



Anti-Money Laundering Policy

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Introduction

Direkt Prime a Trading Name of RGL Capital (Mauritius) Limited (“DP” or the “Company”) is a Global Business Company incorporated and existing under the Laws of Mauritius with registration number C120722 GBC, and registered address 3rd Floor, 18 Edith Cavell Street, Port Louis, Mauritius .

RGL Capital (Mauritius) Limited is a Investment Dealer (Full Service Dealer, Excluding Underwriting) Licensee, regulated and authorized by the Financial Services Commission, Mauritius under the license number C114012695.

The Policy is provided by the Company to its Clients to assist them understand the procedures followed by the Company to be in compliance with the anti-money laundering and terrorist financing laws and regulations.

As part of our commitment to maintaining the highest ethical standards, and to adhering to all relevant regulations, it is the Company’s obligation to prohibit and actively prevent money laundering and terrorist financing. This commitment does not only refer to the direct laundering of money, but also to any activity that facilitates money laundering as well as the funding of terrorist or criminal activities.

Legislative Background of Money Laundering:

Money Laundering is the process by which criminals attempt to hide and disguise the true origin and ownership of the proceeds of their criminal activities, thereby avoiding criminal prosecution, conviction and confiscation of the illegally obtained funds. The main money laundering stages are:

1. **Placement:** cash are placed into the financial system or retail economy or are smuggled out of the country. The aims of the launderer are to remove the cash from the location of acquisition so as to avoid detection from the authorities and to then transform it into other asset forms for example: travellers’ cheques or postal orders
2. **Layering:** is the first attempt at concealment or disguise of the source of the ownership of the funds by creating complex layers of financial transactions designed to disguise the audit trail and provide anonymity
3. **Integration:** the money is integrated into the legitimate economic and financial system and is assimilated with all other assets in the system. Integration of the "cleaned" money into the economy is accomplished by the launderer making it appear to have been legally earned

Money Laundering Offences:

Any person who -

- a. Commits an offence under this part; or
- b. Disposes or otherwise deals with property subject to a forfeiture order shall,

on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding 2 million rupees and to penal servitude for a term not exceeding 10 years.

Terrorism Financing:

Terrorism Financing is the act of providing financial support to acts of terror, terrorists, or terrorist organisations to enable them to carry out terrorist acts. The primary aim of terrorist groups is non-financial. Yet, as with all organisations, terrorist groups require funds in order to carry out their primary activities. The core objective of all measures that aim to identify, trace, and curb terrorist financing is to follow the money and the financial trail.

Purpose:

The prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing is of critical importance for the Company's integrity and reputation, and it is the company's main responsibility to identify, report and take measures against money laundering and financing terrorism. For this reason, in order for the Company to prevent the money laundering activities through its services, the following steps are followed:

- Identify and verify the identity of the client by requesting his/her legal documentation.
- Obtain information on the purpose and nature of business relationship.
- Ongoing Monitoring of Clients Activities and Transactions in order to investigate all the suspicious transactions and activities within the Company.
- Identify and report any suspicious activities.
- Maintains all transactions records for at least seven years after the termination of the business relationship.
- Ensure that the Company's personnel are sufficiently trained in respect to the laws and regulations of money laundering and terrorism financing.

Company Procedures

Client Risk Assessment:

The Company has identified its business-wide risk in which the Company is exposed to Money Laundering/ Terrorist Financing /TF risk (hereinafter referred to as "ML/TF"). The Company has identified and assessed the ML/TF risk in which is associated with the products and services it offers, the jurisdictions it operates in, the customers it attracts and the transaction or delivery channels the Company is using to service its clients.

Identification of Money laundering risks

Risk factors including:

- our clients;
- the products and services we provide;
- the countries that our clients operate in;
- the transactions we are involved in; and
- the delivery channels.

Risk factor 1: Our clients

- The Company identifies the type of clients that its business serves and assesses whether these are known to be frequently used by money launderers.

- The Company separates the clients by industry, size or type (eg, individual, trust, LLP or limited company).

In order to identify all the types of clients that the Company serves, we:

- consider whether any of our principals have industry specialists;
- review our website or promotional material for references to client industry or nature
- consider whether there are certain types of clients that require senior management approval at take-on.

The Company then assesses the risk of money laundering associated with each of those client types. When assessing client risk, we are also considering whether there are any characteristics that are known to be used by money-launderers.

Once the Company has assessed the level of risk associated with each client type, it then identifies any mitigating actions that need to be taken to address this risk. This may include enhanced due diligence, senior management approval at take-on, or updating client due diligence on a very frequent basis.

Risk factor 2: Products and services we provide

- The Company identifies all the services that it offers and assesses whether these could be used by criminals to launder money. In order to identify all the services, we use, the Company takes the following into consideration: the services we are authorised to provide under our license from FSA.

Once the Company has assessed the level of risk associated with each service type, it identifies any mitigating actions that it already has in place or plans to take to address the risk.

Risk factor 3: The countries that our clients reside/operate in

The Company identifies the countries that our clients reside/operate in:

- the countries our clients are based in or operate from;
- where our clients obtain their funding from;

The Company then assesses the risk of money laundering associated with each of those countries. When assessing geographic risk, the Company considers factors such as whether there is a perception of corruption in that country, whether there is known to be criminal activity or if the country is on the sanctions list.

Risk factor 4: The transactions we are involved in

The Company identifies any transactions that it could facilitate and assesses the risk that these transactions could be related to the proceeds of a crime or terrorist financing.

The Company identifies the types of transactions that pass through our clients' money account and assesses the risk associated with each of these types of transaction.

Withdrawals and Deposits processed by the Company's Backoffice Department could also be used to support criminal activity or effect illegal transactions.

The Company then documents its risk assessment of the transactions that it is involved in. The Company identifies how to mitigate or plans to mitigate those risks. We have set out further guidance on how to address the risks below.

Risk factor 5: Delivery channels

The Company identifies all the methods of interaction it has with its clients. Some delivery channels can increase risk because they can make it more difficult to determine the identity of a client.

Factors to consider are:

- whether we meet our clients face-to-face;
- whether our clients are introduced through an intermediary and whether the Company only corresponds with that intermediary;
- the extent to which the Company relies on the Client Due Diligence (hereinafter referred to as “CDD”) of the referrer or intermediary (and the procedures we employ to justify reliance) or the quality of evidence obtained from them to support our own CDD.

Identification Procedures:

According to the Financial Intelligence and Anti Money Laundering Act 2002 and Regulations 2018, the Company is under an obligation to confirm and verify the identity of each customer when establishing a business relationship with the Company. Hence, the following KYC (Know your customer) Documents are request for each of the below categories of clients:

For Individual Clients:

The following types of identity verification are acceptable:

- Current valid passport (showing the first page of the local or international passport, where the photo and the signature are clearly visible); or
- Current valid driving license
- National identity card (showing both front and back pages)

Proof of Identity (POI) core characteristics:

- If the proof of Identity has expired – is not accepted
- Proof of Identity must always bear a client’s photo
- Coloured copies, both sides of the Proof of Identity
- All Sides of the Document to be visible (not cropped)
- Date and place of birth
- Unique Personal identification number
- Signature
- The Driving license needs to be issued by a Government/Public authority and bears a photograph

The following types of address verification are acceptable:

- Documents proving current permanent address (such as utility bills or bank statements) containing the client's full name (name/surname) and place of residence. These documents should not be older than 3 months from the date of filing. Proof of address evidencing PO Box addresses are not acceptable.

Signed and up to date detailed CV is also needed.

The above documents should be provided as either originals or original certified true copies of the above documents (the documents must be certified by either a lawyer, solicitor, notary, accountant, or member of a recognized professional body).

For Legal persons (Entities):

The data and information that are used for the construction of the Client-legal identification and due diligence shall include, the following:

Limited Liability Entity:

- Completed Corporate Application Form – duly signed
- Certificate of incorporation.
- Recent (up to 6 months) certificate of good standing.
- Certificate of registered office.
- Certificate of directors and secretary.
- Certificate of shareholders.
- Memorandum and articles of association ByLaws or equivalent.
- Group chart including ownership structure (signed by the Company's Executive Management)- if applicable
- Proof of Operating Address (utility bill or bank statement displaying the Company's Name and Operating Address dated within the last 6 months)
- Latest Audited Financial Statements (if any) for the last Year or Management Accounts (if any) or a latest bank statement issued on the name of the Company (up to 6 months)

For each Director of the Client who is a natural/physical person, as per the certificate of Directors, the following documents are required:

- Certified True Copy of Passport or National Identity Card (Photograph, personal details, signature, issue & expiry dates, place and date of issue, serial number to be clearly visible).
- Copy of a recent (up to 3 months) utility bill, local authority tax bill or a bank statement
- Copy of the CV

For each Director of the Client who is a legal entity, as per the certificate of Directors, the following documents are required:

- Certificate of incorporation.
- Recent (up to 6 months) certificate of good standing.
- Certificate of registered office.
- Certificate of directors and secretary.
- Certificate of shareholders.

- Memorandum and articles of association.

For each natural person who is a registered shareholder or/and a Beneficial Owner (who own 20% or more of the Company) the following documents are required:

- Certified True Copy of Passport or National Identity Card (Photograph, personal details, signature, issue & expiry dates, place and date of issue, serial number to be clearly visible).
- Copy of a recent (up to 3 months) utility bill, local authority tax bill or a bank statement.
- Copy of the CV

For each legal entity who is a registered shareholder of the Client (who own 20% or more of the Company) the following documents are required:

- Certificate of incorporation.
- Recent (up to 6 months) certificate of good standing.
- Certificate of registered office.
- Certificate of directors and secretary.
- Certificate of shareholders.
- Memorandum and articles of association.

For Representatives authorized to open and/or operate the Client's account the following documents must also be provided for each Representative person:

- Certified True Copy of Passport or National Identity Card (Photograph, personal details, signature, issue & expiry dates, place and date of issue, serial number to be clearly visible).
- Copy of a recent (up to 3 months) utility bill, local authority tax bill or a bank statement
- Copy of the CV

Public Listed Entity:

The list of the required KYC documents for a public Company are the below:

One of the below documents:

- A copy of the dated page of the website of the relevant stock exchange showing the listing.
- A photocopy of the listing in a reputable daily newspaper
- Information from a reputable electronic verification service provider or online registry

In addition to the above, such a legal entity shall provide the Company with:

- A board resolution/authorised signatory list
- Publicly held Company's Website or Annual Report
- Completed Corporate Application Form duly signed

Trusts:

The data and information that are used for the construction of a trust are the below:

- 1) Due Diligence Form For Trusts
- 2) Trust Deed (The trust deed must include the schedule of assets, how and by whom the trust

is governed (trustee, protector provisions etc).

- 3) Certificate of Registration
- 4) Latest accounts (if not available, an indication of assets held by the trust) and List of authorised signatories

Documentation for the relevant parties (Trustee, Settlers, Beneficiaries and Protector):

- Copy of Passport or ID
- Utility bill of electricity or water or gas or landline, less than 3 months old
- Reference letter from a Bank or Lawyer or Accountant (for the Settlor)
- Detailed Curriculum Vitae (for the Settlor)

Notes:

This represents the minimum documentation that must be provided. Further documentation must be available upon further request.

Regulated entities:

The Company may establish and maintain Business Relationship with the above-mentioned clients and shall request the following for the identification and verification of persons (Beneficial Owner) and company's corporate documents:

In addition to the regular procedure for the limited liability entities, a regulated Company shall provide a copy of the License or authorisation granted to the said entity from a competent supervisory/regulatory authority of its country of incorporation and operation.

Political Exposed Persons (hereinafter as "PEPs"):

Where the Company knows or has reasonable grounds to believe that a client or a beneficial owner of a client, residing in or outside Mauritius is or becomes a politically exposed person, the Company shall apply, enhanced due diligence measures and enhanced ongoing monitoring.

The meaning of 'Politically Exposed Persons' includes the following natural persons who are or who have been entrusted with prominent public functions:

- a. a foreign politically exposed person;
- b. a domestic politically exposed person; or
- c. a person who is, or has been, entrusted with a prominent function by an international organisation.

The following are immediate family members of a politically exposed person:

- a. a spouse;
- b. a partner;
- c. children and their spouses or partners;
- d. parents;
- e. grandparents and grandchildren; and
- f. siblings.

The following are close associates of a politically exposed person:

- a. any person known to maintain a close business relationship with that person or to be in a position to conduct substantial financial transactions on behalf of the person;
- b. any person who is known to have joint beneficial ownership of a legal entity or legal arrangement, or any other close business relations, with that person; and
- c. any person who has sole beneficial ownership of a legal entity or legal arrangement which is known to have been set up for the benefit of that person.

The following are connected persons of a politically exposed person:

- a. beneficial owners and
- b. controllers

Procedure when dealing with a Political Exposed Person:

The data and information that are used for the construction of the identification and due diligence of a political exposed person shall include, the following:

- Verification documents (*please refer to the Identification Procedures of this Policy, for individuals and legal entities*) At the same time, the Company shall proceed with a person's screening through m-check verification tool, to confirm whether the person is a PEP or not;
- take reasonable measures to establish the person's source of funds
- ensure that the person completes the "PEP declaration Form" of the Company
- obtain the approval of senior management before establishing a business relationship with a Politically Exposed person (PEP) or family member or close associate of the PEP

On-going monitoring of transactions

The Company has an obligation to conduct ongoing monitoring of its clients' transactions so that it may detect any suspicious transaction.

A suspicious transaction will often be one which is inconsistent with a client's known, legitimate business or personal activities or with the normal business of the specific account, or in general with the economic profile that the Company has created for the Client. Examples of suspicious transactions related to ML/TF, proliferation financing, corruption and criminal activities are nonexhaustive.

The Company shall ensure that it maintains adequate information and knows enough about its clients' activities in order to recognize on time that a transaction or a series of transactions is unusual or suspicious

In order to identify suspicious transactions, the Compliance Manager with the assistance of the Compliance team shall perform the following activities:

- Monitor on a continuous basis any changes in the Client's financial status, business activities, type of transactions etc.
- Monitor on a continuous basis if any Client is engaged in any suspicious transactions containing examples of what might constitute suspicious transactions/activities related

to Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing.

The Company is obliged to report all suspicious transactions and activities to the relevant Authorities and is prohibited from informing the Client that they have been reported for suspicious account activity. Account misuse may result in criminal prosecution.

Restricted Countries

The Company does not offer its services to the residents of certain jurisdictions. Please refer to our Restricted Countries Policy on our website.

Prohibition of third-party transfers

As a rule, and except from duly justified cases, the Company does not accept any instructions for the transfer of funds or financial instruments to any bank or custody account where the beneficiary is any third party and not the Company's Client.

In duly justified cases, by decision of the Compliance Officer and the Board of Directors, the Company might allow third party transfers, upon presentation by the client of authentic documents supporting a valid and legal reason for the transfer.

Retention and updating of records

The Company shall maintain records of all documents pertaining to the opening clients accounts and records of all their transactions. Especially, customer identification records, shall be maintained and safely stored for seven (7) years from the dates of transactions and from the date on which the business relationship ceases.

Test of the AML Policy

An independent qualified auditor will arrange an annual independent audit regarding the Company's AML policies and procedures, to ensure the Company's compliance with said procedures. The Company will perform a written follow-up to ensure that any deficiencies noted during this annual review are addressed successfully by the relevant persons.