



DIFC

COMMON REPORTING STANDARD LAW

DIFC LAW NO. [] OF 2017*

[*ISSUED FOR CONSULTATION PURPOSES ONLY]

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PART 1: GENERAL**1. Title**

This Law may be cited as the Common Reporting Standard Law 2017.

2. Legislative Authority

The Law is made by the Ruler.

3. Purpose of the Law

The purpose of this Law is to:

- (a) implement the Common Reporting Standard in the DIFC;
- (b) impose obligations on Reporting Financial Institutions to collect and report the information required under the Common Reporting Standard; and
- (c) authorise the Relevant Authority to administer and enforce the Common Reporting Standard in the DIFC.

4. Application of the Law

- (1) This Law applies to:
 - (a) any Reporting Financial Institution subject to the supervision of the Relevant Authority under this Law;
 - (b) any Account Holder of a Reportable Account held with a Reporting Financial Institution subject to the supervision of the Relevant Authority under this Law; and
 - (c) any other person to whom a provision is specified to apply.

5. Date of enactment

The Law is enacted on the date specified in the Enactment Notice in respect of this Law.

6. Commencement

- (1) The Law comes into force on the date specified in the Enactment Notice in respect of this Law, except in respect of the following where the provisions of this Law shall apply retrospectively:
 - (a) in respect of Pre-existing Accounts that are subject to due diligence requirements under this Law, the effective date is 31 December, 2016; and

- (b) in respect of New Accounts that are subject to due diligence requirements under this Law, the effective date is 1 January, 2017.

7. Interpretation

- (1) Schedule 1 contains:
 - (a) interpretative provisions that apply to the Law; and
 - (b) a list of defined terms used in the Law.
- (2) Defined terms used in the Regulations, identified throughout the Regulations by the capitalisation of the initial letter of a word or a phrase, are (insofar as may be required) incorporated herein by reference, provided that in the event of any inconsistency, the provisions of this Law shall prevail.

8. Administration of the Law

This Law and any Regulations made under it shall be administered by DIFCA.

9. The power of DIFCA to make Regulations and impose fines and penalties

- (1) The Board of Directors of the DIFCA may:
 - (a) make Regulations in respect of any matter that facilitates the administration of this Law or furthers the purposes of this Law; and
 - (b) approve fines to be imposed by the Relevant Authority for any contraventions of this Law, in addition to those stipulated in Schedule 2.

PART 2: APPOINTMENT AND ROLE OF THE RELEVANT AUTHORITY**10. Appointment of the Relevant Authority**

- (1) The Relevant Authority is hereby appointed to administer the provisions of this Law in the DIFC.
- (2) In exercising its powers under this Law, the Relevant Authority shall act in an independent manner, notwithstanding it being an agency of the government of the Emirate of Dubai.

11. Objectives, functions and powers of the Relevant Authority

- (3) In performing its functions and exercising its powers, the Relevant Authority shall pursue the following objectives:
 - (a) to promote good practices and observance of the requirements of this Law;
 - (b) to administer the Law in an effective and transparent manner;
 - (c) to prevent, detect and restrain conduct which is, or may be, in contravention of this Law;
 - (d) to maintain reliable and up-to-date information and provide access thereto to the UAE Competent Authority, in accordance with this Law; and
 - (e) to assist the Government in complying with its obligations under any international treaty or other agreement relating to the Common Reporting Standard to which the UAE is a party.
- (4) The Relevant Authority has such functions and powers as are conferred, or expressed to be conferred, on it:
 - (a) by or under this Law;
 - (b) the Board of the DIFCA;
 - (c) by the UAE Competent Authority or the Government; or
 - (d) by or under any other law, decree or direction made by the Ruler.
- (5) Without limiting the generality of Article 11(3), such powers of the Relevant Authority shall include, so far as is reasonably practicable to:
 - (a) prepare or cause to be prepared in a timely and efficient manner:
 - (i) draft Regulations;
 - (ii) draft Directives; and
 - (iii) any Guidance,
reasonably required to enable the Relevant Authority to perform its statutory functions under this Law;
 - (b) submit such drafts of Regulations or Directives to the Board of Directors of the DIFCA for approval;
 - (c) advise the Board of Directors of the DIFCA of any Guidance so issued;

- (d) issue or prescribe forms to be used for any of the purposes of this Law;
 - (e) issue or prescribe procedures and requirements relating to this Law;
 - (f) where the Relevant Authority considers it appropriate to do so, delegate such functions and powers as may be more efficiently and effectively be performed, either generally or in relation to any particular matter, by DIFCA employees, or by any other person:
 - (i) to such employees;
 - (ii) with the approval of the Board of Directors of the DIFCA, to any such other person;
 - (g) specify the method of delivery of information pursuant to this Law, whether by electronic or any other means;
 - (h) exercise and perform such other powers and functions as may be delegated to the Relevant Authority by the Board of Directors of the DIFCA pursuant to the provisions of this Law.
- (6) The Relevant Authority may prescribe the use of an electronic or computer based system for the filing or delivery of information or documents required under or governed by this Law, or as may be required by the UAE Competent Authority pursuant to its duties under the Common Reporting Standard, and may specify the circumstances in which persons shall be deemed to have signed or certified documents on an electronic or computer-based system for any purposed under this Law.
- (7) The Relevant Authority has the power to do whatever it deems necessary for, or in connection with, or reasonably incidental to, the exercise and performance of its powers and functions inclusive of the power of delegation, subject to any Decision-Making Procedures that may be issued by the Board of the DIFCA from time to time.
- (8) Subject to Article 11(7), neither the Relevant Authority nor any delegate or agent of the Relevant Authority can be held liable for anything done or omitted to be done in the performance of or purported performance of the functions of the Relevant Authority or in the exercise or purported exercise of any power or discretion of the Relevant Authority.
- (9) Article 11(6) does not apply if the act or omission is shown to have been in bad faith.

PART 3: REPORTING, RECORDS, INVESTIGATIONS AND INSPECTIONS**12. Collecting, reporting and keeping records of information**

- (1) A Reporting Financial Institution must collect and report to the UAE Competent Authority the information required in the Regulations by way of the reporting system provided by the Relevant Authority for this purpose in the manner and on the dates prescribed in the Regulations.
- (2) A Reporting Financial Institution shall establish and implement appropriate systems and internal procedures to enable its compliance with this Law.
- (3) A Reporting Financial Institution shall keep records of the steps undertaken and any evidence relied upon for the performance of the due diligence procedures and measures to obtain those records that the Reporting Financial Institution obtains or creates for the purpose of complying with this Law.
- (4) All records required to be kept by Reporting Financial Institutions pursuant to the provisions of this Law shall be retained in an electronically readable format for a retention period of six (6) years after the date of reporting the information relevant thereto to the Relevant Authority.
- (5) A Reporting Financial Institution that obtains or creates records for any purpose under this Law, in a language other than English shall, upon request, provide an English translation to the Relevant Authority.

13. Investigations and inspections

- (1) The Relevant Authority may request information from a Reporting Financial Institution and, at all reasonable times, be permitted to enter any premises or place of business of a Reporting Financial Institution for the purposes of:
 - (a) determining whether information:
 - (i) included in an information return made pursuant to this Law by the Reporting Financial Institution is correct and complete; or
 - (ii) not included in an information return made by the Reporting Financial Institution was correctly not included; or
 - (b) examining the systems and internal procedures put in place by a Reporting Financial Institution for the purposes of ensuring compliance with its obligations under this Law.
- (2) The Relevant Authority may require a Reporting Financial Institution to provide records, information, explanations and particulars and to give all

the required assistance which it may reasonably require in connection with the administration or enforcement of this Law.

- (3) The Relevant Authority may request information from an Account Holder that has a Reportable Account held with a Reporting Financial Institution, inclusive of (but not limited to) Accounting Records and all other records held in connection with the information or certifications provided to the Reporting Financial Institution pursuant to this Law, and the Relevant Authority may ask a Reporting Financial Institution to assist it to obtain such information or records from an Account Holder.
- (4) Where an Account Holder does not comply in full with any request for information by the Relevant Authority under Article 13(3), the Relevant Authority may, after informing the UAE Competent Authority and the DFSA, order a Reporting Financial Institution to:
 - (a) block or suspend transfers or payments to or from any Reportable Accounts relevant to the Account Holder; or
 - (b) close any Reportable Accounts held by the Account Holder with the Reporting Financial Institution in the DIFC.

14. Appointment of Inspectors

- (1) The Relevant Authority may, if it considers it necessary or desirable in the pursuit of if the objectives of this Law, appoint one or more Inspectors to investigate the affairs of a Reporting Financial Institution and to submit such written report as the Relevant Authority may direct.
- (2) The Relevant Authority shall inform the DFSA prior to appointing and Investigator to investigate the affairs of a Reporting Financial Institution.

15. Powers of Inspectors to obtain information and documents

- (1) If an Inspector considers that any Reporting Financial Institution may be able to give information or produce a document which is or may be relevant to an investigation relevant to the provisions of this Law, he may:
 - (a) enter the business premises of such Reporting Financial Institution during normal business hours for the purpose of inspecting, obtaining and copying information or documents stored in any form on such premises;
 - (b) require such Reporting Financial Institution to produce, or procure the production of, any books, records or other documents in its or power relating to the investigation;
 - (c) require such Reporting Financial Institution to give, or procure the giving of, specified information relating to the investigation;
 - (d) require such Reporting Financial Institution to attend before them at specified times and on reasonable notice and answer all

- questions put to them relating to the investigation (a “compulsory interview”); and
- (e) require such Reporting Financial Institution to give reasonable assistance to them in connection with the investigation.
- (2) Where an Inspector exercises his powers under Article 15(1), he may:
- (a) require a Reporting Financial Institution to make available any relevant information stored at those premises for inspection or copying;
 - (b) require a Reporting Financial Institution to convert any relevant information into a form capable of being copied;
 - (c) use the facilities of the Reporting Financial Institution, free of charge, to make copies.
- (3) Where an Inspector exercises his power under Article 15(2)(d) to conduct a compulsory interview, he may give a direction:
- (a) concerning who may be present;
 - (b) preventing any person present during any part of the compulsory interview from disclosing to any other person any information provided to the interviewee or questions asked by the interviewer during the compulsory interview;
 - (c) concerning the conduct of any person present, including as to the manner in which they shall participate in the interview;
 - (d) requiring the interviewee to swear an oath or give an affirmation that the answers of the interviewee will be true;
 - (e) requiring the interviewee to answer any questions relevant to the investigation; and
 - (f) requiring the interview to be audio or video recorded.
- (4) A Reporting Financial Institution required under this Article 15 to answer any question which is put to such person by an Inspector shall not:
- (a) knowingly or recklessly make a statement which is false, misleading or deceptive; or
 - (b) knowingly or recklessly withhold any information the omission of which makes the information which is furnished misleading or deceptive.

16. Use and effect of information and documents obtained for investigations

- (1) Information given or a document produced as a result of the exercise by the Inspectors of powers under Article 15 is admissible in evidence in any proceedings, provided that any such information or document also

complies with any requirements relating to the admissibility of evidence in such proceedings.

- (2) The requirement to give, produce or procure the information or documents specified under Article 15 shall not apply if such information or documents are subject to legal professional privilege.
- (3) The Inspectors shall not disclose a statement made by a Reporting Financial Institution in answer to any question asked pursuant to a requirement made of the Reporting Financial Institution under Article 15 to any law enforcement agency for the purpose of criminal proceedings against the Reporting Financial Institution unless:
 - (a) the Reporting Financial Institution consents to the disclosure; or
 - (b) the Inspectors are required by law or court order to disclose the statement.
- (4) The Inspectors may retain possession of any information and documents given to them pursuant to a requirement made under Article 15 for so long as is necessary:
 - (a) for the purposes of the investigation to which the notice relates;
 - (b) for a decision to be made about whether or not a proceeding to which the information or documents would be relevant should be commenced; or
 - (c) for such a proceeding to be completed.
- (5) A Reporting Financial Institution is not entitled to claim a lien on any documents as a basis for failing to comply with a requirement made under Article 15, or any other provision under the Law, but any such lien shall not otherwise be prejudiced as a consequence the Reporting Financial Institution complying with the provisions of this Law.
- (6) Where a Reporting Financial Institution is unable to produce information or documents in compliance with a requirement made under Article 15, the Inspectors may require the Reporting Financial Institution to state, to the best of its knowledge or belief, where the information or documents may be found and who last had possession, custody or control of the information or documents.
- (7) Where the Inspectors consider that, if disclosed, the fact of the issuing of a notice requiring a Reporting Financial Institution to:
 - (a) produce documents;
 - (b) give information;
 - (c) attend a compulsory interview; or
 - (d) give assistance,

may hinder the investigation to which it relates, the Inspectors may direct any person who receives such notice not to disclose the receipt of a notice or any information relating to compliance therewith to any other person, other than his legal representative under a duty of confidentiality.

- (8) A Reporting Financial Institution is entitled to legal representation during the course of an investigation conducted pursuant to the provisions of this Law.

17. Obstruction of Inspectors

A Reporting Financial Institution shall not, without reasonable excuse, engage in conduct, including without limitation the:

- (a) destruction of documents;
- (b) failure to give or produce information or documents specified by an Inspector;
- (c) failure to attend before an Inspector at a specified time and place to answer questions;
- (d) giving of information that is false or misleading; or
- (e) failure to give any assistance in relation to an investigation which the Reporting Financial Institution is able to give,

that is intended to obstruct an Inspector in the exercise of any of his powers under Article 15.

18. Powers of the Relevant Authority to apply to Court

- (1) The Relevant Authority may apply to the Court for an order to compel a Reporting Financial Institution to adhere to the provisions of this Law.
- (2) If the Court is satisfied that an application by the Relevant Authority under Article 18(1) is well founded, it may make such order as it thinks to ensure compliance with the provisions of this Law.

PART 4: PENALTIES, ENFORCEMENT AND APPEALS**19. Contraventions**

- (1) A Reporting Financial Institution who:
 - (a) does an act or thing that is prohibited under this Law;
 - (b) does not do an act or thing that is required or directed to do under this Law; or
 - (c) otherwise contravenes this Law,commits a contravention of this Law and is liable to a fine under Schedule 2, any other fine approved by the Board of the DIFCA pursuant to Article 9, or to perform any action directed by the Relevant Authority pursuant to Article 20(1)(d), or any combination thereof.
- (2) If a Reporting Financial Institution, person or intermediary enters into any arrangements or engages in a practice, the main purpose or one of the main purposes, of which can reasonably be considered to be to avoid an obligation imposed under this Law, such Reporting Financial Institution, person or intermediary is subject to the obligation as if the Reporting Financial Institution, person or intermediary had not entered into the arrangement or engaged in the practice.
- (3) If any Reporting Financial Institution or Account Holder contravenes this Law, or refuses to answer any question put to such person by an Inspector for the purpose of an investigation, the Relevant Authority may certify such contravention or refusal in writing to the DFSA. The DFSA may thereupon inquire into the case and take such action or make such orders in respect of such Reporting Financial Institution or Account Holder as it sees fit under applicable law, which shall be in addition to any fines imposed or action directed by the Relevant Authority under this Law and not be limited by any fines prescribed in Schedule 2 or the Board of the DIFCA under Article 9.

20. Enforcement and appeals

- (1) Where the Relevant Authority, or its delegate, considers that a Reporting Financial Institution has contravened a provision of this Law, it may by written notice to such Reporting Financial Institution:
 - (a) allege that the Reporting Financial Institution has committed the contravention and state the particulars of the facts it relies on;
 - (b) set out the details of the applicable fine in respect of each contravention;
 - (d) order that certain action/s be taken in order to comply with this Law.

- (2) The imposition of any fine under Article 20(1) shall be made within the period of twelve (12) months on the later of:
 - (a) the date the Reporting Financial Institution became liable to the fine; or
 - (b) the date the contravention first came to the attention of the Relevant Authority.
- (3) Liability to a fine under Article 20(1) does not arise if the Reporting Financial Institution satisfies the Relevant Authority that there is a reasonable excuse for contravening this Law.
- (4) Neither of the following shall be a reasonable excuse for purposes of Article 20(3):
 - (a) insufficiency of funds to do something; or
 - (b) reliance on another person to do something.
- (5) If a Reporting Financial Institution has a reasonable excuse for contravening this Law up to a particular time or event, the Reporting Financial Institution shall not be liable to a fine if it can show that any subsequent contravention of this Law was remedied without unreasonable delay after it became aware that the reason/s providing the reasonable excuse had ceased.
- (6) A Reporting Financial Institution may appeal against any fine imposed or action ordered under Article 20(1) on any one or more of the following grounds:
 - (a) it disputes the grounds or reasons for the fine provided by the Relevant Authority;
 - (b) it disputes the amount of the fine imposed; or
 - (c) it disputes the validity of any action ordered by the Relevant Authority.
- (7) Any appeal by a Reporting Financial Institution to a fine or action ordered under Article 20(1) shall be instituted by a written notice of appeal setting out the grounds of appeal delivered to the Relevant Authority within a period of thirty (30) days from the date of the relevant notice provided to it under Article 19(1).
- (8) When considering a notice of appeal delivered pursuant to Article 20(7), the Relevant Authority may, after due consideration of the grounds of appeal:
 - (a) confirm, cancel, increase or reduce any fine originally imposed; or
 - (b) confirm, change or cancel any action originally ordered,

and the Relevant Authority shall confirm such finding in writing to the Reporting Financial Institution; provided that a Reporting Financial Institution shall have the right to challenge any such finding by way of a judicial review application to the Court, which shall stay any pending or further enforcement action under this Law until the final determination thereof by the Court.

- (9) A fine imposed or action ordered by a Relevant Authority under Article 20(1), or confirmed pursuant to Article 20(8), shall be paid or performed by the Reporting Financial Institution within thirty (30) days after the date of the relevant written notice provided by the Relevant Authority, failing which the Relevant Authority may apply to the Court for the enforcement thereof, and the Court may:
- (a) order the payment of the fine;
 - (b) order for the required action to be taken; or
 - (c) make any further order it deems fit.
- (10) The Relevant Authority may prescribe forms and procedures in relation to:
- (a) the imposition and recovery of any penalties imposed pursuant to this Article 20;
 - (b) the enforcement of actions required by the Relevant Authority pursuant to this Article 20; and
 - (c) any objection or right of appeal in respect of any such fine, action required or the enforcement thereof.

SCHEDULE 1**1. RULES OF INTERPRETATION**

- (1) In this Law, a reference to:
- (a) a statutory provision includes a reference to the statutory provision as amended or re-enacted from time to time;
 - (b) a person includes any natural person, body corporate or body unincorporate, including a company, partnership, unincorporated association, government or state;
 - (c) an obligation to publish or cause to be published a particular document shall, unless expressly provided otherwise in this Law, include publishing or causing it to be published in printed or electronic form;
 - (d) a “day” means a calendar day, unless expressly stated otherwise. If an obligation falls on a calendar day which is either a Friday or Saturday, or a Public Holiday, the obligation shall take place on the next calendar day which is a business day;
 - (e) a “week” shall mean a calendar week or seven (7) days, whichever is applicable in the circumstances;
 - (f) a “month” shall mean (unless specifically referring to a calendar month) shall be a period of thirty (30) days;
 - (g) a year shall mean a calendar year of the Gregorian calendar or three hundred and sixty five (365) days, whichever is applicable in the circumstances;
 - (h) the masculine gender includes the feminine;
 - (i) “dollar” or “\$” is a reference to United States Dollars unless the contrary intention appears; and
 - (j) any capitalised term not otherwise defined in this Law or the Regulations will have the meaning set forth in the Common Reporting Standard or, failing that, the meaning that it has under the applicable laws of the DIFC.
- (2) The headings in the Law shall not affect its interpretation.

2. LEGISLATION IN THE DIFC

References to legislation in the Law shall be construed in accordance with the following provisions:

- (a) Federal Law is law made by the federal government of the United Arab Emirates;

- (b) Dubai Law is law made by the Ruler, as applicable in the Emirate of Dubai;
- (c) DIFC Law is law made by the Ruler, (including by way of example this Law), as applicable in the DIFC;
- (d) this Law is the DIFC Common Reporting Standard Law, DIFC Law No. 7 of 2017 as amended and restated, made by the Ruler of Dubai, and shall include (unless otherwise required in the context) reference to the Regulations;
- (e) the Regulations are legislation made by the Board of Directors of the DIFCA under this Law and are binding in nature;
- (f) the Enactment Notice is the enactment notice pursuant to which this Law is brought into force;
- (g) a Directive is any directive or statement issued by the Relevant Authority directing any party subject to this Law to do, or not to do, something which, once approved by the Board of the DIFCA, shall be binding in nature; and
- (h) Guidance is any guidance, commentaries or explanatory material published by the OECD, the UAE Competent Authority or the Relevant Authority for the purpose of assisting with the interpretation of the Common Reporting Standard, which shall be indicative and non-binding.

3. DEFINED TERMS

In this Law, unless the context indicates otherwise, the defined terms listed below shall have the corresponding meanings:

Term	Definition
Account Holder	means any person defined as such in Section VIII of the Regulations.
Accounting Records	means records and underlying documents comprising initial and other accounting entries and associated supporting documents, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) cheques; (b) records of electronic funds transfers; (c) invoices; (d) contracts; (e) the general and subsidiary ledgers, journal entries and other adjustments to the financial statements that are not reflected in journal entries; and

	(f) work sheets and spread sheets supporting cost allocations, computations, reconciliations and disclosures.
Board of Directors of the DIFCA	means the Board of Directors of the DIFCA appointed by the President from time to time.
Common Reporting Standard	means the standard for automatic exchange of financial account information developed by the OECD as amended from time to time by the OECD, the current format of which is set out in the Regulations or incorporated by reference in the Regulations.
Companies Law	means the Companies Law, DIFC Law No.4 of 2017.
Companies Regulations	means the companies regulations approved by the Board of the DIFCA under the Companies Law.
Court	means any relevant court or tribunal established in the DIFC.
Decision-Making Procedures	means the decision-making procedures prescribed in the Companies Regulations for the exercise of powers by the Relevant Authority (in its capacity as the DIFC Registrar of Companies) which shall mutatis mutandis apply to the Relevant Authority under this Law.
DFSA	means the entity established as the Dubai Financial Services Authority under Dubai Law No. 9 of 2004 or, where permitted, its delegate.
DIFC	means the Dubai International Financial Centre.
DIFCA	means the entity established as the DIFC Authority under Dubai Law No. 9 of 2004 or, where permitted, its delegate.
Directive	has the meaning given in paragraph 2(g) of this Schedule 1.
Government	means the federal government of the UAE.
Guidance	has the meaning given in paragraph 2(h) of this Schedule 1.

Inspector	means any inspector appointed by the Relevant Authority under Article 14.
New Account	means any account defined as such in Section VIII of the Regulations.
OECD	means the Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development which was established by the Convention on the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development signed in Paris on 14 December, 1960.
Pre-existing Account	means any account defined as such in Section VIII of the Regulations.
President	means the President of the DIFC appointed by the Ruler pursuant to Dubai Law No. 9 of 2004.
Regulations	has the meaning given in paragraph 2(e) of this Schedule 1.
Relevant Authority	means the DIFC Registrar of Companies, or any other competent authority designated by the Board of the DIFCA to administer the provisions of this Law, or any part thereof.
Reportable Account	means any account defined as such in Section VIII of the Regulations.
Reporting Financial Institution	means any person defined as such in Section VIII of the Regulations.
Ruler	means the Ruler of the Emirate of Dubai.
UAE	means the United Arab Emirates.
UAE Competent Authority	means the UAE Ministry of Finance, or any other competent authority designated by the Government to facilitate the exchange of information under the Common Reporting Standard pursuant to any agreement or treaty entered into by the Government, or its permitted delegate or nominee, in connection therewith.

SCHEDULE 2

CONTRAVENTIONS AND FINES*

Every Reporting Financial Institution which fails to comply with a duty or obligation imposed under this Law is liable to the penalties set out in the table below:

Contravention	Fine
A Reporting Financial Institution signs or otherwise positively affirms a false self-certification.	US\$7,000
A Reporting Financial Institution fails to keep records of the due diligence procedures performed under the Regulations, or fails to keep them for a period of six (6) years pursuant to the requirements of the Regulations.	US\$2,800
A Reporting Financial Institution fails to apply the due diligence procedures specified in Section II through to Section VII in the Regulations.	US\$7,000
A Reporting Financial Institution fails to report the information required to be reported in terms of the Regulations.	US\$2,800 plus US\$140 for every day the failure continues up to a maximum fine of US\$28,000
A Reporting Financial Institution fails to report the information required to be reported in terms of the Regulations in a complete and accurate manner.	<u>Minor non-compliance:</u> US\$280 plus US\$28 for every day the failure continues up to a maximum fine of US\$7,000 <u>Significant non-compliance</u> US\$70,000

<p>Penalties that remain outstanding for a period of longer than thirty (30) days, or a Reporting Financial Institution fails to perform an action ordered by the Relevant Authority for a period of longer than thirty (30) days, as the case may be, the Relevant Authority may serve further default notices in accordance with these Regulations on the said Reporting Financial Institution imposing with each successive notice double the amount of the said penalties, provided that each such successive note shall supersede the previous notice served on the Reporting Financial Institution for the same default but any payment made in respect of that previous notice shall be taken into account accordingly.</p>	<p>Double the amount of the previous fine, provided that such penalties for each contravention shall not exceed an aggregate amount of US\$70,000</p>
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** A fine will be levied on each of occurrence of a contravention of this Law and shall (if applicable) accumulate separately for each contravention.*