(Formerly known as "SUTECK WEALTHMAX CAPITAL PRIVATE LIMITED") INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEMS

Introduction

A well organized and controlled systems of working always helps to prevent errors and omission, especially in share broking business. We are entering into new competitive and highly sophisticated era, where a self regulation is a must requirement.

The concept of self Regulation

One of the unique features of securities regulation in the US is that, to a very large extent, the system relies on market participants to regulate their own activity. The decision to create self regulation model can be explained by the historical context in which securities laws were enacted.

International Scenario

The SEC was established when Congress enacted the Securities Exchange Act, of 1934. At that time, the NYSE had already been in existence for over one hundred years.

- √ About 30 Stock Exchange existed in 1934, but the NYSE was by far the largest.

 In terms of volume, the NYSE accounted for about 80% of the securities trading in the United States.
- The country was recovering from the Stock Market crash of 1929, and there was a consensus that some form of Federal Regulation was necessary. Rather than writing all the rules and responsible for enforcing them. Congress chooses to let Stock Exchanges continue regulating their own activities. SEC got the job of watching over the Stock Exchanges to ensure that they met their self-regulatory responsibilities.
- √ As a result of the insider/misleading information by certain brokerages and their
 Member Broking arms, both the SEC and Congress are exploiting the potential
 benefits of establishing as Self Regulatory Officer for accountants/stringent
 disclosures norms.

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Indian Perspective

The Securities and Exchange Board of India established in 1992, at the time of when BSE had already been in existence for over hundred years.

- √ In 1992 about 22 Stock Exchanges existed, but BSE was by far the largest. In terms of the volume, the BSE accounted for about 80% of the securities trading in India Capital Market.
- √ The country was recovering from the Stock Market crash of 1992, and need was for some form capital Market Regulator. Although SCRA, 1957 continues to enforce Rules and Responsibilities on the Stock Exchanges, SEBI got the job of watching over the Stock Exchanges to ensure that they are met these laws.
- √ As a result of Vanishing brokers, fly-by-night operators, unprofessional like business conduct, both the Stock Exchanges and SEBI have explored and implemented the "Model Code of Conduct".

Internal Control Systems

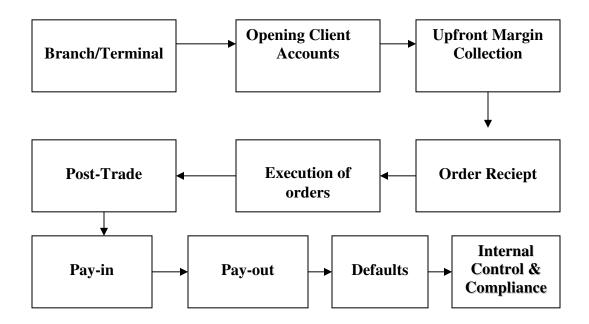
- Trading function
 - o Dealer-wise exposures / MTM limits
 - o Group-wise trading limits (A, B1, B2, Nifty, Junior, CNXIT etc)
 - Credit / Market Risk
- Surveillance function
 - Know your-clients
 - Trading in illiquid stocks
 - Financial position of clients
 - o Due-Diligence

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- Audit & Internal Controls
 - o Random / Comprehensive Inspection
 - Internal Auditor
 - o Investigation
- Back-office & Middle office
 - o No netting / adjustments between clients
 - o Timely pay-in / pay-out to clients
 - o Risk Managements
- Investor / Customer Services
 - o Redressal of grievances
 - o Customer's feed back
 - o Customers queries
- Other functions
 - o Training
 - Research and Publication
 - Corporate Governance

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Typical work flow of internal control systems



• BRANCH / TERMINAL

- Authorization of exchange is necessary for Terminal ID, Approved location
- BOLT / NEAT / CTCL can be located at registered office of the broker member, his branches or at his registered Sub-broker's/Authorised Person's office
- Separate permission required if terminal given to another member of the exchange or member of another exchange.
- In case of NSE, CTCL can be installed at Authorized person's premises (deemed branch)
- o In case of BSE, BOLT/CTCL can not be installed at remiser's premises.
- o Proprietary trades can be executed only through designated terminals.
- o Can be operated by person by person who has passed NCFM / BCDE.
- o Policy regarding setting up the terminals overseas.

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OPENING CLIENTS ACCOUNTS

- o "Know your Client" (KYC) form in the specified format along with necessary supporting for POI & PoR To Know the back ground of client.
- Requirement of Risk Discloser (RDD) keep client informed for risks associated with Capital Market/Cash/Future and Option Market.
- Enter into Member-client Agreement with direct client as per format prescribed by SEBI for each Exchange
- Tripartite Agreement in case of client of sub-broker (essentially in cash Market)
- Specific requirements for HUF, PARTNERSHIP, LLP, NRI, OBC, Institutional Accounts
- o MAPIN.....!!! 31/3, 30/6, 1/12, 31/12, 31/3....road ahed
- o KYC to be complete in all respects
- Taking income details of client who is willing to trade in future and option segment.
- Common discrepancies observed are:
 - Client photo not signed across by him
 - Agreement is undated or unsigned
 - Agreement is on invalid stamp paper
 - DP details and Bank details not mentioned
 - Board resolution of a corporate client authorizing in dealing through broker not obtained
 - No comment on relvent photocopies that client's identity and address proof have been verified with original
 - Trading Authorisation not available incase trades are executed by the client's representative
 - Witness/ Member's signature by authorized signatories
 - MOA, AOA and annual accounts of last three year not obtained from client

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- Dealing with client started before the date of agreement
- Letter from client to treat credit balance/security lying with broker as margin not obtained
- PAN no. details not available (since optional in KYC)
- Unique client coad along –with PAN no./other details has to be updated to exchange system
- Separate agreements for Internet Trading /Margin Funding
- Additional clauses can be added, provided they are in confict to the Modle Agreement
- Agreement / KYCs are not mandatory in case of Institutional clients such as FIIs, IFIs, MFs, Banks etc. provided empanelment letters are in place
- UCC & CP coad for NRI clients to trade in Derivatives
- New changes in client registration from:
- Bankers' certificate no longer needed
- Annual Income clause changed to include range of income
- Market value of portfolio clause substituted with Experience clause
- One proof each of identity and residence
- Annual Accounts and Shareholding Pattern made mandatory for annual submission, instead of collection of net worth certificate and IT return
- Personal details of directors not required instead photographs and names and residential addresses of promoters, whole time directors, persons authorized to deal in securities and persons holding more then 5% of share capital directly or indirectly.

Upfront Margin Collection.

- In cash market:
 - Margins to be collected from all clients in full who have more then
 Rs. 50,000 liability towards margin.

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- 10% upfront margin to be collected from all clients having outstanding open position of Rs. 5 lac at any time during the day.
- In NSE, on T+1 basis VAR Margins shall also be collected in full (computed end of day outstanding position for each client)
- o In derivatives market:
 - Upfront margin as prescribed by exchange based on SPAN model to be collected.
 - MTM to be collected in cash on daily basis.
 - Exchange to be informed daily whether these margins have been collected from all clients.
 - Margin from FIIs?
 - Yes, if it is not registered with SEBI

Order Receipt

- o UCC must be entered while inputting a client trade.
- o Margin funding client must have UIN code (MAPIN).
- All Proprietary trades to be marked "pro" or "own".
- Client order book to be maintained in prescribed format.
- No internal crossing of orders allowed.
- o Chinese wall / Client's confidentiality on order receipt.
- All orders must be exposed to the market.
- Synchronized orders or inputting orders at artificially high/low prices in the market are considered serious violations.
- Permission of client needed before broker acts on principal to principal basis.
- Policy for block deals, big deals, orders above certain value & equity capital.
- o Scrip-wise, client-wise, member-wise limits in the Derivatives

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Order Execution

- Order execution to be informed to client in reasonable time.
- o Circular trading is a serious violation.
- o Client orders must get priority over own orders.
- Detailed policy required on employee trading, grey lists, proprietary trading etc. as per Insider Trading Regulations.

Post Trade

- Contracts/Electronic Contracts to be issued to clients within 24 hours of trading day.
- Acknowledgment copies of contract notes/log file of ECN to be obtained and preserved.
- o Only authorized persons can sign contract notes.
- Authorized persons' name and specimen signature to be filed with exchanges.
- Contract Notes shall be in specified format containing Member's SEBI
 Reg. No., PAN, MAPIN, Service Tax No, arbitration clauses, ect.
- o Details such as brokerage, price shall be shown separately.
- o Guideline on Electronic Contract Notes.
- o Contracts notes must have running serial number for a financial year.
- o Serial no. shall begin / reset at the beginning of each financial year.
- PAN details of the client need to be printed on the contract exceeding
 Rs. 1 lac value.
- o Brokerage should not exceed beyond maximum prescribed limit.
- o Name of authorized person and branch details need to be printed.
- Contracts note need to be issued even for arbitrage / directors transactions.
- Statutory levies like service tax, stamp duty, turnover tax, SEBI fees and exchange fees must be separately shown.

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Pay-in

- Securities register detailing shares received from and delivered to be clients in prescribed format need to be maintained.
- o Broker can not accept third party cheques from client.
- o Broker can not accept share of third party either.
- o Broker must have systems to check above two requirements.
- o CASH NO! NO!!
- o Demand Draft, after due verification of bonafide

Pay-out

- Securities received in pay-out on clients' behalf must be delivered to him within 24 hours.
- o Money due to the client must be paid to him within 24 hours of pay-out.
- Client money should be kept in separate bank account and can not be used for any purpose other then payments to clients.
- One client's money can not be used to meet other client's requirements.
- Funding to client is not allowed as a business unless margin guidelines are adhered to.

Compliance

- o Compliance officer has to be appointed by every broker.
- SEBI certificates must be displayed in the broker premises.
- Notice board of a prescribed size and containing prescribed matter has to be displayed at the entrance of the broker premises.
- Any changes in MOA/AOA, share-holding pattern, directorship, constitution etc., needs exchange's and certain cases SEBI's prior approval.
- o Each client must be sent half yearly statement of securities and funds.
- Margin register in prescribed form has to be maintained.

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- Quarterly certificates need to be submitted to exchange regarding compliance with margin rules.
- Annual report of a broker needs to be submitted to the exchange within 6
 months of end of financial year along with net-worth certificate in
 prescribed format
- o UCC details have to be submitted to the exchange every month.
- If broker offers PMS facility then the same should be compliant with SEBI's PMS regulations.
- Brokerage can be shared only with registered sub-brokers/ remisiers/ authorized persons.

SWCPL Compliance Standards

- o Exercise due skill and care during introduction of new clients
- Do not advise to trade stocks based on rumors
- Dealing with registered intermediaries
- Do not deal in cash (non-cheque) transactions
- Intimation of proprietary trading
- All trades executed on Exchange trading system
- Chinese wall between dealing and other departments
- Employees code of conduct policy
- o Client's funds and securities at arm's length

For SW Capital Pvt. Ltd.

Sd/-Director