RISK MANAGEMENT & SURVEILLANCE POLICY

FOR

PRARAMBH SECURITIES PRIVATE LIMITED

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RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY

A sound risk management system is integral to smooth functioning of broking operations. Risk containment measures include credit worthiness of Clients, monitoring of clients' performance and track record, stringent margin requirements, position limits based on prudent norms, online monitoring of client positions and automatic disablement from trading when limits are breached, etc.

Risk Management for Derivative products are based on the norms of SEBI/Exchanges. We have a prudent system of risk management to protect ourselves from client default. Margins are likely to be an important element of the system.

Categorization of clients

Based upon financial background, experience in capital markets, references, trading pattern and payment & receipts of funds & securities, we categorize our clients as High Risk, Medium Risk and Low Risk.

Exposure & Limits

Exposure & limits are set at Client levels & Dealer levels:

Limits are set based on various factors like deposit including collaterals provided, credit worthiness, relationship, past history etc.

- Initially, once the account is opened, client is allowed to take exposure in delivery transactions Cash Segment to the tune of Rs.50000/- as default limit. Once the pay-in of the client becomes smooth, we shall increase the limit for further delivery transactions.
- Limit will be set as per client's realizable amount (Realizable amt = ledger credit balance + stock value after haircut)
- In case of client ledger balance is zero but having stock in DP-POA a/c then limit will be given as per the stock's value.
- Intraday exposure will be given to client X times (as approved on case to case basis) of his realizable amount. Clients end of the day profit or loss will be adjusted in the ledger and accordingly the limits for the next day will beset.
- Internet trading clients will be given limits as per ledgerbalances.

- Futures in Derivatives segment can be bought only as per the credit available in the ledger. (Credit balance should suffice the Margin) / Collaterals -Securities
- MTM loss or profit in Futures open position should be collected from the Client on the Daily Basis.
- If the MTM Loss reaches 85-90% of the credit balance, client should be given a margin call to either to square up the position or top up the credit balance by selling stock or by giving cheque. If action is not taken by the Dealer then the position of the Client will be squared up by HO and the stock will be sold to suffice required debit amount.
- For buying an Option, ledger account of the client should have the appropriate credit (to the extent of margin/ premium).
- Debit should be cleared immediately; otherwise the code will be blocked if the debit persists beyond T + 7 days and won't be allowed to further increase further positions.
- The Client Securities received in Pay-out shall be transferred to client's demat account within one working day, provided the client has paid for such securities. In case the funds against those securities received in Pay-out is not paid by the client, then we shall be retaining those securities upto five trading days from pay-out.

Further, where the client fails to meet its funds pay-in obligation within five trading days from pay-out day, on the sixth trading day from pay-out we shall be liquidating the securities in the market to recover its dues or ask the clients themselves to mandatorily liquidate the same latest by 3pm, failing which we shall liquidate those securities in the market on that day itself.

Under no circumstances, shall the securities of the clients received in pay-out shall be retained by us beyond five trading days and be used for any other purpose.

Limit will be block if:

- the client is having debit in his a/c & if client does not clear the debit balance in stipulated time (T+7)
- there is a Trade loss
- there is Margin shortfall
- there is a regulatory action pending against the client/debarred by SEBI / Exchange / Regulatory authorities.
- To unblock the Client codes which are BLOCKED, the client has to clear the shortfalls. Third Party cheques are not accepted whatsoever is thereason.
- Family accounts adjustments are not allowed at any point of time (considering exceptions enlisted by SEBI/Exchange)

However, above said norms will be relaxed (within in the regulatory framework) by Top Management on case to case basis.

Management of Login Ids of Internet Clients

Online trading facility is activated on specific request of the client. Currently only EXE based Internet Trading is facilitated and there is no Browser based facility available for Internet trading. To create "login", client is required to verbally inform to the account opening department. After verification of client identity, the request is forwarded to Risk Management Department and they add the codes under online client database at BOD. Then, Limit / Exposure will be set according the guidelines.

Margin Collection

- Margin is paid or collected from client in the form of Funds, Securities, Mutual Fund Units, Gold ETF Units, Fixed Deposit lien.
- Acceptance of Securities are subject to certain conditions as mentioned below:

1. Securities should not fall under the GSM or ASM categories and should also be present in the List of Approved securities issued by the Exchange.

2. As a general rule, securities are valued at after taking a haircut on securities as per Exchange norms.

Position Limits (Client Level)

- Client/Dealer level position limit in any commodity will be allowed as specified by the Exchange.
- Branch or Authorised person should have information about Client/Dealer level position limit before allowing huge positions to any client.
- If client/dealer exceeds the Client Level position in any commodity of the Exchange, then RMS will inform the same to the concerned branch or Authorised person to square off positions immediately. If any Branch or Authorised person is unable to square off, then RMS will square off the same so as to avoid penalty by Exchange.

Settlement of client account: Funds & Securities

• Accounts of clients are settled either quarterly or monthly as consented by the client with the broader guidelines of SEBI / Exchanges. While settling the accounts, the funds & securities are retained to the maximum allowable limit as a general rule. However, on request of the client, we sometimes retain the funds and securities of client even less than the maximum allowable limit on case to case basis on approval from the Top Management.

SURVEILLANCE POLICY

The Exchanges have directed the trading members to frame a Surveillance Policy for effective monitoring of Dealers & Client trading activities and monitoring of alerts based on the trading activities. Trading Members are directed to have proper mechanisms and to ensure that proper checks and balances are in control and Prarambh Securities Pvt. Ltd. is framing this policy accordingly.

The following activities are required to be carried out:

Transactional Alerts:

Exchange provides various alerts to monitor the trading activities of their clients in addition to internal transaction reports available in the back-office software. Compliance Department analyzes those alerts & reports as received from the respective Exchange and takes necessary action towards the same i.e. a reply for the same is submitted to the Exchange (as received from the client) if it is mandatorily required; else a verbal warning shall be issued to the clients/dealers to ensure non-occurrence of the same alerts over and over again. All such alerts are required to be closed within a stipulated time from the date of generation of such alerts/transactions. However, in case adverse observations are recorded, inform the same to Exchange within 45 days of the alert generation or extended time period allowed by Exchange.

Alerts from the Exchange are based on the below mentioned criteria:

- 1) Significant increase in client activity
- 2) Sudden trading activity in dormant account
- 3) Clients/Group of Client(s), deal in common scrips
- 4) Client(s)/Group of Client(s) is concentrated in a few illiquid scrips
- 5) Client(s)/Group of Client(s) dealing in scrip in minimum lot size,
- 6) Client / Group of Client(s) Concentration in a scrip
- 7) Circular Trading
- 8) Pump and Dump
- 9) Wash Sales
- 10) Reversal of Trades
- 11) Front Running
- 12) Concentrated position in the Open Interest / High Turnover concentration for scrips & commodities
- 13) Order book spoofing i.e. large orders away from market etc. and reports based upon volume, value etc.

UCC Information of Clients:

Due Diligence of client(s) on a continuous basis is required to be carried out by updating client details on a periodic basis as prescribed by SEBI and latest information of the client is updated in UCC database of the Exchange. This can be done by requesting / informing the clients to update their registered details via monthly/quarterly statements/website/SMS. Based on this information Compliance Department takes all practical & possible steps to establish groups / association amongst clients to identify multiple accounts / common account / group of clients to the extent possible.

Analysis:

In order to analyze the trading activity of the Client(s) / Group of Client(s) or scrips identified based on above alerts / information, the Compliance Department is required to:

a. Seek explanation from such identified Client(s) / Group of Client(s) for entering into such transactions

b. Seek documentary evidence such as bank statement / demat transaction statement or any other documents necessary to dispose off the alerts.

1. In case of funds, Bank statements of the Client(s) / Group of Client(s) from which funds pay-in have been met, to be sought. In case of securities, demat account statements of the Client(s) / Group of Client(s) from which securities pay-in has been met, to be sought.

2. The period for such statements may be at least +/- 15 days from the date of transactions to verify whether the funds / securities for the settlement of such trades actually belongs to the client for whom the trades were transacted.

c. After analyzing the documentary evidences, including the bank / demat statement, the compliance department shall record its observations like Suspicious / Manipulative activities for such identified transactions or Client(s) / Group of Client(s) and also, actions if any.

All such alerts are required to be closed within a stipulated time from the date of generation of such alerts/transactions. However, in case adverse observations are recorded, inform the same to Exchange within 45 days of the alert generation or extended time period allowed by Exchange.

Reporting & Record Maintenance:

A quarterly MIS shall be put up to the Board on the number of alerts pending at the beginning of the quarter, generated during the quarter, disposed off during the quarter and pending at the end of the quarter and shall be apprised of any exception noticed during the disposition of alerts. The surveillance process shall be conducted under overall supervision of its Compliance Officer. Designated directors / Compliance Officer would be responsible for all surveillance activities carried out by the company and for the record maintenance and reporting of such activities. Further, based on facts and circumstances, the Compliance Officer / Designated Directors are required to exercise their independent judgment and take adequate precaution on case to case basis.

The above guidelines are not exhaustive and can be amended (within in the regulatory guidelines/ framework) by Management on case to case basis.