment institution
PFS	Professional of the financial sector
SAR	Suspicious activity report
SRB	Self-regulatory body
STR	Suspicious transaction report
TF	Terrorist financing
VASP	Virtual asset service provider

