

VT CAPITAL MARKET PRIVATE LIMITED

Registered Office: 27AB Royd Street, Ground Floor, Kolkata-700016
Member-NSE-14759, BSE-4020 & MCX-35970 SEBI Reg no: INZ000168637

PREVENTION OF MONEY LAUNDERING (PMLA) ANTI MONEY LAUNDERING (AML)

INDEX

SL NO.	TOPIC	PG NO.
1	Objective	2
2	Scope	2
3	Types of Client	2
4	Due Diligence	4
5	Risk Analysis	4
6	Client Acceptance Policy	5
7	Documentary Evidences to be obtained	5
8	Detailed Documentary Evidence- Under PMLA 2002- SEBI for DP Segment- SEBI for Trading Segment	6 - 9
9	Procedure for Change of Address	9
10	Procedure for Change of Signature/ Signatories	10
12	Nature of Business	11
13	Financial Status of the Client	11
14	Operation of Account by Third Party	12
15	Continuous verification of Identity of the Client	12
16	Record Keeping	13
17	Suspicious Transactions Monitoring & Reporting	14
18	Retention of Records	15
19	Submission of Reports/Documents	16
20	Audit Function	16
21	Changes & Modification of Programme	16



Objective

Clients are the most important assets of the organisation. However, it is essential to have Client's Identity on the record of the organisation and to have regular updation of such records. With the given level of sensitivity in economic and non- economic terms, it is most important for the survival of the company to have clients with proven identity and ensuring that risk associated thereto is at acceptable level. Various Statutory bodies have prescribed different documents to be obtained to substantiate the identity of client and continuous identity verification through out the transactions entered by the Client. The Company is also under obligation to submit various reports to different statutory bodies containing details and particulars of certain type of transactions and is required to maintain the record thereof. This programme has been formulated to set down the policies and procedures adopted by the Management in this regard.

Scope

The Client Identification Programme gains its scope out of business necessity and compliance requirement of various statutory bodies. This programme is designed to formulate policies, procedures, checks, controls and records that the organization intends to follow or maintain in respect of :

- a) Due diligence.
- b) Client identification.
- c) Customer acceptance.
- d) Risk analysis
- e) Documentary requirement
- f) Submission of report to statutory authorities.
- g) Retention of records etc.

Various type of Client

The Company operates in segments:

- a) Share Broking.

The activities are well regulated by different statutory bodies like SEBI, NSE, BSE and MCX etc. These statutory bodies have inter-alia laid down norms in respect of opening of Client Accounts – trading account for Share Broking Segment

The Company may have following types of client:

- i) Individual.
- ii) Partnership Firm
- iii) Minor
- iv) Hindu Undivided Family
- v) Body Corporate's.
 - a) Pvt Ltd. Company
 - b) Public Ltd. Company
- vi) Trust / Society



- vii) Non-Resident Indians.
- viii) Non-Resident / Foreign Nationals
- ix) Domestic Financial Institutions (Other than Banks & Insurance)
- x) Bank
- xi) Insurance
- xii) Statutory Bodies
- xiii) Foreign Institutional Investors.
- xiv) OCB

Other Types for Clients include :

- i) Individual.
- ii) Deceased Clients
- iii) Joint Holding.

Clients of Special Category

Such Clients Include the following-

- a. Non-resident clients
- b. High networth clients
- c. Trust, Charities, NGOs and organizations receiving donations
- d. Companies having close family shareholdings or beneficial ownership
- e. Politically Exposed Persons (PEP) of foreign origin
- f. Current/Former Head of State, Current or Former Senior High profile politicians and connected persons (immediate family, close advisors and companies in which such individuals have interest or significant influence)
- g. Companies offering foreign exchange offerings
- h. Clients in high risk countries (where existence/effectiveness of money laundering controls is suspect), 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
- i. Non-face to face clients
- j. Clients with dubious reputation as per public information available etc.

Different Statutory bodies prescribing therein limitations or restrictions for opening maintenance of accounts have formulated guidelines.

Hence at the time of opening of any new client account, such limitations or restrictions are to be adhered to and any query in this regard may be forwarded to Compliance Office Mr Rohit Agarwal.



Due Diligence of Client

The relation of the Company with the client or better to say proposed client comes into existence from the moment the client seeks opening of account with the Company. This is the most important part of client identification programme and before opening the account of the client it is of utmost importance to conduct due diligence. Whereas for DP Segment it is necessary to have an introducer, for trading segment, through KYC or better known as Client Registration Form has column9s) for introducer, it is not mandatory to have an introducer. In either of the case, antecedents of the client should be verified and checked to the extent possible. Whereas the primary source of checking and verification is through obtaining documents, but wherever required, the company may even hire outside agencies to verify the antecedents of client or correctness of documents/details furnished by the client or proposed client. Wherever, another client or an officer or an employee of the company introduces a client, the introducer should be clearly communicated about roles and responsibilities caste him in respect of clients(s) so introduced by him. SEBI has made MAPIN IN mandatory for certain type/class of investors and also obtaining PAN No. or otherwise a declaration thereto.

The due diligence process is not restricted to opening of account but is continuous process and all of the clients account will be subjected to due diligence on continuous basis. The Company adopts following due diligence measures:

- a) Obtaining sufficient information in order to identify persons who beneficially own or control securities account. Whenever it is apparent that the securities acquired or maintained through an account are beneficially owned by a party other than the client, that party should be identified using client identification and verification procedures. The beneficial owner is the natural person who ultimately own, control or influence a client and/or persons on whose behalf a transaction is being conducted. It also incorporates those persons who exercise ultimate effective control over a legal person or arrangement.
- b) Verify the customer's identity using reliable, independent source documents, data or information;
- c) Identify beneficial ownership and control, i.e. determine which individual(s) ultimately own(s) or control(s) the customer and/or the person on whose behalf a transaction is being conducted;
- d) Verify the identity of the beneficial owner of the customer and/or the person on whose behalf a transaction is being conducted, corroborating the information provided in relation to (c); and
- e) Conduct ongoing due diligence and scrutiny, i.e. perform ongoing scrutiny of the transactions and account throughout the course of the business relationship to ensure that the transaction being conducted are consistent with the company's knowledge of the customer, its business and risk profile, taking into account, where necessary, the customer's source of funds.

Risk Analysis

Based on the output of due diligence procedure, the Company shall analyse the risk posed by the client. Apart from regular financial and business risk, the company shall also consider following risks:

- a) Clients with dubious reputation as per public information available etc.
- b) Client's not visiting office for opening of accounts.
- c) Clients in whose case mails are returned undelivered.
- d) Clients willing to pay in cash.



- e) Clients willing to trade in exceptionally large volume as compared to their financial position evident from their financial records.
- f) Clients located in a known notorious locality.
- g) Clients introduced by some one who himself does not have a sound or satisfactory record.
- h) Clients in high risk countries (where existence/effectiveness of money laundering controls is suspect, 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.

Depending upon other complexities, there may be other risk factors which also need to be given due consideration. Such risks shall be analysed and depending upon the risk posed, the associated client may be categories under Low, Medium, and High Risk Category. It is further clarified that risk analysis shall also be a continuous function in order to identify the risk of non-compliance and potential violation of different statutes like SEBI, PMLA etc.

Client Acceptance Policy

The company shall follow a policy of filtering the account opening requests of the client. The decision of accepting or not accepting is dependent upon different factors discussed hereinabove including risk analysis. The broad client acceptance policy is stated hereunder:

- a) Clients under high-risk category, in general, will not be accepted. However, risk analysis chart or working may be placed or discussed before compliance officer, who shall take a final decision in this regard.
- b) Clients attempting to open account in a fictitious/benami name or on an anonymous basis shall not be accepted.
- c) Clients failing to procedure required documentary evidences shall not be accepted.
- d) Client shall not be accepted where the company is unable to apply appropriate clients due diligence measures/KYC policies. This may be applicable in cases where it is not possible to ascertain the identity of the client, information provided to the company is suspected to be non genuine, perceived non cooperation of the client in providing full and complete information.

Documentary Evidences to be Obtained

Whenever a new Client account is proposed to open, certain documentary evidences are to be obtained from the proposed Client. The requirement of collection of documentary evidence has basic two criteria's. They are:

- (a) Proof of Identity, and
- (b) Proof of Address.



Besides above two, further requirement relate to considerations like:

- (a) Proof of Bank Account
- (b) Proof of Demat Account
- (c) Financial Status
- (d) Nature of Business

The documentary requirements are prescribed by different statutory bodies and are mandatory in nature. Failure on the part of the Company to obtain documentary evidences may entail penalties and other consequences.

Documentary Requirements discussed in detail

(A) Under PMLA Act, 2002.

Rules 9 & 10 of Prevention of Money Laundering (Maintenance of Records of the Nature and value of Transactions, the Procedure and Manner of Maintaining and Time for Furnishing Information and Verification and Maintenance of Records of the identity of the Clients of the Banking Companies, Financial Institutions and Intermediaries) Rules, 2005 contains requirements to be complied with under PMLA Act, 2002.

In terms of Rule 9, the requirement relates to Verification and Maintenance of the record of

- (i) Identity of the Client,
- (ii) Current Address or Addresses of the Client, and,
- (iii) Nature of Business of the Client, and,
- (iv) Financial Status of the Client.

The documentary requirements are presented in tabular form:

Type of Client	Documentary Requirement	No. of Certified Copy to be taken
Individual	Officially valid document containing details of	
	(i) Permanent address or addresses,	1
	(ii) Recent photograph	1
	(iii) Such other documents including in respect of the nature of business and financial status of the client, as may be required by the company.	1



Company	(i)	Certificate of Incorporation	1
	(ii)	MOA	1
	(iii)	A resolution from the board of Directors and power of attorney granted to its Managers, Officers or employees to transact on its behalf.	1
	(iv)	An Officially valid document in respect of Managers, officers or Employees holding an attorney to transact on its behalf.	1
Partnership Firm	(i)	Registration Certificate	1
	(ii)	Partnership Deed	1
	(iii)	An officially valid document in respect of the person holding an attorney to transact on its behalf.	1
Trust	(i)	Registration Certificate	1
	(ii)	Trust Deed	1
	(iii)	An officially valid document in respect of the person holding an attorney to transact on its behalf.	1
Unincorporated association or a body of individuals	(i)	Resolution of the managing body of such association or body of individuals.	1
	(ii)	Power of Attorney granted to him to transact on its behalf.	1
	(iii)	An officially valid	1



	<p>document in respect of the person holding an attorney to transact on its behalf</p> <p>(iv) Such information as may be required to establish the legal existence of such an association or body of individuals.</p>	1
--	--	---

Officially Valid Documents means the passport, the driving license, the PAN Card, the Voter's id Card issued by the Election Commission of India or the Company may decide any other document as.

(B) By SEBI for Trading Segment.

(a) For Individual

According to the Circular No. SEBI/MIRSD/DPS-1/Cir-31/2004 dated 26th August 2004 the company is required to obtain documents towards Proof of Identity and Proof of Address. There are:

(i) Proof of Identity

Any one of the following should be obtained

- (I) Pan Card
- (II) Passport
- (III) Voters ID
- (IV) Driving License
- (V) Photo Identity Card issued by Employer registered under MAPIN
- (VI) Aadhaar Card (UID).

(i) Proof of Address

Any one of the following should be obtained

- (I) Passport
- (II) Voters Id
- (III) Driving License
- (IV) Bank Passbook
- (V) Rent Agreement
- (VI) Ration Card
- (VII) Flat Maintenance Bill



- (VIII) Telephone Bill
- (IX) Electricity Bill
- (X) Aadhaar Card (UID)

(ii) **Verification of Photocopies**

Photocopies of document(s) stated in (i) & (ii) above should be verified with their corresponding originals.

(b) **For Corporate's, Firms & others**

According to the Circular No. SEBI/MIRSD/DPS-1/Cir-31/2004 dated 26th August 2004 the company is required to obtain documents towards Proof of Identity and Proof of Address. There are:

1. Copies of the Balance Sheet for the last 2 FY (Copies of annual Balance Sheet to be submitted every year).
2. Copy of latest share holding pattern including list all those holding more than 5% in the share capital of the company, duly certified by the company secretary/ Whole-time director/MD (copy of updated shareholding pattern to be submitted every year).
3. Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association in case of a company/body incorporate/partnership deed in case of a partnership firm.
4. Copy of the Resolution of board of director's approving participation in equity/derivatives/debt trading and naming authorised persons for dealing in securities.
5. Photographs of Partners/Whole time directors, individual promoters holding 5% or more, either directly or indirectly, in the shareholding of the company and of person authorised to deal in securities.

Photocopies of document(s) stated hereinabove should be verified with their corresponding originals.

Procedure for Change of Address

(a) **Non-Body corporation like Individual, HUF, Trust, Partnership Firms etc.**

- 1) While processing request for change of address received from Clients, the company shall obtain the following documents.
 - (a) A written application for change of address from the Client. (In case of joint holdings, all holders must sign the application);
 - (b) Proof of new address (copy) of any one of the documents above along with the original documents of the new address.
- 2) The client should personally visit the office of the company where the client maintains and operates his/her account and submit the application for the change of address. However, in case the Client expresses inability to personally visit the office of the company, the application for change of address along with other documents can be submitted through an authorised representative, whose identity the company must verify.



- 3) The Client or its authorised representative should sign the application once again in the presence of the officials of the company.
- 4) The officials of the company shall verify the signature of the Client on the application and the identity documents with the documents maintained with the company. Further, the document pertaining to new address should be verified with the original. After due verification, an authorised official of the company shall put his/her signature on the application with remarks "**Verified with Original**" and thereafter record the change of address in the system.
- 5) However, in case company could not verify the documents because the records of the documents submitted by the Client are kept at a different place, then the same must be verified within a period of seven working days and only then effect the change.
- 6) After affecting the change of address in the system, a communication to the Client shall be send, confirming the change of address, to the old and the new addresses.

b) Body corporates

- (1) A written application for change of address of the corporate entity, signed by all the authorised signatories should be submitted to the company.
- (2) Proof of new address (copies of the aforementioned documents) alongwith the original document of new address, for verification by the Company.
- (3) Atleast one of the authorised signatories should visit the office of the company in person to submit its application for change of address along with necessary documents and sign the application once again in the presence of the officials of the company.
- (4) An authorised official of the company shall verify the application and the above-mentioned documents with the original and put his/her signature on the application with remarks "verified" and thereafter records the change of address in the system.
- (5) A letter shall be sent to the Client at the old address as well as the new address to confirm the change of address.

Procedure for Change of Signature

- (1) The Client should make a request in writing specifying reasons for change in signature.
- (2) Client should visit office of the company in person and produce valid proof of identity of its account.
- (3) In the presence of officials of company, Client should affix his/her new signature.
- (4) An authorised official of the company shall, under his signature, verify the identity proof with the proof and photograph that were furnished at the time of opening of account and thereafter, if found satisfactory, make necessary changes in its records.

Procedure for Change of Signature

In case of non-individual clients, there is a possibility that signatories may be required to be changed. For example, in the case of HUF, the Karta may change due to death. In case of a body corporate and/or Trust, authorised signatories may undergo change over a period of time. In such an eventuality, the company shall follow the following procedure:



- (a) A written request for change of signatories has to be forwarded to the company by the client.
- (b) The request shall be accompanied with appropriate, valid, legally enforceable resolution or authority, as the case may be empowering such change of signatories.
- (c) Consent of the whole of the management and in the case of HUF, all the members shall also be enclosed along with request for change of signatories.
- (d) Where change in signatories is necessitated due to death, a copy of the death certificate shall also be enclosed.
- (e) Wherever possible, the company may obtain no objection from the signatories sought to be removed.
- (f) The company shall conduct necessary due diligence and risk analysis.
- (g) Documentary evidences in respect of proof of identity and proof of address as required in respect of the proposed new signatory and/or signatories shall be obtained and verified.
- (h) To the extent applicable, formalities required in respect of opening of a new account including filling up of a fresh Client Registration Form, shall be complied with.
- (i) The matter shall be forwarded to compliance officer who shall be the person in charge to effect the change.

Nature of Business

As per the provision of the PMLA, 2002 and rules framed under that Act, it is necessary to obtain the Nature of Business of the Client. Besides, Client is required to fill up nature of business at the time of submitting Client Registration Form or Account Opening Form, as the case may be.

A self-declaration from the client must be obtained to get the nature of business at the time of opening the account of the proposed client and periodically the Company shall seek confirmation from the selected client to ensure the nature of business recorded with the Company is current. The Company may also take such steps as are necessary to ascertain the nature of business of the Client or proposed Client including hiring the outside agencies or professionals for the purpose.

In this context, it is relevant to note that wherever there is a reason for doubt about the legality of the business, extra measures should be initiated to ascertain the precise nature of business of the client and in case it comes to the knowledge of the Company that Client is engaged in illegal business or activity, the same should be promptly reported to the compliance officer and compliance officer shall take necessary steps in the manner including reporting the same to the statutory authorities.

Financial Status of the Client

It is also very necessary for the Company to be aware of the financial status of the Client or proposed client. The financial status of the client has a direct bearing on the business risk of the Company.

As far as possible, the client(s) shall be allowed to transact business only on availability of appropriate margin in the clients account as prescribed by SEBI. However, even though, margin is collected, or where client is permitted to transact otherwise, it is necessary to ascertain the solvency position of the client and also to initiate necessary steps in timely manner.

Whereas in the case of Body Corporate, SEBI has made it mandatory to obtain the Balance Sheet annually, it will be the endeavor of the Company to obtain the Financial Statement and Income Tax



Acknowledgement receipts from all of the clients of the Company. The compliance officer shall scrutinize such financial statements and in case he/she has any reason to doubt of the financial solvency of the client, he/she shall initiate such steps as are necessary in this respect including revising or refusing the client to transact business with them. Field staffs shall be adequately trained to understand the doubtful nature of transaction/activities like:

- a) Frequent change of bank Account
- b) Frequent change of DP Account
- c) Frequent bouncing of cheques
- d) Sudden surge in number and volume of transactions and vice versa, etc.
- e) Frequent change in mobile number of authorised Person.

Wherever, the Company is not provided with financial statements of the company, depending upon the behavior of the account of the Client with the Company, the Company may also take such steps as are necessary to ascertain the financial status of the Client or proposed Client including hiring the outside agencies or professionals for the purpose.

Operation of Account by Third Party

In general, operation in trading account or Demat Account shall be carried out by the account holder only and operation by third parties shall not be allowed. However, where a valid power of attorney is executed by a client in favour of a third party and a copy of which is forwarded by the client to the company, operations may be allowed subject to due diligence of such third party to operate the account of the client under reference.

Continuous verification of Identity of the Client

Verification of identity of Client is not one time affair. Due diligence and verification is required to be carried out to verify the identity of the client at the time of opening the account. However, it is equally necessary that the identity of the client is verified at all times during which he/she remain client of the Company.

Provisions of PMLA 2002 and rules framed there under prescribes that identity of the client shall be verified at the time of executing any transaction.

Proof of Identity, Proof of Address, Nature of Business and Financial Status are the basic documents to substantiate the identity of the Client. The Company shall keep all of the information updated. There may be circumstances when identity of client changes, like;

- a) Minor attaining majority
- b) Change in Karta of the HUF
- c) Change of Surname due to marriage etc.



Similarly, the introducer of the client has the most important role to play in this regard, the Company shall also initiate such other steps as are necessary to continuously verify the identity of the client. Some such measures are:

- a) Ensuring that all the cheques given by the client are to the bank an branch which was filled up by him at the time of opening of account or otherwise subsequently changed by him following the proper procedure and submission of relevant documentary evidence.
- b) Ensuring that deliveries affected by the client are from the Demat Account stated by him at the time of opening of account or otherwise subsequently changed by him following the proper procedure and submission of relevant documentary evidence.
- c) Periodical postal dispatch of contract notes, statement t the given address of the client to ensure that address recorded with the Company is updated.
- d) Periodically making a telephone call to the client and asking the client to visit the office or otherwise periodically asking the field staff to visit the client.
- e) Obtaining various documents at yearly intervals like;

- (i) Financial Statements
- (ii) Income Tax Acknowledgement Receipts
- (iii) Trade License
- (iv) Salary certificate etc.

The company shall always remain vigilant of suspicious or potential suspicious transactions. A list of circumstances that may be in the nature of suspicious transactions is given below. This list is only illustrative and whether a particular transaction is suspicious or not will depend upon the background, details of the transactions and other facts and circumstances:

- (a) Clients whose identity verification seems difficult or clients appears not to cooperate;
- (b) Asset management services for clients where the source of the funds is not clear or not in keeping with clients apparent standing/business activity;
- (c) Clients in high-risk jurisdiction or clients introduced by banks or affiliates or other clients based in high risk jurisdictions;
- (d) Substantial increase in business without apparent cause;
- (e) Unusually large cash deposit made by an individual or business;
- (f) Clients transferring large sums of money to or from overseas location with instructions for payment in cash.
- (g) Transfer of investment proceeds to apparently unrelated third parties;

Record Keeping

Various documents obtained including Client Registration Form or the Company shall properly keep Account Opening Form. Besides, different regulatory authorities have also prescribed records and documents that are required to be kept and maintained by the Company.

The Company shall maintain such records as are sufficient to permit reconstruction of individual transaction (including the amounts and types of currencies involved, if any) so as to provide, if necessary, evidence for prosecution of criminal behaviour. To enable this reconstruction, company shall



retain the following information for the accounts of the customers in order to maintain a satisfactory audit trail:

- (a) The beneficial owner of the Account
- (b) The volume of the funds flowing through the account; and
- (c) For selected transactions:
 - The origin of the funds;
 - The form in which the funds were offered or withdrawn e.g. cash, cheques etc;
 - The identity of the person undertaking the transaction;
 - The destination of the funds;
 - The form of instruction and authority.

The documents/ records, may be obtained/maintained in hard copy or soft copy but in either of the case, same needs to be properly maintained and the Company is under obligation to produce the same as and when asked by different statutory bodies. It shall be the duty of the compliance officer to ensure that documents obtained by the Company are kept properly and are available for retrieval as and when required.

The Company is mandatory required to maintain a record of all the transactions; the nature and value of which has been prescribed in the Rules notified under the PMLA. Such transactions include:

- (a) All cash transactions of the value of more than Rs.10 lakhs or its equivalent in foreign currency.
- (b) All series of cash transaction integrally connected to each other which have been valued below Rs.10 lakhs or its equivalent in foreign currency where such series of transactions take place within one calendar month and the aggregate value of such transaction exceeds Rs.10 lakhs.
- (c) 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.
- (d) All suspicious transactions whether or not made in cash and including, inter-alia, credits or debits into from any non-monetary account such as demat account, security account maintained by the company.

For the purpose of suspicious transactions reporting, apart from transactions integrally connected, transactions remotely connected or related should also be considered.

Suspicious transaction Monitoring & Reporting

Suspicious transactions should be immediately reported to the Principle Officer as designated by the company. A list of circumstances which may be in the nature of suspicious transactions is given below.

- a. Clients whose identity verification seems difficult or clients appears not to cooperate
- b. Asset Management services for clients where the sources of the funds is not clear or not in keeping with clients apparent standing/business activity
- c. Clients in high-risk jurisdiction or clients introduced by banks or affiliates or other clients based in high-risk jurisdictions



- d. Substantial increases in business without apparent cause
 - e. Unusually large cash deposits made by an individual or business
 - f. Clients transferring large sums of money to or from overseas locations with instructions for payment in cash
 - g. Transfer of investment proceeds to apparently unrelated third parties
 - h. 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
- The above list is only illustrative and whether a particular transaction is suspicious or not will depend upon the background, details of the transactions and other facts and circumstances.

Retention of Records

Rule 10 of Prevention of Money – Laundering (Maintenance of Records of the Nature and value of Transactions, the Procedure and Manner of Maintaining and Time for Furnishing Information and Verification and Maintenance of Records of the Identity of the Clients of the Banking Companies, Financial Institutions and Intermediaries) Rules, 2005 prescribes that records of the identity of clients shall be maintained for a period of 10 years from the date of cessation of the transaction between the client and the company.

Rule 6.1.4 of NSEIL – Regulations Part A provides that Trading Members shall maintain and preserve for a period of 7 years mapping of client Ids along with client name, address and other particulars given in the Know Your Client Form.

Rule 6.1.12 of NSEIL – Regulation Part A provides that every Trading Member shall preserve for a period of not less than 6 years after the closing of any constituent's account any records which relate to the terms and conditions with respect to the opening and maintenance of such accounts date of entering into agreement with the constituent, date of modification thereof, date of termination and representatives of the such constituent who signed in each case.

In situations where the records relate to on-going investigations or transactions, which have been the subject of suspicious transaction reporting, they should be retained until it is confirmed that the case has been closed.

It is therefore evident that different time period of retention has been provided under different statutes. The company, therefore, shall retain the records in term of the statute, which provides for retention of records for the maximum period, which as of now happens to be rule 10 as stated above.

The company shall ensure that all customer and transaction records and information are available on a timely basis to the competent investigating authorities.



Submission of Reports/Documents

The company is required to submit different document to different statutory bodies-some of them are of routine nature and some are event based. The company shall ensure that compliances in respect of these requirements are met in a timely manner and Compliance Officer of the company shall ensure that there is no incidence of non-compliance. Whereas, in general, reports/documents to Exchanges/SEBI are required to be submitted in monthly/ quarterly / half-yearly or yearly intervals, the Cash Transaction Report (CTR) & Suspicious Transaction Report are event based report and are to be submitted in the prescribed format within 15th of the succeeding month in the case of CTR and in the case of STR, within 7 days of arriving at a conclusion that any transaction whether cash non-cash, or a series of transactions as suspicious.

Audit Function

The Company shall ensure that the policies and procedures stated in this programme is followed inadvertently and for the purpose, the scope of the internal audit shall be enlarged to ensure compliance and policies, procedures, and controls relating to prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing, including the testing of the system for detecting suspected money laundering transactions, evaluating and checking the adequacy of exception reports generated on large and/or irregular transactions, the quality of reporting of suspicious transactions and the level of awareness of front line staff of their responsibilities in this regard.

Changes and Modification of the Programme

The programme once developed shall be adopted by the Board of the Company and the Compliance Officer shall own the programme. The copy of the programme shall be forwarded to all concerned employees and field staff of the company to create the understanding and awareness of the rules, roles and responsibilities and related or connected with Client Identification. Any queries or doubts shall be forwarded to the Compliance Officer, who shall be under obligation to resolve the query or the doubt.

However, rules and laws governing the business of the company are very dynamic and undergo change form time to time. This programme is therefore also required to respond to such changes that in turn require addition, modification or deletion of some or all the clauses of this programme.

The Compliance Officer of the Company shall be responsible to ensure that this programme remains current at all times and suitable changes, addition, modification, deletion is made form time to time and such changes will be required to be approved by the Board and subsequent adoption by the Board.

Note: Compliance Officer Mr Rohit Agarwal
033-40017926
9831003552
compliance@vtcapital.in

