

ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING POLICY

INTRODUCTION

"This document describes E-Global Trade & Finance SVG Ltd. policy and commitment to the detection and prevention of any money-laundering or terrorism financing activity within the products and services offered by E-Global Trade & Finance SVG Ltd. to its customers."

DEFINITION

Money Laundering" is the participation in any transaction that seeks to conceal or disguise the nature or origin of funds derived from illegal activities such as, for example, fraud, corruption, organized crime, or terrorism etc. Predicate offences for money laundering are defined by national law. The money laundering process consists of three stages:

- **Placement.** Physically depositing cash into banks and non-bank financial institutions such as currency exchanges; converting cash into other financial instruments such as by purchasing monetary instruments (travelers' checks, payment orders); or using cash to purchase high-value goods that can be resold. Launderers often seek to deposit cash into banks in countries with low financial market regulation demands and then transfer these funds to banks in regulated

environments as "clean". Smurfing - a form of Placement where the launderer makes many small cash deposits instead of a large one to evade local regulatory reporting requirements applicable to cash transactions;

- **Layering.** Separating the proceeds of criminal activity from their source through the use of layers of financial transactions (multiple transfers of funds among financial institutions, early surrender of an annuity without regard to penalties, cash collateralized loans, L/Cs with false invoices/bills of lading, etc.) to disguise the origin of the funds, disrupt any audit trail, and provide anonymity. Launderers want to move funds around, changing both the form of the funds and their location in order to make it more complicated for law enforcement authorities to trace "dirty" money;
- **Integration.** Placing the laundered proceeds back into the economy in such a way that they re-enter the financial system as apparently legitimate funds.

This Policy is supported by a set of program covering the

implementation of the following areas:

- The adoption of a risk-based approach;
- Know Your Client (KYC) Policy and Customer Due Diligence;
- Customer activity monitoring;
- Record Keeping.

THE ADOPTION OF A RISK BASED APPROACH

Identification of the money laundering risks of customers and transactions allow E-Global Trade & Finance SVG Ltd. to determine and implement proportionate measures to control and mitigate these risks. Used risk criteria are the following:

COUNTRY RISK

In conjunction with other risk factors, provides useful information as to potential money laundering risks. Factors that may result in a determination that a country poses a heightened risk include:

- Countries subject to sanctions, embargoes or similar measures;
- Countries identified by the Financial Action Task Force ("FATF") as non-cooperative in the fight against money laundering or identified by credible sources as lacking appropriate money laundering laws and regulations;
- Countries identified by credible sources as providing funding or support for terrorist activities.

CUSTOMER RISK

There is no universal consensus as to which customers pose a high risk, but the below listed characteristics of customers have been identified with potentially heightened money laundering risks:

- Armament manufacturers;
- Cash intensive business;
- Unregulated charities and other unregulated "non-profit" organizations.

SERVICE RISK

Determining the money laundering risks of services should include a consideration of such factors as services identified by regulators, governmental authorities or other credible sources as being potentially high risk for money laundering.

KNOW YOUR CUSTOMER AND CUSTOMER DUE DILIGENCE

"E-Global Trade & Finance SVG Ltd. is an on-line operating brokerage company and therefore business relationships between the company and its customers are not established on a face-to-face basis. For customer identification purpose E-Global Trade & Finance SVG Ltd. uses electronic data brokers (linked with other in-house checks e.g., identifying duplicate accounts, confirming ownership of bank accounts etc.) to provide identity verification. This will be used to determine and document the true identity of customers to obtain background information on customers as well as purpose and intended nature of their business to us."

E-Global Trade & Finance SVG Ltd. shall obtain and document any additional customer information, commensurate with the assessment of the money laundering risk using Risk Based Approach.

E-Global Trade & Finance SVG Ltd. shall identify whether the customer is acting on behalf of another natural person or legal entity as trustee, nominee or professional intermediary. In such case obligatory precondition of customer serve is receipt of satisfactory evidence of the identity of any intermediaries and of the persons upon whose behalf they are acting, as well as the nature of the trust arrangements in place.

CUSTOMER ACTIVITY MONITORING

In addition to conducting initial customer due diligence it is E-Global Trade & Finance SVG Ltd. policy to continue to monitor customer activity with a view to identifying any suspicious (or fraudulent) behavior. The system of monitoring that has been implemented relies on both automated monitoring and, where appropriate, by manual monitoring of transactions by the staff of E-Global Trade & Finance SVG Ltd. and any outsourced service provider. A series of status fields has been applied to customer accounts indicating their profile within the system, which assists automated monitoring.

E-Global Trade & Finance SVG Ltd. has implemented a regulatory and legally compliant suspicious activity reporting process and procedure

that will enable all staff to make a report to the Money Laundering Reporting Officer (MLRO) where they know or they suspect or they have reasonable grounds for knowing or suspecting that a person is engaged in money laundering or terrorist financing. This includes three stages to this process:

- All personnel must be diligent in monitoring for any unusual or suspicious;
- The reporting of suspicious transactions/activity must comply with the laws/regulations of the respective jurisdiction;
- Money Laundering Reporting Officer (MLRO) must be informed about all suspicious transaction/activity on a monthly basis.

RECORD KEEPING

Records must be kept of all documents obtained for the purpose of customer identification (KYC policy requirements) and all data of each transaction as well as other information related to money laundering matters in accordance with the applicable anti-money laundering laws/regulations. That includes files on suspicious activity reports, documentation of AML account monitoring, etc. Those records must be kept for a minimum of 5 years.