

Information About the control of money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism

The information of this document is public, for the users of our Web platforms, by way of explanation, in a simple way and does not include all the internal protocols or regulations that TransferPay uses for the prevention and control of Money Laundering and terrorist financing.

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English



TransferPay has different Manuals and control practices for the prevention of money laundering and financing of terrorism.

TransferPay is based on the provisions contained in the legal framework of the European Union, **DIRECTIVE (EU) 2018/843 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL** from May 30, 2018 by which the Directive (EU) 2015/849 is modified with relation on the prevention of the use of the financial system for money laundering or terrorist financing, and by which the Directives 2009/138 / EC and 2013/36 / EU are modified, this legislation is the main legal instrument for preventing the use of the Union financial system for money laundering and terrorist financing. With a transposition date of June 26, 2017, it establishes a general and effective legal framework to deal with the collection of funds or assets for terrorist purposes, by requiring Member States to identify, understand and mitigate the risks related to money laundering, capital and terrorist financing.

In relation to Great Britain, TransferPay has “policies and procedures to prevent bribery” according to the UK Bribery Act 2010 to combat money laundering and international terrorism, and related crimes, such as bribery, reception, influence peddling, embezzlement, which sometimes precede the former. Finally, it is worth mentioning the existence of various international instruments related to the acts and procedures described in this Manual, such as the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, approved in Vienna on December 19, 1988 (Vienna Convention); the report of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) dated February 6, 1990, which approved 40 recommendations to prevent Money Laundering; the Council of Europe Convention on Money Laundering, Identification, Seizure and Confiscation of Crime Products, opened for signature on 8 November 1990 in Strasbourg; the Directive of the Council of the European Communities (91/308 / EEC) of June 10, 1991, on the prevention of the use of the financial system for money laundering; the Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council, 2001/97 / EC, of December 4, 2001, on the prevention of the use of the financial system for money laundering; etc.

TRANSFERPAY INTERNATIONAL LTD understands that the correct evaluation, classification and knowledge of its clients is essential to effectively prevent Money Laundering. Therefore, the Company will consider the following factors that allow it to weigh the risk that each type of client offers: 2 CATEGORIES

TRANSFERPAY INTERNATIONAL LTD maintains different types of clients, the main ones being:

- **Natural persons:** Any natural person who meets the requirements of the age of majority, with the capacity to commit and contract obligations, and who successfully passes the appropriate controls prior to their relationship with our Company.
- **Legal Entities:** Any legal entity established in the Law, duly constituted, that can prove the lawfulness of the funds that will enter and operate from our system, which will be supervised before signing the contract by the designated personnel of the Department of Money Laundering of capitals.