

**PREVENTION OF MONEY LAUNDERING
POLICIES AND PROCEDURE**

Introduction

The Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 and the rules made hereunder imposed an obligation on banks/Financial institutions/ intermediaries/ registrars under SEBI Act, 1992 to verify the identity of clients, maintenance of records and furnishing information to Director, **FIU-IND**. Intermediaries defined under section 12 of SEBI Act, 1992 includes stock broker and sub broker also and **DAULAT SECURITIES LTD.** being a stock broker needs to adhere to the same.

It is the policy of the **DAULAT SECURITIES LTD.** to prohibit and actively prevent money laundering and any activity that facilitates money laundering or the funding of terrorist or criminal activities. The company also exercises clients due diligence and define and segregate clients as special category and in accordance to their risk profile. Money laundering is generally defined as engaging in acts designed to conceal or disguise the true origins of criminally derived proceeds so that the unlawful proceeds appear to have derived from legitimate origins or constitute legitimate assets.

Principal Officer and Designated Director

DAULAT SECURITIES LTD. has designated **Mr.S.P.LUNIA** as the Principal Officer and **Mr.Jitendra Kochar** designated Director for its Anti-Money Laundering Program, with full responsibility for the AML program. Both Principal Officer and Designated Director have long-standing experience in the capital market, and are qualified by experience, knowledge and training. The duties of the Principal Officer will include monitoring **DAULAT SECURITIES LTD.** compliance with AML obligations and overseeing communication and training for employees. The Principal Officer will also ensure that proper **AML** records are kept. When warranted, the Principal Officer will ensure filing of necessary reports with the Financial Intelligence Unit (**FIU – IND**).

DAULAT SECURITIES LTD. has provided the **FIU** with contact information for the Principal Officer and Designated Director, including name, title, mailing address, e-mail address, telephone number and facsimile number **DAULAT SECURITIES LTD.** will promptly notify FIU of any change to this information.

FIN net Gateway

All reports pertaining to financial transactions under Prevention of Money laundering Act, 2002 are required to submit through the FIN net Gateway (FINgate) Portal, which is designed as a comprehensive interface between the reporting entities and **FIU-IND. DAULAT SECURITIES LTD.** is required to register themselves as 'reporting entity'. Further member is also required submit the details of Principal Officer & designated director through FIN net gateway.

CLIENT ACCEPTANCE POLICY

DAULAT SECURITIES LTD. needs to follow the following policy and procedure in order to identify the types of customers that are likely to pose a higher than the average risk of money laundering or terrorist financing. By establishing these policies and procedures, the organization will be in a better position to apply customer due diligence on a risk sensitive basis.

Accordingly, the following safeguards are required to be followed while accepting the clients.

- a) No account is opened in a fictitious / benami name or on an anonymous basis.
- b) Know Your Client form to be filled completely. Special attention is to be given to items which are marked mandatory.
- c) Documents submitted for our records should be diligently verified with the originals. More importantly PAN card, proof of address, proof of identity needs to be verified with the originals. Further, details of PAN card should be compared with the income tax web site.
- e) The client name and the names of directors and shareholders to be verified at various databases like ANMI ABCD database, SEBI debarred entity lists, FATF Statements, Exchange database of regulatory actions against various entities as maybe available from

http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/aq_sanctions_list.html.

<http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1988/list.html>

f) No client account to be opened where the important / mandatory details are not furnished by the client even after repeated follow ups. Further client account not to be opened in cases where information provided to us is suspected to be non genuine, there is a perceived non-cooperation of the client in providing full and complete information specially in respect of mandatory and / or important information.

g) Documentation requirement and other information to be collected in respect of different classes of clients would depend on the perceived risk and having regard to the requirement to the Prevention of Money Laundering Act 2002, guidelines issued by RBI and SEBI from time to time.

j) To ensure that the client's identity 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.

k) Special attention to be given to clients who tend to open multiple accounts in various combinations of its first name, surname and middle name.

Client Due Diligence (CDD)

The main aspect of this policy is the client due diligence process which means identifying the client and verifying his/her identity by using reliable, independent source documents, data or information **DAULAT SECURITIES LTD.** obtains sufficient information necessary to establish, to their satisfaction, the identity of each new client, whether regular or occasional. To conduct on going due diligence and scrutiny of the account/ client to ensure that the transaction conducted are consistent with the clients' background/ financial status, its activities and risk profile **DAULAT SECURITIES LTD.** adopted appropriate CDD measures comprising of:

- To obtain sufficient information in order to identify persons who will beneficially own or control the account and whose behalf a transaction is being conducted.
- To identified person which are politically exposed and to provide additional due diligence with respect to same.

- To conduct ongoing due diligence and scrutiny throughout the course of business relationship to ensure that trans action conducted are consistent with Company's knowledge of clients , its business and risk profile and taking into account when necessary, the clients source of funds.
- To update all documents, data or information of all clients and beneficial owners collected under CDD process.
- All the documents obtain from the client will be updated on an annual basis.

Client Identification Procedure (CIP)

Client Identification and Verification:

At the time of opening an account or executing any transaction with it, **DAULAT SECURITIES LTD.** will verify and maintain the record of identity and current address or addresses including permanent address or addresses of the client, the nature of business of the client and his financial status as under:

Constitution of Client	Proof of Identity	Proof of Address	Others
Individual	1. PAN Card (Compulsory) 2. Voter Identity Card 3. Driving License 4. Passport	1. Copy of Bank Statement 2. Passport 3. Driving License 4. Voter Identity Card 5. Ration Card	1. Proof of Identity and Address of the Introducer

		6. Rent Agreement 7. landline Telephone Bill (not older than 2 months) 8. Copy of Electricity Bill (not older than 2 months) 9. Banker Verification (Scheduled Commercial Bank only)	
Company	1. PAN Card (Compulsory) 2. Certificate of incorporation 3. Memorandum and Articles of Association 4. Resolution of Board of Directors 5. Shareholding Pattern	1. Copy of Bank Statement 2. Rent Agreement 3. landline Telephone Bill (not older than 2 months) 4. Copy of Electricity Bill (not older than 2 months) 5. Banker Verification (Scheduled Commercial Bank only)	1. Proof of Identity and Address of the Directors/Others authorized to trade on behalf of the company 2. Proof of Identity and Address of the Introducer

Partnership Firm	1. PAN Card 2. Registration certificate 3. Partnership deed	1. Copy of Bank Statement 2. Rent Agreement 3. landline Telephone Bill (not older than 2 months) 4. Copy of Electricity Bill (not older than 2 months) 5. Banker Verification (Scheduled Commercial Bank only)	1. Proof of Identity and Address of the Partners/Others authorized to trade on behalf of the firm 2. Proof of Identity and Address of the Introducer
Trust	1. PAN Card 2. Registration certificate 3. Trust deed	1. Copy of Bank Statement 2. Rent Agreement	1. Proof of Identity and Address of the Trustees/others authorized to trade on behalf

		3. landline Telephone Bill (not older than 2 months) 4. Copy of Electricity Bill (not older than 2 months) 5. Banker Verification (scheduled Commercial Bank only)	of the trust 2. Proof of Identity and Address of the Introducer
AOP/ BOI	1. PAN Card 2. Resolution of the managing body 3. Documents to collectively establish the legal existence of such an AOP/ BOI	1. Copy of Bank Statement 2. Rent Agreement 3. landline Telephone Bill (not older than 2 months) 4. Copy of Electricity	1. Proof of Identity and Address of the Persons authorized to trade on behalf of the AOP/ BOI 2. Proof of Identity and Address of the Introducer

		<p>Bill</p> <p>(not older than 2 months)</p> <p>5. Banker Verification (Scheduled Commercial Bank only)</p>	
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1. In-Person-Verification of client is to be carried out as required by rules and regulations. Details of the verification are mentioned on the account opening form.
2. Aadhar number of all clients to be obtained.
3. If a potential or existing customer either refuses to provide the information described above when requested, or appears to have intentionally provided misleading information **DAULAT SECURITIES LTD.** will not open the new account / will freeze the account.
4. All PAN Cards received will verified form the Income Tax/ NSDL website before the account is opened
5. **DAULAT SECURITIES LTD.** will maintain records of all identification information for five years after the account has been closed.
6. **DAULAT SECURITIES LTD.** may rely on a third party for the purpose of identification and verification of the identity of a client and (b) determination of whether the client is acting on behalf of a beneficial owner, identification of the beneficial owner and verification of the

identity of the beneficial owner. Such third party shall be regulated, supervised or monitored for, and have measures in place for compliance with CDD and record-keeping requirements in line with the obligations under the PMLA Act.

ii. Such reliance shall be subject to the conditions that are specified in Rule 9

of the PML Rules and shall be in accordance with the regulations and circulars/ guidelines issued by SEBI from time to time. Further, it is clarified that the registered intermediary shall be ultimately responsible for CDD and undertaking enhanced due diligence measures, as applicable.

7. Pre Activation Process:

Before activating any client for trading , company will follow below mentioned process to know any fictitious/ benami account (s) and verifying all key information provided by the client (s)

- a. Telephone Verification System (TVS): A telephonic verification system has to put in place to verify client identity and verify all key information in client master.
- b. Welcome Letter: After successfully opening a trading account , a system generated welcome letter containing all key information in client master will be sent directly at client communication address.

Risk Based Approach

Client Categorization:

DAULAT SECURITIES LTD. has to put in place parameters to categorize the clients into high, medium and low risk clients. Given below are the parameters for risk categorization of clients:

High Risk Clients:

DAULAT SECURITIES LTD. may apply enhanced due diligence measures based on the risk assessment, thereby requiring intensive 'due diligence' for higher risk clients, especially those for whom the sources of funds are not clear. The examples of clients requiring higher due diligence may include:

1. Non Resident Indians.
2. High Net worth Individuals
3. Trust, Charities, NGOs and organizations receiving donations.
4. Politically Exposed Persons of foreign origin.
5. Firms with 'Sleeping Partners'
6. Current and former head of state, high profile politicians and connected persons (immediate family, close advisors and companies in which such individuals have interest or significant influence.)
7. Companies offering foreign exchange offerings.
8. Clients in high risk countries.
9. Non face to face customers.
10. Clients with dubious reputation as per public information available etc having Criminal backgrounds.
11. Persons in special categories apart from mentioned above.

We do following additional due diligence with respect to high and medium risk clients as compare to low risk clients.

- I. Approval of management required at the time of opening of such high risk/ medium risk account
- II. Trading pattern is observed ongoing basis.
- III. Extra due diligences are carried out while accepting fund and securities from such high risk/ medium risk account.
- IV. Annual financial updation letters are sent to the clients along with change in KYC information
- V. In case if the client falls under SEBI debarred list after registration necessary action taken as per our PMLA policy.
- VI. We check the trading pattern of their income according to their turnover.

Medium Risk Client:

Clients that are likely to pose a higher than average risk to the company may be categorized as medium or high risk depending on client's background, nature and location of activity, country of origin, sources of funds and his client profile etc; such as:

1. Persons in business/industry or trading activity where the area of his residence or place of business has a scope or history of unlawful trading/business activity.
2. Where the client profile of the person/s opening the account, according to the perception of the branch is uncertain and/or doubtful/dubious.
3. Clients who deal in intraday speculative transactions and whose turnover is not in line with financials declared.
4. Clients having close family shareholdings or beneficial ownership.
5. Clients whose cheques have been dishonored 3 times or more in the last 30 days.
6. Client with Occupation as Students, Agriculturist and Government Employees

Low Risk Clients :

Individuals (other than High Net Worth) and entities whose identities and sources of wealth can be easily identified and transactions in whose accounts by and large conform to the known profile and their financials declared be categorized as low risk. Also who makes payment/delivery in time and follow the norms established by regulators and company. The illustrative examples of low risk clients could be salaried employees whose salary structures are well defined, people belonging to lower economic level of the society whose accounts show small balances and low turnover, Government Departments and Government owned companies, regulators and statutory bodies etc. In such

cases, only the basic requirements of verifying the identity and location of the client shall be met.

Clients of Special Category:

DAULAT SECURITIES LTD. will always identify clients of special category which includes NRI, High Net worth clients, Trusts, Charities, Non-Government Organization, Companies having close family shareholdings, politically exposed persons, Companies offering foreign exchange offering, clients residing in high risk countries or countries active in narcotics productions etc, Non face to face clients and clients with dubious reputation as per public information available. High level client due diligence will be under taken for CSC.

Re KYC:

Re KYC is integral part of PMLA policy.

Low Risk Clients: Re KYC for low Risk client is done after seven to Ten years.

Medium Risk Clients: Re KYC for low Risk client is done after Five to Seven years.

High Risk Clients: Re KYC for low Risk client is done after Three to Five years.

Shifting of clients from their risk categorization is done based on the trading pattern and payment and receipt of funds and securities pattern. Based on the same observation is created and shifting of client from low to medium and medium to high and vice versa is done.

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

Section 51A of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 (UAPA), relating to the purpose of prevention of, and for coping with terrorist activities was brought into effect through UAPA Amendment Act, 2008. In this regard, the Central Government has issued an Order dated August 27, 2009 detailing the procedure for the implementation of Section 51A of the UAPA.

Under the aforementioned Section, the Central Government is empowered to freeze, seize or attach funds and other financial assets or economic resources held by, on behalf of, or at the direction of the individuals or entities listed in the Schedule to the Order, or any other person engaged in or suspected to be engaged in terrorism. The Government is also further empowered to prohibit any individual or entity from making any funds, financial assets or economic resources or related services available for the benefit of the individuals or entities listed in the Schedule to the Order or any other person engaged in or suspected to be engaged in terrorism.

The stock exchanges, depositories and registered intermediaries shall ensure effective and expeditious implementation of the procedure laid down in the UAPA Order dated August 27, 2009 as listed below

- a) On receipt of the updated list of individuals/ entities subject to UN sanction measures (hereinafter referred to as 'list of designated individuals/ entities) from the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA)'; SEBI will forward the same to stock exchanges, depositories and registered intermediaries for the following purposes:

- i. To maintain updated designated lists in electronic form and run a check on the given parameters on a regular basis to verify whether individuals or entities listed in the schedule to the Order (referred to as designated individuals/entities) are holding any funds, financial assets or economic resources or related services held in the form of securities with them.

- ii. In the event, particulars of any of customer/s match the particulars of designated individuals/entities, stock exchanges, depositories and intermediaries shall immediately, not later than 24 hours from the time of finding out such customer, inform full particulars of the funds, financial assets or economic resources or related services held in the form of securities, held by such customer on their books to the Joint Secretary (IS.I), Ministry of Home Affairs, at Fax No.011-23092569 and also convey over telephone on 011-23092736. The particulars apart from being sent by post should necessarily be conveyed through e-mail at jsis@nic.in.

- iii. Stock exchanges, depositories and registered intermediaries shall send the particulars of the communication mentioned in (ii) above through post/fax and through e-mail (sebi_uapa@sebi.gov.in) to the UAPA nodal officer of SEBI, Officer on Special Duty, Integrated Surveillance Department, Securities and Exchange Board of India, SEBI Bhavan, Plot No. C4-A, "G" Block, Bandra

Kurla Complex, Bandra (E), Mumbai 400 051 as well as the UAPA nodal officer of the state/UT where the account is held, as the case may be, and to FIU-IND.

iv. In case the aforementioned details of any of the customers match the particulars of designated individuals/entities beyond doubt, stock exchanges, depositories and registered intermediaries would prevent designated persons from conducting financial transactions, under intimation to Joint Secretary (IS.I), Ministry of Home Affairs, at Fax No. 011-23092569 and also convey over telephone on 011-23092736. The particulars apart from being sent by post should necessarily be conveyed through e-mail at jsis@nic.in.

v. Stock Exchanges, depositories and registered intermediaries shall also file a Suspicious Transaction Report (STR) with FIU-IND covering all transactions in the accounts covered by paragraph 2.9.2 (a) (ii) above carried through or attempted, as per the prescribed format.

b) On receipt of the particulars as mentioned in paragraph 2.9.3 (a) (ii) above, IS-I Division of MHA would cause a verification to be conducted by the State Police and /or the Central Agencies so as to ensure that the individuals/ entities identified by the stock exchanges, depositories, registered intermediaries are the ones listed as designated individuals/entities and the funds, financial assets or economic resources or related services, reported by stock exchanges, depositories, registered intermediaries are held by the designated individuals/entities. This verification would be completed within a period not exceeding 5 working days from the date of receipt of such particulars.

c) In case, the results of the verification indicate that the properties are owned by or held for the benefit of the designated individuals/entities, an order to freeze these assets under section 51A of the UAPA would be issued within 24 hours of such verification and conveyed electronically to the concerned depository under intimation to SEBI and FIU-IND. The order shall take place without prior notice to the designated individuals/entities.

Procedure for unfreezing of funds, financial assets or economic resources or related services of individuals/entities inadvertently affected by the freezing mechanism upon verification that the person or entity is not a designated person

i. Any individual or entity, if it has evidence to prove that the freezing of funds, financial assets or economic resources or related services, owned/held by them has been inadvertently frozen, shall move an application giving the requisite evidence, in writing, to the concerned stock exchanges/depositories and registered intermediaries. The stock exchanges/depositories and registered intermediaries shall inform and forward a copy of the application together with

full details of the asset frozen given by any individual or entity informing of the funds, financial assets or economic resources or related services have been frozen inadvertently, to the nodal officer of IS-I Division of MHA as per the contact details given in paragraph 5(ii) above within two working days. The Joint Secretary (IS-I), MHA, being the nodal officer for (IS-I) Division of MHA, shall cause such verification as may be required on the basis of the evidence furnished by the individual/entity and if he is satisfied, he shall pass an order, within fifteen working days, unfreezing the funds, financial assets or economic resources or related services, owned/held by such applicant under intimation to the concerned stock exchanges, depositories and registered intermediaries. However, if it is not possible for any reason to pass an order unfreezing the assets within fifteen working days, the nodal officer of IS-I Division shall inform the applicant.

Communication of Orders under section 51A of Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act

i. All Orders under section 51A of the UAPA relating to funds, financial assets or economic resources or related services, would be communicated to stock exchanges, depositories and **DAULAT SECURITIES LTD.** through SEBI.

Suspicious Transactions

Identification:-“Suspicious transaction” means a transaction whether or not made in cash, which to a person acting in good faith –

- gives rise to a reasonable ground of suspicion that it may involve proceeds of an offence specified in the Schedule to the Act, regardless of the value involved; or
- appears to be made in circumstances of unusual or unjustified complexity; or
- appears to have no economic rationale or bona fide purpose; or
- gives rise to a reasonable ground of suspicion that it may involve financing of the activities relating to terrorism;
- Clients based in high risk jurisdiction.
- Substantial increase in business without apparent cause.
- Transactions reflect likely market manipulations.

- Sudden activity in dormant accounts.

Monitoring Accounts for Suspicious Activity

The following kinds of activities are to be mentioned as activities which require further scrutiny and reported to the Principal Officer.

- transaction inconsistent with the normal pattern of the client's investment activity
- Sudden activity in dormant accounts;
- Clients making large transfers to a third party through off market transactions through DP Accounts;
- High value transactions.
- Large deals at prices away from the market
- Client scrip concentration
- Comparison of client turnover with client income.
- High trading activity in illiquid scrip
- Major trading activity in "Z" and "T2T" category
- Unusually large cash deposit made by client.

Any activities which require further scrutiny he or she will escalate the same to the Principal Officer for further investigation.

Maintenance of records

The Principal Officer will be responsible for the maintenance for following records:

- all cash transactions of the value of more than rupees ten lakhs or its equivalent in foreign currency;
- 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 all series of cash transactions integrally connected to each other which have been valued below rupees ten

lakhs or its equivalent in foreign currency where such series of transactions have taken place within a month;

- 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;
- All suspicious transactions whether or not made in cash. Suspicious transaction means a transaction whether or not made in cash which, to a person acting in good faith -
 - gives rise to a reasonable ground of suspicion that it may involve the proceeds of crime; or
 - appears to be made in circumstances of unusual or unjustified complexity; or
 - appears to have no economic rationale or bonafide purpose; or
 - gives rise to a reasonable ground of suspicion that it may involve financing of the activities relating to terrorism

The records shall contain the following information:

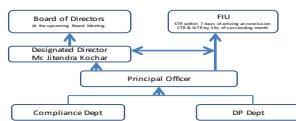
- the nature of the transactions;
- the amount of the transaction and the currency in which it was denominated;
- the date on which the transaction was conducted; and
- The parties to the transaction."
- Registered intermediaries shall maintain and preserve the record of information related to transactions, whether attempted or executed, which are reported to the Director, FIU-IND, as required under Rules

7 & 8 of the PML Rules, for a period of five years from the date of the transaction between the client and the intermediary.

Periodicity of Review of the Policy

The Company shall take review of the PMLA Policy on yearly basis.

Reporting Hierarchy



Reporting to FIU IND

For Cash Transaction Reporting

- All dealing in Cash that requiring reporting to the FIU IND will be done in the CTR format and in the matter and at intervals as prescribed by the FIU IND

For Suspicious Transactions Reporting:

We will make a note of Suspicion Transaction that have not been explained to the satisfaction of the Principal Officer and thereafter report the same to the FIU IND through Fin net gateway and within required deadlines. This will typically be in cases where we know, suspect, or have reason to suspect:

- The transaction involves funds derived from illegal activity or is intended or conducted in order to hide or disguise funds or assets derived from illegal activity as part of a plan to violate or evade any the transaction reporting requirement,

- The transaction is designed, whether through structuring or otherwise, to evade the any requirements of PMLA Act and Rules framed thereof
- The transaction has no business or apparent lawful purpose or is not the sort in which the customer would normally be expected to engage, and we know, after examining the background, possible purpose of the transaction and other facts, of no reasonable explanation for the transaction, or
- The transaction involves the use of the **DAULAT SECURITIES LTD.** to facilitate criminal activity.

We will not base our decision on whether to file a STR solely on whether the transaction falls above a set threshold. We will file a STR and notify law enforcement of all transactions that raise an identifiable suspicion of criminal, terrorist, or corrupt activities.

All STRs will be reported quarterly to the Board of Directors, with a clear reminder of the need to maintain the confidentiality of the STRs

We will not notify any person involved in the transaction that the transaction has been reported, except as permitted by the PMLA Act and Rules thereof.

**Director, FIU-IND, Financial Intelligence Unit-India,
6th Floor, Hotel Samrat, Chanakyapuri,
New Delhi-110021.
Website: <http://fiuindia.gov.in>**

AML Record Keeping

A .STR Maintenance and Confidentiality

We will hold STRs and any supporting documentation confidential. We will not inform anyone outside of a law enforcement or regulatory agency or securities regulator about a STR. We will refuse any requests for STR information and immediately tell FIU IND of any such request we receive. We will segregate STR filings and copies of supporting documentation from other **DAULAT SECURITIES LTD.** books and records to avoid disclosing STR filings. Our Principal Officer will handle all requests or other requests for STRs.

B. Responsibility for AML Records and SAR Filing

Principal Officer will be responsible to ensure that AML records are maintained properly and that STRs are filed as required

C. Records Required

As part of our AML program, our principal officer will create and maintain STRs and CTRs and relevant documentation on customer identity and verification. We will maintain STRs and their accompanying documentation for at least five years.

Risk Management

- The KYC policies and procedures of the company covers management oversight, systems and controls, segregation of duties, training and other related matters. For ensuring effective implementation of the company's KYC policies and procedures, the officials shall explicitly allocate responsibilities within the branch. The sub broker/officials shall prepare risk profiles of all their existing and new clients and apply Anti Money Laundering measures keeping in view the risks involved in a transaction,

account or brokering/business relationship.

- Training encompassing applicable money laundering laws and recent trends in money laundering activity as well as the company's policies and procedures to combat money laundering shall be provided to all the staff members of the broker periodically in phases.
- Annual ongoing training program for employees is taken so that members of the staff are adequately trained in AML and CFT (Combating Financing of Terrorism) procedure & if major changes in PMLA policy.
- The Accounts Department shall be empowered to prescribe threshold limits for a particular group of accounts and the Sub broker/officials shall pay particular attention to the transactions which exceed these limits. The threshold limits shall be reviewed on regular intervals and changes, if any, conveyed to Sub broker/officials for monitoring.

Hiring of Employees

There should be adequate screening procedures in place to ensure high standards when hiring employees. Key positions within our organization structure should be identified with regards 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 performed their duties.

Training Programs

We will develop ongoing employee training and Investor Education under the leadership of the Principal Officer. It will be based on our **DAULAT SECURITIES LTD.** size, its customer base, and its resources.

Our training will include, at a minimum: how to identify Client under scrutiny and signs of money laundering that arise during the course of the employees' duties; what to do once the risk is identified; what employees' roles are in the

DAULAT SECURITIES LTD. compliance efforts and how to perform them; **DAULAT SECURITIES LTD.** record retention policy; and the disciplinary consequences (including civil and criminal penalties) for non-compliance with the PMLA Act.

We will review our operations to see if certain employees, such as those in compliance, margin, and corporate security, require specialized additional training. Our written procedures will be updated to reflect any such changes.

Investor Education

Interactive sessions are organized at various locations, where investors are informed about PMLA. Interactive sessions with Sub Brokers, Authorised Persons and Branch Heads on PMLA are organized to educate them of its importance and ways in which they can play part in its implementation.

Confidential Reporting of AML Non-Compliance

Employees will report any violations of AML compliance program to the Principal Officer, unless the violations implicate the Compliance Officer, in which case the employee shall report to the Chairman of the Board. Such reports will be confidential, and the employee will suffer no retaliation for making them.

Board of Directors Approval

The Board of Directors has approved this AML program as reasonably designed to achieve and monitor our ongoing compliance with the requirements of the PMLA and the implementing regulations under it.

Conclusion

PMLA is an act formed to protect the economy of any country. Everyone should first understand what actually the act for, the implication is if not followed in the true spirit. Then the act can be followed and implemented. At the outset it appears that the government has of loaded its responsibility on us but this is not

the fact. It is impossible for them to monitor the huge transactions that are going on in the capital market. It is the responsibility of all market intermediaries to take active part in implementation of the act. We are committed to put in our best effort for implementation of the PMLA Act. We have learned that it is firstly the procedure formed and the due diligence shown by the officers of a company are the two key factors for proper implementation of the Act. Proper coordination between divisions is also an important factor for proper implementation of the PMLA Act.