



Indiabulls Consumer Finance Limited

(formerly IVL Finance Limited)
(CIN: U74899DL1994PLC062407)

**POLICY ON 'KNOW YOUR CUSTOMER' (KYC) AND ANTI-
MONEY LAUNDERING (AML) MEASURES**

(Reviewed and Approved by the Board as on 10/10/2018)

'Know Your Customer' Guidelines

The objective of 'Know Your Customer (KYC) Guidelines' is for Indiabulls Consumer Finance Limited (IBCFL) to know/understand its customers and their financial dealings and help the company to manage its risks prudently; It is also to prevent IBCFL (hereinafter referred to as the Company) from being used, intentionally or unintentionally, by criminal elements for money laundering/anti-national activities.

IBCFL's KYC policy has the following four key elements:

- (i) Customer Acceptance Policy;
- (ii) Customer Identification Procedure;
- (iii) Monitoring of Transactions; and
- (iv) Risk management.

2. APPLICABILITY

It may be noted that KYC - AML policy as stated in this document shall prevail over any thing else contained in any other document / process/circular/letter/instruction in this regard (KYC-AML). This policy shall be applicable to all verticals/products of the Company whether existing or rolled out in future .

3. KEY WORDS:

A "Customer/Client"

- a person or entity that maintains or is desirous of maintaining an account and/or has a business relationship with IBCFL;
- one on whose behalf an account is maintained (i.e. the beneficial owner);
- beneficiaries of transactions conducted by professional intermediaries, such as Stock Brokers, Chartered Accountants, Solicitors, etc. as permitted under the law, and
- any person or entity connected with a financial transaction which can pose significant reputational or other risks to the IBCFL, say, a wire transfer or issue of a high value demand draft as a single transaction.

A "**transaction**" means a purchase, sale, loan, pledge, gift, transfer, delivery or the arrangement thereof and includes-

- (i) opening of an account for the purpose of availing a loan/ having a financial arrangement;
- (ii) deposits, withdrawal, exchange or transfer of funds in whatever currency, whether in cash or by cheque, payment order or other instruments or by electronic or other non-physical means;
- (iii) entering into any fiduciary relationship;
- (iv) any payment made or received in whole or in part of any contractual or other legal obligation;
- (v) any payment made in respect of playing games of chance for cash or kind including such activities associated with casino; and
- (vi) establishing or creating a legal person or legal arrangement.

Officially valid document (OVD) is defined as per Rule 2(d) (1) of PML Rules, to mean any one of the following: the passport, the driving license, the Permanent Account Number (PAN) Card, the Voter's Identity Card issued by Election Commission of India, job card issued by NREGA duly signed by an officer of the State Government, physical Aadhar Card/letter issued by the Unique Identification Authority of India containing details of name, address and Aadhaar number or any other document which may be specified by Government/ Regulator

Explanation 1.- For the purpose of this clause, a document shall be deemed to be an OVD even if there is a change in the name subsequent to its issuance provided it is supported by a marriage certificate issued by the State Government or Gazette notification, indicating such a change of name.

4. Periodical Updation of KYC documents:

Based on the risk profile of a client, clients shall be asked to update his/her KYC documents periodically.

Full KYC exercise will be required to be done

- a) at least every two years for high risk individuals and entities.
- b) at least every eight years for medium risk individuals and entities
- c) at least every ten years for low risk and taking in to account whether and when client due diligence measures have previously been undertaken and the adequacy of data obtained. Physical presence of the clients may, however, not be insisted upon at the time of such periodic updations.
- d) Fresh photographs will be required to be obtained from minor customer on becoming major.

It is the duty of the client to advise immediately any change of his registered address. In case a client is found not residing in his recorded address, he/she shall be asked to submit updated KYC documents along with current address proof at the earliest.

Customer Acceptance Policy

5. The Customer Acceptance Policy of IBCFL is aimed at ensuring that explicit guidelines are in place on the following aspects of customer relationship in the IBCFL:-

- (i) No account is opened in anonymous or fictitious/benami name(s);
- (ii) Parameters of risk perception are clearly defined in terms of the location of customer and his clients and mode of payments, volume of turnover, social and financial status, etc. to enable categorization of customers into low, medium and high risk. These parameters will be defined by RMC and reviewed periodically.
- (iii) Documentation requirements and other information which is to be collected in respect of different categories of customers depending on perceived risk and keeping in mind the requirements of Prevention of Money Laundering Act 2002 as amended by PMLA 2009 and subsequent amendments, (hereinafter referred to as PMLA), rules framed there under and guidelines issued from time to time by regulators;
- (v) Not to open an account or close an existing account where the company is unable to apply appropriate customer due diligence measures, i.e. the company is unable to verify the identity and /or obtain documents required as per the risk categorisation due to non co-operation of the customer or non reliability of the data/information furnished.
- (vi) Circumstances, in which a customer is permitted to act on behalf of another person/entity, should be in conformity with the established law and practices, and the customer should be able to explain satisfactorily the reason/ occasion why an account is required to be operated by a mandate holder or where an account may be opened by an intermediary in a fiduciary capacity; and
- (vii) Necessary checks before opening a new account so as to ensure that the identity of the customer does not match with any person with known criminal background or with banned entities such as individual terrorists or terrorist organizations, etc.

6. A profile is required to be prepared for each new customer based on risk categorization. The customer profile may contain information relating to the customer's identity, social/financial status, nature of business activity, information about his clients' business

and their location, etc. The nature and extent of due diligence will depend on the risk perceived. While preparing customer profile the care is to be taken to seek only such information which is relevant to the risk category and is not intrusive. Any other information from the customer should be sought separately with his/her consent and after opening the account. The customer profile is a confidential document and details contained therein shall not be divulged for cross selling or any other purposes.

7. For the purpose of risk categorization, 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, are to be categorized as low risk. Illustrative examples of low risk customers could be salaried employees whose salary structures are well defined, people belonging to lower economic strata of the society whose accounts show small balances and low turnover, Government departments & Government owned companies, regulators and statutory bodies, etc. In such cases, only the basic requirements of verifying the identity and location of the customer are to be met.

8. Customers that are likely to pose a higher than average risk may be categorized as medium or high risk depending on customer's background, nature and location of activity, country of origin, sources of funds and his client profile, etc. In such cases enhanced due diligence measures are required to be applied based on the risk assessment, thereby requiring intensive 'due diligence' for higher risk customers, especially those for whom the sources of funds are not clear. Examples of customers requiring higher due diligence may include

- (a) non-resident customers,
- (b) high net worth individuals,
- (c) trusts, charities, NGOs and organizations receiving donations,
- (d) companies having close family shareholding or beneficial ownership,
- (e) firms with 'sleeping partners',
- (f) politically exposed persons (PEPs) of foreign origin,
- (g) non-face to face customers, and
- (h) those with dubious reputation as per public information available, etc.

As regards the accounts of PEPs it is advised that in the event of an existing customer or the beneficial owner of an existing account subsequently becoming a PEP, the Company would obtain senior management approval in such cases to continue the business relationship with such person, and also undertake enhanced monitoring as specified in Annexure - I .

9. It is important to bear in mind that the adoption of Customer Acceptance Policy and its implementation should not become too restrictive and must not result in denial of the

company's services to general public, especially to those, who are financially or socially disadvantaged.

Customer Identification Procedure

10. Customer identification means identifying the customer and verifying his/ her identity by using prescribed documents, data or information.

Rule 9 of the Prevention of Money-Laundering (Maintenance of Records of the Nature and Value of Transactions, The Procedure and Manner of Maintaining and Time for Furnishing information and Verification and Maintenance of Records of the Identity of the Clients of the Banking Companies, Financial Institutions and Intermediaries) Rules, 2005 (hereinafter referred to as PML Rules), requires the Company to:

- (a) at the time of commencement of an account-based relationship, identify its clients, verify their identity and obtain information on the purpose and intended nature of the business relationship, and
- (b) in all other cases, verify identity while carrying out :
 - (i) transaction of an amount equal to or exceeding rupees fifty thousand, whether conducted as a single transaction or several transactions that appear to be connected, or
 - (ii) any international money transfer operations.

11. The Company needs to obtain sufficient information necessary to establish, to their satisfaction, the identity of each new customer, whether regular or occasional and the purpose of the intended nature of relationship. Rule 9 of the PML Rules and RBI and RBI directives provide for the documents/information to be obtained for identifying various types of customers i.e. Individuals, companies, partnership firms, trusts, unincorporated association or a body of individuals and juridical persons. All staff and officials of IBCFL are advised to take note of the provisions of the above rule and ensure compliance.

Customer identification requirements keeping in view the provisions of the said rule are given in **Annex-I** for guidance of the officials.

12. An list of the nature and type of documents/information that may be relied upon for customer identification is given in the **Annex-II**. Officials have to follow these guidelines based on their experience of dealing with such persons/entities, normal prudence and the legal requirements as prescribed here and as amended from time to time by regulators and laws.

Procedure for determining beneficial owner :

Where the client is a company, the beneficial owner is the natural person(s), who, whether acting alone or together, or through one or more juridical person, has a controlling ownership interest or who exercises control through other means.
Explanation.- For the purpose of this sub-clause-

1. "Controlling ownership interest" means ownership of or entitlement to more than twenty-five percent of shares or capital or profits of the company;

2. "Control" shall include :

(a) the right to appoint majority of the directors or to control the management or policy decisions including by virtue of their shareholding or management rights or shareholders agreements or voting agreements;

(b) where the client is a partnership firm, the beneficial owner is the natural person(s), who, whether acting alone or together, or through one or more juridical person, has ownership of/entitlement to more than fifteen percent of capital or profits of the partnership;

(c) where the client is an unincorporated association or body of individuals, the beneficial owner is the natural person(s), who, whether acting alone or together, or through one or more juridical person, has ownership of or entitlement to more than fifteen percent of the property or capital or profits of such association or body of individuals;

(d) where no natural person is identified under (a) or (b) or (c) above, the beneficial owner is the relevant natural person who holds the position of senior managing official

(e) where the client is a trust, the identification of beneficial owner(s) shall include identification of the author of the trust, the trustee, the beneficiaries with fifteen percent 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; and

(f) where the client or the owner of the controlling interest is a company listed on a stock exchange, or is a subsidiary of such a company, it is not necessary to identify and verify the identity of any shareholder or beneficial owner of such companies.

1. Therefore, the Customer Identification Policy approved by the Board has to be strictly adhered to at different stages, i.e. while establishing a relationship; carrying out a financial transaction or when the Company has a doubt about the authenticity/veracity or the adequacy of the previously obtained customer identification data.

2. The Company needs to obtain sufficient information necessary to establish, to their satisfaction, the identity of each new customer, whether regular or occasional and the purpose of the intended nature of relationship. Rule 9 of the PML Rules and RBI directives provide for the documents/information to be obtained for identifying various types of customers i.e. individuals, companies, partnership firms, trusts, unincorporated association or a body of individuals and juridical persons. All staff and officials of IBCFL are advised to take note of the provisions of the above rule and ensure compliance.

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Monitoring of Transactions

17. Ongoing monitoring is an essential element of effective KYC procedures. The officials have to effectively control and reduce the risk by having an understanding of the normal and reasonable activity of the customer so that they have the means of identifying transactions that fall outside the regular pattern of activity. However, the extent of monitoring will depend on the risk sensitivity of each account. Officials should pay special attention to all complex, unusually large transactions and all unusual patterns which have no apparent economic or visible lawful purpose. The Company may prescribe threshold limits for a particular category of accounts and pay particular attention to the transactions which exceed these limits. Transactions that involve large amounts of cash inconsistent with the normal and expected activity of the customer should particularly attract the attention of the officials. Very high account turnover inconsistent with the means of the customer may indicate that funds are being 'washed' through/into the account. High-risk accounts have to be subjected to intensified monitoring. The Company should put in place a system of periodical review of risk categorization of accounts and the apply enhanced due diligence measures wherever required.

Risk Management

18. The aim of this policy is to ensure that an effective KYC programme is in place by establishing appropriate procedures and ensuring their effective implementation. Officials involved with day to day functioning and interaction with the clients including those at administrative offices supervising them need to have proper management oversight, systems and controls, segregation of duties, training and other related matters to ensure statutory compliance with the KYC program. Responsibility should be explicitly allocated within the Company for ensuring that the policies and procedures are implemented effectively. The RMC may devise procedures/finalise parameters for creating Risk Profiles of their existing and new customers and apply various Anti Money Laundering measures keeping in view the risks involved in a transaction, account or business relationship.

19. The Company's internal audit and compliance functions should periodically evaluate the level of adherence to the KYC policies and procedures. The compliance function and audit function together should provide an independent evaluation of the effectiveness of KYC

policies and procedures, including legal and regulatory requirements. Concurrent/ Internal Auditors should specifically check and verify the application of KYC procedures at the branches and comment on the lapses observed in this regard. The compliance in this regard may be put up before the Audit Committee of the Board at quarterly intervals. The company should fix accountability for serious lapses and intentional circumvention of prescribed procedures and guidelines.

20. The Company shall ensure ongoing 'employee training programme' so that the members of the staff are adequately trained in KYC procedures and AML guidelines. Training requirements should have different focus for frontline staff, compliance staff and staff dealing with new customers. It is crucial that all those concerned fully understand the rationale behind the KYC and AML policies and implement them consistently.

Customer Education

21. Implementation of KYC procedures requires the company to demand certain information from customers which may be of personal nature or which have hitherto never been called for. This can sometimes lead to questioning by the customer as to the motive and purpose of collecting such information. There is, therefore, a need for the company to prepare specific literature/ pamphlets/notices, etc. so as to educate the customer about the objective of the KYC programme. The front desk staff needs to be specially trained to handle such situations while dealing with customers.

Introduction of New Technologies

22. The Company officials have to be aware of any money laundering threats that may arise from new or developing technologies including on-line transactions that might favour anonymity, and take measures, if needed, to prevent their use in money laundering schemes.

Applicability to branches and subsidiaries outside India

23. The above guidelines also apply to the branches and offices and subsidiaries located abroad, especially, in countries which do not or insufficiently apply the FATF Recommendations, to the extent local laws permit. If local applicable laws and regulations prohibit implementation of these guidelines, the same should be brought to the notice of RBI.

Appointment of Principal Officer

24. Reserve Bank vide DNBS (PD) CC.NO.378/03.10.42/2014-15 dated May 29, 2014, has advised NBFCs to nominate a Designated Director for ensuring compliance with the obligations under the PML Act. "**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 --

(i) the Managing Director or a whole-time Director duly authorized by the Board of Directors if the reporting entity is a company.

The Company shall appoint a senior management officer, as 'Principal Officer'. The name of the Designated Director and the Principal Officer so designated, his designation and address including changes from time to time, have to be advised to the Director, FIU-IND and also to RBI. Principal Officer shall be located at the head/corporate office of the IBCFL and shall be responsible for monitoring and reporting of all transactions and sharing of information as required under the law. He will maintain close liaison with enforcement agencies, regulators and any other institution which is involved in the fight against money laundering and combating financing of terrorism.

Maintenance of records of transactions

25. The company's system of maintaining proper record of transactions is in conformity with the requirement under section 12 of the PMLA read with Rule 3 of the PML Rules, as mentioned below:

- (i) all cash transactions of the value of more than rupees ten lakh 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 lakhs or its equivalent in foreign currency where such series of transactions have taken place within a month *and the monthly aggregate exceeds rupees ten lakhs or its equivalent in foreign currency*
- (iii) all transactions involving receipts by non-profit organizations of rupees ten lakhs or its equivalent in foreign currency;
- (iv) All Cash transactions (in terms of Rule 3 (c)) where forged or counterfeit currency notes or bank notes has been used as genuine or where any forgery of valuable security or a document has taken place facilitating the transactions, had to be reported by the 15th day of the succeeding month.
- (v) all suspicious transactions whether or not made in cash and by way of as mentioned in the Rule 3(1) (D).

26. The branches have to maintain proper record of all cash transactions (deposits and withdrawals) of Rs.10 lakh and above. Such transactions and those of suspicious nature whether made in cash or otherwise, need to be reported to controlling/head office on a fortnightly basis or extracted as a report from the central database.

Records to contain the specified information

27. Records referred to above in para 20 as per Rule 3 of the PMLA Rules to contain the following information:-

- (i) the nature of the transactions;
- (ii) the amount of the transaction and the currency in which it was denominated;
- (iii) the date on which the transaction was conducted; and

(iv) the parties to the transaction.

Maintenance and Preservation of records

28. Section 12 of PMLA requires to maintain records as under:

- (a) records of all transactions referred to in clause (a) of Sub-section (1) of section 12 read with Rule 3 of the PML Rules is required to be maintained for a period of ten years from the date of last transaction and closure of the account of the customer
- (b) records of the identity of all clients of the IBCFL is required to be maintained for a period of ten years from the date of cessation of transactions between the clients and the IBCFL.
- (c) Other records not related to identity of clients or records of transaction are to be preserved for at least for five years from the date of the record.
- (d) For destruction of records, each department shall maintain register under the custody of Sr Management officer of the department concern for maintaining records of destruction and name of the approving officers for such destruction.

The Company should take appropriate steps to evolve a system for proper maintenance and preservation of information in a manner (in hard and soft copies) that allows data to be retrieved easily and quickly whenever required or when requested by the competent authorities. The Company has to maintain records of the identity of clients, and records in respect of transactions with its client referred to in rule 3 in hard or soft format.

Reporting to Financial Intelligence Unit-India

29. As required in Section 12 of PMLA the company has to report information of transaction referred to in clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 12 read with Rule 3 of the PML Rules relating to cash and suspicious transactions etc. to the Director, Financial Intelligence Unit-India (FIU-IND). The proviso to the said section also provides that where the principal officer of a IBCFL has reason to believe that a single transaction or series of transactions integrally connected to each other have been valued below the prescribed value to so to defeat the provisions of this section, such officer shall furnish information in respect of such transactions to the Director within the prescribed time.

30. The information has to be furnished at the following address by the Principal Officer of the IBCFL:

**Director, FIU-IND,
Financial Intelligence Unit-India,
6th Floor, Hotel Samrat,
Chanakyapuri,
New Delhi-110021.**

A copy of information furnished shall be retained by the Principal Officer for the purposes of official record.

31. (a) The information in respect of the transactions referred to in clause(A), (B) and (BA) of sub-rule (1) of rule 3 of the PML Rules (i.e. clauses (i) , (ii) and (iii) referred to in Paragraph 19 supra) is to be submitted to the Director every month by the 15th day of the succeeding month.

(b) The information in respect of the transactions referred to in clause(C) of sub-rule (1) of rule 3 of the PML Rules (i.e. clause(iv) in Paragraph 19 supra) is to be furnished promptly to the Director in writing, or by fax or by electronic mail not later than seven working days from the date of occurrence of such transaction.

(c) The information in respect of the transactions referred to in clause(D) of sub-rule (1) of rule 3 of the PML Rules (i.e. clause(v) in Paragraph 19 supra) is to be furnished promptly to the Director in writing, or by fax or by electronic mail not later than seven working days on being satisfied that transaction is suspicious.

Provided the company and its employees maintain strict confidentiality of the fact of furnishing/ reporting details of suspicious transactions.

It has to be noted that in terms of Rule 8, while furnishing of information to the Director FIU-IND, delay of each day in not reporting a transaction or delay of each day in rectifying a misrepresented transaction beyond the time limit as specified in this rule shall constitute a separate violation.

32. As advised by the FIU-IND, New Delhi the Company need not submit 'NIL' reports in case there are no Cash/Suspicious Transactions, during a particular period.

33. The required information is to be furnished by the Company **directly** to the FIU-IND, through the Principal Officer designated by the IBCFL under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002.

34. Central KYC Records Registry (CKYCR) - and reporting requirements under Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA)/ Common Reporting Standards (CRS)

As directed by RBI vide their circular no. RBI/2015-16/251:DBR.AML.BC.No.60 /14.01.001/2015-16 dated November 26, 2015, compliance with the Government notification dated July 7, 2015 (amending the Prevention of Money Laundering (Maintenance of Records) Rules, 2005) needs to be ensured.

The company will upload the Know Your Customer (KYC) data with CERSAI in respect of new individual accounts (opened wef Nov 01, 2016).

KYC information will be captured for sharing with the Central KYC Record Registry in the manner mentioned in the "Prevention of Money-Laundering (Maintenance of Records) Rules, 2005" (and amendments thereto)

In compliance with RBI directive, the Company shall keep the KYC data ready in digital format in the templates advised by RBI of all our existing clients. The Loan Application forms of Retail and Commercial Credit clients may be revised, if required, to capture the

data of clients in RBI prescribed template in future. The existing clients be contacted to fill up the gaps if any. The KYC data will be shared with CKYCR as and when advised by RBI

2. The company shall also take all steps to comply with the FATCA and CRS reporting requirements, as advised by RBI and Government of India from time to time.

General

35. In short the KYC and AML policy of the company is to ensure that the provisions of PML, Rules framed thereunder and the Foreign Contribution and Regulation Act, 1976, and the amendments herewith, wherever applicable, are adhered to strictly.

36. Permanent Account Number (PAN)/Form 60 is to be obtained and verified while undertaking transactions as per provisions of Income Tax Rule 114B, as amended from time to time

37. Where the Company is unable to apply appropriate KYC measures due to non-furnishing of information and /or non-cooperation by the customer, IBCFL may consider closing the account or terminating the business relationship after issuing due notice to the customer explaining the reasons for taking such a decision. Such decisions need to be taken at a reasonably senior level.

Annex-I

CUSTOMER IDENTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

INDICATIVE GUIDELINES

Trust/Nominee or Fiduciary Accounts

1. There exists the possibility that trust/nominee or fiduciary accounts can be used to circumvent the customer identification procedures. Officials should determine whether the customer is acting on behalf of another person as trustee/nominee or any other intermediary. If so, Officials may insist on receipt of satisfactory evidence of the identity of the intermediaries and of the persons on whose behalf they are acting, as also obtain details of the nature of the trust or other arrangements in place. While opening an account for a trust, Officials should take reasonable precautions to verify the identity of the trustees and the settlors of trust (including any person settling assets into the trust), grantors, protectors, beneficiaries and signatories. Beneficiaries should be identified when they are defined. In the case of a 'foundation', steps should be taken to verify the founder managers/directors and the beneficiaries, if defined. If the Official decides to accept such accounts in terms of the Customer Acceptance Policy, the IBCFL should take reasonable measures to identify the beneficial owner(s) and verify his/her/their identity in a manner so that it is satisfied that it knows who the beneficial owner(s) is/are.

Accounts of companies and firms

2. Officials need to be vigilant against business entities being used by individuals as a 'front' for maintaining accounts with the Company. Officials should verify the legal status of the legal person/ entity through proper and relevant documents. Official should verify that any person purporting to act on behalf of the legal/ juridical person/entity is so authorized and identify and verify the identity of that person. Officials should examine the control structure of the entity, determine the source of funds and identify the natural persons who have a controlling interest and who comprise the management. These requirements may be moderated according to the risk perception, e.g. in the case of a public company it will not be necessary to identify all the shareholders.

Client accounts opened by professional intermediaries

3. When the Official has knowledge or reason to believe that the client account opened by a professional intermediary is on behalf of a single client, that client must be identified. Officials may hold 'pooled' accounts managed by professional intermediaries on behalf of entities like mutual funds, pension funds or other types of funds. Where the Officials rely on the 'customer due diligence' (CDD) done by an intermediary, they should satisfy themselves that the intermediary is regulated and supervised and has adequate

systems in place to comply with the KYC requirements. It should be understood that the ultimate responsibility for knowing the customer lies with the Company.

Accounts of Politically Exposed Persons (PEPs) resident outside India

4. Politically exposed persons are individuals who are or have been entrusted with prominent public functions in a foreign country, e.g. Heads of States or of Governments, senior politicians, senior government/judicial/military officers, senior executives of state-owned corporations, important political party officials, etc. Officials should gather sufficient information on any person/customer of this category intending to establish a relationship and check all the information available on the person in the public domain. Officials should verify the identity of the person and seek information about the sources of funds before accepting the PEP as a customer. The decision to open an account for PEP should be taken at a senior level. Officials should also subject such accounts to enhanced monitoring on an ongoing basis. The above norms may also be applied to the accounts of the family members or close relatives of PEPs.

Accounts of non-face-to-face customers

5. In the case of non-face-to-face customers, apart from applying the usual customer identification procedures, additional safeguards are necessary to mitigate the higher risk involved. Certification of all the documents presented may be insisted upon and, if necessary, additional documents may be called for. In the case of cross-border customers, there is the additional difficulty of matching the customer with the documentation and the Official may have to rely on third party certification/introduction. In such cases, it must be ensured that the third party is a regulated and supervised entity and has adequate KYC systems in place.

Annex-II

CUSTOMER IDENTIFICATION PROCEDURE

FEATURES TO BE VERIFIED AND DOCUMENTS THAT MAY BE OBTAINED FROM CUSTOMERS

Features	Documents (Certified copy)
Individuals -	<p>Proof of Identity and Address required at the time opening an account of an individual.</p> <p>(i) AADHAR or Proof of application of enrolment for AADHAR</p> <p>(ii) PAN or Form 60.</p> <p>(iii) Any other document in respect of the nature of business and financial status of the client as may be required by the Company</p> <p>In case PAN is not submitted, one certified copy of an 'officially valid document' containing details of his identity and address, one recent photograph and such other documents including in respect of the nature or business and financial status of the client as may be required by the Company.</p> <p>Provided further that photograph need not be submitted by a client if he has submitted a PAN or Form 60.</p>

Companies	<p>a) Certified copy of Certificate of incorporation;</p> <p>b) Certified copy of Memorandum and Articles of Association;</p> <p>c) Certified copy of resolution from the Board of Directors and power of attorney granted to its managers, officers or employees to transact on its behalf; and</p> <p>d) Certified Copy of Aadhaar Numbers and PAN/Form 60 issued to managers, officers or employees holding an attorney to transact on its behalf or where an Aadhaar number has not been assigned, proof of application towards enrolment for Aadhaar and in case Permanent Account Number is not submitted an officially valid document shall be submitted</p> <p>Provided that for the purpose of this clause if the managers, officers or employees holding an attorney to transact on the company's behalf are not eligible to be enrolled for Aadhaar number and do not submit the Permanent Account Number, certified copy of an officially valid document shall be submitted.</p>
Partnership Firms	<p>a) Certified copy of Registration certificate;</p> <p>b) Certified copy of Partnership deed; and</p> <p>c) Certified Copy of Aadhaar Numbers and PAN/Form 60 issued to managers,</p>

	<p>officers or employees holding an attorney to transact on its behalf or where an Aadhaar number has not been assigned, proof of application towards enrolment for</p> <p>Aadhaar and in case Permanent Account Number is not submitted an officially valid document shall be submitted</p> <p>Provided that for the purpose of this clause if the managers, officers or employees holding an attorney to transact on the company's behalf are not eligible to be enrolled for Aadhaar number and do not submit the Permanent Account Number, certified copy of an officially valid document shall be submitted.</p> <p>.</p>
<p>Trusts & Foundations</p>	<p>a) Certified copy of Registration certificate;</p> <p>b) Certified copy of Trust deed; and</p> <p>c) Certified Copy of Aadhaar Numbers and PAN/Form 60 issued to managers, officers or employees holding an attorney to transact on its behalf or where an Aadhaar number has not been assigned, proof of application towards enrolment for</p> <p>Aadhaar and in case Permanent Account Number is not submitted an officially valid document shall be submitted</p> <p>Provided that for the purpose of this clause if the managers, officers or employees holding an attorney to transact on the company's behalf are not eligible to be enrolled for Aadhaar</p>

	<p>number and do not submit the Permanent Account Number, certified copy of an officially valid document shall be submitted.</p>
<p>Unincorporated association or a body of individuals</p>	<p>a) Certified copy of Resolution of the managing body of such association or body of individuals;</p> <p>b) Certified copy of Power of attorney granted to him to transact on its behalf;</p> <p>c) Certified Copy of Aadhaar Numbers and PAN/Form 60 issued to managers, officers or employees holding an attorney to transact on its behalf or where an Aadhaar number has not been assigned, proof of application towards enrolment for Aadhaar and in case Permanent Account Number is not submitted an officially valid document shall be submitted</p> <p>Provided that for the purpose of this clause if the managers, officers or employees holding an attorney to transact on the company's behalf are not eligible to be enrolled for Aadhaar number and do not submit the Permanent Account Number, certified copy of an officially valid document shall be submitted.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">; and</p> <p>d) Such information as may be required by the Company to collectively establish the legal existence of such an association or body of individuals.</p>

- In view of the change in the definition of 'Officially Valid Documents,' henceforth, only the documents mentioned in the revised PML Rules would be accepted for opening accounts of individuals. The Company does not have any discretion to accept any other document for this purpose.
- It is implied that proof of address also follows from the said documents only. In case the identity information relating to the Aadhaar number or Permanent Account Number submitted by the client referred to in sub-rules (4) to (9) of rule 9 of the PMLA does not have current address of the client, the client shall submit an officially valid document to the Company.

Provided that in case of officially valid document furnished by the client does not contain updated address, the following documents shall be deemed to be officially valid documents

for the limited purpose of proof of address:-

- (a) utility bill which is not more than two months old of any service provider (electricity, telephone, post-paid mobile phone, piped gas, water bill);
- (b) property or Municipal tax receipt;
- (c) pension or family pension payment orders (PPOs) issued to retired employees by Government Departments or Public Sector Undertakings, if they contain the address;
- (d) letter of allotment of accommodation from employer issued by State Government or Central Government Departments, statutory or regulatory bodies, public sector undertakings, scheduled commercial banks, financial institutions and listed companies and leave and licence agreements with such employers allotting official accommodation;

Provided further that the client shall submit updated officially valid document with current address within a period of three months of submitting the above documents.

- In case the applicant is not a resident or is a resident in the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Assam or Meghalaya and does not submit the Permanent Account Number, the client shall submit to the reporting entity one certified copy of officially valid document containing details of his identity and address, one recent photograph.
- In case the officially valid document presented by a foreign national does not contain the details of address, in such case the documents issued by the Government departments of foreign jurisdictions and letter issued by the Foreign Embassy or Mission in India shall be accepted as proof of address.