| **Sr. No.** | **Entity** | **Beneficial ownership** | **Identification** |
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| 1 | Company (Other than the company listed on a stock exchange or in case of a subsidiary of such a company) | * A natural person (Individual/s) acting alone or together with another person having ownership /entitlement of more than **25%** of the shares or capital or profits of the company. | Natural persons holding shares more than **25%,** if more than 25% Shareholding held by other Company, ultimate beneficiaries (natural person) of that to be identified by shareholding of more than **25%.**  **Example:**   1. A Company ABC Limited has four shareholders namely Mr. A (45%), Mr. B (20%), Mr. C (18%), Mr. D (17%) then Mr. A will be Beneficial owner because his shareholding is more than **25%**. 2. A Company ABC Limited has four shareholders namely Mr. A (35%), Mr. B (35%), Mr. C (20%), Mr. D (10%) then both Mr. A and Mr. B will be Beneficial owner because their shareholding is more than **25%** each. 3. A Company XYZ Limited has four shareholders, namely M/s X private Limited (35%), Mr. A (20%), Mr. B (18%), Mr. C (17%) then we need to find the beneficial owner of M/s X Limited (Being a legal entity and having shareholding more than **25%** in XYZ Limited) from methods mentioned in point 1 and 2. 4. If the Company is listed at the stock exchange or Subsidiary of a listed company then there is no requirement to identify beneficial owner. 5. If all the shareholders having shares less than 25% then the natural person who are entrusted with the management should be considered as beneficial owner. |
| 2 | Partnership firm | * Have ownership of or entitlement to more than **15%** of the capital or profits of the partnership firm | Partners with ownership of or entitlement to more than **15%** of capital or profits of the partnership firm.  **Example:**  Partners having share more than 15% will be considered as Beneficial owners and other partners share below 15% should be ignored.  If all the partners are having shares less than 15% then partner who are entrusted with the management should be considered as beneficial owner. |
| 3 | Trust | * The author of the trust, * The trustee, * Beneficiaries with **15%** or more interest in the trust   Any other Natural person exercising ultimate effective control over the trust through a chain of control or ownership | **Example:**  The ultimate beneficiaries (for whose benefit trust is being created) having interest more than **15%** in the trust, author of the trust.  **Example:**  Mr. X has created a trust by providing Fund for the benefit of the family. In this case Mr. X will be beneficial owner being the author of the trust and a family member if have more 15% shares in asset of the trust then they will also be considered as the beneficial owner/s.  If beneficiaries are having Less than 15% shares in assets of the trust than person having control and entrusted with management should be considered as beneficial owners. |
| 4 | Society / Associations / Body of individuals | * Natural persons having ownership of or entitlement to more than **15%** of the capital or profits | Natural persons having ownership of or entitlement to more than **15%** of the capital or profits.  **Example**  Society / Associations / Body of individuals created for the benefit of some individuals, where their share in entity is more than 15% then those members will be considered as Beneficial owners. Shareholding  of public at large should be ignored.  If persons are having less than 15% shares in profit/capital/Property, than person having control and entrusted with management should be considered as beneficial owners. |