



Anti-Money Laundering Policies and Procedures

Carr Gorey Ltd

Registered in England. No. 15825263

HMRC Anti-Money Laundering Registration Number: XAML00000202298

Date of Implementation: 30/6/26

Approved & Signed: James Gorey

1. Nominated and Deputy Officer

The Nominated Officer for this business is -

Name: James Gorey

Title: Managing Director

Contact Address/Branch: 1 Maidstone Road, Sidcup, DA14 5RH

Telephone Number: 020 3633 7866

Email Address: james@jamesgorey.com

Nominated Officer's responsibilities include:

- Ensure a system is in place to receive reports of suspicious activity from all staff and that staff are trained on this system
- Consider any potentially suspicious activity reports made to you by anyone on the business
- Have a system in place to decide if a SAR needs to be raised with the National Crime Agency (NCA)
- Ensure that records are kept where necessary once a decision has been made to whether to report an individual or not

We do not have a deputy nominated officer due to the small size of the company.

2. Compliance Officer

The Compliance Officer for this business is -

Name: James Gorey

Title: Managing Director

Contact Address/Branch: 1 Maidstone Road, Sidcup, DA14 5RH

Telephone Number: 020 3633 7866

Email Address: james@jamesgorey.com

Compliance Officer's responsibilities include:

- Carry out regular audits on the compliance within the business
- Actively check if the business adheres to the policies and controls set out by HMRC
- Make sure the staff are adhering to the customer due diligence procedure set out in this document
- All clients are assessed and the necessary Normal and Enhanced level of CDD is carried out
- To have oversight of the screening of relevant staff
- Ensure records on individuals are kept for the requisite 5 years
- Continually monitor the system and put in place processes to rectify any highlighted problems.
- Ensure staff are trained on the regulations and any changes that are made to the regulations and what to do if they deem any activity suspicious
- Ensure staff know the names of the nominated officer and any deputy
- Review reports of any PEPs and determine next steps
- Review reports of any WWS and determine next steps
 - Lettings of all values – report to OFSI
 - Sales transactions – report to OFSI
- Review potential anti money laundering, terrorism and proliferation financing activity

- o Sales (or lettings where the monthly rent is £10,000+ or an occasional transaction is £12,000+) - where suspicion arises, a Suspicious Activity Report must be considered and, where appropriate, submitted to the National Crime Agency.
- Regularly review external risk documents and country-specific/thematic risk updates published by HMRC and HM Treasury. Assess whether these external threats are relevant to the business and, where necessary, update or implement appropriate Policies, Controls, and Procedures (PCPs) to effectively manage and mitigate them.

3. Money Laundering and Estate Agency Business

Money laundering is how criminals change money and other assets into clean money or assets that have no obvious link to their criminal origins. Money laundering can take many forms, but in the property sector it can involve:

- Buying a property asset using the proceeds of crime, letting it or selling it on, giving the criminal an apparently legitimate source of funds
- Criminals hiding behind complex company structures involving multiple countries and multiple bank accounts to disguise the real purpose of a transaction and hide its beneficial ownership
- A more direct method of paying an estate agency business or lettings agents a large amount and reclaiming it later
- The money for a purchase resulting from a mortgage fraud operation

Many estate agency businesses may not handle client money but will have knowledge of both parties to a transaction, or intermediaries and how a purchase is funded. Other estate agency businesses, such as auctioneers may handle deposits.

Tax evasion is a criminal offence that can lead to money laundering, for example, the sale price of a property may be set below the Stamp Duty threshold by manipulating the price of furniture and fittings. Tax may also be evaded by hiding behind complex legal structures. The proceeds of crime include the proceeds of corruption and super-prime property is an attractive way for individuals to hide this money.

3.1 Terrorist Financing

Terrorist financing involves dealing with money or property that you have reasonable cause to suspect may be used for terrorism. The funds and property may be gained from either legitimate or criminal sources. This may be small amounts.

3.2 Proliferation Financing

Proliferation financing means the act of providing funds or financial services for use, in whole or in part, in the manufacture, acquisition, development, export, trans-shipment, brokering, transport, transfer, stockpiling of, or otherwise in connection with the possession or use of, chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear weapons, including the provision of funds or financial services in connection with the means of

delivery of such weapons and other CBRN-related goods and technology, in contravention of a relevant financial sanctions obligation.

3.3 Legislation

The primary UK legislation covering anti money laundering, counter-financing of terrorism and proliferation financing purposes are:

- Proceeds of Crime Act 2002
- Terrorism Act 2000
- Money Laundering, Terrorist Financing and Transfer of Funds (Information on the Payer) Regulations 2017 (referred to in this guidance as 'the Regulations') *NB these Regulations include reference to Proliferation Financing, as amended, including by the Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing (Amendment) Regulations 2026*
- Criminal Finances Act 2017
- Terrorist Asset-Freezing Act 2010
- Counter terrorism Act 2008, Schedule 7
- Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing (Amendment) Regulations 2026 (SI 2026/621)

Information on Sanctions can be found through:

- HM Treasury Sanctions Notices
- Guidance
- News releases

The business will apply its AML policies and procedures in accordance with the Money Laundering Regulations as amended from time to time, including any applicable updates to customer due diligence, enhanced due diligence and transaction thresholds.

3.4 The Proceeds of Crime Act 2002

- Concealing, disguising, converting, transferring or removing criminal property from the UK
- Entering into or becoming involved in an arrangement which facilitates the acquisition, retention, use or control of criminal property by or on behalf of another person
- The acquisition, either use or possession, or both, of criminal property

Under the Proceeds of Crime Act it is also an offence to fail to report suspicious activity and tipping off any person that you've made such a report. This applies to nominated officers and employees of businesses in the regulated sector, such as estate agency businesses.

This duty extends across the whole business, so an estate agency business which also does lettings must also submit suspicious activity reports where suspicion arises within lettings.

The Terrorism Act sets out the primary offences relating to terrorist funding. Regulated businesses, like estate agency businesses, must report belief or suspicion of offences related to terrorist financing, such as:

- Fundraising for the purposes of terrorism
- Using or possessing money for the purposes of terrorism
- Involvement in funding arrangements
- Money laundering – facilitating the retention or control of money that is destined for, or is the proceeds of terrorism

The Criminal Finances Act 2017 make important amendments to the Proceeds of Crime Act, the Terrorism Act and the Anti-terrorism Crime and Security Act. It extends the power of law enforcement to seek further information, recover the proceeds of crime and combat the financing of terrorism. Involvement in money laundering offences may result in either unlimited fines, a prison term of up to 14 years, or both.

If a person or business fails to meet with the Regulations, they may face civil penalties or criminal prosecution. This could result in unlimited fines with a prison term of up to 2 years. You can find information on the penalties HMRC can issue.

Not meeting the regulations may lead to money laundering charges under the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002.

4. Company Audit Procedure

As part of our on-going commitment to ensuring compliance with the 5th Money Laundering Directive, we will audit our CDD obligations (at least once a year) or when there are material changes to the guidance.

James Gorey will undertake the following duties:

- Review randomly selected records produced during the preceding period to ensure compliance with this Policies and Procedures document
- Ensure all appropriate supporting documentation are held
- Set in motion any corrective action required as a result of non-compliance
- Take responsibility for any disciplinary action deemed necessary against staff who are found to be in repeated violation of this document

They will also be responsible for carrying out regular audits on compliance with the regulations such as:

- Actively checking adherence to the policies, controls and procedures
- Reviewing how effective these are
- Recommending and implementing improvements following such reviews

5. Record Keeping

We run all checks via the LandmarkAgent system on either normal or enhanced risk, in accordance with our risk assessment. We do not generally need to keep any photo identity documents for simplified or normal risk checks but may need to when running an enhanced risk search. If documents are needed, they will be retained on file for the requisite 5 years.

All electronic checks are retained for 5 years. Also, all hardcopies are retained on file for 5 years in line with requirements.

6. Client Risk Assessments

We will conduct a risk assessment on our clients prior to listing the property for Sellers and between offer accepted and contracts exchanged for Purchasers. The risk assessment is outlined in Section 9 for Sellers and 10 for Buyers. This will be conducted manually or an electronic assessment through our CRM.

Customer risk assessments are conducted using a risk-based approach informed by the firm's Business Risk Assessment (Regulation 18), which is maintained as a separate document.

We have 3 levels of customer due diligence:

- Simplified Due Diligence
- Normal Due Diligence
- Enhanced Due Diligence

6.1 Simplified Due Diligence Process

It is appropriate for a business that is regulated or a known business/institution to be similarly regulated by HMRC, such as a UK local authority or a UK publicly listed company/body. Evidence is needed to show that the client qualifies for having simplified due diligence applied to them, such as recording information from Companies House. Additionally, there must be evidence that the contact from that business has the authority to represent the business.

6.2 Normal Risk – Normal Due Diligence

Individuals:

We have two options for completing AML checks on the LandmarkAgent system. Please choose which is appropriate to the situation:

- Option 1: Requires the person to provide you with their full name, contact telephone number and email address. The system sends out an AML with Biometric Facial Recognition check request (powered by Credas) to the individual to complete. The result is returned and stored on the LandmarkAgent System.
- Option 2: Requires the person to provide you with their full name, current home address and date of birth so we can run them through the LandmarkAgent system as a Standard check.
- If the client's circumstances change throughout the transaction, we will review any such change and may change the risk we apply to the client/individual.

Businesses:

- See our process in Section 11 – Customer Due Diligence Matrix

6.3 Enhanced Risk – Enhanced Due Diligence

The business recognises that geographic risk is an important factor in assessing money laundering and terrorist financing risk.

Enhanced Due Diligence (EDD) will be applied where required by Regulation 33, including where a customer or transaction involves a country identified by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) as subject to a “Call for Action” (high-risk third countries).

The business also recognises that customers connected to countries subject to FATF “increased monitoring” or other jurisdictions presenting elevated risk may require additional scrutiny. In these cases, a risk-based approach will be applied to determine whether Enhanced Due Diligence is appropriate, taking into account the nature of the customer, transaction, and overall risk profile.

Geographic risk is assessed alongside other factors including customer profile, source of funds, transaction characteristics and delivery channel, in line with the firm’s Business Risk Assessment. Enhanced Due Diligence will be applied where required based on a risk-based approach. This includes situations where a transaction is assessed as being unusually complex or unusually large for the type of transaction, taking into account the nature of the customer, the transaction, and the business relationship.

Transactions will not be treated as higher risk solely due to their size or complexity. Instead, consideration will be given to whether the transaction is out of line with what would normally be expected for the customer or type of transaction.

Individuals

We have two options for completing AML checks on the LandmarkAgent system. Please choose which is appropriate to the situation:

- Option 1: Requires the person to provide you with their full name, contact telephone number and email address. The system sends out an AML with Biometric Facial Recognition check request (powered by Credas) to the individual to complete. The result is returned and stored on the LandmarkAgent System.
- Option 2: Requires the person to provide you with their full name, current home address and date of birth so we can run them through the LandmarkAgent system as a Standard check.
- Consider taking additional measures in line with the circumstances surrounding the transaction (see below for examples of typical Enhanced-risk situations).

Businesses:

- See our process in Section 11 – Customer Due Diligence Matrix

6.4 Politically Exposed Persons

- We will ID all PEPs using the Landmark Agent system. Once flagged as a PEP we will revisit the case and take the appropriate steps, we may apply enhanced due diligence on a politically exposed person, their relatives and close associates, based on their circumstances and/or territory
- All PEPs or relative and close associates must be discussed with the nominated officer prior to proceeding with the transaction.

6.5 UK Treasury Financial Sanctions List (WWS)

- For Sales and Letting transactions we will identify if an individual is on the sanctions list by using the LandmarkAgent system
- Anyone who is identified to be on the sanctions list will be reported immediately to the Nominated officer and we will not further the transaction in any way

6.6 Ongoing Monitoring of the Clients Risk Profile

It is the responsibility of all employees to be diligent when dealing with Sales and or/Lettings to monitor the transaction from start to end. If there are any material changes in circumstances to our client, buyer, tenant or guarantor that would change the risk we applied, the Nominated Officer will be informed, and the case file reviewed.

6.7.1 Cryptoassets

Where the business becomes involved in a transaction involving cryptoassets, or where funds used in a transaction are derived from cryptoasset activity, the business will assess whether this creates an increased money laundering or terrorist financing risk.

In such cases, the business will consider whether Enhanced Due Diligence is required, taking into account the source of funds, source of wealth, the identity of the parties involved, the transparency of the transaction, and whether the use of cryptoassets makes it more difficult to understand the purpose or nature of the transaction.

The Nominated Officer must be informed of any transaction involving cryptoassets before the transaction is permitted to proceed.

Where appropriate, additional evidence will be requested in order to understand the origin of the funds and the reason for the use of cryptoassets in the transaction.

6.7.2 Pooled Accounts

Where the business provides, operates, or makes use of a pooled account arrangement in connection with a customer or transaction, the business will take reasonable steps to understand the purpose of the pooled account and assess the money laundering and terrorist financing risks associated with it.

The business will ensure that appropriate records are maintained in relation to the pooled account, including the purpose of the arrangement, the persons connected to it where relevant, and the basis on which the business is satisfied that the arrangement is appropriate.

Where the use of a pooled account increases the level of risk, the business will apply enhanced due diligence measures and refer the matter to the Nominated Officer.

6.7.3 Insolvent Bank Customer Arrangements

Where the business is involved in any arrangement connected to an insolvent bank customer, or any arrangement in which customer due diligence timing is affected by insolvency-related banking provisions, the business will ensure that the matter is referred immediately to the Nominated Officer and, where necessary, external legal or compliance advice is obtained.

The business will not rely on any modified timing provisions unless it is satisfied that those provisions apply to the business and the circumstances concerned.

A written record of the decision-making process and the rationale for proceeding must be retained on file.

6.7.4 Off-the-Shelf Companies and Company Service Activity

Where the business provides, introduces, facilitates, or is otherwise involved in the sale or transfer of an off-the-shelf company, or provides company-related formation or structure services, the business will treat this activity as presenting an increased money laundering risk.

The business will identify and verify the customer, any beneficial owner, and any person acting on behalf of the customer, and will take reasonable steps to understand the intended purpose of the arrangement and the ownership and control structure involved.

The Nominated Officer must be informed before the business proceeds with any such arrangement, and additional due diligence must be considered where the ownership structure is complex, non-transparent, or involves overseas parties.

6.7.5 Correspondent relationships

Where the business enters into or relies upon any correspondent relationship or comparable ongoing relationship with another regulated entity for the purpose of delivering regulated services, the business will assess the money laundering and terrorist financing risk of that relationship before proceeding.

This assessment will include consideration of the other party's regulatory status, ownership and control, reputation, and the purpose of the relationship.

Enhanced Due Diligence will be considered where the relationship presents a higher risk, and the Nominated Officer must approve the relationship before it is established.

7. Acceptable Proof of ID and Residency for Individuals in Enhanced Risk/EDD Situations

ACCEPTABLE PHOTOGRAPHIC IDENTIFICATION

The following documents may be used as evidence of personal identity:

- Current signed passport
- EU member state identity card
- Current photo card driving license (Full or Provisional)
- Armed Forces ID card
- Firearms or shotgun certificate
- Identity card issued by the Electoral Office for Northern Ireland
- Acceptable Confirmation of Address

The following documents may be used as evidence of address:

- The most recent utility bill/statement (must be issued within the last 3 months) or a certificate from a utility supplier confirming a pre-payment arrangement for services. Mobile phone bills are not acceptable
- Most recent original bank, building society or credit union statement (must be issued with the last 3 months), or passbook containing current address (must have been updated within the last three months)
- Local council or housing association rent card or tenancy
- Most recent original mortgage statement from a recognised lender
- HMRC issued document concerning tax matters such as - Tax Demand, Self-Assessment, PAYE Coding, Tax Credit. A P60 or P45 is not acceptable as this is produced by the employer.
- Current UK/EU Photo Driver's License. This is not acceptable for both personal and address ID
- Paper version of current UK/EU Driver's License
- State Pension or Benefits Book/Notification Letter

8. Customer Due Diligence – Sellers

Customer Due Diligence has to be carried out each time instructions are given to us prior to marketing the property. This is irrespective of whether the client is an individual or a business.

A customer's identity and, where applicable, the identity of any beneficial owners, must be verified before, or at the point of accepting any instruction from a client.

8.1 Steps to Take

1. Upon instruction of the property, a risk assessment is to be conducted on the Beneficial Owner/s. This is detailed below.
2. The normal or enhanced due diligence process needs to be carried out on the Beneficial Owners (based on the result of the risk assessment) via the LandmarkAgent system
3. Based on the result, further documentation may need to be collected and the Nominated Officer contacted for further advice (see Enhanced risk process).
4. In cases where a Seller refuses to supply further ID information when required, they will be immediately reported to the Nominated Officer and we may have to stop marketing the property.
5. Where issues in obtaining ID gives reason to suspect a problem with the client's identification and/or suspicions of money laundering, the Nominated Officer MUST be advised.

6. Red flags for Property Fraud – the list below should be considered in conjunction with all risk assessments

Red flags for Property Fraud

Business Source

- Unusual introducer
- Proximity of the party to estate agent and/or their legal representation – if there is a distance, why?

Seller Characteristics

- Absent owner or landlord
- Owner/Seller living abroad
- Recently issued (new) ID documents/driving licence etc
- Seller's lack of knowledge about the property
- Where the Seller lives at a different address from the property and has no documentary evidence such as bills or building insurance schedule linking Seller to the property
- Proximity of a signatory to the witness – if there is a distance, why? What is the relationship between the signatory and the witness?
- Email contact (remote client)
- Sole proprietor
- Long-time owners (high equity)
- Use of intermediaries to conduct the transaction
- Difficulty in identifying beneficial owners through complicated legal entities

Buyer Characteristics

- Buyers you do not meet or are reluctant to meet
- Difficulty in conducting Customer or Enhanced Due Diligence
- Foreign investors/Buyers living abroad
- Property has not been inspected prior to purchase
- Value of the purchase is apparently beyond their means, with no satisfactory explanation of source of funds
- Proximity from estate agent and /or legal representation – if there is a distance, why?
- Use of intermediaries to conduct the transaction
- Where you have an existing relationship, the transaction is different from the normal business of the customer

Property Characteristics

- Empty
- Tenanted

- Unencumbered (no mortgage)
- High value
- Unregistered
- Where there is no restriction on the register to comply with

Other Characteristics

- Quick sale required
- Quick, back to back sale (increased price)
- Funds going abroad or to an unusual destination
- End of chain transaction

8.2 Risk Assessment - Seller

[Stage 1]: Does your client require simplified due diligence?

Types of customers that may indicate simplified due diligence include:

- a public authority or publicly owned body in the UK
- a financial institution that is itself subject to anti-money laundering supervision in the UK or equivalent regulation in another country
- a company whose securities are listed on a regulated market
- beneficial owners of pooled accounts held by a notary or independent legal professional, provided information on the identity of the beneficial owners is available upon request
- a European Community institution
- a pension scheme that does not allow assignment of interests

If your client falls into one of these categories, make sure you get the letter of authority to buy or sell the property; and that you have identified the structure of the company/body buying the property.

If not, proceed to Stage 2 of the risk assessment.

Make sure you store the information on the property file.

[Stage 2]: Score each criteria (1, 2, 3, 5) depending on client risk

Risk Score	Low 1	Medium 2	High 3	High 5	Score
Have you met the individual?	In the home	In the office		No: Enhanced Due Diligence MUST be completed if you do not meet the individual	
Where is the individual resident?	UK National in UK	Foreign National in UK/ UK National outside UK	Foreign National outside UK		
Is the transaction unusually complex or unusually large given the nature of the customer, property, and/or transaction?	No	N/A	Yes		
Is the transaction being conducted through a third party?	No	N/A	Yes		
Have you verified property ownership?	Owner(s) verified via Land Registry check	Satisfied with visual inspection/Owned by third party (Trust/Company/Probate)	No		
Are there any other concerns/complications in the transaction?	No	Some Concern	Further investigation required		
				TOTAL SCORE:	

Add up TOTAL SCORE and apply the following:

Normal Risk (Recommended Score: 1-8)	Next Steps: Using data collected, run AML check via LandmarkAgent system *See Normal and Enhanced AML Processes*
Enhanced Risk (Recommended Score: 9+)	Next Steps: Using data collected, run AML check via LandmarkAgent system and consider taking additional measures in line with the circumstances surrounding the transaction *See Normal and Enhanced AML Processes*

Note: A score of 5 for a specific answer will automatically lead to a high risk outcome

9. Customer Due Diligence - Buyers

Customer Due Diligence must be carried out on all Buyers, prior to contracts exchanged. This is irrespective of whether the Buyer is an individual or a business.

A Buyer's identity needs ideally to be verified once an offer has been accepted, and we are preparing the Memorandum of Sale to be sent out to all parties.

9.1 Steps to Take

1. Confirmation in writing of the acceptance of the offer is then sent, the Buyer should be advised that the memorandum of sale cannot be issued until their ID has been verified.
2. Upon Memorandum of Sale, a risk assessment is to be conducted on the Buyer. Detailed below.
3. An online check based on the result of the Risk Assessment below is to be carried out on the Buyer(s) via the LandmarkAgent system (see section 6 Normal and Enhanced AML processes).
4. In cases where a Buyer refuses to supply further ID information when required, they will be immediately reported to the Nominated Officer.

9.2 Risk Assessment - Buyer

[Stage 1]: Does your client require simplified due diligence?

Types of customers that may indicate simplified due diligence include:

- a public authority or publicly owned body in the UK
- a financial institution that is itself subject to anti-money laundering supervision in the UK or equivalent regulation in another country
- a company whose securities are listed on a regulated market
- beneficial owners of pooled accounts held by a notary or independent legal professional, provided information on the identity of the beneficial owners is available upon request
- a European Community institution
- a pension scheme that does not allow assignment of interests

If your client falls into one of these categories, make sure you get the letter of authority to buy or sell the property; and that you have identified the structure of the company/body buying the property.

If not, proceed to Stage 2 of the risk assessment.

Make sure you store the information on the property file.

[Stage 2]: Score each criteria (1, 2, 3 or 5) depending on client risk

Risk Score	Low 1	Medium 2	High 3	High 5	Score
Have you met the individual?	In the property they wish to purchase	In the office		No: Enhanced Due Diligence MUST be completed if you do not meet the individual	
Where is the individual resident?	UK National in UK	Foreign National in UK/ UK National outside UK	Foreign National outside UK		
Is the transaction unusually complex or unusually large given the nature of the customer, property, and/or transaction?	No	N/A	Yes		
Is the transaction being conducted through a third party?	No	N/A	Yes		
How is the purchase being funded?	Sale of existing property/FTB	Another source of funds (inheritance etc.)	Unknown		
Are there any other concerns/complications in the transaction?	No	Some Concern	Further investigation required		
				TOTAL SCORE:	

Add up TOTAL SCORE and apply the following:

Normal Risk (Recommended Score: 1-8)	Next Steps: Using data collected, run AML check via LandmarkAgent system *See Normal and Enhanced AML Processes*
Enhanced Risk (Recommended Score: 9+)	Next Steps: Using data collected, run AML check via LandmarkAgent system and consider taking additional measures in line with the circumstances surrounding the transaction *See Normal and Enhanced AML Processes*

Note: A score of 5 for a specific answer will automatically lead to a high risk outcome

10. Customer Due Diligence Matrix

By conducting the client risk assessment this will inform which customer due diligence route needs to be followed. If you have any doubts speak to the Nominated Officer.

10.1 Normal Risk – Normal Due Diligence

a) Where a score of 1-8 is registered for standard Buyer/s and Seller/s. Follow this process:

- Check Beneficial Ownership via Land Registry on the LandmarkAgent system
- Run a normal due diligence process (see section 6) on the individual/s on the LandmarkAgent system
- Results to be stored on LandmarkAgent system in case file and held for 5 years

b) Where the client/s is/are acting as an executor/s of the will of the property owner. Follow this process:

- Obtain a copy of the will appointing the executor
- Check the title of the property with the Land Registry to confirm ownership as in A above
- Follow normal due diligence process (see section 6) on the client/executor as in A above

c) Where the client/s is/are acting with power of attorney for the property/Beneficial Owner. Follow this process:

- Obtain a copy of the power of attorney document to confirm client authority
- Check the title of the property with the Land Registry to confirm ownership in the donor name as in a) above
- Follow normal due diligence process (see section 6)

d) Where the client/s is/are a UK Limited company (LTD) or Limited Liability Partnership (LLP). Follow this process:

- Obtain full details of the following: companies registered name, number, registered office address and principal place of business
- Conduct a Companies House check via the LandmarkAgent system to obtain the names of the Directors, and the share register report to ascertain and identify the shareholders of the company with 25% or more of shares
- Ensure the person instructing you has the authority to instruct you on behalf of the company
- Conduct normal due diligence process (see section 6) on the person instructing you and everyone with a 25% or more share in the business

NOTE: Corporate bodies are obligated to provide the information below to estate agents where they instruct them to market properties for sale. They are obliged to provide the information within 2 working days of you requesting this information by providing the company with the Company Details Request Form.

Provision of Information obligation:

- Company name

- Registered number
- Registered office
- Principal place of business
- The law to which it is subject
- Its legal owners and beneficial owners
- Names of the directors, or members of its management body
- Names of its senior management
- Its memorandum of association or other governing documents

e) Where the client/s is/are a Sole Trader/Partnership. Follow this process:

- Follow normal due diligence process (see section 6) on the Sole Trader/Partners of the business

f) Where the client/s is/are an agent acting on/Behalf of the property owners. Follow this process:

- Conduct Customer Due Diligence on the agent who is your client, using the risk assessment matrix and then the LandmarkAgent system
- Following a) above; alternatively collect the instructing agent's due diligence if we have an arrangement

10.2 Enhanced Risk – Enhanced Due Diligence

Where the client(s) has scored 9 or above, or where we are dealing with a letting transaction with a monthly rent of £10,000 or more per calendar month (PCM), or an occasional transaction of £12,000+.

a) Follow this process:

- Check Beneficial Ownership via Land Registry on the LandmarkAgent system
- Run Enhanced risk process (see section 6) on the LandmarkAgent system
- Results to be stored on the LandmarkAgent system in case file and held for 5 years

b) Where the clients have not been met in person/ face-to-face, or they are a Non-UK residents based overseas; follow this process:

- If they are the Seller, check the Title of the property with the Land Registry to confirm ownership is in the given person's name **(see point a. above)**
- Carry out extra steps to identify the person you are dealing with is who they say they are, typical steps:
 - Carry out a EIDV/IEIDV (Facial Recognition) check on the LandmarkAgent system
 - If this is not possible, get them to obtain certified ID (this could be from a solicitor, post office or other accredited body) to prove they are who they say they are. If from an accredited body, consider checking the accredited body credentials
- Consider a video call with the client after checks have been carried out
 - Ask for other documents relating to proof of funds, and further information on the reason to sell/buy
 - Document findings

- Follow Enhanced-risk process (see section 7.3)

b 2) Where a client, transaction or business relationship involves a jurisdiction that FATF has identified as subject to a Call for Action (also known as the 'black list'), Enhanced Due Diligence will be applied. If the above applies to countries on FATF's Increased Monitoring list (often referred to as the grey list), Enhanced Due Diligence is not automatically applied, however it could still be required and does not mean these jurisdictions become low risk.

FATF: "Black and grey" lists is used to continuously monitor changes by jurisdiction

c) Where the client/s is/are acting as an executor/s of the will of the property owner. Follow this process:

- Obtain a copy of the will appointing the executor
- Check the title of the property with the Land Registry to confirm ownership as in a) above
- Follow Enhanced risk process (see section 7.3) on the client/executor

d) Where the client/s is/are acting with power of attorney for the property/Beneficial Owner. Follow this process:

- Obtain a copy of the power of attorney document to confirm client authority
- Check the title of the property with the Land Registry to confirm ownership in the donor's name as in a) above
- Follow Enhanced risk process (see section 7.3) on the client

e) Where the client/s is/are a UK Limited company (LTD) or Limited Liability Partnership (LLP). Follow this process:

- Obtain full details of the following: companies registered name, number, registered office address and principal place of business
- Conduct a Companies House check via the LandmarkAgent system to obtain the names of the Directors
- Ensure the person instructing you has the authority to instruct you on behalf of the company
- Conduct Enhanced risk process (see section 7.3) on the person instructing you and everyone with a 25% or more share in the business

NOTE: Corporate bodies are obligated to provide the information below to estate agents where they instruct them to market properties for sale. They are obliged to provide the information within 2 working days of you requesting this information by providing the company with the Company Details Request Form.

Provision of Information obligation:

- Company name
- Registered number
- Registered office
- Principal place of business
- The law to which it is subject
- Its legal owners and beneficial owners

- Names of the directors, or members of its management body
- Names its senior management
- Its memorandum of association or other governing documents

f) Where the client/s is/are a Sole Trader/Partnership. Follow this process:

- Follow Enhanced risk process (see section 7.3) on the Sole Trader/Partners of the business

g) Where the client/s is/are an agent acting on/Behalf of the property owner/s. Follow this process:

- Conduct Enhanced risk process (see section 7.3) on the agent who is your client, using the risk assessment matrix and then the LandmarkAgent system
- Alternatively collect the instructing agent's due diligence if we have an arrangement

h) For lettings where an occasional transaction is £12,000+, or monthly rental value is £10,000 or higher. Follow this process:

- Landlord or Tenant is instantly to be treated as a Enhanced risk
- Conduct Enhanced risk process (see section 6) on the Landlord/s & Tenant/s
- Consider asking for the proof and source of funds

i) Where we are instructed by a Trust to buy or sell a property they own. Follow this process:

- Obtain, the trust full name, registered address and trust deed
- Obtain information on the transaction and reasons for, note in risk assessment
- Identify and verify the Trustee, acting on behalf of the trust – by following the Enhanced risk process laid out in a) above
- Obtain information (where appropriate) on the business relationship/ transaction.
- Identify and verify the settlor – by following the Enhanced risk process laid out above

11. Politically Exposed Person

A Politically Exposed Person (PEP) is someone that is entrusted with prominent public functions. This definition also includes their relatives and any known close associates also known as a Politically Exposed Person by association. This can be in any country including the UK.

We identify PEPs, RCA (relatives and close associates) using the LandmarkAgent system which is linked to Acuris Risk Intelligence and updated on a daily basis. The system is controlled by Credas who are certified against the UK Digital Identity and Attributes Trust Framework.

Prominent public functions are defined as, but are not limited to:

- Heads of state, Heads of Government, Ministers and Deputy or Assistant Ministers
- Members of parliament or of similar legislative bodies
- Members of the governing bodies of political parties

- Members of supreme courts, of constitutional courts or of other high-level judicial bodies, the decisions of which are not subject to further appeal, except in exceptional circumstances
- Members of courts of Auditors or of the boards of central banks
- Ambassadors, chargés d'affaires and high-ranking officers in the armed forces
- Members of the administrative, management or supervisory bodies of state-owned enterprises
- Directors, Deputy Directors and members of the board or equivalent function of an international organisation

Family members are defined as, but not limited to:

- Spouse or Partner of that person
- Children of that person and their Spouses or Partners
- Parents of that person

Known close associates are defined as, but not limited to:

- An individual known to have joint Beneficial Ownership of a legal entity or a legal arrangement or any other close business relationship with a Politically Exposed Person
- An individual who has sole Beneficial Ownership of a legal entity or a legal arrangement which is known to have been set up for the benefit of a PEP

Regulation segments the following characteristics into Normal and Enhanced risk indicators that should be considered when assessing client risk. These are not exhaustive.

11.1 Normal - Risk Indicators

a) Geographical:

- Associated with low levels of corruption
- Political stability and free and fair elections
- Strong state institutions
- Credible anti-money laundering defences
- A free press with a track record for probing official misconduct
- An independent judiciary and a criminal justice system free from political interference
- A track record for investigating political corruption and taking action against wrongdoers
- Strong traditions of audit within the public sector
- Legal protections for whistle-blowers
- Well-developed registries for ownership of land, companies and equities

b) Personal and Professional:

- Is subject to rigorous disclosure requirements (such as registers of interests, independent oversight of expenses)
- Does not have executive decision-making responsibilities (such as a government MP with no ministerial brief or an opposition MP)
- Has ceased to be a PEP for at least 12 months

11.2 Enhanced - Risk Indicators

a) Geographical:

- Associated with high levels of corruption
- Political instability
- Weak state institutions
- Weak anti-money laundering defences
- Armed conflict
- Non-democratic forms of government
- Widespread organised criminality
- A political economy dominated by oligopolistic actors with close links to the state
- Lacking a free press and where legal or other measures constrain journalistic investigation
- A criminal justice system vulnerable to political interference
- Lacking expertise and skills related to book-keeping, accountancy and audit, particularly in the public sector
- Law and culture antagonistic to the interests of whistle-blowers
- Weaknesses in the transparency of registries of ownership for companies, land and equities
- The client, beneficial owner, or transaction is associated with a Financial Action Task Force (FATF) "call for action" (blacklist) country (specifically: the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), Iran, and Myanmar).
- The transaction or client is linked to a country or theme flagged as high-risk within the external risk documents and thematic reports published by HMRC and HM Treasury.

b) Personal and Professional:

- Personal wealth or lifestyle inconsistent with known legitimate sources of income or wealth
- Subject to credible allegations of financial misconduct (e.g. facilitated, made, or accepted bribes)
- There is evidence they have sought to disguise the nature of their financial circumstances
- Is responsible for, or able to influence, large public procurement exercises, particularly where procurement is not subject to competitive tender, or otherwise lacks transparency
- Is responsible for, or able to influence, allocation of scarce government licenses such as mineral extraction concessions or permission for significant construction projects

12. Staff Reporting of Money Laundering Concerns

Any member of staff with any concerns that have reasonable grounds for suspecting Money laundering should take into account factors such as:

- The nature/origin of the transaction
- Proof and source of funds
- Cash or assets not being disclosed when asked or being disclosed at a later date
- Unusually large cash or foreign currency being used to fund the transaction
- The transaction is unusually complex or unusually large given the nature of the customer, property, and/or transaction

- Whether the customer/s and/or the supplier of funds have any links to criminal/s, terrorists, terrorist groups or sympathisers in or outside the UK
- Unexplained source of wealth that is not in proportion to the client circumstances

13. Suspicious Activity Reports (SAR)

If there are any concerns, as laid out in Section 12, it must be reported to the Nominated Officer.

Suspicious Activity Report:

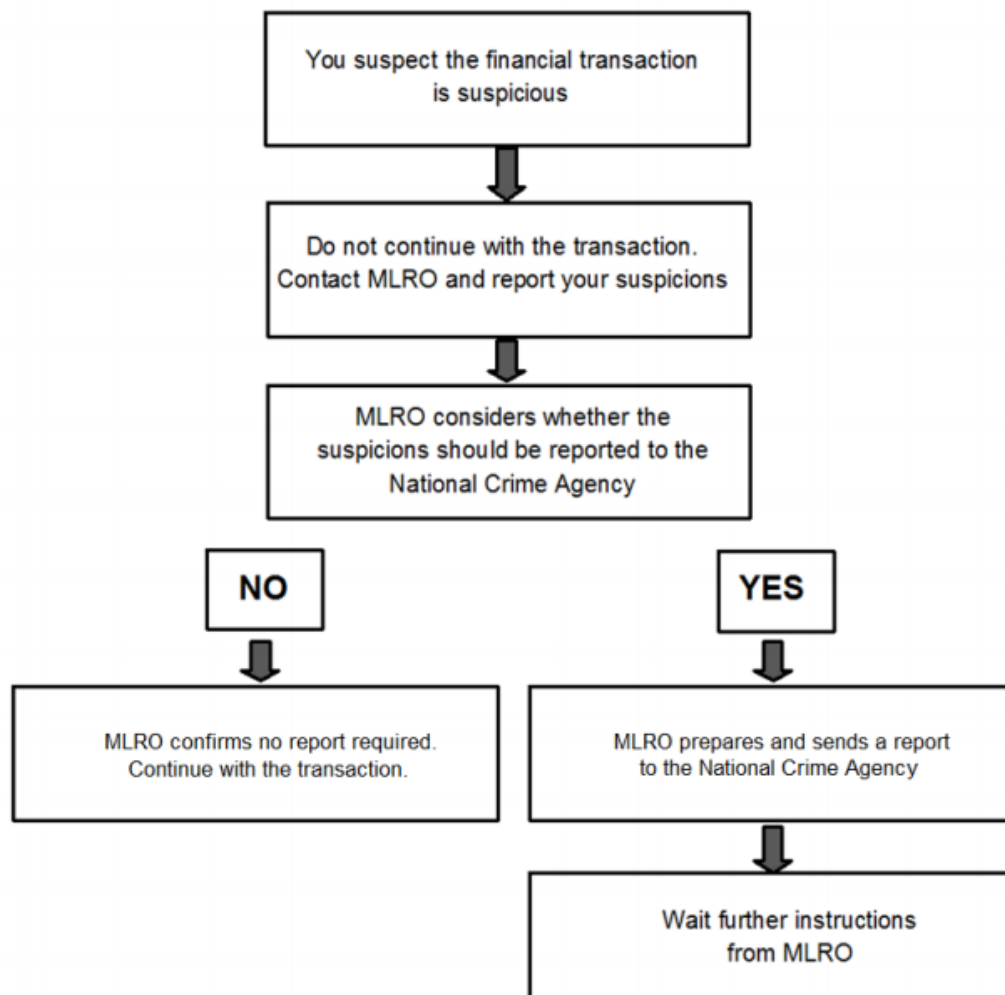
The NCA can be contacted on 020 7238 8282 to request consent. However, the NCA prefer reports to be made using their online reporting system:

[https://www.ukciu.gov.uk/\(d20a4k4550oe1eqohruzn1yb\)/saronline.aspx](https://www.ukciu.gov.uk/(d20a4k4550oe1eqohruzn1yb)/saronline.aspx)

Timescales:

The flowchart below outlines the timescales and processes that need to be followed by our business when a report is made to the NCA. The NCA tries to respond to such a request within 48 hours.

13.1 Suspicious Activity Reporting Flowchart



14. Staff Training

Staff training takes place on a 12 monthly basis, in line with the requirements within the Money Laundering Regulations 2017.

The training we undertake is a mixture of internal training from the Nominated Officer, as well as external sources who provide video content on the regulations and online questionnaires.

Records of training for all employees that undertake the training are retained.