
Certificate in Anti-Money Laundering and Compliance in Banking (United Kingdom)

Ethics and Professionalism in Banking Compliance

Anti-Money Laundering (AML)

Anti-Money Laundering (AML) refers to the laws, regulations, and procedures intended to prevent criminals from disguising illegally obtained funds as legitimate income. AML measures aim to detect and deter money laundering activities in the financial sector.

Bank Secrecy Act (BSA)

The Bank Secrecy Act (BSA) is a U.S. law requiring financial institutions to assist government agencies in preventing money laundering. It mandates the reporting of cash transactions over \$10,000 and suspicious activities to the authorities.

Compliance Officer

A Compliance Officer is an individual responsible for ensuring that a company complies with relevant laws, regulations, and policies. In the context of banking compliance, Compliance Officers oversee adherence to AML regulations and other requirements.

Customer Due Diligence (CDD)

Customer Due Diligence (CDD) is a process that financial institutions must perform to verify the identity of their clients and assess the risk they pose in terms of money laundering and terrorist financing. CDD involves collecting information about customers to establish a risk profile.

Enhanced Due Diligence (EDD)

Enhanced Due Diligence (EDD) refers to a more comprehensive level of scrutiny applied to high-risk customers during the Customer Due Diligence (CDD) process. EDD involves obtaining additional information to understand the nature of the customer's transactions.

Financial Action Task Force (FATF)

The Financial Action Task Force (FATF) is an intergovernmental organization that sets international standards for combating money laundering and terrorist financing. The FATF provides guidance and promotes effective implementation of AML measures worldwide.

Know Your Customer (KYC)

Know Your Customer (KYC) is a process through which financial institutions verify the identity of their clients and assess the risk of illegal activities such as money laundering and terrorist financing. KYC involves collecting information about customers' identity, occupation, and financial activities.

Money Laundering

Money Laundering is the process of disguising the origins of illegally obtained money to make it appear legitimate. Criminals engage in money laundering to avoid detection and prosecution for their illicit activities.

Suspicious Activity Report (SAR)

A Suspicious Activity Report (SAR) is a document that financial institutions must file with the authorities to report any transactions or behaviors that appear to be suspicious or indicative of money laundering or other illegal activities. SARs help law enforcement agencies investigate potential financial crimes.

Terrorist Financing

Terrorist Financing refers to the financial support provided to terrorist organizations or individuals to facilitate their activities. Financial institutions must implement measures to detect and prevent terrorist financing as part of their AML compliance efforts.

Code of Ethics

A Code of Ethics is a set of principles and values that guide the behavior and decisions of individuals within an organization. In banking compliance, employees are expected to adhere to a Code of Ethics that promotes integrity, honesty, and ethical conduct in their professional roles.

Conflicts of Interest

Conflicts of Interest arise when an individual's personal interests or relationships interfere with their professional duties or responsibilities. In banking compliance, employees must avoid conflicts of interest that could compromise their judgment or decision-making processes.

Due Diligence

Due Diligence is the process of investigating and assessing the risks associated with a business relationship or transaction. In the context of banking compliance, Due Diligence involves verifying the identity of customers, assessing their risk profile, and monitoring their activities for signs of money laundering or other illegal behaviors.

Ethics

Ethics refers to the principles and values that govern individuals' behavior and decision-making processes. In banking compliance, Ethics are essential for promoting honesty, integrity, and professionalism in all aspects of the financial industry.

Professionalism

Professionalism encompasses the behaviors, attitudes, and conduct expected of individuals in their professional roles. In banking compliance, professionalism involves maintaining a high standard of ethical conduct, integrity, and accountability while performing job duties.

Regulatory Compliance

Regulatory Compliance refers to the adherence to laws, regulations, and industry standards set forth by governing authorities. In banking compliance, regulatory compliance involves ensuring that financial institutions comply with AML regulations, customer protection laws, and other requirements to prevent financial crimes.

Whistleblowing

Whistleblowing is the act of reporting illegal or unethical behavior within an organization to authorities or

other appropriate entities. In banking compliance, whistleblowing plays a crucial role in uncovering potential money laundering activities, fraud, or other violations of AML regulations.