

Prudential International

Anti Money Laundering (AML) Requirements –
Guide for New Business, Top-ups and Payments Out

➤ Anti Money Laundering (AML) Requirements – New Business and Top-ups

This document is an aid for completion of the application form and should be read in conjunction with the relevant new business application form.

Other common forms that may need to be submitted along with AML requirements include:

- Tax Residency Self-Certification Form
- Declaration of beneficial ownership
- Declaration of residence outside Ireland

Helpful Tips:

- Send in a bank statement to cover both address ID and bank account verification. The statement must show the full name and address of the individual being verified, and must be from a regulated institution.
- Clean clear passports or other forms of photo ID – all four corners of the document visible including any reference numbers
- Address ID needs to be dated within the last six months
- For Trusts we need a copy of the original Trust Document along with all Supplementary Deeds changing Trustees etc.
- For Absolute Trusts we always require AML documentation for all beneficial owners – this always has to be a natural person
- For Discretionary Trusts we always need to know the classes of beneficiaries covered by the Trust. The classes covered are often, but not always, defined in the Trust Deed
- For Trusts, we require AML documentation on the Settlor (if alive).
- If monies are coming from a Joint Bank Account we need AML documentation on all account holders.
- Bank Drafts or cheques drawn on a bank's own account will not be accepted.

Prudential International AML Requirements

Prudential International Assurance plc (PIA) is authorised and regulated by the Central Bank of Ireland and is obliged to comply with Irish AML law rather than UK AML law.

While UK and Irish AML laws are broadly similar due to the fact that the same EU AML Directive applies, there are important differences in interpretation and application between the two jurisdictions. A primary difference is the concept of "reliance". In the UK, Prudential can rely on the financial adviser to provide a Certificate of Introduction as verification of the customer's identity. Due to Irish AML law requirements, PIA requires certified copies of documents to verify the identity and address of the legal and beneficial owners of the application being submitted. **All copy documentation listed in this guide and that is submitted to PIA must be certified as true copies of the relevant document. Please submit certified copies of documents, rather than the original of the document unless otherwise stated in this Guide.**

What is a Certified Copy of a Document?

- Each copy document must be individually certified. The copy, including any photograph, must be clear, legible and complete (entire document must be provided). PIA reserves the right to reject and request a new certified copy of a document if the copy received is of sub-standard quality.
- The certified copy must include a statement such as "This document is a true and accurate copy of the original seen before me on DD/MM/YYYY" or words to that effect and the certifier's name must be clearly shown in block capitals along with their signature; **If the document being certified is a copy of an identity document with a photograph e.g. passport, the certifier must also state that they confirm that "it is a true likeness" of the individual.**
- The certification must include the certifier's contact details (if not provided elsewhere in the application documents), the certifier's occupation that permits them to legitimately certify the document, and the certifier's professional registration number (if they have one).
- The certifier's full name must be clearly printed. The certification must be no older than six months and must be clear. The certification must be signed, dated and where available a stamp should be used by the certifier;
- When certifying documents, the certifier must not be a close family member or have any perceived, potential or apparent conflicts of interest with the customer.
- Foreign Documents: Foreign documents should be translated into English before being provided to PIA. However, PIA may be able to accept documentation if the relevant party's name and address information is clear and PIA is able to recognise the third party that generated it, e.g., a bank or utility company.

Who Can Certify

- Financial advisers permitted to do business with PIA
- Regulated Financial or Credit Institution*
- Commissioners for Oaths
- Justice of the Peace
- Notaries Public/Practising Solicitors
- Practising Chartered & Certified Public Accountants
- Embassy/Consular Staff
- Police Officers
- UK Post Office Identity Checking Service
- * The institution must be subject to local AML regulations that transpose the latest in-force EU AML Directive or equivalent requirements.

Section 1: The AML Process

Step 1

Who are the Applicants and parties involved and have they an interest in the contract?

The obvious parties to the contract are the applicants and owners of the plan.

Other common interested parties include:

- › Beneficial Owners
- › Trustees
- › Settlor of a Trust
- › Company Directors
- › Legal entities – Company/Corporate Trustee etc

* note this is not an exhaustive list

Step 2

What information do we need on these parties?

For all identified interested Individuals we need

- › Proof of their Identity
- › Proof of their Address

Please refer to Section 2: **AML Requirements for Individuals** for acceptable forms of Proof of Identity and Address for the Individuals involved.

For entities we also require additional information on the entity itself:

Common examples of additional information include:

- › Authorised Signatory lists
- › Copy of Trust Deeds & Supplementary Trust Deeds
- › Memorandum and Articles of Association etc

Please refer to Section 3: **Additional AML Requirements for Entities** on page 9 for a list of additional information broken down by entity type.

Step 3

How have they amassed their wealth? (Source of Wealth)

All applicants must declare their Source of Wealth on the application form.

PIA may request further information and/or clarification from the financial adviser regarding Source of Wealth. Examples include:

- › For cases of over 5 million in value (regardless of currency)
- › Where the Source of Wealth does not appear to be consistent with the information provided
- › If the customer's place of residence or employment is deemed high risk from a corruption or bribery perspective e.g. oil exploration
- › If the SOW provided is a gift, inheritance, loan, competition or gambling win and the value is > 100,000 (regardless of currency)

Please refer to **Section 4: Additional AML Requirements** for Source of Wealth for some examples of what evidence PIA might require for Source of Wealth.

Step 4

What is the source of the funds?

From what bank account are the monies coming from (must be held in the name of the applicant(s)).

We may require a certified copy of a bank statement to verify the source of funds account and that it is owned by the applicant. The bank account details must be provided in the Payment Details section of the application form.

Payment to PIA is only acceptable via electronic transfer or cheque. Bank Drafts and Bank Own Account Cheques will not be accepted.

Section 2: AML Requirements for Individuals

PIA considers "new business" to be the receipt of a new initial application form or a Top-up to an existing contract. All relevant AML, as outlined in this document, is required before the application and/or transaction can proceed. Under the Irish Criminal Justice Act 2010 (as amended) (the Act), PIA is obliged to apply AML measures specified in the Act prior to the commencement of a business relationship with the customer.

The following AML documentation is required for all persons with an interest in the Bond, including:

- Individuals
- Trustees
- The Settlor of a Trust
- Company Directors
- Partners
- Beneficial Owners
- Payer of monies

These AML requirements are also applied to professionals such as solicitors, attorneys and financial advisors acting either in a professional or personal capacity.

PIA cannot accept and hold monies from a customer unless AML requirements are satisfied. To avoid monies being returned to the source account, AML documentation should be provided to PIA in respect of the customer before, or at the same time that monies are transferred.

1 x Proof of Identity	1 x Proof of Address
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Current valid signed passport (expiry date should be carefully checked) ➤ Current valid signed UK/Crown Dependencies/EEA/EU photocard driving licence showing name and date of birth (a provisional driving licence is not acceptable) ➤ Current valid signed National photo ID card showing name and date of birth (EEA/EU and non-EU acceptable) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Utility bill including gas, electricity, water, landline telephone, broadband and cable TV, dated within the last 6 months ➤ Local authority tax bill or National Tax Bill dated within the last 6 months ➤ Current valid signed UK/Crown Dependencies/EEA/EU photocard driving licence (cannot be used as address ID if being used for personal ID) (a provisional driving licence is not acceptable) ➤ Current valid signed National photo ID card (EEA/EU and non-EU acceptable) (cannot be used as address ID if being used for personal ID) ➤ Bank, building society, credit union, mortgage statement or bank credit card statement, dated within the last 6 months ➤ Letter from Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs (HMRC) or Department of Work and Pensions (DWP) or other National Benefits Agency showing the individual's name and National Insurance Number and addressed at the stated address of the individual ➤ Spain only: Certificado de Registro de Ciudadano de la Unión, showing stated address and be dated within six months ➤ Belgium only: Permanent residency card, showing stated address, signed by local municipal office and within date (the permanent residency card is valid for five years)

Notes:

- 1) The same document cannot be used to satisfy both the proof of ID and proof of address requirements. One acceptable photographic identification document and one acceptable proof of address document must be provided unless otherwise stated in this Guide.
- 2) Where the Proof of Identity and/or Proof of Address document is in the individual's birth name and the application is in the married name of that individual, we require a certified copy of the marriage certificate as an additional verification document.
- 3) The Proof of Address document must confirm the individual's full name and the stated residential address. Online versions of the Proof of Address documents in this table may be acceptable for countries where PIA distribute its products. P.O. Box addresses are not acceptable.
- 4) Change of Address requests in relation to a policyholder or a beneficial owner/beneficiary must be in the form of a written instruction from the policyholder, and must be accompanied with valid address verification.
- 5) Communications from utility suppliers e.g., welcome letters, reminder notices, that are not utility bills are not acceptable.
- 6) If Source of Funds originates from a Joint Bank Account, AML requirements for an individual must also be executed in respect of the Joint Payor who is not the Customer (proposed policyholder).

AML Requirements where the party to the contract is a minor (under 18 years of age)

1 x Proof of Identity of Minor	1 x Proof of Address of minor
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Certified copy of current valid signed passport (expiry date should be carefully checked) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Certified copy of Confirmation from work, school or college of their full name, current address and details of their employment or student status showing stated address
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Certified copy of a Birth Certificate (long form) or adoption certificate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Certified copy of Student Loan Company or Local Education Authority award notice showing stated address
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Certified copy of current valid Young Person's Identity Card (with a photograph and signature) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Certified copy of Notifications of Child Tax Credit or Child Benefit, where the child is named in respect of which the benefit is paid and shows the stated address
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Certified copy of Student Card (with a photograph and signature) – must be valid for current academic year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Certified copy of address verification of stated address for the parent or legal guardian may also be proof of address for the minor as long as it is in line with the requirements for an Individual as set out in this Guide, and there is evidence linking the minor to the parent i.e., the minor's birth certificate (long form) or the minor's passport has been obtained.

Notes:

- 1) In addition to the above in respect of the minor, the parent or legal guardian of the minor must be identified and verified in accordance with the requirements for Individuals as set out in this Guide.

Where there is a Power of Attorney (POA)	Where there is a Court of Protection (COP)
<p>We require the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Certified copy of the POA ➤ AML documentation for the appointed attorney, in line with the requirements for Individuals as set out in this Guide ➤ AML documentation for the individual who has granted the POA, in line with the requirements for Individuals as set out in this Guide 	<p>We require the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Certified copy of the COP Sealed direction from the Public Guardianship Office. Each page of the COP must be signed/certified by a solicitor

AML Requirements for Delegates (Jersey)

Jersey Delegates

We require the following:

- Certified copy of the Act of Court issued by the Royal Court of Jersey, which appoints the Delegate to manage the affairs of the Person and confirms their scope of authority and the duration of the Act of Court
- Alternatively to the above, if the Delegate was acting as a curator prior to the 2016 Law becoming effective on 1 October 2018, a certified copy of a Greffier's Certificate confirming their ongoing curatorship under the 2016 Law
- Certified copy of the Act of Court to proceed with any of the following financial transactions that is required by the Royal Court of Jersey – the Act of Court must confirm that the transaction is within the scope of authority and timescales granted to the Delegate:
 - The Court has restricted the Delegate's powers in respect of the financial transaction trying to be executed by the Delegate (this will be noted on the Act of Court originally provided by the Delegate)
 - Putting property of the Person into trust
 - exercising any power vested in the Person, whether beneficially or as a trustee or otherwise
- AML documentation for the appointed Delegate, in line with the requirements for Individuals as set out in this Guide
- AML documentation for the individual who is covered by the Delegate, in line with the requirements for Individuals as set out in this Guide

Notes:

- 1) We require a certified copy of the relevant Act of Court were the Delegate is exercising any power vested in them.

AML Requirements for Guardianships (Guernsey)

Guernsey Guardianships

We require the following:

- Certified copy of the Court Order issued by the Royal Court of Guernsey which confirms the Guardianship, appointing the Guardian to manage the affairs of the Person and confirming the scope of authority and the duration of the Court Order
- AML documentation for the appointed Guardian, in line with the requirements as set out in this Guide
- AML documentation for the individual who is covered by the Guardianship, in line with the requirements for an individual as set out in this Guide

Important:

In all cases a written confirmation from the Financial Adviser with appropriate explanations as to why the customer cannot provide the standard documents listed is required.

Non-Standard AML Documentation

Where an individual is genuinely not in a position to provide the standard evidence of identity and/or proof of address, it is important that he/she is not prevented access to the financial system solely due to not being able to produce particular documentation.

This table confirms the special groups where PIA considers it reasonable that a Customer cannot provide standard AML documents, and for each special group a list of alternative documents is provided. The alternative documents must include sufficient evidence to enable verification of the Customer by PIA.

The list is **non-exhaustive** and PIA will provide further guidance where it is reasonable to conclude that neither the standard documents nor the alternatives listed can be provided.

Non-Standard Documentation

Special Group	Acceptable documents for AML purposes
Benefits claimants	<ul style="list-style-type: none">› Certified copy of entitlement letter issued by DWP, HMRC or local authority or› Certified copy of Identity confirmation letter issued by DWP or local authority
Those in care homes, sheltered accommodation or refuge	<ul style="list-style-type: none">› Certified copy letter from care home manager/warden of sheltered accommodation or refuge on appropriate letterhead confirming identity of the individual including name, date of birth and residency or› Certified copy letter from an employer on appropriate letterhead confirming identify of the individual if the individual is in employment
Individuals on probation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">› Certified copy letter from the individual's probation officer or hostel manager confirming identity of the individual
Prisoners	<ul style="list-style-type: none">› Certified copy letter from the governor of the prison confirming the identity of the individual
International students	<ul style="list-style-type: none">› Certified copy current valid Passport or EEA National Identity Card and› Certified copy letter of acceptance or letter of introduction from the educational institution which is listed on the country's accredited list of educational institutions e.g., in the UK, it is the DfES list

Section 3: Additional AML Requirements for Entities

AML for Public Limited Company (plc)	
Customer	Documentation required
<p>Where the applicant is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › a Company quoted on the London Stock Exchange or any recognised or designated investment exchange, or › known to be a subsidiary of such a Company (documentary evidence is required to demonstrate that the applicant is a subsidiary of a plc) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Fully completed Application Form › Proof of the company's listing on the relevant regulated stock exchange › Certified copy of the Authorised Signatories List on company headed paper (dated within the last 12 months) <p>Note: Any authorised signatory list submitted will have a one year validity on our records. These must be updated annually and in doing so will minimise delay on future transactions (new business & top-ups only)</p>

AML for a non-regulated UK and non-UK Company	
Customer	Documentation required
<p>Where the applicant is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › A private Company resident in the UK or non UK resident 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Beneficial Ownership Form › Certified copy of the Authorised Signatories List on company headed paper (dated within the last 12 months) <p>Note: Any authorised signatory list submitted will have a one year validity on our records. These must be updated annually and in doing so will minimise delay on future transactions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Certified copy of memorandum and articles of association for a company › Certified copy of the certificate of incorporation › Certified copy of the latest report and accounts › Certified copy of the latest share register detailing all its legal and beneficial owners › AML documentation (as per requirements for an individual) for any shareholder with a shareholding/or controlling interest of 25% or more, or someone who exercises control over the management of the company. The nature of the AML documentation required will be in line with the relevant requirements set out in this Guide depending on the legal or natural status of the shareholder › AML documentation (as per requirements for an individual) for two or more Directors, or one Director and one Authorised Signatory in the case of a single director company. Where there are no Authorised Signatories, PIA will require confirmation of this fact from the director on company headed paper or an e-mail from a company e-mail account (cannot be from a web based e-mail such as Gmail, Yahoo, Hotmail etc.) › A list of all Directors confirming Name, Date of Birth and Address › AML documentation (as per requirements for individual) for any Authorised Signatory that signs the application form and is not one of the Directors or Beneficial Owners already verified under the preceding requirements › Confirmation of registered office in country of Incorporation (if not confirmed or if different than in the above list of documents) › Confirmation of principal business address (if different to registered office)

AML for Regulated Entities and Trusts

Customer	Documentation required
<p>Where the applicant is one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ a credit or financial institution that is subject to AML obligations that are consistent with those PIA are subject to including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Regulated credit institutions – A nominee company owned or controlled by a regulated entity (credit or financial institution) – Regulated financial institution ➤ A qualifying public body 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Fully completed Application Form ➤ If the Customer is a regulated credit or financial institution, proof that the Customer is regulated and/or authorised by the relevant National Competent Authority ("NCA") in the relevant State is required. This can be evidenced by providing a print-out of the relevant register of authorised entities published by the relevant NCA on their regulatory website in that State ➤ If the customer is a nominee company owned by a regulated entity, proof that they are owned and controlled by a regulated entity is required ➤ If the Customer is a public body, the Charter or official document evidencing the Customer is a public body and confirming its purpose is required ➤ An authorised signatory list on company/public body headed paper (dated within the last 12 months)

AML for Partnerships

Customer	Documentation required
<p>Where the applicant is a partnership and not incorporated (e.g., not a Limited Liability Partnership)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Fully completed Application Form to include details relating to Source of Wealth and Source of Funds ➤ Certified copy of Partnership Agreement ➤ List of all Partners who are legal and beneficial owners as well as those who exercise control over the management of the partnership ➤ Confirmation of Business Address ➤ Certified Copy of the Authorised Signatory list on partnership headed paper (dated within the last 12 months) ➤ AML documentation (as per requirements set out in this Guide depending on their legal or natural status) for a minimum of 2 Partners ➤ AML documentation for any Partner with an interest of 25% or more of the partnerships capital or profit, or of its voting rights, or someone who exercises control over the management of the partnership and ➤ AML documentation (as per requirements for an individual) of an Authorised Signatory that signs the application form if different to the individuals noted above for whom AML documentation has been obtained <p>For the avoidance of doubt, a limited liability partnership should be treated as a corporate entity for AML purposes.</p>

AML for Trusts (unregulated)

Customer	Documentation required
<p>Trusts can be complex structures and in principle it is PIA's policy to identify and verify not only the Trust itself but relevant parties connected with the Trust.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ For Absolute Trusts we require all beneficial owners to be identified on the application form or the standalone Declaration of Beneficial Ownership form ➤ For Absolute Trusts we require AML documentation for all Beneficial Owners with an interest in the Trust ➤ For Discretionary Trusts we require a list of the classes of beneficiaries covered by the Trust if not already defined in the Trust Deed ➤ Certified copy of the Authorised Signatories dated within the last 12 months (only required where signatories not identified in Trust Deed or Application or where signatures have not been provided) ➤ Details of the nature, purpose and objects of the Trust (if not disclosed in the Trust Deed) ➤ Country of Establishment (if not disclosed in the Trust Deed) ➤ Certified copy of the Trust Deed and any supplemental Deeds detailing purpose/structure of the Trust and details of the Settlor, Trustees, the Protector (if any), and Beneficiaries ➤ AML documentation for all Trustees (in accordance with the relevant requirements set out in this Guide depending on their legal or natural status). This includes trustees who are solicitors or Independent Financial Advisers, whether they have been appointed in a personal or professional capacity ➤ AML documentation for the Settlor of Trusts (if alive). If the Settlor is deceased, confirmation from the Trustees of the Settlor's name, address, date of birth and date of death is required ➤ AML documentation for Controller or Protector of the Trust ➤ AML documentation of an authorised signatory that signs the application form if different to any of the individuals noted above to whom AML may have already been applied to

AML for Tax Approved or Regulated Pension Schemes

Customer	Documentation required
<p>One of the following pension schemes that is either tax approved or regulated in a jurisdiction where PIA distributes its products:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › SIPP › SSAS › QROPS (not UK) › RAC › RATS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › A Certified copy of the Trust Deed or equivalent Constitutive Documents; › Certified evidence of relevant tax authority registration or proof that the Customer is regulated, and/or authorised by the relevant authority in the relevant State e.g. print out of the relevant regulatory website of the regulated Customer evidencing their regulated status. <p>QROPS only:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Only QROPS tax resident in Jersey, Guernsey, Gibraltar, Malta and Cyprus are permitted › if evidence of registration with the Tax Authority or Pension Scheme Regulator cannot be provided, confirmation that the Scheme is on the HMRC List of Recognised Overseas Pension Schemes (ROPS list) and › a letter on QROPS' letterhead paper confirming how they are complying with the requirements to be a QROPS and their registration with the relevant tax authority › Certified copy of the Authorised Signatories List for the Trust (dated within the last 12 months) <p>If the above evidence cannot be provided then the AML requirements outlined above for Trusts (unregulated) apply here.</p>

AML for Unincorporated Bodies or Associations

Customer	Documentation required
<p>Where the applicant is an Unincorporated Body or Association. Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Registered Care Homes › Voluntary Groups › Social Clubs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Certified copy of governing or constitutive documents for the Unincorporated Body or the Registered Care Home detailing nature, purpose and objects of the Unincorporated Body › If a Registered Care Home, obtain evidence of Registration with the relevant body, e.g., Registered Number of the Registered Care Home › Certified copy of the latest Annual Report and Accounts, if available › Confirmation of Business Address, or Address from which the Unincorporated Body operates › Details of the Ownership and Control Structure of the Unincorporated Body › A list of the Principals controlling the Unincorporated Body, including the having the authority to instruct PIA › A list of all parties who benefit from the property of the Unincorporated Body; or the class of such parties in whose main interest the Unincorporated Body is set up or operates (if this is not defined in the Constitutive Documents) › An Authorised Signatory List on letterhead paper, dated within 12 months › AML documentation for parties who benefit from the property of the Unincorporated Body, if applicable, and the AML documentation must be in line with the requirements › AML documentation (as per requirements for an Individual in this Guide) for at least two Individuals who are 'Principals' of the Unincorporated Body › AML documentation of an Authorised Signatory that signs the application form if different to any individual noted above to whom AML may have already been applied to

Section 4: Additional AML Requirements for Source of Wealth

PIA reserves the right to request additional information over and above that set out in this Guide if the circumstances require it e.g., if the Customer is a politically exposed person (PEP). This may occur at the time of onboarding the Customer, or PIA may issue a request for additional information and/or documentation during the business relationship, e.g., if a Customer becomes a PEP after they are onboarded. PIA may request evidence of Source of Wealth in certain circumstances, for example the size of the premium being invested or where the Source of Wealth documented in the application form and other information does not support the premium. Below is a list of supporting documentation that may be requested in such circumstances. **Please note this is not an exhaustive list.** If you have any questions on requirements for another Source of Wealth category please contact PIA for requirements.

Source of Wealth Categories	Documentation required
Note: Bank statements will only be accepted as evidence if they show the Applicant's full name and address, include the credit entry, or entries, for the relevant amount and it is clear from the statement as to the origin of those funds.	
Savings from Employment Income	Last three months payslips, or <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Confirmation from Employer of income and bonuses for last two years, or › Bank Statements that clearly show receipt of the most recent three months' regular salary payments from the named employer, or › Latest audited accounts if self-employed
Interest on maturing investments or policy claim	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Letter/contract note from previous investment company giving notification of proceeds of maturing investment/claim (must show capital and interest amounts)
Inheritance	Grant of Probate (with a copy of the will) which must include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Value of the estate, or › Bank statements disclosing the receipt of the inheritance value, or › Letter from Solicitor confirming entitlement to and value of inheritance
Competition or gambling win	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Letter from relevant organisation confirming the details of the win and the amount received (Lottery Headquarters/Betting Shop/Casino), or › Details of online gaming statement showing account owner and winnings › Bank Statements showing funds deposited by the named organisation › Copies of any media coverage that would help as supporting evidence
Compensation payment (including divorce settlement)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Letter/court order from compensating body, or › Solicitors/Advocates letter
Company Profits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Copy of latest audited accounts and Shareholders register which supports the level of profits and cash in bank, or › A letter from a Regulated Accountant giving details of company profits over the last 2 years that would support the investment

Source of Wealth Categories	Documentation required
<p>Note: Bank statements will only be accepted as evidence if they show the Applicant's full name and address, include the credit entry, or entries, for the relevant amount and it is clear from the statement as to the origin of those funds.</p>	
Share Sale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Legal sale document which discloses original purchase amount, sale proceeds and amount of gain, e.g. contract notes
Property Sale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Signed letter from Solicitor that includes the proceeds received, or › Completed Sale contract
Company sale or sale of an interest in a Company	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Signed letter from Solicitor, or › Signed letter from Regulated Accountant, or › Copy of contract of sale and sight of investment/sale monies on Bank Statements › Copies of any media coverage that would help as supporting evidence
Loan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Loan agreement – to include disclosure of the purpose of the loan which should state for investment, or › Recent loan statements for the relevant loan
Gift	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Letter from donor confirming details of gift and acknowledging the source of the donated funds. › Based on the Source of Wealth specified, the donor needs to provide supporting documentation as per the provisions of this table confirming how they accumulated the Source of Wealth to be in a financial position to make the gift
Pension Income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › an original or suitably certified copy of a recent pension statement showing amounts paid, and/or › an original signed letter from a regulated accountant confirming the details
Other income sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Appropriate supporting documentation, or › Signed letter from an Independent Source detailing Source of Wealth e.g. from a Regulated Accountant or Solicitor

AML Requirements for Payments Out

Payments out, whether they are regular withdrawals, or partial or full surrenders, must be made to a bank account in the name of the Customer (policyholder). Bank verification must be provided in respect of the payee bank account before PIA can make a payment out.

Bank verification can be satisfied via one of the following methods:

Verification method	Verification requirements
Certified copy of bank statement	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Online bank statements may be accepted (certified)➤ The bank statement must confirm the name of the Customer and the relevant bank account details that will be used by PIA to fulfil the requested payment
Original cheque	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ If the cheque received in respect of the payment being made confirms the same bank account name, bank account details where the payment is being made to and that correlates to the Customer.

Appropriate AML documentation must also be received by PIA in respect of the Customer and must be in accordance with the requirements set out in this Guide before a payment out is made, e.g, AML documentation held by PIA in respect of the Customer must be up to date and in line with current requirements. Requests for a payment to be made to a third party or a nominated individual on behalf of the Customer will not be authorised.

The following scenarios are permitted in terms of PIA making a payment out to the Customer as they do not constitute a payment out to a third party. Appropriate AML documentation will be required by PIA in respect of the payee before the payment out can be made:

Payee	Requirements
Other Life Assurance Providers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › money is being paid to other Life Assurance providers in respect of maturing bonds of the Customer with PIA and › the payment is being made to an account in the Customer's name with the other Life Assurance provider
Joint Account	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › the Customer is one of the parties named on the Joint Account
Beneficiary of a discretionary trust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › confirmation from a Trustee that the party falls within a 'class of person' to the Trust
Beneficiaries of a nominee company	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › proof that the payee is the beneficiary of the policy taken out in the nominee company name or › formal declaration from the nominee company signed by two authorised signatories
Pension schemes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › the payee is the beneficial owner of a pension scheme
Belgium notarised assignment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › only where a family link has been established and › a regular withdrawal has been set up for the sole benefit of the assignor and › the payments are mentioned on the assignment
Long term care plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › payment is being made to a registered care home where the Customer or beneficiary/beneficial owner is resident AML as per the requirements set out in this Guide must be applied to the registered care home, depending on its legal status
Death claims	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › death certificate of the last life assured › a certified copy of the Grant of Probate or governing document (e.g. a Will Trust) which proves the executor of the estate that includes the relevant policy



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