Appendix 13

In this Appendix underlining indicates new text and striking through indicates deleted text.

Some text that is not being amended is included for information only.

DFSA
Dubai Financial
Services Authority

The DFSA Rulebook

Anti-Money Laundering, Counter-Terrorist Financing and Sanctions Module

(AML)

….

3.2   Glossary for AML

Guidance

1.   In order to make this module easier to read, some of the defined terms in this module have not had the initial letter of each word capitalised in the same way as in other Rulebook modules.

2.   Some of the defined terms and abbreviations in this module may also be found in the DFSA's Glossary module (GLO). Where a defined term in this module does not appear in Rule 3.2.1, a Relevant Person should look in GLO to find the meaning. In addition, Rule 9.3.2 of this module sets out definitions relevant to section 9.3 (Electronic fund transfers).

3.   In accordance with the interpretation provisions in the Regulatory Law, a reference to legislation includes a reference to the legislation as amended or re-enacted from time to time.

3.2.1   In this module, the terms and abbreviations listed in the table below have the following meanings:

….	….
Designated Non-Financial Business or Profession (DNFBP)	Means: (1) The following class of persons whose business or profession is carried on in or from the DIFC: (a) a real estate developer or agency which carries out transactions with a customer involving the buying or selling of real property; (b) a dealer in precious metals or precious stones; (c) <u>a person who issues, or provides services relating to, a Non-Fungible Token;</u> (d) a law firm, notary firm, or other independent legal business; (e) an accounting firm, audit firm or insolvency firm; (f) a company service provider; or

	(g) a Single Family Office.
	(2) A person who is an Authorised Person or a Registered Auditor is not a DNFBP.
….	….
Non-Fungible Token	A Token that: (a) is unique and not fungible with another Token; (b) relates to an identified asset; and (c) is used to prove the ownership or provenance of the asset.
….	….