

Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002

SAMRUDDHI STOCK BROKERS LTD.

Member

BSE

MCX-SX

CDSL

Policy framed based on Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002, the Rules framed there under and Circulars issued by Regulatory Authorities.

A. Principal Officer

As per the requirement of Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002, a Principal Officer will be appointed and informed to FIU. Principal Officer will be responsible for reporting any transactions covered under Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002.

B. Customer Due Diligence

1. New customer acceptance procedures adopted include following processes:

An updated list of individuals and entities which are subject to various sanction measures such as freezing of assets/accounts, denial of financial services etc., as approved by Security Council Committee established pursuant to various United Nations' Security Council Resolutions (UNSCRs) can be accessed in the United Nations website at <http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/consolist.shtml>. Before opening any new account, it will be ensured that the name/s of the proposed customer does not appear in the list. Further, continuously scan all existing accounts to ensure that no account is held by or linked to any of the entities or individuals included in the list. Full details of accounts bearing resemblance with any of the individuals/entities in the list should immediately be intimated to SEBI and FIU-IND

- i. Customer identification and verification depending on nature /status of the customer and kind of transactions that are expected by the customer. Also at the time of commencement of an account-based relationship, identify its clients, verify their identity and obtain information on the purpose and intended nature of the business relationship.
- ii. One certified copy of an 'officially valid document' containing details of his identity and address, one recent photograph and such other documents including in respect of the nature of business and financial status of the client.
- iii. False / incorrect identification of documents
- iv. Client should remain present for registration personally
- v. Compliance with guidelines issued by various regulators such as SEBI, FIU, RBI etc.
- vi. Establishing identity of the client, verification of addresses, phone numbers and other details.

- vii. Obtaining sufficient information in order to identify persons who beneficially own or control the trading account. Whenever it is apparent that the securities acquired or maintained through an account are beneficially owned by entity other than the client
- viii. Verification of the genuineness of the PAN provided by the client such as comparing with original PAN, checking details on the Income tax website etc.
- ix. Checking original documents before accepting a copy.
- x. Asking for any additional information as deemed fit on case to case basis to satisfy about the Genuineness and financial standing of the client.
- xi. Whether the client has any criminal background, whether he has been at any point of time been associated in any civil or criminal proceedings anywhere.
- xii. Checking whether at any point of time he has been banned from trading in the stock market.

And

in all other cases, verify identity while carrying out:

- i. transaction of an amount equal to or exceeding rupees fifty thousand, whether conducted as a single transaction or several transactions that appear to be connected, or
- ii. any international money transfer operations.

(1 A) Identify the beneficial owner and take all reasonable steps to verify his identity.

(1 B) Ongoing due diligence with respect to the business relationship with every client and closely examine the transactions in order to ensure that the same is consistent with knowledge of the customer, his business and risk profile.

(1 C) Member shall keep any anonymous account or account in fictitious names.

2. For existing clients processes include:

- i. Review of KYC details of all the existing active clients in context to the PMLA 2002 requirements.
- ii. Classification of clients into high, medium or low risk categories based on KYC details, trading activity etc for closer monitoring of high risk categories.
- iii. Obtaining of annual financial statements from all clients, particularly those in high risk categories.
- iv. In case of non individuals client additional information about the directors, partners, dominant promoters, major shareholders is obtained.

C. Risk based approach:

Following Risk based KYC procedures are adopted for all clients:

- i. Large number of accounts having a common account holder
- ii. Unexplained transfers between multiple accounts with no rationale
- iii. Unusual activity compared to past transactions
- iv. Doubt over the real beneficiary of the account
- v. Payout/pay-in of funds and securities transferred to /from a third party
- vi. Off market transactions especially in illiquid stock and in F & O, at unrealistic prices
- vii. Large sums being transferred from overseas for making payments
- viii. Inconsistent with the clients' financial background

D. Clients of special category (CSC)

- i. Non resident clients,
- ii. High net-worth clients,
- iii. Trust, Charities, NGOs and organizations receiving donations,
- iv. Companies having close family shareholdings or beneficial ownership,
- v. Politically exposed persons (PEP). Politically exposed persons are individuals who are or have been entrusted with prominent public functions in a foreign country, e.g., Heads of States or of Governments, senior politicians, senior government/judicial/military officers, senior executives of state-owned corporations, important political party officials, etc. The additional norms applicable to PEP as contained in the subsequent clause 5.5 (Page 19 of the Master Circular) shall also be applied to the accounts of the family members or close relatives of PEPs,

- vi. Companies offering foreign exchange offerings,
- vii. Clients in high risk countries (where existence / effectiveness of money laundering controls is suspect or which do not or insufficiently apply FATF standards, where there is unusual banking secrecy, Countries active in narcotics production, Countries where corruption (as per Transparency International Corruption Perception Index) is highly prevalent, Countries against which government sanctions are applied, Countries reputed to be any of the following – Havens / sponsors of international terrorism, offshore financial centers, tax havens, countries where fraud is highly prevalent,
- viii. Non face to face clients,
- ix. Clients with dubious reputation as per public information available etc.
- x. Where the client is a juridical person, verify that any person purporting to act on behalf of such client is so authorized and verify the identity of that person.

E. Monitoring & Reporting of Suspicious Transactions:

- “Suspicious transaction” means a transaction whether or not made in cash, which to a person acting in good faith -
- i. gives rise to a reasonable ground of suspicion that it may involve proceeds of an offence specified in the Schedule to the Act, regardless of the value involved; or
 - ii. appears to be made in circumstances of unusual or unjustified complexity; or
 - iii. appears to have no economic rationale or bonafide purpose; or
 - iv. gives rise to a reasonable ground of suspicion that it may involve financing of the activities relating to terrorism;’.

Ongoing monitoring of accounts which includes

- i. Identification and detection of apparently abnormal transactions.
- ii. Generation of necessary reports/alerts based on clients’ profile, nature of business, trading pattern of clients for identifying and detecting such transactions. These reports/alerts are analyzed to establish suspicion or otherwise for the purpose of reporting such transactions.

Following parameters are used:

- i. Clients whose identity verification seems difficult or clients appear not to cooperate
- ii. Substantial increase in activity without any apparent cause
- iii. Large number of accounts having common parameters such as common partners / directors / promoters / address / email address / telephone numbers / introducers or authorized signatories;
- iv. Transactions with no apparent economic or business rationale
- v. Sudden activity in dormant accounts;
- vi. Source of funds are doubtful or inconsistency in payment pattern;
- vii. Unusual and large cash deposits made by an individual or business;
- viii. Transfer of investment proceeds to apparently unrelated third parties;
- ix. Multiple transactions of value just below the threshold limit of Rs 10 Lacs specified in PMLA so as to avoid possible reporting;
- x. Clients transferring large sums of money to or from overseas locations with instructions for payment in cash;
- xi. Purchases made on own account transferred to a third party through off market transactions through DP Accounts;
- xii. Suspicious off market transactions;
- xiii. Large deals at prices away from the market.
- xiv. Accounts used as ‘pass through’. Where no transfer of ownership of securities or trading is occurring in the account and the account is being used only for funds transfers/layering purposes.
- xv. All transactions involving receipts by non-profit organizations of value more than rupees ten lakh, or its equivalent in foreign currency;
- xvi. clients of high risk countries, including countries where existence and effectiveness of money laundering controls is suspect or which do not or insufficiently apply FATF standards, as ‘Clients of Special Category’. Such clients should also be subject to appropriate counter measures. These measures may include a further enhanced scrutiny of transactions, enhanced relevant reporting mechanisms or systematic reporting of financial transactions, and applying enhanced due diligence while expanding business relationships with the identified country or persons in that country etc.
- xvii. Irrespective of the amount of transaction and/or the threshold limit envisaged for predicate offences specified in part B of Schedule of PMLA, 2002, file STR if we have reasonable grounds to believe that the transactions involve proceeds of crime.”

F. Reporting of Suspicious Transactions:

- i. All suspicious transactions will be reported to FIU. Member and its employees shall keep the fact of furnishing information in respect of transactions referred to in clause (D) of sub-rule (1) of rule 3 strictly confidential.
- ii. The background including all documents/office records /memorandums/clarifications sought pertaining to such transactions and purpose thereof shall also be examined carefully and findings shall be recorded in writing. Further such findings, records and related documents should be made available to auditors and also to SEBI /Stock Exchanges/FIU-IND/Other relevant Authorities, during audit, inspection or as and when required. These records are required to be preserved for ten years as is required under PMLA 2002.
- iii. The Principal Officer and related staff members shall have timely access to customer identification data and other CDD information, transaction records and other relevant information. The Principal Officer shall have access to and be able to report to senior management above his/her next reporting level or the Board of Directors.

G. Ongoing training to Employees:

- i. Importance of PMLA Act & its requirement to employees through training.
- ii. Ensuring that all the operating and management staff fully understands their responsibilities under PMLA for strict adherence to customer due diligence requirements from establishment of new accounts to transaction monitoring and reporting suspicious transactions to the FIU.
- iii. Organising suitable training programmes wherever required for new staff, front-line staff, supervisory staff, etc.

H. Audit and Testing of Anti Money Laundering Program.

The Anti Money Laundering program is subject to periodic audit, specifically with regard to testing its adequacy to meet the compliance requirements. The audit/testing is conducted by Trading Member's own personnel not involved in framing or implementing the AML program. The report of such an audit/testing is placed for making suitable modifications/improvements in the AML program.

I. Maintenance of record of transactions prescribed under Rule 3 of PML Rules as mentioned below:

- i. all cash transactions of the value of more than rupees ten lakh or its equivalent in foreign currency;
 - ii. all series of cash transactions integrally connected to each other which have been valued below rupees ten lakh or its equivalent in foreign currency where such series of transactions have taken place within a month and the aggregate value of such transactions exceeds rupees ten lakh;
 - iii. all cash transactions where forged or counterfeit currency notes or bank notes have been used as genuine and where any forgery of a valuable security has taken place;
 - iv. all suspicious transactions whether or not made in cash and by way of as mentioned in the Rules.
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