
Graduate Certificate in Know Your Customer and Anti-Money Laundering Compliance

Compliance Risk Management

AAML - Advanced Anti-Money Laundering refers to the use of sophisticated techniques and technologies to prevent and detect money laundering activities, including data analytics and machine learning algorithms to identify suspicious patterns and anomalies. Related terms include Anti-Money Laundering, Know Your Customer, and Compliance Risk Management.

Anti-Money Laundering refers to the laws, regulations, and procedures designed to prevent and detect money laundering activities, including the identification and reporting of suspicious transactions. Related terms include Know Your Customer, Compliance Risk Management, and Financial Crime Prevention.

Asset Forfeiture refers to the process of seizing and confiscating assets that are derived from or involved in criminal activities, such as money laundering or terrorist financing. Related terms include Anti-Money Laundering, Know Your Customer, and Compliance Risk Management.

Beneficial Owner refers to the individual or entity that ultimately owns or controls a company or asset, often used to identify and verify the identity of the person behind a corporate structure. Related terms include Know Your Customer, Anti-Money Laundering, and Compliance Risk Management.

CDD - Customer Due Diligence refers to the process of verifying the identity and background of customers to assess their risk profile and prevent money laundering and terrorist financing activities, including the collection and analysis of customer data and information. Related terms include Know Your Customer, Anti-Money Laundering, and Compliance Risk Management.

CF - Compliance Framework refers to the set of policies, procedures, and controls designed to ensure compliance with laws, regulations, and standards, including anti-money laundering and know your customer requirements. Related terms include Compliance Risk Management, Know Your Customer, and Anti-Money Laundering.

Compliance Risk Management refers to the process of identifying, assessing, and mitigating risks related to non-compliance with laws, regulations, and standards, including anti-money laundering and know your customer requirements. Related terms include Know Your Customer, Anti-Money Laundering, and Compliance Framework.

Customer Risk Assessment refers to the process of evaluating the risk profile of customers to identify potential money laundering and terrorist financing risks, including the analysis of customer data and information. Related terms include Know Your Customer, Anti-Money Laundering, and Compliance Risk Management.

EDD - Enhanced Due Diligence refers to the process of conducting a more detailed and thorough verification of customers who are considered high-risk, such as politically exposed persons or customers from high-risk countries. Related terms include Know Your Customer, Anti-Money Laundering, and

Compliance Risk Management.

FATF - Financial Action Task Force refers to the inter-governmental organization that sets standards and promotes effective implementation of measures to prevent money laundering and terrorist financing, including the development of recommendations and guidelines. Related terms include Anti-Money Laundering, Know Your Customer, and Compliance Risk Management.

FCPA - Foreign Corrupt Practices Act refers to the US law that prohibits bribery and corruption of foreign officials, including the requirement for companies to maintain accurate records and internal controls. Related terms include Anti-Money Laundering, Know Your Customer, and Compliance Risk Management.

Financial Crime Prevention refers to the measures and procedures designed to prevent and detect financial crimes, including money laundering, terrorist financing, and bribery. Related terms include Anti-Money Laundering, Know Your Customer, and Compliance Risk Management.

Financial Institution refers to the organizations that provide financial services, such as banks, securities firms, and insurance companies, which are subject to anti-money laundering and know your customer regulations. Related terms include Anti-Money Laundering, Know Your Customer, and Compliance Risk Management.

High-Risk Customer refers to the customers who are considered to pose a higher risk of money laundering and terrorist financing, such as politically exposed persons or customers from high-risk countries. Related terms include Know Your Customer, Anti-Money Laundering, and Compliance Risk Management.

Identity Verification refers to the process of verifying the identity of customers to prevent identity theft and ensure compliance with anti-money laundering and know your customer regulations, including the use of biometric data and other forms of identification. Related terms include Know Your Customer, Anti-Money Laundering, and Compliance Risk Management.

International Cooperation refers to the collaboration and information-sharing between countries and organizations to prevent and detect money laundering and terrorist financing activities, including the exchange of financial intelligence and law enforcement cooperation. Related terms include Anti-Money Laundering, Know Your Customer, and Compliance Risk Management.

KYC - Know Your Customer refers to the process of verifying the identity and background of customers to assess their risk profile and prevent money laundering and terrorist financing activities, including the collection and analysis of customer data and information. Related terms include Anti-Money Laundering, Compliance Risk Management, and Customer Due Diligence.

MLRO - Money Laundering Reporting Officer refers to the person responsible for overseeing and implementing anti-money laundering policies and procedures, including the reporting of suspicious transactions to the relevant authorities. Related terms include Anti-Money Laundering, Know Your Customer, and Compliance Risk Management.

Money Laundering refers to the process of concealing the origin and ownership of proceeds derived from criminal activities, including the use of financial institutions and other organizations to facilitate the laundering of funds. Related terms include Anti-Money Laundering, Know Your Customer, and Compliance

Risk Management.

PEP - Politically Exposed Person refers to the individuals who hold or have held prominent public positions, such as government officials or politicians, who are considered to pose a higher risk of money laundering and corruption. Related terms include Anti-Money Laundering, Know Your Customer, and Compliance Risk Management.

Regulatory Compliance refers to the adherence to laws, regulations, and standards, including anti-money laundering and know your customer requirements, which is essential for financial institutions and other organizations. Related terms include Compliance Risk Management, Know Your Customer, and Anti-Money Laundering.

Risk-Based Approach refers to the methodology of assessing and mitigating risks based on the level of risk posed by customers, transactions, and other factors, including the use of risk scoring and other techniques. Related terms include Compliance Risk Management, Know Your Customer, and Anti-Money Laundering.

SAR - Suspicious Activity Report refers to the document that is filed with the relevant authorities to report suspicious transactions or activities, including the provision of detailed information about the customer and the suspicious activity. Related terms include Anti-Money Laundering, Know Your Customer, and Compliance Risk Management.

Sanctions refers to the measures imposed by governments and international organizations to restrict or prohibit transactions and activities with certain countries, entities, or individuals, such as terrorist organizations or sanctioned countries. Related terms include Anti-Money Laundering, Know Your Customer, and Compliance Risk Management.

Terrorist Financing refers to the process of providing financial support to terrorist organizations or activities, including the use of financial institutions and other organizations to facilitate the transfer of funds. Related terms include Anti-Money Laundering, Know Your Customer, and Compliance Risk Management.

Transaction Monitoring refers to the process of monitoring and analyzing transactions to detect and prevent money laundering and terrorist financing activities, including the use of software and other technologies to identify suspicious patterns and anomalies. Related terms include Anti-Money Laundering, Know Your Customer, and Compliance Risk Management.

UNCAC - United Nations Convention against Corruption refers to the international treaty that aims to prevent and combat corruption, including the requirement for countries to implement anti-corruption measures and cooperate with other countries to prevent corruption. Related terms include Anti-Money Laundering, Know Your Customer, and Compliance Risk Management.

UNSCR - United Nations Security Council Resolution refers to the decisions made by the United Nations Security Council to impose sanctions and other measures to maintain international peace and security, such as the imposition of sanctions on terrorist organizations or countries. Related terms include Anti-Money Laundering, Know Your Customer, and Compliance Risk Management.

Watch List refers to the list of individuals, entities, and countries that are subject to sanctions, including

terrorist organizations, sanctioned countries, and other high-risk entities. Related terms include Anti-Money Laundering, Know Your Customer, and Compliance Risk Management.

Whistleblower refers to the person who reports suspicious activities or wrongdoing, such as money laundering or corruption, which is essential for preventing and detecting financial crimes. Related terms include Anti-Money Laundering, Know Your Customer, and Compliance Risk Management.

AML/CFT - Anti-Money Laundering/Combating the Financing of Terrorism refers to the laws, regulations, and procedures designed to prevent and detect money laundering and terrorist financing activities, including the identification and reporting of suspicious transactions. Related terms include Know Your Customer, Compliance Risk Management, and Financial Crime Prevention.

Certified Anti-Money Laundering Specialist refers to the professional certification for individuals who specialize in anti-money laundering and compliance, including the knowledge and skills required to prevent and detect money laundering and terrorist financing activities. Related terms include Anti-Money Laundering, Know Your Customer, and Compliance Risk Management.

Client Onboarding refers to the process of verifying the identity and background of new customers, including the collection and analysis of customer data and information. Related terms include Know Your Customer, Anti-Money Laundering, and Compliance Risk Management.

Compliance Officer refers to the person responsible for overseeing and implementing compliance policies and procedures, including anti-money laundering and know your customer requirements. Related terms include Compliance Risk Management, Know Your Customer, and Anti-Money Laundering.

Counter-Terrorist Financing refers to the measures and procedures designed to prevent and detect terrorist financing activities, including the use of financial institutions and other organizations to facilitate the transfer of funds. Related terms include Anti-Money Laundering, Know Your Customer, and Compliance Risk Management.

Customer Acceptance Policy refers to the set of rules and procedures for accepting new customers, including the verification of customer identity and background. Related terms include Know Your Customer, Anti-Money Laundering, and Compliance Risk Management.

Customer Identification refers to the process of verifying the identity of customers, including the use of biometric data and other forms of identification. Related terms include Know Your Customer, Anti-Money Laundering, and Compliance Risk Management.

Data Protection refers to the measures and procedures designed to protect customer data and prevent unauthorized access, including the use of encryption and other security technologies. Related terms include Compliance Risk Management, Know Your Customer, and Anti-Money Laundering.

Due Diligence refers to the process of verifying the identity and background of customers, including the collection and analysis of customer data and information. Related terms include Know Your Customer, Anti-Money Laundering, and Compliance Risk Management.

False Positive refers to the incorrect identification of a legitimate transaction as suspicious, which can result in unnecessary delays and costs. Related terms include Transaction Monitoring, Anti-Money Laundering, and Compliance Risk Management.

Financial Intelligence refers to the information and analysis used to identify and prevent money laundering and terrorist financing activities, including the use of data analytics and machine learning algorithms. Related terms include Anti-Money Laundering, Know Your Customer, and Compliance Risk Management.

Financial Intelligence Unit refers to the organization responsible for collecting, analyzing, and disseminating financial intelligence to prevent and detect money laundering and terrorist financing activities, including the provision of information to law enforcement agencies. Related terms include Anti-Money Laundering, Know Your Customer, and Compliance Risk Management.

High-Risk Transaction refers to the transactions that pose a higher risk of money laundering and terrorist financing, such as large cash transactions or transactions involving high-risk countries. Related terms include Anti-Money Laundering, Know Your Customer, and Compliance Risk Management.

Information Sharing refers to the exchange of information between organizations and countries to prevent and detect money laundering and terrorist financing activities, including the use of secure communication channels and data protection protocols. Related terms include Anti-Money Laundering, Know Your Customer, and Compliance Risk Management.

International Standards refers to the set of guidelines and recommendations developed by international organizations, such as the Financial Action Task Force, to prevent and detect money laundering and terrorist financing activities. Related terms include Anti-Money Laundering, Know Your Customer, and Compliance Risk Management.

Investigations refers to the process of gathering and analyzing evidence to detect and prevent money laundering and terrorist financing activities, including the use of forensic analysis and other investigative techniques. Related terms include Anti-Money Laundering, Know Your Customer, and Compliance Risk Management.

Know Your Employee refers to the process of verifying the identity and background of employees, including the use of background checks and other screening procedures. Related terms include Know Your Customer, Anti-Money Laundering, and Compliance Risk Management.

Legal Entity Identifier refers to the unique identifier assigned to legal entities, such as companies and organizations, to facilitate the identification and verification of their identity. Related terms include Know Your Customer, Anti-Money Laundering, and Compliance Risk Management.

Machine Learning refers to the use of algorithms and statistical models to analyze data and identify patterns, including the detection of suspicious transactions and anomalies. Related terms include Anti-Money Laundering, Know Your Customer, and Compliance Risk Management.

Money Mule refers to the person who is used to launder money or conduct transactions on behalf of others, often without their knowledge or consent. Related terms include Anti-Money Laundering, Know Your

Customer, and Compliance Risk Management.

Non-Compliance refers to the failure to comply with laws, regulations, and standards, including anti-money laundering and know your customer requirements. Related terms include Compliance Risk Management, Know Your Customer, and Anti-Money Laundering.

Operational Risk refers to the risk of loss or damage resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, including the failure to comply with anti-money laundering and know your customer regulations. Related terms include Compliance Risk Management, Know Your Customer, and Anti-Money Laundering.

PEP List refers to the list of politically exposed persons, such as government officials or politicians, who are considered to pose a higher risk of money laundering and corruption. Related terms include Anti-Money Laundering, Know Your Customer, and Compliance Risk Management.

Regulatory Requirement refers to the laws, regulations, and standards that govern the operations of financial institutions and other organizations, including anti-money laundering and know your customer requirements. Related terms include Compliance Risk Management, Know Your Customer, and Anti-Money Laundering.

Risk Assessment refers to the process of identifying and evaluating risks, including the risk of money laundering and terrorist financing. Related terms include Compliance Risk Management, Know Your Customer, and Anti-Money Laundering.

Sanctions Compliance refers to the adherence to sanctions laws and regulations, including the identification and reporting of sanctioned entities and individuals. Related terms include Anti-Money Laundering, Know Your Customer, and Compliance Risk Management.

Screening refers to the process of checking customers and transactions against watch lists and other databases, including the use of automated screening tools and software. Related terms include Know Your Customer, Anti-Money Laundering, and Compliance Risk Management.

Sectoral Risk Assessment refers to the evaluation of risks associated with specific sectors or industries, such as the banking or securities sector. Related terms include Compliance Risk Management, Know Your Customer, and Anti-Money Laundering.

Suspicious Activity refers to the activity that is suspected to be related to money laundering or terrorist financing, including the use of financial institutions and other organizations to facilitate the transfer of funds. Related terms include Anti-Money Laundering, Know Your Customer, and Compliance Risk Management.

Systemic Risk refers to the risk of loss or damage resulting from the failure of a system or process, including the failure of anti-money laundering and know your customer systems. Related terms include Compliance Risk Management, Know Your Customer, and Anti-Money Laundering.

Transaction Risk refers to the risk of loss or damage resulting from a transaction, including the risk of money laundering and terrorist financing. Related terms include Compliance Risk Management, Know Your

Customer, and Anti-Money Laundering.

Typology refers to the analysis of patterns and trends in money laundering and terrorist financing activities, including the use of data analytics and machine learning algorithms. Related terms include Anti-Money Laundering, Know Your Customer, and Compliance Risk Management.

Ultimate Beneficial Owner refers to the individual or entity that ultimately owns or controls a company or asset, such as the beneficial owner of a shell company. Related terms include Know Your Customer, Anti-Money Laundering, and Compliance Risk Management.

Verification refers to the process of checking and confirming the accuracy of customer data and information, including the use of biometric data and other forms of identification. Related terms include Know Your Customer, Anti-Money Laundering, and Compliance Risk Management.

Watch List Screening refers to the process of checking customers and transactions against watch lists and other databases, including the use of automated screening tools and software. Related terms include Know Your Customer, Anti-Money Laundering, and Compliance Risk Management.