Annexure - 4

RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF STOCK BROKERS, SUB-BROKERS AND CLIENTS

as prescribed by SEBI and Stock Exchanges

1. The client shall invest/trade in those securities/contracts/other instruments admitted to dealings on the Exchanges as defined in the Rules, Byelaws and Regulations of Exchanges/ Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) and circulars/notices issued there under from time to time.
2. The stock broker, sub-broker and the client shall be bound by all the Rules, Byelaws and Regulations of the Exchange and circulars/notices issued there under and Rules and Regulations of SEBI and relevant notifications of Government authorities as may be in force from time to time.
3. The client shall satisfy itself of the capacity of the stock broker to deal in securities and/or deal in derivatives Contracts and wishes to execute its orders through the stock broker and the client shall from time to time continue to satisfy itself of such capability of the stock broker before executing orders through the stock broker.
4. The stock broker shall continuously satisfy itself about the genuineness and financial soundness of the client and investment objectives relevant to the services to be provided.
5. The stock broker shall take steps to make the client aware of the precise nature of the Stock broker's liability for business to be conducted, including any limitations, the liability and the capacity in which the stock broker acts.
6. The sub-broker shall provide necessary assistance and co-operate with the stock broker in all its dealings with the client(s).

CLIENT INFORMATION

7. The client shall furnish all such details in full as are required by the stock broker in "Account Opening Form" with supporting details, made mandatory by stock exchanges/SEBI from time to time.
8. The client shall familiarize himself with all the mandatory provisions in the Account Opening documents. Any additional clauses or documents specified by the stock broker shall be non-mandatory, as per terms & conditions accepted by the client.
9. The client shall immediately notify the stock broker in writing if there is any change in the information in the 'account opening form' as provided at the time of account opening and thereafter; including the information on winding up petition/insolvency petition or any litigation which may have material bearing on his capacity. The client shall provide/update the financial information to the stock broker on a periodic basis.
10. The stock broker and sub-broker shall maintain all the details of the client as mentioned in the account opening form or any other information pertaining to the client, confidentially and that they shall not disclose the same to any person/authority except as required under any law/regulatory requirements. Provided however that the stock broker may so disclose information about his client to any person or authority with the express permission of the client.

MARGINS

11. The client shall pay applicable initial margins, withholding margins, special margins or such other margins as are considered necessary by the stock broker or the Exchange or as may be directed by SEBI from time to time as applicable to the segment(s) in which the client trades. The stock broker is permitted in its sole and absolute discretion to collect additional margins (even though not required by the Exchange, Clearing House/Clearing Corporation or SEBI) and the client shall be obliged to pay such margins within the stipulated time.
12. The client understands that payment of margins by the client does not necessarily imply complete satisfaction of all dues. In spite of c onsistently having paid margins, the client may, on the settlement of its trade, be obliged to pay (or entitled to receive) such further sums as the contract may dictate/require.

TRANSACTIONS AND SETTLEMENTS

13. The client shall give any order for buy or sell of a security/derivatives contract in writing or in such form or manner, as may be mutually agreed between the client and the stock broker. The stock broker shall ensure to place orders and execute the trades of the client, only in the Unique Client Code assigned to that client.
14. The stock broker shall inform the client and keep him apprised about trading/settlement cycles, delivery/ payment schedules, any changes therein from time to time, and it shall be the responsibility in turn of the client to comply with such schedules/procedures of the relevant stock exchange where the trade is executed.
15. The stock broker shall ensure that the money/securities deposited by the client shall be kept in a separate account, distinct from his/its own account or account of any other client and shall not be used by the stock broker for himself/itself or for any other client or for any purpose other than the purposes mentioned in Rules, Regulations, circulars, notices, guidelines of SEBI and/or Rules, Regulations, Bye-laws, circulars and notices of Exchange.
16. Where the Exchange(s) cancels trade(s) suo moto all such trades including the trade/s done on behalf of the client shall ipso facto stand cancelled, stock broker shall be entitled to cancel the respective contract(s) with client(s).
17. The transactions executed on the Exchange are subject to Rules, Byelaws and Regulations and circulars/ notices issued there under of the Exchanges where the trade is executed and all parties to such trade shall have submitted to the jurisdiction of such court as may be specified by the Byelaws and Regulations of the Exchanges where the trade is executed for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the Rules, Byelaws and Regulations of the Exchanges and the circulars/notices issued there under.

BROKERAGE

18. The Client shall pay to the stock broker brokerage and statutory levies as are prevailing from time to time and as they apply to the Client's account, transactions and to the services that stock broker renders to the Client. The stock broker shall not charge brokerage more than the maximum brokerage permissible as per the rules, regulations and bye-laws of the relevant stock exchanges and/or rules and regulations of SEBI.

LIQUIDATION AND CLOSE OUT OF POSITION

19. Without prejudice to the stock broker's other rights (including the right to refer a matter to arbitration), the client understands that the stock broker shall be entitled to liquidate/ci.)se out-all or any of the client's positions for non-payment of margins or other amounts, outstanding debts, etc. and adjust the proceeds of such liquidation/close out, if any, against the client's liabilities/obligations. Any and all losses and financial charges on account of such liquidation/closing-out shall be charged to and borne by the client.
20. In the event of death or insolvency of the client or his/its otherwise becoming incapable of receiving and paying for or delivering or transferring securities which the client has ordered to be bought or sold, stock broker may close out the transaction of the client and claim losses, if any, against the estate of the client. The client or his nominees, successors, heirs and assignee shall be entitled to any surplus which may result there from. The client shall note that transfer of funds/securities in favor of a Nominee shall be valid discharge by the stock broker against the legal heir.
21. The stock broker shall bring to the notice of the relevant Exchange the information about default in payment/delivery and related aspects by a client. In case where defaulting client is a corporate entity/ partnership/proprietary firm or any other artificial legal entity, then the name(s) of Director(s)/Promoter(s)/ Partner(s)/Proprietor as the case may be, shall also be communicated by the stock broker to the relevant Exchange(s).

DISPUTE RESOLUTION

22. The stock broker shall provide the client with the relevant contact details of the concerned Exchanges and SEBI.
23. The stock broker shall co-operate in redressing grievances of the client in respect of all transactions routed through it and in removing objections for bad delivery of shares, rectification of bad delivery, etc.
24. The client and the stock broker shall refer any claims and/or disputes with respect to deposits, margin money, etc., to arbitration as per the Rules, Byelaws and Regulations of the Exchanges where the trade is executed and circulars/notices issued thereunder as may be in force from time to time.
25. The stock broker shall ensure faster settlement of any arbitration proceedings arising out of the transactions entered into between him vis-à-vis the client and he shall be liable to implement the arbitration awards made in such proceedings.
26. The client/stock-broker understands that the instructions issued by an authorized representative for dispute resolution, if any, of the client/stock-broker shall be binding on the client/stock-broker in accordance with the letter authorizing the said representative to deal on behalf of the said client/stock-broker.

TERMINATION OF RELATIONSHIP

27. This relationship between the stock broker and the client shall be terminated; if the stock broker for any reason ceases to be a member of the stock exchange including cessation of membership by reason of the stock broker's default, death, resignation or expulsion or if the certificate is cancelled by the Board.
28. The stock broker, sub-broker and the client shall be entitled to terminate the relationship between them without giving any reasons to the other party, after giving notice in writing of not less than one month to the other parties. Notwithstanding any such termination, all rights, liabilities and obligations of the parties arising out of or in respect of transactions entered into prior to the termination of this relationship shall continue to subsist and vest in/be binding on the respective parties or his/its respective heirs, executors, administrators, legal representatives or successors, as the case may be.
29. In the event of demise/insolvency of the sub-broker or the cancellation of his/its registration with the Board or/withdrawal of recognition of the sub-broker by the stock exchange and/or termination of the agreement with the sub broker by the stock broker, for any reason whatsoever, the client shall be informed of such termination and the client shall be deemed to be the direct client of the stock broker and all clauses in the 'Rights and Obligations' document(s) governing the stock broker, sub-broker and client shall continue to be in force as it is, unless the client intimates to the stock broker his/its intention to terminate their relationship by giving a notice in writing of not less than one month.

ADDITIONAL RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS

30. The stock broker shall ensure due protection to the client regarding client's rights to dividends, rights or bonus shares, etc. in respect of transactions routed through it and it shall not do anything which is likely to harm the interest of the client with whom and for whom they may have had transactions in securities. 31. The stock broker and client shall reconcile and settle their accounts from time to time as per the Rules, Regulations, Bye Laws, Circulars, Notices and Guidelines issued by SEBI and the relevant Exchanges where the trade is executed.
32. The stock broker shall issue a contract note to his constituents for trades executed in such format as may be prescribed by the Exchange from time to time containing records of all transactions including details of order number, trade number, trade time, trade price, trade quantity, details of the derivatives contract, client code, brokerage, all charges levied etc. and with all other relevant details as required therein to be filled in and issued in such manner and within such time as prescribed by the Exchange. The stock broker shall send contract notes to the investors within one working day of the execution of the trades in hard copy and/or in electronic form using digital signature.

33. The stock broker shall make pay out of funds or delivery of securities, as the case may be, to the Client within one working day of receipt of the payout from the relevant Exchange where the trade is executed unless otherwise specified by the client and subject to such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by the relevant Exchange from time to time where the trade is executed.
34. The stock broker shall send a complete 'Statement of Accounts' for both funds and securities in respect of each of its clients in such periodicity and format within such time, as may be prescribed by the relevant Exchange, from time to time, where the trade is executed. The Statement shall also state that the client shall report errors, if any, in the Statement within such time as may be prescribed by the relevant Exchange from time to time where the trade was executed, from the receipt thereof to the Stock broker.
35. The stock broker shall send daily margin statements to the clients. Daily Margin statement should include, inter-alia, details of collateral deposited, collateral utilized and collateral status (available balance/due from client) with break up in terms of cash, Fixed Deposit Receipts (FDRs), Bank Guarantee and securities.
36. The Client shall ensure that it has the required legal capacity to, and is authorized to, enter into the relationship with stock broker and is capable of performing his obligations and undertakings hereunder. All actions required to be taken to ensure compliance of all the transactions, which the Client may enter into shall be completed by the Client prior to such transaction being entered into. '5Pc 6 f) ELECTRONIC CONTRACT NOTES (ECN)

36 A "The stock broker /and depository participant shall not directly / indirectly compel the clients to execute Power of Attorney (PoA) or Demant and Pledge Instruction (DDPI) or deny services to the client if the client refuses to execute PoA or DDPI

37. In case, client opts to receive the contract note in electronic form, he shall provide an appropriate e-mail id to the stock broker. The client shall communicate to the stock broker any change in the email-id through a physical letter. If the client has opted for internet trading, the request for change of email id may be made through the secured access by way of client specific user id and password.
38. The stock broker shall ensure that all ECNs sent through the e-mail shall be digitally signed, encrypted, non-tamper able and in compliance with the provisions of the IT Act, 2000. In case, ECN is sent through e-mail as an attachment, the attached file shall also be secured with the digital signature, encrypted and non-tamperable.
39. The client shall note that non-receipt of bounced mail notification by the stock broker shall amount to delivery of the contract note at the e-mail ID of the client.
40. The stock broker shall retain ECN and acknowledgement of the e-mail in a soft and non-tamperable form in the manner prescribed by the exchange in compliance with the provisions of the IT Act, 2000 and as per the extant rules/regulations/circulars/guidelines issued by SEBI/Stock Exchanges from time to time. The proof of delivery i.e., log report generated by the system at the time of sr ding the contract notes shall be maintained by the stock broker for the specified period under the extant re,_,Iations-of SEBI/stock exchanges. The log report shall provide the details of the contract notes that are not delivered to the client/e-mails rejected or bounced back. The stock broker shall take all possible steps to ensure receipt of notification of bounced mails by him at all times within the stipulated time period under the extant regulations of SEBI/ stock exchanges.
41. The stock broker shall continue to send contract notes in the physical mode to such clients who do not opt to receive the contract notes in the electronic form. Wherever the ECNs have not been delivered to the client or has been rejected (bouncing of mails) by the e-mail ID of the client, the stock broker shall send a physical contract note to the client within the stipulated time under the extant regulations of SEBI/stock exchanges and maintain the proof of delivery of such physical contract notes.
42. In addition to the e-mail communication of the ECNs to the client, the stock broker shall simultaneously publish the ECN on his designated web-site, if any, in a secured way and enable relevant access to the clients and for this purpose, shall allot a unique user name and password to the client, with an option to the client to save the contract note electronically and/or take a print out of the same.

LAW AND JURISDICTION

43. In addition to the specific rights set out in this document, the stock broker, sub-broker and the client shall be entitled to exercise any other rights which the stock broker or the client may have under the Rules, Bye-laws and Regulations of the Exchanges in which the client chooses to trade and circulars/notices issued thereunder or Rules and Regulations of SEBI.
44. The provisions of this document shall always be subject to Government notifications, any rules, regulations, guidelines and circulars/notices issued by SEBI and Rules, Regulations and Bye laws of the relevant stock exchanges, where the trade is executed, that may be in force from time to time.
45. The stock broker and the client shall abide by any award passed by the Arbitrator(s) under the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996. However, there is also a provision of appeal within the stock exchanges, if either party is not satisfied with the arbitration award.
46. Words and expressions which are used in this document but which are not defined herein shall, unless the context otherwise requires, have the same meaning as assigned thereto in the Rules, Byelaws and Regulations and circulars/notices issued thereunder of the Exchanges/SEBI.
47. All additional voluntary clauses/document added by the stock broker should not be in contravention with rules/regulations/notices/circulars of Exchanges/SEBI. Any changes in such voluntary clauses/document(s) need to be preceded by a notice of 15 days. Any changes in the rights and obligations which are specified by Exchanges/SEBI shall also be brought to the notice of the clients.
48. If the rights and obligations of the parties hereto are altered by virtue of change in Rules and regulations of SEBI or Bye-laws, Rules and Regulations of the relevant stock Exchanges where the trade is executed, such changes shall be deemed to have been incorporated herein in modification of the rights and obligations of the parties mentioned in this document.

INTERNET & WIRELESS TECHNOLOGY BASED TRADING FACILITY PROVIDED BY STOCK BROKERS TO CLIENT

(All the clauses mentioned in the 'Rights and Obligations'document(s) shall be applicable. Additionally, the clauses mentioned herein shall also be applicable.)

1. Stock broker is eligible for providing Internet based trading (IBT) and securities trading through the use of wireless technology that shall include the use of devices such as mobile phone, laptop with data card, etc. which use Internet Protocol (IP). The stock broker shall comply with all requirements applicable to internet based trading/securities trading using wireless technology as may be specified by SEBI & the Exchanges from time to time.
2. The client is desirous of investing/trading in securities and for this purpose, the client is desirous of using either the internet based trading facility or the facility for securities trading through use of wireless technology. The Stock broker shall provide the Stock broker's IBT Service to the Client, and the Client shall avail of the Stock broker's IBT Service, on and subject to SEBI/Exchanges Provisions and the terms and conditions specified on the Stock broker's IBT Web Site provided that they are in line with the norms prescribed by Exchanges/SEBI.
3. The stock broker shall bring to the notice of client the features, risks, responsibilities, obligations and liabilities associated with securities trading through wireless technology/internet/smart order routing or any other technology should be brought to the notice of the client by the stock broker.
4. The stock broker shall make the client aware that the Stock Broker's IBT system itself generates the initial password and its password policy as stipulated in line with norms prescribed by Exchanges/SEBI.
5. The Client shall be responsible for keeping the Username and Password confidential and secure and shall be solely responsible for all orders entered and transactions done by any person whosoever through the

Stock broker's IBT System using the Client's Username and/or Password whether or not such person was authorized to do so. Also the client is aware that authentication technologies and strict security measures are required for the internet trading/securities trading through wireless technology through order routed system and undertakes to ensure that the password of the client and/or his authorized representative are not revealed to any third party including employees and dealers of the stock broker

6. The Client shall immediately notify the Stock broker in writing if he forgets his password, discovers security flaw in Stock Broker's IBT System, discovers/suspects discrepancies/ unauthorized access through his username/password/account with full details of such unauthorized use, the date, the manner and the transactions effected pursuant to such unauthorized use, etc.
7. The Client is fully aware of and understands the risks associated with availing of a service for routing orders over the internet/securities trading through wireless technology and Client shall be fully liable and responsible for any and all acts done in the Client's Username/password in any manner whatsoever.
8. The stock broker shall send the order/trade confirmation through email to the client at his request. The client is aware that the order/ trade confirmation is also provided on the web portal. In case client is trading using wireless technology, the stock broker shall send the order/trade confirmation on the device of the client.
9. The client is aware that trading over the internet involves many uncertain factors and complex hardware, software, systems, communication lines, peripherals, etc. are susceptible to interruptions and dislocations. The Stock broker and the Exchange do not make any representation or warranty that the Stock broker's IBT Service will be available to the Client at all times without any interruption.
10. The Client shall not have any claim against the Exchange or the Stock broker on account of any suspension, interruption, non-availability or malfunctioning of the Stock broker's IBT System or Service or the Exchange's service or systems or non-execution of his orders due to any link/system failure at the Client/Stock brokers/ Exchange end for any reason beyond the control of the stock broker/Exchanges.

RIGHTS & OBLIGATIONS OF STOCK BROKERS & CLIENTS

FOR

MARGIN TRADING FACILITY (MTF)

CLIENT RIGHTS

1. Client shall receive all communications in a mode mutually agreed between the broker and the client regarding confirmation of orders/trades, margin calls, decision to liquidate the position / security.
2. Client shall be free to take the delivery of the securities at any time by repaying the amounts that was paid by the Stock Broker to the Exchange towards securities after paying all dues.
3. Client has a right to change the securities collateral offered for Margin Trading Facility at any time so long as the securities so offered are approved for margin trading facility.
4. Client may close / terminate the Margin Trading Account at any time after paying the dues.

CLIENT OBLIGATIONS

1. Client shall, in writing in his own hand or in any irrefutable electronic method, agree to avail of Margin Trading Facility in accordance with the terms and conditions of Margin Trading Facility offered by the broker, method of communication for confirmation of orders/trades, margin calls and calls for liquidation of collateral/security/position.
2. Client shall inform the broker of its intent to shift the identified transaction under Margin Trading Facility within the time lines specified by the broker failing which the transaction will be treated under the normal trading facility
3. Client shall place the margin amounts as the Stock Broker may specify to the client from time to time.
4. On receipt of 'margin call', the client shall make good such deficiency in the amount of margin placed with the Stock Broker within such time as the Stock Broker may specify.
5. By agreeing to avail Margin Trading Facility with the broker, client is deemed to have authorized the broker to retain and/or pledge the securities provided as collateral or purchased under the Margin Trading Facility till the amount due in respect of the said transaction including the dues to the broker is paid in full by the client.
6. Client shall lodge protest or disagreement with any transaction done under the margin trading facility within the timelines as may be agreed between the client and broker.

STOCK BROKER RIGHTS

1. Stock Broker and client may agree between themselves the terms and condition including commercial terms if any before commencement of MTF.
2. Stock broker may set up its own risk management policy that will be applicable to the transactions done under the Margin Trading Facility. Stock broker may make amendments there to at any time but give effect to such policy after the amendments are duly communicated to the clients registered under the Margin Trading Facility.
3. The broker has a right to retain and/or pledge the securities provided as collateral or the securities bought by the client under the Margin Trading Facility.

4. The broker may liquidate the securities if the client fails to meet the margin call made by the broker as mutually agreed of liquidation terms but not exceeding 5 working days from the day of margin call.

STOCK BROKER OBLIGATIONS

1. Stock broker shall agree with the client the terms and condition before extending Margin Trading Facility to such client. However, for clients who already have existing trading relationship and want to avail of Margin Trading Facility, stock broker may take consent in writing in his own hand or in any irrefutable electronic method after stock broker has communicated the terms and conditions of Margin Trading Facility to such existing clients.
2. The terms and conditions of Margin Trading Facility shall be identified separately, in a distinct section if given as a part of account opening agreement.
3. The mode of communication of order confirmation, margin calls or liquidation of position/security shall be as agreed between the broker and the client and shall be in writing in his own hand or in any irrefutable electronic method. Stock broker shall prescribe and communicate its margin policies on haircuts/ VAR margins subject to minimum requirements specified by SEBI and exchanges from time to time.
4. The Stock Broker shall monitor and review on a continuous basis the client's positions with regard to MTF. It is desirable that appropriate alert mechanism is set up through which clients are alerted on possible breach of margin requirements.
5. Any transaction to be considered for exposure to MTF shall be determined as per the policy of the broker provided that such determination shall happen not later than T + 1 day.
6. If the transaction is entered under margin trading account, there will not be any further confirmation that it is margin trading transaction other than contract note.
7. In case the determination happens after the issuance of contract, the broker shall issue appropriate records to communicate to Client the change in status of transaction from Normal to Margin trading and should include information like the original contract number and the margin statement and the changed data.
8. The Stock Broker shall make a 'margin call' requiring the client to place such margin; any such call shall clearly indicate the additional/deficient margin to be made good.
9. Time period for liquidation of position/security shall be in accordance declared policy of the broker as applicable to all MTF clients consistently. However, the same should not be later than 5 working (trading) days from the day of 'margin call'. If securities are liquidated, the contract note issued for such margin call related transactions shall carry an asterisk or identifier that the transaction has arisen out of margin call.
10. The daily margin statements sent by broker to the client shall identify the margin/collateral for Margin Trading separately.
11. Margin Trading Accounts where there was no transactions for 90 days shall be settled immediately.
12. The stocks deposited as collateral with the stock broker for availing margin trading facility (Collaterals) and the stocks purchased under the margin trading facility (Funded stocks) shall be identifiable separately and there shall not be any comingling for the purpose of computing funding amount;
13. Stock Broker shall close/terminate the account of the client forthwith upon receipt of such request from the client subject to the condition that the client has paid dues under Margin Trading Facility.

TERMINATION OF RELATIONSHIP

1. The margin trading arrangement between the stock broker and the client shall be terminated; if the Stock Exchange, for any reason, withdraws the margin trading facility provided to the Stock Broker or the Stock Broker surrenders the facility or the Stock Broker ceases to be a member of the stock exchange.
2. The MTF facility may be withdrawn by the broker, in the event of client committing any breach of any terms or conditions therein or at anytime after due intimation to client allowing such time to liquidate the MTF position as per the agreed liquidation terms without assigning any reason. Similarly, client may opt to terminate the margin trading facility in the event of broker committing any breach of any terms or conditions therein or for any other reason.
3. In the event of termination of this arrangement, the client shall forthwith settle the dues of the Stock Broker. The Stock Broker shall be entitled to immediately adjust the Margin Amount against the dues of the client, and the client hereby authorizes the Stock Broker to make such adjustment.
4. After such adjustment, if any further amount is due from the client to the Stock Broker, the client shall settle the same forthwith. Upon full settlement of all the dues of the client to the Stock Broker, the Stock Broker shall release the balance amount to the client.
5. If the client opts to terminate the margin trading facility, broker shall forthwith return to the client all the collaterals provided and funded securities retained on payment of all the dues by clients.

Annexure - 5

RISK DISCLOSURE DOCUMENT FOR CAPITAL MARKET AND DERIVATIVES SEGMENTS

This document contains important information on trading in Equities/Derivatives Segments of the stock exchanges. All prospective constituents should read this document before trading in Equities/Derivatives Segments of the Exchanges. Stock exchanges/SEBI does neither singly or jointly and expressly nor impliedly guarantee nor make any representation concerning the completeness, the adequacy or accuracy of this disclosure document nor have Stock exchanges /SEBI endorsed or passed any merits of participating in the trading segments. This brief statement does not disclose all the risks and other significant aspects of trading. In the light of the risks involved, you should undertake transactions only if you understand the nature of the relationship into which you are entering and the extent of your exposure to risk. You must know and appreciate that trading in Equity shares, derivatives contracts or other instruments traded on the Stock Exchange, which have varying element of risk, is generally not an appropriate avenue for someone of limited resources/ limited investment and/or trading experience and low risk tolerance. You should therefore carefully consider whether such trading is suitable for you in the light of your financial condition. In case you trade on Stock exchanges and suffer adverse consequences or loss, you shall be solely responsible for the same and Stock exchanges/its Clearing Corporation and/or SEBI shall not be responsible, in any manner whatsoever, for the same and it will not be open for you to take a plea that no adequate disclosure regarding the risks involved was made or that you were not explained the full risk involved by the concerned stock broker. The constituent shall be solely responsible for the consequences and no contract can be rescinded on that account. You must acknowledge and accept that there can be no guarantee of profits or no exception from losses while executing orders for purchase and/or sale of a derivative contract being traded on Stock exchanges. It must be clearly understood by you that your dealings on Stock exchanges through a stock broker shall be subject to your fulfilling certain formalities set out by the stock broker, which may inter alia include your filling the know your client form, reading the rights and obligations, do's and don'ts, etc., and are subject to the Rules, Byelaws and Regulations of relevant Stock exchanges, its Clearing Corporation, guidelines prescribed by SEBI and in force from time to time and Circulars as may be issued by Stock exchanges or its Clearing Corporation and in force from time to time. Stock exchanges does not provide or purport to provide any advice and shall not be liable to any person who enters into any business relationship with any stock broker of Stock exchanges and/or any third party based on any information contained in this document. Any information contained in this document must not be construed as business advice. No consideration to trade should be made without thoroughly understanding and reviewing the risks involved in such trading. If you are unsure, you must seek professional advice on the same.

In considering whether to trade or authorize someone to trade for you, you should be aware of or must get acquainted with the following:-

1. BASIC RISKS:

1.1 Risk of Higher Volatility:

Volatility refers to the dynamic changes in price that a security/derivatives contract undergoes when trading activity continues on the Stock Exchanges. Generally, higher the volatility of a security/derivatives contract, greater is its price swings. There may be normally greater volatility in thinly traded securities/ derivatives contracts than in active securities /derivatives contracts. As a result of volatility, your order may only be partially executed or not executed at all, or the price at which your order got executed may be substantially different from the last traded price or change substantially thereafter, resulting in notional or real losses.

1.2 Risk of Lower Liquidity:

Liquidity refers to the ability of market participants to buy and/or sell securities / derivatives contracts expeditiously at a competitive price and with minimal price difference. Generally, it is assumed that more the numbers of orders available in a market, greater is the liquidity. Liquidity is important because with greater liquidity, it is easier for investors to buy and/or sell securities / derivatives contracts swiftly and with minimal price difference, and as a result, investors are more likely to pay or receive a competitive price for securities / derivatives contracts purchased or sold. There may be a risk of lower liquidity in some securities / derivatives contracts as compared to active securities / derivatives contracts. As a result, your order may only be partially executed, or may be executed with relatively greater price difference or may not be executed at all.

1.2.1 Buying or selling securities / derivatives contracts as part of a day trading strategy may also result into losses, because in such a situation, securities / derivatives contracts may have to be sold / purchased at low / high prices, compared to the expected price levels, so as not to have any open position or obligation to deliver or receive a security / derivatives contract.

1.3 Risk of Wider Spreads:

Spread refers to the difference in best buy price and best sell price. It represents the differential between the price of buying a security / derivatives contract and immediately selling it or vice versa. Lower liquidity and higher volatility may result in wider than normal spreads for less liquid or illiquid securities / derivatives contracts. This in turn will hamper better price formation.

1.4 Risk-reducing orders:

The placing of orders (e.g., "stop loss" orders, or "limit" orders) which are intended to limit losses to certain amounts may not be effective many a time because rapid movement in market conditions may make it impossible to execute such orders. 1.4.1 A "market" order will be executed promptly, subject to availability of orders on opposite side, without regard to price and that, while the customer may receive a prompt execution of a "market" order, the execution may be at available prices of outstanding orders, which satisfy the order quantity, on price time priority. It may be understood that these prices may be significantly different from the last traded price or the best price in that security / derivatives contract.

1.4.2

A "limit" order will be executed only at the "limit" price specified for the order or a better price. However, while the customer receives price protection, there is a possibility that the order may not be executed at all.

1.4.3

A stop loss order is generally placed "away" from the current price of a stock / derivatives contract, and such order gets activated if and when the security / derivatives contract reaches, or trades through, the stop price. Sell stop orders are entered ordinarily below the current price, and buy stop orders are entered ordinarily above the current price. When the security / derivatives contract reaches the pre -determined price, or trades through such price, the stop loss order converts to a market/limit order and is executed at the limit or better. There is no assurance therefore that the limit order will he executable since a security / derivatives contract might penetrate the pre-determined price, in which ase, the risk of such order not getting executed arises, just as with a regular limit order.

1.5 Risk of News Announcements:

News announcements that may impact the price of stock / derivatives contract may occur during trading, and when combined with lower liquidity and higher volatility, may suddenly cause an unexpected positive or negative movement in the price of the security / contract.

1.6 Risk of Rumors:

Rumors about companies / currencies at times float in the market through word of mouth, newspapers, websites or news agencies, etc. The investors should be wary of and should desist from acting on rumors.

1.7 System Risk:

High volume trading will frequently occur at the market opening and before market close. Such high volumes may also occur at any point in the day. These may cause delays in order execution or confirmation.

1.7.1

During periods of volatility, on account of market participants continuously modifying their order quantity or prices or placing fresh orders, there may be delays in order execution and its confirmations.

1.7.2 Under certain market conditions, it may be difficult or impossible to liquidate a position in the market at a reasonable price or at all, when there are no outstanding orders either on the buy side or the sell side, or if trading is halted in a security / derivatives contract due to any action on account of unusual trading activity or security / derivatives contract hitting circuit filters or for any other reason.

1.8 System/Network Congestion:

Trading on exchanges is in electronic mode, based on satellite/leased line based communications, combination of technologies and computer systems to place and route orders. Thus, there exists a possibility of communication failure or system problems or slow or delayed response from system or trading halt, or any such other problem/ glitch whereby not being able to establish access to the trading system/network, which may be beyond control and may result in delay in processing or not processing buy or sell orders either in part or in full.You are cautioned to note that although these problems may be temporary in nature, but when you have outstanding open positions or unexecuted orders, these represent a risk because of your obligations to settle all executed transactions.

2**. As far as Derivatives segments are concerned, please note and get yourself acquainted with the following additional features:-**

2.1 Effect of "Leverage" or "Gearing": In the derivatives market, the amount of margin is small relative to the value of the derivatives contract so the transactions are 'leveraged' or 'geared'. Derivatives trading, which is conducted with a relatively small amount of margin, provides the possibility of great profit or loss in comparison with the margin amount. But transactions in derivatives carry a high degree of risk. You should therefore completely understand the following statements before actually trading in derivatives and also trade with caution while taking into account one's circumstances, financial resources, etc. If the prices move against you, you may lose a part of or whole margin amount in a relatively short period of time. Moreover, the loss may exceed the original margin amount.

A. Futures trading involve daily settlement of all positions. Every day the open positions are marked to market based on the closing level of the index / derivatives contract. If the contract has moved against you, you will be required to deposit the amount of loss (notional) resulting from such movement. This amount will have to be paid within a stipulated time frame, generally before commencement of trading on next day.

B. If you fail to deposit the additional amount by the deadline or if an outstanding debt occurs in your account, the stock broker may liquidate a part of or the whole position or substitute securities. In this case, you will be liable for any losses incurred due to such close-outs.

C. Under certain market conditions, an investor may find it difficult or impossible to execute transactions. For example, this situation can occur due to factors such as illiquidity i.e. when there are insufficient bids or offers or suspension of trading due to price limit or circuit breakers etc.

D. In order to maintain market stability, the following steps may be adopted: changes in the margin rate, increases in the cash margin rate or others. These new measures may also be applied to the existing open interests. In such conditions, you will be required to put up additional margins or reduce your positions.

E. You must ask your broker to provide the full details of derivatives contracts you plan to trade i.e. the contract specifications and the associated obligations.

2.2 Currency specific risks:

1. The profit or loss in transactions in foreign currency-denominated contracts, whether they are traded in your own or another jurisdiction, will be affected by fluctuations in currency rates where there is a need to convert from the currency denomination of the contract to another currency.
2. Under certain market conditions, you may find it difficult or impossible to liquidate a position. This can occur. for example when a currency is deregulated or fixed trading bands are widened.
3. Currency prices are highly volatile. Price movements for currencies are influenced by. among other things: changing supply-demand relationships; trade, fiscal, monetary, exchange control programs and policies of governments; foreign political and economic events and policies; changes in national

and international interest rates and inflation; currency devaluation; and sentiment of the market place. None of these factors can be controlled by any individual advisor and no assurance can be given that an advisor's advice will result in profitable trades for a participating customer or that a customer will not incur losses from such events.

2.3 Risk of Option holders:

1. An option holder runs the risk of losing the entire amount paid for the option in a relatively short period of time. This risk reflects the nature of an option as a wasting asset which becomes worthless when it expires. An option holder who neither sells his option in the secondary market nor exercises it prior to its expiration will necessarily lose his entire investment in the option. If the price of the underlying does not change in the anticipated direction before the option expires, to an extent sufficient to cover the cost of the option, the investor may lose all or a significant part of his investment in the option.
2. The Exchanges may impose exercise restrictions and have absolute authority to restrict the exercise of options at certain times in specified circumstances.

2.4 Risks of Option Writers:

1. If the price movement of the underlying is not in the anticipated direction, the option writer runs the risks of losing substantial amount.
2. The risk of being an option writer may be reduced by the purchase of other options on the same underlying interest and thereby assuming a spread position or by acquiring other types of hedging positions in the options markets or other markets. However, even where the writer has assumed a spread or other hedging position, the risks may still be significant. A spread position is not necessarily less risky than a simple 'long' or `short' position.
3. Transactions that involve buying and writing multiple options in combination, or buying or writing options in combination with buying or selling short the underlying interests, present additional risks to investors. Combination transactions, such as option spreads, are more complex than buying or writing a single option. And it should be further noted that, as in any area of investing, a complexity not well understood is, in itself, a risk factor. While this is not to suggest that combination strategies should not be considered, it is advisable, as is the case with all investments in options, to consult with someone who is experienced and knowledgeable with respect to the risks and potential rewards of combination transactions under **various market circumstances.**

3. TRADING THROUGH WIRELESS TECHNOLOGY/ SMART ORDER ROUTING OR ANY OTHER TECHNOLOGY:

Any additional provisions defining the features, risks, responsibilities, obligations and liabilities associated with securities trading through wireless technology/ smart order routing or any other technology should be brought to the notice of the client by the stock broker.

4. GENERAL

4.1

The term 'constituent' shall mean and include a client, a customer or an investor, who deals with a stock broker for the purpose of acquiring and/or selling of securities / derivatives contracts through the mechanism provided by the Exchanges. 4.2 The term 'stock broker' shall mean and include a stock broker, a broker or a stock broker, who has been admitted as such by the Exchanges and who holds a registration certificate from SEBI.

Annexure-6

GUIDANCE NOTE - DO's AND DON'Ts FOR TRADING ON THE EXCHANGE(S) FOR INVESTORS BEFORE YOU BEGIN TO TRADE

1. Ensure that you deal with and through only SEBI registered intermediaries. You may check their SEBI registration certificate number from the list available on the Stock exchanges www.nseindia.com, www.bseindia.com, www.mcx-sx.com and SEBI website www.sebi.gov.in.
2. Ensure that you fill the KYC form completely and strike off the blank fields in the KYC form.
3. Ensure that you have read all the mandatory documents viz. Rights and Obligations, Risk Disclosure Document, Policy and Procedure document of the stock broker.
4. Ensure to read, understand and then sign the voluntary clauses, if any, agreed between you and the stock broker. Note that the clauses as agreed between you and the stock broker cannot be changed without your consent.
5. Get a clear idea about all brokerage, commissions, fees and other charges levied by the broker on you for trading and the relevant provisions/ guidelines specified by SEBI/Stock exchanges.
6. Obtain a copy of all the documents executed by you from the stock broker free of charge.
7. In case you wish to execute Power of Attorney (POA) in favor of the Stock broker, authorizing it to operate your bank and demat account, please refer to the guidelines issued by SEBI/Exchanges in this regard

TRANSACTIONS AND SETTLEMENTS

8. The stock broker may issue electronic contract notes (ECN) if specifically authorized by you in writing. You should provide your email id to the stock broker for the same. Don't opt for ECN if you are not familiar with computers.
9. Don't share your internet trading account's password with anyone.
10. Don't make any payment in cash to the stock broker. ., •
11. Make the payments by account payee cheque in favor of the stock broker. Don't issue cheques in the name of sub-broker. Ensure that you have a documentary proof of your payment/deposit of securities with the stock broker, stating date, scrip, quantity, towards which bank/ demat account such money or securities deposited and from which bank/ demat account.
12. Note that facility of Trade Verification is available on stock exchanges' websites, where details of trade as mentioned in the contract note may be verified. Where trade details on the website do not tally with the details mentioned in the contract note, immediately get in touch with the Investors Grievance Cell of the relevant Stock exchange.
13. In case you have given specific authorization for maintaining running account, payout of funds or delivery of securities (as the case may be), may not be made to you within one working day from the receipt of payout from the Exchange. Thus, the stock broker shall maintain running account for you subject to the following conditions:

a) Such authorization from you shall be dated, signed by you only and contains the clause that you may revoke the same at any time.

b) The actual settlement of funds and securities shall be done by the stock broker, at least once in a calendar quarter or month, depending on your preference. While settling the account, the stock broker shall send to you a 'statement of accounts' containing an extract from the client ledger for funds and an extract from the register of securities displaying all the receipts/deliveries of funds and securities. The statement shall also explain the retention of funds and securities and the details of the pledged shares, if any.

c) On the date of settlement, the stock broker may retain the requisite securities/funds towards outstanding obligations and may also retain the funds expected to be required to meet derivatives margin obligations for next 5 trading days, calculated in the manner specified by the exchanges. In respect of cash market transactions, the stock broker may retain entire pay-in obligation of funds and securities due from clients as on date of settlement and for next day's business, he may retain funds/securities/margin to the extent of value of transactions executed on the day of such settlement in the cash market.

d) You need to bring any dispute arising from the statement of account or settlement so made to the notice of the stock broker in writing preferably within 7 (seven) working days from the date of receipt of funds/securities or statement, as the case may be. In case of dispute, refer the matter in writing to the Investors Grievance Cell of the relevant Stock exchanges without delay.

14. In case you have not opted for maintaining running account and pay-out of funds/securities is not received on the next working day of the receipt of payout from the exchanges, please refer the matter to the stock broker. In case there is dispute, ensure that you lodge a complaint in writing immediately with the Investors Grievance Cell of the relevant Stock exchange.

15. Please register your mobile number and email id with the stock broker, to receive trade confirmation alerts/ details of the transactions through SMS or email, by the end of the trading day, from the stock exchanges.

IN CASE OF TERMINATION OF TRADING MEMBERSHIP

16. In case, a stock broker surrenders his membership, is expelled from membership or declared a defaulter; Stock exchanges gives a public notice inviting claims relating to only the "transactions executed on the trading system" of Stock exchange, from the investors. Ensure that you lodge a claim with the relevant Stock exchanges within the stipulated period and with the supporting documents. 17. Familiarize yourself with the protection accorded to the money and/or securities you may deposit with your stock broker, particularly in the event of a default or the stock broker's insolvency or bankruptcy and the extent to which you may recover such money and/or securities may be governed by the Bye-laws and Regulations of the relevant Stock exchange where the trade was executed and the scheme of the Investors' Protection Fund in force from time to time.

DISPUTES/ COMPLAINTS

18. Please note that the details of the arbitration proceedings, penal action against the brdkers and investor complaints against the stock brokers are displayed on the website of the relevant Stock exchange.

19. In case your issue/problem/grievance is not being sorted out by concerned stock broker/sub-broker then you may take up the matter with the concerned Stock exchange. If you are not satisfied with the resolution of your complaint then you can escalate the matter to SEBI.

20. Note that all the stock broker/sub-brokers have been mandated by SEBI to designate an e-mail ID of the grievance redressal division/compliance officer exclusively for the purpose of registering complaints

POLICIES & PROCEDURES

Refusal of Orders of Penny Stocks

1.Policy on Penny Stocks. Any stock which is trading on a stock exchange at a price less than the face value is defined as a penny stock. Further, such stocks may be fundamentally weak in terms of net worth, sales, market capitalization and/or profitability and may have violated provisions of the Listing Agreement of the exchange in which they are listed or have large number of investors complaints pending against them.

VERTEX SECURITIES LIMITED can refuse or restrict the client from placing an order for penny stocks, as these are prone to manipulation and risky for investors. The penny stocks will include stocks appearing in the list of illiquid securities issued by the Exchanges from time to time, small cap stocks which quote below face value, illiquid stocks, Z and T group securities and any other securities restricted by VERTEX SECURITIES LIMITED based on its internal evaluation. Vertex SECURITES LTD shall have the absolute discretion to accept, refuse or partially accept; any buy or sell order from a client in respect of such securities. The exposure limit shall vary subject to VERTEX SECURITIES LIMITED's discretion based on prevalent market condition from time to time. VERTEX SECURITIES LIMITED shall not be responsible for any delay in execution, opportunity or financial loss to the client. VERTEX shall have the prerogative to place such restrictions, notwithstanding the fact that the client has adequate credit balance or margin available and/or had previously bought / sold such stocks through VERTEX SECURITIES LIMITED itself.

2. Setting up Exposure Limit.

Vertex has absolute discretion in setting the exposure limit of a client. Exposure varies from time to time. VERTEX may provide exposure limit for intraday and delivery for buying and selling based on ledger balance, stocks purchased, value of securities and collaterals computed after appropriate haircut (as decided by VERTEX from time to time). This limit can be increased only after an analysis of credit balance of funds / securities in line with respective client's trade history /experience, his financial capacity and/or credit worthiness and referrals and such other criteria and solely at VERTEX 's discretion. In case where the payment by the CLIENT towards the margin is made through a cheque issued in favor of VERTEX, any trade(s) would be executed by VERTEX only upon the realization of the funds of the said cheque or at the discretion of VERTEX. 100% credit balance is required in the trading account for trading in Trade-to-Trade scrips . The stock broker shall have absolute authority to restrict the volume of business (including exposure limit, order quantity limit, turnover limit as to the number, value and/or kind of securities in respect of which orders can be placed, the company's in respect of whose securities orders can be placed etc) depending upon

i. The volatility in the market

ii. In view of impending price sensitive announcements

iii. Any restrictions in relation to volume of trading/outstanding business or margins stipulated by any Exchange.

iv. Political instability in the country v. Presence of any other price sensitive factors.

vi. Failure by the client to maintain the applicable collateral/margin; and /or delays by the Client in meeting its obligations/dues relating to the business/dealings done under this agreement or pursuant to any other agreement between the client and the stock broker, including but not limited to the general terms and conditions.

Vertex may need to vary or reduce the limits (monitory/quantity) or impose new limits urgently on the basis of the stockbroker's risk perception and other factors considered relevant by the stockbroker, and the stockbroker may be unable to inform the client of such variation, reduction or imposition in advance. The stockbroker shall not be responsible for client's inability to route any order through the stockbroker on account of any such variation, reduction, or imposition of limits. The Client understands and agrees that the stockbroker may at any time at its sole discretion and without prior notice, prohibit or restrict the client's ability to place orders or trade in securities through the stockbroker.

3. **APPLICABLE BROKERAGE RATE:**

VERTEX is eligible to change brokerage with respect to transactions effected by it in various segment as mentioned herein below.

For Capital market Segment — The Maximum brokerage in relation to trades effected in the securities admitted to dealings on the Capital market Segment of the Exchange shall be 2.5% of the contract price exclusive of statutory levies. It is further clarifies that where the sale/purchase price value of a share is Rs. 10/- or less, a maximum brokerage of 25 paisa per share may be charged.

For Option Contracts —

Brokerage for options contracts shall be charged on the premium amount at which the option contract was bought or sold and not on the strike price of the option contract. The brokerage on option contracts shall not exceed 2.5% of the premium amount or Rs 100(per lot) whichever is higher.

a) VERTEX may charge different Brokerage for delivery and Intraday transactions.

b) The Client has to sent request for any change in brokerage rate in writing to VERTEX. Acceptance / rejection of such request is at the discretion of VERTEX .

c) Other Levies charges, service tax etc., will be charged on Brokerage as per the Rules prescribed by the Government / Regulatory Agencies. All the above charges and levies debited to clients would be mentioned in the Contract Note sent to Client.

4.IMPOSITION OF PENALY/DELAYED PAYMENT CHARGES:

Any amounts which are overdue from the client towards trading either in the Capital market or derivative segments or on account of any other reason to VERTEX or to any VERTEX group or associate companies will be charged delayed payment charges at the rate of 1.5% per month on the outstanding balances Such rate and duration shall be subject to change from time to time. Also, the client is aware and agrees that this is just an additional / ad- hoc facility and shall not be construed / resulted into permanent practice leading to funding as this is purely a temporary arrangement to settle the transaction to the exchange by VERTEX SECURITIES LIMITED. In case of any delay in marking the payment or clearance of securities or meeting up of any obligations, dues, debt positions and / or ,securities lying with VERTEX might be squared-off and will be adjusted against client's obligation, debit balances or liabilities WITHOUT ANY NOTICE from VERTEX SECURITIES LIMITED from time to time.

While levying such charges / interest VERTEX may not consider any credit balance in the other family or group account of the client.

VERTEX will debit charges for depository services and other applicable charges to the trading account. VERTEX may withhold the shares bought on his/her behalf, if payment is delayed by the CLIENT. The value of such shares may be over and above the actual amount payable by the CLIENT to VERTEX . In case of any cheque bounce the client is liable to pay 1% of the amount of the cheque.

5.THE RIGHT TO SELL CLIENT'S SECURITES OR CLOSE CLIET'S POSITIONS, WITHOUT GIVING NOTICE TO THE CLIENT, ON ACCOUNT OF NON-PAYMENT OF CLIENT'S DUES.

VERTEX has the absolute discretion to sell the client's position without prior notice to the client under the following circumstances.

1. The client's account is in debit.
2. The client has not fulfilled his settlement obligation (Security/ funds) on time.
3. The Client's Market-to-Market loss has reached the stipulated % of the margin placed with VERTEX SECURITIES LIMITED
4. Margin or security placed by the Client falls short of the requirement. (The CLIENT may place margin with VERTEX in the form of securities as approved by VERTEX for meeting current or future margin/ deposits obligations. The stockbroker would be free to continuously review the eligibility of securities already deposited by the client. .The CLIENT agrees and authorises VERTEX to determine the market value of securities placed as Margin after applying a haircut that VERTEX deems appropriate. The CLIENT's positions are valued at the latest market price available ('marked to market') as per the valuation norms decided by VERTEX from time to time on a continuous basis. The CLIENT has to monitor the adequacy of the collateral and the market value of such securities on a continuous basis. If due to price fluctuations there is erosion in the value of the margins, the CLIENT should) replenish any shortfall in the value of the Margins immediately, whether or not VERTEX intimates such shortfall.) VERTEX may at its sole discretion prescribe the payment of Margin in the form of cash instead of securities. The CLIENT accepts to comply with VERTEX 's requirement of payment of Margin in the form of cash immediately failing which VERTEX may sell,

dispose, transfer or deal in any other manner the securities already placed with it as margin or square off all or some of the positions of the CLIENT as Vertex deems fit in its discretion without further reference to the CLIENT

5. The limits given to the Client has been breached or where the Client has defaulted on their existing obligation
6. Client's cheque has bounced
7. If the open position (Intraday) is neither squared off nor converted into delivery by the client within the stipulated time. In addition, if required, VERTEX may also sell the client's collaterals deposited towards margins, paid securities purchased by the client previously and square off all or some of the outstanding F&O positions of the client without prior notice. Any resultant and or associated losses that may be occurred due to such square off/ sale shall be borne by the client and VERTEX SECURITIESLIMITED shall be fully indemnified and held harmless by the client in this behalf at all times.
8. Vertex reserves the right to invoke pledged shares to cover MTM losses. Any and all losses and financial charges on account of such liquidation/closing-out shall be charged to and borne by the Client. Such liquidation/close-out will be without any prior reference or notice to the client. The Stock Broker is hereby fully indemnified and held harmless by the client in this behalf. Such liquidation or closeout of positions shall apply to any segment in which the client does business with the stockbroker

6.SHORTAGES IN OBLIGATION ARISING OUT OF INTERNAL NETTING OF TRADES:

In case of purchase of securities by the client, sometimes VERTEX may be unable to deliver the securities to the said purchaser on the payout day due to non-receipt of the securities from another client of VERTEX who has sold the securities against the said purchase transactions. In case of such short delivery, the securities shall be delivered to the purchaser as per the policy of the company as amended from time to time

The present policy for the shortages arising out of the internal netting of trades is given below:

1. Internal short selling positions will be squared off @ 5 % plus over and above the T+3 closing price or actual buy rate whichever is higher. And the same will be credited to buyer.
2. Auction Squaring Credit will be intimated to the buyer on the day of credit (T+3 Day).
3. One percent (1%) penalty charge will be imposed on the total auction price for all auction trades. This penalty is being imposed to discourage the practice of short selling among the clients.

The internal shortages are marked against the client's randomly at the sole discretion of VERTEX, taking in to account of the delivery obligation through respective exchange. VERTEX shall not be responsible for the losses to the client on account of such shortages. Under such cases, no further claims shall lie between the client and Vertex.

7.CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH A CLIENT MAY NOT BE ALLOWED TO TAKE FURTHER-POSITION OR THE BROKER MAY CLOSE THE EXISTING POSITION OF A CLIENT

In case of any delay or failure in meeting any obligation, margin requirements, Market to Market loss, charges etc. from client side, VERTEX shall be entitled to liquidate / close out all or any of the client's positions and adjust the proceeds of such liquidation / close out, if any, against the client's Liabilities / obligations, WITHOUT ANY FURTHER INTIMATION to the client. All losses and financial charges on account of such liquidation / closing out shall be charges to and borne by the client. In addition to the aforesaid conditions and those circumstances described in point 5 above, VERTEX have the right to refuse to execute trades/allow client to take further positions and or close out the existing positions of the client under the following circumstances:

a. Securities/contracts breaching the limits specified by the exchanges/regulators from time to time
b. As per any direction from SEBI/Exchanges or such other regulatory authorities
c. Unusual trading pattern is noticed by VERTEX in the client account
d. Any complaint or adverse information is received by VERTEX concerning the client account

e. Due to technical reasons
f. Due to force majeure event beyond the control of VERTEX SECURITIES LIMITED
g. Also in case the client account is getting closed which requires that all the open positions be squared off before the closure of the account.
g. Client will not be able to place intra-day orders after a cut-off time fixed by VERTEX.
h. Where based on happening of an event, VERTEX has the risk perception that further trading in the securities /contracts may not be interest of its clients and / or the market.

If the intraday positions not being squared due to various factors like price band, seller flooring etc. then VERTEX shall convert the open positions (intraday) to Delivery and square off the position the following trading day or auctioned/closed out. Losses arising due to carry forward / square off/ auction shall be borne by the client.

8. **TEMPORARY SUSPENSION / CLOSURE OF ACCOUNTS:**

The Client may request Vertex for temporary suspension/closure of his trading account by sending a written request. For executing the request, the client would be required to clear all his dues/settlement of obligations before his account is temporarily suspended.

In case the client account is inactive (No Transactions) for more than 6 months, Vertex, may suspend the trading account temporarily. For removing the suspension the client has to provide written request along with any documents has required by Vertex for updating the KYC records. Along with this client is also required to pay any dues in his account.

9.DEREGISTERING A CLIENT

In all cases of non-payment, fraud, malpractice, violation of rules and regulations by the client, debarred by SEBI or any other regulatory authority, if a client appears to be indulging in manipulative practices, violates any of the 'terms of the agreement or if the continued association with the client is prejudicial to the interest of Vertex and the market in general, at the absolute discretion of Vertex, the account shall be suspended or cancelled or the client shall be deregistered with or without notice of 30 days or of a lesser tenure as the case may be. A client, if wishes to deregister his/her account, he/ she has to give a written request for the same to Vertex, and pay of all his/her dues.

I hereby agree that I have read and understood all the above policies and procedures of Vertex Securities ltd., as applicable to my trading account. I understand that the above policies and procedures are subject to change / updation by Vertex Securities Limited, from time to time.

RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF BENEFICIAL OWNER AND DEPOSITORY PARTICIPANT AS PRESCRIBED BY SEBI DEPOSITORIES

GENERAL CLAUSE

1. The Beneficial Owner and the Depository participant (DP) shall be bound by the provisions of the Depositories Act, 1996, SEBI (Depositories and Participants) Regulations, 1996, Rules and Regu-lations of Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), Circulars/Notifi cations/Guidelines issued there under, Bye Laws and Business Rules/Operating Instructions issued by the Depositories and relevant notifications of Government Authorities as may be in force from time to time.
2. The DP shall open/activate demat account of a beneficial owner in the depository system only after receipt of complete Account opening form, KYC and supporting documents as specified by SEBI from time to time.

BENEFICIAL OWNER INFORMATION

3. The DP shall maintain all the details of the beneficial owner(s) as mentioned in the account open-ing form, supporting documents submitted by them and/or any other information pertaining to the beneficial owner confidentially and shall not disclose the same to any person except as required by any statutory, legal or regulatory authority in this regard.
4. The Beneficial Owner shall immediately notify the DP in writing, if there is any change in details provided in the account opening form as submitted to the DP at the time of opening the demat ac-count or furnished to the DP from time to time.

FEES/CHARGES/TARIFF

5. The Beneficial Owner shall pay such charges to the DP for the purpose of holding and transfer of securities in dematerialized form and for availing depository services as may be agreed to from time to time between the DP and the Beneficial Owner as set out in the Tariff Sheet provided by the DP. It may be informed to the Beneficial Owner that "no charges are payable for opening of demat ac-counts"
6. In case of Basic Services Demat Accounts, the DP shall adhere to the charge structure as laid down under the relevant SEBI and/or Depository circulars/directions/notifications issued from time to time.
7. The DP shall not increase any charges/tariff agreed upon unless it has given a notice in writing of not less than thirty days to the Beneficial Owner regarding the same.

DEMATERIALIZATION

8. The Beneficial Owner shall have the right to get the securities, which have been admitted on the Depositories, dematerialized in the form and manner laid down under the Bye Laws, Business Rules and Operating Instructions of the depositories.
9. The DP shall open separate accounts in the name of each of the beneficial owners and securities of each beneficial owner shall be segregated and shall not be mixed up with the securities of other beneficial owners and/or DP's own securities held in dematerialized form.
10. The DP shall not facilitate the Beneficial Owner to create or permit any pledge and for hypothecation or any other interest or encumbrance over all or any of such securities submitted for

dematerialization and/or held in demat account except in the form and manner prescribed in the Depositories Act, 1996, SEBi (Depositories and Participants) Regulations, 1996 and Bye-Laws/ Operating Instructions/Business Rules of the Depositories.

TRANSFER OF SECURITIES

11. The DP shall effect transfer to and from the demat accounts of the Beneficial Owner only on the basis of an order, instruction, direction or mandate duly authorized by the Beneficial Owner and the DP shall maintain the original documents and the audit trail of such authorizations.
12. The Beneficial Owner reserves the right to give standing instructions with regard to the crediting of securities in his demat account and the DP shall act according to such instructions.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT

13. The DP shall provide statements of accounts to the beneficial owner in such form and manner and at such time as agreed with the Beneficial Owner and as specified by SEBI/depository in this regard.
14. However, if there is no transaction in the demat account, or if the balance has become Nil during the year, the DP shall send one physical statement of holding annually to such BOs and shall resume sending the transaction statement as and when there is a transaction in the account.
15. The DP may provide the services of issuing the statement of demat accounts in an electronic mode if the Beneficial Owner so desires. The DP will furnish to the Beneficial Owner the statement of demat accounts under its digital signature, as governed under the Information Technology Act, 2000. However if the DP does not have the facility of providing the statement of demat account in the electronic mode, then the Participant shall be obliged to forward the statement of demat accounts in physical form.
16. In case of Basic Services Demat Accounts, the DP shall send the transaction statements as mandated by SEBI and/ or Depository from time to time.

MANNER OF CLOSURE OF DEMAT ACCOUNT

17. The DP shall have the right to close the demat account of the Beneficial Owner, for any reasons whatsoever, provided the DP has given a notice in writing of not less than thirty days to the Beneficial Owner as well as to the Depository. Similarly, the Beneficial Owner shall have the right to close his/her demat account held with the DP provided no charges are payable by him/her to the DP. In such an event, the Beneficial Owner shall specify whether the balances in their demat account should be transferred to another demat account of the Beneficial Owner held with another DP or to remateriaiize the security balances held.

' 8. Based on the instructions of the Beneficial Owner, the DP shall initiate the procedure for transferring such security balances or remateriaiize such security balances within a period of thirty days as per procedure specified from time to time by the depository. Provided further, closure of demat account shall not affect the rights, liabilities and obligations of either the Beneficial Owner or the DP and shall continue to bind the parties to their satisfactory completion.

DEFAULF IN PAYMENT OF CHARGES

19. In event of Beneficial Owner committing a default in the payment of any amount provided in Clause 5 & 6 within a period of thirty days from the date of demand, without prejudice to the right of the DP to close the demat account of the Beneficial Owner, the DP may charge interest at a rate as specified by the Depository from time to time for the period of such default. 20. in case the Beneficial Owner has failed to make the payment of any of the amounts as provided in Clause 5&(specified above, the DP after giving two days notice to the Beneficial Owner shall have the right to stop processing of instructions of the Beneficial Owner till such time he makes the payment along with interest, if any.

LIABILITY OF THE DEPOSITORY

21. As per Section 16 of Depositories Act, 1996,

1. Without prejudice to the provisions of any other law for the time being in force, any loss caused to the beneficial owner due to the negligence of the depository or the participant, the depository shall indemnify such beneficial owner.
2. Where the loss due to the negligence of the participant under Clause (1) above, is indemni fied by the depository, the depository shall have the right to recover the same from such participant.

FREEZING/ DEFREEZING OF ACCOUNTS

22. The Beneficial Owner may exercise the right to freeze/defreeze his/her demat account maintained with the DP in accordance with the procedure and subject to the restrictions laid down under the Bye Laws and Business Rules/ Operating Instructions.
23. The DP or the Depository shall have the right to freeze/defreeze the accounts of the Beneficial Owners on receipt of instructions received from any regulator or court or any statutory authority. REDRESSAL OF INVESTOR GRIEVANCE 24. The DP shall redress all grievances of the Beneficial Owner against the DP within a period of
thirty days from the date of receipt of the complaint.

AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE

25. If the Beneficial Owner is a body corporate or a legal entity, it shall, along with the account opening form, furnish to the DP, a list of officials authorized by it, who shall represent and interact on its behalf with the Participant. Any change in such list including additions, deletions or altera-tions thereto shall be forthwith communicated to the Participant.

LAW AND JURISDICTION

26. In addition to the specific rights set out in this document, the DP and the Beneficial owner shall be entitled to exercise any other rights which the DP or the Beneficial Owner may have under the Rules, Bye Laws and Regulations of the respective Depository in which the demat account is opened and circulars/notices issued there under or Rules and Regulations of SEBI.

27. The provisions of this document shall always be subject to Government notification, any rules, regulations, guidelines and circulars/ notices issued by SEBI and Rules, Regulations and Bye-laws of the relevant Depository, where the Beneficial Owner maintains his/ her account, that may be in force from time to time.
28. The Beneficial Owner and the DP shall abide by the arbitration and conciliation procedure pre-scribed under the Bye-laws of the depository and that such procedure shall be applicable to any disputes between the DP and the Beneficial Owner.
29. Words and expressions which are used in this document but which are not defined herein shall unless the context otherwise requires, have the same meanings as assigned thereto in the Rules, Bye-laws and Regulations and circulars/notices issued there under by the depository and /or SEBI
30. Any changes in the rights and obligations which are specified by SEBS/Depositories shall also be brought to the notice of the clients at once.
31. If the rights and obligations of the parties hereto are altered by virtue of change in Rules and regulations of SEBI or Bye-laws, Rules and Regulations of the relevant Depository, where the Beneficial Owner maintains his/her account, such changes shall be deemed to have been in-corporated herein in modification of the rights and obligations of the parties mentioned in this document.
32. **FAQ'S ON ANTI MONEY LAUNDERING (AML)**

1. WHAT IS MONEY LAUNDERING?

Money laundering is the act of taking illegal money ("dirty" money) and putting it through a cycle of transactions that "washes" the funds and "cleans" them, making the money look like proceeds from legal activities.

2. WHO IS A MONEY LAUNDERER?

A money launderer is a person or a group that either has possession- of the proceeds of a crime or of theassets that represent the proceeds of illegal activities such as fraud, theft, drug trafficking, or any other crimes.

3. REGULATORY REGIME

The Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA) has come into effect from 1st **July 2005 in India.**

4. TO WHOM IT IS APPLICABLE

The Act covers Banking Companies, Financial Institutions and Market Intermediaries i.e. Stock-Broker,Sub-Broker, Share Transfer Agent, Depository Participants, Portfolio Manager, Investment Adviser etc. registered under Section 12 of the SEBI Act. W.e.f. November 25, 2009, the PMLA Guidelines has also been adopted by FMC (for Commodities segment)

5. WHO IS A PRINCIPAL OFFICER?

Every banking company, financial institution and Intermediary has to designate a "Principal Officer"and has to communicate the details of the Principal Officer (name, designation & ad-dress) to the Office of the Director-FlU-New Delhi. Principal Officer is responsible for ensur-ing compliance relating to PMLA.

6. STAGES IN MONEY LAUNDERING CYCLE

(a) Placement: Where the dirty money is placed into the financial institutions or retail economy through Bank Deposits etc.

(b) Layering: Means separating the illegally obtained money from its source through a series of financial transactions that makes it difficult to trace the origin i.e. several bank-to-bank transfers, wire transfers between different accounts in different names in different countries, changing the money's currency etc.

(c) Integration: Means converting the illicit funds into a actually legal form i.e. by Purchase of high value goods/property, purchasing businesses, automobiles and other assets.

7. **PRESCRIBE VALUE AND NATURE OF TRANSACTIONS FOR WHICH RECORDS NEED TO BE MAINTAINED**

(a) All cash transactions of the value of more than Rs 10 lacs or its equivalent in foreign currency.

(b) All series of cash transactions integrally connected to each other which have been valued below Rs 10 lacs or its equivalent in foreign currency where such series of transactions take place within one calendar month.

(c) All suspicious transactions whether or not made in cash

(d) Transactions remotely connected or related should also be considered.

8. **WHAT IS A SUSPICIOUS TRANSACTIONS?**

Suspicious transaction means a transaction whether or not made in cash which, to a person acting in good faith —

(a) gives rise to a reasonable ground of suspicion that it may involve the proceeds of crime; or

(b) appears to be made in circumstances of unusual or unjustified complexity; or

(c) appears to have no economic grounds or bonafide purpose.

9. **ILLUSTRATIVE LIST OF SUSPICIOUS TRANSACTION IN BROKING INDUSTRY ARE AS FOLLOWS:**

1. CLIENT IDENTITY/BACKGROUND

• False / incorrect identification documents

- Client not present for registration personally
- Suspicious background or links with known criminals

2. MULTIPLE ACCOUNTS / ACTIVITY IN ACCOUNT

- Large number of accounts having a common account holder
- Unexplained transfers between multiple accounts with no rationale
- Unusual activity compared to past transactions
- Doubt over the real beneficiary of the account

3. PARTICULARS OF TRANSACTIONS

- Pay-Out/Pay-In of funds and securities transferred to /from a third party
- Off market transactions especially in illiquid stock and in F & 0 at unrealistic prices
- Large sums being transferred from overseas for making payments
- Inconsistent with the clients' financial background

10. KEY FEATURES OF PMLA

(a) Client Due Diligence which include policy for acceptance and identification of clients.

(b) Record keeping procedures including retention thereof.

(c) Monitoring of transactions.

(d) Suspicious transactions monitoring and reporting.

(e) Appointment of Principal Officer.

(f) Continuous review of procedures and systems.

(g) Ongoing training and up gradation of skill set.