INSTRUMENT ACQUISITION – PROCESS FLOW FACT SHEET

The undernoted process flow details the steps required in the acquisition of a banking instrument from an identified provider.

STEPS	DETAILS
1. VETTING	The vetting process is the first step and involves conducting a proper due diligence on the prospective instrument buyer(s) to establish whether the buyer(s) has any adverse information that may compromise the issuance of a banking instrument
2. PROOF OF FUNDS	Before any instrument can be issued, confirmation is required from the Buyer(s) that they have sufficient funding available to purchase the instrument. The funding requirement is subject to the value of the instrument and the pricing available at the time of purchase. It should be noted that, as in the case of any financial transaction, supply and demand determines the pricing available at the time of purchase. As such, the second step involves having a top-level discussion with the Company to determine the exact capital requirement needed to pursue the issuance of the banking instrument.
3. DOA SIGN OFF	This is subject to the prospective client being cleared in the vetting exercise demonstrating that they do not have any track record of being involved in any criminal or money laundering activities and are not blacklisted by any global monitoring institution. Upon such confirmation, the third step involves the signing of a Deed of Agreement (DOA) between the Provider and the prospective Buyer(s).
4. VERIFICATION	Verification is the fourth step and involves Bank to Bank correspondence between the Instrument Provider's and Buyer(s) Bank to ascertain and confirm instrument verbiage, buyer credit worthiness and the Bank's ability to receive the instrument
5. DELIVERY	The fifth and final step in the issuance of a banking instrument involves the Provider sending the banking instrument to the Buyer(s) designated bank and the Buyer(s) bank effecting the subsequent payment to the Provider's bank