

VALUE STOCK AND COMMODITIES
(PRIVATE) LTD

TREC Holder of "Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited" Broker Registration Number –234
Anti-Money Laundering/ Countering Financing of
Terrorism (AML/CFT) Policies, Procedures and Controls.

RATIONAL

1. Know your Customer and Customer Due Diligence Guidelines, 2012.
2. Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (Anti Money Laundering and Countering Financing of Terrorism) Regulations, 2018.
3. Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (Anti Money Laundering and Countering Financing of Terrorism) Regulations, 2018.
4. Pakistan National Inherent Risk Assessment on Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing - 2019

Approved by Board

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1. Introduction

1.1 This policy has been developed to ensure compliance with Anti-Money Laundering laws to ensure prohibition and actively preventing activities that may facilitate money laundering and the funding of terrorist or criminal activities.

1.2 Generally, money laundering occurs in three stages. Cash first enters the financial system at the "placement" stage, where the cash generated from criminal activities is converted into monetary instruments, such as money orders or traveller's cheques, or deposited into accounts at financial institutions. At the "layering" stage, the funds are transferred or moved into other accounts or other financial institutions to further separate the money from its criminal origin. At the "integration" stage, the funds are reintroduced into the economy and used to purchase legitimate assets or to fund other criminal activities or legitimate businesses.

1.3 Terrorist financing may not involve the proceeds of criminal conduct, but rather an attempt to conceal the origin or intended use of the funds, which will be used later for criminal purposes.

2. Scope and Objective

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 Regime is governed under

GOVERNING LAWS, RULES AND REGULATIONS

- Anti-Money Laundering Act, 2010;
- Anti-Money Laundering Rules, 2008, 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 ("SECP AML/CFT Regulations");
- Guidelines on SECP AML/CFT Regulations issued by SECP in September 2018; and
- The Companies Act, 2017. Anti-Money Laundering/ Countering Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT) Policies, Procedures and Controls

GUIDELINES ON SECP AML/CFT REGULATIONS

2.2 The Guidelines are applicable to all Regulated Persons ("RPs") including Securities Brokers as defined under the SECP AML/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, developing an effective AML/CFT risk assessment and compliance framework suitable to their business, and in particular, in detecting and reporting suspicious activities.

POLICY, PROCEDURES AND CONTROLS

2.3 As required under clause 4 (a) of the SECP AML/CFT Regulations, VSCPL is required to:

- develop and implement policies, procedures and controls with the approval of its Board of Directors for enabling the Company to effectively manage and mitigate the risk that are identified in the risk assessment of ML/TF or notified

to it by the Commission;

- monitor the implementation of those policies, procedures and controls and enhance them, if necessary;
- perform enhanced measures where higher risks are identified, to effectively manage and mitigate those higher risks; and
- have an independent audit function to test the system. 2.4 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. Anti-Money Laundering/ Counter Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT) Policies, Procedures and Controls

3. AML Compliance Officer Designation and Duties

3.1 The Company has designated Head of Compliance (Mr. Mujtaba Al Basit) as its AML/CFT program Compliance Officer, who shall report directly, and periodically to the Board of Directors ("Board") or to another equivalent executive position or committee of the Company.

3.2 AML/CFT Compliance Officer shall primarily be responsible for the areas including, but not limited to:

- ensure effective compliance with all governing laws and regulations;
- ensure that the internal policies, procedures and controls for prevention of ML/TF are approved by the board of directors and are effectively implemented;
- monitoring, reviewing and updating AML/CFT policies and procedures;
- providing assistance in compliance to other departments and branches of the regulated person;
- timely submission of accurate data/ returns as required under the applicable laws;
- monitoring and timely reporting of Suspicious and Currency Transactions to FMU;
- overseeing communication and training for employees
- regular audit of the AML/CFT program; and
- responding to requests for information by the SECP/FMU/Law enforcement agencies.
- The AML Compliance Officer will also ensure that proper AML records are maintained by the Company.

3.3 The Compliance Officer will submit Cash Transaction Report (CTR) if any; and / or Suspicious Transaction Report (STR) to Financial Monitoring Unit (FMU) in the manner as prescribed in relevant rules and regulations or respond to request about accounts or transactions made by the relevant authorities in respect of identity of the specified individual or organization, the account number, all identifying information provided by the account holder when the account was established, and the date and type of transaction.

4. Communication of the AML/CFT Policy and Procedures to the Employees

4.1 This AML/CFT Policy & Procedures will be disseminated to all the employees of the Company including branches and liaison offices for necessary understanding and compliance. Anti-Money Laundering/ Counter Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT) Policies, Procedures and Controls

5. Policies, Procedures and Controls

5.1 VSCPL has already in place following three (3) lines of Defense to combat ML/TF for establishing business relationship by the new clients:

- Front Office (Customer-Facing Activity)
- Approval of Compliance Department
- Internal audit process

(FRONT OFFICE (CUSTOMER-FACING ACTIVITY))

6. Customer Identification and Risk Assessment Procedures

6.1 Front Office / Dealers / Sale Persons shall be required to know and carry-out the AML/CFT due diligence related procedures when a customer opens an account with the VSCPL which include the following:

- i. It will be ensured that all documents, as given Annexure -01, have been collected before opening of account.
- ii. KYC/CDD Forms (Annexure - 02) shall be completed by the Front Office representative based on the information gathered from the new client and necessary supporting documents prescribed in KYC/CDD Form shall be obtained;
- iii. AML checklist (Annexure - 03) shall be completed by Front Office Foreign desk representative, based on information gathered from new International broker dealer /Foreign Institution.
- iv. Initial deposit amount shall be accepted in the form of cross cheque/payorder/demand draft or through any other banking channel after ensuring that such banking instrument has been drawn from the clients' own bank account.
- v. Front Office shall maintain a copy of the instrument used for initial deposit in its record.
- vi. Front Office staff shall forward the Account Opening Form alongwith KYC/CDD form to Account Maintenance Division of the Company where KYC/CDD details shall be entered into the back-office of the Company.
- vii. Afterward, such complete set of AOF shall be forwarded to Compliance Department for their approval. Beneficial Ownership of Legal Persons and Legal Arrangements:

6.2 VSCPL shall identify and verify the identity of the customer, and understand the nature of its business, and its ownership and control structure.

6.3 The purpose of the requirements set out regarding the identification and verification of the applicant and the beneficial owner is twofold:

- 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
- Second, to take appropriate steps to mitigate the risks.

6.4 For 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:

- as higher-risk and apply enhanced due diligence procedures to the customer and the relationship;
- filing an STR; and/or
- not accepting the customer in accordance with its own risk assessments and procedures.

6.5 VSCPL shall accept copies of the documents for identifying a Customer verified by seeing originals during establishing business relationship. Identification of Customers that are not physically present

6.6 Verification of customer identity with non-documentary evidence is mandatory in the following situations:

- When the customer is unable to present an unexpired/valid identification card with a photograph or other biometric safeguard; or

- When the documents the customer presents for identification verification are unfamiliar to the Company; or Anti-Money Laundering/ Countering Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT) Policies, Procedures and Controls When the customer and the Company do not have face-to-face contact; and
 - When other circumstances increase the risk that the Company will be unable to verify the identity of the customer through documentary means.
- 6.7 Under the above circumstances, the Company will use the following non-documentary methods of verifying identity:
- Contact the customer after the account has been opened (although the Company cannot rely solely on customer contact as a means for verification);
 - Obtain financial statements from the customer (in case of a corporate customers);
 - Compare information obtained from customer with information available from a trusted third-party source (such as a credit report or an existing client or broker);
 - Check references with other financial institutions i.e. bank statements or verification; and
 - Any other non-documentary means deemed appropriate in the situation.

POLITICALLY EXPOSED PERSONS:

DEFINITION OF PEP:

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.

POLITICALLY EXPOSED PERSONS CATEGORIES

PEPs are classified at a high level in the following categories:

1. 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.

2. 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.

3. 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.

4. Family members

Individuals who are related to a PEP either directly (consanguinity) or through marriage or similar (civil) forms of partnership.

5. Close associates Individuals

who are closely connected to a PEP, either socially or professionally.

6.8 In assessing the ML/TF risk of a PEP, following factors should be considered:

- Is from a high risk country;
- Has prominent public function in sectors know to be exposed to corruption.
- Has business interests that can cause conflict of interests (with the position held).

Measures to establish source of wealth and source of funds of PEP

6.9 Following additional red flags should be considered for PEP:

- The information that is provided by the PEP is inconsistent with other (publicly available) information, such as asset declarations and published official salaries;
- Funds are repeatedly moved to and from countries to which the PEP does not seem to have ties;
- A PEP uses multiple bank accounts for no apparent commercial or other reason;
- The PEP is from a country that prohibits or restricts certain citizens from holding accounts or owning certain property in a foreign country.

6.10 VSCPL 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:

- The level of (informal) influence that the individual could still exercise; and
- 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).

5.11 Approval by senior management (CEO/Director/COO) shall be sought before establishing business relationships with PEPs. Additionally, where appropriate, a STR shall be filed.

General

6.12 The concerned employee will verify the information at the time new accounts are opened, if possible, but in most situations not later than five business days after opening.

6.13 Customer's identity shall be verified through documentary evidence, non-documentary evidence, or both. In light of the increased instances of identity fraud, verification may be supplemented with the use of non-documentary evidences as well. In verifying customer identity, any logical inconsistencies in the information obtained shall also be taken into account.

Risk Classification and Management

If the true identity of the customer is still in question the customer shall be notified the same and additional information to verify the customer's identity will be requested. Same case shall be forwarded to Compliance Officer.

COMPLIANCE CHECK

6.14 The Compliance Officer shall check the account opening forms along with all annexures before allowing the Customer to start Business Relation with the VSCPL

6.15 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 of the same;

6.16 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

6.17 The Compliance Officer shall do the Risk Profiling of the Customer based on Risk Assessment of the Customer.

INTERNAL AUDIT PROCESS

- 6.18 Internal Auditor shall periodically conduct AML/CFT audits on an Institution-wide basis;
- 6.19 In case of discrepancies/non-compliances observed during audit process, the findings and along with recommendations shall be communicated to the Audit Committee including Compliance Officer;
- 6.20 Internal Auditor shall follow-up their findings and recommendation until their complete rectifications.

Risk Classification and Management

On the basis of detailed assessment, each client shall be allotted a Risk profile, from any of the following categories:

- High
 - Medium
 - Low
- 6.21 VSCPL shall assess and analyse as a combination of the likelihood that the risk will occur and the impact of cost or damages, if the risk occurs. The impact of cost or damage may include financial loss to the Company, monetary penalty from regulatory authorities and reputational damages to the business or the entity itself.
- 6.22 VSCPL shall analyse and identify the likelihood that these types or categories of risk will be used for ML and/or for TF purposes. This likelihood is for instance:
- High if it can occur several times per year;
 - Medium if it can occur once per year; and
 - Low if it is unlikely, but not possible.
- 6.23 In either case, Compliance Officer will be notified so that he can determine whether we should report the situation to FMU. The Company may also refuse any account which is determined to be "high risk" by the compliance officer and for which there is any suspicion and such suspicion is not removed by the customer.
- 6.24 Based on the risk, and to the extent reasonably practicable, the concerned employees will ensure that they believe that they know the true identity of the customers by using risk-based procedures to verify and document the accuracy of the information that is obtained from the customers.
- 6.25 VSCPL should update its risk assessment **on quarterly basis* considering all relevant factors.
**(amended on 04.03.2020) → Q. No 3*
- 6.26 VSCPL shall have appropriate mechanism to provide risk assessment information to the Commission if required.
- 6.27 Following factors shall be considered for the assessment of inherent ML/TF risks:

HIGH-RISK CLASSIFICATION FACTORS

- The business relationship is conducted in unusual circumstances (e.g. significant unexplained geographic distance between VSCPL and the Customer);
- Non-resident Customers;
- Customer having equity of 20,000,000 and above at any reporting date, and accordingly risk re-profiling of customers is required who meets this threshold. This will be done on quarterly basis.
- Legal persons or arrangements;
- Companies that have nominee shareholders;
- Business that is cash-intensive;
- 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;
- Politically Exposed Persons;

- Shell companies, especially in cases where there is foreign ownership which is spread across jurisdictions;
- Trusts and other legal arrangements which enable a separation of legal ownership and beneficial ownership of assets; and
- Requested/Applied quantum of business does not match with the profile/particulars of client.

COUNTRY OR GEOGRAPHIC RISK FACTOR

- 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;
- Countries subject to sanctions, embargos or similar measures issued by, for example, the United Nations;
- Countries identified by credible sources as having significant levels of corruption or other criminal activity; and
- 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.
- Domestic areas given in Annexure "04"

PRODUCT, SERVICE, TRANSACTION OR DELIVERY CHANNEL RISK FACTOR:

- VSCPL 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:
 - Anonymous transactions (which may include cash);
 - Non-face-to-face business relationships or transactions;
 - Payments received from unknown or un-associated third parties;
 - International transactions, or involve high volumes of currency (or currency equivalent) transactions;
 - New or innovative products or services that are not provided directly by the Company, but are provided through channels of the institution;
 - Products that involve large payment or receipt in cash; and
 - One-off transactions.

RISK MATRIX

VSCPL may use risk matrix annexed as Annexure-1 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:

- in Low Risk category;
- those that carry somewhat higher risk, but still acceptable risk; and
- those that carry a high or unacceptable risk of money laundering and terrorism financing.

RISK MITIGATION AND CONTROLS MEASURES

The Securities Broker shall consider the following Risk Mitigation Measures:

- determining the scope of the identification and verification requirements or ongoing monitoring based on the risks posed by particular customers;
- setting transaction limits for higher-risk Customers such as: Individual customers Rs. 5 million net of Sale and Purchase for a particular date Corporate customers Rs. 25 million net of Sale and Purchase for a particular date Foreigner Individual \$ 1 million net of Sale and Purchase for a particular day Foreigner Corporate \$ 5 million net of Sale and Purchase for a particular day
- requiring senior management approval (CEO/Director/COO) for higher-risk transactions, including those involving PEPs;

- determining the circumstances under which they may refuse to take on or terminate/cease high risk customers; • determining the circumstances requiring senior management approval (e.g. high risk or large transactions, when establishing relationship with high risk customers such as PEPs)

ENHANCED DUE DILIGENCE (EDD)

VSCPL shall be required to perform Enhanced Due Diligence for the following High risk customers and transactions:

- Persons or transactions involving a country identified as higher risk by FATF
- Persons or transactions involving High risk domestic areas, given in Annexure "04"
- Persons or transactions involving higher risk countries for ML, TF and corruption or subject to international sanctions; and
- Any other situation representing a higher risk of ML/TF including those that you have identified in your Risk Assessment.

VSCPL shall apply enhanced CDD measures for high risk business relationships which include:

- Obtaining additional information on the applicant/customer (e.g. occupation, volume of assets, information available through public databases, internet, etc.);
- Updating more regularly the identification data of applicant/customer and beneficial owner;
- Obtaining additional information on the intended nature of the business relationship;
- Obtaining additional information on the source of funds or source of wealth of the applicant/customer;
- Obtaining additional information on the reasons for intended or performed transactions;
- Obtaining the approval of senior management to commence or continue the business relationship; and
- 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.

Following factors should be considered to identify persons or transactions from the high risk countries/territories

- Publicly available information;
- Sanctions list issued by the UN;
- FATF high risk and non-cooperative jurisdictions;
- FATF and its regional style bodies (FSRBs) and Transparency international corruption perception index;
- Useful websites include:

FATF website: www.fatf-gafi.org ; and o Transparency International website: www.transparency.org

Unusual large and complex transactions and all unusual patterns of transactions that have no apparent economic or lawful purpose should be examined and conduct enhanced CDD Measures consistent with the risk identified.

Enhanced CDD measures should be taken for following type of suspicious accounts:

- The Customer instructs not to issue any correspondence to the accountholder's address;
- "Hold Mail" accounts; and
- Where the evidence of identity of the account holder is not already in the file.

EDD measures include but are not limited to the following a) obtain approval from senior management (CEO/Director/COO) to establish or continue business relations with such customers; b) establish, by appropriate means, the sources of wealth and/or funds or beneficial ownership of funds, as appropriate; including regulated person's own assessment to this effect; and c) conduct during the course of business relations, enhanced monitoring of business

relations with the customer.

7. Supervisory Procedures for Opening of Accounts

- 7.1 The Accounts Maintenance Department (AMD) will keep all the documents used for verification, including all identifying information provided by a customer (all times during the period such customer has business relationship with us, and for minimum of six years after the termination of business relation with the customer), the methods used and results of verification, and the resolution of any discrepancy in the identifying information.
- 7.2 Approval by senior management (CEO/Director/COO) shall be sought before establishing business relationships with high-risk customers.
- 7.3 Either a description or copy of any document that was used to verify identity shall be for five years after the record is made (a description must note the type of documents and any identification number contained on the document, the place of issuance and the expiration date); a description of the non-documentary verification methods or additional methods used to verify and the results for five years after the record is made.
- 7.4 Before opening an account, and on an ongoing basis, the AMD will also check to ensure that a customer does not appear on a list provided of known or suspected terrorists or terrorist organizations issued by a Federal government agency or other authorities and to follow all federal directives issued with respect to these lists.
- 7.5 Information about customer's occupation shall be obtained to assess sources of income to detect and deter possible money laundering and terrorist financing.
- 7.6 Depending on the nature of the account and requested transactions, the Company may refuse to complete a transaction unless verified the information has been provided, or in some instances may restrict the types of transactions or dollar amount of transactions due to pending verification.
- 7.7 In case of Trading Accounts of a foreign national or foreign institution approval from respective Head of Department / COO / CEO and Compliance Officer shall be mandatory.

8. Monitoring Accounts For Suspicious Activity

- 8.1 Operations Department System shall identify suspicious transactions for identification of patterns of unusual size, volume, pattern or type of transactions etc. Transactions, including deposits and wire transfers, in the context of other account activity to determine if a transaction lacks financial sense or is suspicious because it is an unusual transaction for that customer.
- 8.2 Such transactions shall be reported to the Compliance Officer or his or her designee who will be responsible for monitoring, and will document when and how it is carried out, and will report suspicious activities to the appropriate authorities.
- 8.3 AML Compliance Officer will conduct an appropriate investigation before filing such report to the FMU keeping in mind that investigation shall not be in the manner that may be categorized as tipping-off to the customer.

9. Red Flags

- 9.1 Red flags that signal possible money laundering or terrorist financing may include, but are not limited to:
- i. Customers who are unknown to the Company and verification of identity / incorporation proves difficult;
 - ii. Customers who wish to deal on a large scale but are completely unknown to VSCPL;
 - iii. Customers who wish to invest or settle using cash;
 - iv. Customers who use a cheque that has been drawn on an account other than their own;
 - v. Customers who change the settlement details at the last moment;
 - vi. Customers who accept relatively uneconomic terms, when with a little effort they could have a much better deal;
 - vii. Customers who refuse to explain why they wish to make an investment that has no obvious purpose;
 - viii. Customers who are introduced by an overseas agent based in a country noted for drug trafficking or distribution.
 - ix. Customers who carry out large numbers of transactions with the same counterparty in small amounts of the same

- security, each purchased for cash and then sold in one transaction, particularly if the proceeds are also then credited to an account different from the original account;
- x. Customer trades frequently, selling at a loss
 - xi. Customers who constantly pay-in or deposit cash to cover requests for bankers drafts, money transfers or other negotiable and readily marketable money instruments;
 - xii. Customers who wish to maintain a number of trustee or customers' accounts which do not appear consistent with the type of business, including transactions which involve nominee names;
 - xiii. Any transaction involving an undisclosed party;
 - xiv. transfer of the benefit of an asset to an apparently unrelated third party, or assignment of such benefit as collateral; and
 - xv. Significant variation in the pattern of investment without reasonable or acceptable explanation
 - xvi. Transactions appear to be undertaken in a structured, sequential manner in order to avoid transaction monitoring/ reporting thresholds.
 - xvii. Transactions involve penny/microcap stocks.
 - xviii. Customer requests a securities provider to execute and/or clear a buy order and sell order for the same security or similar or correlated securities (and/or on behalf of the same beneficial owner), in close chronology. xix. Transfers are made to the same person from different individuals or to different persons from the same individual with no reasonable explanation.
 - xx. Unusually large aggregate wire transfers or high volume or frequency of transactions are made with no logical or apparent reason.
 - xxi. Customer invests in securities suddenly in large volumes, deviating from previous transactional activity.
 - xxii. Customer conducts mirror trades.
 - xxiii. Customer closes securities transaction before maturity, absent volatile market conditions or other logical or apparent reason.

10. Responding to Red Flags and Suspicious Activity

- 10.1 Conducting comprehensive KYC/CDD of the customer at the time of opening of account and tagging all red flags customers as "High risk customers" and make enhanced due diligence of these red flag customers at the time of account opening.
- 10.2 Receiving cash and cash equivalents at Company's premises will be strictly prohibited;
- 10.3 Payments from any customer are only acceptable through proper banking channel, from customers' own account, third party cheques are not acceptable.
- 10.4 Funds shall not be transferred from one account to any other customers' accounts in any case;
- 10.5 In case of withdrawals cheque must be issued in customer's name and no payments shall be made to any third party on behalf of the customers in any case. However, funds can be transferred in the name of the company issuing right shares, in order to purchase right shares, on instructions of the customer.
- 10.6 No withdrawal shall be allowed to be made in cash.
- 10.7 Enhanced due diligence procedures should be applied, if the customer's trading limits exceed internal sanctioned trading limits of the customer based on his declared source of income. Sanctioned criteria on daily basis is given as under:

S. No.	CUSTOMER TYPE	TRADING LIMITS
1	Individuals	Not more than net worth if disclosed with Evidence Otherwise Rs.5, 000,000 net buy/ Sell Position in a particular day.
2	Company Accounts / Trust Accounts	50% of total latest available balance sheet Amount. In case audited balance is not Available Rs.5 Million.
3	Financial institutions	Rs. 100 Million

10.8 These limits will be set in the System (SEAMS) and in case of breach of assigned limits, the vendor would be requested to make available such reports in the back office system and the concerned trader will make follow up with the said customer and will obtain the information regarding source of fund involved in the transactions beyond threshold and update the record of the same in KYC.

10.9 When any person in the Company detects any red flag s/he will investigate further under the direction of the AML Compliance Officer. This may include gathering additional information (in the manner that may not be categorized as tipping-off to the customer) internally or from independent sources, contacting the authorities, freezing the account etc.

11 Suspicious Transactions Reporting

Filing a Suspicious Transaction Report – STR

11.1 STRs for any transaction or series of transactions that are conducted, attempted by, at or through the Company involving an aggregate of at least Rs. 500,000 in funds or other assets (not limited to currency) or more which is known, suspected, or have reason to suspect shall be made if:

- 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 federal law or regulation;
- The transaction is designed to evade the any requirements of the AML regulations;
- 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 Company to facilitate criminal activity.

11.2 The Compliance Officer shall investigate the matter to his satisfaction before filing STR.

11.3 STRs filed (if any) and any supporting documentation shall be kept confidential by the Compliance Officer.

11.4 No information shall be passed on to anyone outside of a law enforcement or regulatory agency and / or securities regulators about STR.

11.5 Disclosure prohibition shall not limited to the person involved in the transaction that is the subject to the STR, but rather applies to all persons except as specifically authorized by regulations. For example, the Company may reveal the existence of the STR with certain affiliates such as a parent company provided the affiliate is subject to STR regulation. Since the affiliate may not reveal the existence of that STR with an affiliate of its own, the Company has policies and procedures in place to ensure that the affiliate protects the confidentiality of the STR. The Company will

obtain assurance that the affiliate has appropriate AML policies to maintain the confidentiality of such information.

11.6 The Company will limit access of information to a "need to know" basis, and restrict areas for reviewing STRs and maintain a log of access to STRs, as well as highlight the confidentiality concerns before a person may access information to STRs.

11.7 Request for any information regarding STR's should be handled only by the Company's AML compliance officer. The compliance officer is responsible for verifying the request comes from an appropriate law enforcement or enforcement agency and the request should come in form of E-mail or written format so the compliance officer can verify the authenticity of such request by replying to the e-mail or checking the authenticity of the address and calling the person making such request.

11.8 AML Compliance Officer and his designee will be responsible to ensure that AML records are maintained properly and that STRs are filed as required.

11.9 If any law enforcement agency request that the Company keep an account open, such request must be in writing and must be maintained for a period of five years after the request has expired. (It should be noted that the Company does not have to honor such request and can close such account)

Filing a Currency Transaction Report – CTR

11.10 CTRs are filed only for certain transactions involving "currency." "Currency" is defined as "coin and paper money of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan or of any other country" that is "customarily used and accepted as a medium of exchange in the country of issuance."

11.11 Receipt of currency from the customer is strictly prohibited and the Company has implemented the procedures to prevent its receipt therefore. no CTR will be required to be filed.

Records Required

11.12 As part of our AML program, the Company will create and maintain STRs & CTRs and relevant documentation on customer identity and verification, and funds transfers and transmittals as well as any records related to customers required by the implemented AML rules and regulations.

11.13 The Company shall maintain STRs and their accompanying documentation for at least five years from the date of creation or the date the customer closes his account, if later. Other documents will be kept according to the requirements of existing rules and regulations.

12 Independent audit of AML/CFT Compliance Program

12.1 VSCPL shall, on a regular basis, conduct an AML/CFT audit to independently evaluate the effectiveness of compliance with AML/CFT Policies and Procedures;

12.2 The frequency of such audit shall at least be on annual basis. However such audit may be conducted on need basis based on the quantum and quality of risks identified during the period.

12.3 The AML/CFT audits shall be conducted to assess the AML/CFT systems of the Company in accordance with the applicable law, rules, regulations and guidelines related to Anti-Money Laundering Law. Such AML/CFT audit may be conducted as a separate assignment or along with other internal audit plan.

13 Record Keeping

13.1 It shall be ensured that all information obtained in the context of CDD is recorded for at least 5 years after termination

of the transaction, including but not limited to:

- all the documents received by VSCPL from clients when verifying the identity of the Customer or the beneficial owner; and

• transcription of the relevant CDD information contained in such documents or obtained by other means.

13.2 All the record of transactions, customers or accounts which involved litigation or required by Court / other competent authorities shall be retained more than 5 years till the resolution/clearance of such matters.

13.3 Following records should be maintained at minimum, for a period of at least 5 years after the business relationship has ended:

- Account opening forms & KYC forms
- Copy of identification documents
- All verification documents
- Business correspondence
- Records pertaining to enquiries about: o Complex and unusual large transactions o Unusual patterns of transactions

13.4 Beneficial ownership information must be maintained for:

- at least five (5) years after the date on which the customer (a legal entity) is dissolved or otherwise ceases to exist; or
- five (5) years after the date on which the customer ceases to be a customer of the Securities Broker.

14 Training Programs

14.1 The Company will arrange training on AML by arranging internal or external programs periodically and on need basis.

14.2 All key employees of sales, operations, account maintenance department must complete training within 3 months of their hire date (for new employees). For existing employees, the training must be done on an annual basis, and will generally be done within the 4th quarter of the year.

14.3 Training will include, at a minimum: a) how to identify red flags and signs of money laundering that arise during the course of the employees' duties; b) what to do once the risk is identified; what employees' roles are in the Company's compliance efforts and how to perform them; c) the Company's record retention policy; and the disciplinary consequences (including civil and criminal penalties) for non-compliance with the AML Act, rules and regulations.

14.4 Records shall be kept to show the persons trained the dates, and the subject matter of their training.

15 Monitoring Employees, Employee Conduct, and Trading Accounts

15.1 The Company's HR Department will conduct a background check, including a check of any criminal records, on all new employees hired by the Company.

15.2 Any suspicious or questionable background information will be discussed with the Company's CEO and Compliance Officer prior to making any final employment decision.

15.3 Employee's trading accounts will be subject to the same AML procedures as customer accounts, under the supervision of the AML Compliance Officer.

15.4 Employees are strictly prohibited to disclose the fact to the customer or any other that a STR or related information is being or has been reported to any authority, except if required by law.

16 Confidential Reporting of AML Non-Compliance

Employees will report any violations of the Company's AML compliance program to the AML Compliance Officer,

unless the violations implicate the Compliance Officer, in which case the employee shall report to the CEO. Such reports will be confidential, and the employee will suffer no retaliation for making them.

17 **Future Amendments**

The management will review and may amend or otherwise modify this Policy Statement from time to time with the approval of Board of Directors of the Company. Such review will preferably be carried out every year and will take into account among others the revisions in applicable regulatory framework specifically.

18 **Overriding effect**

In case of any inconsistency in this Policy and prevailing Law, Rules and Regulation, the relevant Law, Rules and Regulations will prevail. Moreover, in case of any requirement is not listed in this policy but mentioned in the applicable Law, Rules and Regulations, same should be treated as part and parcel of this policy.

19 **Approval from Board of Directors**

This policy has been approved by the Board of Directors on 21st June, 2018 and access has been provided to the relevant employees of VSCPL on 22nd June 2018.

"ANNEXURE - 01"

S No.	Type of Customer	Minimum Documents required for CDD
1.	Individuals	<p>A photocopy of any one of the following valid identity documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Computerized National Identity Card (CNIC)/Smart National Identity Card (SNIC) issued by NADRA. (ii) National Identity Card for Overseas Pakistani (NICOP/SNICOP) issued by NADRA. (iii) Form-B/Juvenile card issued by NADRA to children under the age of 18 years. (iv) Pakistan Origin Card (POC) issued by NADRA. (v) Alien Registration Card (ARC) issued by National Aliens Registration Authority (NARA), Ministry of Interior (local currency account only). (vi) Valid Proof of Registration (POR) Card issued by NADRA (vii) Passport; having valid visa on it or any other proof of legal stay along with passport (foreign national individuals only).
2.	Joint Account	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) A photocopy of any one of the documents mentioned at Serial No. 1; (ii) In the case of joint accounts, CDD measures on all of the joint account holders shall be performed as if each of them is individual customers of the RP.
3.	Sole proprietorship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Photocopy of identity document as per Sr. No. 1 above of the proprietor. (ii) Attested copy of registration certificate for registered concerns. (iii) Sales tax registration or NTN, wherever applicable (iv) Account opening requisition on business letter head. (v) Registered/ Business address.
4.	Partnership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Photocopies of identity documents as per Sr. No. 1 above of all the partners and authorized signatories. (ii) Attested copy of 'Partnership Deed' (iii) Attested copy of Registration Certificate with Registrar of Firms. In case the partnership is unregistered, this fact shall be clearly mentioned on the Account Opening Form (iv) Authority letter from all partners, in original, authorizing the person(s) to operate firm's account. (v) Registered/ Business address.
5.	Limited Liability Partnership (LLP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Photocopies of identity documents as per Sr. No. 1 above of all the partners and authorized signatories. (ii) Certified Copies of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) 'Limited Liability Partnership Deed/Agreement. (b) LLP-Form-III having detail of partners/designated partner in case of newly incorporated LLP.

		<p>(c) LLP-Form-V regarding change in partners/ designated partner in case of already incorporated LLP.</p> <p>(iii) Authority letter signed by all partners, authorizing the person(s) to operate LLP account.</p>
6.	Limited Companies/ Corporations	<p>(i) Certified copies of:</p> <p>(a) Resolution of Board of Directors for opening of account specifying the person(s) authorized to open and operate the account;</p> <p>(b) Memorandum and Articles of Association;</p> <p>(ii) Certified copy of Latest 'Form-A/Form-B'.</p> <p>(iii) Incorporate Form II in case of newly incorporated company and Form A / Form C whichever is applicable; and Form 29 in already incorporated companies</p> <p>(iv) Photocopies of identity documents as per Sr. No. 1 above of all the directors and persons authorized to open and operate the account;</p> <p>(v) Photocopies of identity documents as per Sr. No. 1 above of the beneficial owners.</p>
7.	Branch Office or Liaison Office of Foreign Companies	<p>(i) A copy of permission letter from relevant authority i-e Board of Investment.</p> <p>(ii) Photocopies of valid passports of all the signatories of account.</p> <p>(iii) List of directors on company letter head or prescribed format under relevant laws/regulations.</p> <p>(iv) Certified copies of</p> <p>(v) Form II about particulars of directors, Principal Officer etc. in case of newly registered branch or liaison office of a foreign company</p> <p>(vi) Form III about change in directors, principal officers etc. in already registered foreign companies branch or liaison office of a foreign company</p> <p>(vii) A Letter from Principal Office of the entity authorizing the person(s) to open and operate the account.</p> <p>(viii) Branch/Liaison office address.</p>
8.	Trust, Clubs, Societies and Associations etc.	<p>(i) Certified copies of:</p> <p>(a) Certificate of Registration/Instrument of Trust</p> <p>(b) By-laws/Rules & Regulations</p> <p>(ii) Resolution of the Governing Body/Board of Trustees/Executive Committee, if it is ultimate governing body, for opening of account authorizing the person(s) to operate the account.</p>

		<p>(iii) Photocopy of identity document as per Sr. No. 1 above of the authorized person(s) and of the members of Governing Body/Board of Trustees /Executive Committee, if it is ultimate governing body.</p> <p>(iv) Registered address/ Business address where applicable.</p>
9.	NGOs/NPOs/Charities	<p>(i) Certified copies of: (a) Registration documents/certificate (b) By-laws/Rules & Regulations</p> <p>(ii) Resolution of the Governing Body/Board of Trustees/Executive Committee, if it is ultimate governing body, for opening of account authorizing the person(s) to operate the account.</p> <p>(iii) Photocopy of identity document as per Sr. No. 1 above of the authorized person(s) and of the members of Governing Body/Board of Trustees /Executive Committee, if it is ultimate governing body.</p> <p>(iv) Any other documents as deemed necessary including its annual accounts/ financial statements or disclosures in any form which may help to ascertain the detail of its activities, sources and usage of funds in order to assess the risk profile of the prospective customer.</p> <p>(v) Registered address/ Business address.</p>
10.	Agents	<p>(i) Certified copy of 'Power of Attorney' or 'Agency Agreement'.</p> <p>(ii) Photocopy of identity document as per Sr. No. 1 above of the agent and principal.</p> <p>(iii) The relevant documents/papers from Sr. No. 2 to 7, if agent or the principal is not a natural person.</p> <p>(iv) Registered/ Business address.</p>
11.	Executors and Administrators	<p>(i) Photocopy of identity document as per Sr. No. 1 above of the Executor/Administrator.</p> <p>(ii) A certified copy of Letter of Administration or Probate.</p> <p>(iii) Registered address/ Business address.</p>
12.	Minor Accounts	<p>(i) Photocopy of Form-B, Birth Certificate or Student ID card (as appropriate).</p> <p>(ii) Photocopy of identity document as per Sr. No. 1 above of the guardian of the minor.</p>

Note:

- (i) For due diligence purposes, at the minimum following information shall also be obtained and recorded on KYC (Know Your Customer)/CDD form or account opening form:
 - (a) Full name as per identity document;
 - (b) Father/Spouse Name as per identity document;
 - (c) Mother Maiden Name;
 - (d) Identity document number along with date of issuance and expiry;
 - (e) Existing residential address (if different from CNIC);
 - (f) Contact telephone number(s) and e-mail (as applicable);
 - (g) Nationality-Resident/Non-Resident Status
 - (h) FATCA/CRS Declaration wherever required;
 - (i) Date of birth, place of birth;
 - (j) Incorporation or registration number (as applicable);
 - (k) Date of incorporation or registration of Legal Person/ Arrangement;
 - (l) Registered or business address (as necessary);
 - (m) Nature of business, geographies involved and expected type of counter-parties (as applicable);
 - (n) Type of account/financial transaction/financial service;
 - (o) Profession / Source of Earnings/ Income: Salary, Business, investment income;
 - (p) Purpose and intended nature of business relationship;
 - (q) Expected monthly turnover (amount and No. of transactions); and
 - (r) Normal or expected modes of transactions/ Delivery Channels.
- (ii) The photocopies of identity documents shall be validated through NADRA verisys or Biometric Verification. The regulated person shall retain copy of NADRA Verysis or Biometric Verification (hard or digitally) as a proof of obtaining identity from customer.
- (iii) In case of a salaried person, in addition to CNIC, a copy of his salary slip or service card or certificate or letter on letter head of the employer will be obtained.
- (iv) In case of expired CNIC, account may be opened on the basis of attested copies of NADRA receipt/token and expired CNIC subject to condition that regulated person shall obtain copy of renewed CNIC of such customer within 03 months of the opening of account.
- (v) For CNICs which expire during the course of the customer's relationship, regulated person shall design/ update their systems which can generate alerts about the expiry of CNICs at least 01 month before actual date of expiry and shall continue to take reasonable measures to immediately obtain copies of renewed CNICs, whenever expired. In this regard, regulated person are also permitted to utilize NADRA Verisys reports of renewed CNICs and retain copies in lieu of valid copy of CNICs. However, obtaining copy of renewed CNIC as per existing instructions will continue to be permissible.
- (vi) The condition of obtaining Board Resolution is not necessary for foreign companies/entities belonging to countries where said requirements are not enforced under their laws/regulations. However, such foreign companies will have to furnish Power of Attorney from the competent authority for establishing Business Relationship to the satisfaction of the regulated person.

(vii) The condition of obtaining photocopies of identity documents of directors of Limited Companies/Corporations is relaxed in case of Government/Semi Government entities, where regulated person should obtain photocopies of identity documents of only those directors and persons who are authorized to establish and maintain Business Relationship. However, regulated person shall validate identity information including CNIC numbers of other directors from certified copies of 'Form-A/Form-B' and verify their particulars through NADRA Verisys. The Verisys reports should be retained on record in lieu of photocopies of identity documents.

(viii) Government entities accounts shall not be opened in the personal names of a government official. Any account which is to be operated by an officer of the Federal or Provincial or Local Government in his/her official capacity, shall be opened only on production of a special resolution or authority from the concerned administrative department or ministry duly endorsed by the Ministry of Finance or Finance Department/Division of the concerned Government.

Explanation:- For the purposes of this regulation the expression "Government entities" includes a legal person owned or controlled by a Provincial or Federal Government under Federal, Provincial or local law.

Explanation:- For the purpose of this Annexure I the expression "NADRA" means National Database and Registration Authority established under NADRA Act, (VIII of 2000).

Annexure "2"

1. Porous Borders

(Afghanistan and Iran, in particular) heighten Pakistan's TF risks associated with bulk cash smuggling. Also terrorist groups operating in Pakistan are reported to include, but not limited to, ISIS-Khorasan, Tehrik-e Taliban Pakistan, Quetta Shura Taliban, Haqqani Network, and Lashkar-e-Taiba (including its affiliates Jamaat-ud-Dawa and Falah-i-Insaniat Foundation), which raise funds through a variety of means including direct support, public fundraising, abuse of NPOs, and through criminal activities.

2. Domestic areas of High Jurisdiction

All Districts of Southern Punjab, provinces of KPK and Balochistan

3. High Risk Countries

Albania, Bahamas, Barbados, Botswana, Cambodia, Ghana, Iceland, Jamaica, Mauritius, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Panama, Syria, Uganda, Yemen, Zimbabwe.



Value Stock and Commodities (Pvt.) Ltd.

Trading Right Entitlement Certificate (TREC) Holder of Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited

Corporate Member Pakistan Mercantile Exchange (PMEX)



Mechanism for Screening of customers, nominees, joint account holders, and authorized persons, BOD, Trustees and Office Bearers

Monitoring Relationships with the Individual and Entities Mentioned in Sub-Regulation (5a) of Regulation 6 of AML/CFT Regulations.

The VSCPL shall not form business relationship with entities and/or individuals that are

1. Designated under the United Nations Security Council Resolutions and adopted by the Government of Pakistan.
2. Proscribed Existing on the List of National Counter Terrorism Authority Pakistan (NACTA)
3. Proscribed under the Anti-Terrorism .Act 1997
4. Associates/facilitators of persons mentioned in 1 and 2 above.

To ascertain the status of customer the compliance department shall conduct screening of the customer, Nominee, Joint account holder and authorized person in case of Individual and;

BODs, Trustees and Office Bearers through the list of persons mentioned in the NACTA Website and UNSC website.

If the VSCPL found, during the ongoing screening of the existing customers, nominees, joint account holders, and authorized persons, BOD, Trustees and Office Bearers on the list of proscribed persons or at the time of opening of new account any of above persons, on the list of proscribed persons, the VSCPL shall immediately take action under AML/CFT regulations like Seizing of Assets and generating STR.

The VSCPL shall develop a database of all its existing customers, Nominee, Joint account holders and authorized persons in case of individuals and BODs, Trustees and Office Bearers, in case of corporate bodies/entities.

The VSPL shall perform periodic screening of its existing customers, Nominee, Joint account holders and authorized persons in case of individuals and BODs, Trustees and Office Bearers on the through NACTA and UNSC lists of proscribed persons on quarterly basis.

Mechanism for Identification of Beneficial Owner

VSPL shall identify and verify the identity of the customer, and understand the nature of its business, and its ownership and control over the account the Exercise shall be done especially in the accounts of Minors, House Wives, Students, Agents and Legal Persons.

The source of Income, Annual Income and other supporting documents shall be obtained of the identified beneficial owner and a verification process shall be adopted to check the veracity of the provided supports by compliance department for new as well as existing customers.

Approval of Mechanism from BOD The Mechanism are duly approve by the BOD on March 04, 2020.

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Value Stock and Commodities (Pvt.) Ltd.

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RESOLUTION OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS

We hereby certify that the following Resolution of the Board of Directors of Value Stock & Commodities (Pvt.) Limited was passed at a meeting of the Board held on the **March 04, 2020** and has been duly recorded in the minutes of the meeting book of the said company.

RESOLVED

That Value Stock & Commodities (Pvt.) Ltd has decided to Approve the Mechanism of Screening of Customer and relating persons as per latest Regulatory Framework.

The Directors of the Company Unanimously approved the amendments to implement within the company

For and on behalf of the board.

Khuram Gulzar
CEO/Director



Muhammad Aqeel Ahmad
Director

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Value Stock and Commodities (Pvt.) Ltd.

Trading Right Entitlement Certificate (TREC) Holder of Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited



PAKISTAN
MERCANTILE
EXCHANGE



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

Clause 6.25 shall be amended namely

The words "every 12 to 18 months" shall be replaced with word "*on quarterly basis*" in the clause.

Clause 7.4 shall be amended namely

After the words "Before opening an account, and on an ongoing basis, the AMD will also check to ensure that a customer" the words "*authorized person(s), Joint account holder(s) beneficial owner and related persons*" in the clause.

Approved by the BOD on

04.03.2020

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POLICY AND PROCEDURES RELATING TO RECEIPT / PAYMENT OF CASH AMOUNT FROM / TO CUSTOMERS ABOVE RS.25000:

The Value Stock and Commodities (Pvt.) Ltd shall receive and make payments of Rs.25,000/- and above from/to customers drawn on customer's own bank account, in the name of customers only in exceptional circumstances, where it becomes necessary for Securities Broker to accept cash in excess of Rs.25,000/- Value Stock and Commodities (Pvt.) Ltd shall immediately report within one trading day such instances with rationale thereof to the PSX in accordance with the mechanism prescribed by PSX.

POLICY AND PROCEDURES RELATING TO CROSS BORDER FUNDS TRANSFER FOR NON RESIDENT/FOREIGN CLIENTS:

Value Stock and Commodities (Pvt.) Ltd shall ensure the following;

The cross border funds transfer shall not be not be higher than USD/EUR 1,000

- (a) The name of the originator;
- (b) The originator account number where such an account is used to process the transaction;
- (c) The originator's address, or national identity number, or customer identification number, or date and place of birth;

A cross border fund transfer shall be properly identified and in case the funds are transferred from a high risk jurisdiction declared by FATF, Value stock and Commodities (Pvt.) Ltd shall not accepted and report the same to FMU, to eradicate the chances of money laundering.

POLICY AND PROCEDURES RELATING TO RESPONSIBILITIES OF COMPLIANCE OFFICER:

- Monitoring and compliance of trading right entitlement certificate holder affairs.
- Compliance officer will manage all company affairs such as SECP Regulation and others.
- Customer/ Investors can contact the compliance officer directly to file any complaints.
- Compliance Officer will manage all customer complaints
- To manage all arbitration issued with VSCPL.
- To aid directors in regulatory affairs.
- Review all trade related regulations.
- Review all process to segregate client's asset.
- Review Order instruction and confirmation policy.

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- Review and evaluate risk management infrastructure.
- Review risk management policies with VSCPL.
- To make him conversant with existing and new regulations.
- To review and recommend SOAF to make any change.
- To ensure renewal of agents, branch registration and broker license on timely basis.
- To review and monitor employees trades to ensure that all trades within VSCPL are as per policy.
- Review and monitor Net Capital Balance.
- To assist internal auditor to review of inter controls.
- To facilitate external auditors to conduct audit.
- Review all accounts on periodically basis to ensure compliance in context of AML/CFT policies implementation.
- To conduct training sessions of employees within VSCPL for effective implementation of AML/CFT policies and procedures.
- To monitor the implementation of Policy and procedures of VSCPL.
- To ensure the category of Account holder as per prevailing movement of an accountholder. to ensure risk assessment on timely basis.

Reporting

- Compliance officer shall report to the BOD on periodically basis by pointing out any noncompliance.
- Compliance officer can also report directly to CEO of VSCPL for all matters.
- Compliance Officer may also report to SECP and/or FMU on non-compliance relating to the anti-money laundering.

Approval of from BOD:

The above Policies & Procedures are duly approved by the BOD on October 05, 2020

- Review and evaluate risk management infrastructure.
- Review risk management policies with VSCPL.
- To make him conversant with existing and new regulations.
- To review and recommend SOAF to make any change.
- To ensure renewal of agents, branch registration and broker license on timely basis.
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- Compliance Officer may also report to SECP and/or FMU on non-compliance relating to the anti-money laundering.

Approval of from BOD:

The above Policies & Procedures are duly approved by the BOD on October 05, 2020

Value Stock and Commodities (Pvt.) Ltd.

Trading Right Entitlement Certificate (TREC) Holder of Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited
Corporate Member Pakistan Mercantile Exchange (PMEX)




RESOLUTION OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS

We hereby certify that the following Resolution of the Board of Directors of Value Stock & Commodities (Pvt.) Limited was passed at a meeting of the Board held on the **October 05, 2020** and has been duly recorded in the minutes of the meeting book of the said company.


RESOLVED

That Value Stock & Commodities (Pvt.) Ltd has decided to approve the Policy and Procedures relating to Receipt and payment of Cash amount of Rs.25000/- And above policy and Procedures relating to cross border funds transfer and Policy and procedures relating to the responsibilities of compliance Officer Mechanism of Screening of Customer and relating persons as per latest Regulatory Framework.

The Directors of the Company Unanimously approved the amendments to implement within the company For and on behalf of the board.


Khuram Gulzar
CEO/Director




Muhammad Aqeel Ahmad
Director