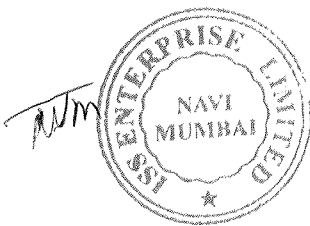
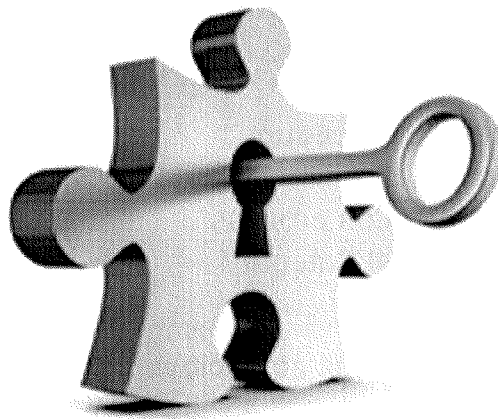




**ISS Enterprise Ltd.  
(Erstwhile: ISE Securities & Services Ltd.)**

**Policy Guidelines on 'Know Your Customer' norms and  
Anti-Money Laundering measures**

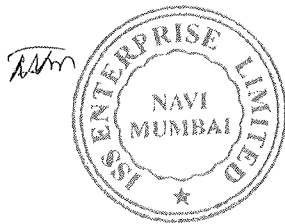
**(Revised on January 20, 2020)**



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## 1. Preamble

In terms of the guidelines issued by the Securities Exchange Board of India (SEBI) for both trading and demat accounts on Know Your Customer (KYC) standards and Anti Money Laundering (AML) measures, intermediaries (both brokers and depository participants) are required to put in place a comprehensive policy framework covering KYC Standards and AML Measures.

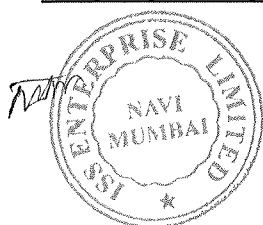
This policy document is prepared in line with the SEBI guidelines and in line with ISS Enterprise Ltd. (Erstwhile: ISE Securities & Services Ltd.) approach to customer identification procedures, customer profiling based on the risk perception and monitoring of transactions on an ongoing basis. The objective of this policy document is to prevent ISS Enterprise Ltd. (Erstwhile: ISE Securities & Services Ltd.) from being used, intentionally or unintentionally, by criminal elements for money laundering activities and for identifying, monitoring and reporting suspected money laundering or terrorist financing transactions to the law enforcement authorities.

## 2. Background

The Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 came into effect from 1st July 2005. The necessary Notifications / Rules under the said Act were published in the Gazette of India on 1st July 2005 by the Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance and Government of India.

SEBI vide its circular dated 18th January 2006, required Market intermediaries to lay down policy framework for anti-money laundering measures to be followed. , being a Stock Broker and a Depository Participant needs to adhere to the same. SEBI has also issued a Master circular dated 19<sup>th</sup> December 2008, which consolidates all the requirements / obligations issued with regard to AML/CFT until December 15, 2008. These Guidelines lay down the minimum requirements / disclosures to be made with respect to clients.

**References: SEBI Circular no. CIR/MIRSD/1/2014 dated Mar 12, 2014, SEBI Circular no. CIR/MIRSD/2/2013 dated Jan 24, 2013 and SEBI Circular no. CIR/ISD/AML/3/2010 dated Dec 31, 2010), SEBI circular no- CIR/ MIRSD/ 1/ 2014 dated-March 12, 2014, SEBI circular no- CIR/ MIRSD/ 66/ 2016 dated-July 21, 2016, SEBI circular no- CIR/ IMD/ FPI&C/ 59/ 2016 dated-June 10, 2016, SEBI circular number SEBI/HO/MIRSD/MIRSD2/CIR/P/2016/92 dated September 23, 2016), SEBI Master circular no- SEBI/ HO/ MRD/ DP/ CIR/ P/ 2016/ 134 dated December 15, 2016, SEBI vide circular no- CIR/ MIRSD/ 120 / 2016 dated November 10, 2016, SEBI vide circular- SEBI/ HO/ IMD/ FIIC/ CIR/ P/ 2017/ 068 dated June 30, 2017, SEBI vide circular SEBI/HO/MIRSD/DOP/CIR/P/2019/69 dated May 28, 2019, SEBI vide master circular**



SEBI/HO/MIRSD/DOS3/CIR/P/2018/104 dated July 04, 2018, SEBI vide master circular-  
SEBI/ HO/ MIRSD/ DOP/ CIR/ P/ 2019/113 dated-October 15, 2019.

RBI/2015-16/42 DBR.AML.BC.NO.15/14.01.001/2015-16 dated July 1 2015

### 3. Definition of Money Laundering

Section 3 of the Prevention of Money Laundering {PML} Act 2002 has defined the "offence of money laundering" as under:

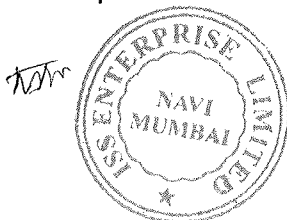
"Whoever directly or indirectly attempts to indulge or knowingly assists or knowingly is party or is actually involved in any process or activity connected with the proceeds of crime and projecting it as untainted property shall be guilty of offence of money laundering".

Money launderers may use the broking system for cleansing 'money' earned through criminal activities with the objective of hiding/disguising its source. The process of money laundering involves creating a web of financial / trading transactions so as to hide the origin and true nature of these funds. Money launderers also disguise the true source of funds by investing the funds earned out of terrorist / criminal activities through third party accounts.

This is done in three phases – Placement Phase, Layering Phase & Integration Phase.

- Placement Phase- The physical disposal of cash proceeds derived from illegal activity.
- Layering Phase-Disguising illicit proceeds from their source by creating complex layers of financial transactions designed to hamper the audit trail, and provide anonymity to their owners.
- Integration Phase-Placing the laundered proceeds back into the economy in such a way that they re-enter the financial system appearing to be legitimate business funds.

Having identified these stages of the money laundering process, financial institutions are required to adopt procedures to guard against and report suspicious transactions that occur at any stage.



The ability to launder the proceeds of criminal activity through the financial systems of the world is vital of the success of criminal operations. Consequently India, as one of the world's emerging financial markets, has a vital role to play in combating money laundering. Banks, Financial Institutions, Mutual Funds, Brokers, Depositories, Portfolio Managers and Intermediaries becoming involved in money laundering offences could face prosecution under PMLA leading to reputation and other risks.

#### **4. Obligations under Prevention of Money Laundering [PML] act 2002**

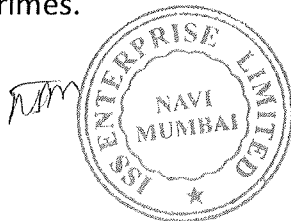
Section 12 of PML Act 2002 places certain obligations on every banking company, financial institution and intermediary which include (i) maintaining a record of prescribed transactions preserve the record of information related to transactions, whether attempted or executed, which are reported to the Director, FIU-IND, as required under Rules 7 & 8 of the PML Rules, for a period of five years from the date of the transaction between the client and the intermediary. (ii) Furnishing information of prescribed transactions to the specified authority.

**Transactions with the clients:** These requirements would come into effect after Govt. of India frames rules under the Act.

#### **5. Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) – INDIA**

5.1. The Government of India set up Financial Intelligence Unit-India (FIU- IND) on November 18, 2004 as an independent body to report directly to the Economic Intelligence Council (EIC) headed by the Finance Minister.

5.2. FIU-IND has been established as the central national agency responsible for receiving, processing, analyzing and disseminating information relating to suspect financial transactions. FIU-IND is also responsible for coordinating and stretching efforts of national and international intelligence and enforcement agencies in pursuing the global efforts against money laundering and related crimes.



## **6. Policy Objectives**

- a. To prevent criminal elements from using the ISS Enterprise Ltd. (Erstwhile: ISE Securities & Services Ltd.) Trading / demat system for money laundering activities.
- b. To enable ISS Enterprise Ltd. (Erstwhile: ISE Securities & Services Ltd.) to know / understand its customers and their financial dealings better, which in turn would help ISS Enterprise Ltd. (Erstwhile: ISE Securities & Services Ltd.) to manage risks prudently.
- c. To put in place appropriate controls for detection and reporting of suspicious activities in accordance with applicable laws/laid down procedures.
- d. To comply with applicable laws and regulatory guidelines related to anti – money laundering.
- e. To take necessary steps to ensure that the concerned staff are adequately trained in KYC/AML procedures.

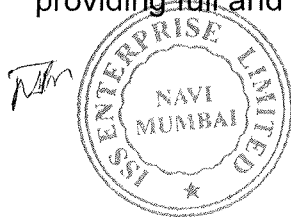
## **7. Scope: Client Due Diligence**

This policy is applicable to all branches/offices / Authorized Persons of ISS Enterprise Ltd. (Erstwhile: ISE Securities & Services Ltd.) and is to be read in conjunction with related operational guidelines issued from time to time.

## **8. Client Acceptance Procedures**

Considering the potential threat of usage of the financial services by a money launderer, it is essential to make reasonable efforts to determine the true identity of clients. ISS has to put in place effective procedures to obtain requisite details for proper identification of new customers.

1. ALL KYC Documentations and Procedures shall be followed at the time of Account opening and no account shall be opened where ISS is unable to apply appropriate CDD measures/KYC policies. This may be applicable in cases where it is not possible to ascertain the identity of the client, or the information provided to the intermediary is suspected to be non genuine or there is perceived non cooperation of the client in providing full and complete information.



2. The submission of all documents required under this policy shall be pre-requisite for account opening for all clients. Incomplete application including incomplete documentation will be rejected. ISS will follow the industry standard for implementing client identification procedure.

3. The authorized official of ISS or Sub-broker shall personally verify the Photograph of the client affixed on the Account Opening Form [AOF] and the proof of identity documents with the person concerned. The authorized official who has done in person verification and verified the documents with original should also sign on the proof. Each original document shall be seen prior to acceptance of copy. Stamp of "documents verified with originals" must be affixed along with the signature of the authorized person.

4. In case of any discrepancy or non-provision of information by the client, ISS shall seek necessary clarification from the applicant and activate the account only when the discrepancy is resolved or the deficiency is fulfilled. For e.g. Cases where names mentioned on the AOF (Account Opening Form) and that on the PAN Card do not match etc.

5. Verify the customer's identity using reliable, independent source documents, data or information by following procedure:

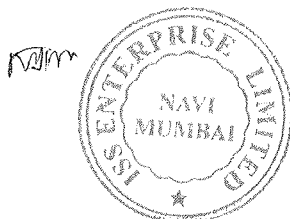
(A) The PAN Card details should be verified with the name(s) appearing on

the website of the Income Tax Department,  
<http://incometaxindiaefiling.gov.in/challan/enter>

[panforchallan.jsp?pAction=Post](#). In case the name(s) do not match or the PAN Card details are not present in the PAN Card database, ISS should seek necessary clarification from the applicant(s) and activate the account only when the discrepancy is resolved.

(B) ISS refer the list of the person who have been debarred by SEBI, NSE & BSE on regular basis and ensure that no client's application is accepted if the name of such client falls in the list of debarred person maintained by ISS.

(C) Precaution shall be taken as far as possible before opening an account so as to ensure that the identity of the client does not match with any person having known criminal background or is not banned in any other manner, whether in terms of criminal or civil proceedings by any enforcement agency worldwide provided appropriate information is available to identify a person based on PAN number/address/any other appropriate information is





available to ISS from websites generally known for such purpose/information provided by SEBI/BSE/NSE.

(D) As per guidance provided by SEBI/BSE/NSE, ISS shall put in place necessary procedures to determine whether their existing/potential client is a politically exposed person (PEP) of foreign origin. Such procedures would include seeking additional information from clients, accessing publicly available information etc. as per guidance provided by SEBI/BSE/NSE.

6. Precaution to be taken that no account is opened in a fictitious / benami name or on an anonymous basis.

7. ISS shall categorize its clients into low, medium and high risk as per the Client categorization procedure adopted by ISS from time to time. Clients shall be categorized at the time of account opening with ISS based on recommendation made by the Branch Manager/ Relationship Manager/ Sub-broker/ Authorized Person who introduces the client, information provided by the Client in KYC, information available in public domain, etc. Clients of special category as stated in the SEBI circular will be closely monitored unless the client is found to be of low/ medium risk depending upon information about the client collected through KYC, etc.

8. The applicant shall be required to disclose his / her financial status & occupation details as required by PMLA. In case of Non Individual clients like, corporate, Trust, Partnership firms, etc. last 2 years balance sheet may be obtained.

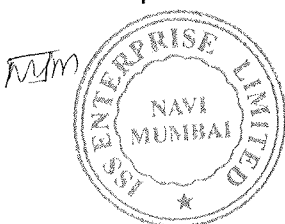
### **8.1 Categorization of Client**

ISS shall accept the clients based on the risk they are likely to pose. For this purpose, ISS shall categorize the clients under low risk, medium risk and high risk category based on appropriate Customer Due Diligence process.

#### **Low Risk:**

Low risk clients are those who are likely pose low or nil risk as per the PMLA policy. Individuals and entities whose identities and sources of wealth can be easily identified and transactions in whose accounts by and large conform to the known profile may be categorized as low risk. They can be following:

1. Salaried Individuals.
2. Corporate which are providing financial details of last two years and identity of the





3. beneficial owner is disclosed.
4. Government employees and government owned companies.
5. HNI's who have respectable social and financial payments.
6. Businessman whose identity and source of wealth is easily identified and who is complying with maximum KYC disclosures.
7. Clients who does not fall in the above mentioned points and who provide maximum information as per KYC and exhibits transparency
8. Clients which have been introduced by brokers/branch managers and they have known them personally and have faith in their genuineness.

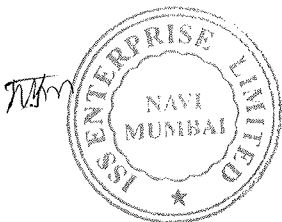
### **Medium Risk:**

Customers that are likely to pose medium risk to ISS may be categorized as medium risk such as:

1. Persons in business/industry or trading activity where the area of his residence or place of business has a scope or history of unlawful trading/business activity.
2. Where the client profile of the person/s opening the account, according to the perception of the branch is uncertain and/or doubtful/dubious.
3. Clients delegating authority of operation of their trading & beneficial accounts to any of their immediate family members.

### **High Risk**

1. Entities into foreign exchange business.
2. High Net worth individuals whose identity and source of wealth is difficult to identify.
3. Trusts, charities, NGOs and organizations receiving donations,
4. Politically Exposed Persons (PEPs)
5. Those with dubious reputation as per public information available, etc.
6. Clients in high risk countries as announced by appropriate authority from time to time.
7. NRI clients.



## 8.2 Client Identification Process



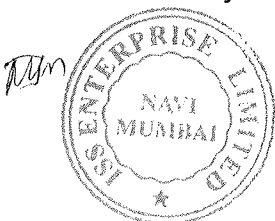
The following precautions will have to be taken by ISS in order to ascertain that accounts are not misused by the clients or by any third parties for money laundering activities:

1. ISS will obtain sufficient information about the client and identify actual beneficiary of transactions or on whose behalf transactions are conducted.
2. Verify client's identity
3. ISS will register clients as per SEBI/BSE/NSE guidelines and it will develop appropriate reporting system to monitor client's trades.
4. ISS shall periodically update all documents, data or information of all clients and beneficial owners collected under CDD (Client Due Diligence) process provided the client provides the information.
5. . ISS shall ensure that maker -checker facility is in place for all its operation as a risk management measure as well as to increase efficiency. In order to ensure the Identity and Genuineness of the Client, the client shall sign in the Account opening forms and also in copies of supporting documents in the presence of person who conducts in person verification (IPV) or in the presence of the authorized official of ISS.
6. In case a new client is Politically Exposed Person (PEP) or a new client is a relative of PEP then such client activation must be done only after getting prior approval of CEO. CEO approval will also be taken when an existing client become PEP at later stage.

*6.1(A) SEBI vide its circular CIR/MIRD/2/2013 dated January 24,2013has issued guidelines on identification of beneficial ownership .SEBI master circular no. CIR/ISD/AML/3/2010 dated 31 December 2010 has mended all registered intermediaries to obtained ,as a part of their client due diligence policy sufficient information from their clients in order to identify and verify the identity of the persons whom beneficially own or control the securities account .The beneficial owner has been defined in the circular as the natural person or persons who ultimately own, control or influence a client and/or persons on whose behalf a transaction is being conducted, and includes a person who exercises ultimate effective control over a legal person or arrangement.*

*Pursuant to the above provisions contains in SEBI circular dated Jan 24,2013 , ISS shall at the time of registering the client other than an individual or trust i.e company partnership or unregistered associates , body individual shall identify the beneficial owners of the clients and reasonable measures to verify the identity of such person through the following information.*

- a. *The identity of the natural person, who, whether acting alone or together, or through one or more juridical person, exercises control through ownership or who ultimately*



has a controlling ownership interest. Explanation: Controlling ownership interest means ownership of/entitlement to:

- i. more than 25% of shares or capital or profits of the juridical person, where the juridical person is a company;
- ii. more than 15% of the capital or profits of the juridical person, where the juridical person is a partnership; or
- iii. more than 15% of the property or capital or profits of the juridical person, where the juridical person is an unincorporated association or body of individuals.

b. In cases where there exists doubt under clause (a) above as to whether the person with the controlling ownership interest is the beneficial owner or where no natural person exerts control through ownership interests, the identity of the natural person exercising control over the juridical person through other means. Explanation: Control through other means can be exercised through voting rights, agreement, arrangements or in any other manner.

c. Where no natural person is identified under clauses (a) or (b) above, the identity of the relevant natural person who holds the position of senior managing official.

In case the client is a trust the ISS shall identify the beneficial owner of the client and take reasonable measures to verify the identity of the settlers of the trust, trustee the protector of the beneficiaries with 15 % or more interest in the trust and any other person exercising ultimate control over the trust through a chain of control or ownership.

**Exemption in case of listed companies:**

As per the provisions contained in above SEBI Circular, where the client or the owner of the controlling interest is a company listed on a stock exchange, or is a majority-owned subsidiary of such a company, it is not necessary to identify and verify the identity of any shareholder or beneficial owner of such companies.

In case of foreign investor i.e. FII subaccount and qualified foreign investor ISS should be guided by the clarification issued by SEBI by circular CIR/MIRSD/11/2012 dated 5 Sep 2012 and CIR/ MIRSD/ 07/ 2013 dated September 12, 2013, for the purpose of identification of beneficial ownership of the client. (Amended as per Annexure to Circular No. SEBI/ HO/ MIRSD/ DOS3/ CIR/ P/ 2018/ 104 dated July 04, 2018 issued by SEBI.





Pursuant to provisions contained in SEBI circular no. CIR/MIRSD/1/2014 dated March 12, 2014 ISS shall carry out risk assessment to identify, assess and take effective measures to mitigate its money laundering and terrorist financing risk with respect to our clients, countries or geographical areas, nature and volume of transactions,

payment methods used by clients, etc. The risk assessment shall also take into account any country Specific information that is circulated by the Government of India and SEBI from time to time, as well as, the updated list of individuals and entities who are subjected to sanction measures as required under the various United Nations' Security Council Resolutions (these can be accessed at

[http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/aq\\_sanctions\\_list.shtml](http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/aq_sanctions_list.shtml) and  
<http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1988/list.shtml>).

The risk assessment carried out, ISS shall consider all the relevant risk factors before determining the level of overall risk and the appropriate level and type of mitigation to be applied. The assessment shall be documented, updated regularly and made available to competent authorities and self-regulating bodies, as and when required.

Reliance on third party for carrying out Client Due Diligence (CDD)

i. ISS may rely on a third party for the purpose of (a) identification and verification of the identity of a client and (b) determination of whether the client is acting on behalf of a beneficial owner, identification of the beneficial owner and verification of the identity of the beneficial owner. Such third party shall be regulated, supervised or monitored for, and have measures in place for compliance with CDD and record-keeping requirements in line with the obligations under the PML Act.

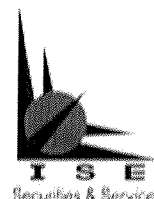
Such reliance shall be subject to the conditions that are specified in Rule 9 (2) of the PML Rules and shall be in accordance with the regulations and circulars/ guidelines issued by SEBI from time to time. Further, it is clarified that sub brokers of ISS, along with ISS shall be ultimately responsible for CDD and Undertaking enhanced due diligence measures, as applicable.

### **8.3 Clients of special category (CSC):**

Such clients include the following-

- i. Non resident clients
- ii. High net-worth clients,





- iii. Trust, Charities, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and organizations receiving donations.
- iv. Companies having close family shareholdings or beneficial ownership
- v. Politically Exposed Persons (PEP) such as 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.
- vi. Companies offering foreign exchange offerings
- vii. Clients in high risk countries or countries active in narcotics production etc.
- viii. Non face to face clients
- ix. Clients with dubious reputation as per public information available etc.

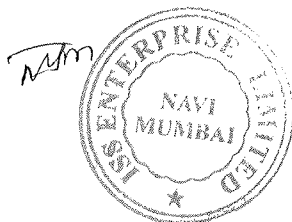
Higher degree of client due diligence will be undertaken for Clients of Special Category (CSC), on case to case basis based on facts and circumstances of the transactions done by CSC and regular update of KYC profile of such clients as and when required.

## 9. Transaction monitoring

A suitable software is present for transaction monitoring .and contains the following features :-

### Key features of software:

- ✓ Consolidated Platform for Equity, Derivatives and Depository Segment.
- ✓ Watch list / Screening from multiple sources - SEBI, UN Security Council (Al Qaeda and Taliban)
- ✓ Ongoing checking for updated SEBI Debarred Entities with existing clients at a click of a button.
- ✓ Download Manager will ensure that all public and trade level information is directly imported to the system.
- ✓ Ranking of Clients based on smart detection of potentially fraudulent transactions and trading patterns

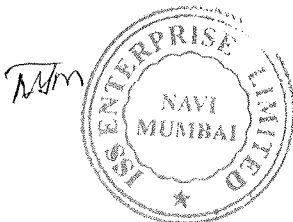


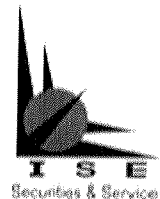


- ✓ Big Picture summary provides quick view of most suspicious Clients
  - ✓ Advanced scenarios based on the transactional data
  - ✓ Improve accuracy of alerts and focus on high-risk clients and events, rather than chasing all simple alerts based on one single criterion
  - ✓ Comprehensive reports with details about suspicious transactions of Clients
  - ✓ Reports based on Client's trades, Order Logs, Income, volume in Exchange, Illiquid scrip
- etc
- ✓ Risk Categorization of Clients allows you to highlight high risk Clients
  - ✓ Track Clients classified in Special Categories like NRI, Trust, Charity, Politically Exposed, Non face-to-face clients, clients with dubious public reputation etc
  - ✓ Customizable points system that allows you to define your own weightings for different reports.
  - ✓ Suspicious transaction register allows you to save and track suspicious transactions as required by regulations of the exchange and SEBI, by maintaining comment log and status (Closed after investigation / Reported to Exchange) for each suspicious transaction
  - ✓ Watch list comparison with Client database to find suspicious Clients
  - ✓ CDSL / NSDL suspicious transaction reports
  - ✓ STR Module which will create the files as desired by the FIU IND.

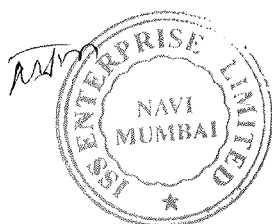
#### **Transaction monitoring procedure:**

Regular monitoring of transactions is vital for ensuring effectiveness of the Anti Money Laundering procedures. The following activities / transactions to be monitored on an ongoing basis to enable ISS Enterprise Ltd. (Erstwhile: ISE Securities & Services Ltd) to submit periodical CTRs / STRs:





1. Special attention should be paid to all complex, unusually large transactions / patterns which appear to have no economic purpose. Internal threshold limits to
2. be specified for each class of client accounts and pay special attention to the transaction which exceeds these limits.
3. Randomly examine a selection of transaction undertaken by clients to comment on their nature i.e. whether they are in the suspicious transactions or not.
4. Clients whose identity verification seems difficult or clients appear not to cooperate.
5. Asset management services for clients where the source of the funds is not clear or not in keeping with clients apparent standing /business activity.
6. Clients in high-risk jurisdictions or clients introduced by banks or affiliates or other clients based in high risk jurisdictions.
7. Substantial increases in business without apparent cause;
8. Unusual transactions by CSCs and businesses undertaken by shell corporations, offshore banks /financial services, businesses reported to be in the nature of export-import of small items.
9. Comparison of declared income with trading volumes.
10. Verification of amounts paid through third party cheques.
11. Verification of amounts paid through demand drafts.
11. Off – market transfers in dormant accounts.
12. Huge transactions in short period and then account becoming dormant or closed.
13. Transactions in illiquid scrips.
14. Matching of orders in illiquid scrips.
15. Multiple client code transactions.

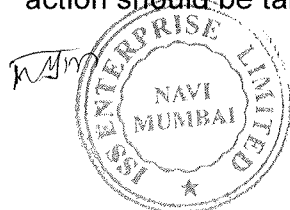




16. Trading involving a quantity of more than 10,000 shares per day would be taken up for further scrutiny and where necessary, for detailed investigation by the Registered Intermediaries.
17. In the case of penny stocks (small cap companies or a scrip having a market price of less than Rs.10/- per share), trading for quantities above 2500 shares would be taken up for further scrutiny by the Registered Intermediaries.
18. Details of debit or credit transactions in any account collectively during the fortnight in an account, exceeding 10 times the average size of the transaction in ISS subject to a minimum of 5000 shares would be flagged for further investigation.
19. The top 15 debit transactions from an account having the maximum cumulative debit value for the day and the top 15 credit transactions into an account having maximum cumulative credits for the day would be flagged and taken up for further investigation.
20. The sub-brokers / authorized persons should exercise utmost vigil over the transactions of the clients and inform ISS immediately when there is any doubt / suspicion about the activities of their clients.
21. In situation where the records relate to ongoing investigations or transactions which have been the subject of suspicious transaction reporting, in such circumstances, ISS shall retain the records until it is confirmed that the case has been cancelled.

#### **10. Procedure for determine suspicious transaction**

A transaction is suspicious or not should be determine only after obtaining clarification in writing from client/sub broker the reply given should be scrutinized with the trading patterns and the financial details furnish by the client .If the reply given by the client / sub broker is satisfactory then in that case the transaction need not be treated as suspicious .However if the client or sub broker intentionally face to given reply or reply given not satisfactory the facts should be informed the client sub broker stating that the transaction is of suspicious nature as per the PMLA policy and the necessary action should be taken.





## 11. Reporting

Any suspicious transaction will be immediately notified by the Principal Officer or any other designated officer. The notification will be done in the form of a detailed report with specific reference to the clients, transactions and the nature /reason of suspicion. However, it be ensured that there is continuity in dealing with the client as normal until told otherwise and the client is not be told of the report/suspicion. In exceptional circumstances, consent may not be given to continue to operate the account, and transactions may be suspended, in one or more jurisdictions concerned in the transaction, or other action taken. The Cash Transaction Report (CTR) (wherever applicable) for each month shall be submitted to FIU-IND by 15th of the succeeding month.

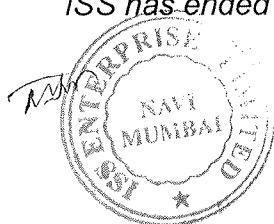
Suspicious transaction report shall be submitted within 7 days of arriving at a conclusion on that transaction is suspicious.

### **Procedure for freezing of funds, financial assets or economic resources or related services**

Section 51A, of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 (UAPA), relating to the purpose of prevention of, and for coping with terrorist activities was brought into effect through UAPA Amendment Act, 2008. In this regard, the Central Government has issued an Order dated August 27, 2009 detailing the procedure for the implementation of Section 51A of the UAPA. Under the aforementioned Section, the Central Government is empowered to freeze, seize or attach funds and other financial assets or economic resources held by, on behalf of, or at the direction of the individuals or entities listed in the Schedule to the Order, or any other person engaged in or suspected to be engaged in terrorism. The Government is also further empowered to prohibit any individual or entity from making any funds, financial assets or economic resources or related services available for the benefit of the individuals or entities listed in the Schedule to the Order or any other person engaged in or suspected to be engaged in terrorism. The obligations to be followed by intermediaries to ensure the effective and expeditious implementation of said Order has been issued vide SEBI Circular ref. no: ISD/AML/CIR-2/2009 dated October 23, 2009, which needs to be complied with scrupulously.

## 12. Maintenance of records

Pursuant to provisions contained in SEBI Circular no. CIR/MIRSD/1/2014 dated March 12, 2014, ISS shall maintain records of transactions of clients as per sub clause 8.1 of part II, and shall maintain details pertaining to identity of clients as per clause 8.2 of part II for the period of Five years *after the business relationship between a client and ISS has ended or the account has been closed, whichever is later.*



### **13. Principal Officer and Designated Director Role & Responsibilities**

Shri Mayank Mehta, Company Secretary & Compliance Officer has been appointed as Principal Officer under AML guidelines. He shall, with the help of AML team, monitor all the transactions listed above and shall submit periodical CTRs and STRs.

Vide SEBI Circular no. CIR/MIRSD/1/2014 dated March 12, 2014 additional requirement of appointment of designated director was mandated in terms of Rule 2 (ba) of the PMLA Rules. Accordingly we appointed Shri Sivaraman K.M., our then whole time director & CEO as a designated director.

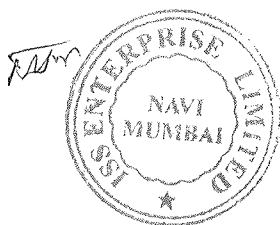
Subsequent to cessation of Whole Time Director & CEO, Board in its meeting held on July 03, 2019 approved the appointment of Shri Ashok Anopchand Lunia, Director as designated director in place of Shri Sivaraman K.M.

### **14. Hiring of Employees and their Training**

- (i) The staff required for ISS would be appointed by ISS after proper screening. The sub-brokers would be advised to put in place high standards for hiring employees.
- (ii) Key positions in ISS would be identified and it would be ensured that the employees taking up these positions are suitable and competent to perform their duties.
- (iii) ISS would provide training on Prevention of Anti-money Laundering Guidelines to all new recruits. The sub-brokers would also be advised to have similar training programmes for their new employees.
- (iv) Whenever the new compliance comes in picture, any circular or direction issued by regulators ISS shall provide the training to our staff.

### **15. Investors Education**

Implementation of KYC procedures requires the company to demand certain information from customers which shall be of personal nature or which have thereto never been called for. This may sometimes lead to lot of questioning by the customer as to the motive and purpose of collecting such information. The company shall prepare specific literature/pamphlets etc., so as to educate the investors of the objectives of the KYC programme. The front desk staffs shall be specifically trained to handle such situations while dealing with investors.





ISS will upload its PMLA Policy with changes in the Policy from time to time on its website for creating awareness amongst the Investors.


#### **16. AML Team**

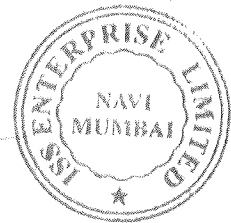
An AML team shall be formed which will monitor the transactions listed above on an ongoing basis, analyze transactions, identify transactions that are suspicious in nature and report the same to the concerned authority through the Principal Officer.

#### **17. Review of the Policy**

The policy will reviewed and amended whenever the new circular issued by regulators or any direction given by them or as and when considered necessary by the Board.

Dated: January 20, 2020

  
Mayank Mehta  
Principal Officer



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- 1.) Policy revised on 13 June 2012
  - 2.) Revised on 4 June 2013
  - 3.) Revised on 24 Jan 2014
  - 4.) Revised on 24 March 2014
  - 5.) Revised on 28 Nov 2014
  - 6.) Revised on 22 Jan 2016
  - 7.) Revised on 12 Feb 2016
  - 8.) Revised on 20 Jan 2020

