Precious Jewels Corpn.

ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING POLICY

As a Partnership Firm Precious Jewels Corporation (Referred as "PJC), we are committed to comply fully with all applicable Anti-Money Laundering ("AML") laws in the conduct of our businesses. Towards this objective, we must conduct business only with reputable customers who are involved in legitimate business activities and whose funds are derived from legitimate sources. Appropriate measures must has been set up to ensure that we do not accept forms of payment that are known or suspected to be means of laundering money.

SCOPE:

This Anti-Money Laundering Policy (hereinafter referred as "AML Policy") is applicable to all individuals working at all levels and grades, including Partners and employees.

COMPLIANCE OFFICER:

Our Firm, Senior Partner Raj Kumar Tongya and Anita Tongya have the responsibility to ensure compliance with the provisions of this AML Policy. All reports, complaints, doubts or concerns in relation to this AML Policy shall be raised by the officer to the Partner of Firm.

All queries, concerns or complaints received by the Partner dealing with a money laundering issue and any action required to be undertaken under this AML Policy shall be taken by the Partner of Firm in accordance with this AML Policy.

VIOLATIONS:

Violations under this AML Policy include the following actions by Designated Persons:

1. Any violation of the compliance steps under this AML Policy by a Designated Person;
2. On-boarding a customer, supplier, contractor, agent, or investor in contravention of the K YC policy;
3. Failure to promptly raise a known or suspected violation of the AML Policy or notify a potential Suspicious Transaction;
4. Failure to cooperate in investigations of possible AML Policy violations;
5. Involvement in any form of money laundering activities.

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CONSEQUENCES OF VIOLATION OF THIS AML POLICY:

In case of violations of the AML Policy, the Partner shall, after considering inputs, regarding violation if any, from the Officer have the discretion to do the following:

1. Corrective Action: If necessary, corrective actions shall be prescribed by the Partner to appropriate officers, or other employees for implementation.
2. Penalties: The Partner shall, based on the investigation reports (if any) have the discretion to recommend appropriate disciplinary action, including suspension and termination of service, against such a defaulting Officer.

This Policy is being modified and amended from the date of its adoption by the Partners i.e. 22nd of June, 2023. Further, this mechanism may be amended subject to the approval of Partners, from time to time in line with the business requirement of the firm or any statutory enactment or amendment thereto.

For Precious Jewels Corporation

PRECIOUS JEWELS CORPORATION

Partner
RAJKUMAR TONGYA

ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING POLICY

This Policy represents the basic standards of Anti-Money Laundering policy of Precious Jewels Corporation, **Jaipur.**
This policy is in effective and copies of this Policy will be distributed to all suppliers, and all relevant employees must be thoroughly familiar with and make use of the material contained in this Policy.

Definitions & Procedures

Money Laundering

Money laundering is a generic term used to describe any process that conceals the origin or derivation of the proceeds of crime so that the proceeds appear to be derived from a legitimate source.

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Money laundering is sometimes wrongly regarded as an activity that is associated only with organized crime and drug trafficking. It is not. It occurs whenever any person deals with

another person's direct or indirect benefit from crime.

Money laundering is a crime that is most often associated with banking and money remittance services. Whilst banks are often an essential part of successful laundering schemes, the financial and related services that Licensees offer are also vulnerable to abuse by money launderers.

Additional Due Diligence measures for financial institutions

We are undertaking following additional due diligence measures while establishing and maintaining correspondent relationships:

- Obtaining sufficient information about a respondent company to avoid any relationships with "shell-banks";
- Determining from publicly available sources of information the reputation of a respondent company including whether it has been subject to a money laundering or terrorist financing investigation or other regulatory action;
- Assessing the respondent institution's anti-money laundering and terrorist financing controls on a periodic basis.

Goals and objectives

The main purpose of the Policy is to establish the essential standards designed to prevent the
money laundering activities. Other objectives pursued by this Policy are as follows:

- We are Promoting a "Know Your Customer" policy as a cornerstone principle for the business ethics and practices;
- Conducting self-assessments of compliance with AML policy and procedures.

Adherence to this policy is absolutely fundamental for ensuring fully comply with applicable antimony laundering legislation.

The company will not have any relationship with any shell
banks.

The company is committed to examining its anti-money laundering strategies, goals and objectives on an ongoing basis and maintaining an effective AML Policy.

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Monitoring and reporting of suspicious transactions/activity

All personnel must be diligent in monitoring for any unusual and potentially suspicious

transactions/activity basing on the relevant criteria applicable in the national or international jurisdiction.

The reporting of suspicious transactions/activity must comply with the international laws/regulations

Record keeping

Records shall be kept of all documents obtained for the purpose of identification and all transaction data as well as other information related to money laundering matters in accordance with the applicable anti-money laundering laws/regulations of the country;

All records must be kept for at least 6 years;

Training

Training on anti-money laundering will be provided to those new employees who work directly with customers and to those employees who work in other areas that may be exposed to money laundering and terrorist financing threats which includes;

Identification and reporting of transactions that must be reported to government authorities, examples of different forms of money laundering and internal policies to prevent money laundering against targeted foreign countries and shall cooperate fully with government agencies, self- regulatory organizations and law enforcement officials.

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