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Agenda

- Overview of CDD
- Understanding the value of CDD
- Defining Customer and the concept of Beneficial Ownership
- Identification and Verification
 - Natural Persons
 - Legal Persons
 - Legal Arrangements





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What is Customer Due Diligence (CDD)?



- CDD is the gathering of all relevant information about a customer and his affairs
- It is the information that enables a Subject Person to assess the extent to which a customer exposes them to a range of risks – including the risk of involvement in money laundering / financing of terrorism (ML/FT)



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Why do we carry out CDD? To determine and reasonably certain that the customers are who they say they are; To determine that it is appropriate to provide them with the requested service or product; To determine whether such person is acting on behalf of another person, or whether underlying BOs are involved; To guard against fraud, including impersonation and identity fraud; To assess the legitimacy of the funds/assets to be used in a relationship; To help identify what is unusual and to enable the unusual to be examined; To comply with the applicable AML/CFT & Sanctions legislation and regulations. To be in a position to assist law enforcement through the provision of relevant info/docs

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Identification & Verification Natural Person Identify



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- Official full name
- Date and place of birth
- Permanent residential address
- Identity reference number
- Nationality

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Non-Face-To-Face

Verification on the basis of documents:

- Additional documentation; and/or
- Requiring certified/appostilled documentation.

Subject persons needs to:

- Carry out authenticity checks;
- Consider the relevant risks in relation to the certifier and country of origin, and take any necessary countermeasures; and
- Certification needs to include all the necessary details as per Implementing Procedures.





























KMPLY Identification of BO/s Legal Persons • The beneficial owner/s are always natural persons. • 'Open' all companies within the structure of the customer until you have identified all the natural persons. Nominee shareholding – subject person must still obtain information and evidence of beneficial ownership. Make sure that you have all relevant documentation - check the records on the business registry when possible. Clear control and ownership corporate structure chart, particularly in the case of complex and multitiered structures.







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Trusts Beneficial Ownership

The settlor(s);

- The trustee or trustees;
- The protector(s) (where applicable);
- The beneficiaries or class of persons in whose main interest the trust is set up and operates;
- Any other natural person exercising ultimate control over the trust.













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