KYC Policies is a core component of AML/CFT compliance, focusing on verifying the identity and understanding the customer.

Identity Verification: Operators must collect and verify a customer's personal information, including name, date of birth, address, and a government-issued ID, usually before the customer can gamble or deposit significant funds.

Source of Funds (SoF) and Source of Wealth (SoW) Checks: For high-value or high-risk customers, operators must conduct checks to confirm the legitimacy of the money being used for gambling.

Ongoing Monitoring: CDD (Customer Due Diligence) is an ongoing process that involves continually monitoring customer activity to ensure it is consistent with their risk profile and expected behaviour.

Age and Location Verification: KYC procedures also ensure players are of legal age and are gambling from a jurisdiction where the operator is licensed to offer services.

Responsible Gaming Policies are mandatory for the protection of players and address social responsibility.

Player Protection: Measures to prevent problem gambling and protect vulnerable individuals.

Affordability Checks: Operators may need to conduct affordability assessments to ensure players are not gambling beyond their means, especially for those showing indicators of harm.

Responsible Gaming Tools: Providing tools for players to set deposit limits, spending limits, time limits, or self-exclude from the platform.

Monitoring for Harm: Implementing systems to identify and interact with players who may be developing problem gambling behaviours, based on their play patterns or spend.

Promoting Safer Play: Events and information promoting safe, balanced, and mindful gaming practices.