



# MKS Jewelry International Co., Ltd.

## Anti-Money Laundering

### Know Your Counterparty (KYC) Policy and Procedure

This policy confirms MKS INTERNATIONAL JEWELRY LTD,'s commitment to prevent money-laundering and the financing of terrorism in its business practices and transactions. Money laundering is the process of disguising the financial proceeds of crime to conceal their illegal origin. The financing of terrorism is any kind of financial support to those who attempt to encourage, plan, or engage in terrorism.

MKS has established Know Your Counterparty (KYC) procedures to combat money laundering and the financing of terrorism. These procedures allow us to identify every organization that we deal with, to understand the legitimacy of our business relationships and to identify and react to unusual or suspicious activity.

I/Majid ALGOUNEH, Managing Director, am responsible for development and implementation of this policy and relevant procedures, and MKS Senior Managers commit to review our KYC policy and procedure every year.

To support our KYC policy and procedures, MKS has developed a KYC form which we send to all our counterparties (suppliers and customers) to collect relevant business information to identify risks of money-laundering. We require the form to be completed for all existing and new counterparties.

By collecting and reviewing the information in completed KYC forms, MKS commits to

- establishing the identity of our counterparties
- checking that our counterparties are not considered high-risk (this means checking whether counterparties are based in FATF high-risk jurisdictions, named on government sponsored watch lists or international (UN) sanctions lists, or if they source from conflict-affected and high-risk areas (CAHRAs)
- maintaining an understanding of the nature and legitimacy of all our counterparties' businesses
- maintaining KYC records for at least five years
- maintaining records of all single or linked cash (or cash-like) transactions above 5,500 USD (200,000 THB)
- monitoring transactions for unusual or suspicious activity – this type of activity will cause the counterparty to be considered high-risk.

If counterparties are considered high-risk for any reason, we may

- Cease trading with the counterparty
- Identify the beneficial owners of the counterparty and check whether the beneficial owners are on any watch lists or sanctions list
- Make an on-site visit to the high-risk counterparty.
- Report suspicious activity to the authority

Majid ALGOUNEH, Authorized Director, CEO  
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