

RBI/2009-10/152

DBOD. AML.BC. No.43 /14.01.001/2009-10

September 11, 2009

The Chairmen and Chief Executive Officers

All Scheduled Commercial Banks excluding RRBs/ Financial institutions/ Local Area Banks

Dear Sir,

Know Your Customer (KYC) norms / Anti-Money Laundering (AML) standards/Combating of Financing of Terrorism (CFT)/Obligation of banks under PMLA, 2002.

Please refer to the Master Circular <u>DBOD.AML.BC. No.2/14.01.001/ 2009-10</u> dated July 01, 2009 on Know Your Customer (KYC) norms / Anti-Money Laundering (AML) standards/Combating of Financing of Terrorism (CFT)/Obligation of banks under Prevention of Money Laundering Act 2002.

Preservation Period of Records

2. The Prevention of Money Laundering (Amendment) Act, 2009 (No. 21 of 2009) has come into force with effect from June 01, 2009 as notified by the Government. In terms of Sub-Section 2(a) of Section 12 of The Prevention of Money Laundering (Amendment) Act, 2009 (PMLA, 2009), the records referred to in clause (a) of Sub-Section (1) of Section 12 shall be maintained for a period of ten years from the date of transaction between the clients and the banking company and in terms of Sub-Section 2(b) of Section 12 of the Act *ibid*, the records referred to in clause (c) of Sub-Section (1) of Section 12 shall be

ब्बिकंग परिचालन और विकास विभाग, केन्द्रीय कार्यालय, सेन्टर 1, कफ परेड, कोलाबा, मुंबई 400005



maintained for a period of ten years from the date of cessation of transaction between the clients and the banking company.

- 3. Accordingly, in modification of paragraph 2.16(iii) (a) of the above said master circular dated July 1, 2009, banks are advised to maintain for at least ten years **from the date of transaction** between the bank and the client, all necessary records of transactions referred to at Rule 3 of the Prevention of Money-Laundering (Maintenance of Records of the Nature and Value of Transactions, the Procedure and Manner of Maintaining and Time for Furnishing Information and Verification and Maintenance of Records of the Identity of the Clients of the Banking Companies, Financial Institutions and Intermediaries) Rules, 2005 (PMLA Rules), both domestic or international, which will permit reconstruction of individual transactions (including the amounts and types of currency involved, if any) so as to provide, if necessary, evidence for prosecution of persons involved in criminal activity.
- 4. However, records pertaining to the identification of the customer and his address (e.g. copies of documents like passports, identity cards, driving licenses, PAN card, utility bills etc.) obtained while opening the account and during the course of business relationship, as indicated in paragraph 2.16(iii)(b) of the above said master circular dated July 1, 2009, would continue to be preserved for at least ten years <u>after the business relationship is ended</u> as required under Rule 10 of the Rules *ibid*.

Accounts of Politically Exposed Persons (PEPs)

5. Detailed guidelines on CDD measures to be made applicable to Politically Exposed Person (PEP) and their family members or close relatives are contained in paragraph 2.5(iv) of the master circular. It is further advised that in the event of an existing customer or the beneficial owner of an existing account,



subsequently becoming a PEP, banks should obtain senior management approval to continue the business relationship and subject the account to the CDD measures as applicable to the customers of PEP category including enhanced monitoring on an ongoing basis.

Principal Officer

6. Banks have been advised in Para 2.15 of the master circular referred to above that banks should appoint a senior management officer to be designated as Principal Officer and the role and responsibilities of the Principal Officer have been detailed therein. With a view to enable the Principal Officer to discharge his responsibilities, it is advised that that the Principal Officer and other appropriate staff should have timely access to customer identification data and other CDD information, transaction records and other relevant information. Further, banks should ensure that the Principal Officer is able to act independently and report directly to the senior management or to the Board of Directors.

Yours faithfully,

(Vinay Baijal) Chief General Manager