

“POLICY FOR ANTI MONEY LAUNDERING”

[AML AND COMBATING FINANCING OF TERRORISM (CFT)]

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Introduction

1. Money laundering and terrorist financing summarizes the main provisions of the applicable anti money laundering and anti-terrorist financing legislation in India and provides guidance on the practical implications of the Act. The Guidelines also sets out the steps that we & our representatives, should implement to discourage and identify any money laundering or terrorist financing activities. The relevance and usefulness of these Guidelines will be kept under review and it may be necessary to issue amendments from time to time.
2. These Guidelines are intended for use primarily by the company should consider the specific nature of its business, organizational structure, type of customers and transactions, etc. when implementing the suggested measures and procedures to ensure that they are effectively applied. The overriding principle is that we should adequate, appropriate and follow the spirit of these measures and the requirements as enshrined in the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002. (PMLA).

Background

3. The Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 came into effect from 1st July 2005. 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. As per the provisions of the Act, every banking company, financial institution (which includes chit fund company, a co-operative bank, a housing finance institution and a non-banking financial company) and intermediary (which includes a stock-broker, sub-broker, share transfer agent, banker to an issue, trustee to a trust deed, registrar to an issue, merchant banker, underwriter, portfolio manager, investment adviser and any other intermediary associated with securities market and registered under section 12 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992) shall have to maintain a record of all the transactions; the nature and value of which has been prescribed in the Rules under the PMLA. Such transactions include:
 - All cash transactions of the value of more than Rs 10 lacs or its equivalent in foreign currency.
 - All series of cash transactions 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.
 - All suspicious transactions whether or not made in cash and including, inter-alia, credits or debits into from any non-monetary account such as d-mat account, security account maintained by the registered intermediary.
4. The PMLA inter alia provides that violating the prohibitions on manipulative and deceptive devices, insider trading and substantial acquisition of securities or control, It may, however, be clarified that for the purpose of suspicious transactions reporting, apart from 'transactions integrally connected', 'transactions remotely connected or related' should also be considered.

Policies and Procedures to Combat Money Laundering (ML) and Terrorist financing (TF)

Essential Principles:

5. The Directives/Guidelines and suggested measures and procedures having taken into account as per the PMLA in preventing ML and TF but also the company shall consider carefully the specific nature of its business, organizational structure, type of client and transaction, etc. to satisfy itself that the measures taken by it are adequate and appropriate and follow the spirit of the suggested measures and the requirements as laid down time to time.
6. Client Due Diligence (CDD)/ Anti Money Laundering (AML) standards specified by SEBI and the regulators of the host country, branches/overseas subsidiaries of registered intermediaries are required to adopt the more stringent requirements of the two.

Obligation to establish policies and procedures

7. Global measures taken to combat drug trafficking, terrorism and other organized and serious crimes have all emphasized the need for financial institutions, including securities market intermediaries, to establish internal procedures that effectively serve to prevent and impede money laundering and terrorist financing. The PMLA is in line with these measures and mandates that all registered intermediaries ensure the fulfilment of the aforementioned obligations
“7A. “group” shall have the same meaning assigned to it in clause (cba) of sub-rule (1) of rule 2 of the Prevention of Money-laundering (Maintenance of Records) Rules, 2005 as amended from time to time.”
8. To be in compliance with these obligations, the senior management of the company shall be fully committed to establishing appropriate policies and procedures for the prevention of ML and TF and ensuring their effectiveness and compliance with all relevant legal and regulatory requirements. We shall issue a statement of policies and procedures for dealing with ML and TF, Periodically / regularly as required provide the awareness/training/understood by all official staff to ensure effectiveness, system in place for identifying, monitoring and reporting suspected ML or TF transaction accordingly.
 - (i) “issue a statement of policies and procedures and implement, on a group basis where applicable, for dealing with ML and TF reflecting the current statutory and regulatory requirements;”
9. Our policies and procedures cover i. Communication of group policies relating to prevention of ML and TF to all management and relevant staff that handle account information, securities transactions, money and client records etc. whether in branches, departments or subsidiaries; ii. Client acceptance policy and client due diligence measures, including requirements for proper identification; iii. Maintenance of records; iv. Compliance with relevant statutory and regulatory requirements; v. Co-operation with the relevant law enforcement authorities, including the timely disclosure of information; and vi. Role of internal audit or compliance function to ensure compliance with the policies, procedures, and controls relating to the prevention of ML and TF, 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; and, vii. The internal audit function shall be independent, adequately resourced and commensurate with the size of the business and operations, organization structure, number of clients and other such factors.

10. **Anti Money Laundering Procedures** procedure shall include inter alia, the following four specific parameters which are related to the overall '**Client Due Diligence Process**'

- i. Policy for acceptance of clients
- ii. Procedure for identifying the clients
- iii. Risk Management
- iv. Monitoring of Transactions

11. Customer Due Diligence

The customers due diligence ("CDD") measures comprise the following:

- i. 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 or persons 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.

ii. Verify the customer's identity using reliable, independent source documents, data or information; Verify the client's identity using reliable, independent source documents, data or information. Where the client purports to act on behalf of juridical person or individual or trust, the registered intermediary shall verify that any person purporting to act on behalf of such client is so authorized and verify the identity of that person."

- iii. Identify beneficial ownership and control, i.e. determine which individual(s) ultimately own(s) or control(s) the client and/or the person on whose behalf a transaction is being conducted -

a) **For clients other than individuals or trusts:** Where the client is a person other than an individual or trust, viz., company, partnership or unincorporated association/body of individuals, the intermediary shall identify the beneficial owners of the client and take reasonable measures to verify the identity of such persons, through the following information:

- aa) 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 owner-ship of/ entitlement to:

- i. more than 10% of shares or capital or profits of the juridical person, where the juridical person is a company;

NOTE: This Policy made by the MSB e-Trade Securities Limited by taking help from the Circular issued by the SEBI, Stock Exchanges, Depositories & Notification of GOI. This may be review time to time for necessary modification.

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- 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.

bb) In cases where there exists doubt under clause (aa) 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.

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

b) For client which is a trust: Where the client is a trust, the intermediary shall identify the beneficial owners of the client and take reasonable measures to verify the identity of such persons, through the identity of the author of the trust, the trustee, the protector, the beneficiaries with 10% or more interest in the trust and any other natural person exercising ultimate effective control over the trust through a chain of control or ownership;

c) Exemption in case of listed companies: 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;

d) Applicability for foreign investors: Registered intermediaries dealing with foreign investors' may be guided by SEBI Master Circular SEBI/HO/AFD-2/CIR/P/2022/175 dated December 19, 2022 and amendments thereto, if any, for the purpose of identification of beneficial ownership of the client;

e) The Stock Exchanges and Depositories shall monitor the compliance of the aforementioned provision on identification of beneficial ownership through half yearly internal audits. In case of mutual funds, compliance of the same shall be monitored by the Boards of the Asset Management Companies and the Trustees and in case of other registered intermediaries, by their Board of Directors.

- iv. 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
- v. Understand the ownership and control structure of the client;
- vi. 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 transactions

- being conducted are consistent with the registered intermediary's knowledge of the customer, its business and risk profile, taking into account, where necessary, the customer's source of funds.
- vii. Registered intermediaries shall review the due diligence measures including verifying again the identity of the client and obtaining information on the purpose and intended nature of the business relationship, as the case may be, when there are suspicions of money laundering or financing of the activities relating to terrorism or where there are doubts about the adequacy or veracity of previously obtained client identification data; and
 - viii. Registered intermediaries shall periodically update all documents, data or information of all clients and beneficial owners collected under the CDD process.
 - ix. Every registered intermediary shall register the details of a client, in case of client being a non-profit organisation, on the DARPAN Portal of NITI Aayog, if not already registered, and maintain such registration records for a period of five years after the business relationship between a client and the registered intermediary has ended or the account has been closed, whichever is later.
 - x. Where registered intermediary is suspicious that transactions relate to money laundering or terrorist financing, and reasonably believes that performing the CDD process will tip-off the client, the registered intermediary shall not pursue the CDD process, and shall instead file a STR with FIUIND."

Clarification on Know Your Client (KYC) Process and Use of Technology for KYC

- (1) Know Your Customer (KYC) and Customer Due Diligence (CDD) policies as part of KYC are the foundation of an effective Anti-Money Laundering process. The KYC process requires every SEBI registered intermediary (hereinafter referred to as 'RI') to collect and verify the Proof of Identity (Pol) and Proof of Address (PoA) from the investor.
- (2) The provisions as laid down under the Prevention of Money-Laundering Act, 2002, Prevention of Money-Laundering (Maintenance of Records) Rules, 2005, SEBI Master Circular on Anti Money Laundering (AML) dated October 15, 2019 and relevant KYC / AML circulars issued from time to time shall continue to remain applicable. Further, the SEBI registered intermediary shall continue to ensure to obtain the express consent of the investor before undertaking online KYC.
- (3) SEBI, from time to time has issued various circulars to simplify, harmonize the process of KYC by investors / RI. Constant technology evolution has taken place in the market and innovative platforms are being created to allow investors to complete KYC process online. SEBI held discussions with various market participants and based on their feedback and with a view to allow ease of doing business in the securities market, it has been decided to make use of following technological innovations which can facilitate online KYC:
 - a. eSign service is an online electronic signature service that can facilitate an Aadhaar holder to forward the document after digitally signing the same provided the eSign signature framework is operated under the provisions of Second schedule of the Information Technology Act and guidelines issued by the controller.
 - b. In terms of PML Rule 2 (1) (cb) "equivalent e-document" means an electronic equivalent of a document, issued by the issuing authority of such document with its valid digital signature, including documents issued to the Digital Locker account of the investor as per Rule 9 of the

- Information Technology (Preservation and Retention of Information by Intermediaries Providing Digital Locker Facilities) Rules, 2016.
- c. Section 5 of the Information Technology Act, 2000 recognizes electronic signatures (which includes digital signature) and states that where any law provides that information or any other matter shall be authenticated by affixing the signature or any document shall be signed or bear the signature of any person then such requirement shall be deemed to have been satisfied, if such information or matter is authenticated by means of a digital signature affixed in such manner as prescribed by the Central Government. Therefore, the eSign mechanism of Aadhaar shall be accepted in lieu of wet signature on the documents provided by the investor. Even the cropped signature affixed on the online KYC form under eSign shall also be accepted as valid signature.
- (4) In order to enable the Online KYC process for establishing account based relationship with the RI, Investor's KYC can be completed through online / App based KYC, in-person verification through video, online submission of Officially Valid Document (OVD) / other documents under eSign, in the following manner:
- ii. The investor visits the website/App/digital platform of the RI and fills up the online KYC form and submits requisite documents online.
 - iii. The name, photograph, address, mobile number, email ID, Bank details of the investor shall be captured online and OVD / PAN / signed cancelled cheque shall be provided as a photo / scan of the original under eSign and the same shall be verified as under:
 - a. Mobile and email is verified through One Time Password (OTP) or other verifiable mechanism. The mobile number/s of investor accepted as part of KYC should preferably be the one seeded with Aadhaar. (the RI shall ensure to meet the requirements of the mobile number and email as detailed under SEBI circular no. CIR/MIRSD/15/2011 dated August 02, 2011)
 - b. Aadhaar is verified through UIDAI's authentication / verification mechanism. Further, in terms of PML Rule 9 (16), every RI shall, where the investor submits his Aadhaar number, ensure that such investor to redact or blackout his Aadhaar number through appropriate means where the authentication of Aadhaar number is not required under sub-rule (15). RI shall not store/ save the Aadhaar number of investor in their system. e-KYC through Aadhaar Authentication service of UIDAI or offline verification through Aadhaar QR Code/ XML file can be undertaken, provided the XML file or Aadhaar Secure QR Code generation date is not older than 3 days from the date of carrying out KYC. In terms of SEBI circular No. CIR/MIRSD/29/2016 dated January 22, 2016 the usage of Aadhaar is optional and purely on a voluntary basis by the investor.
 - c. PAN is verified online using the Income Tax Database.
 - d. Bank account details are verified by Penny Drop mechanism or any other mechanism using API of the Bank. (Explanation: based on bank details in the copy of the cancelled cheque provided by the investor, the money is deposited into the bank account of the investors to fetch the bank account details and name.) The name and bank details as obtained shall be verified with the information provided by investor.
 - e. Any OVD other than Aadhaar shall be submitted through DigiLocker / under eSign mechanism.

- iii. In terms of Rule 2 (d) of Prevention of Money-Laundering (Maintenance of Records) Rules, 2005 (PML Rules) "Officially Valid Documents" means the following:
- a. the passport,
 - b. the driving licence,
 - c. proof of possession of Aadhaar number,
 - d. the Voter's Identity Card issued by Election Commission of India,
 - e. job card issued by NREGA duly signed by an officer of the State Government and
 - b. the letter issued by the National Population Register containing details of name, address, or any other document as notified by the Central Government in consultation with the Regulator.
- iv. Further, Rule 9(18) of PML Rules states that in case OVD furnished by the investor does not contain updated address, the document as prescribed therein in the above stated Rule shall be deemed to be the OVD for the limited purpose of proof of address.
- v. PML Rules allows an investor to submit other OVD instead of PAN, however, in terms of SEBI circular No. MRD/DoP/Cir- 05/2007 dated April 27, 2007 the requirement of mandatory submission of PAN by the investors for transaction in the securities market shall continue to apply.
- vi. Once all the information as required as per the online KYC form is filled up by the investor, KYC process could be completed as under:
- a. The investor would take a print out of the completed KYC form and after affixing their wet signature, send the scanned copy / photograph of the same to the RI under eSign, or
 - b. Affix online the cropped signature on the filled KYC form and submit the same to the RI under eSign.
- vii. The RI shall forward the KYC completion intimation letter through registered post/ speed post or courier, to the address of the investor in cases where the investor has given address other than as given in the OVD. In such cases of return of the intimation letter for wrong / incorrect address, addressee not available etc, no transactions shall be allowed in such account and intimation shall also sent to the Stock Exchange and Depository.
- viii. The original seen and verified requirement under SEBI circular no. MIRSD/SE/Cir-21/2011 dated October, 5 2011 for OVD would be met where the investor provides the OVD in the following manner:
- i. As a clear photograph or scanned copy of the original OVD, through the eSign mechanism, or;
 - ii. As digitally signed document of the OVD, issued to the DigiLocker by the issuing authority.
- ix. SEBI vide circular no. MIRSD/Cir- 26 /2011 dated December 23, 2011 had harmonized the IPV requirements for the intermediaries. In order to ease the IPV process for KYC, the said SEBI circular pertaining to IPV stands modified as under:
- i. IPV/ VIPV would not be required when the KYC of the investor is completed using the Aadhaar authentication / verification of UIDAI.
 - ii. IPV / VIPV shall not be required by the RI when the KYC form has been submitted online, documents have been provided through digiocker or any other source which could be verified online.

(5) Features for online KYC App of the RI - SEBI registered intermediary may implement their own Application (App) for undertaking online KYC of investors. The App shall facilitate taking photograph, scanning, acceptance of OVD through DigiLocker, video capturing in live environment, usage of the App only by authorized person of the RI. The App shall also have features of random action initiation for investor response to establish that the interactions not pre-recorded, time stamping, geo-location tagging

to ensure physical location in India etc is also implemented. RI shall ensure that the process is a seamless, real-time, secured, end-to-end encrypted audiovisual interaction with the customer and the quality of the communication is adequate to allow identification of the customer beyond doubt. RI shall carry out the liveliness check in order to guard against spoofing and such other fraudulent manipulations. The RI shall before rolling out and periodically, carry out software and security audit and validation of their App. The RI may have additional safety and security features other than as prescribed above.

6. Feature for Video in Person Verification (VIPV) for Individuals – To enable ease of completing IPV of an investor, intermediary may undertake the VIPV of an individual investor through their App. The following process shall be adopted in this regard:

- i. Intermediary through their authorised official, specifically trained for this purpose, may undertake live VIPV of an individual customer, after obtaining his/her informed consent. The activity log along with the credentials of the person performing the VIPV shall be stored for easy retrieval.
- ii. The VIPV shall be in a live environment.
- iii. The VIPV shall be clear and still, the investor in the video shall be easily recognisable and shall not be covering their face in any manner.
- iv. The VIPV process shall include random question and response from the investor including displaying the OVD, KYC form and signature or could also be confirmed by an OTP.
- v. The RI shall ensure that photograph of the customer downloaded through the Aadhaar authentication / verification process matches with the investor in the VIPV.
- vi. The VIPV shall be digitally saved in a safe, secure and tamper-proof, easily retrievable manner and shall bear date and time stamping.
- vii. The RI may have additional safety and security features other than as prescribed above.

12. Policy for acceptance of clients:

All registered intermediaries shall develop client acceptance policies and procedures that aim to identify the types of clients that are likely to pose a higher than average risk of ML or TF. By establishing such policies and procedures, they will be in a better position to apply client due diligence on a risk sensitive basis depending on the type of client business relationship or transaction. In a nutshell, the following safeguards are to be followed while accepting the clients:

- i. No registered intermediary shall allow the opening of or keep any anonymous account or account in fictitious names or account on behalf of other persons whose identity has not been disclosed or cannot be verified;
- ii. Factors of risk perception (in terms of monitoring suspicious transactions) of the client are clearly defined having regard to clients' location (registered office address, correspondence addresses and other addresses if applicable), nature of business activity, trading turnover etc. and manner of making payment for transactions undertaken. The parameters shall enable classification of clients into low, medium and high risk. Clients of special category (as given below) may, if necessary, be classified even higher; Such clients require higher degree of due diligence and regular update of Know Your Client (KYC) profile;

- iii. The registered intermediaries shall undertake enhanced due diligence measures as applicable for Clients of Special Category (CSC). CSC shall include the following:
- a) Non - resident clients;
 - b) High net-worth clients;
 - c) Trust, Charities, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and organizations receiving donations;
 - d) Companies having close family shareholdings or beneficial ownership;
 - e) "Politically Exposed Persons" (PEPs). PEP shall have the same meaning as given in clause (db) of sub-rule (1) of rule 2 of the Prevention of Money-Laundering (Maintenance of Records) Rules, 2005. The additional norms applicable to PEP as contained in paragraph 14 of the Master Circular shall also be applied to the accounts of the family members or close relatives of PEPs."
 - f) Clients in high risk countries. While dealing with clients from or situate in high risk countries or geographic areas or when providing delivery of services to clients through high risk countries or geographic areas i.e. places where existence or effectiveness of action against money laundering or terror financing is suspect, registered intermediaries apart from being guided by the FATF statements that inter alia identify such countries or geographic areas that do not or insufficiently apply the FATF Recommendations, published by the FATF on its website (www.fatf-gafi.org) from time to time, shall also independently access and consider other publicly available information along with any other information which they may have access to. However, this shall not preclude registered intermediaries from entering into legitimate transactions with clients from or situate in such high risk countries and geographic areas or delivery of services through such high risk countries or geographic areas;
 - a) Non face to face clients. Non face to face clients means clients who open accounts without visiting the branch/offices of the registered intermediaries or meeting the officials of the registered intermediaries. Video based customer identification process is treated as face-to-face onboarding of clients;
 - b) Clients with dubious reputation as per public information available etc;
- The above-mentioned list is only illustrative and the intermediary shall exercise independent judgment to ascertain whether any other set of clients shall be classified as CSC or not.
- iv. Documentation requirements and other information to be collected in respect of different classes of clients depending on the perceived risk and having regard to the requirements of Rule 9 of the PML Rules, Directives and Circulars issued by SEBI from time to time.
- v. Ensure that an account is not opened where the intermediary is unable to apply appropriate CDD measures. This shall apply 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 - co-operation of the client in providing full and complete information. The registered intermediary shall not continue to do business with such a person and file a suspicious activity report. It shall also evaluate whether there is suspicious trading in determining whether to freeze or close the account. The registered intermediary shall be

cautious to ensure that it does not return securities or money that may be from suspicious trades. However, the registered intermediary shall consult the relevant authorities in determining what action it shall take when it suspects suspicious trading.

- vi. The circumstances under which the client is permitted to act on behalf of another person / entity shall be clearly laid down. It shall be specified in what manner the account shall be operated, transaction limits for the operation, additional authority required for transactions exceeding a specified quantity/value and other appropriate details. Further the rights and responsibilities of both the persons i.e. the agent- client registered with the intermediary, as well as the person on whose behalf the agent is acting shall be clearly laid down. Adequate verification of a person's authority to act on behalf of the client shall also be carried out.
- vii. Necessary checks and balance to be put into place 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.
- viii. The CDD process shall necessarily be revisited when there are suspicions of ML/TF.

No Cash Transaction from the client. Only Cheque/draft or All mode of payment as prescribed by Exchange/SEBI.

Client identification procedure

13. The KYC policy shall clearly spell out the client identification procedure (CIP) to be carried out at different stages i.e. while establishing the intermediary – client relationship, while carrying out transactions for the client or when the intermediary has doubts regarding the veracity or the adequacy of previously obtained client identification data.

- The 'Know your Client' (KYC) policy should clearly spell out the client identification procedure to be carried out at different stages i.e. while establishing client relationship, while carrying out transactions for the client or when the intermediary has doubts regarding the honesty or the adequacy of previously obtained client identification data.
- The KYC /client identification procedures have been specified and strengthened by SEBI, Stock Exchange & other relevant authority from time to time. Subsequently in order to bring about uniformity in documentary requirements across different segments and exchanges as also to avoid duplication and multiplicity of documents, uniform documentary requirements for trading across different segments and exchanges have been specified vide SEBI.
- In order to further strengthen the KYC norms and identify every participant in the securities market with their respective PAN (after verifying from Income Tax Department through Internet) thereby ensuring sound audit trail of all the transactions, PAN has been made sole identification number for all participants transacting in the securities market, irrespective of the amount of transaction vide SEBI Circular reference MRD/DoP/Cir-05/2007 dated April 27, 2007, subject to certain exemptions granted under circular reference MRD/DoP/MF/Cir-08/2008 dated April 03, 2008 and MRD/DoP/Cir-20/2008 dated June 30, 2008.

14. Registered intermediaries shall be in compliance with the following requirements while putting in place a CIP:
- i. The Company shall proactively put in place appropriate risk management systems to determine whether their client or potential client or the beneficial owner of such client is a politically exposed person. Such procedures shall include seeking relevant information from the client, referring to publicly available information or accessing the commercial electronic databases of PEPs.
 - ii. The Company are required to obtain senior management approval for establishing business relationships with PEPs. Where a client has been accepted and the client or beneficial owner is subsequently found to be, or subsequently becomes a PEP, registered intermediaries shall obtain senior management approval to continue the business relationship.
 - iii. Registered intermediaries shall also take reasonable measures to verify the sources of funds as well as the wealth of clients and beneficial owners identified as PEP.
 - iv. The client shall be identified by the intermediary by using reliable sources including documents / information. The intermediary shall obtain adequate information to satisfactorily establish the identity of each new client and the purpose of the intended nature of the relationship.
 - v. The information must be adequate enough to satisfy competent authorities (regulatory / enforcement authorities) in future that due diligence was observed by the intermediary in compliance with the directives. Each original document shall be seen prior to acceptance of a copy.
 - vi. Failure by prospective client to provide satisfactory evidence of identity shall be noted and reported to the higher authority within the intermediary.
15. SEBI has specified the minimum requirements relating to KYC for certain classes of registered intermediaries from time to time. Taking into account the basic principles enshrined in the KYC norms which have already been specified or which may be specified by SEBI from time to time, all registered intermediaries shall frame their own internal directives based on their experience in dealing with their clients and legal requirements as per the established practices.
16. Further, the intermediary shall conduct ongoing due diligence where it notices inconsistencies in the information provided. The underlying objective shall be to follow the requirements enshrined in the PMLA, SEBI Act and Regulations, directives and circulars issued thereunder so that the intermediary is aware of the clients on whose behalf it is dealing.
17. Every intermediary shall formulate and implement a CIP which shall incorporate the requirements of the PML Rules Notification No. 9/2005 dated July 01, 2005 (as amended from time to time), which notifies rules for maintenance of records of the nature and value of transactions, the procedure and manner of maintaining and time for furnishing of information and verification of records of the identity of the clients of the banking companies, financial institutions and intermediaries of securities market and such other additional requirements that it considers appropriate to enable it to determine the true identity of its clients.

It may be noted that irrespective of the amount of investment made by clients, no minimum threshold or exemption is available to registered intermediaries (brokers, depository participants, AMC's etc.) from obtaining the minimum information/documents from clients as stipulated in the PML Rules/ SEBI Circulars (as amended from time to time) regarding the verification of the records of the identity of clients. Further no exemption from carrying out CDD exists in respect of any category of clients. In other words, there shall be no minimum investment threshold/ category-wise exemption available for carrying out CDD measures by registered intermediaries. This shall be strictly implemented by all registered intermediaries and non-compliance shall attract appropriate sanctions.

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

Registered intermediaries may rely on a third party for the purpose of -

- i. identification and verification of the identity of a client and
- ii. 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.

19. 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. In terms of Rule 9(2) of PML Rules:

- i. The registered intermediary shall immediately obtain necessary information of such client due diligence carried out by the third party;
- ii. The registered intermediary shall take adequate steps to satisfy itself that copies of identification data and other relevant documentation relating to the client due diligence requirements will be made available from the third party upon request without delay;
- iii. The registered intermediary shall be satisfied that such third party is regulated, supervised or monitored for, and has measures in place for compliance with client due diligence and record-keeping requirements in line with the requirements and obligations under the Act;
- iv. The third party is not based in a country or jurisdiction assessed as high risk;
- v. The registered intermediary shall be ultimately responsible for CDD and undertaking enhanced due diligence measures, as applicable

Risk Management

20. **Risk-based Approach** - for mitigation and management of the identified risk and should have policies approved by their senior management, controls and procedures in this regard. Further, the registered intermediaries shall monitor the implementation of the controls and enhance them if necessary.

21. It is generally recognized that certain customers may be of a higher or lower risk category depending on circumstances such as the customer's background, type of business relationship or transaction etc. As such, we should apply each of the customer due diligence measures on a risk sensitive basis. The basic principle enshrined in this approach is that we should adopt an enhanced customer due diligence process for higher risk categories of customers. Conversely, a simplified customer due diligence process may be adopted for lower risk categories of customers. In line with the risk-based

approach, the type and amount of identification information and documents that we should obtain necessarily depend on the risk category of a particular customer.

22. Further, low risk provisions shall not apply when there are suspicions of ML/FT or when other factors give rise to a belief that the customer does not in fact pose a low risk.

23. Risk Assessment

We shall carry out risk assessment to identify, assess and take effective to mitigate its money laundering and terrorist financing risk with respect to the clients, countries or geographical areas, nature and volume of transactions, payment methods used by the client etc.

We shall take care the information circulated by the authority as per authorized by such act. We shall determine/assessment the level of overall risk and appropriate level and type of mitigation to be applied as "LOW" , "MEDIUM" & "HIGH" risk. The document for determine / assessment shall maintained.

24. The risk assessment carried out 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.

24A The Stock Exchanges and registered intermediary shall identify and assess the ML/TF risks that may arise in relation to the development of new products and new business practices, including new delivery mechanisms, and the use of new or developing technologies for both new and existing products. The Stock Exchanges and registered intermediaries shall ensure:

- a. To undertake the ML/TF risk assessments prior to the launch or use of such products, practices, services, technologies; and
- b. Adoption of a risk based approach to manage and mitigate the risks".

25. 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.

Monitoring of transactions

26. The senior official of the company should regular monitor the transactions being carried out by the client so that any suspicions transaction monitored.
27. We shall Special attention to all complex, unusually large transactions / patterns which appear to have no economic purpose could be brought in to the knowledge of management immediately. We should specify internal threshold limits for each class of client accounts and pay special attention to the transaction which exceeds these limits.

28. That transaction of suspicious nature or any other transaction is reported to the appropriate law authority. Suspicious transactions should also be regularly reported to the higher authorities / head of the department.
29. 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.
30. The senior official should 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.

Suspicious Transaction Monitoring & Reporting

31. We should ensure to take appropriate steps to enable suspicious transactions to be recognised and have appropriate procedures for reporting suspicious transactions. While determining suspicious transactions, intermediaries should be guided by definition of suspicious transaction contained in PML Rules as amended from time to time.
32. A list of circumstances which 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:
 - i. Clients whose identity verification seems difficult or clients appears not to cooperate
 - ii. Asset management services for clients where the source of the funds is not clear or not in keeping with clients apparent standing /business activity;
 - iii. Clients in high-risk jurisdictions or clients introduced by banks or affiliates or other clients based in high risk jurisdictions;
 - iv. Substantial increases in business without apparent cause;
 - v. Clients transferring large sums of money to or from overseas locations with instructions for payment in cash;
 - vi. Attempted transfer of investment proceeds to apparently unrelated third parties;
 - vii. Unusual transactions by CSCs and businesses undertaken by offshore banks /financial services.
33. Any suspicion transaction must be immediately notified to the Designated / Principal Officer of the company within the intermediary. The notification may be done in the form of a detailed report with specific reference to the clients, transactions and the nature /reason of suspicion. However, it should be ensured that there is continuity in dealing with the client as normal until told otherwise and the client should 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 Principal Officer/Money

Laundering Control Officer of the company and other appropriate compliance, risk management and related staff members shall have timely access to customer identification data and other CDD information, transaction records and other relevant information.”

34. It is likely that in some cases transactions are abandoned /aborted by customers on being asked to give some details or to provide documents. It is clarified that intermediaries should report all such attempted transactions in STRs, even if not completed by customers, irrespective of the amount of the transaction.
35. 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’. Intermediaries are directed that 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.”

Information to be maintained

36. We are required to maintain and preserve the following information in respect of transactions referred to in Rule 3 of PML Rules:
- i. the nature of the transactions;
 - ii. the amount of the transaction and the currency in which it is denominated;
 - iii. the date on which the transaction was conducted; and
 - iv. the parties to the transaction.

Record Keeping

37. We should ensure compliance with the record keeping requirements contained as per Stock Exchange & SEBI, Rules and Regulations made there-under, PML Act, 2002 as well as other relevant legislation, Rules, Regulations, Exchange Bye-laws and Circulars.
38. We shall maintain such records as are sufficient to permit reconstruction of individual transactions (including the amounts and types of currencies involved, if any) so as to provide, if necessary, evidence for prosecution of criminal behaviour.
39. We should keep there be any suspected laundered money or terrorist property, the competent investigating authorities would need to trace through the audit trail for reconstructing a financial profile of the suspect account. To enable this reconstruction, registered intermediaries should retain the following information for the accounts of their customers in order to maintain a satisfactory audit trail:
- i. the beneficial owner of the account;
 - ii. the volume of the funds flowing through the account; and
 - iii. for selected transactions:
 - a. the origin of the funds;
 - b. the form in which the funds were offered or withdrawn, e.g. cash, cheques, etc.;

- c. the identity of the person undertaking the transaction;
 - d. the destination of the funds;
 - e. the form of instruction and authority.
40. We should ensure that all client and transaction records and information are available on a timely basis to the competent investigating authorities. Where appropriate, they should consider retaining certain records, e.g. customer identification, account files, and business correspondence.
41. More specifically, we should maintaining proper record of transactions as mentioned below:
- i. all cash transactions of the value of more than ten lakh rupees or its equivalent in foreign currency;
 - ii. all series of cash transactions integrally connected to each other which have been individually valued below rupees ten lakh or its equivalent in foreign currency where such series of transactions have taken place within a month and the monthly aggregate exceeds an amount of ten lakh rupees or its equivalent in foreign currency;
 - iii. It may, however, be clarified that for the purpose of suspicious transactions reporting, apart from 'transactions integrally connected', 'transactions remotely connected or related' shall also be considered.
 - iv. all cash transactions where forged or counterfeit currency notes or bank notes have been used as genuine or where any forgery of a valuable security or a document has taken place facilitating the transactions;
 - v. all suspicious transactions whether or not made in cash and including, inter-alia, credits or debits into or from any non-monetary account such as demat account, security account maintained by the registered intermediary.

Retention of Records

42. We should take appropriate steps to evolve an internal mechanism for proper maintenance and preservation of such records and information in a manner that allows easy and quick retrieval of data as and when requested by the competent authorities. Further, the records mentioned and preserved for a period of **Five years** or any period prescribed by the relevant authority from the date of transactions between the client and us.

Further as per SEBI, the records mentioned and preserved for a period of **Eight years** (substituted SEBI Circular no. **SEBI/HO/MRD2/DDAP/CIR/P/2020/153 dated August 18, 2020**) from the date of cessation of the transactions between the client and us.

43. Records evidencing the identity of its clients and beneficial owners as well as account files and business correspondence shall be maintained and preserved for a period of five years after the business relationship between a client and intermediary has ended or the account has been closed, whichever is later.
44. In situations where the records relate to on-going investigations or transactions which have been the subject of a suspicious transaction reporting, they should be retained until it is confirmed that the case has been closed.

45. Registered Intermediaries shall maintain and preserve the records of information related to transactions, whether attempted or executed, which are reported to the Director, FIU – IND, as required under Rules 7 and 8 of the PML Rules, for a period of five years from the date of the transaction between the client and the intermediary.

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

46. The Stock exchanges and the registered intermediaries shall ensure that in terms of Section 51A of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 (UAPA) and amendments thereto, they do not have any accounts in the name of individuals/entities appearing in the lists of individuals and entities, suspected of having terrorist links, which are approved by and periodically circulated by the United Nations Security Council (UNSC)
47. “In order to ensure expeditious and effective implementation of the provisions of Section 51A of UAPA, Government of India has outlined a procedure through an order dated February 02, 2021 ([Annexure 1](#)) for strict compliance. These guidelines have been further amended vide a Gazette Notification dated June 08, 2021 ([Annexure 2](#)). A corrigendum dated March 15, 2023 has also been issued in this regard ([Annexure 3](#)). The list of Nodal Officers for UAPA is available on the website of MHA”.

List of Designated Individuals/ Entities

48. The Ministry of Home Affairs, in pursuance of Section 35(1) of UAPA 1967, declares the list of individuals/entities, from time to time, who are designated as 'Terrorists'. The registered intermediaries shall take note of such lists of designated individuals/terrorists, as and when communicated by SEBI.
49. All orders under section 35 (1) and 51A of UAPA relating to funds, financial assets or economic resources or related services, circulated by SEBI from time to time shall be taken note of for compliance.
50. 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 the Security Council Committee established pursuant to various United Nations' Security Council Resolutions (UNSCRs) can be accessed at its website at <https://press.un.org/en/content/press-release>. The details of the lists are as under:
- i. The “ISIL (Da’esh) & Al-Qaida Sanctions List”, which includes names of individuals and entities associated with the Al-Qaida. The updated ISIL & Al-Qaida Sanctions List is available at: <https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/sanctions/1267/press-releases>.
 - ii. The list issued by United Security Council Resolutions 1718 of designated Individuals and Entities linked to Democratic People’s Republic of Korea www.un.org/securitycouncil/sanctions/1718/press-releases.

51. Registered intermediaries are directed to ensure that accounts are not opened in the name of anyone whose name appears in said list. Registered intermediaries shall 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.
52. The Stock Exchanges and the registered intermediaries shall maintain updated designated lists in electronic form and run a check on the given parameters on a regular basis to verify whether the designated individuals/entities are holding any funds, financial assets or economic resources or related services held in the form of securities with them.

“52A. “The Stock Exchanges and the registered intermediaries shall leverage latest technological innovations and tools for effective implementation of name screening to meet the sanctions requirements.”
53. The Stock exchanges and the registered intermediaries shall also file a Suspicious Transaction Report (STR) with FIU-IND covering all transactions carried through or attempted in the accounts covered under the list of designated individuals/entities under Section 35 (1) and 51A of UAPA.
54. Full details of accounts bearing resemblance with any of the individuals/entities in the list shall immediately be intimated to the Central [designated] Nodal Officer for the UAPA, at Fax No.011-23092551 and also conveyed over telephone No. 011-23092548. The particulars apart from being sent by post shall necessarily be conveyed on email id: jsctcr-mha@gov.in.
55. The Stock exchanges and the registered intermediaries shall also send a copy of the communication mentioned above to the UAPA Nodal Officer of the State/UT where the account is held and to SEBI and FIU-IND, without delay. The communication shall be sent to SEBI through post and through email (sebi_uapa@sebi.gov.in) to the UAPA nodal officer of SEBI, Deputy General Manager, Division of FATF, Market Intermediaries Regulation and Supervision Department, Securities and Exchange Board of India, SEBI Bhavan II, Plot No. C7, “G” Block, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (E), Mumbai 400 051. The consolidated list of UAPA Nodal Officers is available at the website of Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs.

Jurisdictions that do not or insufficiently apply the FATF Recommendations

56. FATF Secretariat after conclusion of each of its plenary, releases public statements and places jurisdictions under increased monitoring to address strategic deficiencies in their regimes to counter money laundering, terrorist financing, and proliferation financing risks. In this regard, FATF Statements circulated by SEBI from time to time, and publicly available information, for identifying countries, which do not or insufficiently apply the FATF Recommendations, shall be considered by the registered intermediaries.
57. The registered intermediaries shall take into account the risks arising from the deficiencies in AML/CFT regime of the jurisdictions included in the FATF Statements. However, it shall be noted



that the regulated entities are not precluded from having legitimate trade and business transactions with the countries and jurisdictions mentioned in the FATF statements.

Reporting to Financial Intelligence Unit-India

58. In terms of the PML Rules, registered intermediaries are required to report information relating to cash and suspicious transactions to the Director, Financial Intelligence Unit-India (FIU-IND) at the following address:

Director, FIU-IND,
Financial Intelligence Unit - India
6th Floor, Tower-2, Jeevan Bharati Building,
Connaught Place, New Delhi-110001, INDIA
Telephone : 91-11-23314429, 23314459
91-11-23319793(Helpdesk) Email:helpdesk@fiuindia.gov.in
(For FINnet and general queries)
ctrcell@fiuindia.gov.in
(For Reporting Entity / Principal Officer registration related queries)
complaints@fiuindia.gov.in
Website: <http://fiuindia.gov.in>

59. Registered intermediaries shall carefully go through all the reporting requirements and formats that are available on the website of FIU – IND under the Section Obligation of Reporting Entity – Furnishing Information -Reporting Format (https://fiuindia.gov.in/files/downloads/Filing_Information.html). These documents contain detailed directives on the compilation and manner/procedure of submission of the reports to FIU-IND.

The related hardware and technical requirement for preparing reports, the related data files and data structures thereof are also detailed in these documents. While detailed instructions for filing all types of reports are given in the instructions part of the related formats, registered intermediaries shall adhere to the following:

- i. The Cash Transaction Report (CTR) (wherever applicable) for each month shall be submitted to FIU-IND by 15th of the succeeding month.
- ii. The Suspicious Transaction Report (STR) shall be submitted within 7 days of arriving at a conclusion that any transaction, whether cash or non-cash, or a series of transactions integrally connected are of suspicious nature. The Principal Officer shall record his reasons for treating any transaction or a series of transactions as suspicious. It shall be ensured that there is no undue delay in arriving at such a conclusion.
- iii. The Non Profit Organization Transaction Reports (NTRs) for each shall be submitted to FIU-IND by 15th of the succeeding month.
- iv. The Principal Officer will be responsible for timely submission of CTR, STR and NTR to FIU-IND;
- v. Utmost confidentiality shall be maintained in filing of CTR, STR and NTR to FIU-IND.
- vi. No nil reporting needs to be made to FIU-IND in case there are no cash/ suspicious/non-profit organization transactions to be reported.

NOTE: This Policy made by the MSB e-Trade Securities Limited by taking help from the Circular issued by the SEBI, Stock Exchanges, Depositories & Notification of GOI. This may be review time to time for necessary modification.

Date of Last Modification: July 01, 2023



vii. "Non-profit organization" means any entity or organisation, constituted for religious or charitable purposes referred to in clause (15) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), that is registered as a trust or a society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 (21 of 1860) or any similar State legislation or a Company registered under the section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013 (18 of 2013);"

60. Registered Intermediaries shall not put any restrictions on operations in the accounts where an STR has been made. Registered intermediaries and their directors, officers and employees (permanent and temporary) shall be prohibited from disclosing ("tipping off") the fact that a STR or related information is being reported or provided to the FIU-IND. This prohibition on tipping off extends not only to the filing of the STR and/ or related information but even before, during and after the submission of an STR. Thus, it shall be ensured that there is no tipping off to the client at any level.

It is clarified that the registered intermediaries, irrespective of the amount of transaction and/or the threshold limit envisaged for predicate offences specified in part B of Schedule of PMLA, 2002, shall file STR if they have reasonable grounds to believe that the transactions involve proceeds of crime.

It is further clarified that "proceeds of crime" include property not only derived or obtained from the scheduled offence but also any property which may directly or indirectly be derived or obtained as a result of any criminal activity relating to the scheduled offence.

61. **Appointment of a Principal Officer:** To ensure that the registered intermediaries properly discharge their legal obligations to report suspicious transactions to the authorities, the Principal Officer would act as a central reference point in facilitating onward reporting of suspicious transactions and for playing an active role in the identification and assessment of potentially suspicious transactions and shall have access to and be able to report to senior management at the next reporting level or the Board of Directors. Names, designation and addresses (including email addresses) of 'Principal Officer' including any changes therein shall also be intimated to the Office of the Director-FIU-IND. As a matter of principle, it is advisable that the 'Principal Officer' is of a sufficiently senior position and is able to discharge the functions with independence and authority.

62. **Appointment of a Designated Director:** In addition to the existing requirement of designation of a Principal Officer, the registered intermediaries shall also designate a person as a 'Designated Director'. In terms of Rule 2 (ba) of the PML Rules, the definition of a Designated Director reads as under:

"Designated director means a person designated by the reporting entity to ensure overall compliance with the obligations imposed under chapter IV of the Act and the Rules and includes –

- a. the Managing Director or a Whole-Time Director duly authorized by the Board of Directors if the reporting entity is a company,
- b. the managing partner if the reporting entity is a partnership firm,
- c. the proprietor if the reporting entity is a proprietorship firm,

- d. the managing trustee if the reporting entity is a trust,
- e. a person or individual, as the case may be, who controls and manages the affairs of the reporting entity if the reporting entity is an unincorporated association or a body of individuals, and
- f. such other person or class of persons as may be notified by the Government if the reporting entity does not fall in any of the categories above”.

63. In terms of Section 13 (2) of the PMLA, the Director, FIU – IND can take appropriate action, including levying monetary penalty, on the Designated Director for failure of the intermediary to comply with any of its AML/CFT obligations.

64. Registered intermediaries shall communicate the details of the Designated Director, such as, name designation and address to the Office of the Director, FIU – IND.

Hiring and Training of Employees and Investor Education

Hiring of Employees:

65. The registered intermediaries shall have adequate screening procedures in place to ensure high standards when hiring employees. They shall identify the key positions within their own organization structures having regard to the risk of money laundering and terrorist financing and the size of their business and ensure the employees taking up such key positions are suitable and competent to perform their duties.

Training of Employees:

66. The registered intermediaries shall have an ongoing employee training programme so that the members of the staff are adequately trained in AML and CFT procedures. Training requirements shall have specific focuses for frontline staff, back office staff, compliance staff, risk management staff and staff dealing with new clients. It is crucial that all those concerned fully understand the rationale behind these directives, obligations and requirements, implement them consistently and are sensitive to the risks of their systems being misused by unscrupulous elements.

67. **Investor Education:** Implementation of AML/CFT measures requires registered intermediaries to demand certain information from investors which may be of personal nature or has hitherto never been called for. Such information can include documents evidencing source of funds/income tax returns/bank records etc. This can sometimes lead to raising of questions by the client with regard to the motive and purpose of collecting such information. There is, therefore, a need for registered intermediaries to sensitize their clients about these requirements as the ones emanating from AML and CFT framework. Registered intermediaries shall prepare specific literature/ pamphlets etc. so as to educate the client of the objectives of the AML/CFT programme.

Repeal and Savings

68. On and from the issue of this Circular, the circulars listed out in the Appendix to this Circular shall stand rescinded. Notwithstanding such rescission, anything done or any action taken or purported



to have been done or taken, shall be deemed to have been done or taken under the corresponding provisions of this Master Circular.

Appendix

The following Circulars shall stand rescinded from the date of issuance of this Circular

1. **SEBI/HO/MIRSD/DOP/CIR/P/2019/113 dated October 15, 2019** – Guidelines on Anti-Money Laundering (AML) Standards and Combating the Financing of Terrorism(CFT) / Obligations of Securities Market Intermediaries under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 and Rules framed thereunder
2. **SEBI/HO/MIRSD/DOP/CIR/P/2021/36 dated March 25, 2021**- Combating Financing of Terrorism (CFT) under Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 –Directions to Stock Exchanges, Depositories and all registered intermediaries
3. **SEBI/HO/MIRSD/DOP/CIR/P/2019/69 dated May 28, 2019** - Combating Financing of Terrorism (CFT) under Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 –Directions to stock exchanges, depositories and all registered intermediaries
4. **CIR/MIRSD/1/2014 dated March 12,2014** - Anti-Money Laundering/Countering the Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT) Obligations of Securities Market Intermediaries under the Prevention of Money-laundering Act, 2002 and Rules framed there under
5. **ISD/AML/CIR/1/2010 dated February 12, 2010** - Anti Money Laundering (AML) Standards/Combating Financing of Terrorism (CFT)/Obligations of Securities Market Intermediaries under Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 and Rules framed there-under- Master Circular on AML/CFT
6. **ISD/AML/CIR-2/2009 dated October 23, 2009** - Combating Financing of Terrorism (CFT) under Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 – Directions to stock exchanges, depositories and all registered intermediaries.

MSB e-Trade

NOTE: This Policy made by the MSB e-Trade Securities Limited by taking help from the Circular issued by the SEBI, Stock Exchanges, Depositories & Notification of GOI. This may be review time to time for necessary modification.

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