



KYC and AML Policy – Origo Finance Private Limited

I. Background

Origo Finance Private Limited offers a range of secured and unsecured loan products for small businesses, self-employed individuals such as traders, wholesalers, service providers and farmers segment in India which has remained largely underserved despite several initiatives.

Reserve Bank of India (“RBI”) has issued comprehensive guidelines on Know Your Customer (“KYC”) norms and Anti-Money Laundering (“AML”) standards and has advised all NBFCs to ensure that a proper policy framework on KYC and AML measures be formulated and put in place with the approval of the Board.

Accordingly, in compliance with the guidelines issued by RBI from time to time, the following KYC & AML policy of Origo Finance Private Limited (herein after referred to as ‘Company’) is approved by the Board of Directors in their meeting held on 29th June, 2022.

This policy is applicable to all categories of products and services offered by the Company. The above guidelines shall also apply to all the branches of the Company.

II. Objective

The objective of RBI guidelines and of the Company to implement this policy is to prevent Company from being used, intentionally or unintentionally by criminal elements for money laundering activities or any other terrorist financial activities.

It mandates the Company and its employees to take reasonable efforts to determine the true identity and beneficial ownership of accounts, source of funds, the nature of customer’s business, reasonableness of operations in the account in relation to the customer’s business, etc. This ensures that the Company is conducting business with the genuine customers involved in legitimate business and whose funds are derived from the legitimate sources. This also helps the Company to manage its risks prudently.

Accordingly, the main objective of this policy is to enable the Company to have positive identification of its customers.

III. Key Elements

KYC procedures also enable us to know / understand our customers and their financial dealings better. We have framed our KYC policy incorporating the following four key elements:

- Customer Acceptance Policy
- Customer Identification Procedure
- Monitoring of Transaction and
- Risk Management

For the purpose of KYC policy, a “customer” will be defined as:



- Any person or entity connected with a financial transaction or activity with a reporting entity and includes a person on whose behalf the person who is engaged in the transaction or activity is acting.
- A person or entity that maintains an account and/or has a business relationship with Company.
- The one on whose behalf the account is maintained (i.e. the beneficial owner).
- Beneficiaries of transactions conducted by professional intermediaries such as Stock Brokers, Company Secretaries, Chartered Accountants, Solicitors etc. as permitted under the law.

A. Customer Acceptance Policy

The Company shall follow the following norms while accepting and dealing with its customers:

- No account is opened in anonymous or fictitious / benami name.
- A benami transaction, as defined under Section 2(9) of the Act is a transaction in which:
 - a) the property is held by one person and paid for by another; or
 - b) it is held in a fictitious name; or
 - c) the owner of such property is unaware of or denies having knowledge of such ownership; or
 - d) the person financing such transaction is not traceable.

No transaction or account based relationship is undertaken without duly following the Customer Due Diligence (“CDD”) procedures.

- No account is opened where the Company is unable to apply appropriate CDD (Customer Due Diligence) measures, either due to non-cooperation of the customer or non-reliability of the documents / information furnished by the customer.
- All the mandatory information is to be sought for KYC purpose while opening an account and during the periodic updates as well.
- Optional/additional information, if any, is to be sought with the explicit consent of the customer after the account is opened.
- The Company shall apply the CDD procedures at the Unique Loan Account (ULA) level. Thus, if an existing KYC compliant customer of a Company desires to open another account with the same Company, there shall be no need for a fresh CDD exercise.
- CDD Procedure is followed for all the joint loan account holders, while opening a joint loan account.
- Circumstances in which, a customer is permitted to act on behalf of another person / entity, should be clearly spelt out in conformity with the Company’s policy and procedures.
- Suitable system is put in place to ensure that the identity of the customer does not match with any person or entity, whose name appears in the sanctions lists circulated by RBI.
- The customer profile contains information relating to customer’s identity, social / financial status, nature of business activity, information about his clients’ business and their location etc. The nature and extent of due diligence will depend on the risk perceived by the Company. However, while preparing customer profile the Company will seek only such information from the customer which are relevant to the risk category and is not intrusive. The customer profile will be a confidential document and details contained therein will not be divulged for cross selling or any other purpose.
- The intent of the Policy is not to result in denial of financial services to general public, especially to those, who are financially or socially disadvantaged. While carrying out due diligence, the Company shall ensure that the procedure adopted does not result in denial of services to any genuine customers.
- “Officially Valid Document” (OVD) means the passport, the driving license, proof of possession of Aadhaar number, the Voter's Identity Card issued by the Election Commission of India, job card issued



by NREGA duly signed by an officer of the State Government and letter issued by the National Population Register containing details of name and address.

Provided that,

- a. where the customer submits his proof of possession of Aadhaar number as an OVD, he may submit it in such form as are issued by the Unique Identification Authority of India.
- b. where the OVD furnished by the customer does not have updated address, the following documents or the equivalent e-documents thereof shall be deemed to be OVDs for the limited purpose of proof of address:
 - i. utility bill which is not more than two months old of any service provider (electricity, telephone, post-paid mobile phone, piped gas, water bill);
 - ii. property or Municipal tax receipt;
 - iii. pension or family pension payment orders (PPOs) issued to retired employees by Government Departments or Public Sector Undertakings, if they contain the address;
 - iv. letter of allotment of accommodation from employer issued by State Government or Central Government Departments, statutory or regulatory bodies, public sector undertakings, scheduled commercial banks, financial institutions and listed companies and leave and license agreements with such employers allotting official accommodation;
- c. the customer shall submit OVD with current address within a period of three months of submitting the documents specified at 'b' above
- d. where the OVD presented by a foreign national does not contain the details of address, in such case the documents issued by the Government departments of foreign jurisdictions and letter issued by the Foreign Embassy or Mission in India shall be accepted as proof of address.

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

Video based Customer Identification Process (V-CIP) - Currently Origo Finance does not have V-CIP, however, exploring the V-CIP options with vendor and the implementation will be in line with the RBI guidelines.

KYC verification done by one branch/office of the company shall be valid for transfer of the account to any other branch/office of the same company, provided full KYC verification has already been done for the concerned account and the same is not due for periodic updating.

B. Customer Identification Procedure

Customer identification means identifying the customer and verifying his / her identity by using reliable and independent source of documents, data or information to ensure that the customer is not a fictitious / became person. The Company shall obtain sufficient information necessary to establish, to its satisfaction, the identity of each customer and the purpose of the intended nature of business relationship.

Such Customer identification procedure may be carried out at different stages, like while establishing loan account based relationship, carrying out of any specific transactions, when the Company has doubt on the adequacy of previously obtained data or any other situation that the Company may deem appropriate.



The customer identification will be through an introductory reference from an existing customer with a satisfactorily conducted loan account or a person known to us and on the basis of documents provided by the customer or through staff members knowing the potential customer or any other document for identification and proof of residence.

The Company will perform where necessary, appropriate, specific and Enhanced Due Diligence on its customers that is reasonably designed to know and verify the true identity of its customers and to detect and report instances of criminal activity, including money laundering or terrorist financing.

The procedures, documentation, types of information obtained and levels of KYC due diligence to be performed will be based on the level of risk associated with the relationship (products, services, business processes, geographic locations, etc.) between the Company and the customer.

The Company shall take reasonable measures to ascertain and verify the true identity of all customers who transact with the Company. Each business process shall design and implement specific due diligence standards and procedures that are appropriate given the nature of the respective businesses, customers and the associated risks.

C. MONITORING OF TRANSACTION:

Ongoing monitoring of customer is an essential element of effective KYC procedures. The Company can effectively control and reduce the risk only if it has an understanding of the normal and reasonable activity of the customer so that they have the means of identifying transactions that fall outside the regular pattern of activity. However, the extent of monitoring will depend on the risk sensitivity of the account. The different business divisions should pay special attention to all complex, unusually large transactions and all unusual patterns which have no apparent economic or visible lawful purpose. High-risk accounts have to be subjected to intensified monitoring.

The Company shall put in place an appropriate mechanism /software application to throw alerts when the transactions are inconsistent with risk categorization and updated profile of customers.

Illustrative list of activities which is construed as suspicious transactions

- Activities not consistent with the customer's business, i.e. accounts with large volume of credits whereas the nature of business does not justify such credits.
- Any attempt to avoid Reporting/Record-keeping Requirements/provides insufficient / suspicious information:
- A customer who is reluctant to provide information needed for a mandatory report, to have the report filed or to proceed with a transaction after being informed that the report must be filed.
- Any individual or group that coerces/induces or attempts to coerce/induce the Company employee from not filing any report or any other forms.
- An account where there are several cash transactions below a specified threshold level to avoid filing of reports that may be necessary in case of transactions above the threshold level, as the customer intentionally splits the transaction into smaller amounts for the purpose of avoiding the threshold limit.
- Some examples of suspicious activities/transactions to be monitored by the operating staff:
- Multiple accounts under the same name



- Refuses to furnish details of source of funds by which initial contribution is made, sources of funds is doubtful etc.;
- There are reasonable doubts over the real beneficiary of the loan
- Frequent requests for change of address.

D. RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company has put in place appropriate procedures to ensure effective implementation of KYC guidelines. The implementation procedure covers proper management oversight, systems and controls, segregation of duties, training and other related matters.

The Company's internal audit and compliance functions play a role in evaluating and ensuring adherence to the KYC policies and procedures.

As a general rule, the compliance function also provides an independent evaluation of the company's own policies and procedures, including legal and regulatory requirements.

Internal Auditors specifically check and verify the application of KYC procedures at the branches and comment on the lapses observed in this regard.

Risk Categorization:

The Company has a system in place for periodical updating of customer identification data after the account is opened. The periodicity of such updating is not less than once in five years in case of low risk category customers and not less than once in two years in case of high and medium risk categories.

All the customers under different product categories are categorized into low, medium and high risk based on their profile. The Credit manager while appraising the transaction and rendering his approval prepares the profile of the customer based on risk categorization. Based on the credit appraisal, customer's background, nature and location of activity, country of origin, sources of funds, client profile, etc., Where the credit head believes that a particular customer falling under a category mentioned below is in his judgment falling in a different category, he may categorize the customer, so long as appropriate justification is provided in the customer file.

Indicative List of Risk Categorization: Low Risk Category

Individual customers (other than High Net Worth) and entities whose identities and sources of wealth can be easily identified and transactions in whose accounts by and large conform to the known profile is categorized as low risk. (In all probabilities the Company is doing and will continue to do their business with such category of customers)

For example, Customers belonging to lower economic strata of the society whose accounts show small balances and low turnover



Medium & High Risk Category

Customers who are likely to pose a higher than average risk may be categorized as medium or high risk depending on customer's background, nature and location of activity, country of origin, sources of funds and his client profile etc.

Illustrative examples are:

1. Non Resident customers
2. High Net Worth Individuals
3. Trust, charities, NGO's and Organization receiving donations
4. Companies having close family shareholding or beneficial ownership
5. Firms with 'sleeping partners'
6. Politically Exposed Persons (PEPs) of Indian/Foreign Origin
7. Non face-to-face customers
8. Those with dubious reputation as per public information available
9. Accounts of bullion dealers and jewelers

IV. IDENTIFICATION:

Customer DD Procedure:

The company shall obtain the following information from an individual while establishing an account based relationship with:

A. Individual

1. Aadhaar Card (Offline Verification tool i.e. Quick Response (QR) code is used which leverages the unique ID without authentication or any access to the biometrics.
2. Permanent Account Number (PAN)
3. Voter's Identity Card
4. Driving License
5. Passport
6. Photo Credit Card (If available)
7. Bank Pass book with applicant's photograph

The information collected from customers for the purpose of opening of account shall be treated as confidential and details thereof shall not be divulged for the purpose of cross selling, or for any other purpose without the express permission of the customer.

B. Proprietary Firms

1. Aadhaar Card Aadhaar Card (Offline Verification tool i.e. Quick Response (QR) code is used which leverages the unique ID without authentication or any access to the biometrics.
2. Permanent Account Number (PAN)
4. Certificate/license issued by the municipal authorities under Shop and Establishment Act.
5. Sales and income tax returns.
6. CST/VAT/ GST certificate (provisional/final).
7. Certificate/registration document issued by Sales Tax/Service Tax/Professional Tax authorities.



8. Complete Income Tax Return (not just the acknowledgement) in the name of the sole proprietor where the firm's income is reflected, duly authenticated/acknowledged by the Income Tax authorities.
9. Utility bills such as electricity, water, and landline telephone bills
10. Telephone/Fax number/E-mail ID;
11. Recent color photograph

In cases where the Company is satisfied that it is not possible to furnish two such documents, the Company may, at their discretion, accept only one of those documents as proof of business/activity. Provided the Company undertake contact point verification and collect such other information and clarification as would be required to establish the existence of such firm, and shall confirm and satisfy itself that the business activity has been verified from the address of the proprietary concern.

C. Company

1. Certificate of incorporation
2. Memorandum and Articles of Association.
3. A resolution from the Board of Directors and power of attorney granted to its managers, officers or employees to transact on its behalf.
4. Identification information i.e. Aadhaar Card and PAN Card in respect of managers, officers or employees holding an attorney to transact on its behalf.

D. Partnership Firms

1. Registration certificate
2. Partnership deed
3. Identification information i.e. Aadhaar Card and PAN Card in respect of managers, officers or employees holding an attorney to transact on its behalf.

E. Trust

1. Registration certificate
2. Trust deed.
3. Identification information i.e. Aadhaar Card and PAN Card in respect of managers, officers or employees holding an attorney to transact on its behalf.

F. Unincorporated association or body of individuals:

1. Resolution of the managing body of such association or body of individuals
2. Power of attorney granted to him to transact on its behalf
3. An officially valid document in respect of the person holding an attorney to transact on its behalf.
4. Such information as may be required by the bank to collectively establish the legal existence of such an association or body of individuals

The Company also ensures that all the customers namely applicant, co applicants and guarantor has valid ID proof as prescribed above

1. CEO or the person nominated by him has the power to approve the following document in lieu of ID and address proof.



In lieu of Identity proof

Notarized copy of Marriage certificate with the applicant photograph.

- Photo attested from bank
- Bank Passbook with borrower's photograph

In lieu of address proof

- LIC Receipts
- Gas Bills.

2. In the event of any genuine reason for non-availability of any of the prescribed documents or to approve any deviations for change in the documents prescribed under this policy, CEO or person nominated by him considers approving any other document not stated above based on the product, market requirements and also on the merits of the case.

V. VERIFICATION

As part of the Credit Policy of the Company, documents and implemented appropriate risk-based procedures are designed to verify the true identity of its customers. Verification of customer identity should occur before transacting with the customer. The Company describes the acceptable methods of verification of customer identity, which includes verification through documents or non-documentary verification methods that are appropriate and the associated risks.

I. Verification through documents:

These documents may include, but are not limited to the list of documents that can be accepted as proof of identity and address from customers by the Company as provided in annexure to this policy. These are appropriately covered in the Credit Policy of the Company.

Verification through non-documentary methods:

Indeed, the Company mainly depend upon this method:

1. Contacting or visiting a customer;
2. Independently verifying the customer's identity through the comparison of information provided by the customer with information obtained from a consumer reporting agency, public database, or other source;
3. Checking references with other financial institutions; or
4. Obtaining a financial statement.

ii. Additional verification procedures.

The business process verification procedures of the Company also address the following situations where:

1. A person is unable to present an unexpired government-issued identification document that bears a photograph or similar safeguard;
2. The sales executive is not familiar with the documents presented;



3. Where the sales executive is otherwise presented with circumstances that increase the risk that it will be unable to verify the true identity of a customer through documents; and
4. If the sales executive cannot verify the identity of a customer that is other than an individual, it may be necessary to obtain information about persons with authority or control over such account, including signatories, in order to verify the customer's identity.

The Credit Head along with Business Head, advise the credit managers to make a personal visit to entangle the situation. The Company will not do any transactions with non-face-to-face customers.

VI. MAINTENANCE OF RECORDS OF TRANSACTIONS & IDENTITY

As unlikely as it will be in the Company's case, due to its focus on lower income families, the company has a system of maintaining proper record of transactions prescribed under Rule 3, of the Prevention of Money-Laundering and value of transactions, the procedure and manner of maintaining and verification and maintenance of records of the identity of the clients of the Banking Companies, Financial Institutions and Intermediaries) Rules, 2005, as mentioned below:

- all cash transactions of the value of more than rupees ten lakh or its equivalent in foreign currency
- all series of cash transactions integrally connected to each other which have been valued below rupees ten lakh or its equivalent in foreign currency where such series of transactions have taken place within a month and the aggregate value of such transactions exceeds rupees ten lakh
- all cash transactions, where forged or counterfeit currency notes or bank notes have been used as genuine and where any forgery of a valuable security has taken place
- all suspicious transactions whether or not made in cash and by way of as mentioned in the Rules.

Information to be preserved:

As per the RBI guidelines, the company maintains the following information in respect of transactions referred to in Rule 3

- the nature of the transactions
- the amount of the transaction and the currency in which it was denominated
- the date on which the transaction was conducted;
- the parties to the transaction.

Maintenance and Preservation of records:

The company has a system for proper maintenance and preservation of account information in a manner that allows data to be retrieved easily and quickly whenever required or when requested by the competent authorities. The company will maintain for at least five years from the date of cessation of transaction between the company and the customer, all necessary records of transactions, both domestic or international, which will permit reconstruction of individual transactions (including the amounts and types of currency involved if any) so as to provide, if necessary, evidence for prosecution of persons involved in criminal activity.



The company also ensures that records pertaining to the identification of the customer and his / her address (e.g. copies of documents like passports, identity cards, driving licenses, PAN, utility bills etc.) obtained while opening the loan account and during the course of business relationship, are properly preserved for at least ten years after the business relationship is ended. The identification records and transaction data will be made available to the competent authorities upon request.

VII. ENHANCED DUE DILIGENCE

The company is primarily engaged in financing for small businesses, self-employed individuals such as traders, wholesalers, service providers and farmers segment. It does not deal with such category of customers who could pose a potential high risk of money laundering, terrorist financing or political corruption and are determined to warrant enhanced scrutiny. The existing credit policies of the company in respect of its various businesses ensure that the company is not transacting with such high risk customers.

The company shall conduct Enhanced Due Diligence in connection with all customers or accounts that are determined to pose a potential high risk and are determined to warrant enhanced scrutiny. The company has established appropriate standards, methodology and procedures for conducting Enhanced Due Diligence, which shall involve conducting appropriate additional due diligence or investigative actions beyond what is required by standard KYC due diligence. Enhanced Due Diligence shall be coordinated and performed by the company.

The following are the indicative list where the risk perception of a customer which is considered higher:

- i. Customers requesting for frequent change of address/contact details
- ii. Sudden change in the loan account activity of the customers
- iii. Frequent closure and opening of loan accounts by the customers

CIP (Customer Identification Procedure) Notice:

Enhanced due diligence is in the nature of keeping the account monitored closely for a re-categorization of risk, updating of fresh KYC documents, field investigation or visit of the customer, etc., which forms part of the credit policies of the businesses.

The Company shall implement procedures for providing customers with adequate notice that the Company is requesting information and taking actions in order to verify their identity. Each business process shall determine the appropriate manner to deliver the notice, which shall be reasonably designed to ensure that the customer is able to view or is otherwise given such notice prior to account opening.

Existing Customer:

The requirements of the earlier sections are not applicable to accounts opened by existing customers, provided that the business process has previously verified the identity of the customer and the business process continues to have a reasonable belief that it knows the true identity of the customer. Further, transactions in existing accounts should be continuously monitored and any unusual pattern in the operation of the account should trigger a review of the due diligence measures.



Reliance on third party due diligence:

The company shall not rely on third party due diligence.

VIII. APPOINTMENT OF DESIGNATED DIRECTOR / PRINCIPAL OFFICER

Mr. Venkatram Reddy, CEO and whole time Director will be the Designated Person who is responsible for ensuring overall compliance as required under PMLA Act and the Rules.

Mr. Venkatram Reddy is designated as Principal Officer who shall be responsible for furnishing of information to FIU-IND.

The reporting of CTR (Cash Transaction Report) and STR (Suspicious Transaction Report) shall be done in accordance with the rules framed thereunder. The company shall not put any restriction on operations in the loan accounts where an STR has been filed. The company shall keep the fact of furnishing of STR strictly confidential. It shall be ensured that there is no tipping off to the customer at any level.

Necessary and required robust software, throwing alerts when the transactions are inconsistent with risk categorization and updated profile of the customers, shall be put in to use as a part of effective identification and reporting of suspicious transactions.

As per the RBI guidelines, the Principal Officer is located at our corporate office and is responsible for monitoring and reporting of all transactions and sharing of information as required under the law. He maintains a close liaison with enforcement agencies, other NBFCs and any other institution which are involved in the fight against money laundering and combating financing of terrorism.

Sharing KYC information with Central KYC Records Registry (CKYCR) Company shall capture the KYC information for sharing with the CKYCR in the manner mentioned in the Act, as required by the revised KYC Templates prepared for 'individuals' and 'Legal Entities' as the case may be. Government of India has authorized CERSAI to act as, and to perform the functions of the CKYCR. Company shall upload the KYC data pertaining to all the individual accounts with CERSAI.

Reporting requirement under Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA) and Common Reporting Standards (CRS)

Under FATCA and CRS, the company shall adhere to the provisions of Income Tax Rules 114F, 114G and 114H and determine whether they are a Reporting Financial Institution as defined in Income Tax Rule 114F

UCIC

Unique Customer Identification Code (UCIC) shall be allotted while entering into new relationships with individual customers as also the existing customers by NBFCs.

Company shall also apply a Risk Based Approach (RBA) for mitigation and management of the identified risk. Further, Board shall timely monitor the implementation of the controls and enhance them if necessary.

Annex -1 CDD measures

<p>Proprietorship Concerns</p>	<p>Apart from Customer identification procedure as applicable to the proprietor any two of the following documents in the name of the proprietary concern would suffice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Registration certificate • Certificate/license issued by the Municipal authorities under Shop & Establishment Act, • Sales and income tax returns • CST/VAT/GST certificate (provisional/final) • Certificate/registration document issued by Sales Tax/Service Tax/Professional Tax authorities. • IEC (Importer Exporter Code) issued to the proprietary concern by the office of DGFT or License/certificate of practice issued in the name of the proprietary concern by any professional body incorporated under a statute. • Complete Income Tax Return (not just the acknowledgement) in the name of the sole proprietor where the firm's income is reflected, duly authenticated/acknowledged by the Income Tax authorities • Utility bills such as electricity, water, landline telephone bills etc. (in business name) <p>The company if satisfied that it is not possible to furnish two such documents and at its own discretion, accept only one of these documents as proof of business/activity provided the company undertakes contact point verification and collect such other information and clarification as would be required to establish the existence of such firm, and shall confirm and satisfy itself that the business activity has been verified from the address of the proprietary concern.</p>
<p>Partnership firms/Trust</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Registration certificate • Permanent Account Number of the partnership firm/Trust • Partnership deed/Trust Deed; • Documents relating to beneficial owner, managers, officers or employees, as the case may be, holding an attorney to transact on its behalf
<p>Companies</p>	<p>Certificate of Incorporation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Memorandum & Articles of Association; • Permanent Account Number of the company • A resolution from the Board of Directors and power of attorney granted to its managers, officers, employees to transact on its behalf.
<p>Unincorporated Association or Body of Individuals</p>	<p>Resolution from the Managing Body of such association or body of individuals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent Account Number • power of attorney granted to transact on its behalf • Documents relating to beneficial owner, managers, officers or employees, as the case may be, holding an attorney to transact on its behalf
<p>societies, universities and local bodies like village panchayats</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document showing name of the person authorised to act on behalf of the entity; • Documents of the person holding an attorney to transact on its behalf and • Such documents as may be required by the RE to establish the legal existence of such an entity/juridical person.