



Policy on Combating Financial Crime

It is Arion Bank's policy to combat financial crime¹ and to prevent the misuse of the Bank's services and operations for such purposes. The Bank implements and upholds both domestic and internationally recognized standards in this regard, including those relating to international sanctions.

The objective of this Policy is to set out the approach the Bank takes to meeting its legal obligations according to Act No. 140/2018 on measures against money laundering and terrorist financing and Act No. 68/2023 on the execution of international sanctions and the freezing of funds. The Policy is implemented with more detailed rules and procedures.

The exploitation of the financial system for financial crime poses a clear risk to the integrity, proper functioning, reputation and stability of the Bank and the financial system as a whole. In order to reasonably prevent such misuse, the Bank takes the following measures:

- It regularly assesses financial crime risk, and takes appropriate measures to mitigate such risk;
- It maintains effective internal controls and independent compliance monitoring, and ensures the development of coordinated practices to support the sound implementation of this Policy, including through the implementation of a 'three lines of defense' model;
- It performs risk-based customer due diligence, including identifying and verifying customers and their beneficial ownership structures, and understanding the nature and purpose of business relationships, and assesses the financial crime risk posed by all customers;
- It performs Enhanced Due Diligence ("EDD") and enhanced monitoring on high-risk customers, and screens all customers and connected parties (e.g., beneficial owners) against lists of Politically Exposed Persons ("PEP");
- It secures approval from the relevant Managing Director and consultation from the Compliance function regarding high risk customers;
- It monitors relationships and scrutinizes transactions undertaken throughout the course of that relationship to ensure that the transactions being conducted are consistent with the Bank's understanding of the relationship, and to ensure information on customers is kept up to date;
- It screens all customers and connected parties (e.g., beneficial owners) and international transactions against international sanctions lists, issued by the UN, EU, OFAC (USA), and HMT (UK), and if sanctioned persons are identified, the Bank rejects the business and freezes funds and economic resources in accordance with law;
- It maintains an efficient and safe framework for internal and external reporting of suspicions, including protection of involved employees, and manages communications with authorities in an efficient manner;
- It ensures that management is fully briefed on financial crime risks, that relevant employees regularly receive adequate training, and that they have ready access to advice and support;
- It strictly prohibits the falsification of books and records;
- It ensures payment transparency.

¹ Financial crime is any crime involving money, including but not limited to, money laundering and terrorist financing, financial sanctions, bribery and corruption and market abuse.

Risk Tolerance

The Bank intends to conduct business only with reputable customers who use its products, services, and related accounts for legitimate purposes, and whose identities can be determined and verified, and are responsive when concerns are identified in relation to financial crime related issues.

The Bank will not knowingly offer products or services to, or establish or maintain a relationship with:

- a party who engages in money laundering, terrorist financing or is subject to international sanctions, as designated by the UN, EU, US OFAC, or UK HMT, or who is otherwise considered to pose a high risk of using the Bank's products and services for illicit activities due to the person's real or perceived association with illicit activities;
- a party where the Bank is unable to determine or verify applicable information necessary to provide it with sufficient clarity to assess the financial crime risk presented by the relationship;
- a party who is an issuer of bearer shares or similar instruments, a shell bank or an unlicensed financial undertaking, or who provides services to such persons;
- a party who operates within the industry of military arms, defense, military or atomic power;
- a party that for other reasons pose an unacceptable risk of money laundering or terrorist financing.

The Bank shall not offer the following services:

- Anonymous or fictitious name accounts or transactions;
- Trading of virtual currencies or cryptocurrencies;
- Payable through accounts for correspondent banking.

Relationships with customers who the Bank has reason to believe are not consistent with its risk appetite will be terminated, subject to legal requirements and procedures.

The Bank reserves the right to reject any customer, payment or business that is not consistent with its risk appetite, including the right to reject facilitating payments to/from non-account holders where the Bank has strong reason to believe is linked to illicit activity.

Implementation

Based on this policy, the Bank has:

- Procedures for appointing a second line Money Laundering Reporting Officer²;
- Procedures for appointing a first line Managing Director responsible for AML/CTF;
- Procedures for assessing and mitigating the Bank's financial crime risk exposure;
- Procedures for customer due diligence, customer risk assessment and appropriate record keeping;
- Rules and procedures for the implementation and use of remote customer onboarding solutions;
- A policy and procedures on anti-bribery and corruption;
- Procedures, systems and controls for ongoing monitoring of business relationships, sanction screening, and the reporting of suspicious transactions;
- Appropriate employee screening, and initial and regular training for relevant employees;
- Supervision and the monitoring of compliance with the policy by an independent Compliance function.

² The MLRO is the responsible person according to the Act 140/2018 article 34, and the AML/CTF Compliance Officer according to the EBA/GL/2022/05.

Responsibility and reporting

The CEO ensures that applicable rules and procedures are implemented. Furthermore, the CEO ensures that management is committed to taking appropriate measures to detect and mitigate financial crime risk; including through the regular review of the financial crime risk assessment.

It is the responsibility of the Managing Director of each business unit to ensure that an adequate due diligence on their respective customers is performed and maintained, and to decide whether to accept customers who are considered to pose higher risk with regards to this policy. The Money Laundering Reporting Officer shall be consulted regarding high-risk customers before decision is made.

The Managing Director of each business unit is also responsible for the accurate completion of the financial crime business risk assessment, and for ensuring that identified risks are effectively managed on an ongoing basis. Moreover, it is the responsibility of Managing Directors to ensure that rules on anti-bribery and corruption are adhered to in their respective division, and to assess what gifts and gratuity is appropriate, in line with the Bank's anti-bribery and corruption policy. It is the responsibility of every employee to report any suspicious activities, and to keep such reports confidential.

The Money Laundering Reporting Officer is authorized to veto the execution of individual transactions not consistent with this Policy. Furthermore, the Money Laundering Reporting Officer can direct a Managing Director to reject or terminate relationships not consistent with this Policy. Such decision can be appealed to the CEO.

Money Laundering Reporting Officer

It is the responsibility of the Money Laundering Reporting Officer to ensure the development of coordinated practices to support the sound implementation of this policy, by monitoring and regularly assessing the adequacy and effectiveness of the measures and procedures put in place.

It is also the responsibility of the Money Laundering Reporting Officer to oversee any activities which are suspected to be linked with financial crime, and to ensure reporting to the appropriate authorities any activities considered reasonably suspicious.

The Money Laundering Reporting Officer shall submit a report on financial crime risk at least quarterly to the Board's Risk Committee and at least annually to the Board of Directors, as part of the regular Compliance reporting. He/she shall inform the Board of Directors of the results of the financial crime risk assessment.

Managing Director responsible for AML/CTF

It is the responsibility of the Managing Director responsible for AML/CTF to ensure that measures and procedures and internal control measures put in place are adequate and proportionate, and that risks are managed effectively.

He/she shall report quarterly to the Board's Risk Committee and at least annually to the Board of Directors.