STAR
STAR Finvest Pvt. Ltd.

MEMBER NATIONAL STOCK EXCHANGE OF INDIA LTD
BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE LTD
DEPOSITORY PARTICIPANT - NSDL
Regd. Office Apartment 2, Tower-I, Vipul Belmonte, Golf Course Road, Sector-53, Gurgaon Haryana-122001
Dealing Office 311, Arunachal Building, 19, Barakhamba Road, Connaught Place, New Delhi-110001
Phone 23737206-209, 43070700 (30 LINE) FAX : 011-23351305
CIN U67120HR1999PTC053250, E-mail : star@starfinvest.in Website : www.starfinvest.in

NSE – Investor DO's and Don'ts

Investor Rights - Right To

- Get Unique Client Code (UCC) allotted
- Get a copy of KYC and other documents executed
- Get trades executed in only his/her UCC
- Place order on meeting the norms agreed to with the Member
- Get best price
- Contract note for trades executed
- Details of charges levied
- Receive funds and securities on time
- Receive statement of accounts from trading member
- Ask for settlement of accounts

Investor Obligations - Under Obligation To

- Execute Know Your Client (KYC) documents and provide supporting documents
- Understand the voluntary conditions being agreed with the member
- Understand the rights given to the Members
- Read Risk Disclosure Document
- Understand the product and operational framework and deadlines
- Pay margins
- Pay funds and securities for settlement on time
- Verify details of trades
- Verify bank account and DP account for funds and securities movement
- Review contract notes and statement of account

Rights to Remedies

- Take up a complaint against member with the Exchange
- Take up a complaint against listed company
- File arbitration against member if there is dispute
- Challenge the arbitration award before court of law

Obligation Towards Remedies

- Take up complaint within reasonable time
- Complaint to be supported by appropriate documents
- When additional information is called for provide the same
- To participate in resolution meetings

For Star Finvest Pvt. Ltd.

Director

Basic Instructions

- Don't forget to strike off blanks in your KYC
- Don't submit an incomplete KYC form
- Don't opt for digital contracts,if you're not familiar with computers
- Don't share your trading password
- Keep a regular check of your running account

Power of Attorney (PoA) Instructions

- Be careful with your PoA
- How to retain control of your account
- Cancel your PoA anytime
- Choose a registered Stock Broker for PoA
- PoA should not include the right to open / close your account
- Always specify a period for the PoA

For Star Finvest Pvt. Ltd.

Director

Annexure – 5

RISK DISCLOSURE DOCUMENT FOR CAPITAL MARKET AND DERIVATIVES SEGMENTS

This document contains important information on trading in Equities/Derivatives Segments of the stock exchanges. All prospective constituents should read this document before trading in Equities/Derivatives Segments of the Exchanges.

Stock exchanges/SEBI does neither singly or jointly and expressly nor impliedly guarantee nor make any representation concerning the completeness, the adequacy or accuracy of this disclosure document nor have Stock exchanges /SEBI endorsed or passed any merits of participating in the trading segments. This brief statement does not disclose all the risks and other significant aspects of trading.

In the light of the risks involved, you should undertake transactions only if you understand the nature of the relationship into which you are entering and the extent of your exposure to risk.

You must know and appreciate that trading in Equity shares, derivatives contracts or other instruments traded on the Stock Exchange, which have varying element of risk, is generally not an appropriate avenue for someone of limited resources/limited investment and/or trading experience and low risk tolerance. You should therefore carefully consider whether such trading is suitable for you in the light of your financial condition. In case you trade on Stock exchanges and suffer adverse consequences or loss, you shall be solely responsible for the same and Stock exchanges/its Clearing Corporation and/or SEBI shall not be responsible, in any manner whatsoever, for the same and it will not be open for you to take a plea that no adequate disclosure regarding the risks involved was made or that you were not explained the full risk involved by the concerned stock broker. The constituent shall be solely responsible for the consequences and no contract can be rescinded on that account. You must acknowledge and accept that there can be no guarantee of profits or no exception from losses while executing orders for purchase and/or sale of a derivative contract being traded on Stock exchanges.

It must be clearly understood by you that your dealings on Stock exchanges through a stock broker shall be subject to your fulfilling certain formalities set out by the stock broker, which may inter alia include your filling the know your client form, reading the rights and obligations, do's and don'ts, etc., and are subject to the Rules, Byelaws and Regulations of relevant Stock exchanges, its Clearing Corporation, guidelines prescribed by SEBI and in force from time to time and Circulars as may be issued by Stock exchanges or its Clearing Corporation and in force from time to time.

Stock exchanges does not provide or purport to provide any advice and shall not be liable to any person who enters into any business relationship with any stock broker of Stock exchanges and/or any third party based on any information contained in this document. Any information contained in this document must not be construed as business advice. No consideration to trade should be made without thoroughly understanding and reviewing the risks involved in such trading. If you are unsure, you must seek professional advice on the same.

In considering whether to trade or authorize someone to trade for you, you should be aware of or must get acquainted with the following:-

1. BASIC RISKS:

1.1 Risk of Higher Volatility:
Volatility refers to the dynamic changes in price that a security/derivatives contract undergoes when trading activity continues on the Stock Exchanges. Generally, higher the volatility of a security/derivatives contract, greater is its price swings. There may be normally greater volatility in thinly traded securities / derivatives contracts than in active securities /derivatives contracts. As a result of volatility, your order may only be partially executed or not executed at all, or the price at which your order got executed may be substantially different from the last traded price or change substantially thereafter, resulting in notional or real losses.

For Star Finvest Pvt. Ltd.

Director

1.2 Risk of Lower Liquidity:
Liquidity refers to the ability of market participants to buy and/or sell securities / derivatives contracts expeditiously at a competitive price and with minimal price difference. Generally, it is assumed that more the numbers of orders available in a market, greater is the liquidity. Liquidity is important because with greater liquidity, it is easier for investors to buy and/or sell securities / derivatives contracts swiftly and with minimal price difference, and as a result, investors are more likely to pay or receive a competitive price for securities / derivatives contracts purchased or sold. There may be a risk of lower liquidity in some securities / derivatives contracts as compared to active securities / derivatives contracts. As a result, your order may only be partially executed, or may be executed with relatively greater price difference or may not be executed at all.

1.2.1 Buying or selling securities / derivatives contracts as part of a day trading strategy may also result into losses, because in such a situation, securities / derivatives contracts may have to be sold / purchased at low / high prices, compared to the expected price levels, so as not to have any open position or obligation to deliver or receive a security / derivatives contract.

1.3 Risk of Wider Spreads:
Spread refers to the difference in best buy price and best sell price. It represents the differential between the price of buying a security / derivatives contract and immediately selling it or vice versa. Lower liquidity and higher volatility may result in wider than normal spreads for less liquid or illiquid securities / derivatives contracts. This in turn will hamper better price formation.

1.4 Risk-reducing orders:
The placing of orders (e.g., "stop loss" orders, or "limit" orders) which are intended to limit losses to certain amounts may not be effective many a time because rapid movement in market conditions may make it impossible to execute such orders.

1.4.1 A "market" order will be executed promptly, subject to availability of orders on opposite side, without regard to price and that, while the customer may receive a prompt execution of a "market" order, the execution may be at available prices of outstanding orders, which satisfy the order quantity, on price time priority. It may be understood that these prices may be significantly different from the last traded price or the best price in that security / derivatives contract.

1.4.2 A "limit" order will be executed only at the "limit" price specified for the order or a better price. However, while the customer receives price protection, there is a possibility that the order may not be executed at all.

1.4.3 A stop loss order is generally placed "away" from the current price of a stock / derivatives contract, and such order gets activated if and when the security / derivatives contract reaches, or trades through, the stop price. Sell stop orders are entered ordinarily below the current price, and buy stop orders are entered ordinarily above the current price. When the security / derivatives contract reaches the pre -determined price, or trades through such price, the stop loss order converts to a market/limit order and is executed at the limit or better. There is no assurance therefore that the limit order will be executable since a security / derivatives contract might penetrate the pre-determined price, in which case, the risk of such order not getting executed arises, just as with a regular limit order.

1.5 Risk of News Announcements:
News announcements that may impact the price of stock / derivatives contract may occur during trading, and when combined with lower liquidity and higher volatility, may suddenly cause an unexpected positive or negative movement in the price of the security / contract.

1.6 Risk of Rumors:
Rumors about companies / currencies at times float in the market through word of mouth, newspapers, websites or news agencies, etc. The investors should be wary of and should desist from acting on rumors.

1.7 System Risk:
High volume trading will frequently occur at the market opening and before market close. Such high volumes may also occur at any point in the day. These may cause delays in order execution or confirmation.

1.7.1 During periods of volatility, on account of market participants continuously modifying their order quantity or prices or placing fresh orders, there may be delays in order execution and its confirmations.

For Star Finvest Pvt. Ltd.

Director

1.7.2 Under certain market conditions, it may be difficult or impossible to liquidate a position in the market at a reasonable price or at all, when there are no outstanding orders either on the buy side or the sell side, or if trading is halted in a security / derivatives contract due to any action on account of unusual trading activity or security / derivatives contract hitting circuit filters or for any other reason.

1.8 System/Network Congestion:
Trading on exchanges is in electronic mode, based on satellite/leased line based communications, combination of technologies and computer systems to place and route orders. Thus, there exists a possibility of communication failure or system problems or slow or delayed response from system or trading halt, or any such other problem/glitch whereby not being able to establish access to the trading system/network, which may be beyond control and may result in delay in processing or not processing buy or sell orders either in part or in full. You are cautioned to note that although these problems may be temporary in nature, but when you have outstanding open positions or unexecuted orders, these represent a risk because of your obligations to settle all executed transactions.

2. As far as Derivatives segments are concerned, please note and get yourself acquainted with the following additional features:-

2.1 Effect of "Leverage" or "Gearing":
In the derivatives market, the amount of margin is small relative to the value of the derivatives contract so the transactions are 'leveraged' or 'geared'. Derivatives trading, which is conducted with a relatively small amount of margin, provides the possibility of great profit or loss in comparison with the margin amount. But transactions in derivatives carry a high degree of risk.

You should therefore completely understand the following statements before actually trading in derivatives and also trade with caution while taking into account one's circumstances, financial resources, etc. If the prices move against you, you may lose a part of or whole margin amount in a relatively short period of time. Moreover, the loss may exceed the original margin amount.

A. Futures trading involve daily settlement of all positions. Every day the open positions are marked to market based on the closing level of the index / derivatives contract. If the contract has moved against you, you will be required to deposit the amount of loss (notional) resulting from such movement. This amount will have to be paid within a stipulated time frame, generally before commencement of trading on next day.

B. If you fail to deposit the additional amount by the deadline or if an outstanding debt occurs in your account, the stock broker may liquidate a part of or the whole position or substitute securities. In this case, you will be liable for any losses incurred due to such close-outs.

C. Under certain market conditions, an investor may find it difficult or impossible to execute transactions. For example, this situation can occur due to factors such as illiquidity i.e. when there are insufficient bids or offers or suspension of trading due to price limit or circuit breakers etc.

D. In order to maintain market stability, the following steps may be adopted: changes in the margin rate, increases in the cash margin rate or others. These new measures may also be applied to the existing open interests. In such conditions, you will be required to put up additional margins or reduce your positions.

E. You must ask your broker to provide the full details of derivatives contracts you plan to trade i.e. the contract specifications and the associated obligations.

2.2 Currency specific risks:
1. The profit or loss in transactions in foreign currency-denominated contracts, whether they are traded in your own or another jurisdiction, will be affected by fluctuations in currency rates where there is a need to convert from the currency denomination of the contract to another currency.

For Star Finvest Pvt. Ltd.

Director

2. Under certain market conditions, you may find it difficult or impossible to liquidate a position. This can occur, for example when a currency is deregulated or fixed trading bands are widened.

3. Currency prices are highly volatile. Price movements for currencies are influenced by, among other things: changing supply-demand relationships; trade, fiscal, monetary, exchange control programs and policies of governments; foreign political and economic events and policies; changes in national and international interest rates and inflation; currency devaluation; and sentiment of the market place. None of these factors can be controlled by any individual advisor and no assurance can be given that an advisor's advice will result in profitable trades for a participating customer or that a customer will not incur losses from such events.

2.3 Risk of Option holders:

1. An option holder runs the risk of losing the entire amount paid for the option in a relatively short period of time. This risk reflects the nature of an option as a wasting asset which becomes worthless when it expires. An option holder who neither sells his option in the secondary market nor exercises it prior to its expiration will necessarily lose his entire investment in the option. If the price of the underlying does not change in the anticipated direction before the option expires, to an extent sufficient to cover the cost of the option, the investor may lose all or a significant part of his investment in the option.

2. The Exchanges may impose exercise restrictions and have absolute authority to restrict the exercise of options at certain times in specified circumstances.

2.4 Risks of Option Writers:

1. If the price movement of the underlying is not in the anticipated direction, the option writer runs the risks of losing substantial amount.
2. The risk of being an option writer may be reduced by the purchase of other options on the same underlying interest and thereby assuming a spread position or by acquiring other types of hedging positions in the options markets or other markets. However, even where the writer has assumed a spread or other hedging position, the risks may still be significant. A spread position is not necessarily less risky than a simple 'long' or 'short' position.
3. Transactions that involve buying and writing multiple options in combination, or buying or writing options in combination with buying or selling short the underlying interests, present additional risks to investors. Combination transactions, such as option spreads, are more complex than buying or writing a single option. And it should be further noted that, as in any area of investing, a complexity not well understood is, in itself, a risk factor. While this is not to suggest that combination strategies should not be considered, it is advisable, as is the case with all investments in options, to consult with someone who is experienced and knowledgeable with respect to the risks and potential rewards of combination transactions under various market circumstances.

3. TRADING THROUGH WIRELESS TECHNOLOGY/ SMART ORDER ROUTING OR ANY OTHER TECHNOLOGY:

Any additional provisions defining the features, risks, responsibilities, obligations and liabilities associated with securities trading through wireless technology/ smart order routing or any other technology should be brought to the notice of the client by the stock broker.

4. GENERAL

4.1 The term 'constituent' shall mean and include a client, a customer or an investor, who deals with a stock broker for the purpose of acquiring and/or selling of securities / derivatives contracts through the mechanism provided by the Exchanges.

4.2 The term 'stock broker' shall mean and include a stock broker, a broker or a stock broker, who has been admitted as such by the Exchanges and who holds a registration certificate from SEBI.

For Star Finvest Pvt. Ltd.

Director

Mandatory document dealing with policies and procedures Pursuant to SEBI's Circular MIRSD/SE/Cir-19/2009 dated December 3, 2009

Policies and Procedures forms integral part of the Member Constituent agreement

---

POLICIES & PROCEDURE

1. Refusal of orders for penny / illiquid stock

Star Finvest Pvt. Ltd. (SFPL)hereinafter referred to as "STOCK BROKER" shall have the absolute discretion, from time to time, to refuse/partially refuse/accept orders in one or more securities due to various reasons including trading in penny stocks, market liquidity, value of security(ies),illiquid options, far month options, writing of options, market capitalization of the stock and such stock not in demat form, securities which are not in the permitted list of the Stock Broker / exchange(s) / SEBI and/or appear under illiquid securities declared by the exchange(s). It is also provided further that Stock Broker may ask for compulsory settlement / advance payment of expected settlement value/delivery of securities for settlement prior to acceptance /placement of order(s) as well. Losses, if any, on account of such refusal by the broker or due to delay caused by such limits, shall be borne exclusively by the client alone. The Stock Broker shall not be responsible for any financial or other implications due to such execution, delay in execution or non execution of any such orders.

The Stock Broker shall have the prerogative to place such restrictions, notwithstanding that the client has sufficient credit or margin available in his account.

The Stock Broker, may however, allow for acceptance of such orders, for certain securities on its own discretion, through its specific internal process, instead of allowing such orders through the standard process like online trading platform or its branches.

2. Setting up client's exposure limits

The Stock Broker, may from time to time, vary limits or impose new limits for the orders that the client can place through the Stock Broker's trading platforms. The Stock Broker would have the sole discretion on setting these limits based on its risk perception of the client, Margin received from the client, Market conditions and other factors, but not limited to, limits on account of exchange/ SEBI directions/ limits (such as broker level/ market level limits in security specific / volume specific exposures etc.). This would include exposure limits, turnover limits, limits as to the number, value and/or kind of securities in respect of which orders can be placed etc.). The client is aware that the Stock Broker may be unable to inform the client of such variation, reduction or imposition in advance. The Stock Broker shall not be responsible for such variation, reduction or imposition or the client's inability to route any order through the Stock Broker's trading system on account of any such variation, reduction or imposition of limits.

The Stock Broker may at any time, at its sole discretion and without prior notice, prohibit or restrict the client's ability to place orders or trade in securities through the Stock Broker, or it may subject any order placed by the client to a review before its entry into the trading systems and may refuse to execute / allow execution of orders due to but not limited to the reason of lack of margin / securities or the order being outside the limits set by the Stock Broker / exchange / SEBI and any other reasons which the Stock Broker may deem appropriate in the circumstances. Losses, if any, incurred by the client on account of such refusal or delay, shall be borne exclusively by the client alone.

The Stock Broker shall have the prerogative to allow differential buy and sell limits for its clients depending upon credit worthiness, integrity and past conduct of each client.

3. Applicable brokerage rate

The Stock Broker is entitled to charge brokerage within the limits imposed by exchange which at present is as under:

a. For Cash Market Segment:

The maximum brokerage chargeable in relation to trades effected in the securities admitted to dealings on the Capital Market segment of the Exchange shall be 2.5% of the contract price exclusive of statutory levies.

b. For Option contracts:

Brokerage for option contracts shall be charged on the premium amount at which the option contract was bought or sold and not on the strike price of the option contract. It is hereby further clarified that brokerage on the options contracts shall not exceed 2.5% of the premium amount or Rs 100/- (per lot), whichever is higher.

c. For Future contracts:

Brokerage for future contracts shall be charged on the value at which the securities are bought or sold. It is hereby further clarified that brokerage on the futures contracts shall not exceed 2.5% of the Contract value exclusive of statutory levies.

The slab rates of brokerage are function of the cost of the services being provided to the client and would be reviewed from time to time.

4. Imposition of penalty/delayed penalty charges/other charges

The Stock Broker would charge delayed payment charges on any amounts which are overdue from the client towards trading or on account of any other reasons, at such rates as may be determined by the Stock Broker from time to time. The client shall pay to the Stock Broker brokerage, all taxes, duties, levies to the stock exchanges (including any amount due on account of reassessment / backlogs etc.), transaction expenses, F&O charges, delayed payment charges, short delivery charges, auction charges, cheque stop payment charges, cheque bounce charges, lost token charges, incidental expenses such as postage, courier etc. as they apply from time to time to the client's account / transactions / services that the client avails from the Stock Broker.

The Stock Broker may impose penalties / fines for any orders/trades / deals / actions of the client which are contrary to Member Client Agreement/rules / regulations / Bye-Laws of the exchange or any other law for the time being in force, at such rates and in such form as it may deem fit. Further where the Stock Broker has to pay any fine or bear any punishment from any authority in connection with / as a consequence of / in relation to any of the orders/trades / deals / actions of the client, the same shall be borne by the client.

5.The right to sell client's securities or close client's positions, without giving notice to the client, on account of non-payment of client's dues

The broker shall have the right and the prerogative to sell client's securities, both unpaid securities as well as collaterals deposited towards margins, or close out client's open positions, without giving notice to the client where there is either a delay or failure of the client to meet the pay-in obligations and / or there is delay /failure of the client to bring additional margins to cover the increase in risk in dynamic and volatile market conditions.

The client would be responsible for monitoring his / her / its position (dealings/trades and valuation of security(ies)) on his / her / its own and provide the required/deficit margin / security(ies) forthwith as required from time to time whether or not any margin call or such other separate communication to that effect is sent by the Stock Broker to the client and / or whether or not such communication is received by the client. The client is not entitled to trade without adequate margin and that it shall be client's own responsibility to ascertain beforehand the margin requirements for its orders/ traders/deals and to ensure that the required margin is made available to the Stock Broker in such form and manner as may be required by the Stock Broker.

The client shall ensure that funds/securities are made available in time and in designated form at designated bank(s) and depository account(s) of the Stock Broker, for meeting his/her/its pay-in obligation of funds and securities. The Stock Broker shall not be responsible for any claim/loss/damage arising out of non availability/short availability/delayed availability of funds/securities by the client in the designated account(s) of the Stock Broker for meeting the pay-in obligation of either funds or securities. If the client gives orders/trades in the anticipation of the required securities being available subsequently for pay-in through anticipated pay out from the exchange or through borrowings or any off market delivery(s) or market delivery(s) and if such anticipated availability does not materialize in actual availability of securities/funds for pay-in for any reason whatsoever including but not limited to any delays/shortages at the exchange or Stock Broker level/non release of margin by the Stock Broker etc., the losses which may occur to the client as a consequence of such shortages in any manner such as on account of auctions / square-off / closing outs etc., shall be solely to the account of the client and the Stock Broker shall not be responsible for the same in any form or manner whatsoever.

In case the payment of the margin/security is made by the client through a bank instrument, the Stock Broker shall be at liberty to give the benefit/credit for the same only on the realization of the funds from the said bank instrument & subsequent updation in records as per Stock Broker's process .
Where the margin/security is made available by way of securities, it is upto the Stock Broker's discretion to decline its acceptance as margin &/or to accept it at such reduced value as the Stock Broker may deem fit by applying haircuts or by valuing it by marking it to market or by any other method as the Stock Broker may deem fit in its absolute discretion. In the event of client failing to maintain or provide the required margin/fund/security(ies) or to meet the funds/ margins/securities pay-in obligations on immediate basis for the orders/trades/deals of the client and the Stock Broker shall have the right, without any further notice or communication to the client, to withhold payout of funds/securities, to liquidate security(ies), to disable trading facility to the client.

Losses, if any, on account of any one or more steps, as enumerated herein above, being taken by the Stock Broker, shall be borne exclusively by the client alone.

6. Shortages in obligations arising out of internal netting of trades

Stock Broker shall not be obliged to deliver any securities or pay any money to the client unless and until the same has been received by the Stock Broker from the exchange, the clearing corporation/clearing house or other company or entity liable to make the payment and the client has fulfilled his/her/its obligations first.

The policy and procedure for settlement of shortages in obligations arising out of internal netting of trades is as under:

(a) Short Delivery to the Exchange for scrip at the broker level:

Incase of short delivery to exchange, the settlement happens as per the auction/close-out mechanism of Exchange and auction/close-out debit is passed to the defaulting clients who did not fulfill his selling obligation.

(b) Short delivery of pay-out to clients who bought the scrip on that day (Client to Client shortage):

The shares delivered short will be purchased on next day after the pay-in date i.e. on T+3 from Normal Market and the purchase consideration amount will be debited to the defaulting clients.

If the covering rate (internal shortage repurchase) is more than the actual sell rate on T day, the difference amount will be borne by the defaulting client on sell side.

If the covering rate (internal shortage repurchase) is less than the actual sell rate on T day, the difference amount will be debited to the defaulting client on sell side and credited in a separate account maintained with Star Finvest Private Limited.

Further if SFPL is unable to buy shares on T+3 day from normal market due to upper side freeze on the scrip or any other reason, the defaulting seller will be debited at the close-out rate and the corresponding buyer will be credited by equivalent amount. The close-out rate will be the highest between the trade date and (T+3) date or 20% above the official closing price on the (T+3) day, whichever is higher.

Further if the shares covered against client to client shortages is again received short from any client, the trade will be settled by the close-out debit to seller client and corresponding buyer for whom the shares were covered will be credited by equivalent amount. The close-out rate will be the highest rate between the repurchase date (T day) and auction date i.e. (Repurchase date +3) day or 20% above the official closing price on the auction day, whichever is higher.

If the shares repurchased against client to client shortages received short from Exchange, the settlement happens as per the auction/close-out mechanism of exchange.

(c) Mechanism of choosing corresponding clients on the buy side:
Corresponding clients on the buy side of scrip A are chosen on the basis of the descending quantity of shares bought by them i.e. first the client (say X) who has purchased highest quantity of scrip A will be picked up and if the shortage of shares is more than the quantity of shares bought by the client X, then the client who has purchased the next highest quantity will be picked up so on and so forth. The shares bought on T+3 in case of Client to Client shortage and shares/credit received from Exchange through auction process in case of broker level shortage are credited to the corresponding client on buy side of scrip A chosen through the aforesaid mechanism.

7. Conditions under which a client may not be allowed to take further position or the broker may close the existing position of a client

The Stock Broker may refuse to execute order of a client or may close the existing position of the client due to lack of margin / securities or the order being outside the limits set by Stock Broker / exchange/ SEBI.

Other reasons for not allowing further positions or closing out of existing positions could be as:

a) Client has not met his pay-in obligations in cash by the scheduled date of pay-in for purchases done in CM segment .

b) Non-payment or erosion of margins or other amounts, outstanding debts, etc.

c) Client is dealing in illiquid scrips or contracts/penny stock.

d) Cheque submitted by the client has bounced or clear funds not received with the Stock Broker for the cheque submitted by the client.

e) If in the opinion of the Stock Broker, the client has committed a fraud, crime, or acted in contravention to the agreement.

f) Non Payment of Marked to Market loss in Cash.

g) Open positions in a contract exceed or are close to market wide cut-off limits.

h) Client's position is close to client-wise permissible _open_ positions.

i) Intraday orders after the cut-off time would not be allowed.

8. Temporarily suspending or closing a client's account

The Stock Broker can suspend/close the client account and also withhold the pay-outs of client if there is any judicial or/and regulatory order/action requiring suspension/closure of client's account. The Stock Broker can also suspend/close the client account if the Stock Broker observes any abnormal or suspicious activity in the client account through its monitoring and surveillance of the client account. The Stock Broker may also temporarily suspend/close the client account if there is no activity in the client account for a period, as deemed fit by the Stock Broker from time to time. The client's account can also be put under temporary suspension/closure if the client has not cleared the uncovered debit in its account or if the client has not submitted Know Your Client (KYC) details sought by the Stock Broker to fulfill its own surveillance or exchange related requirements.

In the event of information/reports reaching the Stock Broker of the client's death, the account can also be put under temporary suspension/closure.

The Stock Broker can also put the client's account under temporary suspension/closure if the client has failed to provide or update its communication details like correspondence address, Mobile number, landline numbers or E-mail ID.

The client may also request the Stock Broker to temporarily suspend/close his account, Stock Broker may do so subject to client accepting / adhering to conditions imposed by Stock Broker including but not limited to settlement of account and / or other obligation.

9. De-registering a client

The client has the option to De-register his account after settling his account with the Stock Broker. The client would be liable to pay all dues in his account before the De-registration.

The Stock Broker shall have the right to terminate the agreement with immediate effect in any of the following circumstances:

a) The client account figures in the list of debarred entities published by SEBI.

b) The actions of the Client are prima facie illegal / improper or such as to manipulate the price of any securities or disturb the normal / proper functioning of the market, either alone or in conjunction with others.

c)If there is any legal /regulatory proceeding against the client under any law in force.

d)If there is reasonable apprehension that the Client is unable to pay its debts or the Client has admitted its inability to pay its debts, as they become payable;

e)If the Client is in breach of any term, condition or covenant of this Agreement;

f)When the Stock Broker is informed or ascertains that the client has deceased / become insolvent / not ableto act in the market due to lunacy/disability etc.

g)The Stock Broker shall have the right to close out the existing positions, sell the collaterals to recover any dues with or without consent of the client before the de-registration of the client.

h)Either party will be entitled to terminate the agreement without assigning any reason, after giving notice in writing of not less than 30days to the other party.

Not withstanding any such termination/deregistering , all rights, liabilities and obligations of the parties arising out of or in respect of transactions entered into prior to the termination/deregistering , shall continue to subsist and vest in/ be binding on the respective parties or his/its respective heirs/ executors/ administrators /legal representatives/ successors as the case may be.

10. Inactive Client Account:

Client account will be considered as inactive if the client does not trade for period of one year. Calculation will be done at the beginning of every month and those who have not trade even a single time will be considered as inactive, the shares / credit ledger balance if any will be transferred to the client as inactive. The client has to make written request for reactivation of their account.

Client Acceptance & Acknowledgement :

I/We have fully read & understood the Policies and Procedures and do hereby acknowledge the same and give our unequivocal consent not to question the validity, enforceability and applicability of any provision/clauses of this document under any circumstances what so ever. I /We also understand & acknowledge that these policies and procedures are subject to amendment / change(s) as thought necessary by the broker from time to time. I/We understand that any such amendment(s)/change(s) to be effected shall be the sole perogative of the Stock Broker. I/We are aware that these Policies and Procedures and/or any subsequent amendment(s) made thereto are available on the Stock Broker's website (http://www.starfinvest.in) & I/We acknowledge to keep myself/ourself abreast of the same.

I/We are also aware that the copy of such Policies & Procedures can also be availed on request being made to the centralized help desk (support@starfinvest.in, 011-43070700(30 Lines)). I/We acknowledge that I/we have fully read and understood the terms of the Member client Agreement, Agreement between the Broker and the client, Do's and Don'ts document that are integral part & parcel of the account opening kit. I/We also acknowledge that we are aware that the copy of the aforesaid documents containing the terms are also available on the website of the Stock Broker and a duplicate copy of the same can be availed on a request being made to the centralized customer care helpdesk. I/We also acknowledge that the aforesaid policies and procedures along with amendment(s) made thereto shall be read along with the Member Client Agreement and the Agreement between the Stock Broker and Client. I/We also understand & acknowledge that these would be compulsorily referred to while deciding any difference/dispute between me/us and the Stock Broker before any court of law/judicial /arbitrator or any other adjudicating authority.