

Anti-Money Laundering/ Countering Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT) Policies, Procedures and Controls

Approved by the Board of Director on November 05, 2019

A. GENERAL PRINCIPLES:

1. DEFINITION OF MONEY LAUNDERING AND TERRORIST FINANCING:

Money Laundering ("**ML**") and Terrorist Financing ("**TF**") are economic crimes that threaten a country's overall financial sector reputation and expose financial institutions to significant operational, regulatory, legal and reputational risks ,if used for ML and TF.

2. PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF AML AND CFT REGIME:

- 2.1. An effective Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism ("AML/CFT") regime requires financial institutions to adopt and effectively implement appropriate ML and TF control processes and procedures, not only as a principle of good governance but also as an essential tool to avoid involvement in ML and TF.AML and CFT Regimes governed under Anti-Money Laundering Act, 2010 ("AML Act"), Anti Money Laundering Rules,2008 ("AML Rules") made under the Anti-Money Laundering Ordinance, 2007 ("AML Ordinance"), Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (Anti Money Laundering and Countering Financing of Terrorism) Regulations, 2018 ("SECPAML/CFT Regulations") made under the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan Act, 1997 ("SECP Act"), upon recommendation of Financial Monitoring Unit ("FMU") established under AML Act and Guidelines on SECPAML/CFT Regulations issued by SECP in September' 2018 and National Risk Assessment (NRA) Report on Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing issued in September' 2019.

3. GUIDE LINES ON SECP AML/CFT REGULATION.

3.1. The Guidelines are applicable to all Regulated Persons ("RPs") including Securities Brokers as defined under the SECPAML/CFT Regulations conducting relevant financial business and designed to assist RPs in complying with the Regulations. It supplements the Regulations and the AML/CFT regime by clarifying and explaining the general requirements of the legislation to help RPs in applying national AML/CFT measures

to their business, and in particular, in detecting and reporting suspicious activities. The Guidelines are based on Pakistan AML, CFT legislation and reflect, so far as applicable, the 40 Recommendations and guidance papers issued by the Financial Action Task Force ("FATF").

4. POLICY, PROCEDURES AND CONTROLS:

- 4.1. As required under clause 4 (a) of the SECPAML/CFT Regulations, a Security Broker is required to:
- 4.2. Develop and implement policies, procedures and controls with the approval its Board of Directors for enabling the Securities Broker to effectively manage and mitigate the risk that are identified in the risk assessment of ML/TF or notified to it by the Commission;
- 4.3. Monitor the implementation of those~ policies, procedures and controls and enhance them if necessary;
- 4.4. Perform enhanced measures where higher risks are identified, to effectively manage and mitigate those higher risks; and
- 4.5. Have an independent audit function to test the system.
- 4.6. The Policies, Procedures and Controls should contain a clear description for employees of their obligations and instructions as well as guidance on how to keep the activity of the reporting entity in compliance with the Regulations. There should be internal procedures for detecting, monitoring and reporting suspicious transactions.

5. APPOINTMENT OF COMPLIANCE OFFICER AND HIS ROLE.

- 5.1. The Securities Broker is required to appoint a management level officer as compliance officer ("CO"), who shall report directly, and periodically to the Board of Directors ("Board") or to another equivalent executive position or committee. The CO must be a person who is fit and proper to assume the role and who:
- 5.2. Has sufficient skills and experience to develop and maintain systems and controls (including documented policies and procedures);
- 5.3. has sufficient resources, including time and support staff;
- 5.4. has access to all information necessary to perform the AML/CFT compliance function;
- 5.5. ensure regular audit of the AML/CFT program;
- 5.6. maintain various logs, as necessary, which should include logs with respect to declined business, politically exposed person ("PEPs"),and request from Commission, FMU and Law Enforcement Agencies("LEAs")particularly in relation to investigation; and
- 5.7. Respond promptly to requests for information by the SECP/LEAs.

6. HOW TO COMMUNICATE THE POLICIES AND PROCEDURES TO EMPLOYEES AND STAFF AS WELL AS BRANCHES:

- 6.1. As part of first line of defense, the CO shall clearly specify the Policies, Procedures and Controls duly approved by the Board in writing, and communicated to all employees including those employed at braches through Inter-Office Memo IOM").
- 6.2. The CO must have the authority and ability to oversee the effectiveness of Securities Broker AML/CFT systems, compliance with applicable AML/CFT legislation and provide guidance in day-to-day operations of the AML/CFT Policies and Procedures especially at the branches.

7. HOW TO REFLECT CHANGES TO AML/ATF LEGISLATIVE AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

- 7.1. The CO shall update/amend the Policies, Procedures and Controls in line with the changes/amendments in SECPAM/CFT Regulations with the approval of the Board or Equivalent and communicate in writing to all relevant employees through 10M; and

- 7.2. The Co shall provide amendments in the Policies, Procedures and Controls separately attached to amendment Policies, Procedure and Controls showing impact of such change on AML/CFT Regime.

8. HOW OFTEN TO UPDATE POLICIES, PROCEDURES AND CONTROLS:

- 8.1. As and when any change/amendment is affected in AML/CFT legislation applicable to the Securities Brokers, the CO shall immediately update the Policies, Procedures and Controls in line with the changes/amendment in legislatives.
- 8.2. The CO will communicate in writing to all employees after getting Board's approval on such changes.
- 8.3. The CO will update the risk profile of the country to which the Securities Broker or its Customers are exposed to as and when it comes to his knowledge.

9. HOW OFTEN TO CONDUCT AN INDEPENDENT AUDIT OF YOUR AML/ATF COMPLIANCE PROGRAM:

- 9.1. Securities Broker shall, on a regular basis, conduct an AML/CFT audit to independently evaluate the effectiveness of compliance with AML/CFT Policies and Procedures;
- 9.2. The frequency of the audit shall at least be quarterly basis commensurate with the nature, size, complexity, and risks identified during the risk assessments by the Securities Broker.
- 9.3. The AML/CFT audits shall be conducted to assess the AML/CFT systems which include:
 - 9.4. To test the overall integrity and effectiveness of the AML/CFT systems and controls;
 - 9.5. To assess the adequacy of internal policies and procedures in addressing identified risks, including;
 - 9.5.1. COD measures;
 - 9.5.2. Recordkeeping and retention;
 - 9.5.3. Third party reliance; and
 - 9.5.4. Transaction monitoring.
 - 9.6. To assess compliance with the relevant laws and regulations;
 - 9.7. To test transactions in all areas of the Securities Broker, with emphasis on high-risk areas, products and services;
 - 9.8. To assess employees' knowledge of the laws, regulations, guidance, and policies & procedures and their effectiveness in implementing policies and procedures;
 - 9.9. To assess the adequacy, accuracy and completeness of training programs;
 - 9.10. To assess the effectiveness of compliance oversight and quality control including parameters for automatic alerts (if any); and
 - 9.11. To assess the adequacy of the Securities Broker's process of identifying suspicious activity including screening sanctions lists

10. POLICIES, PROCEDURES AND CONTROLS:

11. THREE LINES OF DEFENSE

The Securities Broker shall establish the following three (3) lines of Defense to combat ML/TF:

11.1. Front Office (Customer-Facing Activity):

- 11.1.1 Front Office / Dealers/Sale Persons shall be required to know and carry-out the AML/CFT due diligence related policies and procedures when a customer opens an account with the Securities Broker which include the following:
 - 11.1.2. Account Opening Forms should be completed in the presence of the Customer with mandatory fill-in mandatory fields and all not relevant spaces shall be marked as "Not Applicable or Crossed";
 - 11.1.3. KYC forms shall be completed in the presence of the Customer;

- 11.1.4. All attachments needed as per Standard Account Opening Forms of CDC and PSX shall be completed;
- 11.1.5. Account Opening amount shall be accepted in cheque/pay-order/demand draft on the bank of beneficial owner of the customer.
- 11.1.6. Account Opening confirmation along with all details entered into Securities Broker's back-office, CDC and NCCPL shall be communicated to the Customer on his/her registered address/email or handed over to the Customer if physically available.

11.2. Compliance Checks:

- 11.2.1. The Compliance Officer shall check the account opening forms along with all annexures before allowing the Customer to start Business Relation with the Securities Broker;
- 11.2.2. If there is any discrepancy in the Account Opening process, the Compliance Officer shall communicate the same to Front Office/Dealer/Sale Person for rectification before start of Business Relation with the Securities Broker;
- 11.2.3. The Compliance Officer shall do the Risk Assessment of the Customer as per AML/CFT Risk Assessment Matrix annexed to SECP Guideline on AML/CFT Regulations; and
- 11.2.4. The Compliance Officer shall do the Risk Profiling of the Customer based on Risk Assessment of the Customer.

11.3. Internal Audit Process:

- 11.3.1. Internal Auditor shall periodically conduct AML/CFT audits on an Institution-wide - basis;
- 11.3.2. In case of discrepancies/non-compliances observed during audit process, he/she will communicate his/her findings and along with recommendations to the Senior Management including Compliance Officer;
- 11.3.3. Internal Auditor shall follow-up their findings and recommendation until their complete rectifications.

12. IDENTIFICATION OF CUSTOMERS, ASSESSMENT AND UNDERSTANDING OF RISK:

- 12.1. The Securities Broker shall understand, identify and assess the inherent ML/TF risks posed by its:
 - 12.1.1. Customer base;
 - 12.1.2. Products and services offered;
 - 12.1.3. Delivery channels;
 - 12.1.4. The jurisdictions within which it or its Customers do business; and
 - 12.1.5. Another relevant risk category.
- 12.2. The Securities Broker will measure MT/TF risks using a number of risk categories while applying various factors to assess the extent of risk for each category for determining the overall risk classification, such as
 - 12.2.1. High
 - 12.2.2. Medium
 - 12.2.3. Low 1
- 12.3. The Securities Broker may follow the Probability and Likelihood Risk Rating Matrix as defined in the SECP Guideline for AML/CFT Regulations; however, it will make their own determination as to the risk weights to individual risk factors or combination of risk factor taking into consideration the relevance for different risk factors in the context of a particular Customer relationship.
- 12.4. The Securities Broker shall assess and analyze as a combination of the likelihood that the risk will occur and the impact of cost or damages if the risk occur. The impact of cost or damage may consist of:
 - 12.4.4.. financial loss to the Securities Broker from the crime;

- 12.4.2. Monetary penalty from regulatory authorities; and
- 12.4.3. Reputational damages to the business or the entity itself.

- 12.5. The Securities Broker shall analyze and identify the likelihood that these types or categories of risk will be misused for ML and/or for TF purposes. This likelihood is for instance;
 - 12.5.1. High if it can occur several times per year;
 - 12.5.2. Medium if it can occur once per year end and
 - 12.5.3. Low if it is unlikely, but not possible.
- 12.6. The Securities Broker should update its risk assessment every 12 to 18 months taking into account:
 - 12.6.1. New products are offered;
 - 12.6.2. New markets are entered;
 - 12.6.3. High risk Customers open or close their account; or
 - 12.6.4. The products, services, policies and procedures are changed.
- 12.7. Securities Broker shall have appropriate mechanism to provide risk assessment information to the Commission if required.
- 12.8. High-Risk Classification Factors:
 - 12.8.1. The Securities Broker shall describe all types or categories of Customers that it provide business to and make an estimate of the likelihood that these types or category of Customers may misuse the Securities Broker for ML or TF, and the consequent impact if indeed occurs. Risk Factor that may be relevant when considering the risk associated with a Customer or a Customer's beneficial owner's business include:
 - 12.8.2. The business relationship is conducted in unusual circumstances (e.g. significant unexplained geographic distance between the Securities Broker and the Customer);
 - 12.8.3. Non-resident Customers;
 - 12.8.4. Legal persons or arrangements;
 - 12.8.5. Companies that have nominee shareholders;
 - 12.8.6. Business that is cash-intensive;
 - 12.8.7. The ownership structure of the Customer appears unusual or excessively complex given the nature of the Customer's business such as having many layers of shares registered in the name of other legal persons;
 - 12.8.8. Politically Exposed Persons;
 - 12.8.9. Shell companies, especially in cases where there is foreign ownership which is spread across jurisdictions;
 - 12.8.10. Trusts and other legal arrangements which enable a separation of legal ownership and beneficial ownership of assets; and
 - 12.8.11. Requested/Applied quantum of business does not match with the profile/particulars of client.
 - 12.9. Country or Geographic Risk Factor:
 - 12.9.1. Due to location of a Customer, the origin of a destination of transactions of the Customer, business activities of the Securities Broker itself, its location and location of its geographical units, Country or Geographical Risk may arise. Country or Geographical risk combined with other risk categories, provides useful information on potential exposure to ML/TF. The Securities Broker may indicate High Risk to its Customers based on following factors:
 - 12.9.2. Countries identified by credible sources, such as mutual evaluation or detailed assessment reports or published follow-up reports by international bodies such as the FATF, as not having adequate AML/CFT systems;
 - 12.9.3. Countries subject to sanctions, embargos or similar measures issued by, for example, the United Nations;
 - 12.9.4. Countries identified by credible sources as having significant levels of corruption or other criminal activity; and

- 12.9.5. Countries or geographic areas identified by credible sources as providing funding or support for terrorist activities, or that have designated terrorist organizations operating within their country.
- 12.10. Product, Service, Transaction or Delivery Channel Risk Factor:
 - 12.10.1. The Securities Broker taking into account the potential risks arising from the products, services, and transactions that it offers to its Customers and the way these products and services are delivered, shall consider the following factors:
 - 12.10.2 Anonymous transactions (which may include cash);
 - 12.10.3. Non-face-to-face business relationships or transactions;
 - 12.10.4 Payments received from unknown or un-associated third parties;
 - 12.10.5. International transactions, or involve high volumes of currency (or currency equivalent) transactions;
 - 12.10.6 New or innovative products or services that are not provided directly by the Securities Broker, but are provided through channels of the institution;
 - 12.10.7. Products that involve large payment or receipt in cash; and
 - 12.10.8 One-off transactions.
 - 12.11. Low Risk Classification Factor:
 - 12.11.1. Customer risk factors:
 - 12.11.1.1. The Securities Broker shall rate a Customer as Low Risk and justify in writing who satisfies the requirements under regulation 11 (2) (a) and (b) of the SECPAML/CFT Regulations as under:
 - 12.11.1.2. Regulated entities and banks provided they are subject to requirements to combat money laundering and terrorist financing consistent with the FATF recommendations and are supervised for compliance with those requirements;
 - 12.11.1.3. Public listed companies that are subject to regulatory disclosure requirements to ensure adequate transparency of beneficial ownership;
 - 12.11.2. Product, service, transaction or delivery channel risk factors:
 - 12.11.2.1.1. The Securities Broker rate the product, service, transaction or delivery channel that satisfy the requirement under regulation 11(2) (g) of the SECPAML/CFT Regulations, such as the financial products or services that provide, appropriately defined and limited services to certain types of customers, so as to increase access for financial inclusion purposes.
 - 12.11.3. Country risk factors:
 - 12.11.3.1. The Securities Broker taking into account possible variations in ML/TF risk between different regions or areas within a country, shall rate the Customer
 - 12.11.3.1 As Low Risk who belongs to:
 - 12.11.3.2. Countries identified by credible sources, such as mutual evaluation or detailed assessment reports, as having effective AML/CFT systems; and
 - 12.11.3.3. Countries identified by credible sources as having a low level of corruption or other criminal activity
 - 12.11.4. Risk Matrix:
 - 12.11.4.1. The Securities Broker may use risk matrix annexed as Annexure-I to SECP Guideline on AML/CFT Regulations as a method of assessing risk in order to identify the types or categories of Customers that are;
 - 12.11.4.2. In Low Risk category;
 - 12.11.4.3. Those that carry somewhat higher risk, but still acceptable risk; and
 - 12.11.4.4. Those that carry a high or unacceptable risk of money laundering and terrorism financing.

13. Risk Management:

13.1. Risk Tolerance:

- 13.1.1. Risk Tolerance is the amount of risk that the Securities Broker is willing and able to accept and correlate its Risk Mitigation Measures and Controls accordingly, for, " example:
- 13.1.2. If the Securities Broker determines that the Risk associated with a particular type of Customer exceed its Risk Tolerance, it may decide not to accept or maintain that particular type of Customer(s).
- 13.1.3. Conversely, if the Securities Broker determine that the Risk associated with a particular type of Customer are within the bound of its Risk Tolerance, it must ensure that Risk mitigation Measures it applies are commensurate with the Risk associated with that type of Customer(s).
- 13.1.4. Senior Management and the of the Securities Broker shall establish their Risk Tolerance, based on which the Securities Broker shall have sufficient capacity and expertise to effectively manage the Risk acceptable in line with their Risk Tolerance and the consequences such as legal, regulatory, financial and reputation, of AML/CFT compliance failure.
- 13.1.5. If the Securities Broker decides to 'establish a high-risk Tolerance and accept high risk then it shall have Mitigation Measures and Controls in place commensurate with those high risks

13.2. Risk Mitigation and Controls Measures:

- 13.2.1. The Securities Broker shall consider the following Risk Mitigation Measures:
- 13.2.2. Determining the scope of the identification and verification requirements or ongoing monitoring based on the risks posed by particular customers;
- 13.2.3. Setting transaction limits for higher-risk Customers such as:
 - 13.2.3.1. For Individual Customer, Rs.5 million net of Sale and Purchase for a particular date;
 - 13.2.3.2. For Corporate Customer, Rs. 25 million net of Sale and Purchase for a particular day.
 - 13.2.3.3. For Foreigner Individual, \$ 1million net of Sale and Purchase for a particular day.
 - 13.2.3.4. For Foreigner Corporate, \$ 5 million net of Sale and Purchase for a particular day.
- 13.2.4. Requiring senior management approval for higher-risk transactions, including those involving PEPs;
- 13.2.5. Determining the circumstances under which they may refuse to take on or terminate/cease high risk customers;
- 13.2.6. Determining the circumstances requiring senior management approval (e.g. high risk or large transactions, when establishing relationship with high risk customers such as PEPs).

14. HOW OFTEN SECURITIES BROKER WILL UPDATE THE RISK ASSESSMENT?

- 14.1. Once the identification procedures have been completed and the business relationship is established, the Securities Broker is required to monitor the conduct of the relationship to ensure that it is consistent with the nature of business stated when the relationship/account was opened.
- 14.2. The Securities Broker shall conduct ongoing monitoring of their business relationship with its Customers. Ongoing monitoring helps the Securities Broker to keep the due diligence information up-to-date, and review and adjust the risk profile of the customers, where necessary.
- 14.3. The Securities Broker conduct on-going due diligence which include scrutinizing the transactions undertaken through the course of business relationship with a Customer.
- 14.4. The Securities Broker will be required to update the Risk Assessment of their Customer as per following schedule or on the occurrence of a triggering event, whichever is earlier:
 - 14.4.1. For its High Risk Customers, their Risk Assessment shall continuously be reviewed and updated, but a comprehensive review should be done at least monthly.
 - 14.4.2. For its Medium Risk Customers, their Risk Assessment shall be updated quarterly basis.
 - 14.4.3. For its Low Risk Customers, their Risk Assessment shall be updated 6 monthly.
- 14.5. The Securities Broker may update the Customer COD record on triggering of following events:

- 14.5.1. Material changes to the customer risk profile or changes to the way that the account usually operates;
- 14.5.2. Where it comes to the attention of the Securities Broker that it lacks sufficient or significant information on that particular customer;
- 14.5.3. Where a significant transaction takes place;
- 14.5.4. Where there is a significant change in customer documentation standards;
- 14.5.5. Significant changes in the business relationship.
- 14.6. The Securities Broker update Risk Profiling of the Customer in the following circumstances:
 - 14.6.1. New products or services being entered into;
 - 14.6.2. A significant increase in a customer's salary being deposited;
 - 14.6.3. The stated turnover or activity of a corporate customer increases;
 - 14.6.4. A person has just been designated as a PEP;
 - 14.6.5. The nature, volume or size of transactions changes.
- 14.7. The Securities Broker shall be vigilant for any significant changes or inconsistencies in the pattern of transactions. Inconsistency is measured against the stated original purpose of the accounts. Possible areas to monitor could be:
 - 14.7.1. Transaction type;
 - 14.7.2. Frequency;
 - 14.7.3. Amount;
 - 14.7.4. Geographical origin/destination;
 - 14.7.5. Account signatories.

15. CUSTOMER DUE DILIGENCE (COD):

15.1. For Natural Persons:

- 15.1.1. The Securities Broker is required to know who its Customers are and it shall not keep anonymous accounts or accounts in fictitious names. The Securities Broker shall take the following steps to ensure that its Customers are who they purport themselves to be:
 - 15.1.1.1. To identify and verify the Customers including their beneficial owners;
 - 15.1.1.2. To understand the intended nature and purpose of the relationship;
 - 15.1.1.3. To know actual ownership; and
 - 15.1.1.4. To know control structure of the Customer.
- 15.1.2. The Securities Broker shall conduct ongoing due diligence on the business relationship and scrutinize transactions undertaken throughout the course of that relationship to ensure that transactions being conducted are consistent with:
 - 15.1.2. Knowledge 1. of the Customer;
 - 15.1.2.2. Business and Risk Profile as assessed through Annexure-3 of SECP Guidelines on AML/CFT Regulations;
 - 15.1.2.3. Where necessary, the source of funds.
- 15.1.3. The Securities Broker shall conduct COD when establishing a business relationship if:
 - 15.1.3.1. There is a suspicion of ML/TF, Annex 4 gives some examples of potentially suspicious activities or "red flags" for ML/TF; or
 - 15.1.3.2. There are doubts as to the veracity or adequacy of the previously obtained customer identification information.
- 15.1.4. In case of suspicion of ML/TF, the Securities Broker should:
 - 15.1.4.1. Seek to identify and verify the identity of the customer and the beneficial owner(s), irrespective of any specified threshold that might otherwise apply; and
 - 15.1.4.2. File a Suspicious Transaction Reporting ("STR") with the FMU, in accordance with the requirements under the Law.
- 15.1.5. The Securities Broker shall monitor transactions to determine whether they are linked and restructured into two or more transactions of smaller values to circumvent the applicable threshold.

- 15.1.6. The Securities Broker shall verify the identification of a customer using reliable independent source documents, data or information including verification of CNICs from Verisys . Similarly, RPs shall identify and verify the customer's beneficial owner(s) to ensure that the RP understands who the ultimate beneficial owner is.
- 15.1.7. The Securities Broker shall ensure that they understand the purpose and intended nature of the proposed business relationship or transaction.
- 15.1.8. The Securities Broker shall also verify whether that authorized person is properly authorized to act on behalf of the customer while conducting COD on the authorized person(s) using the same standards that are applicable to a customer and ascertaining the reason for such authorization and obtain a copy of the authorization document.

15.2. Beneficial Ownership of Legal Persons and Legal Arrangements:

- 15.2.1. The Securities Broker shall identify and verify the identity of the customer, and understand the nature of its business, and its ownership and control structure.
- 15.2.2. The purpose of the requirements set out regarding the identification and verification of the applicant and the beneficial owner is twofold:
 - 15.2.2.1. first, to prevent the unlawful use of legal persons and arrangements, by gaining a sufficient understanding of the applicant to be able to properly assess the potential ML/TF risks associated with the business relationship; and
 - 15.2.2.2. second, to take appropriate steps to mitigate the risks.
- 15.2.8. If the Securities Broker has any reason to believe that an applicant has been refused facilities by another Securities Broker due to concerns over illicit activities of the customer, it should consider classifying that applicant:
 - 15.2.3.1. as higher-risk and apply enhanced due diligence procedures to the customer and the relationship;
 - 15.2.3.2. Filing an STR; and/or
 - 15.2.3.3. Not accepting the customer in accordance with its own risk assessments and procedures.
- 15.3. The Securities Broker shall accept copies of the documents for identifying a Customer verified by seeing originals during establishing business relationship.

15.4. Identification of Customers that are not physically present:

- 15.4.1. The Securities Broker shall apply equally effective Customers identification procedures and ongoing monitoring standards for Customers not physically present for identification purposes as for those where the client is available for interview.
- 15.4.2. where a Customer has not been physically present for identification purposes, practices will generally not be able to determine that the documentary evidence of identity actually relates to the Customers they are dealing with.
- 15.4.3. Consequently, there are increased risks and practices must carry out at least one of the following measures to mitigate the risks posed:
 - 15.4.3.1. further verifying the Customer's identity on the basis of documents, data or information referred in Annexure-I to AML/CFT Regulations, but not previously used for the purposes of verifying the client's identity;
 - 15.4.3.2. taking supplementary measures to verify the information relating to the client that has been obtained by the practice.

15.5. If Customer Due Diligence Measures are Not Completed.

Where a Securities Broker is unable to complete and comply with COD requirements as specified in the Regulations:

- 15.5.1. For New Customers:
 - 15.5.1.1 It shall not open the account;
 - 15.5.1.2. Commence a business relationship; or
 - 15.5.1.3 Perform the transaction.

15.5.2. For Existing Customers:

- 15.5.2.1. The Securities Broker shall terminate the relationship.
- 15.5.2.2. Additionally, the Securities Broker shall consider making a STR to the FMU.

16. ENHANCED CUSTOMER DUE DILIGENCE MEASURES:

16.1. High Risk Persons or Transactions:

- 16.1.1. The Securities Broker shall be required to perform Enhanced Due Diligence on the following:
- 16.1.2. Persons or transactions involving a country identified as higher risk by FATF;
- 16.1.3. Persons or transactions involving higher risk countries for ML, TF and corruption or subject to international sanctions; and
- 16.1.4. Any other situation representing a higher risk of ML/TF including those that you have identified in your Risk Assessment.

16.2. High Risk Business Relationship:

- 16.2.1. The Securities Broker shall apply enhanced COD measures for high risk business relationships include:
- 16.2.2. Obtaining additional information on the applicant/customer (e.g. occupation, volume of assets, information available through public databases, internet, etc.);
- 16.2.3. Updating more regularly the identification data of applicant/customer and beneficial owner;
- 16.2.4. Obtaining additional information on the intended nature of the business relationship;
- 16.2.5. Obtaining additional information on the source of funds or source of wealth of the applicant/customer;
- 16.2.6. Obtaining additional information on the reasons for intended or performed transactions;
- 16.2.7. Obtaining the approval of senior management to commence or continue the business relationship; and
- 16.2.8. Conducting enhanced monitoring of the business relationship, by increasing the number and timing of controls applied, and selecting patterns of transactions that need further examination.

16.3. High Risk Countries and Territories:

- 16.3.1. The Securities Broker is required to consult the following to identify above persons or transactions to be aware of the high risk countries/territories:
- 16.3.2. Publicly available information;
- 16.3.3. Sanctions list issued by the UN;
- 16.3.4. FATF high risk and non-cooperative jurisdictions;
- 16.3.5. FATF and its regional style bodies (FSRBs) and Transparency international corruption perception index;
- 16.3.6. Useful websites include:
 - 16.3.6.1. FATF website: www.fatf-gafLorg ; and
 - 16.3.6.2. Transparency International website: www.transparency.org.

16.4. Complex and Unusual Transactions:

16.4.1. The Securities Broker shall examine the background and purpose of all complex, unusual large transaction, and ail unusual patterns of transactions, that have no apparent economic or lawful purpose and conduct enhanced COD Measures consistent with the risk identified.

16.5. Suspicious Accounts:

16.5.1. The Securities Broker shall apply enhanced COD measures to the following accounts:

16.5.2. The Customer instructs not to issue any correspondence to the accountholder's address;

16.5.3. Hold Mail" accounts; and

16.5.4. Where the evidence of identity of the account holder is not already in the file

17. SIMPLIFIED DUE DILIGENCE MEASURES ("SDO"):

17.1. General Principles of SOD:

17.1.1. The Securities Broker may conduct SOD in case of lower risks identified by it. However, the Securities Broker shall ensure that the low risks it identifies are commensurate with the low risks identified by the country or the Commission. While determining whether to apply SOD, the Securities Broker should pay particular attention to the level of risk assigned to the relevant sector, type of customer or activity.

17.1.2. SDD is not acceptable in higher-risk scenarios where there is an increased risk, or suspicion that the applicant is engaged in MI/TF, or the applicant is acting on behalf of a person that is engaged in MI/TF.

17.1.3. Where the risks are low and where there is no suspicion of MI/TF, the law allows the Securities Broker to rely on third parties for verifying the identity of the applicants and beneficial owners.

17.1.4. Where Securities Broker decides to take SOD measures on an applicant/customer, it should document the full rationale behind such decision and make available that documentation to the Commission on request.

17.2. Category of Low Risk Customers:

17.2.1. The Securities Broker may rate a Customer as low risk justifying it in writing and low risk Customers my included the following:

17.2.2. regulated person and banks provided they are subject to requirements to combat money laundering and terrorist financing consistent with the FATF recommendations and are supervised for compliance with those requirements;

17.2.3. Public listed companies that are subject to regulatory disclosure requirements to ensure adequate transparency of beneficial ownership; and

17.2.4. Financial products or services that provide appropriately defined and limited services to certain types of customers, so as to increase access for financial inclusion purposes.

17.3. SDD Measures:

17.3.1. The Securities Broker shall apply following Simplified Due Diligence measures on low risk Customer:-

17.3.2. Reducing the frequency of customer identification updates;

17.3.3. Reducing the degree of on-going monitoring and scrutinizing transactions, based on a reasonable monetary threshold; and

- 17.3.4. Not collecting specific information or carrying out specific measures to understand the purpose and intended nature of the business relationship, but inferring the purpose and nature from the type of transaction or business relationship established:

18. POLITICALLY EXPOSED PERSONS:

18.1. DEFINITION OF PEP:

- 18.1.1. A Politically Exposed Person (PEP) is defined by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) as an individual who is, or has been entrusted with a prominent public function. Due to their position and influence, it is recognized that many PEPs are in positions that potentially can be abused for the purpose of committing money laundering (ML) offences and related predicate offences, including corruption, bribery, and conducting activity related to terrorist financing (TF). The potential risks associated with PEPs justify the application of additional anti-money laundering/counter-terrorist financing (AML/CFT) preventative measures with respect to business relationships with PEPs

18.2. POLITICALLY EXPOSED PERSONS CATEGORIES

- 18.2.1. The difference between foreign and domestic PEPs may be relevant for firms making specific risk assessments. To help clients gain a holistic view of potential risk. In the first instance PEPs are classified at a high level in the following categories:
- 18.2.2. Foreign PEPs Individuals who are, or have been entrusted with prominent public functions by a foreign country, for example heads of state or government, senior politicians, senior government, judicial or military officials, senior executives of state owned corporations, important political party officials.
- 18.2.3. Domestic PEPs Individuals who are, or have been entrusted domestically with prominent public functions, for example heads of state or of government, senior politicians, senior government, judicial or military officials, senior executives of state owned corporations, important political party officials.
- 18.2.4. International organization PEPs Persons who are, or have been entrusted with a prominent function by an international organization, refers to members of senior management or individuals who have been entrusted with equivalent functions i.e. directors, deputy directors, and members of the board or equivalent functions
- 18.2.5. Family members Individuals who are related to a PEP either directly (consanguinity) or through marriage or similar (civil) forms of partnership.
- 18.2.6. Close associates Individuals who are closely connected to a PEP, either socially or professionally.

18.3. How you will seek approval from senior management?

- 18.3.1. The Securities Broker shall obtain Senior Management approval to determine the nature and extend of EDD where the ML/TF risks are high. In assessing the ML/TF risk of a PEP, the Securities Broker shall consider factors such as whether the Customer who is a PEP:
- 18.3.1.1. Is from a high risk country;
- 18.3.1.2. Has prominent public function in sectors known to be exposed to corruption;
- 18.3.1.3. Has business interests that can cause conflict of interests (with the position held)

18.4. How you will take adequate measures to establish source of wealth and source of funds?

- 18.4.1. The Securities Broker shall consider other red flags include (in addition to the Red Flags that they consider for other applicants):
- 18.4.1.1. The information that is provided by the PEP is inconsistent with other (publicly available) information, such as asset declarations and published official salaries;
- 18.4.1.2. Funds are repeatedly moved to and from countries to which the PEP does not seem to have ties;

- 18.4.1.3 A PEP uses multiple bank accounts for no apparent commercial or other reason;
- 18.4.1.4. The PEP is from a country that prohibits or restricts certain citizens from holding accounts or owning certain property in a foreign country.
- 18.4.2. The Securities Broker shall take a risk based approach in determining whether to continue to consider a customer as a PEP who is no longer a PEP. The factors that they should consider include:
 - 18.4.2.1. The level of (informal) influence that the individual could still exercise; and
 - 18.4.2.2. Whether the individual's previous and current function are linked in any way (e.g., formally by appointment of the PEPs successor, or informally by the fact that the PEP continues to deal with the same substantive matters).
- 18.4.3. Additionally, where appropriate, Securities Broker shall consider filing a STR.

19. SUSPICIOUS TRANSACTION REPORTING:

19.1. Defining what is a suspicious transaction?

A suspicious transaction is one for which there are reasonable grounds to suspect that the transaction is related to a money laundering offence or a terrorist activity financing offence. A suspicious transaction can include one that was attempted.

19.2. How you and your employees/agents will identify suspicious transactions:

- 19.2.1. The Securities Broker may assess the following transactions as suspicious where a transaction is inconsistent in amount, origin, destination, or type with a Customer's know, legitimate business or personal activities;

19.2.2. The Securities Broker shall put on enquiry if transaction is considered unusual.

- 19.2.3. The Securities Broker shall pay special attention to the following transactions:

- 19.2.3.1. All complex transactions;
- 19.2.3.2. Unusual large transactions; and
- 19.2.3.3. Unusual pattern of transactions.
- 19.2.3.4. Which have no apparent economic or visible lawful purpose.

19.3. Reporting to Compliance Officer:

Where the enquiries conducted by the Securities Broker do not provide a satisfactory explanation of the transactions, respective dealer/sale agent may consider that there are grounds for suspicion requiring disclosure and escalating the matter to the Compliance Officer.

19.4. Reporting to Relevant Authority:

- 19.4.1. The Compliance Officer of the Securities Broker shall conduct enquiries regarding complex, unusual large transaction, and unusual patterns of transactions, their background and document their results properly. He may make such transaction available to relevant authorities upon their request.

- 19.4.2. Activities which should require further enquiry may be recognizable as falling into one or more of the following categories. This list is not meant to be exhaustive, but includes:

- 19.4.2.1. Any unusual financial activity of the Customer in the context of the Customer's own usual activities;
- 19.4.2.2. Any unusual transaction in the course of some usual financial activity;
- 19.4.2.3. Any unusually-linked transactions;
- 19.4.2.4. Any unusual method of settlement;
- 19.4.2.5. Any unusual or disadvantageous early redemption of an investment product;
- 19.4.2.6. Any unwillingness to provide the information requested.

19.4.3. Cash Transactions:

- 19.4.3.1. Where cash transactions are being proposed by Customers, and such requests are not in accordance with the customer's known reasonable practice, the Securities Broker will need to approach such situations with caution and make further relevant enquiries.

19.4.3.2. Where the Securities Broker has been unable to satisfy that any cash transaction is reasonable, and therefore should be considered as suspicious. It is also obligated to file Currency Transaction Report (CTR), for a cash-based transaction involving payment, receipt, or transfer of Rs.2 million and above. 19.4.3.3. If the Securities Broker decides that a disclosure should be made, the law requires the Securities Broker to report STR without delay to the FMU, in standard form as prescribed under AML Regulations 2015. The STR prescribed reporting form can be found on FMU website through the link <http://www.fmu.gov.pk/docs/AMLRegulations2015.pdf>.

19.4.4. Reporting to Commission and FMU:

- 19.4.4.1. Securities Broker is required to report total number of STRs filed to the Commission on bi-annual basis within seven days of close of each half year.
- 18 19.4.4.2. Vigilance systems should require the maintenance of a register of all reports made to the FMU. Such registers should contain details of:
- 19.4.4.2.1. the date of the report;
- 19.4.4.2.2. the person who made the report;
- 19.4.4.2.3. the person(s) to whom the report was forwarded; and
- 19.4.4.2.4. Reference by which supporting evidence is identifiable.
- 19.4.4.3. Where. An applicant or a Customer is hesitant/fails to provide adequate documentation (including the identity of any beneficial owners or controllers), the Securities Broker shall consider filing a STR.
- 19.4.4.4. Where an attempted transaction gives rise to knowledge or suspicion of ML/TF, the Securities Broker shall report attempted transaction to the FMU.
- 19.4.4.5. Once suspicion has been raised in relation to an account or relationship, in addition to reporting the suspicious activity The Securities Broker shall ensure that appropriate action is taken to adequately mitigate its risk being used for criminal activities.
- 19.4.4.6. The Securities Broker may include a review of either the risk classification of the Customer or account or of the entire relationship itself.
- 19.4.4.7. Appropriate action may necessitate escalation to the appropriate level of decision-maker to determine how to handle the relationship, taking into account any other relevant factors, such as cooperation with law enforcement agencies or the FMU.

19.5. Tipping-off & Reporting:

19.5.1. The Law prohibits tipping-off:

- 19.5.1.1. A risk exists that Customers could be unintentionally tipped off when the Securities Broker is seeking to complete its COD obligations or obtain additional information in case of suspicion of ML/TF.
- 19.5.1.2. The applicant/customer's awareness of a possible STR or investigation could compromise future efforts to investigate the suspected ML/TF operation.
- 19.5.1.3. If the Securities Broker forms a suspicion of ML/TF while conducting COD or ongoing COD, it should take into account the risk of tipping-off when performing the COD process.
- 19.5.1.4. If the Securities Broker reasonably believes that performing the COD or ongoing process will tip-off the applicant/customer, it may choose not to pursue that process, and should file a STR.
- 19.5.1.5. The Securities Broker shall ensure that their employees are aware of, and sensitive to, these issues when conducting COD or ongoing COD.

20. RECORD KEEPING PROCEDURES:

- 20.1. The Securities Broker shall ensure that all information obtained in the context of COD is recorded. This includes both;
- 20.1.2. Recording the documents the Securities Broker is provided with when verifying the identity of the Customer or the beneficial owner; and

- 20.1.2. Transcription into the Securities Broker's own IT systems of the relevant COD information contained in such documents or obtained by other means.
- 20.2. The Securities Broker shall maintain, for at least 5 years after termination, all necessary records on transactions to be able to comply swiftly with information requests from the competent authorities. Such records should be sufficient to permit the reconstruction of individual transactions, so as to provide, if necessary, evidence for prosecution of criminal activity. 20.3. Where there has been a report of a suspicious activity or the Securities Broker is aware of a continuing investigation or litigation into ML/TF relating to a customer or a transaction, records relating to the transaction or the customer shall be retained until confirmation is received that the matter has been concluded.
- 20.4. The Securities Broker shall also keep following records of identification data obtained through the Customer Due Diligence process that would be useful to an investigation for a period of 5 years after the business relationship has ended:
 - 20.4.1 Account files;
 - 20.4.2. Business correspondence;
 - 20.4.3. Records pertaining to enquiries about:
 - 20.4.3.1 Complex;
 - 20.4.3.2 Unusual large transactions; and
 - 20.4.3.3. Unusual patterns of transactions.
- 20.5. Beneficial ownership information must be maintained for:
 - 20.5.1. At least five (5) years after the date on which the customer (a legal entity) is dissolved otherwise ceases to exist; or
 - 20.5.2. Five (5) years after the date on which the customer ceases to be a customer of the Securities Broker.
- 20.6. Records relating to verification of identity will generally comprise:
 - 20 20.6.1. A description of the nature of all the evidence received relating to the identity of the verification subject; and
 - 20.6.2. The evidence itself or a copy of it or, if that is not readily available, information reasonably sufficient to obtain such a copy.
- 20.7. Records relating to transactions will generally comprise:
 - 20.7.1. Details of personal identity, including the names and addresses, of:
 - 20.7.1.1. The customer;
 - 20.7.1.2. The beneficial owner of the account or product; and
 - 20.7.1.3. Any counter-party
 - 20.7.2. Details of securities and investments transacted including:
 - 20.7.2.1. The nature of such securities/investments;
 - 20.7.2.2. Valuation(s) and price(s);
 - 20.7.2.3. Memoranda of purchase and sale;
 - 20.7.2.4. Source(s) and volume of funds and securities;
 - 20.7.2.5 Destination (s) of funds and securities;
 - 20.7.2.6. Memoranda of instruction(s) and authority (ies);
 - 20.7.2.7. Book entries;
 - 20.7.2.8. Custody of title documentation;
 - 20.7.2.9. The nature of the transaction;
 - 20.7.2.10. The date of the transaction;
 - 20.7.2.11. The form (e.g. cash, cheque) in which funds are offered and paid out.

21. EMPLOYEE SCREENING AND TRAINING:

- 21.1. As part of the Securities Broker Anti Money Laundering program, all Employees are expected to be fully aware of its Anti-Money Laundering policies and procedures.

- 21.2. Each Employee is required to read and comply with this Compliance Manual, address concerns to the Compliance Officer and sign the acknowledgement form confirming that he/she has read and understands SECPAML and CFT Policies and Procedures.
- 21.3. To ensure the continued adherence to SECPAML and CFT Policies and Procedures, all Employees are required to reconfirm their awareness of the contents of this Compliance Manual by signing the acknowledgement form annually, or more frequently, as required by the Compliance Officer.
- 21.4. All Employees are required;**
- 21.4.1. At a time specified by the Compliance officer, to undertake training programs on AML and CFT Policies and Procedures.
- 21.4.2. To get trained in how to recognize and deal with transactions which may be related to money laundering.
- 21.4.3. To timely escalate and report the matter to the Compliance Officer.
- 21.4.4. To get themselves acquainted with SECPAML & CFT Rules & Regulations.
- 21.4.5. To comply with the requirements of Rules & Regulations.
22. The Securities brokers shall also follow the methodology for Internal Risk Assessment as required by NRA Report. The concepts as defined by NRA report, i.e. threat, vulnerabilities, inherent risk, consequences and likelihood of ML/TF and remedial measures / controls will be taken into consideration. The vulnerabilities will be assessed by considering the products and services offered, the customers, the geographical reach and delivery channels available.

Chief Executive Officer