



THE ZOROASTRIAN CO-OPERATIVE BANK LIMITED

KYC/ AML POLICY 2021 - 2022

INDEX

Sr. No.	Subject	Page No.
	Introduction	
I	Preliminary	3
II	General	11
	Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Risk Assessment by Banks	11
III	Customer Acceptance Policy (CAP)	13
IV	Risk Management	14
V	Customer Identification Procedure (CIP)	14
VI	Customer Due Diligence (CDD) Procedure	16
	V-CIP Infrastructure	19
	V-CIP Procedure	20
	V-CIP Records and Data Management	22
	CDD Measures for Sole Proprietary firms	25
	CDD Measures for Legal Entities	26
	Identification of Beneficial Owner	27
	On-going Due Diligence	28
	Periodic Updation	29
	Enhanced and Simplified Due Diligence Procedure	32
VII	Record Management	35
VIII	Reporting Requirements to Financial Intelligence Unit - India	36
IX	Requirements/obligations under International Agreements Communications from International Agencies –	37
X	Other Instructions	38
	CDD Procedure and sharing KYC information with Central KYC RecordsRegistry (CKYCR)	39
	Reporting requirement under Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act(FATCA) and Common Reporting Standards (CRS)	41
	At-par cheque facility availed by co-operative banks	46
Annex I	Digital KYC Process	48
Annex II	Procedure for implementation of Section 51A of the UnlawfulActivities (Prevention) Act, 1967.	51
Annex III	KYC documents for eligible FPIs under PIS	60

Know Your Customer (KYC) Policy, 2021

1. In terms of the provisions of Prevention of Money-Laundering Act, 2002 and the Prevention of Money-Laundering (Maintenance of Records) Rules, 2005, as amended from time to time by the Government of India as notified by the Government of India, Banks are required to follow certain customer identification procedures while undertaking a transaction either by establishing an account-based relationship or otherwise and monitor their transactions. Bank shall take steps to implement the provisions of the aforementioned Act and Rules, including operational instructions issued in pursuance of such amendment(s).

2. Accordingly, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 35A of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, the Banking Regulation Act (AACs), 1949, read with Section 56 of the Act *ibid*, Rule 9(14) of Prevention of Money-Laundering (Maintenance of Records) Rules, 2005 and all other laws enabling the Reserve Bank in this regard, the Reserve Bank of India being satisfied that it is necessary and expedient in the public interest to do so, hereby has issued the Directions hereinafter specified.

3. As per the Master Direction (MD) on KYC dated February 25, 2016 and as amended from time to time, in terms of which Bank has to undertake Customer Due Diligence (CDD) while dealing with the customers as per the process laid out therein. In this regard, on a review, Reserve Bank of India has decided to amend the Master Direction (MD) on KYC dated May, 10, 2021 to further leverage the Video based Customer Identification Process (V-CIP) and to simplify and rationalize the process of periodic updation of KYC.

PRELIMINARY

1. Short Title and Commencement.

Policy guidelines on Know Your Customer (KYC) Norms / Anti Money laundering (AML) Standards / Combating of Financing of terrorism (CFT) Measures / Obligation of the Bank under Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA), 2002 shall be called as Know Your Customer (KYC) Policy, 2021.

(a) These directions shall come into effect on the day they are placed on the official website of the Reserve Bank of India.

2. Applicability

(a) The provisions of KYC Policy guidelines shall apply to all the branches / offices of the Bank

3. Definitions

In terms of RBI's Master Direction on KYC, unless the context otherwise requires, the terms herein shall bear the meanings assigned to them below:

- (a) Terms bearing meaning assigned in terms of Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 and the Prevention of Money Laundering (Maintenance of Records) Rules, 2005:
 - i. "Aadhaar number" shall have the meaning assigned to it in clause (a) of section 2 of the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016 (18 of 2016);
 - ii. "Act" and "Rules" means the Prevention of Money-Laundering Act, 2002 and the Prevention of Money-Laundering (Maintenance of Records) Rules, 2005, respectively and amendments thereto.
 - iii. "Authentication", in the context of Aadhaar authentication, means the processes defined under sub-section (c) of section 2 of the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016.
 - iv. Beneficial Owner (BO)
 - a. Where the **customer is a company**, the beneficial owner is the natural person(s), who, whether acting alone or together, or through one or more juridical persons, has/have a controlling ownership interest or who exercise control through other means.

Explanation- For the purpose of this sub-clause-

- i. "Controlling ownership interest" means ownership of/entitlement to more than 25 per cent of the shares or capital or profits of the company.
 - ii. "Control" shall include the right to appoint majority of the directors or to control the management or policy decisions including by virtue of their shareholding or management rights or shareholders agreements or voting agreements.
 - b. Where the **customer is a partnership firm**, the beneficial owner is the natural person(s), who, whether acting alone or together, or through one or more juridical person, has/have ownership of/entitlement to more than 15 per cent of capital or profits of the partnership.
 - c. Where the **customer is an unincorporated association or body of individuals**, the beneficial owner is the natural person(s), who, whether acting alone or together, or through one or more juridical person, has/have ownership of/entitlement to more than 15 per cent of the property or capital or profits of the unincorporated association or body of individuals.
- Explanation: Term 'body of individuals' includes societies. Where no natural person is identified under (a), (b) or (c) above, the beneficial owner is the

relevant natural person who holds the position of senior managing official.

d. Where the customer is a **trust**, the identification of beneficial owner(s) shall include identification of the author of the trust, the trustee, the beneficiaries with 15% or more interest in the trust and any other natural person exercising ultimate effective control over the trust through a chain of control or ownership.

v. **“Certified Copy”** - Obtaining a certified copy by bank shall mean comparing the copy of officially valid document so produced by the customer with the original and recording the same on the copy by the authorised officer of the Branch under his GBPA/PF no. Branch Official will also attest the duly signed photograph of the customer.

Provided that in case of Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) and Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs), as defined in Foreign Exchange Management (Deposit) Regulations, 2016 {FEMA 5(R)}, alternatively, the original certified copy of OVD, certified by any one of the following, may be obtained:

- Authorised officials of overseas branches of Scheduled Commercial Banks registered in India,
- branches of overseas banks with whom Indian banks have relationships,
- Notary Public abroad,
- Court Magistrate,
- Judge,
- Indian Embassy/Consulate General in the country where the non-resident customer resides.

vi. **“Central KYC Records Registry” (CKYCR)** means an entity defined under Rule 2(1) of the Rules, to receive, store, safeguard and retrieve the KYC records in digital form of a customer.

vii **“Designated Director”** means a person designated by the Bank to ensure overall compliance with the obligations imposed under chapter IV of the PMLAct and the Rules and shall include:

- a. the Managing Director or a whole-time Director, duly authorized by the Board of Directors, if the Bank is a company,
- b. the Managing Partner, if the Bank is a partnership firm,
- c. the Proprietor, if the Bank is a proprietorship concern,
- d. the Managing Trustee, if the Bank is a trust,
- e. a person or individual, as the case may be, who controls and manages the affairs of the Bank, if the Bank is an unincorporated association or a body of individuals, and
- f. a person who holds the position of senior management or equivalent

designated as a 'Designated Director' in respect of Cooperative Banks and Regional Rural Banks.

Explanation - For the purpose of this clause, the terms "Managing Director" and "Whole-time Director" shall have the meaning assigned to them in the Companies Act, 2013.

- viii. "Digital KYC" means the capturing live photo of the customer and officially valid document or the proof of possession of Aadhaar, where offline verification cannot be carried out, along with the latitude and longitude of the location where such live photo is being taken by an authorised officer of the Bank as per the provisions contained in the Act.
- ix. "Digital Signature" shall have the same meaning as assigned to it in clause (p) of subsection (1) of section (2) of the Information Technology Act, 2000 (21 of 2000).
- x. "Equivalent e-document" means an electronic equivalent of a document, issued by the issuing authority of such document with its valid digital signature including documents issued to the digital locker account of the customer as per rule 9 of the Information Technology (Preservation and Retention of Information by Intermediaries Providing Digital Locker Facilities) Rules, 2016.
- xi. "Know Your Client (KYC) Identifier" means the unique number or code assigned to a customer by the Central KYC Records Registry.
- xii. "Non-profit organisations" (NPO) means any entity or organisation that is registered as a trust or a society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 or any similar State legislation or a company registered under Section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- xiii. "Officially Valid Document" (OVD) means the passport, the driving licence, 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 licence 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.

- xiv. "Offline verification" shall have the same meaning as assigned to it in clause (pa) of section 2 of the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016 (18 of 2016).
- xv. "Person" has the same meaning assigned in the Act and includes:
 - a. an individual,
 - b. a Hindu undivided family,
 - c. a company,
 - d. a firm,
 - e. an association of persons or a body of individuals, whether incorporated or not,
 - f. every artificial juridical person, not falling within any one of the above persons (a to e), and
 - g. any agency, office or branch owned or controlled by any of the above persons (a to f).
- xvi. "Principal Officer" means an officer nominated by the Bank, responsible for furnishing information as per rule 8 of the Rules.
- xvii. "Suspicious transaction" means a "transaction" as defined below, including

an attempted 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 proceeds of an offence specified in the Schedule to the Act, regardless of the value involved; or
- b. appears to be made in circumstances of unusual or unjustified complexity; or
- c. appears to not have economic rationale or *bona-fide* purpose; or
- d. gives rise to a reasonable ground of suspicion that it may involve financing of the activities relating to terrorism.

Explanation: Transaction involving financing of the activities relating to terrorism includes transaction involving funds suspected to be linked or related to, or to be used for terrorism, terrorist acts or by a terrorist, terrorist organization or those who finance or are attempting to finance terrorism.

- xviii. A 'Small Account' means a savings account which is opened in terms of sub-rule (5) of the PML Rules, 2005. Details of the operation of a small account and controls to be exercised for such account are specified in Section 23.
- xix. "Transaction" means a purchase, sale, loan, pledge, gift, transfer, delivery or the arrangement thereof and includes:
 - a. opening of an account;
 - b. deposit, withdrawal, exchange or transfer of funds in whatever currency, whether in cash or by cheque, payment order or other instruments or by electronic or other non-physical means;
 - c. the use of a safety deposit box or any other form of safe deposit;
 - d. entering into any fiduciary relationship;
 - e. any payment made or received, in whole or in part, for any contractual or other legal obligation; or
 - f. establishing or creating a legal person or legal arrangement.
- xx. "Video based Customer Identification Process (V-CIP)": an alternate method of customer identification with facial recognition and customer due diligence by an authorised official of the Bank by undertaking seamless, secure, live, informed-consent based audio-visual interaction with the customer to obtain identification information required for CDD purpose, and to ascertain the veracity of the information furnished by the customer through independent verification and maintaining audit trail of the process. Such processes complying with prescribed standards and procedures shall be treated on par with face-to-face CIP for the purpose of this Master Direction.

(a) Terms bearing meaning assigned in this Directions, unless the context otherwise requires, shall bear the meanings assigned to them below:

- i. "Common Reporting Standards" (CRS) means reporting standards set for implementation of multilateral agreement signed to automatically exchange information based on Article 6 of the Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters.
- ii. "Customer" means a person who is engaged in a financial transaction or activity with a Bank and includes a person on whose behalf the person who is engaged in the transaction or activity, is acting.
- iii. "Walk-in Customer" means a person who does not have an account-based relationship with the Bank, but undertakes transactions with the Bank.
- iv. "Customer Due Diligence (CDD)" means identifying and verifying the customer and the beneficial owner.
- v. "Customer identification" means undertaking the process of CDD.
- vi. "FATCA" means Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act of the United States of America (USA) which, inter alia, requires foreign financial institutions to report about financial accounts held by U.S. taxpayers or foreign entities in which U.S. taxpayers hold a substantial ownership interest.
- vii. "IGA" means Inter Governmental Agreement between the Governments of India and the USA to improve international tax compliance and to implement FATCA of the USA.
- viii. "KYC Templates" means templates prepared to facilitate collating and reporting the KYC data to the CKYCR, for individuals and legal entities.

- ix. "Non-face-to-face customers" means customers who open accounts without visiting the branch/offices of the Banks or meeting the officials of Banks.
- x. "On-going Due Diligence" means regular monitoring of transactions in accounts to ensure that they are consistent with the customers' profile and source of funds.
- xi. "Periodic Updation" means steps taken to ensure that documents, data or information collected under the CDD process is kept up-to-date and relevant by undertaking reviews of existing records at periodicity prescribed by the Reserve Bank.
- xii. "Politically Exposed Persons" (PEPs) are individuals who are or have been entrusted with prominent public functions in a foreign country, e.g., Heads of States/Governments, senior politicians, senior government/judicial/military officers, senior executives of state-owned corporations, important political party officials, etc.
- xiii. "Regulated Entities" (REs) means
 - a. all Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs)/ Regional Rural Banks (RRBs)/ Local Area Banks (LABs)/ All Primary (Urban) Co-operative Banks (UCBs) /State and Central Co-operative Banks (StCBs / CCBs) and any other entity which has been licenced under Section 22 of Banking Regulation Act, 1949, which as a group shall be referred as 'banks'
 - b. All India Financial Institutions (AIFIs)
 - c. All Non-Banking Finance Companies (NBFCs), Miscellaneous Non-Banking Companies (MNBCs) and Residuary Non-Banking Companies (RNBCs).
 - d. All Payment System Providers (PSPs)/ System Participants (SPs) and Prepaid Payment Instrument Issuers (PPI Issuers)
 - e. All authorised persons (APs) including those who are agents of Money Transfer Service Scheme (MTSS), regulated by the Regulator.
- xiv. "Shell bank" means a bank which is incorporated in a country where it has no physical presence and is unaffiliated to any regulated financial group.
- xv. "Wire transfer" means a transaction carried out, directly or through a chain of transfers, on behalf of an originator person (both natural and legal) through a bank by electronic means with a view to making an amount of money available to a beneficiary person at a bank.

- xvi. "Domestic and cross-border wire transfer": When the originator bank and the beneficiary bank is the same person or different person located in the same country, such a transaction is a domestic wire transfer, and if the 'originator bank' or 'beneficiary bank' is located in different countries such a transaction is cross-border wire transfer.
- (b) All other expressions unless defined herein shall have the same meaning as have been assigned to them under the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1935, the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002, the Prevention of Money Laundering (Maintenance of Records) Rules, 2005, the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016 and regulations made thereunder, any statutory modification or re-enactment thereto or as used in commercial parlance, as the case may be.

General

- 4. There shall be a Know Your Customer (KYC) policy duly approved by the Board of Directors of Banks or any committee of the Board to which power has been delegated.
- 5. The KYC policy shall include following four key elements:
 - (a) Customer Acceptance Policy;
 - (b) Risk Management;
 - (c) Customer Identification Procedures (CIP); and
 - (d) Monitoring of Transactions

5A. Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Risk Assessment by Banks:

- (a) Bank shall carry out 'Money Laundering (ML) and Terrorist Financing (TF) Risk Assessment' exercise periodically to identify, assess and take effective measures to mitigate its money laundering and terrorist financing risk for clients, countries or geographic areas, products, services, transactions or delivery channels, etc.

The assessment process should consider all the relevant risk factors before determining the level of overall risk and the appropriate level and type of mitigation to be applied. While preparing the internal risk assessment, Bank shall take cognizance of the overall sector-specific vulnerabilities, if any, that the regulator/supervisor may share with Bank from time to time.

- (b) The risk assessment by the Bank shall be properly documented and be proportionate to the nature, size, geographical presence, complexity of activities/structure, etc. of the Bank. Further, the periodicity of risk assessment exercise shall be determined by the Board of the Bank, in alignment with the outcome of the risk assessment exercise. However, it should be reviewed at least annually.
- (c) The outcome of the exercise shall be put up to the Board or any committee of the Board to which power in this regard has been delegated, and should be available to competent authorities and self-regulating bodies.
- (d) Bank shall apply a Risk Based Approach (RBA) for mitigation and management of the identified risk and should have Board approved policies, controls and procedures in this regard. Further, Banks shall monitor the implementation of the controls and enhance them if necessary.

6. Designated Director:

- (a) A "Designated Director" means a person designated by the Bank to ensure overall compliance with the obligations imposed under Chapter IV of the PML Act and the Rules and shall be nominated by the Board.
- (b) The name, designation and address of the Designated Director shall be communicated to the FIU-IND.
- (c) In no case, the Principal Officer shall be nominated as the 'Designated Director'.

7. Principal Officer:

- (a) The Principal Officer shall be responsible for ensuring compliance, monitoring transactions, and sharing and reporting information as required under the law/regulations.
- (b) The name, designation and address of the Principal Officer shall be communicated to the FIU-IND.

8. Compliance of KYC policy

- (a) Bank shall ensure compliance with KYC Policy through:
 - Specifying as to who constitute 'Senior Management' for the purpose of KYC compliance.
 - Allocation of responsibility for effective implementation of policies and procedures.

- Independent evaluation of the compliance functions of Bank's policies and procedures, including legal and regulatory requirements.
 - Concurrent/internal audit system to verify the compliance with KYC/AML policies and procedures.
 - Submission of quarterly audit notes and compliance to the Audit Committee.
- (b) Bank shall ensure that decision-making functions of determining compliance with KYC norms are not outsourced.

Customer Acceptance Policy

9. Bank shall frame a Customer Acceptance Policy.

10. Without prejudice to the generality of the aspect that Customer Acceptance Policy may contain, Banks shall ensure that:

- (a) No account is opened in anonymous or fictitious/benami name.
- (b) No account is opened where the Bank is unable to apply appropriate CDD measures, either due to non-cooperation of the customer or non-reliability of the documents/information furnished by the customer.
- (c) No transaction or account-based relationship is undertaken without following the CDD procedure.
- (d) The mandatory information to be sought for KYC purpose while opening an account and during the periodic updation is specified.
- (e) 'Optional'/additional information is obtained with the explicit consent of the customer after the account is opened.
- (f) Bank shall apply the CDD procedure at the UCIC level. Thus, if an existing KYC compliant customer of a Bank desires to open another account with the same Bank, there shall be no need for a fresh CDD exercise.
- (g) CDD Procedure is followed for all the joint account holders, while opening a joint account.
- (h) Circumstances in which, a customer is permitted to act on behalf of another person/entity, is clearly spelt out.
- (i) 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 Reserve Bank of India.

- (j) Where Permanent Account Number (PAN) is obtained, the same shall be verified from the verification facility of the issuing authority.
- (k) Where an equivalent e-document is obtained from the customer, Bank shall verify the digital signature as per the provisions of the Information Technology Act, 2000 (21 of 2000).

11. Customer Acceptance Policy shall not result in denial of banking/financial facility to members of the general public, especially those, who are financially or socially disadvantaged.

Risk Management

12. For Risk Management, Bank shall have a risk based approach which includes the following.

- (a) Customers shall be categorised as low, medium and high risk category, based on the assessment and risk perception of the Bank.
- (b) Risk categorisation shall be undertaken based on parameters such as customer's identity, social/financial status, nature of business activity, and information about the customer's business and their location etc. While considering customer's identity, the ability to confirm identity documents through online or other services offered by issuing authorities may also be factored in.

Provided that various other information collected from different categories of customers relating to the perceived risk, is non-intrusive and the same is specified in the KYC policy.

Explanation: FATF Public Statement, the reports and guidance notes on KYC/AML issued by the Indian Banks Association (IBA), guidance note circulated to all cooperative banks by the RBI etc., may also be used in risk assessment.

Customer Identification Procedure (CIP)

13. Bank shall undertake identification of customers in the following cases:

- (a) Commencement of an account-based relationship with the customer.
- (b) Carrying out any international money transfer operations for a person who is not an account holder of the bank.

- (c) When there is a doubt about the authenticity or adequacy of the customer identification data it has obtained.
- (d) Selling third party products as agents, selling their own products, payment of dues of credit cards/sale and reloading of prepaid/travel cards and any other product for more than rupees fifty thousand.
- (e) Carrying out transactions for a non-account-based customer, that is a walk-in customer, where the amount involved is equal to or exceeds rupees fifty thousand, whether conducted as a single transaction or several transactions that appear to be connected.
- (f) When a Bank has reason to believe that a customer (account- based or walk-in) is intentionally structuring a transaction into a series of transactions below the threshold of rupees fifty thousand.
- (g) Bank shall ensure that introduction is not to be sought while opening accounts.

14. For the purpose of verifying the identity of customers at the time of commencement of an account-based relationship, Bank, shall at their option, rely on customer due diligence done by a third party, subject to the following conditions:

- (a) Records or the information of the customer due diligence carried out by the third party is obtained within two days from the third party or from the Central KYC Records Registry.
- (b) Adequate steps are taken by Bank to satisfy themselves that copies of identification data and other relevant documentation relating to the customer due diligence requirements shall be made available from the third party upon request without delay.
- (c) The third party is regulated, supervised or monitored for, and has measures in place for, compliance with customer due diligence and record-keeping requirements in line with the requirements and obligations under the PML Act.
- (d) The third party shall not be based in a country or jurisdiction assessed as high risk.
- (e) The ultimate responsibility for customer due diligence and undertaking enhanced due diligence measures, as applicable, will be with the Bank.

Customer Due Diligence (CDD) Procedure

Part I - Customer Due Diligence (CDD) Procedure in case of Individuals

15. For undertaking CDD, Bank shall obtain the following from an individual while establishing an account-based relationship or while dealing with the individual who is a beneficial owner, authorised signatory or the power of attorney holder related to any legal entity:

(a) the Aadhaar number where,

(i) he is desirous of receiving any benefit or subsidy under any scheme notified under section 7 of the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016 (18 of 2016); or

(ii) he decides to submit his Aadhaar number voluntarily to the bank or any Bank notified under first proviso to sub-section (1) of section 11A of the PML Act; or

(aa) the proof of possession of Aadhaar number where offline verification can be carried out; or

(ab) the proof of possession of Aadhaar number where offline verification cannot be carried out or any OVD or the equivalent e-document thereof containing the details of his identity and address; and

(b) the Permanent Account Number or the equivalent e-document thereof or Form No. 60 as defined in Income-tax Rules, 1962; and

(c) such other documents including in respect of the nature of business and financial status of the customer, or the equivalent e-documents thereof as may be required by the Bank:

Provided that where the customer has submitted,

Aadhaar number under clause (a) above to the bank under first proviso to sub-section (1) of section 11A of the PML Act, such Bank shall carry out authentication of the customer's Aadhaar number using e-KYC authentication facility provided by the Unique Identification Authority of India. Further, in such a case, if customer wants to provide a current address, different from the address as per the identity information available in the Central Identities Data Repository, he may give a self-declaration to that effect to the Bank.

i) proof of possession of Aadhaar under clause (aa) above where offline verification can be carried out, the Bank shall carry out offline verification.

ii) an equivalent e-document of any OVD, the Bank shall verify the digital signature as per the provisions of the Information Technology Act, 2000 (21 of

2000) and any rules issues thereunder and take a live photo as specified under Annex I.

iii) any OVD or proof of possession of Aadhaar number under clause (ab) above where offline verification cannot be carried out, the Bank shall carry out verification through digital KYC as specified under Annex I.

Provided that for a period not beyond such date as may be notified by the Government for a class of Banks, instead of carrying out digital KYC, the Bank pertaining to such class may obtain a certified copy of the proof of possession of Aadhaar number or the OVD and a recent photograph where an equivalent e-document is not submitted.

Provided further that in case e-KYC authentication cannot be performed for an individual desirous of receiving any benefit or subsidy under any scheme notified under section 7 of the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016 owing to injury, illness or infirmity on account of old age or otherwise, and similar causes, Bank shall, apart from obtaining the Aadhaar number, perform identification preferably by carrying out offline verification or alternatively by obtaining the certified copy of any other OVD or the equivalent e-document thereof from the customer. CDD done in this manner shall invariably be carried out by an official of the Bank and such exception handling shall also be a part of the concurrent audit as mandated in Section 8. Bank shall ensure to duly record the cases of exception handling in a centralised exception database. The database shall contain the details of grounds of granting exception, customer details, name of the designated official authorising the exception and additional details, if any. The database shall be subjected to periodic internal audit/inspection by the Bank and shall be available for supervisory review.

Explanation 1: Bank shall, where its customer submits a proof of possession of Aadhaar Number containing Aadhaar Number, ensure that such customer redacts or blacks out his Aadhaar number through appropriate means where the authentication of Aadhaar number is not required as per proviso (i) above.

Explanation 2: Biometric based e-KYC authentication can be done by bank official/business correspondents/business facilitators.

Explanation 3: The use of Aadhaar, proof of possession of Aadhaar etc., shall be in accordance with the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies Benefits and Services) Act, 2016 and the regulations made thereunder.

16.Accounts opened using OTP based e-KYC, in non-face-to-face mode, are subject to the following conditions:

- i. There must be a specific consent from the customer for authentication through OTP.
- ii. the aggregate balance of all the deposit accounts of the customer shall not exceed rupees one lakh. In case, the balance exceeds the threshold, the account shall cease to be operational, till CDD as mentioned at (v) below is complete.
- iii. the aggregate of all credits in a financial year, in all the deposit accounts taken together, shall not exceed rupees two lakh.
- iv. As regards borrowal accounts, only term loans shall be sanctioned. The aggregate amount of term loans sanctioned shall not exceed rupees sixty thousand in a year.
- v. Accounts, both deposit and borrowal, opened using OTP based e-KYC shall not be allowed for more than one year unless identification as per Section 16 or as per Section 18 (V-CIP) is carried out. If Aadhaar details are used under Section 18, the process shall be followed in its entirety including fresh Aadhaar OTP authentication.
- vi. If the CDD procedure as mentioned above is not completed within a year, in respect of deposit accounts, the same shall be closed immediately. In respect of borrowal accounts no further debits shall be allowed.
- vii. A declaration shall be obtained from the customer to the effect that no other account has been opened nor will be opened using OTP based KYC in non-face-to-face mode with any other Bank. Further, while uploading KYC information to CKYCR, Bank shall clearly indicate that such accounts are

opened using OTP based e-KYC and other Bank shall not open accounts based on the KYC information of accounts opened with OTP based e-KYC procedure in non-face-to-face mode.

- viii. Bank shall have strict monitoring procedures including systems to generate alerts in case of any non-compliance/violation, to ensure compliance with the above mentioned conditions.

17. The Bank may undertake V-CIP to carry out:

- i) CDD in case of new customer on-boarding for individual customers, proprietor in case of proprietorship firm, authorised signatories and Beneficial Owners (BOs) in case of Legal Entity (LE) customers.

Provided that in case of CDD of a proprietorship firm, Bank shall also obtain the equivalent e-document of the activity proofs with respect to the proprietorship firm, as mentioned in Section 28, apart from undertaking CDD of the proprietor.

- ii) Conversion of existing accounts opened in non-face to face mode using Aadhaar OTP based e-KYC authentication as per Section 17.
- iii) Updation/Periodic updation of KYC for eligible customers.

Bank opting to undertake V-CIP, shall adhere to the following minimum standards:

(a) V-CIP Infrastructure

- i) The Bank should have complied with the RBI guidelines on minimum baseline cyber security and resilience framework for banks, as updated from time to time as well as other general guidelines on IT risks. The technology infrastructure should be housed in own premises of the Bank and the V-CIP connection and interaction shall necessarily originate from its own secured network domain. Any technology related outsourcing for the process should be compliant with relevant RBI guidelines.
- ii) The Bank shall ensure end-to-end encryption of data between customer device and the hosting point of the V-CIP application, as per appropriate encryption standards. The customer consent should be recorded in an auditable and alteration proof manner.
- iii) The V-CIP infrastructure / application should be capable of preventing connection from IP addresses outside India or from spoofed IP addresses.

- iv) The video recordings should contain the live GPS co-ordinates (geo-tagging) of the customer undertaking the V-CIP and date-time stamp. The quality of the live video in the V-CIP shall be adequate to allow identification of the customer beyond doubt.
- v) The application shall have components with face liveness / spoof detection as well as face matching technology with high degree of accuracy, even though the ultimate responsibility of any customer identification rests with the Bank. Appropriate artificial intelligence (AI) technology can be used to ensure that the V-CIP is robust.
- vi) Based on experience of detected / attempted / 'near-miss' cases of forged identity, the technology infrastructure including application software as well as work flows shall be regularly upgraded. Any detected case of forged identity through V-CIP shall be reported as a cyber event under extant regulatory guidelines.
- vii) The V-CIP infrastructure shall undergo necessary tests such as Vulnerability Assessment, Penetration testing and a Security Audit to ensure its robustness and end-to-end encryption capabilities. Any critical gap reported under this process shall be mitigated before rolling out its implementation. Such tests should be conducted by suitably accredited agencies as prescribed by RBI. Such tests should also be carried out periodically in conformance to internal / regulatory guidelines.
- viii) The V-CIP application software and relevant APIs / webservices shall also undergo appropriate testing of functional, performance, maintenance strength before being used in live environment. Only after closure of any critical gap found during such tests, the application should be rolled out. Such tests shall also be carried out periodically in conformity with internal/ regulatory guidelines.

(b) V-CIP Procedure

- i) Each Bank shall formulate a clear work flow and standard operating procedure for V-CIP and ensure adherence to it. The V-CIP process shall be operated only by officials of the Bank specially trained for this purpose. The official should be capable to carry out liveness check and detect any other

fraudulent manipulation or suspicious conduct of the customer and act upon it.

- ii) If there is a disruption in the V-CIP procedure, the same should be aborted and a fresh session initiated.
- iii) The sequence and/or type of questions, including those indicating the liveness of the interaction, during video interactions shall be varied in order to establish that the interactions are real-time and not pre-recorded.
- iv) Any prompting, observed at end of customer shall lead to rejection of the account opening process.
- v) The fact of the V-CIP customer being an existing or new customer, or if it relates to a case rejected earlier or if the name appearing in some negative list should be factored in at appropriate stage of work flow.
- vi) The authorised official of the Bank performing the V-CIP shall record audio-video as well as capture photograph of the customer present for identification and obtain the identification information using any one of the following:
 - a) OTP based Aadhaar e-KYC authentication
 - b) Offline Verification of Aadhaar for identification
 - c) KYC records downloaded from CKYCR, in accordance with Section 56, using the KYC identifier provided by the customer
 - d) Equivalent e-document of Officially Valid Documents (OVDs) including documents issued through Digilocker

Bank shall ensure to redact or blackout the Aadhaar number in terms of Section 16.

In case of offline verification of Aadhaar using XML file or Aadhaar Secure QR Code, it shall be ensured that the XML file or QR code generation date is not older than 3 days from the date of carrying out V-CIP.

Further, in line with the prescribed period of three days for usage of Aadhaar XML file / Aadhaar QR code, Bank shall ensure that the video process of the V-CIP is undertaken within three days of downloading / obtaining the identification information through CKYCR / Aadhaar authentication / equivalent e-document, if in the rare cases, the entire process cannot be

completed at one go or seamlessly. However, Bank shall ensure that no incremental risk is added due to this.

- vii) If the address of the customer is different from that indicated in the OVD, suitable records of the current address shall be captured, as per the existing requirement. It shall be ensured that the economic and financial profile/information submitted by the customer is also confirmed from the customer undertaking the V-CIP in a suitable manner.
- viii) Bank shall capture a clear image of PAN card to be displayed by the customer during the process, except in cases where e-PAN is provided by the customer. The PAN details shall be verified from the database of the issuing authority including through Digilocker.
- ix) Use of printed copy of equivalent e-document including e-PAN is not valid for the V-CIP.
- x) The authorised official of the Bank shall ensure that photograph of the customer in the Aadhaar/OVD and PAN/e-PAN matches with the customer undertaking the V-CIP and the identification details in Aadhaar/OVD and PAN/e-PAN shall match with the details provided by the customer.
- xi) Assisted V-CIP shall be permissible when banks take help of Banking Correspondents (BCs) facilitating the process only at the customer end. Banks shall maintain the details of the BC assisting the customer, where services of BCs are utilized. The ultimate responsibility for customer due diligence will be with the bank.
- xii) All accounts opened through V-CIP shall be made operational only after being subject to concurrent audit, to ensure the integrity of process and its acceptability of the outcome.
- xiii) All matters not specified under the paragraph but required under other statutes such as the Information Technology (IT) Act shall be appropriately complied with by the Bank.

(c) V-CIP Records and Data Management

- i) The entire data and recordings of V-CIP shall be stored in a system / systems located in India. The Bank shall ensure that the video recording is stored in a safe and secure manner and bears the date and time stamp that affords easy historical data search. The extant instructions on record management, as stipulated in this MD, shall also be applicable for V-CIP.

- ii) The activity log along with the credentials of the official performing the V-CIP shall be preserved.

18. Notwithstanding anything contained in Section 16 and as an alternative thereto, in case an individual who desires to open a bank account, banks shall open a 'Small Account', which entails the following limitations:

- i. the aggregate of all credits in a financial year does not exceed rupees one lakh;
- ii. the aggregate of all withdrawals and transfers in a month does not exceed rupees ten thousand; and
- iii. the balance at any point of time does not exceed rupees fifty thousand.

Provided, that this limit on balance shall not be considered while making deposits through Government grants, welfare benefits and payment against procurements.

Further, small accounts are subject to the following conditions:

- (a) The bank shall obtain a self-attested photograph from the customer.
- (b) The designated officer of the bank certifies under his signature that the person opening the account has affixed his signature or thumb impression in his presence.

Provided that where the individual is a prisoner in a jail, the signature or thumb print shall be affixed in presence of the officer in-charge of the jail and the said officer shall certify the same under his signature and the account shall remain operational on annual submission of certificate of proof of address issued by the officer in-charge of the jail.

- (c) Such accounts are opened only at Core Banking Solution (CBS) linked branches or in a branch where it is possible to manually monitor and ensure that foreign remittances are not credited to the account.

- (d) Banks shall ensure that the stipulated monthly and annual limits on aggregate of transactions and balance requirements in such accounts are not breached, before a transaction is allowed to take place.
- (e) The account shall remain operational initially for a period of twelve months which can be extended for a further period of twelve months, provided the account holder applies and furnishes evidence of having applied for any of the OVDs during the first twelve months of the opening of the said account.
- (f) The entire relaxation provisions shall be reviewed after twenty four months.
- (g) Notwithstanding anything contained in clauses (e) and (f) above, the small account shall remain operational between April 1, 2020 and June 30, 2020 and such other periods as may be notified by the Central Government.
- (h) The account shall be monitored and when there is suspicion of money laundering or financing of terrorism activities or other high risk scenarios, the identity of the customer shall be established as per Section 16.
- (i) Foreign remittance shall not be allowed to be credited into the account unless the identity of the customer is fully established as per Section 16.

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

Part II - CDD Measures for Sole Proprietary firms

20. For opening an account in the name of a sole proprietary firm, CDD of the individual (proprietor) shall be carried out.
21. In addition to the above, any two of the following documents or the equivalent documents thereof as a proof of business/ activity in the name of the proprietary firm shall also be obtained:
- (a) Registration certificate
 - (b) Certificate/licence issued by the municipal authorities under Shop and Establishment Act.
 - (c) Sales and income tax returns.
 - (d) CST/VAT/ GST certificate (provisional/final).
 - (e) Certificate/registration document issued by Sales Tax/Service Tax/Professional Tax authorities.
 - (f) IEC (Importer Exporter Code) issued to the proprietary concern by the office of DGFT or Licence/certificate of practice issued in the name of the proprietary concern by any professional body incorporated under a statute.
 - (g) 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.
 - (h) Utility bills such as electricity, water, landline telephone bills, etc.

- 22.** In cases where the Bank are satisfied that it is not possible to furnish two such documents, Bank may, at their discretion, accept only one of those documents as proof of business/activity.

Provided Bank 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.

Part III- CDD Measures for Legal Entities

- 23.** For opening an account of a company, certified copies of each of the following documents or the equivalent e-documents thereof shall be obtained:
- (a) Certificate of incorporation
 - (b) Memorandum and Articles of Association
 - (c) Permanent Account Number of the company
 - (d) A resolution from the Board of Directors and power of attorney granted to its managers, officers or employees to transact on its behalf
 - (e) Documents, as specified in Section 16, relating to beneficial owner, the managers, officers or employees, as the case may be, holding an attorney to transact on the company's behalf
- 24.** For opening an account of a partnership firm, the certified copies of each of the following documents or the equivalent e-documents thereof shall be obtained:
- (a) Registration certificate
 - (b) Partnership deed
 - (c) Permanent Account Number of the partnership firm and
 - (d) Documents, as specified in Section 16, relating to beneficial owner, managers, officers or employees, as the case may be, holding an attorney to transact on its behalf
- 25.** For opening an account of a trust, certified copies of each of the following documents or the equivalent e-documents thereof shall be obtained:
- (a) Registration certificate
 - (b) Trust deed
 - (c) Permanent Account Number or Form No.60 of the trust

- (d) Documents, as specified in Section 16, relating to beneficial owner, managers, officers or employees, as the case may be, holding an attorney to transact on its behalf

26A. For opening an account of an unincorporated association or a body of individuals, certified copies of each of the following documents or the equivalent e-documents thereof shall be obtained:

- (a) Resolution of the managing body of such association or body of individuals
- (b) Permanent Account Number or Form No. 60 of the unincorporated association or a body of individuals
- (c) Power of attorney granted to transact on its behalf
- (d) Documents, as specified in Section 16, relating to beneficial owner, managers, officers or employees, as the case may be, holding an attorney to transact on its behalf and
- (e) Such information as may be required by the Bank to collectively establish the legal existence of such an association or body of individuals.

Explanation: Unregistered trusts/partnership firms shall be included under the term 'unincorporated association'.

Explanation: Term 'body of individuals' includes societies.

26B. For opening accounts of juridical persons not specifically covered in the earlier part, such as societies, universities and local bodies like village panchayats, certified copies of the following documents or the equivalent e-documents thereof shall be obtained:

- (a) Document showing name of the person authorised to act on behalf of the entity;
- (b) Documents, as specified in Section 16, of the person holding an attorney to transact on its behalf and
- (c) Such documents as may be required by the Bank to establish the legal existence of such an entity/juridical person.

Part IV - Identification of Beneficial Owner

27. For opening an account of a Legal Person who is not a natural person, the beneficial owner(s) shall be identified and all reasonable steps in terms of sub-

rule (3) of Rule 9 of the Rules to verify his/her identity shall be undertaken keeping in view the following:

- (a) Where the customer or the owner of the controlling interest is a company listed on a stock exchange, or is a subsidiary of such a company, it is not necessary to identify and verify the identity of any shareholder or beneficial owner of such companies.
- (b) In cases of trust/nominee or fiduciary accounts whether the customer is acting on behalf of another person as trustee/nominee or any other intermediary is determined. In such cases, satisfactory evidence of the identity of the intermediaries and of the persons on whose behalf they are acting, as also details of the nature of the trust or other arrangements in place shall be obtained.

Part V - On-going Due Diligence

28. Bank shall undertake on-going due diligence of customers to ensure that their transactions are consistent with their knowledge about the customers, customers' business and risk profile; and the source of funds.

29. Without prejudice to the generality of factors that call for close monitoring following types of transactions shall necessarily be monitored:

- (c) Large and complex transactions including RTGS transactions, and those with unusual patterns, inconsistent with the normal and expected activity of the customer, which have no apparent economic rationale or legitimate purpose.
- (d) Transactions which exceed the thresholds prescribed for specific categories of accounts.
- (e) High account turnover inconsistent with the size of the balance maintained.
- (f) Deposit of third party cheques, drafts, etc. in the existing and newly opened accounts followed by cash withdrawals for large amounts.

30. The extent of monitoring shall be aligned with the risk category of the customer.

Explanation: High risk accounts have to be subjected to more intensified monitoring.

- a. A system of periodic review of risk categorisation of accounts, with such periodicity being at least once in six months, and the need for applying enhanced due diligence measures shall be put in place.
- b. The transactions in accounts of marketing firms, especially accounts of Multi-level Marketing (MLM) Companies shall be closely monitored.

Explanation: Cases where a large number of cheque books are sought by the company and/or multiple small deposits (generally in cash) across the country in one bank account and/or where a large number of cheques are issued bearing similar amounts/dates, shall be immediately reported to Reserve Bank of India and other appropriate authorities such as FIU-IND.

31. Periodic Updation

Bank shall adopt a risk-based approach for periodic updation of KYC. However, periodic updation shall be carried out at least once in every two years for high risk customers, once in every eight years for medium risk customers and once in every ten years for low risk customers from the date of opening of the account / last KYC updation. Policy in this regard shall be documented as part of Bank internal KYC policy duly approved by the Board of Directors of Bank or any committee of the Board to which power has been delegated.

a) Individual Customers:

- i. **No change in KYC information:** In case of no change in the KYC information, a self-declaration from the customer in this regard shall be obtained through customer's email-id registered with the Bank, customer's mobile number registered with the Bank, ATMs, digital channels (such as online banking / internet banking, mobile application of Bank), letter etc.
- ii. **Change in address:** In case of a change only in the address details of the customer, a self-declaration of the new address shall be obtained from the customer through customer's email-id registered with the Bank, customer's mobile number registered with the Bank, ATMs, digital channels (such as online banking / internet banking, mobile application of Bank), letter etc., and the declared address shall be verified through positive confirmation within two months, by means such as address verification letter, contact point verification, deliverables etc.

Further, Banks, at their option, may obtain a copy of OVD or deemed OVD or the equivalent e-documents thereof, as defined in Section 3(a)(xiii),

for the purpose of proof of address, declared by the customer at the time of periodic updation. Such requirement, however, shall be clearly specified by the Bank in their internal KYC policy duly approved by the Board of Directors of Bank or any committee of the Board to which power has been delegated.

- iii. **Accounts of customers, who were minor at the time of opening account, on their becoming major:** In case of customers for whom account was opened when they were minor, fresh photographs shall be obtained on their becoming a major and at that time it shall be ensured that CDD documents as per the current CDD standards are available with the Bank. Wherever required, Bank may carry out fresh KYC of such customers i.e. customers for whom account was opened when they were minor, on their becoming a major.

b) Customers other than individuals:

- i. **No change in KYC information:** In case of no change in the KYC information of the LE customer, a self-declaration in this regard shall be obtained from the LE customer through its email id registered with the Bank, ATMs, digital channels (such as online banking / internet banking, mobile application of Bank), letter from an official authorized by the LE in this regard, board resolution etc. Further, Bank shall ensure during this process that Beneficial Ownership (BO) information available with them is accurate and shall update the same, if required, to keep it as up-to-date as possible.
- ii. **Change in KYC information:** In case of change in KYC information, Bank shall undertake the KYC process equivalent to that applicable for on-boarding a new LE customer.

c) Additional measures: In addition to the above, Bank shall ensure that,

- i. The KYC documents of the customer as per the current CDD standards are available with them. This is applicable even if there is no change in customer information but the documents available with the Bank are not as per the current CDD standards. Further, in case the validity of the CDD documents available with the Bank has expired at the time of periodic updation of KYC, Bank shall undertake the KYC process equivalent to that applicable for on-boarding a new customer.

- ii. Customer's PAN details, if available with the Bank is verified from the database of the issuing authority at the time of periodic updation of KYC.
- iii. Acknowledgment is provided to the customer mentioning the date of receipt of the relevant document(s), including self-declaration from the customer, for carrying out periodic updation. Further, it shall be ensured that the information / documents obtained from the customers at the time of periodic updation of KYC are promptly updated in the records / database of the Bank and an intimation, mentioning the date of updation of KYC details, is provided to the customer.
- iv. In order to ensure customer convenience, Bank may consider making available the facility of periodic updation of KYC at any branch, in terms of their internal KYC policy duly approved by the Board of Directors of Bank or any committee of the Board to which power has been delegated.
- v. Bank shall adopt a risk-based approach with respect to periodic updation of KYC. Any additional and exceptional measures, which otherwise are not mandated under the above instructions, adopted by the Bank such as requirement of obtaining recent photograph, requirement of physical presence of the customer, requirement of periodic updation of KYC only in the branch of the Bank where account is maintained, a more frequent periodicity of KYC updation than the minimum specified periodicity etc., shall be clearly specified in the internal KYC policy duly approved by the Board of Directors of Bank or any committee of the Board to which power has been delegated.
- vi. Bank shall ensure that their internal KYC policy and processes on updation / periodic updation of KYC are transparent and adverse actions against the customers should be avoided, unless warranted by specific regulatory requirements.

32. In case of existing customers, Bank shall obtain the Permanent Account Number or equivalent e-document thereof or Form No.60, by such date as may be notified by the Central Government, failing which Bank shall temporarily cease operations in the account till the time the Permanent Account Number or equivalent e- documents thereof or Form No. 60 is submitted by the customer.

Provided that before temporarily ceasing operations for an account, the Bank shall give the customer an accessible notice and a reasonable opportunity to be heard.

Further, Bank shall include, in its internal policy, appropriate relaxation(s) for continued operation of accounts for customers who are unable to provide Permanent Account Number or equivalent e-document thereof or Form No. 60 owing to injury, illness or infirmity on account of old age or otherwise, and such like causes. Such accounts shall, however, be subject to enhanced monitoring.

Provided further that if a customer having an existing account-based relationship with a Bank gives in writing to the Bank that he does not want to submit his Permanent Account Number or equivalent e-document thereof or Form No.60, Bank shall close the account and all obligations due in relation to the account shall be appropriately settled after establishing the identity of the customer by obtaining the identification documents as applicable to the customer.

Explanation – For the purpose of this Section, “temporary ceasing of operations” in relation an account shall mean the temporary suspension of all transactions or activities in relation to that account by the Bank till such time the customer complies with the provisions of this Section. In case of asset accounts such as loan accounts, for the purpose of ceasing the operation in the account, only credits shall be allowed.

Part VI - Enhanced and Simplified Due Diligence Procedure

A. Enhanced Due Diligence

33. Accounts of non-face-to-face customers (other than Aadhaar OTP based on-boarding): Banks shall ensure that the first payment is to be effected through the customer's KYC-complied account with another Bank, for enhanced due diligence of non-face-to-face customers.

34.Accounts of Politically Exposed Persons (PEPs)

A. Bank shall have the option of establishing a relationship with PEPs provided that:

- (a) sufficient information including information about the sources of funds accounts of family members and close relatives is gathered on the PEP;
- (b) the identity of the person shall have been verified before accepting the PEP as a customer;

- (c) the decision to open an account for a PEP is taken at a senior level in accordance with the Bank's Customer Acceptance Policy;
 - (d) all such accounts are subjected to enhanced monitoring on an on-going basis;
 - (e) in the event of an existing customer or the beneficial owner of an existing account subsequently becoming a PEP, senior management's approval is obtained to continue the business relationship;
 - (f) the CDD measures as applicable to PEPs including enhanced monitoring on an on-going basis are applicable.
- B. These instructions shall also be applicable to accounts where a PEP is the beneficial owner

35. Client accounts opened by professional intermediaries:

Banks shall ensure while opening client accounts through professional intermediaries, that:

- (a) Clients shall be identified when client account is opened by a professional intermediary on behalf of a single client.
- (b) Bank shall have option to hold 'pooled' accounts managed by professional intermediaries on behalf of entities like mutual funds, pension funds or other types of funds.
- (c) Bank shall not open accounts of such professional intermediaries who are bound by any client confidentiality that prohibits disclosure of the client details to the Bank.
- (d) All the beneficial owners shall be identified where funds held by the intermediaries are not co-mingled at the level of Bank, and there are 'sub-accounts', each of them attributable to a beneficial owner, or where such funds are co-mingled at the level of Bank, the Bank shall look for the beneficial owners.
- (e) Bank shall, at their discretion, rely on the 'customer due diligence' (CDD) done by an intermediary, provided that the intermediary is a regulated and supervised entity and has adequate systems in place to comply with the KYC requirements of the customers.
- (f) The ultimate responsibility for knowing the customer lies with the Bank.

B. Simplified Due Diligence

36. Simplified norms for Self Help Groups (SHGs)

- (a) CDD of all the members of SHG shall not be required while opening the savings bank account of the SHG.
- (b) CDD of all the office bearers shall suffice.
- (c) Customer Due Diligence (CDD) of all the members of SHG may be undertaken at the time of credit linking of SHGs.

37. Procedure to be followed by banks while opening accounts of foreign students

- (a) Banks shall, at their option, open a Non Resident Ordinary (NRO) bank account of a foreign student on the basis of his/her passport (with visa & immigration endorsement) bearing the proof of identity and address in the home country together with a photograph and a letter offering admission from the educational institution in India.
 - i. Provided that a declaration about the local address shall be obtained within a period of 30 days of opening the account and the said local address is verified.
 - ii. Provided further that pending the verification of address, the account shall be operated with a condition of allowing foreign remittances not exceeding USD 1,000 or equivalent into the account and a cap of rupees fifty thousand on aggregate in the same, during the 30-day period.
- (b) The account shall be treated as a normal NRO account, and shall be operated in terms of Reserve Bank of India's instructions on Non-Resident Ordinary Rupee (NRO) Account, and the provisions of FEMA 1999.
- (c) Students with Pakistani nationality shall require prior approval of the Reserve Bank for opening the account.

38. Simplified KYC norms for Foreign Portfolio Investors (FPIs)

Accounts of FPIs which are eligible/ registered as per SEBI guidelines, for the purpose of investment under Portfolio Investment Scheme (PIS), shall be opened by accepting KYC documents as detailed in Annex III, subject to Income Tax (FATCA/CRS) Rules.

Provided that banks shall obtain undertaking from FPIs or the Global Custodian acting on behalf of the FPI that as and when required, the exempted documents as detailed in Annex III will be submitted.

Record Management

- 39.** The following steps shall be taken regarding maintenance, preservation and reporting of customer account information, with reference to provisions of PMLAct and Rules. Bank shall,
- (a) maintain all necessary records of transactions between the Bank and the customer, both domestic and international, for at least five years from the date of transaction;
 - (b) preserve the records pertaining to the identification of the customers and their addresses obtained while opening the account and during the course of business relationship, for at least five years after the business relationship is ended;
 - (c) make available the identification records and transaction data to the competent authorities upon request;
 - (d) introduce a system of maintaining proper record of transactions prescribed under Rule 3 of Prevention of Money Laundering (Maintenance of Records) Rules, 2005 (PML Rules, 2005);
 - (e) maintain all necessary information in respect of transactions prescribed under PML Rule 3 so as to permit reconstruction of individual transaction, including the following:
 - (i) the nature of the transactions;
 - (ii) the amount of the transaction and the currency in which it was denominated;
 - (iii) the date on which the transaction was conducted; and
 - (iv) the parties to the transaction.
 - (f) evolve 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;
 - (g) maintain records of the identity and address of their customer, and records in respect of transactions referred to in Rule 3 in hard or soft format.

Reporting Requirements to Financial Intelligence Unit - India

40. Bank shall furnish to the Director, Financial Intelligence Unit-India (FIU-IND), information referred to in Rule 3 of the PML (Maintenance of Records) Rules, 2005 in terms of Rule 7 thereof.

Explanation: In terms of Third Amendment Rules notified September 22, 2015 regarding amendment to sub rule 3 and 4 of rule 7, Director, FIU-IND shall have powers to issue guidelines to the Bank for detecting transactions referred to in various clauses of sub-rule (1) of rule 3, to direct them about the form of furnishing information and to specify the procedure and the manner of furnishing information.

41. The reporting formats and comprehensive reporting format guide, prescribed/ released by FIU-IND and Report Generation Utility and Report Validation Utility developed to assist reporting entities in the preparation of prescribed reports shall be taken note of. The editable electronic utilities to file electronic Cash Transaction Reports (CTR) / Suspicious Transaction Reports (STR) which FIU-IND has placed on its website shall be made use of by Bank which are yet to install/adopt suitable technological tools for extracting CTR/STR from their live transaction data. The Principal Officers of those Banks, whose all branches are not fully computerized, shall have suitable arrangement to cull out the transaction details from branches which are not yet computerized and to feed the data into an electronic file with the help of the editable electronic utilities of CTR/STR as have been made available by FIU-IND on its website <http://fiuindia.gov.in>.

42. While furnishing information to the Director, FIU-IND, delay of each day in not reporting a transaction or delay of each day in rectifying a mis-represented transaction beyond the time limit as specified in the Rule shall be constituted as a separate violation. Bank shall not put any restriction on operations in the accounts where an STR has been filed. Bank 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.

43. 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.

Requirements/obligations under International Agreements

Communications from International Agencies –

44. Bank shall ensure that in terms of Section 51A of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) (UAPA) Act, 1967 and amendments thereto, they do not have any account in the name of individuals/entities appearing in the lists of individuals and entities, suspected of having terrorist links, which are approved by and periodically circulated by the United Nations Security Council (UNSC). The details of the two lists are as under:

- (a) The **“ISIL (Da’esh) & Al-Qaida Sanctions List”**, which includes names of individuals and entities associated with the Al-Qaida. The updated ISIL & Al-Qaida Sanctions List is available at <https://scsanctions.un.org/fop/fop?xml=htdocs/resources/xml/en/consolidated.xml&xslt=htdocs/resources/xsl/en/al-qaida-r.xsl>
- (b) The **“1988 Sanctions List”**, consisting of individuals (Section A of the consolidated list) and entities (Section B) associated with the Taliban which is available at <https://scsanctions.un.org/fop/fop?xml=htdocs/resources/xml/en/consolidated.xml&xslt=htdocs/resources/xsl/en/taliban-r.xsl>.

45. Details of accounts resembling any of the individuals/entities in the lists shall be reported to FIU-IND apart from advising Ministry of Home Affairs as required under UAPA notification dated February 2, 2021 (Annex II of this Master Direction).

In addition to the above, other UNSCRs circulated by the Reserve Bank in respect of any other jurisdictions/ entities from time to time shall also be taken note of.

46. Freezing of Assets under Section 51A of Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967

The procedure laid down in the UAPA Order dated February 2, 2021 (Annex II of this Master Direction) shall be strictly followed and meticulous compliance with the Order issued by the Government shall be ensured. The list of Nodal Officers for UAPA is available on the website of Ministry of Home Affairs.

47. Jurisdictions that do not or insufficiently apply the FATF Recommendations

- (a) FATF Statements circulated by Reserve Bank of India from time to time, and publicly available information, for identifying countries, which do not or insufficiently apply the FATF Recommendations, shall be considered. Risks arising from the deficiencies in AML/CFT regime of the jurisdictions included in the FATF Statement shall be taken into account.
- (b) Special attention shall be given to business relationships and transactions with persons (including legal persons and other financial institutions) from or in countries that do not or insufficiently apply the FATF Recommendations and jurisdictions included in FATF Statements.

Explanation: The process referred to in Section 55 a & b do not preclude Banks from having legitimate trade and business transactions with the countries and jurisdictions mentioned in the FATF statement.

- (c) The background and purpose of transactions with persons (including legal persons and other financial institutions) from jurisdictions included in FATF Statements and countries that do not or insufficiently apply the FATF Recommendations shall be examined, and written findings together with all documents shall be retained and shall be made available to Reserve Bank/other relevant authorities, on request.

Other Instructions

48. Secrecy Obligations and Sharing of Information:

- (a) Banks shall maintain secrecy regarding the customer information which arises out of the contractual relationship between the banker and customer.
- (b) 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 a
of the customer.

- (c) While considering the requests
agencies, banks shall satisfy the
of such a nature as will violate the
banking transactions.
- (d) The exceptions to the said rule
 - i. Where disclosure is und
 - ii. Where there is a duty to
 - iii. the interest of bank requ
 - iv. Where the disclosure is
the customer.
- (e) NBFCs shall maintain confide
of RBI Act 1934.

49.CDD Procedure and sharing KYC information with Central KYC RecordsRegistry (CKYCR)

- (a) Government of India has authorised the Central Registry of Securitisation
Asset Reconstruction and Security Interest of India (CERSAI), to act as, and
to perform the functions of the CKYCR vide Gazette Notification No. S.O.
3183(E) dated November 26, 2015.
- (b) In terms of provision of Rule 9(1A) of PML Rules, the Banks shall capture
customer's KYC records and upload onto CKYCR within 10 days of
commencement of an account-based relationship with the customer.
- (c) Operational Guidelines for uploading the KYC data have been released by
CERSAI.
- (d) Bank shall capture the KYC information for sharing with the CKYCR in the
manner mentioned in the Rules, as per the KYC templates prepared for
'Individuals' and 'Legal Entities' (LEs), as the case may be. The templates
may be revised from time to time, as may be required and released by
CERSAI.
- (e) The 'live run' of the CKYCR started from July 15, 2016 in phased manner
beginning with new 'individual accounts'. Accordingly, Scheduled Commercial
Banks (SCBs) are required to invariably upload the KYC data pertaining to all
new individual accounts opened on or after January 1, 2017, with CKYCR.

SCBs were initially allowed time up-to February 1, 2017, for uploading data in respect of accounts opened during January 2017.

Bank other than SCBs were required to start uploading the KYC data pertaining to all new individual accounts opened on or after from April 1, 2017, with CKYCR in terms of the provisions of the Rules *ibid*.

- (f) Bank shall upload KYC records pertaining to accounts of LEs opened on or after April 1, 2021, with CKYCR in terms of the provisions of the Rules *ibid*. The KYC records have to be uploaded as per the LE Template released by CERSAI.
- (g) Once KYC Identifier is generated by CKYCR, Bank shall ensure that the same is communicated to the individual/LE as the case may be.
- (h) In order to ensure that all KYC records are incrementally uploaded on to CKYCR, Bank shall upload/update the KYC data pertaining to accounts of individual customers and LEs opened prior to the above mentioned dates as per (e) and (f) respectively at the time of periodic updation as specified in Section 38 of this Master Direction, or earlier, when the updated KYC information is obtained/received from the customer.
- (i) Bank shall ensure that during periodic updation, the customers are migrated to the current CDD standard.
- (j) Where a customer, for the purposes of establishing an account based relationship, submits a KYC Identifier to a Bank, with an explicit consent to download records from CKYCR, then such Bank shall retrieve the KYC records online from the CKYCR using the KYC Identifier and the customer shall not be required to submit the same KYC records or information or any other additional identification documents or details, unless –
 - (i) there is a change in the information of the customer as existing in the records of CKYCR;
 - (ii) the current address of the customer is required to be verified;
 - (iii) the Bank considers it necessary in order to verify the identity or address of the customer, or to perform enhanced due diligence or to build an appropriate risk profile of the client.

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

Under FATCA and CRS, Bank 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 and if so, shall take following steps for complying with the reporting requirements:

(a) Register on the related e-filing portal of Income Tax Department as Reporting Financial Institutions at the link <https://incometaxindiaefiling.gov.in/> post login -> My Account --> Register as Reporting Financial Institution,

(b) Submit online reports by using the digital signature of the 'Designated Director' by either uploading the Form 61B or 'NIL' report, for which, the schema prepared by Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) shall be referred to.

Explanation: Bank shall refer to the spot reference rates published by Foreign Exchange Dealers' Association of India (FEDAI) on their website at <http://www.fedai.org.in/RevaluationRates.aspx> for carrying out the due diligence procedure for the purposes of identifying reportable accounts in terms of Rule 114H.

(c) Develop Information Technology (IT) framework for carrying out due diligence procedure and for recording and maintaining the same, as provided in Rule 114H.

(d) Develop a system of audit for the IT framework and compliance with Rules 114F, 114G and 114H of Income Tax Rules.

(e) Constitute a "High Level Monitoring Committee" under the Designated Director or any other equivalent functionary to ensure compliance.

(f) Ensure compliance with updated instructions/ rules/ guidance notes/ Press releases/ issued on the subject by Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) from time to time and available on the web site <http://www.incometaxindia.gov.in/Pages/default.aspx>. Bank may take note of the following:

i. updated Guidance Note on FATCA and CRS

ii. a press release on 'Closure of Financial Accounts' under Rule 114H

iii. The Bank shall comply with the guidelines issued by CBDT as per their Guidance Note and obtain FATCA declaration form.

51. Period for presenting payment instruments

Payment of cheques/drafts/pay orders/banker's cheques, if they are presented beyond the period of three months from the date of such instruments, shall not be made.

52. Operation of Bank Accounts & Money Mules

The instructions on opening of accounts and monitoring of transactions shall be strictly adhered to, in order to minimise the operations of "Money Mules" which are used to launder the proceeds of fraud schemes (e.g., phishing and identity theft) by criminals who gain illegal access to deposit accounts by recruiting third parties which act as "money mules." If it is established that an account opened and operated is that of a Money Mule, it shall be deemed that the bank has not complied with these directions.

53. Collection of Account Payee Cheques

Account payee cheques for any person other than the payee constituent shall not be collected. Banks shall, at their option, collect account payee cheques drawn for an amount not exceeding rupees fifty thousand to the account of their customers who are co-operative credit societies, provided the payees of such cheques are the constituents of such co-operative credit societies.

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

(b) The banks/NBFCs shall, at their option, not issue UCIC to all walk-in/occasional customers such as buyers of pre-paid instruments/purchasers of third party products provided it is ensured that there is adequate mechanism to identify such walk-in customers who have frequent transactions with them and ensure that they are allotted UCIC.

55. Introduction of New Technologies – Credit Cards/Debit Cards/ Smart Cards/Gift Cards/Mobile Wallet/ Net Banking/ Mobile Banking/RTGS/ NEFT/ECS/IMPS etc.

Adequate attention shall be paid by Bank to any money-laundering and financing of terrorism threats that may arise from new or developing technologies and it shall

be ensured that appropriate KYC procedures issued from time to time are duly applied before introducing new products/services/technologies. Agents used for marketing of credit cards shall also be subjected to due diligence and KYC measures.

56. Correspondent Banks

Banks shall have a policy approved by their Boards, or by a committee headed by the Chairman/CEO/MD to lay down parameters for approving correspondent banking relationships subject to the following conditions:

- (a) Sufficient information in relation to the nature of business of the bank including information on management, major business activities, level of AML/CFT compliance, purpose of opening the account, identity of any third party entities that will use the correspondent banking services, and regulatory/supervisory framework in the bank's home country shall be gathered.
- (b) Post facto approval of the Board at its next meeting shall be obtained for the proposals approved by the Committee.
- (c) The responsibilities of each bank with whom correspondent banking relationship is established shall be clearly documented.
- (d) In the case of payable-through-accounts, the correspondent bank shall be satisfied that the respondent bank has verified the identity of the customers having direct access to the accounts and is undertaking on-going 'due diligence' on them.
- (e) The correspondent bank shall ensure that the respondent bank is able to provide the relevant customer identification data immediately on request.
- (f) Correspondent relationship shall not be entered into with a shell bank.
- (g) It shall be ensured that the correspondent banks do not permit their accounts to be used by shell banks.
- (h) Banks shall be cautious with correspondent banks located in jurisdictions which have strategic deficiencies or have not made sufficient progress in implementation of FATF Recommendations.
- (i) Banks shall ensure that respondent banks have KYC/AML policies and procedures in place and apply enhanced 'due diligence' procedures for transactions carried out through the correspondent accounts.

57. Wire transfer

Bank shall ensure the following while effecting wire transfer:

- (j) All cross-border wire transfers including transactions using credit or debit card shall be accompanied by accurate and meaningful originator information such as name, address and account number or a unique reference number, as prevalent in the country concerned in the absence of account.
Exception: Interbank transfers and settlements where both the originator and beneficiary are banks or financial institutions shall be exempt from the above requirements.
- (k) Domestic wire transfers of rupees fifty thousand and above shall be accompanied by originator information such as name, address and account number.
- (l) Customer Identification shall be made if a customer is intentionally structuring wire transfer below rupees fifty thousand to avoid reporting or monitoring. In case of non-cooperation from the customer, efforts shall be made to establish his identity and STR shall be made to FIU-IND.
- (m) Complete originator information relating to qualifying wire transfers shall be preserved at least for a period of five years by the ordering bank.
- (n) A bank processing as an intermediary element of a chain of wire transfers shall ensure that all originator information accompanying a wire transfer is retained with the transfer.
- (o) The receiving intermediary bank shall transfer full originator information accompanying a cross-border wire transfer and preserve the same for at least five years if the same cannot be sent with a related domestic wire transfer, due to technical limitations.
- (p) All the information on the originator of wire transfers shall be immediately made available to appropriate law enforcement and/or prosecutorial authorities on receiving such requests.
- (q) Effective risk-based procedures to identify wire transfers lacking complete originator information shall be in place at a beneficiary bank.
- (r) Beneficiary bank shall report transaction lacking complete originator information to FIU-IND as a suspicious transaction.
- (s) The beneficiary bank shall seek detailed information of the fund remitter with the ordering bank and if the ordering bank fails to furnish information on the

remitter, the beneficiary shall consider restricting or terminating its business relationship with the ordering bank.

58. Issue and Payment of Demand Drafts, etc.,

Any remittance of funds by way of demand draft, mail/telegraphic transfer/NEFT/IMPS or any other mode and issue of travelers' cheques for value of rupees fifty thousand and above shall be effected by debit to the customer's account or against cheques and not against cash payment.

Further, the name of the purchaser shall be incorporated on the face of the demand draft, pay order, banker's cheque, etc., by the issuing bank. These instructions shall take effect for such instruments issued on or after September 15, 2018.

59. Quoting of PAN

Permanent account number (PAN) or equivalent e-document thereof of customers shall be obtained and verified while undertaking transactions as per the provisions of Income Tax Rule 114B applicable to banks, as amended from time to time. Form 60 shall be obtained from persons who do not have PAN or equivalent e-document thereof.

60. Selling Third party products

Bank acting as agents while selling third party products as per regulations in force from time to time shall comply with the following aspects for the purpose of these directions:

- a. the identity and address of the walk-in customer shall be verified for transactions above rupees fifty thousand as required under Section 13(e) of this Directions.
- b. transaction details of sale of third party products and related records shall be maintained as prescribed in Chapter VII Section 46.
- c. AML software capable of capturing, generating and analysing alerts for the purpose of filing CTR/STR in respect of transactions relating to third party products with customers including walk-in customers shall be available.
- d. transactions involving rupees fifty thousand and above shall be undertaken only by:
 - i. debit to customers' account or against cheques; and

- ii. obtaining and verifying the PAN given by the account-based as well as walk-in customers.
- e. Instruction at 'd' above shall also apply to sale of Bank's own products, payment of dues of credit cards/sale and reloading of prepaid/travel cards and any other product for rupees fifty thousand and above.

61. At-par cheque facility availed by co-operative banks

- a. The 'at par' cheque facility offered by commercial banks to co-operative banks shall be monitored and such arrangements be reviewed to assess the risks including credit risk and reputational risk arising therefrom.
- b. The right to verify the records maintained by the customer cooperative banks/ societies for compliance with the extant instructions on KYC and AML under such arrangements shall be retained by banks.
- c. Cooperative Banks shall:
 - i. ensure that the 'at par' cheque facility is utilised only:
 - a. for their own use,
 - b. for their account-holders who are KYC compliant, provided that all transactions of rupees fifty thousand or more are strictly by debit to the customers' accounts,
 - c. for walk-in customers against cash for less than rupees fifty thousand per individual.
 - ii. maintain the following:
 - a. records pertaining to issuance of 'at par' cheques covering, inter alia, applicant's name and account number, beneficiary's details and date of issuance of the 'at par' cheque,
 - b. sufficient balances/drawing arrangements with the commercial bank extending such facility for purpose of honouring such instruments.
 - iii. ensure that 'At par' cheques issued are crossed 'account payee' irrespective of the amount involved.

62. Issuance of Prepaid Payment Instruments (PPIs):

PPI issuers shall ensure that the instructions issued by Department of Payment and Settlement System of Reserve Bank of India through their Master Direction are strictly adhered to.

63. Hiring of Employees and Empl

- a. Adequate screening me
recruitment/hiring proces
- b. On-going employee training
members of staff are adequa
the training shall be differen
dealing with new customers.
to handle issues arising from
the audit function with pers
AML/CFT policies of the Ba
ensured.

64. Adherence to Know Your C and persons authorised by N

- a. Persons authorised by NBFCs/ RNBCs for collecting the deposits and their brokers/agents or the like, shall be fully compliant with the KYC guidelines applicable to NBFCs/RNBCs.
- b. All information shall be made available to the Reserve Bank of India to verify the compliance with the KYC guidelines and accept full consequences of any violation by the persons authorised by NBFCs/RNBCs including brokers/agents etc. who are operating on their behalf.
- c. The books of accounts of persons authorised by NBFCs/RNBCs including brokers/agents or the like, so far as they relate to brokerage functions of the company, shall be made available for audit and inspection whenever required.

Repeal Provisions

- 65.** With the issue of these directions, the instructions / guidelines contained in the circulars mentioned in the Appendix, issued by the Reserve Bank stand repealed.
- 66.** All approvals / acknowledgements given under the above circulars shall be deemed as given under these directions.
- 67.** All the repealed circulars are deemed to have been in force prior to the coming into effect of these directions.

Annex I**Digital KYC Process**

- A. The Bank shall develop an application for digital KYC process which shall be made available at customer touch points for undertaking KYC of their customers and the KYC process shall be undertaken only through this authenticated application of the Bank.
- B. The access of the Application shall be controlled by the Bank and it should be ensured that the same is not used by unauthorized persons. The Application shall be accessed only through login-id and password or Live OTP or Time OTP controlled mechanism given by Bank to its authorized officials.
- C. The customer, for the purpose of KYC, shall visit the location of the authorized official of the Bank or vice-versa. The original OVD shall be in possession of the customer.
- D. The Bank must ensure that the Live photograph of the customer is taken by the authorized officer and the same photograph is embedded in the Customer Application Form (CAF). Further, the system Application of the Bank shall put a water- mark in readable form having CAF number, GPS coordinates, authorized official's name, unique employee Code (assigned by Bank) and Date (DD:MM:YYYY) and timestamp (HH:MM:SS) on the captured live photograph of the customer.
- E. The Application of the Bank shall have the feature that only live photograph of the customer is captured and no printed or video-graphed photograph of the customer is captured. The background behind the customer while capturing live photograph should be of white colour and no other person shall come into the frame while capturing the live photograph of the customer.
- F. Similarly, the live photograph of the original OVD or proof of possession of Aadhaar where offline verification cannot be carried out (placed horizontally), shall be captured vertically from above and water-marking in readable form as mentioned above shall be done. No skew or tilt in the mobile device shall be there while capturing the live photograph of the original documents.
- G. The live photograph of the customer and his original documents shall be captured in proper light so that they are clearly readable and identifiable.

H. Thereafter, all the entries in the CAF shall be filled as per the documents and information furnished by the customer. In those documents where Quick Response (QR) code is available, such details can be auto-populated by scanning the QR code instead of manual filing the details. For example, in case of physical Aadhaar/e-Aadhaar downloaded from UIDAI where QR code is available, the details like name, gender, date of birth and address can be auto-populated by scanning the QR available on Aadhaar/e-Aadhaar.

I. Once the above mentioned process is completed, a One Time Password (OTP) message containing the text that 'Please verify the details filled in form before sharing OTP' shall be sent to customer's own mobile number. Upon successful validation of the OTP, it will be treated as customer signature on CAF. However, if the customer does not have his/her own mobile number, then mobile number of his/her family/relatives/known persons may be used for this purpose and be clearly mentioned in CAF. In any case, the mobile number of authorized officer registered with the Bank shall not be used for customer signature. The Bank must check that the mobile number used in customer signature shall not be the mobile number of the authorized officer.

J. The authorized officer shall provide a declaration about the capturing of the live photograph of customer and the original document. For this purpose, the authorized official shall be verified with One Time Password (OTP) which will be sent to his mobile number registered with the Bank. Upon successful OTP validation, it shall be treated as authorized officer's signature on the declaration. The live photograph of the authorized official shall also be captured in this authorized officer's declaration.

K. Subsequent to all these activities, the Application shall give information about the completion of the process and submission of activation request to activation officer of the Bank, and also generate the transaction-id/reference-id number of the process. The authorized officer shall intimate the details regarding transaction-id/reference-id number to customer for future reference.

L. The authorized officer of the Bank shall check and verify that:- (i) information available in the picture of document is matching with the information entered by authorized officer in CAF. (ii) live photograph of the customer matches with the photo available in the document.; and (iii) all of the necessary details in CAF including mandatory field are filled properly.;

M. On Successful verification, the CAF shall be digitally signed by authorized officer of the Bank who will take a print of CAF, get signatures/thumb-impression of customer at appropriate place, then scan and upload the same in system. Original hard copy may be returned to the customer.

Banks may use the services of Business Correspondent (BC) for this process.

Annex II

**File No. 14014/01/2019/CFT
Government of India
Ministry of Home Affairs
CTCR Division**

North Block, New Delhi.
Dated: the 2nd February, 2021

ORDER

Subject: - Procedure for implementation of Section 51A of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967.

Section 51A of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 (UAPA) reads as under:-

"51A. For the prevention of, and for coping with terrorist activities, the Central Government shall have power to —

- a) freeze, seize or attach funds and other financial assets or economic resources held by, on behalf of or at the direction of the individuals or entities listed in the Schedule to the Order, or any other person engaged in or suspected to be engaged in terrorism;
- b) prohibit any individual or entity from making any funds, financial assets or economic resources or related services available for the benefit of the individuals or entities listed in the Schedule to the Order or any other person engaged in or suspected to be engaged in terrorism;
- c) prevent the entry into or the transit through India of individuals listed in the Schedule to the Order or any other person engaged in or suspected to be engaged in terrorism".

The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 defines "Order" as under: -

"Order" means the Prevention and Suppression of Terrorism (Implementation of Security Council Resolutions) Order, 2007, as may be amended from time to time.

2. In order to ensure expeditious and effective implementation of the provisions of Section 51A, a revised procedure is outlined below in supersession of earlier orders and guidelines on the subject:

3. Appointment and communication details of the UAPA Nodal Officers:

3.1 The Joint Secretary (CTCR), Ministry of Home Affairs would be the Central [designated] Nodal Officer for the UAPA [Telephone Number: 011-23092548, 011-23092551 (Fax), email address: jsctcr-mha@gov.in].

3.2 The Ministry of External Affairs, Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Foreigners Division of MHA, FIU-IND, Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC) and Financial Regulators (RBI, SEBI and IRDA) shall

appoint a UAPA Nodal Officer and communicate the name and contact details to the Central [designated] Nodal Officer for the UAPA.

3.4 All the States and UTs shall appoint a UAPA Nodal Officer preferably of the rank of the Principal Secretary/Secretary, Home Department and communicate the name and contact details to the Central [designated] Nodal Officer for the UAPA.

3.5 The Central [designated] Nodal Officer for the UAPA shall maintain the consolidated list of all UAPA Nodal Officers and forward the list to all other UAPA Nodal Officers, in July every year or as and when the list is updated and shall cause the amended list of UAPA Nodal Officers circulated to all the Nodal Officers.

3.6 The Financial Regulators shall forward the consolidated list of UAPA Nodal Officers to the banks, stock exchanges/depositories, intermediaries regulated by SEBI and insurance companies.

3.7 The Regulators of the real estate agents, dealers in precious metals & stones (DPMS) and DNFBPs shall forward the consolidated list of UAPA Nodal Officers to the real estate agents, dealers in precious metals & stones (DPMS) and DNFBPs.

4. Communication of the list of designated individuals/entities:

4.1 The Ministry of External Affairs shall update the list of individuals and entities subject to the UN sanction measures whenever changes are made in the lists by the UNSC 1267 Committee pertaining to Al Qaida and Da'esh and the UNSC 1988 Committee pertaining to Taliban. On such revisions, the Ministry of External Affairs would electronically forward the changes without delay to the designated Nodal Officers in the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, CBIC, Financial Regulators, FIU-IND, CTCR Division and Foreigners Division in MHA.

4.2 The Financial Regulators shall forward the list of designated persons as mentioned in Para 4(i) above, without delay to the banks, stock exchanges/depositories, intermediaries regulated by SEBI and insurance companies.

4.3 The Central [designated] Nodal Officer for the UAPA shall forward the designated list as mentioned in Para 4(i) above, to all the UAPA Nodal Officers of States/UTs without delay.

4.4 The UAPA Nodal Officer in Foreigners Division of MHA shall forward the designated list as mentioned in Para 4(i) above, to the immigration authorities and security agencies without delay.

4.5 The Regulators of the real estate agents, dealers in precious metals & stones (DPMS) and DNFBPs shall forward the list of designated persons as mentioned in Para 4(i) above, to the real estate agents, dealers in precious metals & stones (DPMS) and DNFBPs without delay.

5. Regarding funds, financial assets or economic resources or related services held in the form of bank accounts, stocks or Insurance policies etc.

5.1 The Financial Regulators will issue necessary guidelines to banks, stock exchanges/depositories, intermediaries regulated by the SEBI and insurance companies requiring them -

(i) To maintain updated designated lists in electronic form and run a check on the given parameters on a daily basis to verify whether individuals or entities listed in the Schedule to the Order, hereinafter, referred to as designated individuals/entities are holding any funds, financial assets or economic resources or related services held in the form of bank accounts, stocks, Insurance policies etc., with them.

(ii) In case, the particulars of any of their customers match with the particulars of designated individuals/entities, the banks, stock exchanges/depositories, intermediaries regulated by SEBI, insurance companies shall immediately inform full particulars of the funds, financial assets or economic resources or related services held in the form of bank accounts, stocks or Insurance policies etc., held by such customer on their books to the Central [designated] Nodal Officer for the UAPA, at Fax No.011-23092551 and also convey over telephone No. 011- 23092548. The particulars apart from being sent by post shall necessarily be conveyed on email id: jsctcr-mha@gov.in.

(iii) The banks, stock exchanges/depositories, intermediaries regulated by SEBI and insurance companies shall also send a copy of the communication mentioned in 5.1 (ii) above to the UAPA Nodal Officer of the State/UT where the account is held and to Regulators and FIU-IND, as the case may be, without delay.

(iv) In case, the match of any of the customers with the particulars of designated individuals/entities is beyond doubt, the banks, stock exchanges/depositories, intermediaries regulated by SEBI and insurance companies shall prevent such designated persons from conducting financial transactions, under intimation to the Central [designated] Nodal Officer for the UAPA at Fax No.011-23092551 and also convey over telephone No.011-23092548. The particulars apart from being sent by post should necessarily be conveyed on e-mail id: jsctcr-mha@gov.in, without delay.

(v) The banks, stock exchanges/depositories, intermediaries regulated by SEBI, and insurance companies shall file a Suspicious Transaction Report (STR) with FIU-IND covering all transactions in the accounts, covered under Paragraph 5.1(ii) above, carried through or attempted as per the prescribed format.

5.2 On receipt of the particulars, as referred to in Paragraph 5 (i) above, the Central [designated] Nodal Officer for the UAPA would cause a verification to be conducted by the State Police and/or the Central Agencies so as to ensure that the individuals/ entities identified by the banks, stock exchanges/depositories, intermediaries and insurance companies are the ones listed as designated individuals/ entities and the funds, financial assets or economic resources or related services, reported by banks, stock exchanges/depositories, intermediaries regulated by SEBI and insurance companies are held by the designated individuals/entities. This verification would be completed expeditiously from the date of receipt of such particulars.

5.3 In case, the results of the verification indicate that the properties are owned by or are held for the benefit of the designated individuals/entities, an orders to freeze these assets under Section 51A of the UAPA would be issued by the

Central [designated] nodal officer for the UAPA without delay and conveyed electronically to the concerned bank branch, depository and insurance company under intimation to respective Regulators and FIU-IND. The Central [designated] nodal officer for the UAPA shall also forward a copy thereof to all the Principal Secretaries/Secretaries, Home Department of the States/UTs and all UAPA nodal officers in the country, so that any individual or entity may be prohibited from making any funds, financial assets or economic resources or related services available for the benefit of the designated individuals/ entities or any other person engaged in or suspected to be engaged in terrorism. The Central [designated] Nodal Officer for the UAPA shall also forward a copy of the order to all Directors General of Police/ Commissioners of Police of all States/UTs for initiating action under the provisions of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967.

The order shall be issued without prior notice to the designated individual/entity.

6. Regarding financial assets or economic resources of the nature of immovable properties:

6.1 The Central [designated] Nodal Officer for the UAPA shall electronically forward the designated list to the UAPA Nodal Officers of all States and UTs with request to have the names of the designated individuals/entities, on the given parameters, verified from the records of the office of the Registrar performing the work of registration of immovable properties in their respective jurisdiction, without delay.

6.2 In case, the designated individuals/entities are holding financial assets or economic resources of the nature of immovable property and if any match with the designated individuals/entities is found, the UAPA Nodal Officer of the State/UT would cause communication of the complete particulars of such individual/entity along with complete details of the financial assets or economic resources of the nature of immovable property to the Central [designated] Nodal Officer for the UAPA without delay at Fax No. 011-23092551 and also convey over telephone No. 011-23092548. The particulars apart from being sent by post would necessarily be conveyed on email id: jsctcr-mha@gov.in.

6.3 The UAPA Nodal Officer of the State/UT may cause such inquiry to be conducted by the State Police so as to ensure that the particulars sent by the Registrar performing the work of registering immovable properties are indeed of these designated individuals/entities. This verification shall be completed without delay and shall be conveyed within 24 hours of the verification, if it matches with the particulars of the designated individual/entity to the Central [designated] Nodal Officer for the UAPA at the given Fax, telephone numbers and also on the email id.

6.4 The Central [designated] Nodal Officer for the UAPA may also have the verification conducted by the Central Agencies. This verification would be completed expeditiously.

6.5 In case, the results of the verification indicates that the particulars match with those of designated individuals/entities, an order under Section 51A of the UAPA shall be issued by the Central [designated] Nodal Officer for the UAPA without delay and conveyed to the concerned Registrar performing the work of registering

immovable properties and to FIU-IND under intimation to the concerned UAPA Nodal Officer of the State/UT.

The order shall be issued without prior notice to the designated individual/entity.

6.6 Further, the UAPA Nodal Officer of the State/UT shall cause to monitor the transactions/ accounts of the designated individual/entity so as to prohibit any individual or entity from making any funds, financial assets or economic resources or related services available for the benefit of the individuals or entities listed in the Schedule to the Order or any other person engaged in or suspected to be engaged in terrorism. The UAPA Nodal Officer of the State/UT shall, upon becoming aware of any transactions and attempts by third party immediately bring to the notice of the DGP/Commissioner of Police of the State/UT for initiating action under the provisions of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967.

7. Regarding the real-estate agents, dealers of precious metals/stones (DPMS) and other Designated Non-Financial Businesses and Professions (DNFBPs):

(i) The Designated Non-Financial Businesses and Professions (DNFBPs), inter alia, include casinos, real estate agents, dealers in precious metals/stones (DPMS), lawyers/notaries, accountants, company service providers and societies/ firms and non-profit organizations. The list of designated entities/individuals should be circulated to all DNFBPs by the concerned Regulators without delay.

(ii) The CBIC shall advise the dealers of precious metals/stones (DPMS) that if any designated individual/entity approaches them for sale/purchase of precious metals/stones or attempts to undertake such transactions the dealer should not carry out such transaction and without delay inform the CBIC, who in turn follow the similar procedure as laid down in the paragraphs 6.2 to 6.5 above.

(iii) The UAPA Nodal Officer of the State/UT shall advise the Registrar of Societies/ Firms/ non-profit organizations that if any designated individual/ entity is a shareholder/ member/ partner/ director/ settler/ trustee/ beneficiary/ beneficial owner of any society/ partnership firm/ trust/ non-profit organization, then the Registrar should inform the UAPA Nodal Officer of the State/UT without delay, who will, in turn, follow the procedure as laid down in the paragraphs 6.2 to 6.5 above. The Registrar should also be advised that no societies/ firms/ non-profit organizations should be allowed to be registered, if any of the designated individual/ entity is a director/ partner/ office bearer/ trustee/ settler/ beneficiary or beneficial owner of such juridical person and in case such request is received, then the Registrar shall inform the UAPA Nodal Officer of the concerned State/UT without delay, who will, in turn, follow the procedure laid down in the paragraphs 6.2 to 6.5 above.

(iv) The UAPA Nodal Officer of the State/UT shall also advise appropriate department of the State/UT, administering the operations relating to Casinos, to ensure that the designated individuals/ entities should not be allowed to own or have beneficial ownership in any Casino operation. Further, if any designated individual/ entity visits or participates in any game in the Casino and/ or if any assets of such designated individual/ entity is with the Casino operator, and of the particulars of any client matches with the particulars of designated individuals/ entities, the Casino

owner shall inform the UAPA Nodal Officer of the State/UT without delay, who shall in turn follow the procedure laid down in paragraph 6.2 to 6.5 above.

(v) The Ministry of Corporate Affairs shall issue an appropriate order to the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, Institute of Cost and Works Accountants of India and Institute of Company Secretaries of India (ICSI) requesting them to sensitize their respective members to the provisions of Section 51A of UAPA, so that if any designated individual/entity approaches them, for entering/ investing in the financial sector and/or immovable property, or they are holding or managing any assets/ resources of Designated individual/ entities, then the member shall convey the complete details of such designated individual/ entity to UAPA Nodal Officer in the Ministry of Corporate Affairs who shall in turn follow the similar procedure as laid down in paragraph 6.2 to 6.5 above.

(vi) The members of these institutes should also be sensitized that if they have arranged for or have been approached for incorporation/ formation/ registration of any company, limited liability firm, partnership firm, society, trust, association where any of designated individual/ entity is a director/ shareholder/ member of a company/ society/ association or partner in a firm or settler/ trustee or beneficiary of a trust or a beneficial owner of a juridical person, then the member of the institute should not incorporate/ form/ register such juridical person and should convey the complete details of such designated individual/ entity to UAPA Nodal Officer in the Ministry of Corporate Affairs who shall in turn follow the similar procedure as laid down in paragraph 6.2 to 6.5 above.

(vii) In addition, the member of the ICSI be sensitized that if he/she is Company Secretary or is holding any managerial position where any of designated individual/ entity is a Director and/or Shareholder or having beneficial ownership of any such juridical person then the member should convey the complete details of such designated individual/ entity to UAPA Nodal Officer in the Ministry of Corporate Affairs who shall in turn follow the similar procedure as laid down in paragraph 6.2 to 6.5 above.

(viii) The Registrar of Companies (ROC) may be advised that in case any designated individual/ entity is a shareholder/ director/ whole time director in any company registered with ROC or beneficial owner of such company, then the ROC should convey the complete details of such designated individual/ entity, as per the procedure mentioned in paragraph 8 to 10 above. This procedure shall also be followed in case of any designated individual/ entity being a partner of Limited Liabilities Partnership Firms registered with ROC or beneficial owner of such firms. Further the ROC may be advised that no company or limited liability Partnership firm shall be allowed to be registered if any of the designated individual/ entity is the Director/ Promoter/ Partner or beneficial owner of such company or firm and in case such a request received the ROC should inform the UAPA Nodal Officer in the Ministry of Corporate Affairs who in turn shall follow the similar procedure as laid down in paragraph 6.2 to 6.5 above.

8. Regarding implementation of requests received from foreign countries under U.N. Security Council Resolution 1373 of 2001:

8.1 The U.N. Security Council Resolution No.1373 of 2001 obligates countries to freeze without delay the funds or other assets of persons who commit, or attempt to commit, terrorist acts or participate in or facilitate the commission of terrorist acts; of entities owned or controlled directly or indirectly by such persons; and of persons and entities acting on behalf of, or at the direction of such persons and entities, including funds or other assets derived or generated from property owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by such persons and associated persons and entities. Each individual country has the authority to designate the persons and entities that should have their funds or other assets frozen. Additionally, to ensure that effective cooperation is developed among countries, countries should examine and give effect to, if appropriate, the actions initiated under the freezing mechanisms of other countries.

8.2 To give effect to the requests of foreign countries under the U.N. Security Council Resolution 1373, the Ministry of External Affairs shall examine the requests made by the foreign countries and forward it electronically, with their comments, to the Central [designated] Nodal Officer for the UAPA for freezing of funds or other assets.

8.3 The Central [designated] Nodal Officer for the UAPA shall cause the request to be examined without delay, so as to satisfy itself that on the basis of applicable legal principles, the requested designation is supported by reasonable grounds, or a reasonable basis, to suspect or believe that the proposed designee is a terrorist, one who finances terrorism or a terrorist organization, and upon his satisfaction, request would be electronically forwarded to the Nodal Officers in Regulators, FIU-IND and to the Nodal Officers of the States/UTs. The proposed designee, as mentioned above would be treated as designated individuals/entities.

9. Upon receipt of the requests by these Nodal Officers from the Central [designated] Nodal Officer for the UAPA, the similar procedure as enumerated at paragraphs 5 and 6 above shall be followed.

The freezing orders shall be issued without prior notice to the designated persons involved.

10. Regarding exemption, to be granted to the above orders in accordance with UNSCR 1452.

10.1 The above provisions shall not apply to funds and other financial assets or economic resources that have been determined by the Central [designated] nodal officer of the UAPA to be:-

(a) necessary for basic expenses, including payments for foodstuff, rent or mortgage, medicines and medical treatment, taxes, insurance premiums and public utility charges, or exclusively for payment of reasonable professional fees and reimbursement of incurred expenses associated with the provision of legal services or fees or service charges for routine holding or maintenance of frozen funds or other financial assets or economic resources, after notification by the MEA of the

intention to authorize, where appropriate, access to such funds, assets or resources and in the absence of a negative decision within 48 hours of such notification;

(b) necessary for extraordinary expenses, provided that such determination has been notified by the MEA;

10.2. The addition may be allowed to accounts of the designated individuals/ entities subject to the provisions of paragraph 10 of:

(a) interest or other earnings due on those accounts, or

(b) payments due under contracts, agreements or obligations that arose prior to the date on which those accounts became subject to the provisions of resolutions 1267 (1999), 1333 (2000), or 1390 (2002),

Provided that any such interest, other earnings and payments continue to be subject to those provisions;

11. Regarding procedure for unfreezing of funds, financial assets or economic resources or related services of individuals/entities inadvertently affected by the freezing mechanism upon verification that the person or entity is not a designated person:

11.1 Any individual or entity, if it has evidence to prove that the freezing of funds, financial assets or economic resources or related services, owned/held by them has been inadvertently frozen, they shall move an application giving the requisite evidence, in writing, to the concerned bank, stock exchanges/ depositories, intermediaries regulated by SEBI, insurance companies, Registrar of Immovable Properties, ROC, Regulators of DNFBPs and the UAPA Nodal Officers of State/UT.

11.2 The banks, stock exchanges/depositories, intermediaries regulated by SEBI, insurance companies, Registrar of Immovable Properties, ROC, Regulators of DNFBPs and the State/ UT Nodal Officers shall inform and forward a copy of the application together with full details of the asset frozen given by any individual or entity informing of the funds, financial assets or economic resources or related services have been frozen inadvertently, to the Central [designated] Nodal Officer for the UAPA as per the contact details given in Paragraph 3.1 above, within two working days.

11.3 The Central [designated] Nodal Officer for the UAPA shall cause such verification, as may be required on the basis of the evidence furnished by the individual/entity, and, if satisfied, he/she shall pass an order, without delay, unfreezing the funds, financial assets or economic resources or related services, owned/held by such applicant, under intimation to the concerned bank, stock exchanges/depositories, intermediaries regulated by SEBI, insurance company, Registrar of Immovable Properties, ROC, Regulators of DNFBPs and the UAPA Nodal Officer of State/UT. However, if it is not possible for any reason to pass an Order unfreezing the assets within 5 working days, the Central [designated] Nodal Officer for the UAPA shall inform the applicant expeditiously.

12. Regarding prevention of entry into or transit through India:

12.1 As regards prevention of entry into or transit through India of the designated individuals, the UAPA Nodal Officer in the Foreigners Division of MHA, shall forward the designated lists to the immigration authorities and security agencies with a request to prevent the entry into or the transit through India. The order shall take place without prior notice to the designated individuals/entities.

12.2 The immigration authorities shall ensure strict compliance of the order and also communicate the details of entry or transit through India of the designated individuals as prevented by them to the UAPA Nodal Officer in Foreigners Division of MHA.

13. Procedure for communication of compliance of action taken under Section 51A: The Central [designated] Nodal Officer for the UAPA and the Nodal Officer in the Foreigners Division, MHA shall furnish the details of funds, financial assets or economic resources or related services of designated individuals/entities frozen by an order, and details of the individuals whose entry into India or transit through India was prevented, respectively, to the Ministry of External Affairs for onward communication to the United Nations.

14. Communication of the Order issued under Section 51A of Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967: The order issued under Section 51A of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 by the Central [designated] Nodal Officer for the UAPA relating to funds, financial assets or economic resources or related services, shall be communicated to all the UAPA nodal officers in the country, the Regulators of Financial Services, FIU-IND and DNFBPs, banks, depositories/stock exchanges, intermediaries regulated by SEBI, Registrars performing the work of registering immovable properties through the UAPA Nodal Officer of the State/UT.

15. All concerned are requested to ensure strict compliance of this order.

(Ashutosh Agnihotri)
Joint Secretary to the Government of India

Annex III
KYC documents for eligible FPIs under PIS

		FPI Type		
Document Type		Category I	Category II	Category III
Entity Level	Constitutive Documents (Memorandum and Articles of Association, Certificate of Incorporation etc.)	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory
	Proof of Address	Mandatory (Power of Attorney {PoA} mentioning the address is acceptable as address proof)	Mandatory (Power of Attorney mentioning the address is acceptable as address proof)	Mandatory other than Power of Attorney
	PAN ⁶¹	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory
	Financial Data	Exempted *	Exempted *	Mandatory
	SEBI Registration Certificate	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory
	Board Resolution @@	Exempted *	Mandatory	Mandatory
Senior Management (Whole Time Directors/ Partners/ Trustees/ etc.)	List	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory
	Proof of Identity	Exempted *	Exempted *	Entity declares* on letter head full name, nationality, date of birth or submits photo identity proof
	Proof of Address	Exempted *	Exempted *	Declaration on Letter Head *
	Photographs	Exempted	Exempted	Exempted *

Authorized Signatories	List and Signatures	Mandatory – list of Global Custodian signatories can be given in case of PoA to Global Custodian	Mandatory - list of Global Custodian signatories can be given in case of PoA to Global Custodian	Mandatory
	Proof of Identity	Exempted *	Exempted *	Mandatory
	Proof of Address	Exempted *	Exempted *	Declaration on Letter Head *
	Photographs	Exempted	Exempted	Exempted *
Ultimate Beneficial Owner (UBO)	List	Exempted *	Mandatory (can declare "no UBO over 25%")	Mandatory
	Proof of Identity	Exempted *	Exempted *	Mandatory
	Proof of Address	Exempted *	Exempted *	Declaration on Letter Head *
	Photographs	Exempted	Exempted	Exempted *

* Not required while opening the bank account. However, FPIs concerned may submit an undertaking that upon demand by Regulators/Law Enforcement Agencies the relative document/s would be submitted to the bank.

@@ FPIs from certain jurisdictions where the practice of passing Board Resolution for the purpose of opening bank accounts etc. is not in vogue, may submit 'Power of Attorney granted to Global Custodian/Local Custodian in lieu of Board Resolution'

Category	Eligible Foreign Investors
I.	Government and Government related foreign investors such as Foreign Central Banks, Governmental Agencies, Sovereign Wealth Funds, International/ Multilateral Organizations/ Agencies.
II.	a) Appropriately regulated broad based funds such as Mutual Funds, Investment Trusts, Insurance /Reinsurance Companies, Other Broad Based Funds etc. b) Appropriately regulated entities such as Banks, Asset Management Companies, Investment Managers/ Advisors, Portfolio Managers etc. c) Broad based funds whose investment manager is appropriately regulated. d) University Funds and Pension Funds. e) University related Endowments already registered with SEBI as FII/Sub Account.
III.	All other eligible foreign investors investing in India under PIS route not eligible under Category I and II such as Endowments, Charitable Societies/Trust, Foundations, Corporate Bodies, Trusts, Individuals, Family Offices, etc.