

AMENDMENTS No. 7 AIFC CONDUCT OF BUSINESS RULES

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Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan

AIFC CONDUCT OF BUSINESS RULES



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 of this rulebook

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Chapter 17 (Operators of a Private E-currency <u>Digital Asset</u> Business) sets out the conduct of business requirements that apply to Operators of a <u>Private E-currency Digital Asset</u> Business.

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8.3.14. Client reporting

(2) An Authorised Person which Provides Custody for safeguarding and administering Private E-currencies <u>Digital Assets</u> belonging to a Retail Client must send a statement to its Retail Clients at least monthly. The statement must include the list, description and amount of each <u>Private E-currency</u> <u>Digital Asset</u> held by the Authorised Person as at the date of reporting.

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8.3.16. Reconciliations

Where Authorised Persons Provide Custody for safeguarding and administering Private Ecurrencies <u>Digital Assets</u> belonging to another Person, all reconciliations required under COB 8.3.16 shall be conducted at least every week.

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17. OPERATORS OF A PRIVATE E-CURRENCY DIGITAL ASSET BUSINESS

17.1. Application

This chapter applies to an Authorised Person engaged in the activity of Operating a Private Ecurrency Digital Asset Business.

Guidance

The following activities do not constitute Operating a Private E-currency Digital Asset Business:

- trading of Private E-currencies <u>Digital Assets</u> for the Person's own investment purpose;
- the issuance of Private E-currencies <u>Digital Assets</u> by a Person and their administration (including sale, redemption);
- any other activity or arrangement that is deemed by the AFSA to not constitute Operating a
 Private E-currencies <u>Digital Assets</u> Business, where necessary and appropriate in order for
 the AFSA to pursue its objectives.



17.2. Rules Applicable to an Authorised Private E-currency Digital Asset Trading Facility

In addition to all requirements applicable to Authorised Persons in these rules, GEN, and AML, an Authorised Person carrying on the Market Activity of Operating a Private E-currency Digital Asset Trading Facility must comply with the applicable requirements set out in the AMI, unless the requirements in this chapter expressly provide otherwise.

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

An Authorised Person Operating a <u>Private E-currency Digital Asset</u> Trading Facility may grant admission of <u>Private E-currencies Digital Assets</u> to trading only where it is satisfied that such admission is in accordance with the AMI and an Authorised <u>Private E-currency Digital Asset</u> Trading Facility's Admission to Trading Rules.

An Authorised Person Operating a <u>Private E-currency Digital Asset</u> Trading Facility must not permit trading of <u>Private E-currencies Digital Assets</u> on its facilities unless those <u>Private E-currencies Digital Assets</u> are admitted to, and not suspended from, trading by the Authorised Person Operating a <u>Private E-currency Digital Asset</u> Trading Facility pursuant to Chapter 6 of AMI.

17.4. Additional disclosure requirements

Prior to entering into an initial transaction for, on behalf of, or with a Client, an Authorised Person Operating a Private E-currency Digital Asset Business shall disclose in a clear, fair and not misleading manner:

(a) all terms, conditions and risks relating to the Private E-currencies <u>Digital Assets</u> that have been admitted to trading and/or is the subject of the transaction;

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(c) all details on the amount and the purpose of any premiums, fees, charges or taxes payable by the Client, whether or not these are payable to the Operating a Private E-currency Digital Asset Business.

17.5. The risks to be disclosed pursuant to COB 17.4

The risks to be disclosed pursuant to COB 17.4. include, but are not limited to, the following:

- (a) Private E-currencies Digital Assets not being legal tender or backed by a government;
- (b) the value, or process for valuation, of Private E-currencies <u>Digital Assets</u>, including the risk of a <u>Private E-currency</u> <u>Digital Asset</u> having no value;
- (c) the volatility and unpredictability of the price of Private E-currencies <u>Digital Assets</u> relative to Fiat Currencies;
- (d) that trading in Private E-currencies Digital Assets is susceptible to irrational market forces;
- (e) that the nature of Private E-currencies Digital Assets may lead to an increased risk of Financial Crime;
- (f) that the nature of Private E-currencies Digital Assets may lead to an increased risk of cyberattack;
- (g) there being limited or, in some cases, no mechanism for the recovery of lost or stolen Private E-currencies Digital Assets;
- (h) the risks of Private E-currencies <u>Digital Assets</u> with regard to anonymity, irreversibility of transactions, accidental transactions, transaction recording, and settlement;
- (i) that there is no assurance that a Person who accepts a Private E-currency <u>Digital Asset</u> as payment today will continue to do so in the future;
- (j) that the nature of Private E-currencies Digital Assets means that technological difficulties

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experienced by the Authorised Person may prevent the access or use of a Client's Private E-currencies Digital Assets;

- (k) any links to Private E-currencies <u>Digital Assets</u> related activity outside the AIFC, which may be unregulated or subject to limited regulation; and
- (I) any regulatory changes or actions by the AFSA or Non-AIFC Regulator that may adversely affect the use, transfer, exchange, and value of a Private E-currency Digital Asset.

17.6. Complaints

An Authorised Person Operating a <u>Private E-currency Digital Asset</u> Business shall establish and maintain written policies and procedures to fairly and timely resolve complaints made against it or other parties (including members).

An Authorised Person Operating a Private E-currency <u>Digital Asset</u> Business must provide, in a clear and conspicuous manner: on its website or websites; in all physical locations; and in any other location as the AFSA may prescribe, the following disclosures:

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An Authorised Person Operating a Private E-currency <u>Digital Asset</u> Business shall report to the AFSA any change in its complaint policies or procedures within ten days.

An Authorised Person Operating a Private E-currency <u>Digital Asset</u> Business must maintain a record of any complaint made against it or other parties (including members) for a minimum period of six years from the date of receipt of the complaint.

17.7. Obligation to report transactions

An Authorised Person Operating a Private E-currency <u>Digital Asset</u> Business shall report to the AFSA details of transactions in <u>Private E-currencies</u> <u>Digital Assets</u> traded on its facility which are executed, or reported, through its systems.

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17.8. AFSA power to impose a prohibition or requirement

The AFSA may prohibit an Authorised Person Operating a Private E-currency Digital Asset Business from:

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The AFSA may, by written notice or guidance, set fees payable by an Authorised Person Operating a Private E-currency Digital Asset Business to the AFSA on certain specified transactions or types of transactions.