

## **PAYMASTER PROFESSIONALS**

## (AML) ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING DISCLOSURE

The Paymaster Professionals (PM) In the United States, banks and financial institutions are required to adhere to Anti-Money Laundering (AML) policies and regulations under the Bank Secrecy Act (BSA) and its implementing regulations, as well as guidelines from the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN). Here are some key aspects of AML policies for banks in the USA:

- 1. \*\*Customer Identification Program (CIP)\*\*: Banks must establish and maintain a CIP to verify the identity of customers opening accounts. This includes obtaining information such as name, date of birth, address, and identification number.
- 2. \*\*Transaction Monitoring\*\*: Banks monitor customer transactions for suspicious activity that may indicate money laundering, such as large cash deposits or transfers to high-risk jurisdictions.
- 3. \*\*Currency Transaction Reporting (CTR)\*\*: Banks are required to file CTRs for cash transactions over a certain threshold (currently \$10,000) to track large cash movements and detect potential money laundering.
- 4. \*\*Suspicious Activity Reporting (SAR)\*\*: Banks must file SARs to report suspicious transactions or activities that may indicate money laundering, terrorism financing, or other illicit activities.
- 5. \*\*Know Your Customer (KYC)\*\*: Banks must have procedures to understand the nature of their customers' businesses, monitor account activities, and verify the source of funds deposited into accounts.
- 6. \*\*Training and Compliance\*\*: Banks train employees to recognize red flags of money laundering and ensure compliance with AML laws and regulations.

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