

AMENDMENTS No.3
AIFC AUTHORISED MARKET INSTITUTION RULES
(AMI)

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In this document, a blue font and underlining indicates new text and strikethrough indicates deleted text, unless otherwise indicated.

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Guidance: Purpose and application of AMI

The rules and guidance in AMI complement Chapter 2 of Part 3 of the Framework Regulations (Licensing of Authorised Market Institutions) and Part 6 of the Framework Regulations (Capital Markets). AMI also contains rules in relation to the supervision of Authorised Market Institutions which complement the provisions in Part 8 of the Framework Regulations (Supervision of Authorised Persons) and Chapter 7 of the GEN rulebook (Supervision). The purpose of the rules and guidance in AMI is to set out:

 the licensing requirements, or standards, which an applicant must satisfy to be granted a Licence to carry on either of the Market Activities of Operating an Investment Exchange, Operating Private E-currency Digital Asset Trading Facility and Operating a Clearing House;

The application of the rules in AMI is as follows:

. . .

Chapter 6 contains additional rules and guidance applicable to Authorised Private E-currency Digital Asset Trading Facility.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Introduction

1.1.1. Definitions

(1) An Authorised Market Institution is a Centre Participant which has been licensed by the AFSA to carry on one or more Market Activities. An Authorised Market Institution can be an Authorised Investment Exchange, an Authorised Private E-currency Digital Asset Trading Facility, an Authorised Clearing House and/or an Authorised Crowdfunding Platform.

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(7) An Authorised Private E-currency Digital Asset Trading Facility is a Centre Participant which has been licensed by the AFSA to carry on the Market Activity of Operating a Private E-currency Digital Asset Trading Facility.

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2.4.4. Resources of Members

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(2) The requirements in (1) do not apply to:



(b) the Member of an Authorised Private E-currency <u>Digital Asset</u> Trading Facility if the Member is a body corporate or an individual (natural person) that carries on the activity solely as principal.

2.4.7. Testing relating to Members' technology systems

. . .

(4) The requirements in (1)-(3) do not apply to:

. . .

(b) the Member of an Authorised Private E-currency <u>Digital Asset</u> Trading Facility if the Member is a body corporate or an individual (natural person) that carries on the activity solely as principal.

2.5. Business Rules

2.5.1. Requirement to prepare Business Rules

Save where the AFSA otherwise directs, an Authorised Market Institution must establish and maintain Business Rules governing relations between itself and the participants in the market, including but not limited to:

. . .

(d) Admission to Trading Rules, prepared in accordance with AMI 3.2 or AMI 6.3, or Admission to Clearing Rules, prepared in accordance with AMI 4.1, governing the admission of Securities, Units in a Listed Fund or Private E-currencies Digital Assets to trading, or clearing and settlement, as appropriate to its facilities;

. . .

The requirements in (c) and (e) do not apply to the Authorised Private E-currency Digital Asset Trading Facility.

2.6. Membership

2.6.1. Persons eligible for Membership

(1) An Authorised Market Institution, except an Authorised Private E-currency Digital Asset Trading Facility, may only admit as a Member a Person who satisfies admission criteria set out in its Membership Rules and who is either:

. . .

(2) An Authorised Private E-currency <u>Digital Asset</u> Trading Facility may only admit as a Member a Person who satisfies admission criteria set out in its Membership Rules and which is:

2.7. Direct Electronic Access

2.7.1. Direct Electronic Access

Direct Electronic Access means any arrangement, such as the use of the Member's trading code, through which a Member or the clients of that Member are able to transmit electronically orders relating to Securities, Units in a Listed Fund or Private E-currency Digital Asset directly to the facility provided by the Authorised Market Institution and includes arrangements which involve the use by a Person of the infrastructure of the Authorised Private E-currency Digital Asset Trading Facility or the Member or participant or client or any connecting system provided by the Authorised Private E-currency Digital Asset Trading Facility or Member or participant or client, to transmit the orders and arrangements where such an infrastructure is not used by a Person.





2.9.2. Custody and investment risk

(1) An Authorised Market Institution must have effective means to address risks relating to:

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(c) Private E-currencies <u>Digital Assets</u>, if it is an Authorised Private E-currency <u>Digital Asset</u> Trading Facility.

6. RULES APPLICABLE TO AN AUTHORISED PRIVATE E-CURRENCY DIGITAL ASSET TRADING FACILITY

6.1. Main requirements relating to trading on the facility

An Authorised Private E-currency <u>Digital Asset</u> Trading Facility must, at the time a Licence is granted and at all times thereafter, have:

(a) transparent and non-discriminatory rules and procedures to ensure fair and orderly trading of Private E-currencies Digital Assets on its facility;

. . .

- (2) An Authorised Private E-currency <u>Digital Asset</u> Trading Facility must maintain effective arrangements to verify that its members comply with requirements set out in COB, AML.
- (3) An Authorised Private E-currency <u>Digital Asset</u> Trading Facility must not introduce a liquidity incentive scheme other scheme for encouraging bids on a trading venue or to increase the volume of business transacted unless it has obtained the prior approval of the AFSA.
- (4) For the purposes of (1), an Authorised Private E-currency Digital Asset Trading Facility must make available to the public, without any charges, data relating to the quality of execution of transactions on the Authorised Private E-currency Digital Asset Trading Facility on at least an annual basis. Reports must include details about price, costs, speed and likelihood of execution for individual Private E-currencies Digital Assets.

6.2. Requirement to prepare Rules

(1) An Authorised Private E-currency Digital Asset Trading Facility's Rules must:

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- (f) contain provisions for penalties or sanctions which may be imposed by the Authorised Private Ecurrency Digital Asset Trading Facility for a breach of the Rules; and
- (g) contain provisions for an appeal process from the decisions of the Authorised Private E-currency Digital Asset Trading Facility.
- (2) An Authorised Private E-currency Digital Asset Trading Facility must seek prior approval of its Rules (Business Rules, Admission to Trading Rules, Membership Rules) and of amendments to its Rules by:

. . .

(3) Where an Authorised Private E-currency Digital Asset Trading Facility has made any amendments to its Rules, it must have adequate procedures for notifying users and the AFSA of such amendments with a notice period of at least 30 days prior to making any amendments to its Rules available for market consultation.



(4) An Authorised Private E-currency <u>Digital Asset</u> Trading Facility must have procedures in place to ensure that its Rules are monitored and enforced.

6.3. Admission of Private E-currencies Digital Assets to trading

6.3.1. Admission to Trading Rules

- (1) An Authorised Private E-currency <u>Digital Asset</u> Trading Facility must make clear and transparent rules concerning the admission of <u>Private E-currencies</u> <u>Digital Assets</u> to trading on its facilities.
- (2) The rules of the Authorised Private E-currency Digital Asset Trading Facility must ensure that:
- (a) Private E-currencies <u>Digital Assets</u> admitted to trading on an Authorised Private E-currency <u>Digital Asset</u> Trading Facility's facilities are capable of being traded in a fair, orderly and efficient manner; and
- (b) Private E-currencies <u>Digital Assets</u> admitted to trading on an Authorised <u>Private E-currency Digital Asset</u> Trading Facility's facilities are freely negotiable.

6.3.2. Application for admission of Private E-currencies Digital Assets to Trading

- (1) Applications for the admission of a Private E-currency <u>Digital Asset</u> to trading can be made to an Authorised Private E-currency <u>Digital Asset</u> Trading Facility by the issuer of the <u>Private E-currency Digital Asset</u>, by a third party on behalf of and with the consent of the issuer of the <u>Private E-currency Digital Asset</u>, or by a Member of an Authorised <u>Private E-currency Digital Asset</u> Trading Facility.
- (2) A Private E-currency <u>Digital Asset</u> can also be admitted to trading on the Authorised Private E-currency <u>Digital Asset</u> Trading Facility's own initiative.
- (3) An Authorised Private E-currency <u>Digital Asset</u> Trading Facility must, before admitting any <u>Private E-currency Digital Asset</u> to trading:
- (a) be satisfied that the applicable requirements, including those in its Admission to Trading Rules, have been or will be fully complied with in respect of such Private E-currency Digital Asset; and
- (b) obtain approval of the AFSA in respect of such Private E-currency Digital Asset.
- (4) For the purposes of (1), an Authorised Private E-currency Digital Asset Trading Facility must notify an applicant in writing of its decision in relation to the application for admission of the Private E-currency Digital Asset to trading. In the case that such decision is to deny the application, the written notice should indicate (i) whether the application has been considered by the AFSA, and if so, (ii) the AFSA's determination in respect thereof.
- (5) For purposes of 3(b), an application to AFSA by Authorised Private E-currency Digital Asset Trading Facility shall include:

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6.3.3. Decision-making procedures for the AFSA in relation to applications for approval of the admission of Private E-currencies Digital Assets to trading

(1) Where an Authorised Person Operating a Private E-currency Digital Asset Trading Facility applies for approval of the admission of a Private E-currency Digital Asset to trading, the AFSA may:

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- (2) The AFSA may exercise its powers under (1)(b) where the AFSA reasonably considers that:
- (a) granting the Private E-currencies <u>Digital Assets</u> admission to trading of <u>Private E-currencies Digital Assets</u> would be detrimental to the interests of Persons dealing in the relevant <u>Private E-currencies Digital Digital Private E-currencies Digital Digital Private E-currencies Digital </u>



<u>Assets</u> using the facilities of an Authorised Person Operating a <u>Private E-currency Digital Asset</u> Trading Facility or otherwise; or

- (b) any requirements imposed by the AFSA or in the Rules of an Authorised Private E-currency Digital Asset Trading Facility as are applicable have not been or will not be complied with; or
- (c) the Issuer of the Private E-currencies <u>Digital Assets</u> has failed or will fail to comply with any obligations applying to it including those relating to having its <u>Private E-currencies</u> <u>Digital Assets</u> admitted to trading or traded in another jurisdiction.
- (3) Where the AFSA denies an application for approval of admission of a Private E-currency Digital Asset to trading pursuant to (2), such Private E-currencies Digital Assets must not be admitted by an Authorised Person Operating a Private E-currency Digital Asset Trading Facility to its facility.
- (4) Where the AFSA approves an application for approval of admission of a Private E-currency Digital Asset to trading subject to conditions or restrictions, the Authorised Person Operating a Private E-currency Digital Asset Trading Facility is responsible for implanting such conditions and restrictions in admitting the Private E-currency Digital Asset to trading, and such conditions or restrictions may not be varied or removed without the approval of the AFSA.

6.3.4. Undertaking to comply with the acting law of the AIFC

An Authorised Private E-currency Digital Asset Trading Facility may not admit Private E-currencies Digital Assets to trading unless the person who seeks to have Private E-currencies Digital Assets admitted to trading:

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6.3.5. Review of compliance

The Authorised Private E-currency <u>Digital Asset</u> Trading Facility must maintain arrangements regularly to review whether the <u>Private E-currencies</u> <u>Digital Assets</u> admitted to trading on its facilities comply with the Admission to Trading Rules.

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6.4. Suspending or removing Private E-currencies Digital Assets from trading

6.4.1. Power to suspend

- (1) The rules of an Authorised Private E-currency Digital Asset Trading Facility must provide that the Authorised Private E-currency Digital Asset Trading Facility have the power to suspend or remove from trading on its facilities any Private E-currencies Digital Assets with immediate effect or from such date and time as may be specified where it is satisfied that there are circumstances that warrant such action or it is in the interests of the AIFC.
- (2) The AFSA may direct an Authorised Person Operating a Private E-currency Digital Asset Trading Facility to suspend or remove Private E-currencies Digital Assets from trading with immediate effect or from such date and time as may be specified if it is satisfied there are circumstances that warrant such action or it is in the interests of the AIFC.
- (3) The AFSA may withdraw a direction made under (2) at any time.
- (4) Private E-currencies <u>Digital Assets</u> that are suspended from trading of <u>Private E-currencies Digital Assets</u> remain admitted to trading for the purposes of this Chapter.
- (5) The AFSA may prescribe any additional requirements or procedures relating to the removal or suspension of Private E-currencies Digital Assets from or restoration of Private E-currencies Digital Assets to trading.

6.4.2. Limitation on power to suspend or remove Private E-currencies Digital Assets from trading

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The rules of an Authorised Private E-currency <u>Digital Asset</u> Trading Facility must contain provisions for orderly suspension and removal from trading on its facilities any <u>Private E-currency Digital Asset</u> which no longer complies with its rules taking into account the interests of investors and the orderly functioning of the financial markets of the AIFC.

6.4.3. Publication of decision

- (1) Where the Authorised Private E-currency <u>Digital Asset</u> Trading Facility suspends or removes any <u>Private E-currency Digital Asset</u> from trading on its facilities, it must notify the AFSA in advance and make that decision public by issuing a public notice on its website.
- (2) Where the Authorised Private E-currency Digital Asset Trading Facility lifts a suspension or re-admits any Private E-currency Digital Asset to trading on its facilities, it must notify the AFSA in advance and make that decision public by issuing a public notice on its website.
- (3) Where an Authorised Private E-currency <u>Digital Asset</u> Trading Facility has made any decisions on admission, suspension, or removal of <u>Private E-currencies Digital Assets</u> from trading on its facilities, it must have adequate procedures for notifying users of such decisions.

6.5. Transparency obligations

6.5.1. Trading transparency obligation

An Authorised Private E-currency Digital Asset Trading Facility must make available to the public:

- (a) the current bid and offer prices of Private E-currencies <u>Digital Assets</u> traded on its systems on a continuous basis during normal trading hours;
- (b) the price, volume and time of the transactions executed in respect of Private E-currencies Digital Assets traded on its facilities in as close to real-time as technically possible; and

. . .

6.5.2. Public notice of suspended or terminated Membership

The Authorised Private E-currency Digital Asset Trading Facility must promptly issue a public notice on its website in respect of any Member that has a Licence to carry on Market Activities or Regulated Activities whose Membership is suspended or terminated.

6.5.3. Cooperation with office-holder

The Authorised Private E-currency Digital Asset Trading Facility must cooperate, by the sharing of information and otherwise, with the AFSA, any relevant office-holder and any other authority or body having responsibility for any matter arising out of, or connected with, the default of a Member of the Private E-currency Digital Asset Trading Facility.

6.6. Additional requirements on technology resources

6.6.1. Cyber-security policy

(1) An Authorised Private E-currency Digital Asset Trading Facility shall implement a written cyber security policy setting forth its policies and procedures for the protection of its electronic systems and members and counterparty data stored on those systems, which shall be reviewed and approved by the Authorised Private E-currency Digital Asset Trading Facility's governing body at least annually.

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(3) An Authorised Private E-currency Digital Asset Trading Facility must advise the AFSA immediately if it becomes aware, or has reasonable grounds to believe, that a significant breach by any Person of its cyber security policy may have occurred or may be about to occur.

6.6.2. Technology governance



An Authorised Private E-currency Digital Asset Trading Facility must, as a minimum, have in place systems and controls with respect to the procedures describing the creation, management and control of digital wallets and private keys.

6.6.3. Trading controls

An Authorised Private E-currency Digital Asset Trading Facility must be able to:

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6.6.4. Settlement and Clearing facilitation services

- (1) An Authorised Private E-currency Digital Asset Trading Facility must ensure that satisfactory arrangements are made for securing the timely discharge (whether by performance, compromise or otherwise), clearing and settlement of the rights and liabilities of the parties to transactions effected on the Authorised Private E-currency Digital Asset Trading Facility (being rights and liabilities in relation to those transactions).
- (2) An Authorised Private E-currency <u>Digital Asset</u> Trading Facility acting as a Private E-currency <u>Digital Asset</u> Depository must:
- (a) have appropriate rules, procedures, and controls, including robust accounting practices, to safeguard the rights of Private E-currencies <u>Digital Assets</u> issuers and holders, prevent the unauthorised creation or deletion of Private E-currencies <u>Digital Assets</u>, and conduct periodic and at least daily reconciliation of each Private E-currency <u>Digital Assets</u> balance it maintains for issuers and holders;
- (b) prohibit overdrafts and debit balances in Private E-currencies Digital Assets accounts;
- (c) maintain Private E-currencies <u>Digital Assets</u> in an immobilised or dematerialised form for their transfer by book entry;
- (d) protect assets against custody risk through appropriate rules and procedures consistent with its legal framework:
- (e) ensure segregation between the Private E-currency Digital Asset Depository's own assets and the Private E-currencies Digital Assets of its participants and segregation among the Private E-currencies Digital Assets of participants; and

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7. RULES APPLICABLE TO AN AUTHORISED CROWDFUNDING PLATFORM

7.2. Permissible activities

7.2.1 An Authorised Crowdfunding Platform may apply to the AFSA to carry on one or more of the following Regulated and Market Activities:

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(h) Operating a Private E-currency Digital Asset Trading Facility

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7.2.3 An Investment Crowdfunding Platform must not facilitate a Person investing in the following kinds of Investments through the Investment Crowdfunding Platform:

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- (e) Private E-currencies Digital Assets; or
- (f) rights or interests in a Security, Structured Product, Derivative or a Private E-currency Digital Asset.