



ANNEX C1bis : twinning fiche¹

Project title : Support to the National Center for Commercial Register (CNRC)

Beneficiary administration : National Center for Commercial Register

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TWINNING INSTRUMENT

¹ The twinning light fiche project should be detailed, as it will constitute an annex to the twinning light grant contract, along with the selected twinning proposal from the Member State. In addition to all the data and information mentioned in section 2.1.1, the twinning light fiche project also provides concrete guidance on how the work plan should be developed, the proposed activity programme, the profile of short-term experts, and the objectives and indicators that should be defined to ensure the timely achievement of the mandatory results.

Table of contents

1.	Basic information	4
1.1.	Programme	4
1.2.	Twining sector	4
1.3.	European Union Funded Budget	4
1.4.	Sustainable development goals	4
2.	Objectives	5
2.1.	Overall objective	5
2.2.	Specific objective	5
2.3.	Contribution to the national strategy and Algeria-EU relations	5
	Contribution to the national AML/CFT strategy	5
	Contribution to Algeria-EU relations	5
3.	Description	6
3.1.	Background and justification:	6
	Overall project context	6
	Algeria–FATF relations	7
	Recommendations related to the beneficial ownership register	7
	Legal framework for the management of the UBO register	7
	Situation analysis	8
3.2.	Ongoing reforms	9
3.3.	Linked activities	9
3.4.	List of EU Acquis Provisions/Applicable Standards :	9
3.5.	Results/outputs :	10
	Output 1 : Risk-based procedures and working tools	10
	Output 2 : An information system architecture based on digitalisation and interoperability	10
		10
3.6.	Expected activities :	10
	Activity 1.1 : Rebuild the foundations of the national beneficial ownership register management framework in terms of legal, procedural, and IT aspects	10
	Activity 1.2 : Organise a study visit to a European institution responsible for managing the national beneficial ownership register	10
	Activity 1.3 : Apply a risk-based methodology to update the existing process for managing the beneficial ownership register RPBE	10
	Activity 1.4 : Develop procedures manual for managing the UBO register at the CNRC level, taking into account the information system architecture (activity B1)	11
	Activity 2.1 : Organise a study visit to a European institution responsible for managing the national beneficial ownership register to understand the information system architecture	11
	Activity 2.2 : Develop an information system architecture that enables digitalisation and interoperability, data security and respect of confidentiality	11
	Activity 2.3 : Model the working procedures to enable their digitalisation by the IT Department, considering the information system architecture and the existing organisational structure	11

3.7.	Means /input from the EU member state(s) administration(s)*:.....	12
	Profile and tasks of the P L :	12
	Profile and tasks of the components managers and Short Term Experts:.....	13
4.	Budget	15
5.	Implementation arrangements	15
5.1.	Implementing body responsible for procurement and financial management.....	15
5.2.	Institutional framework	15
5.3.	Counterparts in the beneficiary administration	15
	Contact person :	15
	PL counterpart :	15
6.	Duration of the project.....	15
7.	Sustainability.....	15
8.	Cross-cutting issues.....	16
9.	Conditionality and sequencing.....	16
10.	Performance indicators	16
11.	Available facilities.....	16
	Twinning fiche annexes.....	18
	Annex 1 : Logical framework	18
	Results chain.....	18
	Activity matrix	20
	Indicative completion schedule	28
	Annex 2 : List of legislative and regulatory texts related to the commercial register:	29
	Annex 3 : Organisational Chart of the National Center for Commercial Register	30
	Annex 4 : Implementation Decree for the management of the UBO register	31

1. Basic information

1.1. Programme

Support Programme for Public Administrations and Institutions in the Framework of the EU–Algeria Partnership Implementation - OPSYS: NDICI-GEO-NEAR/2023/ACT-61874

1.2. Twining sector

The content of this twinning project mainly relates to the field of Justice and Home Affairs. This specifically includes the sub-sector: Combating Money Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT).

1.3. European Union Funded Budget

The maximum budget is 250.000 EUR

1.4. Sustainable development goals

The fight against money laundering and the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT) is primarily aligned with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions. This goal aims to promote peaceful and inclusive societies, ensure access to justice for all, and build effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions.

Relevant SDG 16 Targets Related to AML/CFT :

- 16.4 : By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets, and combat all forms of organised crime.
AML/CFT directly contributes to this target by ensuring greater financial transparency and reducing the resources available for criminal activities.
- 16.5 : Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms.
Transparency mechanisms, such as beneficial ownership registers, promote the reduction of corruption and fraud.
- 16.10 : Public access to information : Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements.
The UBO register enhances transparency and access to information.

2. Objectives

2.1. Overall objective

The overall objective of the project is to enhance the transparency of the national system for combating money laundering and the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT) in compliance with current international standards.

2.2. Specific objective

The specific objective of the project is to establish a management framework for the National Beneficial Ownership Register (NBOR) in compliance with FATF recommendations, by the National Center for Commercial Register (CNRC).

2.3. Contribution to the national strategy and Algeria-EU relations

Contribution to the national AML/CFT strategy

The twinning project directly contributes to the national AML/CFT strategy by enhancing the institutional and technical capacities of CNRC. It supports the establishment and effective

management of the UBO register, thus aligning the Algerian legal and organisational framework with international standards, particularly those of FATF.

By adopting a risk-based approach, the project supports the implementation of national recommendations arising from FATF assessments. It also facilitates inter-institutional coordination and access to reliable data for competent authorities, thereby enhancing Algeria's ability to prevent and detect illicit activities.

It is fully aligned with the implementation of the government's roadmap, which defines the actions to be taken in the fight against money laundering, the financing of terrorism, and the financing of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

Contribution to Algeria-EU relations

This twinning project directly contributes to strengthening relations between the European Union (EU) and Algeria. It supports efforts to align the Algerian institutional and legislative framework with European standards, particularly in the areas of financial transparency and the fight against illicit financial flows.

Link with the Association Agreement

The project is part of Chapter 8 of the Association Agreement, titled «Cooperation in the field of Justice and Home Affairs». It directly contributes to the implementation of :

- article 87 «Combating Money Laundering», which highlights the need to work and cooperate to prevent the use of their financial systems for money laundering derived from criminal activities in general, and drug trafficking in particular, through cooperation in administrative and technical assistance to adopt and implement appropriate anti-money laundering standards, comparable to those adopted by the EU and international bodies active in this field, particularly the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) ;
- article 90 «Cooperation in the Fight Against Terrorism» which stipulates that the parties, in accordance with the international conventions to which they are signatories, shall cooperate to prevent and suppress acts of terrorism.

Link with the IU-Algeria partnership priorities

The project also aligns with the EU-Algeria partnership priorities under Priority I: «Political Dialogue, Governance, Rule of Law and the Promotion of Fundamental Rights» which states that the EU intends to support Algeria in implementing the new provisions of its Constitution. This cooperation will also include support for modernising and strengthening public administration capacities, enhancing public finance control and tax administration, combating corruption, and fighting money laundering and the financing of terrorism in line with the recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF)

3. Description

3.1. Background and justification:

Overall project context

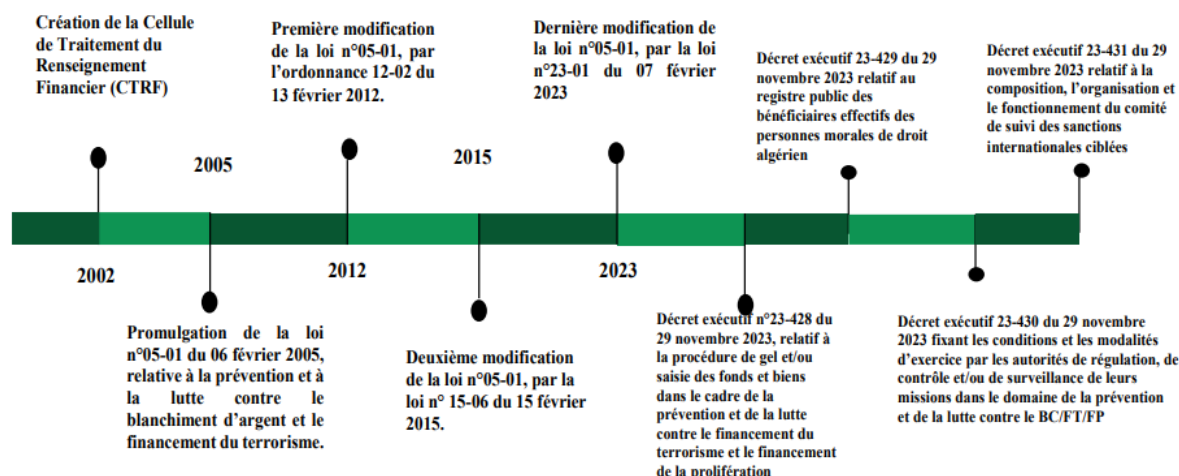
Algeria has been committed for several years to combating money laundering and the financing of terrorism, in particular, through the ratification of several international conventions² and the establishment of the Financial Intelligence Processing Unit (CTRF).

In 2005, Algeria implemented its first anti-money laundering and anti-terrorism financing legislative framework, namely Law No. 05-01 of 6 February 2005. Since then, Algeria has continued to enhance

² : United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs (Vienna Convention, 1989)
International Convention against Transnational Organised Crime (Palermo Convention, 2000)
United Nations Convention on the Financing of Terrorism (2002)
United Nations Convention against Corruption of 2003 (Mérida Convention)

its legal framework for greater effectiveness in AML/CFT and to ensure compliance with international practices and recommendations in this area.

Chronologie du cadre législatif et réglementaire relatif à la LBC/FT



Among other measures to combat AML/CFT, the establishment of the National Committee for the Evaluation of Money Laundering, Terrorist Financing, and the Financing of the Proliferation of weapons of mass destruction of weapons of mass destruction [hereinafter referred to as the National Evaluation Committee]³ (executive decree 20-398 establishing its creation⁴).

The national evaluation committee, which became operational in March 2021, plays a crucial role in the national AML/CFT policies by being the body responsible for conducting the national risk assessment. It is tasked with developing a national strategy to mitigate identified risks and proposing measures to facilitate the implementation of recommendations on this matter from regional and/or international bodies, while ensuring better coordination of national policies.

Algeria–FATF relations

Algeria maintains active cooperation with the Financial Action Task Force ⁵ (FATF) whose recommendations have become the international standards for AML/CFT.

The evaluation of Algeria by representatives of the Middle East and North Africa Financial Action Task Force (MENAFATF) in 2022 assessed the technical compliance and effectiveness of Algeria's AML/CFT framework. Based on the deficiencies identified, Algeria was granted a one-year observation period to address them. Algeria was identified at the FATF plenary session in October 2024 as a “jurisdiction subject to enhanced surveillance.”

Recommendations related to the beneficial ownership register

Since its publication, the law against money laundering and the financing of terrorism has undergone three major updates. The latest amendment in 2023 (Law No. 23-01 of 7 February 2023⁶) aims, among other objectives, to manage beneficial owners through the creation of a «Public Register of Beneficial Owners» (RPBE) under CNRC.

³ Hereinafter referred to as the «National Evaluation Committee »

⁴ <https://www.joradp.dz/FTP/jo-francais/2020/F2020080.pdf>

⁵ [Link to the various reports on the main stages in this relationship](#)

⁶ <https://www.joradp.dz/FTP/jo-francais/2023/F2023008.pdf>

The Executive Decree No. 23-429 relating to the RPBE⁷ established provisions specifically for the creation and management of a national database on beneficial owners (BO). Since then, CNRC Directorate and the relevant technical departments have been working to implement the regulations set by the legislation. More specifically, a RPBE has been created within the CNRC's information system, and a data collection procedure has been developed since the decree's publication.

The statistics from the RPBE of 08/12/2024 show that 35% of the relevant legal entities, approximately 65,000 entities, are registered, accounting for nearly 80,000 beneficial owners. These statistics do not include paper declarations that have not yet been processed.

The efforts made for the creation and management of the RPBE need to be further strengthened to fully comply with the FATF requirements. Indeed, according to the FATF, Algeria should :

- Assess the risk of the misuse of different types of legal entities for money laundering and terrorism financing purposes and share the results with both the public and private sectors,
- Continue developing an effective mechanism to ensure that the basic and beneficial ownership information recorded in the register is adequate, accurate, updated and that it is accessible to the competent authorities in due time.

Within this framework, CNRC seeks to mobilise technical assistance to support its teams' efforts in assessing achievements and interpreting the FATF's recommendations from evaluation reports, with the aim of translating these requirements into organisational and technical measures.

Legal framework for the management of the UBO register

- Establishment of the «Public Register of Beneficial Owners» (RPBE) under the National Center for Commercial Register (CNRC), as part of Law No. 23-01 of 7 February 2023⁸ amending and supplementing Law No. 05-01 on the prevention and fight against money laundering and financing of terrorism.
- Adoption of Executive Decree No. 23-429 relating to the RPBE for Algerian legal entities, published in November 2023, which sets out the procedures for maintaining the said register.
 - The decree sets out provisions specifically for defining beneficial owners, identifying the legal entities required to declare their beneficial owners, the procedures for declaration and modification, as well as verification processes, rights, and consultation methods.
 - The decree also provides a template form to be used by the declarant(s) (see annex).
 - The implementing regulation has not been developed yet.
 - The decree introduced a declaration obligation to CNRC for all Algerian legal entities at the time of their creation and in case of any changes to the information regarding the legal entities or their beneficial owners. An additional one-year deadline is granted to existing companies.

The concerned entities under Law 90-22 relating to the commercial register⁹ are «commercial companies» and «individual traders».

Situation analysis

The entities involved in the establishment and management of the RPBE are the Directorate of the Commercial Register (DRC), and more specifically its Sub-Directorate, economic activity Classification and historical research¹⁰, the regional branches in various wilayas, as well as the Directorate of IT

⁷ <https://www.joradp.dz/FTP/JO-FRANCAIS/2023/F2023076.pdf>

⁸ <https://www.joradp.dz/FTP/JO-FRANCAIS/2023/F2023008.pdf>

⁹ <https://www.joradp.dz/FTP/Jo-Francais/1990/F1990036.pdf>

¹⁰ hereafter referred to as «S/DRC»

Services (DSI) with its two sub-directorates for development and coding (S/DDC) and for network and maintenance (S/DRM).

The S/DRC defines the needs and establishes the procedure to be applied at both the central and regional levels. As for the DSI, it handles the necessary development (creation of the database and progressive digitisation).

Established procedures

- A « modèle » declaration form has been developed, in line with FATF recommendations in terms of declaration data.
- A beneficial ownership (BO) database, incorporating the data from the declaration form, has been created within the CNRC's database.
- The paper form is completed by the declarant and submitted to the local CNRC branches, accompanied by the necessary supporting documents to validate the provided information.
- Declarations deemed "acceptable" are filed at CNRC branches.
- An initial level of verification is carried out at the local branches on the paper documents (form accuracy and correct application of criteria related to capital contribution)
- The data is locally entered by CNRC agents and then stored in a centralised database hosted at the CNRC data Center.
- During data entry, the declarant's identity is verified through the CNRC's access to the national civil status database.
- Non-systematic checks are conducted at the central level, such as cross-checks to verify whether the % of BO exceeds 20%.

Identified constraints

- Difficulties in evaluating the relevance and efficiency of the implemented system.
- Non integration of a risk-based approach to address the non-identification of beneficial owners.
- Absence of a clearly defined and documented management framework for the RPBE.
- The data collection and verification process for declarations is not fully digitalised.
- Updates to the Commercial Register and the RPBE are not automatically synchronised.
- The verification process only confirms the identity of beneficial owners but does not ensure the accuracy of other declared information in real-time.
- Real-time access to declared information is still at the stage of establishing protocols and data-sharing agreements with relevant institutions.
- Due to the absence of an enabling mechanism, real-time and electronic information exchanges with the authorities responsible for (AML/CFT) are not possible.
- Insufficient coordination among national structures involved in AML/CFT due to the absence of standardised and secure data exchange systems.
- The current information system and existing databases cannot support essential functionalities for managing the RPBE (digitisation, verification, consultation).
- The management of the RPBE is divided among different CNRC departments, making it difficult to capitalise on acquired expertise. The absence of a structured RPBE team, with members from various departments holding clearly defined responsibilities and areas of expertise, hinders the sustainability and adaptability of the RPBE management system.
- After one year of implementation, the legal framework shows certain limitations, particularly in the definition of beneficial owners, the verification of provided information, and the assessment of risks related to beneficial ownership declarations.

3.2. Ongoing reforms

Within the framework of its relations with the FATF, Algeria is making legal and institutional changes to its AML/CFT system. The results of the FATF's evaluation of the national AML/CFT system are being

reviewed at the national level, and a roadmap has been adopted outlining the actions to be implemented by the relevant institutions.

Furthermore, to cover associations and legal entities not included in the provisions of the executive decree on the RPBE, a draft law is being prepared. The objective of this law is to establish a register of the beneficial owners of these entities.

3.3. Linked activities

The National evaluation committee, relying in particular on the work of sectoral sub-committees established for this purpose, conducted a national self-assessment of money laundering and terrorism financing risks. This assessment was carried out in two phases (money laundering followed by terrorism financing) using the risk assessment tool provided by the World Bank.

In this context, a working group was established, bringing together all sectors and institutions involved in the risk assessment process, including relevant ministries, the Financial Intelligence Processing Unit (CTRF), the Bank of Algeria, insurance companies, banks and specialised financial institutions. A training workshop was conducted to ensure that the National Evaluation Committee's assessment teams effectively adopted the World Bank's methodology. The committee subsequently published the following documents :

- A summary report¹¹ of the two partial risk assessment reports.
- A national strategy¹² for the prevention and fight against money laundering and terrorism financing for the period 2024-2026.

3.4. List of EU Acquis Provisions/Applicable Standards :

The European Union (EU) has numerous provisions related to combating money laundering (ML) and terrorism financing (TF). These measures are primarily established through anti-money laundering directives, notably the 4th anti-money laundering directive¹³ on the prevention of the use of the financial system for the purposes of money laundering or terrorism financing, and its amendment by directive (EU) 2018/843 as amended.

In this context, several measures aligned with the FATF recommendations have been adopted and transposed by the Member States. Regulations have been introduced concerning the establishment of an authority for combating money laundering and terrorism financing as well as the strengthening of AML/CFT measures by addressing emerging money laundering and terrorism financing risks also enhancing the transparency of beneficial ownership.

3.5. Results/outputs :

2 outputs /results are expected :

Output 1 : Risk-based procedures and working tools

The aim will be to develop a management framework for the RPBE based on a risk-based approach in compliance with FATF recommendations and to strengthen the skills of the staff responsible for managing the RPBE, both at the local level (CNRC branches) and at the central level (CNRC Directorate).

Output 2 : An information system architecture based on digitalisation and interoperability

This result will consist of defining and adopting a service-oriented architecture for the CNRC's information system, which will integrate the management of the RPBE. It will also involve establishing

¹¹ [Risk Assessment Report](#)

¹² [National strategy for the prevention of AML/CFT](#)

¹³ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/fr/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32015L0849>

a transition plan towards this architecture and training a team of modellers who will assist in the implementation of this plan.

3.6. Expected activities :

The expected activities for each output are as follows :

Output 1 : Risk-based procedures and working tools is established

Activity 1.1 : Upgrade the foundations of the national beneficial ownership register management framework in terms of legal, procedural, and IT aspects

- Analysis of the current framework for managing the beneficial ownership register (Regulations, Procedures, and IS).
- Proposed improved framework for managing the RPBE.

Activity 1.2 : Organise a study visit to a European institution responsible for managing the national beneficial ownership register

- Organise a study visit for a group of executives with the objective of gaining a refined understanding of the processes adopted for managing a national beneficial ownership Register.
- Support the development of memoranda of understanding between the CNRC and the visited institutions.

Activity 1.3 : Apply a risk-based methodology to update the existing process for managing the beneficial ownership register RPBE

- Conduct training workshops involving the CNRC team and stakeholders on international standards related to beneficial owners (BO), such as the FATF standards and those of the FATF/EGMONT Group.
- Prepare and conduct a working workshop to interpret the criteria adopted for identifying BOs and to present practical methods for their application in the Algerian context, based on the risks of abuse of various types of legal entities for AML/CFT purposes.
- Consolidate the recommendations from the workshops with stakeholders to develop a risk assessment tool, as well as a report on the results of risk analysis and the measures adopted.
- Contribute to the organisation of a day to publicise the results of the report .

Activity 1.4 : Develop procedures manual for managing the UBO register at the CNRC level, taking into account the information system architecture (activity B1)

The procedure manual will cover the following activities :

- Collection of declaration data on BO;
- Verification of the quality of the data obtained, specifying verification provisions, and identifying the mechanisms and sources for obtaining data/information on BOs;
- Collaboration with local authorities for access to and exchange of data.

Activity 1.5 : Coach the CNRC's RPBE teams in implementing procedural projects

- Support the development of tools (questionnaires for declarants, checklists for central and local staff) to enable effective implementation of procedures.
- Train and support the teams responsible for the RPBE.
- Develop a list of bodies supplying the RPBE/needing access to the file and a model collaboration agreement (information to be exchanged, exchange protocol, commitments, etc..)
- Continuously update the procedures.

Output 2 : An information system architecture based on digitalisation and interoperability is established

Activity 2.1 : Organise a study visit to a European institution responsible for managing the national beneficial ownership register to understand the information system architecture

- Organise a study visit for a group of executives with the aim of gaining an understanding of the service-oriented architecture of an information system and the processes for addressing IT development needs, particularly for managing the BO registers.
- Support the development of memoranda of understanding between the CNRC and the visited institutions.

Activity 2.2 : Develop an information system architecture that enables digitalisation and interoperability, data security and respect of confidentiality

- Develop service-oriented architecture (SOA) including secure APIs (application programming interfaces) and interoperable application modules, offering a flexible architecture that can adapt to future needs.
- Plan the transition to the target architecture, taking into account operational constraints.
- Coach the teams in documenting the target architecture and developing internal and external data exchange protocols.

Activity 2.3 : Model the working procedures to enable their digitalisation by the IT Department, considering the information system architecture and the existing organisational structure

- Analyse workflow : Map the steps, stakeholders, interactions and resources.
- Create digital workflows taking into account the organization and information system, involving business leaders.
- Coach the teams to plan the implementation steps of the modeled processes and to create operational manuals describing the modeled processes.

The entire set of activities is outlined in Annex 1, the logical framework, which includes deliverables and an estimate of the resources to be mobilized.

3.7. Resources and contributions from the administration of the partner EU Member State*:

To meet the defined needs, the technical support to be mobilized from the administration of the Member State will primarily cover:

- Expertise in governance and management of a beneficial ownership (BO) registry
- Expertise in risk analysis (FATF methodology) related to the misuse of various types of legal entities for money laundering and terrorist financing (ML/TF) purposes
- Expertise in the implementation and operation of a BO registry (workflow)
- Expertise in information systems

Profile and tasks of the PL :

The Project Leader, who must be a high-ranking official, works closely with his/her Algerian counterpart to ensure the leadership and coordination of the entire project. Responsible for project management, his/her level of authority must allow him/her to engage short-term experts to effectively support the implementation of planned activities.

The Project Leader is accountable for the activities assigned to his/her administration and must be available for the project for at least three days per month, with at least one on-site visit every three months.

Profile of the PL :

- University degree in a relevant sector or 8 years' equivalent professional experience
- Senior executive with at least 3 years' experience and recognised expertise in managing BO register.
- Experience in implementing cooperation projects (contribution to the management and monitoring of a similar project is an asset).

It is preferable that the project leader should have held a position of responsibility in a Member State structure responsible for managing the OB register; and should have directed or contributed to the management and monitoring of a project similar to this fiche.

Tasks of the PL :

His/her mission notably consists of :

- Contributing to activity 1.1 on diagnosing the current situation and reviewing the RPBE management framework,
- Leading the implementation of the twinning project, supervising, and coordinating the work of short-term experts,
- Drafting quarterly interim reports and the final report.

Profile and tasks of the components managers and Short Term Experts:

To implement the support and technical supervision activities planned in the project, four profiles need to be mobilized from the institution of the MS, in addition to the Project Leader.

#	Role in the context of the project	Profile	Tasks
1	Component manager 1 and Short-Term Experts	- University degree in a relevant sector or a professional experience equivalent to eight years - A minimum of three years of experience in the management of a BO register in a EU member state - Having been involved in the management of a BO register and/or the development and implementation of procedures for managing a BO register	Contribute to the diagnosis and overhaul of the management framework of the RPBE Contribution to the implementation of risk analysis and management activities Support for updating the management procedures of the RPBE, based on the results of activity 1.1 Support in the development of a management procedures manual for the RPBE at the CNRC level, taking into account the architecture of the information system (activity B1), and covering data collection and verification activities, as well as collaboration with institutional partners
2	Short-Term Expert specialising in a risk-based approach	- University degree in a relevant sector or a professional experience equivalent to eight years - A minimum of three years' experience in risk management applied to BO	Conducting training workshops on standards and guidelines Conducting workshop to interpret the criteria for BO identification Coaching for identifying ML/TF risks considering the current framework and the Algerian institutional and legal context / developing recommendations Support in adopting a risk assessment tool and in drafting a report on risks Contributing to the organisation of a dissemination day for the report

#	Role in the context of the project	Profile	Tasks
3	Component manager 2 and Short-Term Experts	- IT Specialist in Information Systems - A professional experience equivalent to eight years - Minimum of three years' experience in managing the architecture of an information system - Knowledge of the architecture of complex IT systems	Contribute to the diagnostic and redesign of the management framework for the RPBE Support the development of a new IT architecture that can support the desired functionalities (digitisation, verification, consultation), Support the definition of appropriate communication protocols enabling secure data exchange In collaboration with the Component manager 1, assist in the IT modelling of working procedures for their digitalisation by the IT department, taking into account the IT architecture and the existing organisation Coaching and training IT teams

4. Budget

The maximum available budget for the grant is **250,000 EUR**.

5. Implementation arrangements

5.1. Implementing body responsible for procurement and financial management

The implementing body responsible for the procurement and the financial management is the European Union Delegation in Algeria.

5.2. Institutional framework

The direct beneficiary of the twinning is CNRC through its S/DRC and its DSI. A dedicated team for the management of the RPBE will be established throughout the project.

This team will be the core of the future structure for managing the register.

5.3. Counterparts in the beneficiary administration

Contact person :

Mrs Lila Fassi, Bureau Chief of the Regulatory Monitoring Office
CNRC, Route Nationale N° 24, Lido, Bordj El Kiffan, Alger, Algérie

PL counterpart :

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6. Duration of the project

The execution period is eight (8) months.

7. Language

The official language of the project is English. All official communications regarding the project, including interim and final reports, will be written in the contract language.

Translations of working documents and reports into French, as well as English/French interpretation for activities will be arranged. The costs for translation and interpretation shall be included in the budget.

8. Sustainability

The sustainability of the twinning project for the benefit of CNRC relies on the institution's ability to sustainably integrate the knowledge, skills, and tools developed during the intervention. This project aims to enhance financial transparency and compliance with international standards in the fight against money laundering and the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT), by providing CNRC with a robust legal, organizational, and technical framework.

The necessary resources to ensure the updating of processes and the maintenance of digital tools will be mobilised around a dedicated project team, which will be assigned to the management of the RPBE, alongside a budget allocation dedicated to the information system:

- To ensure its sustainability, the project envisions an approach focused on strengthening internal capacities. This includes training CNRC teams, particularly in RPBE management and the application of international standards such as those of the FATF. The creation of a structure

dedicated to RPBE management will capitalise on acquired skills and ensure the sustainability of the results achieved after the twinning project ends.

- Additionally, the digitalisation of processes and the establishment of an interoperable technical infrastructure will help reduce operational costs and facilitate the future evolution of the information system. These technical advancements will enable the development of protocols and procedure manuals, ensuring uniform and adapted use of the deployed tools.

Finally, the project focuses on inter institutional cooperation and sharing best practices with European partners to strengthen the governance and the capacity of CNRC to adapt to changes in the national and international regulatory framework. The continuous involvement of national stakeholders, combined with rigorous monitoring, will ensure that the objectives achieved through the twinning are translated into sustainable and measurable impacts on transparency and the fight against illicit financial flows.

9. Cross-cutting issues

By aligning with international standards and promoting fair practices, the project will create a more conducive environment to equal opportunities, environmental sustainability and the fight against corruption.

This will, ultimately, help to strengthen confidence in institutions and promote inclusive and sustainable development for all.

10. Conditionality and sequencing

This twinning project is not subject to any specific conditions for its implementation.

The dependency of activities is purely chronological. Based on the results of the diagnostic and risk analysis, the activities of updating procedures and their digital modelling will follow, continuing with regulatory updates. The activities in the second part of the project can be carried out in parallel.

11. Performance indicators

Outputs/results	Measurement Indicators (baseline → target)
Output 1 : Risk-based procedures and working tools is established	- RPBE management framework (0 → 1) - Adopted risk assessment methodology (0 → 1) - Risk report developed (0 → 1) - Risk-based operational procedures defined, modelled and validated (0 → 3) - Staff trained in RPBE management (0 → 5)
Output 2 : An information system architecture based on digitalisation and interoperability is established	- Service-oriented architecture adopted (0 → 1) - Number of API identified (1 → 5) - Procedures with all digital workflows modelled (0 → 3) - Staff trained in procedure modelling (0 → 5)

12. Available facilities

An office (or more if needed) will be made available to the experts for the entire duration of the project, in addition to a meeting room that can accommodate the expert(s) wishing to meet or work with the relevant teams.

Similarly, CNRC will provide the necessary resources to enable short-term experts to carry out their missions under the best possible material conditions.

The beneficiary will cover all costs related to the organisation of workshops (room hire, catering, accommodation and transportation of participants, teaching equipment, training materials ...).

All logistical arrangements will be ensured to guarantee the smooth organisation of activities involving other relevant stakeholders (training, workshops).

Twinning fiche annexes

Annex 1 : Logical framework

Results chain

	Result chain	Indicators (with relevant baseline and target data)	Verification sources	Assumptions (external factors to the project)
Overall objective (Impact)	The transparency of the national AML/CFT system in compliance with the applicable international standards is strengthened	Discrepancies arising from the FATF evaluation of the national AML/CFT system (all addressed)	- FATF/MONEYVAL evaluation report - FATF web site - CTRF web site	All structures involved in FATF recommendations implement corrective actions Structures involved in FATF recommendations collaborate with each other
Specific objective (outcomes)	A framework for managing the National Register of Beneficial Owners is implemented by the CNRC	Discrepancies arising from the FATF evaluation of the national AML/CFT system related to the management of the RPBE (all addressed)		
Mandatory result 1 (Execution)	Risk-based procedures and working tools are established	- RPBE management framework (0 → 1) - Adopted risk assessment methodology (0 → 1) - Risk report developed (0 → 1) - Risk-based operational procedures defined, modelled and validated (0 → 3) - Staff trained in RPBE management (0 → 5)	- CNRC web site - CTRF web site - CNRC Intranet	The structures that provide data for supplying, verification, and control of the data provided to the RPBE have appropriate communication interfaces
Mandatory result 2 (Execution)	An information system architecture based on digitalisation and interoperability is established	- Service-oriented architecture adopted (0 → 1) - Number of API identified (1 → 5) - Procedures with all digital workflows modelled (0 → 3) - Staff trained in procedure modelling (0 → 5)		

Activity matrix (The number of missions and days are indicative)

Activities per result	Tasks	Deliverables		
Output/result 1 : Risk-based procedures and working tools				
Activity 1.1 : Upgrade the foundations of the national beneficial ownership register management framework in terms of legal, procedural, and IT aspects Concerned structures RPBE Management Unit	Tasks - Analyse the Current RPBE Management Framework - Analyse the methods and procedures applied for data collection and RPBE management : - Analyse the existing regulations governing RPBE management - Assess the current information system in place - Propose an improved RPBE management framework	Deliverables ➤ Proposal for an RPBE management framework covering procedures, IS and legislation ➤ Twinning action plan refined and updated		
	Resources to be mobilised			
	Expert	Mission	Day	Total days
	BO register management	1	5	5
	Information system	1	5	5
	AML/CFT legislation and definition of BO	2	5	10
	Total	20 days		
Activity 1.2 : Organise a study visit to a European institution responsible for managing the national beneficial ownership register Concerned structures RPBE Management Unit	Tasks - Organiser a study visit for a group of executives.. Objectives of the visit: gain a detailed understanding of the processes adopted for the management of the national BO register - Support the development of a memorandum of understanding between the CNRC and the visited bodie(s)	Deliverable ➤ Mission report on the possibilities of adapting the experiences presented to the Algerian context		
	Resources to be mobilised			
	Participants	Number	Day	
	CNRC officials	5	5	

Activities per result	Tasks	Deliverables		
Activity 1.3 : Apply a risk-based methodology to update the existing RPBE management process Concerned structures RPBE Management Unit Identified partners	Tasks • Conduct training workshops involving the CNRC team and stakeholders on international standards, guides, and manuals for the implementation and management of RPBE • Prepare and lead a workshop to interpret the criteria adopted for identifying beneficial owners and the practical modalities of their application in the Algerian context, as well as the risks of misuse of different types of legal entities for ML/TF • Consolidate recommendations with stakeholders and develop: - A risk assessment tool for legal structures and updated methodology - A report on the results of risk analysis and the adopted measures to address the main identified risks related to the management of the RPBE • Contribute to the organisation of dissemination day of the report	Deliverables ➤ Training materials ➤ 1 risk assessment tool for legal structures ➤ A report on risk assessment applied to the management of the RPBE		
	Resources to be mobilised			
	Expert	Mission	Day	Total days
	BO register management	2	5	10
	Risk analysis related to (ML/TF)	5	5	25
Total	35 days			

Activities per result	Tasks	Deliverables		
Activity 1.4 : Develop a procedures manual for managing the UBO register at the CNRC level, taking into account the information system architecture (activity B2) Concerned structures RPBE Management Unit DSI	Tasks Develop procedures covering the following activities: • Data collection activities for the declaration of BO, • Data verification activities, specifying the verification arrangements and identifying the mechanisms and sources for obtaining data/information on beneficial owners • Collaboration activities with local authorities for data access and exchange	Deliverables ➤ 1 draft procedure for the management of the RPBE: Data acquisition, register maintenance, and updates ➤ 1 draft procedure for verifying the quality of data on BO ➤ 1 draft procedure for cooperation with institutions for data exchange and access to the register, enabling interoperability of resources		
	Resources to be mobilised			
	Expert	Mission	Day	Total days
	BO register management	2	5	10
	Definition of procedures	3	5	15
	Total	25 days		

Activities per result	Tasks	Deliverables		
Activity 1.5 : Coach the CNRC BO Register teams in applying the draft procedures Concerned structures RPBE Management Unit DSI Cooperation Directorate	Tasks - Support the development of tools (questionnaires for declarants, checklists for central and local staff) to ensure the effective application of procedures - Training and support for teams - Draw up a list of institutions supplying the RPBE / requiring access to the file and create a collaboration agreement template (information to be exchanged, exchange protocol, commitments, etc ...) - Update procedures based on feedback data	Deliverables ➤ Procedures Manual validated ➤ Support tools for the implementing of the manual		
	Resources to be mobilised			
	Expert	Mission	Day	Total days
	Definition of procedures	4	5	20
	Total	20days		
	Total output 1	100 days		

Activities per result	Tasks	Deliverables	
Output/result 2 : An information system architecture based on digitalisation and interoperability			
Activity 2.1 : Organise a study visit to a European institution responsible for managing the national beneficial ownership register to understand the information system architecture Concerned structures RPBE Management Unit DSI Partners with data exchange	Tasks - Organise a study visit for a group of executives. The objectives of the visit: gain an understanding of the information system architecture and the processes for addressing IT development needs - Support the development of memoranda of understanding between the CNRC and the visited organisation(s)	Deliverables ➤ 1 Mission report on the possibilities for adapting the service-oriented architectures of the visited institutions	
	Resources to be mobilised		
	Participants	Number	Day
	CNRC official and data exchange structures	5	5

Activities per result	Tasks	Deliverables		
Activity 2.2 : Develop an information system architecture that enables digitalisation and interoperability, data security and respect of confidentiality Concerned structures RPBE Management Unit DSI	Tasks • Develop a Service-Oriented Architecture (SOA): Include secure APIs and interoperable application modules offering a flexible architecture that can adapt to future needs. - Conduct workshops to identify needs and adopt the new architecture : - Train teams on best practices in IT architecture, interoperability, and security - Based on the developed procedures, define the needs of internal and external stakeholders and propose a service-oriented architecture (SOA) • Plan the transition to the target architecture, taking operational constraints into account • Coach teams to document the target architecture and develop internal and external data exchange protocols	Deliverables ➤ Training materials ➤ 1 IS architecture ➤ 1 Transition plan ➤ Defined exchange protocol		
	Resources to be mobilised			
	Expert	Mission	Day	Total days
	Information System	4	5	20
	Total	20 days		

Activities per result	Tasks	Deliverables		
Activity 2.3 : Model the working procedures to enable their digitalisation by the IT Department, considering the information system architecture and the existing organisational structure Concerned structures RPBE Management Unit DSI	Tasks - Analyse workflows: Map the steps, actors, interactions, and resources - Involve business managers and create digital workflows, taking into account the organisation and the IS - Coach teams to plan the implementation stages of the modelled processes and to create operational manuals describing the modelled processes	Deliverables - Digital workflows for the management procedures of the RPBE - Examples of operational manuals		
	Resources to be mobilised			
	Expert	Mission	Day	Total days
	Information System	5	5	25
	Total	25 days		
	Total output 2		50 days	
	Total project		150 days	

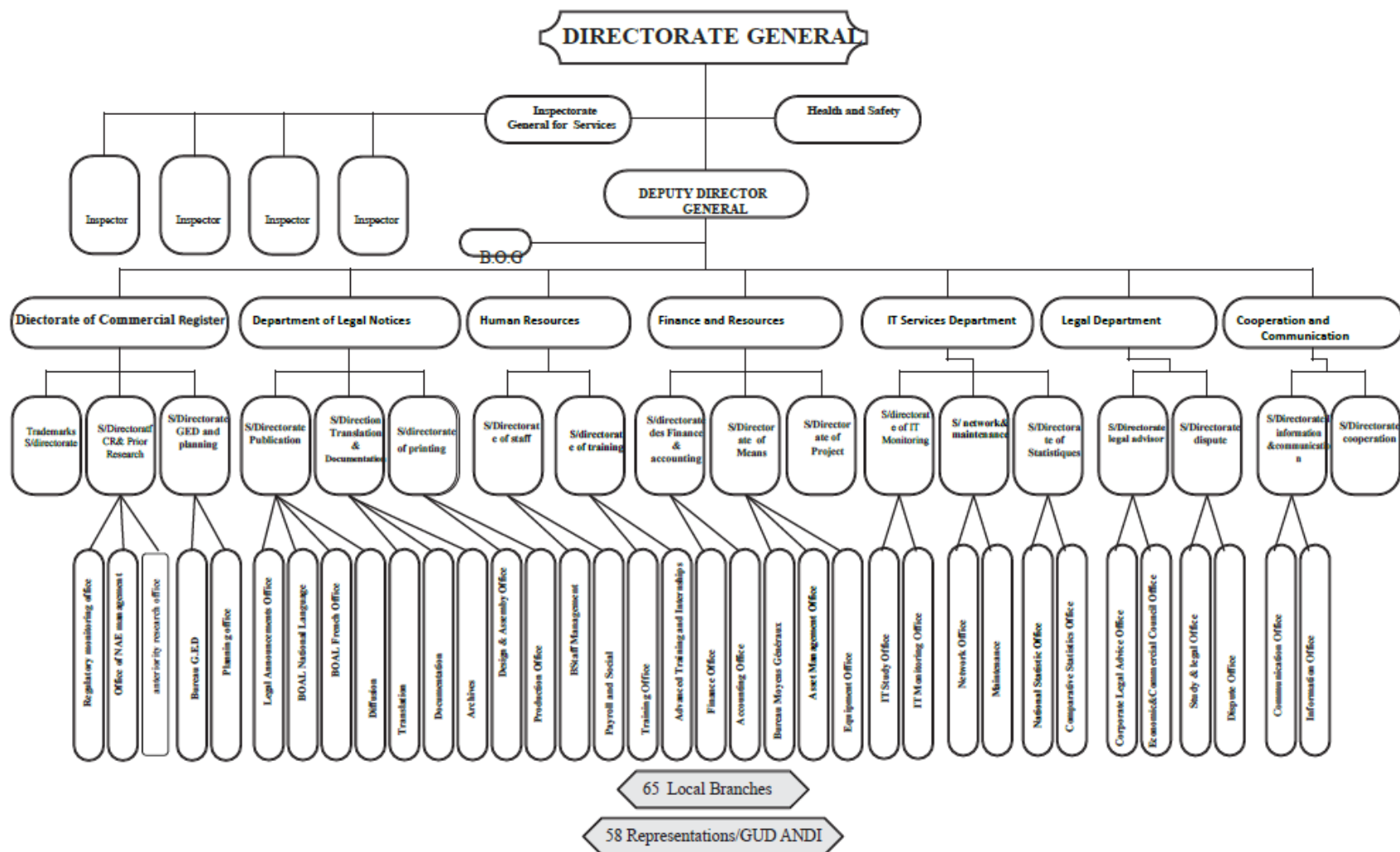
Indicative completion schedule

Month of project	Month 1	Month 2	Month 3	Month 4	Month 5	Month 6	Month 7	Month 8
Output 1 : Risk-based procedures and working tools								
A 1.1 Rebuild the foundations of RPBE management								
A 1.2 Organise a study visit								
A 1.3 Apply a risk-based methodology								
A 1.4 Develop procedures manual for managing the RPBE								
A 1.5 Coaching to apply the procedures								
Output 2 : An information system architecture based on digitalisation and interoperability								
A 2.1 Organise a study visit								
A 2.2 Develop an IS architecture								
A 2.2 Model the work procedures								
Project management								
Work plan	adopted			adjusted			adjusted	
Reports			Steering Committee1			Steering Committee2		final

Annex 2 : List of legislative and regulatory texts related to the commercial register:

- Law No. 04-08 of 14 August 2004, relating to the conditions for conducting commercial activities, as amended and supplemented;
- Law No. 18-05 of 10 May 2018, relating to electronic commerce;
- Law No. 23-01 of 7 February 2023, amending and supplementing Law 05-01 of 6 February 2005 relating to the fight against money laundering and the financing of terrorism;
- Executive Decree No. 92-68 of 18 February 1992, relating to the status and organisation of the CNRC, as amended and supplemented;
- Executive Decree No. 92-69 of 18 February 1992, establishing the specific status of CNRC officers, as amended and supplemented;
- Law No. 04-08 of 14 August 2004, relating to the conditions for conducting commercial activities, as amended and supplemented;
- Law No. 18-05 of 10 May 2018, relating to electronic commerce;
- Law No. 23-01 of 7 February 2023, amending and supplementing Law 05-01 of 6 February 2005 relating to the fight against money laundering and the financing of terrorism;
- Executive Decree No. 92-68 of 18 February 1992, relating to the status and organisation of the CNRC, as amended and supplemented;
- Executive Decree No. 92-69 of 18 February 1992, establishing the specific status of CNRC officers, as amended and supplemented.

Annex 3 : Organisational Chart of the National Center for Commercial Register



Annex 4 : Implementation Decree for the management of the UBO register

16 Joumada El Oula 1445 30 novembre 2023	JOURNAL OFFICIEL DE LA REPUBLIQUE ALGERIENNE N° 76	13
Décret exécutif n° 23-429 du 15 Joumada El Oula 1445 correspondant au 29 novembre 2023 relatif au registre public des bénéficiaires effectifs des personnes morales de droit algérien. ----- Le Premier ministre, Sur le rapport conjoint du ministre de la justice, garde des sceaux et du ministre des affaires étrangères et de la communauté nationale à l'étranger, Vu la Constitution, notamment ses articles 112-5° et 141 (alinéa 2) ; Vu l'ordonnance n° 66-156 du 8 juin 1966, modifiée et complétée, portant code pénal ; Vu l'ordonnance n° 75-58 du 26 septembre 1975, modifiée et complétée, portant code civil ; Vu l'ordonnance n° 75-59 du 26 septembre 1975, modifiée et complétée, portant code de commerce ; Vu la loi n° 90-22 du 18 août 1990, modifiée et complétée, relative au registre de commerce ; Vu la loi n° 04-08 du 27 Joumada Ethania 1425 correspondant au 14 août 2004, modifiée et complétée, relative aux conditions d'exercice des activités commerciales ; Vu la loi n° 05-01 du 27 Dhou El Hidja 1425 correspondant au 6 février 2005, modifiée et complétée, relative à la prévention et à la lutte contre le blanchiment d'argent et le financement du terrorisme ; Vu la loi n° 18-07 du 25 Ramadhan 1439 correspondant au 10 juin 2018 relative à la protection des personnes physiques dans le traitement des données à caractère personnel ; Vu le décret présidentiel n° 23-404 du 27 Rabie Ethani 1445 correspondant au 11 novembre 2023 portant nomination du Premier ministre ; Vu le décret présidentiel n° 23-119 du 23 Chaâbane 1444 correspondant au 16 mars 2023, modifié, portant nomination des membres du Gouvernement ; Vu le décret exécutif n° 92-68 du 18 février 1992, modifié et complété, portant statut et organisation du centre national du registre de commerce (C.N.R.C) ;		
Décète : Chapitre Ier Dispositions générales Article. 1er. — En application des dispositions de l'article 8 de la loi n° 05-01 du 27 Dhou El Hidja 1425 correspondant au 6 février 2005, modifiée et complétée, relative à la prévention et à la lutte contre le blanchiment d'argent et le financement du terrorisme, le présent décret a pour objet de fixer les modalités de la tenue du registre public des bénéficiaires effectifs des personnes morales de droit algérien, ci-après dénommée le « registre des bénéficiaires effectifs ». Art. 2. — Aux termes du présent décret, on entend par : Registre des bénéficiaires effectifs : Registre institué auprès du centre national du registre du commerce contenant des informations sur les bénéficiaires effectifs des personnes morales de droit algérien. Bénéficiaires effectifs : La ou les personnes physique(s) qui, <i>in fine</i> : 1- possèdent ou contrôlent le client, le mandataire du client ou le bénéficiaire des contrats d'assurance-vie ; et/ou, 2- la personne physique pour le compte de laquelle une opération est effectuée ou une relation d'affaires est nouée ; 3- les personnes qui exercent, en dernier ressort, un contrôle effectif sur une personne morale. Autorités compétentes : Les autorités administratives et les autorités chargées d'appliquer la loi et celles chargées de lutter contre le blanchiment d'argent et le financement du terrorisme, y compris les autorités de surveillance. Art. 3. — Le registre des bénéficiaires effectifs comprend une base de données publique dans laquelle les données et les informations relatives aux bénéficiaires effectifs des personnes morales de droit algérien, sont collectées et mises à la disposition des autorités compétentes et du public. Les conditions et les modalités de la consultation du registre des bénéficiaires effectifs par le public, sont fixées par arrêté du ministre chargé du commerce, conformément à la législation en vigueur. Art. 4. — Les dispositions du présent décret ne s'appliquent pas aux personnes morales, dont l'Etat détient la totalité ou la majorité de leur capital social ainsi qu'aux personnes morales de droit public.		

Chapitre 2

**Modalités de déclarations
des bénéficiaires effectifs**

Art. 5. — Toute personne morale de droit algérien est tenue de déclarer le bénéficiaire effectif auprès des services du centre national du registre du commerce, dont relève son siège social.

La déclaration doit être présentée par les représentants habilités de la personne morale ou par ceux mandatés à cet effet. Elle doit comporter les informations essentielles suivantes :

- le nom ou la dénomination de la personne morale et son siège social ;
- le numéro du registre du commerce (en cas d'immatriculation ou de modification) ;
- les informations relatives au bénéficiaire effectif : nom et prénom, date et lieu de naissance, nationalité et adresse et/ou lieu de résidence ;
- le numéro de la carte nationale d'identité du bénéficiaire effectif ou du passeport pour les étrangers, la date de leur délivrance et de leur expiration ;
- la date à laquelle la personne est devenue, effectivement, bénéficiaire ;
- la détermination des critères par lesquels le bénéficiaire effectif exerce le contrôle sur la personne morale ;
- le nom, prénom et signature de l'auteur de la déclaration et de sa qualité au sein de la personne morale.

En cas de pluralité de bénéficiaires effectifs de la personne morale, un formulaire de déclaration distinct doit être fourni pour chaque bénéficiaire effectif.

L'auteur de la déclaration doit joindre à la déclaration mentionnée au présent article, les documents relatifs au bénéficiaire effectif.

La déclaration du bénéficiaire effectif peut se faire par voie électronique, via la plate-forme électronique du centre national du registre du commerce.

Le modèle de la déclaration est fixé à l'annexe jointe au présent décret.

Art. 6. — Les personnes morales doivent déclarer au centre national du registre du commerce les informations relatives au(x) bénéficiaire(s) effectif(s) dans les délais suivants :

a) au cours du mois suivant l'institution ou l'immatriculation de la personne morale ;

b) au cours du mois suivant la modification des informations concernant les personnes morales ou leurs bénéficiaires effectifs.

Art. 7. — Le préposé au registre du commerce vérifie, par tous les moyens de droit disponibles, l'exactitude des informations déclarées. A cet effet, il peut demander à l'auteur de la déclaration, toute information ou document complémentaire relatif au bénéficiaire effectif ou de rectifier sa déclaration dans un délai, maximum, de quinze (15) jours, à compter de la date de la déclaration.

Les informations contenues dans le registre des bénéficiaires effectifs doivent être véridiques, fiables, à jour et sécurisées et permettre l'identification de toute consultation du registre, l'identité de l'auteur et les données consultées.

Art. 8. — Le ou les bénéficiaire(s) effectif(s) de la personne morale sont identifiés et des mesures nécessaires sont prises pour vérifier leur identité, conformément aux critères suivants :

1. la ou les personne(s) physique(s) qui détiennent, directement ou indirectement, une part égale ou supérieure à 20 % du capital ou des droits de vote ;

2. en cas d'incertitude sur l'identité du ou des bénéficiaire(s) effectif(s) ou de leur non identification après l'application du critère 1., le bénéficiaire effectif est la ou les personne(s) physique(s) qui exercent, par tout moyen de fait ou de droit, directement ou indirectement, un pouvoir de contrôle ou un contrôle effectif ou légal sur les organes de direction, d'administration, de gestion ou sur l'assemblée générale ou sur le fonctionnement de la personne morale, en déterminant le contenu des décisions qui sont prises par l'Assemblée générale en vertu des droits de vote dans lesquels il agit, ou en ayant le pouvoir, en tant qu'associé ou actionnaire, de nommer ou de révoquer la majorité des membres de la direction, des organes de gestion ou de contrôle de la personne morale ou de tout autre instrument de contrôle ;

3. dans le cas où le ou les bénéficiaire(s) effectif(s) ne sont pas identifiés conformément aux critères 1. et 2., le bénéficiaire effectif est la personne physique ayant la qualité de représentant légal de la personne morale conformément à la législation en vigueur.

Art. 9. — Toute personne morale doit tenir un registre *ad hoc* des informations requises sur les bénéficiaires effectifs, qui doivent être conformes à celles mentionnées dans la déclaration et de le tenir à jour en permanence.

Les personnes morales prévues au présent décret sont tenues de conserver le registre des informations requises sur le bénéficiaire effectif pendant une période d'au moins cinq (5) ans, à compter de la date d'expiration de la personne morale.

Art. 10. — La radiation de la personne morale du registre du commerce ou son expiration entraîne sa radiation du registre des bénéficiaires effectifs.

Art. 11. — Les informations contenues dans le registre des bénéficiaires effectifs ainsi que les pièces justificatives s'y rapportant sont conservées pendant une durée de cinq (5) ans, à compter de la radiation de la personne morale du registre du commerce ou de son expiration ou du changement du bénéficiaire effectif.

Chapitre 3

Droit de consultation du registre des bénéficiaires effectifs

Art. 12. — Les autorités et les organismes énumérés ci-dessous, peuvent obtenir, sans délai, toutes informations disponibles auprès du centre national du registre du commerce concernant le bénéficiaire effectif :

- les autorités judiciaires ;
- les autorités chargées de l'application de la loi ;
- la cellule de traitement du renseignement financier ;
- le comité de suivi des sanctions internationales ciblées ;
- les autorités ayant pouvoir de régulation, de contrôle et/ou de surveillance, mentionnés aux articles 10 bis et 10 bis 3 de la loi n° 05-01 du 27 Dhou El Hidja 1425 correspondant au 6 février 2005, modifiée et complétée, susvisée ;
- les institutions financières et les entreprises et professions non financières, au sens de l'article 4 de la loi n° 05-01 du 27 Dhou El Hidja 1425 correspondant au 6 février 2005, modifiée et complétée, susvisée, dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre de leur obligation de diligence exigée ;
- toute autorité ou organisme habilité à le faire par la législation et la réglementation en vigueur.

Art. 13. — Le centre national du registre du commerce met en place un système d'information sécurisé permettant d'établir en temps réel et par voie électronique des échanges d'informations avec les autorités compétentes.

Le centre national du registre du commerce peut relier les organismes mentionnés à l'article 12 ci-dessus, au système d'information, pour leur permettre d'obtenir des informations en temps réel et par voie électronique. Il peut à cet effet, conclure les accords qu'il juge nécessaires en vertu desquels les données et informations nécessaires à échanger sont définies.

Art. 14. — Le centre national du registre du commerce échange des informations sur le bénéficiaire effectif avec ses homologues dans le cadre du respect des conventions internationales et de la législation nationale relative à la protection des données à caractère personnel.

En outre, il identifie et assure le suivi de l'assistance reçue des autres Etats, en réponse aux demandes d'informations relatives aux bénéficiaires effectifs ou la localisation, à l'étranger, de leur lieu de résidence.

Art. 15. — Les personnes qui ont accès à la consultation du registre des bénéficiaires effectifs, peuvent informer le centre national du registre du commerce ou les autorités compétentes de toute violation ou déclaration incomplète qu'elles constatent.

Chapitre 4

Dispositions transitoires et finales

Art. 16. — Toute violation des dispositions du présent décret est punie conformément aux dispositions prévues par la législation en vigueur dont, notamment la loi n° 05-01 du 27 Dhou El Hidja 1425 correspondant au 6 février 2005, modifiée et complétée, relative à la prévention et à la lutte contre le blanchiment d'argent et le financement du terrorisme.

Art. 17. — Sous peine des sanctions prévues par la législation en vigueur, les informations obtenues dans le cadre d'application des dispositions du présent décret, ne peuvent être utilisées à des fins autres que celles qui leur sont fixées.

Art. 18. — Les modalités d'application du présent décret sont fixées, le cas échéant, par arrêté du ministre ou des ministres concernés.

Art. 19. — Les personnes morales instituées, avant la date de publication du présent décret, doivent se conformer à ses dispositions dans un délai de un (1) an, à compter de la date de sa publication au *Journal officiel*.

Art. 20. — Le présent décret sera publié au *Journal officiel* de la République algérienne démocratique et populaire.

Fait à Alger, le 15 Joumada El Oula 1445 correspondant au 29 novembre 2023.

Mohamed Ennadir LARBAOUI.

ANNEXE

MODELE DE DECLARATION DU BENEFICIAIRE EFFECTIF
REPUBLIQUE ALGERIENNE DEMOCRATIQUE ET POPULAIRE

Ministère du commerce et de la promotion des exportations

Centre national du registre du commerce

Formulaire de déclaration du bénéficiaire effectif

☐ Lors d'une demande d'immatriculation au registre du commerce ☐ Lors d'une demande de modification du registre du commerce

Données de la personne morale déclarante :

Dénomination de la personne morale :

Identification de la personne déclarante :

Numéro du registre du commerce :

Est-ce que le bénéficiaire effectif est parmi les personnes mentionnées dans la demande d'immatriculation au registre du commerce ou dans les données du registre du commerce : ☐ OUI ☐ NON

Si la réponse est (OUI), veuillez remplir les données ci-dessous, et signer le formulaire :

1- Déterminer qui est le bénéficiaire effectif parmi les personnes mentionnées dans la demande d'immatriculation au registre du commerce ou dans les données du registre du commerce :

Identité complète du bénéficiaire effectif :

Nationalité du bénéficiaire effectif :

2- Déterminer les critères par lesquelles le bénéficiaire effectif exerce le contrôle sur la personne morale :(1) ☐ Possession d'une participation majoritaire effective, directement ou indirectement :☐ Au moins 20% du capital de la personne morale Déterminer le pourcentage :☐ Au moins 20 % des droits de vote de la personne morale Déterminer le pourcentage :(2) ☐ Il exerce un pouvoir ou un contrôle effectif ou légal par tous moyens, directs ou indirects, sur les organes de direction, d'administration ou de gestion ou sur l'assemblée générale ou sur le fonctionnement de la personne morale, en déterminant le contenu des décisions qui sont prises par l'assemblée générale grâce aux droits de vote dont il dispose, ou du fait de la jouissance, en sa qualité d'associé ou d'actionnaire, du pouvoir de nommer ou de révoquer la majorité des membres des organes d'administration, de gestion ou de contrôle de la personne morale ou autres outils de pouvoir ou de contrôle.(3) ☐ Dans le cas où le ou les bénéficiaire(s) effectif(s) ne sont pas connu(s), conformément aux critères (1) et (2) ci-dessus, le bénéficiaire effectif est la personne physique ayant la qualité de représentant légal de la personne morale.**3- La date à laquelle ladite personne est devenue bénéficiaire effective :**

Toute déclaration incomplète ou fautive est passible des peines prévues par la législation en vigueur, notamment par la loi n° 05-01 du 27 Dhou El Hidja 1425 correspondant au 6 février 2005, modifiée et complétée, relative à la prévention et à la lutte contre le blanchiment d'argent et le financement du terrorisme

Si la réponse est (NON), veuillez remplir les données ci-dessous, et signer le formulaire :

1- Données du bénéficiaire effectif :

Nom complet du bénéficiaire effectif :

Nationalité(s) si multiple :

Date de naissance : Lieu de naissance :

Adresse :

2- Données d'identité du bénéficiaire effectif :

Numéro de la carte nationale d'identité : Date de délivrance :

Lieu de délivrance : Date d'expiration :

Numéro de passeport pour les étrangers résidents et non-résidents en Algérie : Date de délivrance :

Lieu de délivrance : Date d'expiration :

Mention des références de tout autre document prouvant l'identité :

3- Déterminer comment le bénéficiaire effectif exerce le contrôle sur la personne morale :

(1) ☐ Possession d'une participation majoritaire effective, directement ou indirectement :

☐ Au moins 20% du capital de la personne morale Déterminer le pourcentage :

☐ Au moins 20 % des droits de vote de la personne morale Déterminer le pourcentage :

(2) ☐ Il exerce une mainmise ou un contrôle effectif ou légal par tous moyens, directs ou indirects, sur les organes de direction, d'administration, ou de gestion, ou sur l'assemblée générale, ou sur la conduite des travaux de la personne morale, en déterminant le contenu des décisions prises par l'assemblée générale grâce aux droits de vote dont il dispose, ou du fait de la jouissance, en qualité d'associé ou d'actionnaire, du pouvoir de nommer ou de révoquer la majorité des membres des organes d'administration ou de gestion ou de contrôle de la personne morale ou autres outils de mainmise ou de contrôle.

(3) ☐ Dans le cas où le ou les bénéficiaire(s) effectif(s) ne sont pas connu(s), conformément aux critères (1) et (2) ci-dessus, le bénéficiaire effectif est la personne physique qui occupe la qualité de représentant légal de la personne morale.

La date à laquelle ladite personne est devenue bénéficiaire effectif :

Existe-t-il un bénéficiaire effectif autre que celui déclaré dans ce document ? ☐ OUI ☐ NON

Si la réponse est OUI, veuillez remplir un formulaire distinct pour chaque bénéficiaire effectif, séparément.

Je soussigné, reconnais l'exactitude des informations fournies ci-dessus, et assume toutes les responsabilités légales résultant de ma déclaration et je m'engage de mettre à jour les données susmentionnées, en cas de modification de celles-ci dans les délais fixés.

La date de déclaration :

Signature du déclarant