



The DFSA Rulebook

Collective Investment Rules

(CIR)

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1 APPLICATION OF THE CIR MODULE

1.1 Application

1.1.1 The Rules in this module (CIR) are made to further the purpose of the Collective Investment Law 2006.

1.1.2 CIR applies to every Person who carries on, or intends to carry on, in or from the DIFC the Financial Services of:

- (a) Operating a Collective Investment Fund;
- (b) Providing Fund Administration; or
- (c) Acting as the Trustee of a Fund.

1.1.3 CIR applies to every Person who is, or intends to be:

- (a) an Operator;
- (b) a member of the Governing Body;
- (c) an Eligible Custodian;
- (d) a Trustee;
- (e) undertaking an oversight function; and
- (f) the auditor

of a Domestic Fund.

1.1.4 CIR also applies to an Investment Undertaking even where it does not have legal personality.

1.1.5 Where a Rule prescribes a requirement on an Investment Undertaking, each Director, Partner or other Person charged with the management or oversight of that Undertaking must take all reasonable steps within its control to secure compliance with the requirement by the Undertaking.

1.1.6 Where a Rule prescribes a requirement relating to a Director, Partner or Employee of an Investment Undertaking:

- (a) the Director, Partner or Employee, as the case may be, is bound to take all reasonable steps within his control to secure compliance with the requirement; and

- (b) the Investment Undertaking must take all reasonable steps to ensure compliance with the requirement by the Director, Partner or Employee.

Guidance

1. The Rules in this module (CIR) apply in relation to Domestic Funds which may be either Public Funds or Private Funds. Accordingly, the general purpose of this module is to provide a regime for the regulation of such Funds.
2. Foreign Funds are not dealt with in this module. The Offering of Units in a Foreign Fund by an Authorised Firm is regulated by the COB Rules.
3. If a Domestic Fund or Foreign Fund intends to list its Units on an Authorised Market Institution (AMI) it will need to comply with the relevant Rules in the OSR module and the AMI's listing Rules in respect of Domestic Funds. Private Funds cannot be listed unless they convert to Public Funds.
4. A Public Property Fund is required to be a closed-ended and Listed Fund and to be structured as an Investment Company or an Investment Trust.

1.2 Interpretation

- 1.2.1** Any references to 'the Law' or to 'Articles' are to be construed as references to the "Collective Investment Law 2006" and to Articles in that law.

2 OVERVIEW

2.1 General

Guidance

1. As aforementioned, CIR applies to a Person in respect of a Domestic Fund (that is a Fund which is established or domiciled in the DIFC) of which there are two classes, Public Funds and Private Funds.
2. The essential characteristics of a Public Fund are that the Units are Offered by way of a public offering to Qualified Investors, there are no limits placed on the number of Unitholders and the investment vehicle may be an Investment Company, an Investment Partnership or an Investment Trust.
3. Public Funds attract a greater level of regulation than Private Funds, principally by way of being required to establish and maintain independent oversight arrangements and being required to manage the assets within the parameters of the investment and borrowing Rules.
4. The essential characteristics of a Private Fund are that the Units are privately placed with a small number of Qualified Investors. Participation is limited to 100 Unitholders and the investment vehicle may be an Investment Company, an Investment Partnership or an Investment Trust.
5. Every class of Domestic Fund is required among other things, to appoint an auditor and arrange for the legal title of the Fund's assets to be placed with an Eligible Custodian for safekeeping.
6. There are a number of types of specialist Domestic Funds such as Property Funds, Islamic Funds, Hedge Funds and Private Equity Funds which have bespoke Rules to regulate their particular operations.
7. Domestic Funds are permitted, within certain parameters, to delegate certain activities and to outsource functions to an Eligible Person or third party provider (service provider) respectively. Apart from valuation and pricing, issues and redemption and maintaining the Fund register, the activities and functions may be conducted outside the DIFC by such a Person or party.

2.2 Overview of module

Guidance

This module is divided into 5 parts:

- a. Part 1 sets out arrangements which amount to collective investment and those that do not.

- b. Part 2 consists of core rules which are applicable to Domestic Funds whether they are Public or Private Funds. These Rules provide the basic framework for a Fund and include additional provision for specialist Funds. The core Rules also deal with auditors and liability for statements in a Prospectus.
- c. Part 3 applies to Public Funds and deals with registration, investment and borrowing and oversight arrangements.
- d. Part 4 concerns Private Funds and prescribes the criteria to be met on a continuing basis and specific short form Prospectus requirements.
- e. Part 5 consists of general provisions relating to transfer schemes, winding up, fees and guidance on appeals from a decision by the DFSA.

PART 1 – COLLECTIVE INVESTMENT**3 ARRANGEMENTS AMOUNTING TO COLLECTIVE INVESTMENT****3.1 Definition of a collective investment fund****Guidance**

A Collective Investment Fund is defined in Article 15 of the Law as:

- “(1) A Collective Investment Fund (“Fund”), is subject to Article 16, any arrangements with respect to property of any description, including money, where:
- (a) *the purpose or effect of the arrangements are to enable persons taking part in the arrangements (whether by becoming owners of the property or any part of it or otherwise) to participate in or receive profits or income arising from the acquisition, holding, management or disposal of the property or sums paid out of such profits or income;*
 - (b) *the arrangements must be such that the persons who are to participate (“Unitholders”) in the arrangements do not have day-to-day control over the management of the property, whether or not they have the right to be consulted or to give directions; and*
 - (c) *the arrangements have either or both of the following characteristics:*
 - (i) *the contributions of the participants and the profits or income out of which payments are to be made to them are pooled; or*
 - (ii) *the property is managed as a whole by or on behalf of the operator of the fund.*
- (2) *If the arrangements provide for such pooling as is mentioned in paragraph Article 15(1)(c)(i) in relation to separate parts of the property, the arrangements are not to be regarded as constituting a single Collective Investment Fund unless the participants are entitled to exchange rights in one part for rights in another.”*

4 ARRANGEMENTS NOT CONSTITUTING A FUND

4.1 Application

4.1.1 This chapter applies to every person to whom this module applies in accordance with Section 1.1.

Guidance

The definition under Article 15 is very wide and the Law, under Article 16, requires the DFSA to make Rules excluding certain arrangements or types of arrangements from constituting a Fund. These excluded arrangements are set out in Section 4.2.

4.2 Prescribed arrangements

4.2.1 Pursuant to Article 16 of the Law, the DFSA has prescribed under the Rules in this section certain arrangements or types of arrangements which do not, for the purposes of the Law, amount to a Collective Investment Fund.

4.2.2 Arrangements do not amount to a Collective Investment Fund if:

- (a) the whole amount of each participant's contribution is a Deposit which is accepted by an Authorised Firm authorised under its Licence to carry on the Financial Service of Accepting Deposits;
- (b)
 - (i) the arrangements are arrangements under which the rights or interests of participants are rights or interests in money held in a common account; and
 - (ii) the money is held in the account on the understanding that an amount representing the contribution of each participant is to be applied in making payments to him or in satisfaction of sums owed by him or in the acquisition of property for him or the provision of services to him;
- (c) each of the participants carries on a business which does not involve any activities in GEN Rule 2.2.2(d) to (k) or (n) to (q) or activities which would be apart from any applicable exclusion and enters into the arrangements for commercial purposes related to that business except where the participant would carry on the business in question by virtue of being a participant in the arrangements;

- (d) each of the participants is a Body Corporate in the same Group as the operator;
- (e) the arrangements are franchise arrangements;
- (f) the purpose is the provision of clearing services and the services are operated by an Authorised Market Institution;
- (g) the rights or interests of the participants are Investments of the kind specified under GEN Rule A2.1.1(d);
- (h) the rights or interests of the participants are time share rights; or
- (i)
 - (i) a predominant purpose of the arrangements is to enable the participants to share in the use or enjoyment of property or to make its use or enjoyment available gratuitously to others; and
 - (ii) the property to which the arrangements relate does not consist of the currency of any country or territory and does not consist of or include any Investment of the kind specified in GEN Rule A2.1.1 or which would be of such a kind apart from any applicable exclusion.

4.2.3 Arrangements do not, for the purposes of Article 15 of the Law, amount to a Collective Investment Fund if:

- (a) the arrangements are arrangements under which the rights or interests of the participants are represented by the following:
 - (i) Debentures which are issued by a single Body Corporate which is not an open-ended investment company or which are issued by a single issuer which is not a Body Corporate and are guaranteed by the government of any country or territory;
 - (ii) Debentures falling within (i) which are convertible into or exchangeable for Shares provided that those Shares are issued by the same Person as issued the Debentures falling within (i) or issued by a single other issuer;
 - (iii) Debentures issued by the same government or public authority in (i) and (ii); or
 - (iv) Warrants which are issued otherwise than by a Collective Investment Fund and which confer rights in respect of Shares or Investments, falling within (i), (ii) or (iii), issued by the same issuer; or

- (b) the arrangements are arrangements which would fall within (a) were it not for the fact that the rights or interests of a participant (counterparty) whose ordinary business involves him engaging in activities which fall within GEN chapter 2 or would do so apart from any applicable exclusions or include rights or interests under a swap agreement, that is to say, arrangements the purpose of which are to facilitate the making of payments to participants whether any particular amount or currency or at a particular time or rate of interest or any combination of those things, being arrangements under which:
- (i) the counterparty is entitled to receive amounts, whether representing principal or interest, payable in respect of any property subject to the arrangement or sums determined by reference to such amount; and
 - (ii) the counterparty makes payments, whether or not all of the same amount and whether or not in the same currency as those referred in (i), which are calculated in accordance with agreed formula by reference to the amounts or sums referred to those amounts or sums.

4.2.4 A Contract of Insurance does not, for the purposes of Article 15 of the Law amount to a Collective Investment Fund.

4.2.5 (1) Unless the purpose or effect of an arrangement is that referred to in Article 15(1)(a) of the Law, a Body Corporate, whether it is a closed-ended or open-ended company, does not amount to a Collective Investment Fund.

(2) Unless the purpose or effect of an arrangement is that referred to in Article 15 (1)(a) of the Law a Partnership, whether or not it is in the form of a limited partnership, does not amount to a Collective Investment Fund.

4.2.6 Arrangements do not, for the purposes of Article 15 of the Law, amount to a Collective Investment Fund if the arrangements constitute an account, portfolio or fund which is a Profit Sharing Investment Account.

4.2.7 Arrangements do not, for the purposes of Article 15 of the Law, amount to a Collective Investment Fund if the arrangements constitute individual portfolios or accounts managed under a separate investment management agreement with each Client whereby the Authorised Firm agrees to manage that particular Client's Investments and monies on a discretionary basis and such individual portfolios or accounts are grouped together on the basis of the relevant Clients having similar risk profiles solely for the purposes of facilitating the buying and selling by the Authorised Firm of Investments for each Client's portfolio or account on a group or pooled basis.

- 4.2.8** Arrangements do not, for the purposes of Article 15 of the Law, amount to a Collective Investment Fund if the arrangements are arrangements whereby every participant is a Close Relative. For these purposes, the defined term “Close Relative” includes grandchildren.

PART 2 – CORE RULES**5 CONSTITUTION****5.1 Application**

5.1.1 This chapter applies to an Operator and Trustee in relation to a Domestic Fund.

5.2 Instrument constituting the fund

- 5.2.1**
- (1) Pursuant to Article 21(1) of the Law, every Fund must have a written Constitution which contains the statements and disclosures prescribed in the table under Rule 5.4.1.
 - (2) The Operator of a Fund must ensure that the requirements of (1) are met and in the case of an Investment Trust the Trustee must also ensure that those requirements are met.
 - (3) The Operator and in the case of a Fund structured as an Investment Trust, both the Operator and the Trustee, is responsible for maintaining the Constitution and for making necessary alterations to it in accordance with applicable legislation.
 - (4) If the Fund is a Public Property Fund, the constitution of the Fund must include provisions that deal with:
 - (a) the manner in which the issue and redemption of Units of the Fund will be made to ensure that the Fund is closed ended; and
 - (b) if applicable, the circumstances in which any private placements may be made.
- 5.2.2**
- (1) An Operator may issue, and in the case of an Investment Trust, may instruct the Trustee to issue, such classes of Unit as are set out in the Constitution provided the rights of any class are not unfairly prejudicial to the interests of the Unitholders of any other class of Units in that Fund.

- (2) Units whose issue may be limited can be issued by an Operator if permitted by the Constitution and if in accordance with the conditions set out in the Prospectus and provided that such issue will not materially prejudice any existing Unitholders in the Fund.
- (3) In the case of an Investment Trust, the Trustee must take reasonable measures to ensure, before carrying out the Operator's instructions, that those instructions comply with the requirements referred to in (1) and (2).

5.3 Name of the fund

- 5.3.1**
- (1) The Operator of a Fund must ensure that neither the name of the Fund nor, if applicable, a sub-fund is undesirable, misleading or conflicts with the name of another Fund.
 - (2) The Operator of a Fund must ensure that the name of any class of Unit is not undesirable, misleading or conflicts with the name of another Fund.
 - (3) If the Fund is structured as an Investment Trust, the Trustee of the Fund must also ensure compliance with the requirements in (1) and (2).
 - (4) In relation to (1) and (2), the DFSA, when deciding whether to make a direction under Article 21(7) of the Law and this Rule, will have taken into account, among other matters, whether the name of the Fund:
 - (a) implies that the Fund has merits which are not, or might not be, justified;
 - (b) is inconsistent with the Fund's investment objectives or policy;
 - (c) might mislead investors into thinking that a Person other than the Operator is responsible for the Fund or a part of the Fund;
 - (d) is substantially similar to the name of another Collective Investment Fund in the DIFC or elsewhere; or
 - (e) is in the opinion of the DFSA likely to offend the public.

- 5.3.2**
- (1) For the name of a Fund to include the words “guaranteed”, “protected” or any other words with a similar meaning implying a degree of security in relation to capital or income, the DFSA will require the Operator to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the DFSA the matters set out in (2) and (3).
 - (2) The Operator, for the purposes of (1) must demonstrate that the guarantor has the authority and resources to honour the terms of the guarantee.
 - (3) The Operator, for the purposes of (1) must demonstrate that all the terms of the guarantee and the credentials of the guarantor are clearly set out in detail in the Prospectus and that any exclusions such as force majeure are highlighted.
 - (4) The DFSA will also take into account whether the degree of security implied by the name fairly reflects the nature of the arrangements for providing that security.
 - (5) An Operator must not include the term “REITS” or “Real Estate Investment Trust” to refer to a Public Property Fund unless the requirements in Rules 13.5.26 – 13.5.29 are met in respect of the Fund. If at any time during the operation of the Fund the requirements are not met, the Operator, and, where relevant the Trustee, must immediately notify the DFSA and the exchange of the failure to meet the requirements in these Rules and what measures have been or will be taken to remedy the breach.

5.4 Table of contents

5.4.1 This table belongs to Rule 5.2.1

A	General Information
	<p>The following information:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The name of the Fund. (2) The Operator’s and, if the fund is structured as an Investment Trust, the Trustee’s name and the principal place of business in the DIFC as recorded by the Registrar of Companies. (3) That the Fund is a Domestic Fund, the Constitution of which is governed by the laws of the DIFC.

	<p>(4) That the Fund is a Public Fund or a Private Fund, as the case may be.</p> <p>(5) The legal form of the Fund and whether it is open or closed ended.</p> <p>(6) If applicable, that the Fund is an Islamic Fund and consequently the Fund's entire business operations are conducted in accordance with Shari'a.</p>
B	General Statements
	<p>The following information;</p> <p>(1) The Operator is responsible, pursuant to the Law, for all operations concerning the Fund and may from time to time delegate activities or outsource functions, but not the responsibility for conducting those activities and functions, to another Person in accordance with the CIR Rules.</p> <p>(2) (a) The Fund Property is entrusted to the Operator and the Operator remains responsible for the property even when an Eligible Custodian holds the legal title to the Fund Property; or-</p> <p>(b) The Fund Property is held on trust by the Fund's Trustee as the case may be.</p> <p>(3) Whether the duration of the Fund is limited and, if so, for how long.</p> <p>(4) That fees, charges and other expenses of the Fund may be taken out of Fund Property and the basis for determination of the quantum of such fees, charges and other expenses.</p> <p>(5) The maximum and minimum sizes of the Fund's capital, if any.</p> <p>(6) That the Unitholders are not liable for the debts of the Fund, unless the applicable legislation prescribes otherwise and, if so, those circumstances.</p>

	<p>(7) That a Unitholder is not liable to make any further payment after he has paid the price of his Units and that no further liability can be imposed on him in respect of the Units he holds.</p> <p>(8) That payments to the Operator, Trustee, any Eligible Custodian, or Person appointed to carry out an oversight function (including a Shari'a Supervisory Board) by way of remuneration are authorised to be paid (in whole or in part) out of the Fund Property.</p>
C	Where the Fund is a Trust
	<p>The following information:</p> <p>(1) The Trust Deed is made under and governed by the Investment Trust Law 2006 and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) is binding on each Unitholder as if he had been a party to it and that he is bound by its provisions; and (b) authorises and requires the Operator and the Trustee to do the things required or permitted of them by its terms and the Investment Trust Law 2006 and the Law. <p>(2) Subject to the provisions of the CIR rules:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the Fund Property (other than sums held to the credit of the distribution account) is held by the Trustee on trust for the Unitholders according to the number of Units held by each Unitholder or, where relevant, according to the number of individual shares in the Fund Property represented by the Units held by each Unitholder; and (b) the sums standing to the credit of any distribution account are held by the Trustee on trust to distribute or apply in accordance with the CIR Rules relating to income.

D	Investment Objectives
	<p>(1) Information covering the investment objectives of the Fund and in particular:</p> <p>(a) whether it is a single property Fund or whether the aim of the Fund is to spread investment risks;</p> <p>(b) the types of Investments or assets in which it and (where applicable) each sub-fund may invest; and</p> <p>(c) the class of Fund.</p> <p>(2) Details of any investment, borrowing or stock lending restrictions or, in the event that there are no such restrictions, a statement to that effect.</p>
E	Units in the Fund
	<p>A statement specifying:</p> <p>(a) the classes of Units which the Fund may issue, indicating, for a Fund which is an Umbrella Fund, which class or classes may be issued in respect of each sub-fund; and</p> <p>(b) the rights attaching to Units of each class (including any provisions for the expression in two or more denominations of such rights).</p>
F	Limitations
	<p>Details as to:</p> <p>(a) the provisions relating to any restrictions on the right to redeem Units in any class; and</p> <p>(b) the circumstances in which the issue of the Units of any particular class may be limited.</p>
G	Income and distribution
	<p>(1) Details of who is carrying out the calculation, transfer, allocation and distribution of income for any class of Unit issued and outstanding during the accounting period.</p>

	(2) Information regarding the provision for the payment of income, if any, and the date on which such distribution shall be made.
H	Base currency
	A statement specifying the base currency of the Fund.
I	Meetings
	Details of the procedures for the convening of meetings and the procedures relating to resolutions, voting and the voting rights of Unitholders.
J	Oversight arrangements
	Details of the oversight arrangements, and if the Fund is an Islamic Fund details of its Shari'a Supervisory Board.
K	Termination and suspension
	Details as to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the grounds under which the Operator may initiate a suspension of the Fund and any associated procedures; and (b) the methodology for determining the rights of Unitholders to participate in the Fund Property on winding up.
L	Modification of the Constitution documents
	Details of the manner in which alterations to the Constitution may be made.
M	Responsibility statement
	A statement that nothing in the Constitution has the effect of exempting the Fund Operator and, if the Fund is structured as an Investment Trustee, the Trustee, from any liability to Unitholders imposed under DIFC law.

N	Other relevant matters
	Details of those matters which enable the Fund, Fund Operator or any Person providing oversight functions of the Fund to obtain any privilege or power conferred by the Rules in CIR which is not otherwise provided for in the Constitution.

5.5 Alterations to the constitution

Guidance

Notice of Alterations

Article 58 of the Law provides as follows:

- (1) Subject to Article 58(6):
 - (a) changes to a Fund’s Constitution or Prospectus in respect of investment, borrowing or gearing powers may be made; or
 - (b) the Operator, the Trustee, a member of the Governing Body, or the auditor of a Fund may be replaced;

if an appropriate Special Resolution has been passed by the Unitholders at a meeting convened by the Unitholders solely for that purpose.
- (2) Any other materially significant changes not falling within Article 58(1), for example, replacing a member of the Shari’a Supervisory Board or changes to the Constitution or Prospectus which may adversely affect Unitholders may be made in relation to a Fund if an appropriate resolution has been passed by the Unitholders who together hold 51% or more of the Units in issue at the time of the resolution at a meeting convened for that purpose.
- (3) If the Operator and, if appointed, the Trustee considers on reasonable grounds that the change is not one that falls in Articles 58(1) or (2) and will not adversely affect Unitholders’ rights, such change may be made by the Operator without recourse to the Unitholders other than to notify them after the change has been effected.
- (4) The DFSA may prescribe by Rules further requirements in relation to the types of changes described in this Article and in regard to other alterations in respect of a Domestic Fund.
- (5) The Operator of a Domestic Fund shall give notice in writing to the DFSA of any proposal specified in Article 58(1). Any such notice given to the DFSA shall be accompanied by a certificate signed by the Operator of the Fund and its legal advisors to the effect that the proposed change will not affect compliance with this Law or any Rules made under this law.

- (6) Effect is not to be given to any proposal notified to the DFSA under Article 58(5) unless the DFSA has, by notice in writing, given its approval to the proposal
- (7) Pursuant to the Law, an approved change must not be made to the Trust Deed of an Investment Trust except by a deed, expressed to be a supplemental Trust Deed, entered into between the Operator and the Trustee.

Rejection of Proposed Alteration

Article 59 of the Law provides as follows:

- 1. The DFSA may in its absolute discretion refuse to grant approval of a proposed alteration.
- 2. Upon refusing to grant approval, the DFSA shall without undue delay, inform the Domestic Fund in writing of such refusal and, where requested by the Fund, the reasons for such refusal.

6 OPERATION OF THE FUND

6.1 Application

6.1.1 This chapter applies to an Operator and Trustee in relation to a Domestic Fund.

6.2 General management duties

- 6.2.1**
- (1) An Operator must operate a Fund in accordance with:
 - (a) the Constitution;
 - (b) the most recently issued Prospectus; and
 - (c) the Law and the CIR Rules.
 - (2) An Operator must carry out such duties and functions in relation to the Fund as are necessary to ensure compliance with the Law and CIR Rules that impose obligations on the Operator.
 - (3) It is an Operator's duty to make, or ensure that, decisions as to the constituents of the Fund Property are in accordance with the investment objectives and policy stated in the Prospectus.
 - (4) An Operator must take all steps and execute all documents to ensure that transactions are properly entered into for the account of the Fund.
 - (5) An Operator must establish and maintain risk management systems and controls to enable it to identify, assess, mitigate, control and monitor risks in relation to any Fund it operates.
- 6.2.2**
- (1) An Operator must ensure that the following activities, whether performed by the Operator itself or performed by a Fund Administrator appointed by the Operator under a Delegation Arrangement, or by a Trustee in the case of a Fund structured as an Investment Trust, are performed in the DIFC:
 - (a) asset pricing and Fund valuation;
 - (b) issuing and redeeming the Fund's Units; and
 - (c) record keeping and maintaining the Unitholders register.

- (2) In the case of a Hedge Fund, the Operator must demonstrate functional separation and independence between the functions specified (1)(a) and the investment management process.
- (3) Where the Operator is unable to demonstrate adequate separation and independence in accordance with (2), the DFSA may require the Operator to appoint an independent suitably competent and experienced Fund Administrator to perform the functions specified in (1)(a).

Guidance

The DFSA may grant short term transitional relief to an Operator in relation to the requirements that the activities specified in Rule 6.2.2(1)(a) are performed in the DIFC. This relief will only be available to Operators in circumstances where the Fund Administrator is located in a Recognised Jurisdiction and regulated by a Financial Services Regulator in that Recognised Jurisdiction. Once the collective investments regime has been in place for one year and there are sufficient qualified Fund Administrators based in the DIFC, it is unlikely that the DFSA will grant further transitional relief except in exceptional circumstances. The DFSA may grant similar short term transitional relief to Trustees where the Fund is structured as an Investment Trust.

6.3 Duties in relation to the Fund Property

- 6.3.1**
- (1) An Operator, except as provided in (5), is responsible to participants of the Fund for the safety of the property of the Fund (the “Fund Property”).
 - (2) An Operator must register the legal title of the Fund Property with an Eligible Custodian engaged for that purpose under a “Safekeeping Arrangement”, except in the case of:
 - (a) an Investment Trust, which must meet the requirements in (5); or
 - (b) a Private Equity Fund where the Operator has adequate alternative arrangements that are satisfactory to the DFSA.
 - (3) A Person is an Eligible Custodian for the purposes of (2) if that Person meets the criteria in Rule 6.3.2.
 - (4) The Operator may, in accordance with the terms of the Safekeeping Arrangement, give instructions to the Eligible Custodian to deal with the Fund Property.

- (5) In the case of an Investment Trust, the Trustee holds the Fund Property in trust for the Unitholders and accordingly is responsible for the safekeeping of the Fund Property.

6.3.2

- (1) An Eligible Custodian is a Person who is a separate legal entity to the Operator and is:
 - (a) an Authorised Firm whose Licence authorises it to Provide Custody Services;
 - (b) an Authorised Firm which is a Bank;
 - (c) an Authorised Market Institution: or
 - (d) an Undertaking subject to equivalent regulation as provided in (2).
- (2) An Undertaking is subject to equivalent regulation for the purposes of (1) if:
 - (a) it is authorised and supervised by a Financial Services Regulator in a Recognised Jurisdiction for providing custody services and is subject to a minimum capital requirement of \$10 million or its equivalent in any other currency at the relevant time and has had surplus revenue over expenditure for the last two financial years;
 - (b) it, or its holding company, is graded by an internationally recognised rating agency such as Moodys or Standard & Poors as at least “investment grade” in respect of its financial strength and which is subject to regulation by a Financial Services Regulator or banking Regulator in another jurisdiction which is a Zone 1 country; or
 - (c) it is authorised or recognised to by a Financial Services Regulator to operate as an exchange or a clearing house in a Recognised Jurisdiction.

6.4 Conflicts of interest**6.4.1**

- (1) The Operator and, if it is a Fund structured as an Investment Trust, the Trustee, must take reasonable steps to ensure that in any dealing in relation to the Fund Property such dealings do not give rise to a conflict of interest.

- (2) Where a conflict of Interest arises, whether in dealings with Affected Persons or otherwise, the Operator and, if appointed, Trustee must disclose to the Unitholders the nature of the conflict and how the conflict will be managed.
- (3) An Operator must ensure that any transaction in respect of the Fund Property undertaken with an Affected Person is on terms at least as favourable to the Fund as any comparable arrangement on normal commercial terms negotiated at arm's length with an independent third party and in any event in accordance with this Rule.
- (4) The Operator must obtain Unitholders' prior approval in respect of Affected Person transactions where the total consideration or value of the transaction is 5% or more of the latest net asset value of the Fund, as disclosed in the latest published audited accounts of the Fund.
- (5) Announcements must be made by the Operator for all Affected Person transactions. Details of the transactions must be disclosed by the Operator by way of a circular to Unitholders.
- (6) Where Unitholder approval is required, a notice must be issued to Unitholders providing details of the result of the Unitholders' voting at the general meeting. Subsequently a brief summary of the transactions shall be included in the Fund's next published interim or annual report.
- (7) Where Affected Person transactions are carried out in relation to the Fund Property, a summary disclosure of the total value of such transactions, their nature and the identities of the Affected Persons must be made in the annual report of the Fund. Where there is no such transaction conducted during the financial year covered by the annual report, an appropriate negative statement to that effect must be made in the annual report.

6.5 Valuation of fund

- 6.5.1** (1) An Operator must prepare a valuation in accordance with (4) for each relevant type of Unit at each relevant valuation point.
- (2) The value of the Fund Property is the net value of the Fund Property after deducting any expenses and outstanding borrowings including any capital outstanding on a mortgage of any Real Property.

- (3) The value of the Fund Property must, save as otherwise provided in this section, be determined in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and the Prospectus, as appropriate.
- (4) For the purposes of (2), any charges that were paid, or would be payable, on acquiring or disposing of the asset must be excluded from the value of that asset.

6.5.2

- (1) An Operator must:
 - (a) ensure that at each valuation point there are at least as many Units in issue of any class as there are Units registered to Unitholders of that class; and
 - (b) not do, or omit anything that would, or might confer on itself a benefit or advantage at the expense of a Unitholder or potential Unitholder.
- (2) Where an Operator has not complied with (1) or there is any other valuation error, it must correct the error as soon as possible and must reimburse the Fund any costs it may have incurred in correcting the position, subject to any reasonable minimum level for such reimbursement as set out in the Prospectus.
- (3) If the Fund is structured as an Investment Trust:
 - (a) the Operator must notify the Trustee of the matters specified in (2);
 - (b) the Trustee must also take reasonable steps to ensure that the Operator complies with the matters specified in (1) and (2); and
 - (c) provide any other notification required under these Rules.

Guidance

Appendix 3 contains guidance on asset valuation and pricing.

6.6 Determination of single price

- 6.6.1** (1) An Operator has a duty to take all reasonable steps and exercise due diligence, to ensure that the Units in the Fund are correctly priced in accordance with the applicable accounting procedures to ascertain an accurate single price for a Unit.

- (2) The price of a Unit must be calculated on the basis of the valuation in Rule 6.5.1 in a manner that is fair and reasonable as between Unitholders.

6.6.2 (1) An Operator has a duty to take immediate action to rectify any breach of Rule 6.6.1 where such breach relates to the incorrect pricing of Units.

- (2) In (1), unless the incorrect pricing in respect of issue is of minimal significance, the Operator must inform the DFSA, the Trustee and the Eligible Custodian or other Persons providing oversight functions in relation to the Fund of such rectification.

6.7 Issue and redemption of Public Fund Units

6.7.1 (1) An Operator of a Public Fund must, at all times during the dealing day, be willing to issue and effect the sale of Units in the Fund to any eligible investor within any conditions in the Constitution and the Prospectus which must be fair and reasonable as between all Unitholders and potential Unitholders for whom the Operator does not have reasonable grounds to refuse such sale.

- (2) An Operator must, at all times during the dealing day, effect a redemption on the request of any prospective Unitholder within any conditions in the Constitution and the Prospectus of Units owned by that Unitholder, unless the Operator has reasonable grounds to refuse such redemption.

- (3) On agreeing to a redemption of Units within (2), the Operator must pay the full proceeds of the redemption to the Unitholder within any reasonable period specified in the Constitution or the Prospectus, unless it has reasonable grounds for withholding payment.

- (4) Payment of proceeds on redemption must be made by the Operator in any manner provided for in the Prospectus which must be fair and reasonable as between redeeming Unitholders and continuing Unitholders.

- (5) If Fund is a closed ended Public Fund, the Operator must have in place arrangements to ensure that the issue, sale and redemption of Units of the Fund is consistent with the closed ended nature of the Fund. The Operator may also make provision for the issue of Units of the Fund through private placement, provided those provisions are not inconsistent with the closed ended nature of the Fund.

Guidance

The maximum period between dealing days for a Fund will depend on the reasonable expectations of the target investor group and the particular investment objectives and policy of the Fund.

6.8 Unitholder register

- 6.8.1**
- (1) Subject to (5), an Operator must ensure that a register of Unitholders is maintained in the DIFC.
 - (2) The register must contain:
 - (a) the name and address of each Unitholder;
 - (b) the number of Units including fractions of a Unit of each class held by each Unitholder; and
 - (c) the date on which the Unitholder was registered in the register for the Units standing in his name.
 - (3) An Operator must take all reasonable steps and exercise all due diligence to ensure that the register is kept complete and up to date.
 - (4) An Operator must make the register available for inspection by Unitholders during office hours.
 - (5) Where a Fund is structured as an Investment Trust, the Trustee is responsible for maintaining the register of Unitholders in accordance with the requirements in the Investment Trust Law 2006.

6.9 Meetings of governing body and Unitholders

- 6.9.1**
- (1) An Operator must hold at least two meetings of the Governing Body of every Fund it operates which has such a Body every 12 month period from the date of registration with the DFSA or, in the case of a Private Fund, the date of notification to the DFSA.
 - (2) For the purposes of (1), the two meetings referred to above must be held in the DIFC and the periodic reports required under chapter 9 must be presented at those meetings.

- (3) An Operator must also hold an annual meeting of Unitholders, of every Fund it operates, in every 12 month period from the date of registration or, in the case of a Private Fund, the date of issue of the initial Units and the annual report required under chapter 9 must be presented at that meeting.
- (4) If the Fund is an Investment Trust, the Trustee or the Operator may convene a meeting of Unitholders at anytime but the responsibility to convene meetings in accordance with this Rule rests with the Operator failing which, with the Trustee.
- (5) The Operator must on receipt of a request in writing of the Unitholders which complies with (6) immediately call a meeting of the Unitholders.
- (6) The request in (5) must be signed by the Unitholders who, at that date, are registered as the Unitholders of Units representing not less than one-tenth in value of all of the Units in the Fund then in issue.
- (7) A meeting of Unitholders of a Fund duly convened and held in accordance with the Law and Rules is competent by Special Resolution to require, authorise or approve any act, matter or document in respect of which any such resolution is required. Such a resolution has no other powers or effect.
- (8) Where no Special Resolution is specifically required or permitted by the Law or Rules, any resolution of Unitholders required under the Rules is passed by a simple majority of the votes validly cast for and against the resolution at a general meeting of Unitholders.

Unitholder meetings procedures for Private Funds

6.9.2 An Operator of a Private Fund must set out in the Fund's Constitution the procedures for holding Unitholders meetings and the conduct of such meetings including but not limited to, the following matters:

- (a) voting rights;
- (b) right to demand a poll;
- (c) proxies;
- (d) minutes; and
- (e) variation of class rights and class meetings.

Unitholder meetings procedures for Public Funds

- 6.9.3**
- (1) An Operator of a Public Fund must produce and maintain a procedures manual in respect of Unitholder meetings covering the matters set out under this section and also including, but not limited to, the following matters:
 - (a) voting rights;
 - (b) right to demand a poll;
 - (c) proxies;
 - (d) minutes; and
 - (e) variation of class rights and class meetings.
 - (2) The Operator must distribute the meetings procedures manual to all Unitholders.
 - (3) If the Fund is structured as an Investment Trust, the Operator must obtain the prior approval of the Trustee in respect of the meetings procedures set out in the manual before its distribution to Unitholders.
- 6.9.4**
- (1) In the case of a Fund which is structured as an Investment Trust, the Trustee must nominate in writing a Person to be the chair of a meeting of Unitholders and such Person must be a Unitholder other than the Operator.
 - (2) If no such chair is nominated or if at any meeting the Person nominated is not present within 15 minutes after the time appointed for holding the meeting, the Unitholders present must choose another chairman.
 - (3) In the case of an equality of votes cast whether on a show of hands or on a poll in respect of a resolution put to a meeting of the Unitholders, any chairman appointed in accordance with the Constitution or under these Rules is entitled to a casting vote in addition to any other vote the chairman may have.
- 6.9.5**
- (1) Unitholders of a Public Fund must be given at least 14 days written notice or any longer period of notice specified for the purpose in the Constitution, inclusive of the date on which the notice is first served and the day of the meeting.
 - (2) The notice must specify the place, day and hour of meeting and the terms of the resolutions to be proposed.

- (3) In the case of an Investment Trust, unless the Trustee has convened the meeting, a copy of the notice must be sent to the Trustee no later than the time at which it is sent to the Unitholders.
- (4) The accidental omission to give notice to, or the non-receipt of notice by, any of the Unitholders does not invalidate the proceedings at any meeting.
- (5) Notice of any adjourned meeting of Unitholders must be given to Unitholders and if relevant, to the Trustee.

6.9.6

- (1) In the case of an Investment Trust, the quorum at a meeting of Unitholders is the Unitholders present in person or by proxy or, in the case of a body corporate, by a duly authorised representative, of one-tenth in value or any proportion more than one-tenth in value specified for this purpose in the Trust Deed of all the Units in issue.
- (2) In the case of an Investment Company, the quorum at a meeting of Unitholders is two Unitholders, present in Person or by proxy or, in the case of a Body Corporate, by a duly authorised representative.
- (3) Business must not be transacted at any meeting unless the requisite quorum is present at the commencement of business.
- (4) If within half an hour from the time appointed for the meeting, a quorum is not present, the meeting:
 - (a) if convened on the requisition or request of Unitholders, must be dissolved; and
 - (b) if any other case, must stand adjourned to:
 - (i) a day and time which is seven or more days after the day and time of the meeting; and
 - (ii) a place to be appointed by the chairman if a chairman has been appointed in accordance with the Constitution or otherwise by the Operator.
- (5) If, at an adjourned meeting under (4)(b), a quorum is not present within 15 minutes from the time appointed for the meeting, one person entitled to be counted in a quorum present at the meeting is a quorum.

- (6) Notice of any adjourned meeting of Unitholders must be given to Unitholders. That notice must state that one or more Unitholders present at the adjourned meeting whatever their number and whatever the number of Units held by that Unitholder or Unitholders will form a quorum.

6.9.7

- (1) No Operator, or other member of the Governing Body of the Fund is entitled to be counted in the quorum of, and no Operator or other member of the Governing Body of the Fund nor any associate of such a Person is entitled to vote at, any meeting of the Fund.
- (2) The prohibition in (1) does not apply to any Units which the Operator or other member of the Governing Body of the Fund or its associate holds on behalf of, or jointly with, a Person who, if himself the registered Unitholder, would be entitled to vote and from whom the Operator or other member of the Governing Body of the Fund or its associate, as the case may be, has received voting instructions.
- (3) Therefore, for the purpose of Rule 6.9.5, Units held, or treated as held, by any Operator or other member of the Governing Body of the Fund, must not, except as mentioned in (2), be regarded as being in issue.

6.10 Approvals and notifications

6.10.1 An Operator must comply with the provisions in App 2 in regard to:

- (a) fundamental changes requiring prior approval of the Unitholders;
- (b) significant changes requiring pre-event notification to the Unitholders; and
- (c) notifiable changes, that is, a change other than one in (a) or (b) which requires notification to the Unitholders.

6.11 Maintenance of records

- 6.11.1** (1) An Operator must make and retain accounting and other records that are necessary:
- (a) to enable it to comply with Rules in this module; and

- (b) to demonstrate at any time that such compliance has been achieved.
- (2) An Operator must make and retain for a period of six years a record of the Units held, acquired or disposed of, by it, including the classes of such Units, and of the balance of any acquisitions and disposals.
- (3) An Operator must make the record available for inspection by the DFSA in the DIFC and, if applicable, the Trustee appointed Eligible Custodian free of charge at all times during ordinary office hours and must supply a copy of the record or any part of it.
- (4) Except when the policy of an Operator stated in the Prospectus is neither to require a dilution levy nor to make a dilution adjustment, it must make and retain for a period of six years from the date each record is made a record of:
 - (a) how it calculates and estimates dilution;
 - (b) its policy and method for determining the amount of any dilution levy or dilution adjustment.
- (5) In (4) “dilution levy” is a charge of such amount or at such rate as is determined by an Operator of a Fund to be made for the purpose of reducing the effect of dilution, that is, the amount of dealing costs incurred, or expected to be incurred, by an Operator to the extent that these costs may reasonably be expected to result, or have resulted from the acquisition or disposal of Investments by the Operator as a consequence (whether or not immediate) of the increase or decrease in the cash resources of the Fund resulting from the issue or cancellation of Units over a period.
- (6) For the purposes of (5), dealing costs include both the costs of dealing in an Investment, professional fees incurred, or expected to be incurred, in relation to the acquisition or disposal of Real Property and, where there is a spread between the buying and selling prices of the Investment, the indirect cost resulting from the differences between those prices.

6.12 Capital

- 6.12.1** (1) If, at any time after the size of the Fund’s capital has reached the minimum size provided in its Constitution and the size of that capital falls below that minimum size, the Operator must immediately notify the DFSA of that fact.

- (2) The notification under (1) must also:
- (a) state the Operator's grounds for believing that the Fund is still commercially viable and the purpose of the Fund can still be accomplished; and
 - (b) be accompanied by the relevant Unitholders' resolution supporting the Operator's views in (1); or
 - (c) state what steps the Operator has taken or will take to wind up the Fund.

7 DELEGATION AND OUTSOURCING

7.1 Application

7.1.1 This chapter applies to the Operator and where appointed the Trustee in relation to a Fund.

7.2 General

Guidance

1. In this chapter “delegation” relates to the Financial Services in Rule 7.3.1(3) and “outsourcing” relates to any other activity or function.
2. In accordance with the Law an Operator or where appointed the Trustee may, subject to any restriction in the Constitution of the Domestic Fund and any provisions of the Rules, delegate any of its activities or outsource any of its functions, to another Person, whether that delegate or service provider is located in or outside the DIFC.
3. If the Operator or where appointed the Trustee delegates any activities or outsources any functions, the Operator or the Trustee as the case is remains responsible for any acts or omissions of the delegate or service provider as if they were the acts or omissions of the Operator.
4. The Operator may delegate certain activities or outsource its functions in accordance with the Fund’s Constitution and Article 29 of the Law and these Rules.
5. When delegating or outsourcing any of its functions or activities the Trustee must comply with Article 24 of the Investment Trust Law 2006 in addition to the requirements in these Rules. The Trustee must also obtain the prior written approval of the Operator for any delegations of its activities (i.e. activities constituting Fund Administration or custody. While it may outsource any of its functions without the Operator’s prior written approval, it must comply with all its obligations including the other requirements in these Rules when outsourcing.
6. In regard to delegating the activities specified in Rule 7.3.1, or 7.4.1, the consent of the DFSA is required prior to such delegation and the DFSA reserves the right, as a condition of granting an operating Licence, to require that an Operator or a Trustee delegates an activity in certain circumstances.
7. The Rules permitting use of an Eligible Person or a third party or service provider do not absolve the Operator or the Trustee from the need to comply with any restrictions on, or the manner of, delegation or outsourcing derived from the Fund’s Constitution or Prospectus. The Rules do not affect the Operator’s or the Trustee’s legal liabilities to the Unitholders where a delegation or outsourcing has occurred. position under the law of agency.

7.3 Delegation of activities by the Operator and the Trustee

Operator

- 7.3.1**
- (1) An Operator may, subject to obtaining the DFSA's prior approval, delegate one or more activities specified in (3) to an Eligible Person in accordance with Rule 7.3.2.
 - (2) Delegation to an Eligible Person does not relieve the Operator from responsibility for the proper conduct of the delegated activities.
 - (3) For the purposes of (1), the activities which may be delegated are:
 - (a) Providing Fund Administration; and
 - (b) Managing Assets.
 - (4) For the purposes of (1), an Eligible Person is:
 - (a) a Fund Administrator or an Asset Manager which is authorised by the DFSA under its Licence to carry on the relevant activity in (3); or
 - (b) a Person, subject to Rule 6.2.2, in another jurisdiction who is authorised or regulated by a Financial Services Regulator to carry on the relevant activity in (3).
- 7.3.2** An Operator must ensure that any delegation is made in writing and:
- (a) describes in adequate detail the activity to be carried out by the Eligible Person;
 - (b) states that the arrangement is to be regarded as a 'Delegation Arrangement' for the purposes of this Rule;
 - (c) the Eligible Person undertakes to the Operator to comply with all applicable DFSA Rules relevant to the activity in question; and
 - (d) the Eligible Person undertakes to the Operator to disclose to the DFSA any material information that it would disclose to its Financial Services Regulator in relation of the conduct of the activity.

Trustee

- 7.3.3**
- (1) The Trustee may, subject to obtaining the DFSA's prior approval and subject to (5), delegate one or more activities specified in (3) to an Eligible Person in accordance with Rule 7.3.4.
 - (2) Delegation to an Eligible Person does not relieve the Trustee from responsibility for the proper conduct of the delegated activities.
 - (3) For the purposes of (1), the activities which may be delegated are:
 - (a) Providing Fund Administration; and
 - (b) Providing Custody.
 - (4) For the purposes of (1), an Eligible Person is:
 - (a) a Fund Administrator or an Eligible Custodian which is authorised by the DFSA under its Licence to carry on the relevant activity in (3); or
 - (b) a Person who is authorised or regulated by a Financial Services Regulator in a Recognised Jurisdiction to carry on fund administration or an Eligible Custodian under Rule 6.3.2.(1)(d).
 - (5) A Trustee must not delegate any of its activities without the prior written consent of the Operator.

- 7.3.4**
- A Trustee must ensure that any delegation is made in writing and:
- (a) describes in adequate detail the activity to be carried out by the Eligible Person;
 - (b) states that the arrangement is to be regarded as a 'Delegation Arrangement' for the purposes of this Rule;
 - (c) the Eligible Person undertakes to the Trustee to comply with all applicable DFSA Rules relevant to the activity in question; and
 - (d) the Eligible Person undertakes to the Trustee to disclose to the DFSA any material information that it would disclose to its Financial Services Regulator in relation to the conduct of the activity.

7.4 Approval of proposed delegation

- 7.4.1**
- (1) An Operator or the Trustee must before seeking approval from the DFSA in relation to delegating an activity in Rule 7.3.1(3) or 7.3.3(3) as the case may be carry out due diligence on the delegate to ensure eligibility in accordance with Rule 7.3.3(4) or 7.3.4(4).
 - (2) The application for approval must be accompanied by documents and information which evidence the required eligibility criteria, and where applicable, the consent of the Operator, in relation to the delegate and which demonstrate that the Operator or the Trustee as is relevant is competent and has the appropriate resources to adequately and effectively monitor the delegated activity.
 - (3) Upon receipt of such an application, the DFSA may require the Operator or the Trustee as the case may be to conduct further enquiries or to produce further information evidencing eligibility.
 - (4) The DFSA may also undertake its own enquiries in relation to the delegate.
 - (5) The DFSA in its absolute discretion may approve the proposed delegation with or without conditions.

7.4.2 The DFSA may, as a condition on an Operator's Licence, require the Operator to delegate one or more specified activities to an Eligible Person.

7.5 Outsourcing of functions

- 7.5.1**
- (1) An Operator or the Trustee as the case may be must comply with GEN Rules 5.3.21 and 5.3.22 when it outsources any functions to a third party or service provider.
 - (2) An Operator or the Trustee as the case may be must enter into an Outsourcing Arrangement with any such provider.

7.6 Systems and controls

7.6.1 If an Operator or the Trustee delegates any activity or outsources any function under this chapter, it must take reasonable steps to ensure that it implements and maintains systems and controls to monitor the Person carrying out the relevant activity or function.

7.7 Review

- 7.7.1**
- (1) An Operator or the Trustee, which has delegated any activities or outsourced any functions, must conduct a review of the carrying out of the relevant activities or functions and present the findings of the review to either:
 - (a) the Fund's Governing Body every 6 months at the Fund's board meeting in the DIFC; or
 - (b) in the case of a Fund structured as an Investment Trust, to the Trustee or the Operator as the case may be.
 - (2) Notwithstanding the requirement in (1), if an Operator or the Trustee discovers non-compliance in regard to a term of the Delegation or Outsourcing Arrangement, the Operator or the Trustee as the case may be must take immediate action to remedy the matter and also notify the DFSA and as applicable its Governing Body or the Trustee forthwith.
 - (3) For the purposes of (2), the Operator or the Trustee must notify the DFSA only where the non-compliance is material.

8 ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

8.1 Application

8.1.1 This chapter applies to every:

- (a) Operator; and
- (b) auditor of a Fund.

8.2 Accounting standards for Funds

- 8.2.1**
- (1) An Operator must in respect of a Fund prepare and maintain all financial accounts and statements in accordance with USGAAP or in accordance with IFRS as supplemented by the Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP) issued from time to time by the United Kingdom's Investment Managers Association (IMA), where appropriate, unless (2) or (3) applies.
 - (2) If a Fund is an Islamic Fund the Operator must prepare and maintain all financial accounts and statements in accordance with the accounting standards of the Accounting and Auditing Organisation for Islamic Financial Institutions AAOIFI FAS 14.
 - (3) If the Operator of an Umbrella Fund operates one or more Islamic sub-funds it must prepare and maintain all financial accounts and statements in accordance with the IFRS, as supplemented by AAOIFI FSA 14.

Guidance

AAOIFI FSA 14 sets out the accounting rules for recognising, measuring and presenting the assets managed and funds mobilised on the basis of Islamic Shari'a rules and principles in the financial accounts and statements of conventional financial institutions that offer Islamic financial services, as well as the income generated from these services. The standard also determines the necessary disclosures related to these services.

8.3 Accounting records

8.3.1 Every Operator must keep accounting records which are sufficient to show and explain transactions and are as such, to:

- (a) be capable of disclosing the financial position of the Fund on an ongoing basis; and
- (b) record the financial position of the Fund as at its financial year end.

8.3.2 Accounting records must be maintained by an Operator such as to enable the Governing Body and, if appointed, the Trustee or any Persons providing oversight of the Fund to ensure that any accounts prepared by the Operator in relation to the Fund comply with the legislation applicable in the DIFC.

8.3.3 The accounting records must be:

- (a) retained by the Operator or Fund for at least six years from the date to which they relate;
- (b) at all reasonable times, open to inspection by the DFSA or the auditor of the Fund; and
- (c) capable of reproduction, within a reasonable period not exceeding 3 business days, in hard copy and in English. [Amended][VER4/02-07][RM42/07]

9 PERIODIC REPORTS

9.1 Application

9.1.1 This chapter applies to:

- (a) the Operator;
- (b) the Trustee;
- (c) the auditor;
- (d) a Person providing oversight functions; and
- (e) a Person appointed to the investment committee

of a Domestic Fund.

9.2 Annual and interim reports

9.2.1 In order to provide the Unitholders with relevant and up-to-date information about the progress of a Fund, an Operator must produce one interim report and one annual report in respect of each Fund it operates in accordance with the Rules in this chapter.

9.2.2 (1) An Operator must produce the required annual report and interim report as follows:

- (a) an annual report within four months after the end of each annual accounting period; and
- (b) an interim report within two months after the end of each interim accounting period.

(2) For the purposes of (1), the first annual accounting period of a Fund begins:

- (a) in the case of a Public Fund on the date of registration by the DFSA; or
- (b) in the case of a Private Fund, on the date of notification to the DFSA; and

ends 12 months later. Thereafter, annual accounting periods cover the period between each subsequent financial year end.

- (3) Notwithstanding the requirement in (2), an Operator may, subject to the prior approval of the DFSA, produce the Fund's reports and accounts in accordance with the Operator's reporting periods.
- (4) For the purposes of (1), an interim accounting period is the period covering:
 - (a) 6 months after the date on which the Fund was registered by the DFSA, or in the case of an Private Fund, notified to the DFSA; and
 - (b) 6 months after the anniversary of each annual accounting period.
- (5) If a Fund intends to change its annual or interim accounting period, the Operator must:
 - (a) obtain written confirmation from its auditor that the change of its annual accounting period would not result in any significant distortion of the financial position of the Fund; and
 - (b) obtain the DFSA's prior consent before implementing the change.
- (6) For a Fund which is an Umbrella Fund, the Operator must prepare an interim report for each sub-fund, but this is not necessary for the Umbrella Fund as a whole.
- (7) The Operator must prepare the annual and interim reports of the Fund in accordance with Rule 8.2.1(1).
- (8) The reports must:
 - (a) be supplied free of charge to Unitholders;
 - (b) be available in English,
 - (c) be sent to the DFSA; and
 - (d) if the Fund is a Public Fund be available for inspection free of charge during ordinary office hours at a place specified.

9.2.3 The Operator must take reasonable steps to ensure that the interim and annual reports for a Fund or the sub-funds of an Umbrella Fund are clear, complete and true and contain for the relevant period:

- (a) the name of the Fund or sub-fund, its stated investment objectives, the policy of achieving those objectives and, a brief assessment of its risk profile;

- (b) a review of the Fund's or sub-fund's investment activities and investment performance during the period;
- (c) sufficient information to enable Unitholders to form a view on where the portfolio is invested at the end of the period and the extent to which that has changed over the period; and
- (d) any other significant information which would reasonably enable Unitholders to make an informed judgment on the activities of the Fund or sub-fund during the period and the results of those activities at the end of the reporting period.

9.3 Interim report

9.3.1 The Operator must produce an interim report which must include the reports and matters set out in Rule 9.5.1 and:

- (a) the total expense ratio at the end of the period;
- (b) particulars of any material issues raised by the Eligible Custodian and, if applicable, the Trustee, the investment committee or any Person providing oversight in relation to the Fund; and
- (c) if applicable, the Shari'a review interim report by the Shari'a Supervisory Board.

9.4 Contents of the annual report

9.4.1 An annual report on a Fund, other than a Fund which is an Umbrella Fund, must contain:

- (a) the full audited accounts for the annual accounting period;
- (b) the report of the auditor in accordance with Rule 9.8.1;
- (c) the report of the Operator in accordance with Rule 9.5.1; and
- (d) if the Fund is a Public Fund, the comparative table in accordance with Rule 9.6.1; or
- (e) if the Fund is a Private Fund, a statement on the performance of the Fund in accordance with the Constitution and Prospectus; and
- (f) if the Fund is a Public Fund, the report in accordance with Rule 9.7.1 of the Person providing oversight of the Fund;

- (g) if the Fund is an Islamic Fund, the report specified in Rule 13.1.11(2); and
- (h) if the Fund in an Investment Trust, the report of the Trustee in accordance with Rule 9.7.1.

9.4.2 An annual report on a Fund which is an Umbrella Fund must contain:

- (a) for each sub-fund:
 - (i) the full audited accounts for the annual accounting period;
 - (ii) the report of the Operator in accordance with Rule 9.5.1; and
 - (iii) if the Fund is a Public Fund, the comparative table in accordance with Rule 9.6.1 ; or
 - (iv) if the Fund is a Private Fund, a statement on the performance of the sub-fund in accordance with the Constitution and Prospectus;
- (b) an aggregation of the accounts required by (a)(i) for each sub-fund;
- (c) the report of the auditor in accordance with Rule 9.8.1; and
- (d) if the Fund is a Public Fund, the report in accordance with Rule 9.7.1 of the Person providing oversight of the Fund.

- 9.4.3**
- (1) Where a Fund is required to appoint an investment committee, the annual report must also include a report by that committee.
 - (2) Where a Fund is a Hedge Fund, the annual report must also include a report of its Eligible Custodian.

9.4.4 The Operator must ensure that the accounts give a true and fair view of the net income and the net gains and the losses on the Fund Property of the Fund, or, the sub-fund, for the annual accounting period in question and the financial position of the Fund or sub-fund as at the end of that period.

9.5 Operator's report

9.5.1 The matters set out in (a) to (h) must be included in any Operator's report, except where otherwise indicated:

- (a) a restatement of the investment objectives of the Fund;
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- (b) a restatement of the policy for achieving those objectives;
- (c) a review of the investment activities, including in relation to (a) and (b), during the period to which the report relates;
- (d) particulars of any fundamental change requiring prior approval by Unitholder meeting, made since the date of the last report;
- (e) particulars of any significant change requiring pre-event notification since the date of the last report;
- (f) any other information which would enable Unitholders to make an informed judgement on the development of the activities of the Fund during this period and the results of those activities as at the end of that period;
- (g) for a report on an Umbrella Fund the information required in (a) to (h) must be given for each sub-fund, if it would vary from that given in respect of the Umbrella Fund as a whole; and
- (h) for a Fund which invests a substantial proportion of its assets in other Funds, a statement as to the maximum proportion of management fees charged to the Fund itself and to other Funds in which that Fund invests.

9.6 Comparative table

Guidance

In presenting past performance information, the DFSA recommends that Operators follow the Global Investment Performance Standards (GIPS) issued by Institute of Chartered Financial Analysts of the USA.

9.6.1 The comparative table for the annual report for a Public Fund must set out:

- (a) the performance record over the last five calendar years, or if the Fund has not been in existence during the whole of that period, over the whole period in which it has been in existence, showing:
 - (i) the highest and the lowest price of a Unit of each class in issue during each of those years; and
 - (ii) the net income distributed or, for accumulation Units, allocated for a Unit of each class in issue during each of those years, taking account of any sub-division or consolidation of Units that occurred during that period;

- (b) as at the end of each of the last three annual accounting periods or all of the Fund's annual accounting periods, if less than three:
 - (i) the total net asset value of the Fund Property at the end of each of those years;
 - (ii) the net asset value per Unit of each class; and
 - (iii) for a report of the directors of an Investment Company, the number of Units of each class in issue; or
 - (iv) for a report of the Operator of any other Fund, the number of Units of each class in existence or treated as in existence; and
- (c) if, in the period covered by the table:
 - (i) the Operator has been the subject of any event such as a transfer scheme having a material effect on the size of the Fund, but excluding any issue or cancellation of Units for cash; or
 - (ii) there have been changes in the investment objectives of the Fund;

an indication, related in the body of the table to the relevant year in the table, of the date of the event or change in the investment objectives and a brief description of its nature.

9.7 Oversight report

- 9.7.1** (1) The Trustee, Eligible Custodian or other Persons providing oversight of a Public Fund must make a report to Unitholders of the Fund which must be included in the annual report.
- (2) The report must contain:
 - (a) a description, which may be in summary form, of the duties of the Trustee, Custodian or other Persons carrying out oversight functions and in respect of the safekeeping of the Fund Property; and
 - (b) a statement whether, in any material respect:

- (i) the issue, sale, redemption and cancellation, and calculation of the price of the Units and the application of the Fund's income, have not been carried out in accordance with the Rules and, the Constitution; and
- (ii) the investment and borrowing powers and restrictions applicable to the Fund have been exceeded.

9.8 Report of the auditor

9.8.1 The Operator must ensure that the report of the auditor to the Unitholders, for inclusion in the annual report, must include a statement:

- (a) whether, in the auditor's opinion, the accounts have been properly prepared in accordance with the accounting standards adopted by the Fund in accordance with the Rules in this module and the Constitution;
- (b) whether, in the auditor's opinion, the accounts give a true and fair view of the net income and the net gains or losses of the Fund Property or, as the case may be, the Fund Property attributable to the sub-fund for the annual accounting period in question and the financial position of the Fund or sub-fund as at the end of that period;
- (c) whether the auditor is of the opinion that proper accounting records for the Fund or, as the case may be, sub-fund have not been kept or whether the accounts are not in agreement with those records;
- (d) whether the auditor has been given all the information and explanations which, to the best of his knowledge and belief, are necessary for the purposes of his audit; and
- (e) whether the auditor is of the opinion that the information given in the report of the directors or in the report of the Operator for that period is consistent with the accounts.

9.9 Annual report table

Guidance

Type of Report	CIR Ref	Public Funds	Private Funds
Audited Accounts	9.2.2(2)(a); 9.4	✓	✓
Operator's Report	9.5	✓	✓
Report of the Audit	9.8	✓	✓
Oversight Report	9.7	✓	Not applicable
Comparative Table	9.6	✓	Performance Statement (9.4.1(e))
Eligible Custodian Report	9.4.3(2)	Hedge Funds only	Hedge Funds only
Independent Committee	9.4.3(1)	Private Equity Funds, Property Funds and where appropriate	Private Equity Funds, Property Funds and where appropriate
Shari'a Supervisory Board Report	9.4.1(g)	Islamic Funds only	Islamic Funds only
Trustee's Report	9.7	Investment Trusts only	Investment Trust only

10 CHARGES AND EXPENSES

10.1 Application

10.1.1 This chapter applies to an Operator and Trustee of a Domestic Fund.

10.2 Charges, levies and payments

- 10.2.1**
- (1) An Operator must not make any charge or levy in connection with the issue or sale of Units except in accordance with the Constitution and Prospectus.
 - (2) A preliminary or redemption charge must not be made by the Operator unless:
 - (a) it is permitted by the Constitution; and
 - (b) it is expressed either as a fixed amount or calculated as a percentage of the price of a Unit.
 - (3) The preliminary charge must not exceed the amount or rate stated in the current Prospectus in respect of any class of Units.
- 10.2.2**
- (1) No payment may be made, or benefit given, to the Operator out of the Fund Property whether by way of remuneration for its services, reimbursement of expenses or otherwise, unless it is permitted by the Constitution and the Prospectus specifies how it will be calculated, accrued, when it will be paid and the maximum and current rates or amount of such remuneration.
 - (2) The Operator must give not less than 90 days written notice of any increase proposed within the parameters of the Constitution and Prospectus.
- 10.2.3** An Operator must not introduce a new category of remuneration for its services or make any increase in the current rate or amount of its remuneration payable out of the Fund Property unless the Operator has given not less than 90 days written notice of that introduction or increase and of the date of its commencement to the Unitholders and to the Persons providing oversight of the Fund and the Unitholders approve such new category by Special Resolution.

10.3 Remuneration and reimbursement expenses

- 10.3.1** (1) An Operator must take reasonable steps to ensure that no payment is to be made to a Trustee, an Eligible Custodian or Persons providing oversight out of the Fund Property, whether by way of reimbursement of expenses or otherwise, except:
- (a) remuneration in respect of services provided and in respect of which the following have been stated in the Prospectus:
 - (i) the actual amount or rate of the remuneration together with the current maximum or how these are determined;
 - (ii) the periods in respect of which the remuneration is to be paid;
 - (iii) how the remuneration is to accrue; and
 - (iv) when the remuneration is to be paid; and
 - (b) reimbursement of expenses properly incurred by the Trustee, Eligible Custodian or Persons providing oversight functions for performing such functions conferred on the Trustee, Eligible Custodian or other Persons by the Rules.
- (2) Payment under (1)(a) must not be made unless permitted by the Constitution.

10.4 Promotional payments, performance fees and set up costs

- 10.4.1** No promotional payment, performance fee or benefit may be made out of or given at the expense of the Fund Property to the Operator unless it is permitted by the Constitution and specified in the Prospectus.
- 10.4.2** Costs of the registration, exemption and incorporation of a Fund and of its initial offer or issue of Units including Units in respect of a sub-funds may, be amortised over a period not exceeding five years.

10.5 Allocation of payments to capital or income

- 10.5.1** (1) The Operator and the Trustee or the Persons providing oversight arrangements may agree that all or any part of any permitted payments, charges and expenses of the Fund may be treated as a capital expense or income expense and allocated to the capital account or income account respectively.
- (2) The Operator must ensure that any agreement in (1) is permitted by the Constitution and specified in the Prospectus in sufficient detail for a Unitholder or a prospective Unitholder to make an informed decision in relation to the allocation of such charges and expenses to be paid from the capital property or the income property as the case may be.

10.6 Payments of liabilities on transfer of assets

10.6.1 Where the property of a Body Corporate or of another Fund is transferred to a Fund or to the Operator for the account of the Fund or to the Trustee to hold on trust for the Unitholders in consideration of the issue of Units in the Fund to Unitholders in that Body Corporate or in that other Fund, Rule 10.6.2 applies.

10.6.2 The Operator or in the case of an Investment Trust the Trustee, as the successor in title to the property transferred, may pay out of the Fund Property any liability arising after the transfer which, had it arisen before the transfer, could properly have been paid out of the property transferred, but only if:

- (a) there is nothing in the Constitution of the Fund expressly forbidding the payment; and
- (b) the Operator is of the opinion that proper provision was made for meeting such liabilities as were known or could reasonably have been anticipated at the time of the transfer.

11 RESPONSIBILITY FOR PROSPECTUS

11.1 Application

11.1.1 This chapter applies to every Person to whom Part 6 of the Law applies.

Guidance

“(1) Every Domestic Fund, pursuant to Article 41(1), must produce a Prospectus. The requirements for a public class Fund are set out under chapter 15 and those for a private class Fund are set out under chapter 19.

(2) Article 45 (Liability for misleading statements) of the Law states:

“(1) Any person prescribed in Rules made by the DFSA as being responsible for a Prospectus is liable to pay compensation to another person who has Units to which the Prospectus relates and who has suffered loss or damage arising from any untrue, deceptive or misleading statement in the Prospectus or the omission from it of any material matter required to have been included in the Prospectus under the Law or Rules.

(2) The DFSA may make Rules prescribing circumstances in which a person who would otherwise be liable under Article 45(1) will not be so liable.

(3) Nothing in this Article affects the powers, rights or liabilities that any person may have apart from this Article including the power to institute proceedings under Article 94 of the Regulatory Law 2004.”

11.2 Prescribed persons

11.2.1 (1) For the purposes of Article 45(2) of the Law, the following Persons are prescribed as being responsible for a Prospectus:

(a) the Operator and in the case of an Investment Trust, both Operator and the Trustee;

(b) where the Fund is a Body Corporate, each Person who is a Director of that Body Corporate at the time when the Prospectus is filed;

(c) where the Fund is an Investment Undertaking, each Person who is authorised to be named, and is named, in the Prospectus as a Director, General Partner or member of the Governing Body or as having agreed to become such a Person of that Fund either immediately or at a future time;

- (d) each Person who accepts, and is stated in the Prospectus as accepting responsibility for, or for any part of, the Prospectus;
 - (e) each Person who is deemed to accept responsibility for any part of a Prospectus under these Rules; and
 - (f) each Person not falling within any of the foregoing paragraphs who has authorised the contents of, or of any part of, the Prospectus.
- (2) A Person who has accepted responsibility for, or authorised, only part of the contents of any Prospectus, is responsible only for that part and only if it is included in, or substantially in, the form and context to which he has agreed.
- (3) Nothing in (1) makes a Person responsible for any part of a Prospectus by reason only of giving advice as to its contents in a professional capacity to a Person specified in (1)(a) to (f).

11.3 Exceptions from liability

11.3.1 The circumstances set out in the Rules in this section are prescribed for the purposes of Article 45(2) of the Law.

- 11.3.2** (1) A Person, with the exception of the Operator and, where appointed, the Trustee, will not incur any liability under Article 45(1) of the Law for any loss in respect of Units caused by any such statement or omission if, at the time when the Prospectus was filed for registration or the notification to the DFSA, pursuant to Article 56, was given he believed on reasonable grounds, having made any enquiries as were reasonable, that the statement was true and not misleading or that the matter whose omission caused the loss was properly omitted and:
- (a) he continued in that belief until the time when the Units were acquired;
 - (b) they were acquired before it was reasonably practicable to bring a correction to the attention of Persons likely to acquire the Units in question;
 - (c) before the Units were acquired he had taken all such steps as it was reasonable for him to have taken to secure that a correction was promptly brought to the attention of Persons likely to acquire the Units in question; or

- (d) the Units were acquired after such a lapse of time that he ought in the circumstances to be reasonably excused.
 - (2) A Person will not incur any liability under Article 45(1) of the Law for any loss in respect of Units caused by a statement purporting to be made by or on the authority of another Person as an expert which is, and is stated to be, included in the Prospectus with that other Person's consent at the time when the Prospectus was filed for registration or the notification to the DFSA pursuant to Article 56, was given, if he believed on reasonable grounds that the other Person was competent to make or authorise the statement and had consented to its inclusion in the form and context in which it was included and:
 - (a) he continued in that belief until the time when the Units were acquired;
 - (b) they were acquired before it was reasonably practicable to bring the fact that the expert was not competent or had not consented to the attention of Persons likely to acquire the Units in question;
 - (c) before the Units were acquired he had taken all such steps as it was reasonable for him to have taken to secure that that fact was promptly brought to the attention of Persons likely to acquire the Units in question; or
 - (d) the Units were acquired after such a lapse of time that, in the circumstances, he ought reasonably to be excused.
 - (3) Without prejudice to (1) and (2), a Person will not incur any liability under Article 45(1) of the Law for any loss in respect of any Units caused by any such statement or omission as is there mentioned if:
 - (a) before the Units were acquired a correction or, where the statement was such as is mentioned in (2), the fact that the expert was not competent or had not consented had been published in a manner calculated to bring it to the attention of Persons likely to acquire the Units in question; or
 - (b) he took all such steps as it was reasonable for him to take to secure such publication and believed on reasonable grounds that such publication had taken place before the Units were acquired.
 - (4) A Person will not incur any liability under Article 45(1) of the Law for any loss resulting from a statement made by an official Person or contained in a public official document which is included in the Prospectus if the statement is accurately and fairly reproduced.
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- (5) A Person will not incur any liability under Article 45(1) of the Law if the Person suffering the loss acquired the Units in question with knowledge:
- (a) that the statement was false or misleading;
 - (b) of the omitted matter or of the change; or
 - (c) of the new matter or inaccuracy.

11.4 Experts

11.4.1 For the purposes of Article 45 of the Law, an expert is prescribed as accepting responsibility for any statement or report reproduced (in whole or in part) in a Prospectus with his written consent.

11.4.2 An Operator must:

- (a) keep a record of any consent received under Rule 11.4.1; and
- (b) include a statement in the Prospectus that the expert has consented to the reproduction of his statement or report.

12 AUDITORS

12.1 Application

12.1.1 This chapter applies to an Operator, Trustee and an auditor of a Domestic Fund.

12.2 Appointment and termination of auditors

12.2.1 An Operator must:

- (a) notify the DFSA of the appointment of an auditor to the Fund, including the name and business address of the auditor and the date of the commencement of the appointment;
- (b) prior to the appointment of the auditor, take reasonable steps to ensure that the auditor has the required skills, resources and experience to audit the type of Fund for which the auditor has been appointed; and
- (c) ensure that the auditor, at the time of appointment and for the duration of the engagement as auditor of the Fund, is registered with the DFSA as a registered auditor.

Guidance

Section 8.7 and 8.8 of GEN contain provisions in respect of registration and qualifications of auditors.

12.2.2 An Operator must notify the DFSA immediately if the appointment of the auditor is or is about to be terminated, or on the resignation of the Fund's auditor, giving the reasons for the cessation of the appointment.

12.2.3 An Operator must appoint an auditor to fill any vacancy in the office of auditor and ensure that the replacement auditor can take up office at the time the vacancy arises or as soon as reasonably practicable.

12.2.4 (1) An Operator must take reasonable steps to ensure that the relevant audit staff of the auditor are independent of and not subject to any conflict of interest with respect to the Operator, the Trustee or the Fund.

- (2) An Operator or Trustee must notify the DFSA if it becomes aware, or has reason to believe, that the relevant audit staff of the auditor are no longer independent of the Operator, the Trustee or Fund, or have a conflict of interest which may affect their judgement in respect of the Fund and take immediate steps to rectify the situation.

Guidance

1. The relevant staff of an auditor are independent if their appointment or retention by an Operator is not contrary to any applicable ethical guidance issued by the professional supervisory body.
2. Consideration should be given to rotating the appointed relevant staff of the auditor every five years to ensure that the relevant staff of the auditor remain independent.

12.2.5 Where an auditor appointed by an Operator is not suitable in the opinion of the DFSA, or where an auditor has not been appointed, the DFSA may direct an Operator to replace or appoint an auditor to the Fund in accordance with the requirements in this chapter.

12.3 Co-operation with auditors

- 12.3.1**
- (1) An Operator must take reasonable steps to ensure that it and the Fund's Employees:
 - (a) provide such assistance as the auditor reasonably requires to discharge its duties;
 - (b) give the auditor right of access at all reasonable times to relevant records and information;
 - (c) do not interfere with the auditor's ability to discharge its duties;
 - (d) do not provide false or misleading information to the auditor; and
 - (e) report to the auditor any matter which may significantly affect the financial position of the Fund.
 - (2) A Trustee must take reasonable steps to ensure that it and its Employees act in compliance with (1)(a)-(e).

12.3.2 An Operator must, in writing, require any Person to whom the Operator has delegated or outsourced any functions to co-operate with the Fund's auditor in accordance with the provisions specified in Rule 12.3.1(a) to (e).

12.4 Function of the auditor

12.4.1 An Operator, as applicable, must in writing require the Fund's auditor to:

- (a) conduct an audit of the Fund's accounts in accordance with the requirements of the relevant standards published by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB) in respect of conventional financial business and the Accounting and Auditing Organisation for Islamic Financial Institutions (AAOIFI) in respect of any Islamic Funds; and
- (b) produce a report on the audited accounts which states:
 - (i) whether, in the auditor's opinion, the accounts have been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements imposed by this chapter;
 - (ii) in particular, whether the accounts give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Fund at the end of the annual accounting period; and
 - (iii) any other matter or opinion relating to the requirements of this chapter.

13 SPECIALIST FUNDS

13.1 Islamic Funds

- 13.1.1**
- (1) This section applies to an Operator and Trustee of a Domestic Fund which is an Islamic Fund and to an Operator and Trustee of a Domestic Fund which is an Umbrella Fund which has one or more Islamic sub-funds in relation to these sub-funds.
 - (2) Section 13.2 to 13.6 also apply to an Islamic Fund described in (1) where the Fund is of the specified type dealt with under those sections.

Systems and controls

- 13.1.2**
- (1) The Operator of a Fund must establish and maintain systems and controls which ensure that its management of the Fund and the Fund Property is Shari'a compliant.
 - (2) The Operator must ensure that its Fund's Constitution and Prospectus are, and remain, approved by the Fund's Shari'a Supervisory Board.

Guidance

Responsibility for ensuring that an Authorised Firm complies with Shari'a ultimately rests with the senior management. The systems and controls required by Rule 13.1.2 will assist senior management to ensure that there is such compliance.

Policies and procedures manual

- 13.1.3**
- The Operator of a Fund must implement and maintain an Islamic Financial Business policy and procedures manual for the Fund which addresses the following matters:
- (a) the manner in which the compliance function will be undertaken, in respect of Shari'a compliance;
 - (b) the manner in which the Shari'a Supervisory Board will oversee and advise in regard to the Islamic Financial Business conducted by the Operator;
 - (c) the manner in which Shari'a Supervisory Board fatwas, rulings and guidelines will be recorded, disseminated and implemented and the internal Shari'a review undertaken;

- (d) the manner in which disputes between the Shari'a Supervisory Board and the Operator in respect of Shari'a compliance will be addressed;
- (e) the process for approving those internal systems and controls which are in place to ensure not only that the Islamic Financial Business is carried out in compliance with Shari'a, but that information is disseminated to investors in an appropriate manner; and
- (f) the manner in which conflicts of interest will be identified and managed.

Appointment and operation of a Shari'a Supervisory Board

13.1.4 When the Operator of a Fund appoints a Shari'a Supervisory Board to its Fund, it must ensure that:

- (a) the Shari'a Supervisory Board has at least three members;
- (b) the members appointed to the Shari'a Supervisory Board are competent to perform their functions as Shari'a Supervisory Board members;
- (c) any appointments, dismissals or changes in respect of members of the Shari'a Supervisory Board are approved by the Governing Body of the Fund; and
- (d) no member of the Shari'a Supervisory Board is a director or Controller of the Fund or its Operator.

Guidance

1. Pursuant to Article 13 of the Law Regulating Islamic Financial Business 2004 and Article 30(2) of the Law, an Operator undertaking Islamic Financial Business must appoint a Shari'a Supervisory Board.
2. For the purposes of Rule 13.1.4, a Fund should consider the previous experience and qualifications of the proposed Shari'a Supervisory Board members to assess whether the proposed Shari'a Supervisory Board member is competent to advise on the Islamic Financial Business to be undertaken by the Fund.

13.1.5 The Operator of a Fund must document the Fund's policy in relation to:

- (a) how appointments, dismissals or changes will be made to the Shari'a Supervisory Board;
- (b) the process through which the suitability of Shari'a Supervisory Board members will be considered; and

- (c) the remuneration of the members of the Shari'a Supervisory Board.

13.1.6 The Operator of a Fund must establish and retain, for six years, records of:

- (a) its assessment of the competency of the Shari'a Supervisory Board members;
- (b) the agreed terms of engagement of each member of the Shari'a Supervisory Board; and
- (c) the matters in Rules 13.1.4(c) and 13.1.5.

Guidance

The records of the assessment of competency of Shari'a Supervisory Board members should clearly indicate, at least:

- a. the factors that have been taken into account when making the assessment of competency;
- b. the qualifications and experience of the Shari'a Supervisory Board members;
- c. the basis upon which the Operator has deemed that the proposed Shari'a Supervisory Board member is suitable; and
- d. details of any other Shari'a Supervisory Boards of which the proposed Shari'a Supervisory Board member is, or has been, a member.

13.1.7 An Operator must take reasonable steps to ensure that the Shari'a Supervisory Board is independent of and not subject to any conflict of interest with respect to the Fund or Operator or in the case of an Investment Trust, the Trustee.

13.1.8 The Operator of a Fund must provide the DFSA at its request with information on the qualifications, skills, experience and independence of the individuals who are appointed or proposed to be approved as members of the Shari'a Supervisory Board.

13.1.9 (1) The Operator of a Fund must take reasonable steps to ensure that the Operator's and the Fund's Employees:

- (a) provide such assistance as the Shari'a Supervisory Board reasonably requires to discharge its duties;
- (b) give the Shari'a Supervisory Board right of access at all reasonable times to relevant records and information;
- (c) do not interfere with the Shari'a Supervisory Board's ability to discharge its duties; and

- (d) do not provide false or misleading information to the Shari'a Supervisory Board.
- (2) The Trustee must take reasonable steps to ensure that its Employees comply with (1)(a)-(d).

Shari'a reviews

- 13.1.10** The Operator must ensure that all Shari'a reviews are undertaken by the Shari'a Supervisory Board in accordance with AAOIFI GSIFI No 2.
- 13.1.11** (1) The Operator must commission an interim and an annual report from the Shari'a Supervisory Board which complies with AAOIFI GSIFI No 1.
(2) The Operator must deliver a copy of the annual interim report to the Unitholders in accordance with Rule 9.3.1 and must include the report of the Shari'a Supervisory Board in the annual report required under Rule 9.4.1.

Internal Shari'a review

- 13.1.12** The Operator must perform an internal Shari'a review to assess the extent to which the Fund complies with fatwas, rulings and guidelines issued by the Fund's Shari'a Supervisory Board.
- 13.1.13** The Operator must perform the internal Shari'a review in accordance with AAOIFI GSIFI No. 3.
- 13.1.14** The Operator of an Umbrella Fund which has an Islamic sub-fund must, to the extent possible, perform the internal Shari'a review in accordance with AAOIFI GSIFI No. 3 and must document the manner in which it will conduct that part of the internal Shari'a review that is not conducted in accordance with AAOIFI GSIFI No. 3.

Guidance

GSIFI No. (3) (Internal Shari'a Review) establishes standards and provides guidance on the internal Shari'a review in institutions that conduct business in conformity with Shari'a. The standard covers the following:

- a. Objectives;
- b. Internal Shari'a Review;
- c. Independence and objectivity;
- d. Professional proficiency;
- e. Scope of work;

- f. Performance of the Internal Shari'a Review work;
- g. Management of the Internal Shari'a Review;
- h. Quality assurance; and
- i. Elements of an effective Internal Shari'a Review control system.

13.1.15 The Operator must ensure that the internal Shari'a review is performed by the internal audit function of the Fund or the compliance function of the Fund and that the individuals or departments involved in performing the review are competent and sufficiently independent to assess compliance with Shari'a.

Guidance

For the purposes of assessing competency of personnel or departments which perform the internal Shari'a review, Operators should consult AAOIFI GSIFI No. 3 paragraphs 9 to 16 inclusive.

13.2 Fund of Funds

13.2.1 This section applies to an Operator of a Domestic Fund which is a Fund of Funds.

- 13.2.2** (1) A Fund of Funds Fund may not invest in:
- (a) another Fund of Funds Fund;
 - (b) a Feeder Fund;
 - (c) any Fund which is dedicated to investment in a number of Funds;
 - (d) any Fund which is dedicated to investment in a single Fund or in a single investment trust; and
 - (e) any sub-fund of an Umbrella Fund or sub-fund of any other Fund which is equivalent to a Fund within (a) to (d).
- (2) Not more than 25% in value of the Fund Property is to consist of Units in any one Fund.
- (3) For the purpose of (1) and (2), each sub-fund of an Umbrella Fund and of an equivalent Fund is to be treated as if it were a separate Fund.

13.3 Feeder Funds

13.3.1 This section applies to an Operator of a Domestic Fund which is a Feeder Fund.

Feeder Funds and Master Funds

13.3.2 An Operator must ensure that the Fund Property of a Feeder Fund, except where otherwise provided in the Rules in this chapter, only consists of:

- (a) Units in a single Fund; or
- (b) Shares in or Debentures of a single eligible investment trust.

13.3.3 An Operator must ensure that a Feeder Fund invests in a Master Fund only if:

- (a) the Operator of the master Fund is regulated by a Financial Services Regulator;
- (b) the master Fund is itself registered or authorised by a Financial Services Regulator and is itself subject to independent oversight;
- (c) the investment objectives of the master Fund have been disclosed in detail in the Prospectus of the Feeder Fund;
- (d) the Operator of the Feeder Fund has made available to prospective investors in the Feeder Fund copies of the Prospectus and the last audited annual reports and accounts of the master Fund; and
- (e) the Operator of the Master Fund has waived any initial charges which it is otherwise entitled to charge in relation to the acquisition of Units in its Fund.

13.3.4 In relation to a Feeder Fund which is a Public Fund, an investment trust is an eligible investment trust for the purposes of Rule 13.3.3 only if:

- (a) the borrowing of the investment trust does not exceed 200% of the net asset value of the investment trust or the market value of the Shares of the investment trust at the mid-value share price;
- (b) the Shares in or Debentures of the investment trust are regularly offered for purchase and sale by at least three market makers who are recognised or registered as members of an Exchange or an exchange regulated by a Financial Services Regulator;

- (c) the Feeder Fund owns not more than 20% of the Shares (or of any class of Shares in or of the Debentures or of any class of Debentures) of the investment trust; and
- (d) the investment trust has no limit on its duration.

13.3.5 Where the Feeder Fund invests in a Fund of Funds managed by the same management company or by an associated or related company, the Operator of the Fund of Funds in which the investment is being made may not charge subscription or redemption fees on account of the investment; and commission or rebates received by the Operator of the Feeder Fund, by virtue of the investment into the Fund of Funds must be paid into the property of the Feeder Fund.

13.4 Private Equity Funds

13.4.1 This section applies to an Operator of a Domestic Fund which is a Private Equity Fund.

Investment committee

- 13.4.2**
- (1) An Operator of a Private Equity Fund must call a meeting of Unitholders to vote on the election of at least three experts who are independent of the Operator to sit on an investment committee of the Fund.
 - (2) The committee members in (1) must not involve themselves in the day to day management of the Fund but are appointed to review investment opportunities.

Guidance

- 1. The DFSA expects Operators of Private Equity Funds to have proper regard to best practice standards or guidance issued by the DFSA as well as leading international trade bodies in relation to such Funds.
- 2. Experts are persons whose profession, expertise or reputation gives authority to a statement or opinion made by that person in relation to the subject matter of the statement or opinion.

13.4.3 An Operator of a Private Equity Fund must ensure that:

- (a) unless the purpose of the Fund is to invest in a single venture or undertaking, it does not invest more than 25% of the Fund in one such venture or undertaking; and

- (b) it does not invest in companies which are Affected Persons in relation to the Fund or the Operator, except where it does so in compliance with the requirements in Rule 6.4.

13.4.4 Where the Operator of a Private Equity Fund intends to invest in any venture the Operator must ensure that it makes adequate arrangements for the undertaking of due diligence in respect of that venture including investigating its corporate governance standards.

13.4.5 If an Operator of a Private Equity Fund has placed a Person on the board of the Undertaking in which it is investing, it must take reasonable steps to ensure that it manages conflicts and follows good corporate governance.

13.5 Property Funds

Application

13.5.1 This section, applies to an Operator and, if appointed, the Trustee, of a Domestic Fund which is a Property Fund.

Guidance

The Operator, of a Public Property Fund which is to be a REIT or which is held out as being a REIT, is required in addition to the general Rules applying to Public Property Funds to also comply with Rules 13.5.26 to 13.5.29.

Permitted Investment Vehicles and Listing

- 13.5.2**
- (1) An Operator of a Domestic Fund which is a Property Fund must use only a closed-ended legal structure for the investment vehicle.
 - (2) If the Fund in (1) is a Public Fund, then the Operator must use either an Investment Company or Investment Trust as the investment vehicle.
 - (3) If the Fund in (1) is a Public Fund, then the Operator must ensure that it is listed and traded on an Authorised Market Institution or is listed and traded on an exchange in a Recognised Jurisdiction.

Guidance

A closed ended legal structure is an investment vehicle used by a Fund that does not continuously issue or redeem Units based on the net asset value of the Fund. Therefore, Unitholders of such Funds do not have a redemption right. Instead, if the Fund is listed and traded, Unitholders are able to sell their Units or buy Units on exchange, however, a Fund using a closed ended structure can issue new Units to new investors (or effect a buyback) subject to the applicable laws and where permitted under its own constitution.

Investment Committee

- 13.5.3**
- (1) An Operator of a Property Fund must, subject to (2), call a meeting of Unitholders to vote on the election of at least three experts who are independent of the Operator to sit on an investment committee of the Fund.
 - (2) An Operator of a Fund which is constituted as an Investment Trust need not appoint an investment committee.
 - (3) The committee members in (1) are appointed to review investment opportunities and must not involve themselves in the day to day management of the Fund.

Investments

- 13.5.4**
- (1) An Operator must, subject to (2), ensure that a Property Fund, except where otherwise provided in the Rules in this section, consist only of any or all of:
 - (a) Real Property;
 - (b) Property Related Assets; or
 - (c) Units in another Property Fund; and
 - (d) up to a maximum of 40% of cash, government and public Securities.
 - (2) The requirements in (1) do not apply to an Operator during the initial 6 month period of the Fund's operation and in any case, will be subject to any other time period set out in the Prospectus or as approved by a Special Resolution of the Unitholders.
 - (3) An Operator must ensure that:
 - (a) Property Related Assets of a Property Fund are listed and traded on an Exchange which is provided for in the Constitution of the Fund; and
 - (b) the Property Fund does not grant any Person an option to acquire any property included in the Fund.
 - (4) The Operator or, where appointed, the Trustee, must ensure that the Fund holds good marketable legal and beneficial title in all its Real Property, whether directly or via Special Purpose Vehicles controlled by the Fund. The Fund may hold such title as joint tenants or tenants-in-common with one or more third parties provided that the Fund must hold majority interest and control and have the freedom to dispose of its interest.
-

- (5) The Operator and, if appointed, the Trustee must take all reasonable care to ensure that the Operator arranges adequate property insurance and public insurance coverage in relation to the Real Property of a Fund;

Investment in single property and diversification

- 13.5.5** (1) An Operator of a Public Property Fund other than a REIT may constitute the Fund as a single property Fund if it meets the following requirements:
- (a) the single property Fund receives income in respect of Real Property from at least two of the following types of tenant or lessee:
 - (i) residential;
 - (ii) hotel;
 - (iii) industrial;
 - (iv) office;
 - (v) shopping centre or shop; or
 - (vi) leisure or entertainment facility;
 - (b) in each case in (a), the income from each such tenant or lessee does not exceed 25% of the total income; and
 - (c) no more than 40% of the Fund's Property is invested in any one of the categories of property types specified in (a)(i)-(vi).
- (2) An Operator of a Private property Fund may constitute the Fund as a single property Fund without having to comply with the requirements in (1).
- (3) For the purposes of CIR, a 'single property Fund' is a Property Fund in which the property subject to the Fund (apart from cash or other assets held for management purposes) consists of:
- (a) a single building (or a single building with ancillary buildings) managed by or on behalf of the Operator of the Fund; or

- (b) a group of adjacent or contiguous buildings managed by the Operator or on its behalf as a single enterprise;

with or without ancillary land and with or without furniture, fittings or other contents of the building or buildings in question.

Borrowing

- 13.5.6** (1) The Operator of a Public Property Fund may borrow either directly or through its Special Purpose Vehicle for financing investment or operating purposes but aggregate borrowings must not at any time exceed 80% of the total net asset value of the Fund.
- (2) The Operator of a Private Property Fund may borrow either directly or through its Special Purpose Vehicle for financing investment or operating purposes but aggregate borrowings must not at any time exceed 100% of the total net asset value of the Fund.
- (3) The Operator of a Fund may pledge the Fund's assets to secure borrowings under (1) and (2).
- (4) In the event that the borrowing limit under (1) and (2) is exceeded, the Operator must inform the Trustee (if appointed), the Unitholders and the DFSA of the magnitude of the breach, the cause of the breach, and the proposed method of rectification. The Operator must use its best endeavours to reduce as soon as reasonably possible the excess borrowings.
- (5) All borrowings by the Fund must be conducted at arm's length.
- (6) Borrowings by any Special Purpose Vehicles held by the Fund must be aggregated for the purpose of calculating borrowing.

Joint Ownership Arrangement

- 13.5.7** The Operator must ensure that when a joint ownership arrangement is entered into the Fund has a majority stake or holding in respect of that arrangement, that is, more than 50% ownership and control in each property at all times.

- 13.5.8** (1) In making any joint ownership investment under Rule 13.5.7, the Operator must comply with the following conditions:
 - (a) the Operator must be able to demonstrate that the arrangement, including the decision of owning less than a 100% interest in the property, is in the interests of the Unitholders; and

- (b) the Operator must obtain a legal opinion in accordance with (2).
- (2) The legal opinion referred to in (1) (b) must include:
 - (a) a description of the significant terms of the joint ownership arrangement;
 - (b) a statement whether the Fund will have a good and marketable legal and beneficial interest in the property;
 - (c) a description of the equity and profit sharing arrangements of the parties to the agreement; and
 - (d) a statement that the relevant contract and joint ownership arrangements are legal, valid, binding and enforceable under applicable law;
 - (e) a statement that all necessary licences and consents required in the location where the subject property is located have been obtained by the Fund or its Special Purpose Vehicle;
 - (f) any restriction on divestment by the Fund of its interest, in whole or in part, in the property; and
 - (e) if applicable, the implication of foreign rules and regulations that may prohibit full ownership of the property by the Fund.

13.5.9 The Operator must ensure that:

- (a) proper due diligence is conducted in identifying restrictions and constraints that may limit a Fund's direct ownership of a 100% interest in a property; and
- (b) the liability of, or assumed by, the Fund does not exceed the percentage of its interest in the joint ownership arrangement and there is to be no assumption of unlimited liability by the Fund.

13.5.10 The Operator must disclose to Unitholders;

- (a) the ownership structure of the property interest and the material terms thereof, including restrictions on divestments and the impact or implication of such restrictions on the divestment value of the interest in the property;
- (b) the identity, background and ownership of the remaining legal and beneficial owners in the property, transactional history of these owners with the Fund in relation to the property.

- (c) financial, remuneration, fee-sharing or other material arrangements that have been or will be entered into between the Fund and the other owners of that property or their associates;
- (d) a summary of the contents of the legal opinion in 13.5.8(1)(b) relation to the property;
- (e) where appropriate:
 - (i) the nature of restrictions on foreign ownership and the duration of them, and the impact of such restrictions on the operations and financial position of the Fund as a whole;
 - (ii) the Independent Valuer's opinion and evaluation of the impact of such prohibitions on the value of the property; and
 - (iii) any other information which may reasonably be relevant to a Unitholder.

Use of Special Purpose Vehicles

- 13.5.11**
- (1) The Operator of a Property Fund may hold Real Property for the Fund through a Special Purpose Vehicle, subject to (2) and (3), only if the Fund has majority ownership and control of the Special Purpose Vehicle.
 - (2) A Special Purpose Vehicle set up by the Operator of a Fund under (1) may itself hold Real Property through another Special Purpose Vehicle (the second Special Purpose Vehicle) for the sole purpose of directly holding Real Property for the Fund or arranging financing for the Fund but the second Special Purpose Vehicle must not hold Real Property for the Fund through another Special Purpose Vehicle.
 - (3) The Operator of the Fund must ensure that:
 - (a) neither the Constitution of any Special Purpose Vehicle nor the organisation, transactions or activities of such vehicles must under any circumstance contravene any requirements of the Rules in this section;
 - (b) the board of directors of each of the Special Purpose Vehicles must be appointed by the Operator in agreement with the Trustee or Persons performing oversight functions of the Fund and where elected, the investment committee; and

- (c) both the Fund and the Special Purpose Vehicles must appoint the same auditor and adopt the same accounting principles and policies.

Guidance

Under 13.5.11, additional Special Purpose Vehicles may be permitted by the DFSA by waiver or modification under limited circumstances, such as where the Operator could demonstrate to the satisfaction of the DFSA that the arrangement is necessary for the purpose of meeting the legal or regulatory requirements of another jurisdiction.

13.5.12 If the Fund acquires Real Property through the acquisition of a Special Purpose Vehicle, the following matters must be complied with by the Operator for the purpose of the purchase:

- (a) a report made by the Fund's auditor must be prepared on:
 - (i) the profit and loss of the Special Purpose Vehicle for each of the three years preceding the transaction or any shorter period as is relevant if the Special Purpose Vehicle was in existence for less than three years; and
 - (ii) the assets and liabilities of the Special Purpose Vehicle as at the last date, no more than 6 months old from the date of the report to which the accounts of the Special Purpose Vehicle were prepared;
- (b) the report required under (a) must:
 - (i) indicate how the profits and losses of the Special Purpose Vehicle would, in respect of the Shares to be acquired, have affected the Fund, if the Fund had at all material times held the Shares to be acquired; and
 - (ii) where the Special Purpose Vehicle has subsidiaries, deal with the profits or losses and the assets and liabilities of the Special Purpose Vehicle and its subsidiaries, either as a whole, or separately; and
- (c) a valuation report in respect of the Special Purpose Vehicle's interest in Real Property must be prepared in accordance with the requirements set out in Rules 13.5.19 to 13.5.23.

Transactions with Affected Persons**Guidance**

Operators are required pursuant to Rule 6.4.1 to obtain the Unitholders agreement by way of Special Resolution before undertaking an Affected Person transaction where the total consideration or value of the transaction is 5% or more of the net asset value of the Fund.

- 13.5.13** (1) The following information in relation to Affected Person transactions must be disclosed to Unitholders and where appointed the Trustee, by the Operator of the Fund:
- (a) any beneficial interests of the Affected Person, and any changes thereof, in the Fund; and
 - (b) any potential conflicts of interests involving the Affected Person and the measures implemented to address such conflicts.
- (2) If the Operator operates more than one Fund and a transaction involves two or more of the Funds operated by the Operator, such transactions between the Funds will be Affected Person transactions for each of the Funds involved in the transactions.
- 13.5.14** (1) Where any Affected Person has an interest in an Undertaking which competes or is likely to compete, either directly or indirectly, with the Fund's activities, the Operator must disclose to Unitholders and where appointed the Trustee, the following:
- (a) a description of the Undertaking of the Affected Person and its management, to enable Unitholders to assess the nature, scope and size of such business, with an explanation as to how such Undertaking may compete with the Fund;
 - (b) where applicable, a statement from the relevant Affected Person that it is capable of performing, and shall perform, its duty in relation to the Fund independently of its related business and in the best interests of the Fund and its holders; and
 - (c) a statement as to whether the Fund may acquire any of the related business or assets of the Affected Person.
- (2) If there is any change in information required under (1) after initial disclosure, the Operator must disclose such changes to the Unitholders and where appointed the Trustee.
- 13.5.15** Where an Affected Person has, for the purpose of the establishment of the Fund, agreed to sell Real Property to the Fund, the Operator must disclose the following in the Prospectus:
- (a) a valuation report by an independent valuer of the Real Property that the Affected Person has agreed to sell; and
 - (b) the price to be paid by the Fund for the Real Property and other material terms of the transaction.

- 13.5.16** (1) The Operator must ensure that if any cash forming part of the Fund's assets is deposited with an Affected Person (being an institution licensed to accept deposits), interest must be paid on the deposit at a rate not lower than the prevailing commercial rate for a deposit of that size and term.
- (2) The Operator must ensure that in the event of borrowing from an Affected Person (being an institution licensed to lend money), interest charged on the borrowing is at a rate not higher than the prevailing commercial rate for a borrowing of that size and term.
- 13.5.17** The Operator must ensure that any Affected Person transactions in the nature of services provided relating to the Real Property of the Fund in the ordinary and usual course of estate management, including renovation and maintenance work, are contracted on normal commercial terms and subject to the prior approval of the Trustee or other oversight function.
- 13.5.18** The Operator and, if appointed, the Trustee must not engage Affected Persons as property agents for rendering services to the Fund, including advisory or agency services in property transactions.

Appointment and retirement of an Independent Valuer

- 13.5.19** (1) The Operator of a Property Fund must, subject to the approval of the Trustee or other Person providing oversight function, appoint an Independent Valuer in accordance with the Rules in this section.
- (2) The Operator must ensure that the Independent Valuer appointed under (1) values each Real Property prior to its acquisition and disposal.
- (3) The Operator must commission the Independent Valuer to produce a valuation report of the Property Fund each year in accordance with Rule 13.5.23. The net asset value of the Fund following this valuation must be reported in the annual report of the Fund.
- 13.5.20** (1) An Independent Valuer for the purpose of Rule 13.5.19 is a Person who carries on the business of valuing Real Property and who:
- (a) is or has key personnel who are fellow or associate members of a recognised professional body of surveyors or property valuers and who are qualified to perform property valuations;

- (b) is determined by the Operator on reasonable grounds to have the relevant expertise, that is, knowledge of and experience in the valuation of property of the relevant kind in the relevant area where the property is situated;
- (c) the Operator has verified to have robust internal controls and checks and balances to ensure the integrity of valuation reports and that these reports are properly and professionally prepared in accordance with international best practice;
- (d) has adequate professional insurance to cover its usual risks;
- (e) is independent of the Operator, the Trustee, the Custodian or any other Person providing oversight and each General Partner or member of the Fund's Governing Body; and
- (f) has not engaged himself or any of his associates in relation to the finding of the Real Property for the Fund.

- 13.5.21** (1) An Operator must ensure that any valuation by the Independent Valuer is on the basis of an 'open market value' as defined in the Constitution and Prospectus.
- (2) The valuation report under (1) must confirm that if the Real Property was acquired for the Property Fund it could be disposed of at that valuation within a reasonable period.

13.5.22 The Operator must ensure that the property is acquired within a reasonable time from the date of the report and in any event not later than six months from the date of valuation and at a price no more than 5% above the valuation price.

Guidance

The DFSA would expect the Operator to define 'open market value' to be based on an authoritative text such as the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors' Appraisal and Valuation Standards (fifth edition) ("Red Book"); or similar practitioners text used by surveyors; or International Valuation Standards issued from time to time by the International Valuation Standards Committee

Valuation Report of the Independent Valuer

- 13.5.23** An Operator must ensure that any valuation report prepared by the Independent Valuer:
- (a) includes all material details in relation to the basis of valuation and the assumptions used;

- (b) describes and explains the valuation methodologies adopted;
- (c) outlines the overall structure and condition of the relevant market including an analysis of the supply and demand situation, the market trend and investment activities;
- (d) includes a brief description of the property, its location, the nature of the interest the Fund holds in the property, existing use, any encumbrances concerning or affecting the property, lease expiry profile, the capital value in existing state at the date the valuation was performed, net monthly income from the property, and any other matters which may affect the property or its value;
- (e) confirms the independent status of the valuer and that the valuation report is prepared on a fair and unbiased basis; and
- (f) explains the rationale for choosing the particular valuation method if more than one method is adopted.

13.5.24 An Operator must ensure that whenever a valuation report is prepared for the Fund, the date of the valuation report must be:

- (a) the date the Fund is valued, if such report is prepared for the purpose of calculating the net asset value of the Fund; or
- (b) a date which is not more than three months before the date on which:
 - (i) an offering document is issued;
 - (ii) a circular is issued, if the circular relates to a transaction that requires Unitholders' approval; or
 - (iii) a sale and purchase agreement or other agreement to transfer legal title is signed, if the transaction does not require Unitholder approval.

Retirement of Independent Valuer

- 13.5.25**
- (1) An Operator must ensure that where an Independent Valuer has conducted valuations of the Real Property for the Fund for five consecutive years, the Independent Valuer is retired.
 - (2) The Independent Valuer in (1) must not be appointed by the Operator to perform Fund valuation unless a period of two years has elapsed from the date of the retirement of the Independent Valuer.

- (3) The Independent Valuer is subject to removal by notice in writing from the Operator or, if appointed, the Trustee in any of the following events:
 - (a) the Independent Valuer goes into liquidation, becomes bankrupt or has a receiver appointed over its assets; or
 - (b) for good and sufficient reason, the Operator or the Trustee states in writing that a change in the Independent Valuer is desirable in the interests of the Unitholders; or
 - (c) an ordinary resolution is passed by the Unitholders to dismiss the Independent Valuer.
- (4) Upon the retirement or dismissal of the Independent Valuer, the Operator subject to agreement of the Trustee or other Person providing oversight function must appoint a new Independent Valuer that meets the qualification requirements specified in this section.

Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITS)

- 13.5.26**
- (1) An Operator must ensure that it does not call, or otherwise hold out, a Fund as being a Real Estate Investment Trust or as being a REIT unless it is a Public Property Fund which is constituted in accordance with (2).
 - (2) A REIT is a Public Property Fund which:
 - (a) is constituted either as an Investment Company or as an Investment Trust;
 - (b) is primarily aimed at investments in income generating Real Property; and
 - (c) distributes to the Unitholders at least 80% of its audited annual net income.
- 13.5.27**
- (1) An Operator of a REIT must ensure that it distributes to the Unitholders as dividends each year an amount not less than 80% of its audited annual net income.
 - (2) The Persons providing oversight functions in respect of the Fund must determine if any;
 - (a) revaluation surplus credited to income, or
 - (b) gains on disposal of Real Property,shall form part of net income for distribution to Unitholders.
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13.5.28 Where a REIT holds any Real Property via one or more Special Purpose Vehicles, the Operator must ensure that each Special Purpose Vehicle distributes to the Fund all of its income as permitted by the laws and regulations of the jurisdiction where the Special Purpose Vehicle is established.

13.5.29 (1) An Operator of a REIT must ensure, subject to (2), that any investment made in respect of property under development whether on its own or in a joint venture is undertaken only where the REIT intends to hold the developed property upon completion.

(2) The total contract value of the property under development in (1) must not exceed 30% of the net asset value of the Fund Property of the REIT.

Guidance

For the purposes of Rule 13.5.29, the DFSA would not consider property development activities to include refurbishment, retrofitting and renovation.

13.5.30 An Operator of a REIT may borrow either directly or through its Special Purpose Vehicle up to 70% of the total net asset value of the Fund.

13.6 Hedge Funds

13.6.1 This section applies to an Operator of a Domestic Fund which is a Hedge Fund.

Guidance

A Fund of Hedge Funds is a Fund dedicated to investing in a number of Hedge Funds or sub-funds of one or more Hedge Funds (or both).

Risk management and net asset value calculation process

13.6.2 An Operator of a Hedge Fund must ensure that the risks inherent in the operation of a Hedge Fund are adequately addressed, with due regard to the nature of strategies and investment process employed by the Operator and the role of Fund Administrators and Custodians and where appointed, prime brokers. [Amended][VER3/11-06]

Guidance

A prime broker is a Person who provides to a Fund a range of services including custody and depository services, trading and execution services, clearing and settlement services and financing to support the Fund's investment activities. Such financing activities generally include stock lending and borrowing. The restrictions in CIR App 1.2.2(c) and (f) prevent an Operator of a Hedge Fund from authorising a prime broker to commingle the assets of the Fund with any other assets held by or available to the prime broker and use those assets as collateral to support the prime broker's cross lending and borrowing activities involving Funds to which it acts as the prime broker. However, the restrictions in CIR App 1.2.2(c) and (f) do not apply if an Operator of a Hedge Fund can comply with the requirements relating to the use of prime brokers set out in Rule 13.6.3. [Added][VER3/11-06]

13.6.3 An Operator of a Hedge Fund may only grant to a prime broker authority to combine the assets of the Fund with any other assets held by or available to the prime broker as collateral for any financing activities to be undertaken by the prime broker where, and so long as, all the following conditions are met:

- (a) the Fund is a Private Fund;
- (b) the Prospectus of the Fund contains, in addition to the disclosure required under Rule 19, the following mandatory disclosure and warnings:
 - (i) the identity and profile of the prime broker, including where it is located and how it is regulated;
 - (ii) the services which the prime broker provides to the Fund and the nature and extent to which the prime broker has the power and authority to combine the assets of the Fund with any other assets held by or available to the prime broker as collateral for any financing activities undertaken by the prime broker; and
 - (iii) a prominent health warning in the Prospectus to alert prospective investors to the facts that:
 - (A) the Fund's appointed prime broker has the power and authority to use as collateral the assets of the Fund in conjunction with any other assets held by or available to the prime broker; and
 - (B) where the prime broker uses Fund assets as collateral pursuant to the above power, the investors may lose all the assets of the Fund in the event of the insolvency of the prime broker;

- (c) the Person appointed as the prime broker meets the requirements under Rule 6.3.2;
- (d) the agreement between the prime broker and the Operator contains mandatory contractual provisions that:
 - (i) prohibit the prime broker from using as collateral the assets of the Fund to an extent exceeding 140% of the Fund's indebtedness to the prime broker at any given time; and
 - (ii) create an irrevocable right in favour of the Fund that enables any indebtedness of the Fund to the prime broker to be set off against any amounts that are owing by the prime broker to the Fund, including in the event of the insolvency of the prime broker; and
- (e) the Operator has in place adequate valuation procedures to mark positions to market daily in order to meet on an ongoing basis the restriction referred to in (d)(i) relating to the limit to which the prime broker may use as collateral the assets of the Fund.

[Added][VER3/11-06]

Guidance

If the prime broker holds the legal title to the Fund assets, the prime broker must, in any event, meet the Eligible Custodian requirements in Rule 6.3.2. However, even if a prime broker does not hold the legal title to the Fund assets, Rule 13.6.3(c) requires it to meet the Eligible Custodian requirements in certain circumstances. This is where it has the power to use Fund assets as collateral for its financing activities (e.g. by having a charge over the Fund assets) in conjunction with any other assets held by or available to it. [Added][VER3/11-06]

- 13.6.4** An Operator must ensure adequate segregation of duties in the net asset value determination process. The net asset value of the Fund must be produced by parties who are not involved in the investment process of the investment management entity. The Governing Body, Trustee or General Partner of the Fund must ensure independence in practice, which may be achieved by delegating the calculation, determination and production of the net asset value to a suitably competent and experienced third party Fund Administrator. [Renumbered][VER3/11-06]

Guidance

1. In relation to the matters referred to in Rules 13.6.2 and 13.6.4 and in relation to management of Hedge Fund investment, the DFSA expects Operators of Hedge Funds to have proper regard to best practice standards or guidance issued by the DFSA as well as leading international trade bodies in relation to Hedge Funds. The DFSA expects Operators to pay particular attention to the following guidance notes. [Amended][VER3/11-06]

Risk management process

2. Risk management is an important part of management of the Fund Property and should be used to help reduce the likelihood of capital loss and failure.
3. The Hedge Fund Operator's risk governance policy should be related to the nature of the Fund's investment and strategy and regularly used by the Hedge Fund Operator and the Hedge Fund Investment Manager to manage and monitor risk. The risk management process should deal with both normal and exceptional conditions and the Operator and the Fund Investment Manager should:
 - (a) identify and understand the sources of risks inherent in their investment styles or process. The Operator should translate such risks into relevant, measurable risk factors;
 - (b) take into account the interaction between different types of risk when considering risk;
 - (c) consider risk factors such as market risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, concentration, and counterparty risk;
 - (d) define their attitude towards risk by documenting investment restrictions and where appropriate, quantitative risk measure limits should also be provided.
 - (e) monitor risk on regular basis; and
 - (f) inform the investment decision makers on a timely basis about the current level of risk in the portfolio.

Valuation and pricing

4. A Hedge Fund Operator should establish a pricing and valuation policy which includes a practical escalation and resolution procedures for the management of exceptions and should ensure:
 - (a) that investment management and portfolio valuation are not undertaken by the same entity;
 - (b) explicit clarification of the role of the Hedge Fund Operator, the Investment Manager, the Fund Administrator, the prime broker and any other party in the valuation process.
 - (c) the policy is adequately described in the Prospectus; and
 - (d) that valuation statements are provided to every Unitholder on at least a quarterly basis.

Investment strategy and process

5. The investment strategy to be applied by the Hedge Fund Operator or Investment Manager should be clearly articulated to participants and potential participants. This requires adequate disclosure and explanation of how Funds are to be invested, what factors will influence investment performance and what risks are to be associated with a particular investment strategy. The Operator should:
 - (a) set out the investment objectives of the strategy;
 - (b) identify any constraints the strategy imposes, e.g. types of products traded, size, amount of leverage, geographical and market limitations, position and risk limits;
 - (c) identify the main risks and evaluate how such risks should be managed (i.e. avoidance, hedging or decision to accept that risk);
 - (d) identify how regulatory and other internal constraints affect the execution of the investment strategy;
 - (e) have due regard to the Prospectus issued in connection with the relevant Hedge Fund and meet the legal or regulatory requirements imposed by the Hedge Fund itself;
 - (f) communicate material changes to the investment strategy to participants on a timely basis;
 - (g) have a defined investment decision making process which imposes an investment management discipline and identifies who has responsibility for making investment decisions and any limits on such authority; overseeing the investment decision process; and monitoring investment decisions against any internally or externally defined limits; and
 - (h) ensure the investment strategy is documented and kept up to date.
6. In its investment strategy and Fund management investment process, the Hedge Fund Operator should disclose to investors a detailed description of each strategy, the intended outcome of the strategy, identification of potential risks in that strategy and how the identified risks will be managed.

Banking arrangements and operational controls

7. A Hedge Fund Operator should ensure that adequate systems and controls are put in place to address the banking arrangements of a Hedge Fund. Controls are critical to the overall control of non-trading activities undertaken by the Fund. The Hedge Fund Operator would normally use Fund Administrators and prime brokers for their cash processing. However, there are key controls that are required to be established by the Operator to enable non-trading controls to be securely handled.
8. In relation to the above, adequate controls will need to be maintained in respect of the following key activities:
 - (a) bank account opening;

- (b) transaction authorisation; and
- (c) bank account reconciliations

Evaluation of prime brokers

9. A Hedge Fund Operator should understand the role of the prime broker and should consider the following factors in evaluating a prime broker and its documentation:
- (a) the services the prospective prime broker will provide, including value added services and how the prime broker will deliver those services.
 - (b) the extent to which processes of delivery between the Investment Manager and the prime broker are automated;
 - (c) interest rate and fee structure;
 - (d) the cost, financing and securities lending structure;
 - (e) material provisions of the prime brokerage documentation such as margin calls, synthetic products trading, segregation of assets and events of default;
 - (f) the prime broker's familiarity with and appropriate internal resources to service the investment strategy;
 - (g) the amount of leverage the prime broker is prepared to provide and the basis on which this is provided, e.g. the use of a risk based system;
 - (h) the extent of segregation and ownership of assets; and
 - (i) the credit worthiness of the prime broker.

Fund of hedge funds investments

10. The Operator of a Fund of Hedge Funds should undertake due diligence procedures on the underlying Hedge Funds prior to investing in them. In this regard, the Operator should ensure that the underlying Hedge Fund:
- (a) is domiciled in a jurisdiction which in the Fund Operator's opinion provides adequate regulatory safeguards;
 - (b) is subject to independent audit in accordance with generally accepted international auditing standards; [Amended][VER3/11-06]
 - (c) has arrangements in place such that all assets are held by a party or parties independent of the Operator of the Hedge Fund;
 - (d) in its Prospectus includes specific information in respect of the following:
 - (i) the investment policies and the relevant risks associated with those policies;

- (ii) the levels of leverage employed by the Hedge Fund;
 - (iii) levels of fees charged by the underlying Hedge Fund and how those fees are calculated;
 - (iv) potential liquidity problems;
 - (v) valuation policies and potential valuation difficulties;
 - (vi) an explanation, including a glossary of terms if necessary, of the alternative investment strategies which the underlying Hedge Fund may employ;
- (e) issues valuation statements to investors at regular intervals; and
- (f) has redemption policies which are transparent and provide for reasonable time period between submission of redemption requests and payment of settlement proceeds.

PART 3 – PUBLIC FUNDS

14 REGISTRATION OF PUBLIC FUNDS

14.1 Application

14.1.1 This chapter applies to an Operator and Trustee of a Domestic Fund which is a Public Fund:

- (a) which it is seeking to register; and
- (b) which is registered.

14.1.2 References to “Operator” or “Trustee” in this chapter include a reference to a Person proposing to be the Operator or Trustee of a Fund.

14.2 The application for registration

- 14.2.1**
- (1) An application pursuant to Article 47 of the Law for the registration of a Public Fund must be made to the DFSA by the Body Corporate which is to be the Operator of the Domestic Fund. If the Fund is an Investment Trust, then the Trustee and Operator must jointly apply.
 - (2) The Operator and, if applicable, the Trustee must complete and submit the appropriate form or forms in AFN.
 - (3) The application must be accompanied by:
 - (a) the Constitution of the Fund;
 - (b) the Prospectus of the Fund; and
 - (c) certification by the Fund’s legal advisers to the effect that:
 - (i) the Constitution of the Fund complies with the requirements prescribed under the Law and under these Rules; and
 - (ii) the Prospectus complies with the requirements prescribed under the Law and under these Rules.

14.2.2 The DFSA may require the Operator and, if applicable, the Trustee to provide additional information, regarding the Fund, as reasonably required for the DFSA to be able to make a decision with respect to the application for registration.

14.2.3 If at any time after the filing of the application for registration, the Operator or, if applicable the Trustee becomes aware of a material change reasonably likely to be relevant to the application for registration under consideration, it must inform the DFSA in writing of such change without delay.

14.2.4 In assessing an application for registration, the DFSA may:

- (a) make any enquiries which it considers appropriate including enquiries independent of the Operator and Trustee; or
- (b) require the Operator or Trustee to provide further information.

14.3 Requirements for registration

14.3.1 Subject to the provisions of these Rules, a Fund will only be registered if it satisfies the following conditions:

- (a) the Fund is constituted as one of the following legal structures:
 - (i) an Investment Company;
 - (ii) an Investment Partnership; or
 - (iii) an Investment Trust;
- (b) the Fund is incorporated or registered with the DIFC Registrar of Companies;
- (c) the Fund has appointed an Operator which is authorised by the DFSA under its Licence to carry on the following Financial Services:
 - (i) Operating a Collective Investment Fund;
 - (ii) Managing Assets;
 - (iii) Providing Fund Administration;
 - (iv) Dealing as Agent; and
 - (v) Arranging Credit or deals in Investments;

- (d) the Fund, if an Investment Trust, has a Trustee which is authorised by the DFSA under its Licence to act as a Trustee of a Fund;
- (e) the Operator has made satisfactory arrangements in accordance with the Law and CIR in relation to custody and oversight; and
- (f) the name of the Fund is not undesirable or misleading and its purpose is reasonably capable of being successfully carried into effect.

14.3.2 A Fund will only be registered if the Operator has appointed an auditor of the Fund who complies with the requirements of chapter 12.

14.3.3 Notwithstanding the provisions under Rule 14.3.1, the DFSA may require the Operator to appoint an Eligible Person or Permitted Third Party to provide certain activities or functions in relation to the Fund.

14.4 Rejection of an application

Guidance

1. The DFSA may in its absolute discretion refuse to grant an application for the registration of a Fund.
2. Upon refusing to grant registration, the DFSA will without undue delay inform the Operator and, if applicable, the Trustee in writing of such refusal and, where requested by the Operator, the reasons for such refusal.

14.5 Granting registration

Guidance

1. Once the DFSA grants registration to a Fund, it will without undue delay inform the relevant applicant in writing of:
 - (a) such decision; and
 - (b) the date on which the registration shall be deemed to take effect.
2. The DFSA maintains a list of Public Funds which have been registered on its Public Register.

14.6 Withdrawal of registration

Guidance

1. Under Article 52 of the Law, the DFSA may withdraw the registration of a Fund where:
 - (a) one or more of the following circumstances apply:
 - (i) the Fund is not operating or has been wound up;
 - (ii) the Operator or, if appointed, the Trustee has, in purported compliance with any requirement under the Law or the Rules, knowingly or recklessly given the DFSA information which is false or misleading in a material particular;
 - (iii) the Operator or, if appointed, the Trustee has contravened a requirement imposed on him by or under the Law or the Collective Investment Law 2006;
 - (iv) the Operator or, if appointed, the Trustee or member of the Fund's Governing Body has not complied with a direction issued by the DFSA under the Law;
 - (v) a person is exercising significant influence over the Fund or Operator or any member of the Fund's Governing Body and that person is not a member of the Fund's Governing Body, Shari'a Supervisory Board, the Trustee or a person providing oversight functions;
 - (vi) the Operator is no longer fit and proper to operate the Fund or is incapable of operating the Fund in compliance with the Law or Rules or the terms of its Constitution; or
 - (vii) the Operator or, if appointed, the Trustee requests the DFSA to withdraw the registration on the grounds that a Special Resolution has been passed by the relevant Unitholders that the Fund should be deregistered; and
 - (b) the DFSA considers that:
 - (i) the withdrawal of registration is in the interests of the Unitholders of the Fund; or
 - (ii) appropriate steps have been taken or may reasonably be taken to protect the interests of the Unitholders.
2. Where the DFSA has withdrawn, or proposes to withdraw, a registration under this Article, it may, by written notice, direct the Operator or where appointed the Trustee to take such steps as the DFSA considers necessary or desirable to protect the interests of Unitholders in the Fund.

3. Subject to Article 52(4), the DFSA may only exercise its power under Article 52(1) if it has given the relevant Operator or where appointed the Trustee a suitable opportunity to make representations in person and in writing to the DFSA in relation to the proposed withdrawal and the DFSA has informed the Operator or where appointed the Trustee in writing of its response to any such representation.
4. The restriction imposed on the DFSA under Article 52(3) shall not apply if the Operator and where appointed the Trustee requests the DFSA to withdraw the registration or the Operator is no longer authorised under its Licence to operate the Fund.
5. Upon deciding to withdraw a registration, the DFSA shall without undue delay inform the Operator in writing of:
 - (a) such decision;
 - (b) the date on which such withdrawal shall be deemed to take effect; and
 - (c) where requested by the Operator or where appointed the Trustee, the reasons for the decision.
6. The Court may order the DFSA to withdraw the registration of a Public Fund.

14.7 Reinstatement

Guidance

The DFSA may reinstate the registration of a Fund that it is satisfied should not have been deregistered or if the defect that led to registration being withdrawn has been remedied.

15 PUBLIC FUND PROSPECTUS

15.1 Application

- 15.1.1**
- (1) This chapter applies to an Operator of a Domestic Fund which is a Public Fund.
 - (2) This chapter also applies to the Governing Body of a Public Fund.

15.2 Drawing up and availability of Prospectus

- 15.2.1**
- (1) An Operator of a Public Fund must ensure a Prospectus of the Fund is drawn up in accordance with Part 6 of the Law and contains the statements or information in, specified in (3) and:
 - (a) sections 15.3 and 15.4; and
 - (b) if applicable, any one or more of sections 15.5 to 15.9.
 - (2) The Prospectus must not contain any provision which is unfairly prejudicial to the interests of Unitholders generally or to the Unitholders of any class of Units.
 - (3) The information referred to in (1) is any other material information which is within the knowledge of Operator, or which the Directors or partners of the legal entity constituting the Fund would have obtained by the making of reasonable enquiries which investors and their professional advisers would reasonably require, and reasonably expect to find in the Prospectus, for the purpose of making an informed judgment about the merits of investing in the Fund and the extent and characteristics of the risks accepted by so participating.
 - (4) The Operator of an Investment Trust must ensure that the Prospectus is approved by the Trustee.
 - (5) The Prospectus must be in the English language.
- 15.2.2** An Operator of a Fund must:
- (a) revise the Prospectus immediately upon the occurrence of any materially significant change in the information required to be stated within it;

- (b) include the date of any revision in a prominent manner in the revised Prospectus; and
- (c) send a copy of the original Prospectus and the revised Prospectus to the DFSA prior to the giving of effect to any such revisions.

15.2.3 An Operator of a Fund must make the fund's most recent Prospectus available free of charge to any Person who is eligible to invest in the Fund prior to the purchase of any Units and to any Unitholder.

15.3 Drawing up a Prospectus – Mandatory statement

15.3.1 An Operator of a Public Fund must state in the Fund's Prospectus the following statement displayed prominently on its front page:

"This Prospectus relates to a DIFC Fund in accordance with the Collective Investment Law 2006 and Rules of the Dubai Financial Services Authority ("DFSA").

This Prospectus is intended for distribution only to Persons of a type specified in those Rules (i.e. "Qualified Investors") and must not, therefore, be delivered to, or relied on by, any other type of Person.

The DFSA has no responsibility for reviewing or verifying any Prospectus or other documents in connection with this Domestic Fund. Accordingly, the DFSA has not approved this Prospectus or any other associated documents nor taken any steps to verify the information set out in this Prospectus, and has no responsibility for it.

The Units to which this Prospectus relates may be illiquid and/or subject to restrictions on their resale. Prospective purchasers of the Units offered should conduct their own due diligence on the Units.

If you do not understand the contents of this document you should consult an authorised financial adviser."

15.4 Contents of a Prospectus

15.4.1 Table: mandatory contents of a Fund's Prospectus.

1	Document Status
	A statement that this document is the Prospectus of the Public Fund valid as at a particular date which shall be the date of the document.
2	Description of the Fund
	<p>Information detailing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the name of the Public Fund and that the Fund is a DFSA Public Domestic Fund; (b) the effective date of commencement of operations and, if the duration of the Fund is not unlimited, when it will or may terminate; (c) the legal structure of the Fund, the type or category of Fund and whether it is a Listed Fund or intends to be Listed; (d) the basis upon which potential Investors are eligible to become participants in the Fund and, where applicable, the minimum initial investment; (e) that the Unitholders are not liable for the debts of the Fund, unless the applicable legislation prescribes otherwise and, if so, a statement specifying those circumstances; (f) the base currency of the Fund and where relevant, the maximum and minimum sizes of the Fund's capital; and (g) the circumstances in which the Fund may be wound up under the Law and CIR Rules and a summary of the procedure for, and the rights of Unitholders under, such a winding up.
3	Investment Objectives and policy
	(1) Sufficient information to enable a Unitholder or potential participant to ascertain:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) the investment objectives of the Fund and its investment policy for achieving those investment objectives, including:<ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) the general nature of the portfolio and any intended specialisation;(ii) the policy for the spreading of risk in the Fund Property including an explanation of any potential risks identified;(iii) the policy in relation to the exercise of borrowing powers; and(iv) the policy in relation to using Derivatives for speculations or hedging purposes;(b) a description of any restrictions in the assets in which investment may be made; and(c) the extent (if any) to which that investment policy does not envisage remaining fully invested at all times. <p>(2) For investment in Real Property:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) the countries or territories in which the Fund may invest;(b) the types of Real Property including the policy in relation to encumbrances and lease periods; and(c) the policy of the Operator in relation to insurance of Real Property forming part of the Fund Property. <p>(3) If intended, whether the Fund Property may consist of Units in Collective Investment Funds which are managed by or operated by the Operator or by one of its associates and a statement specifying:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) the basis of the maximum amount of the charges in respect of transactions in the Fund invested in; and(b) the extent to which any such charges will be reimbursed to the Fund. <p>(4) In the case of a Fund which is a Hedge Fund, an explanation of the types of strategy to be employed by the Fund's Operator and the associated risks.</p>
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4	Distribution and accounting period
	<p>Relevant details of accounting and distribution period and a description of the procedures:</p> <p>(a) for determining and applying income (including how any distributable income is paid); and</p> <p>(b) relating to unclaimed distributions.</p>
5	The characteristics of Units in the Fund
	<p>Information as to:</p> <p>(a) the names of the classes of Units in issue or available for issue and the rights attached to them in so far as they vary from the rights attached to other classes;</p> <p>(b) how Unitholders may exercise their voting rights and what these are; and</p> <p>(c) the circumstances where a mandatory redemption, cancellation or conversion of Unit from one class to another may be required.</p>
6	The Operator
	<p>The following particulars of the Operator:</p> <p>(a) its name, whether the Operator is incorporated in the DIFC or elsewhere and the date of such incorporation;</p> <p>(b) the address of its registered office in the DIFC;</p> <p>(c) if it is a subsidiary, the name of its ultimate Holding Company and the country or territory in which that holding company is incorporated;</p> <p>(d) the amount of its issued share capital and how much of it is paid up; and</p> <p>(e) a summary of the material provisions of the contract between the Fund and its Operator which may be relevant to Unitholders including provisions relating to termination, compensation on termination and indemnity.</p>

7	Directors and Partners of an Investment Undertaking
	<p>Other than for the Operator:</p> <p>(a) for an Investment Company, the names and positions in the Investment Company of the Directors;</p> <p>(b) for an Investment Partnership, the names of the other General Partners or any other partners who manage the affairs of the Fund on a day to day basis; and</p> <p>(c) the manner, amount and calculation of the remuneration of the Directors or Partners in (1) or (2) as the case may be.</p>
8	Oversight Arrangement
	In relation to a Public Fund, the details of the Persons providing Oversight Functions for the Fund including their remuneration.
9	Service Providers and Advisers
	If an Operator delegates any activities to an Eligible Person or outsources any functions to a Permitted Third Party or if an investment adviser is retained in connection with the business of the Fund, its name and which Financial Services Regulator authorises that Person.
10	The Auditor and Custodian and Trustee
	The name of the auditor and of the Eligible Custodian of the Fund. If applicable the name of the Trustee of the Fund.
11	The Register of Unitholders
	Details of the address in the DIFC where the register of Unitholders is kept and can be inspected by Unitholders of the Fund.
12	Payments out of the Fund Property
	<p>The payments that may be made out of the Fund Property to any Person whether by way of remuneration for services, or reimbursement of expenses. For each category of remuneration or expense, the following should be specified:</p> <p>(a) the current rates or amounts of such remuneration;</p> <p>(b) how the remuneration will be calculated and accrue and when it will be paid;</p>

	<p>(c) how notice will be given to Unitholders of the Operator’s intention to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) introduce a new category of remuneration for its services; (ii) increase the basis of any current charge; (iii) change the basis of the treatment of a payment from the capital property ; and (iv) particulars of that introduction or increase and when it will take place; <p>(d) the types of any other charges and expenses that may be taken out of the Fund Property; and</p> <p>(e) if, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the CIR Rules, all or part of the remuneration or expense are to be treated as a capital charge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) that fact; and (ii) the basis of the charge which may be so treated.
13	Dealing
	<p>Details of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the dealing days and times in the dealing day on which the Operator will receive requests for the sale and redemption of Units; (b) the procedures for effecting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the issue, sale and redemption of Units; and (ii) the settlement of transactions; (c) the steps required to be taken by a Unitholder in redeeming Units before he can receive the proceeds including any relevant notice periods and the circumstances and periods in which a deferral of payment may be applied. (d) the circumstances in which the redemption of Units may be suspended; (e) details of the minimum number or value of each type of Unit in the Fund which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) any one Person may hold; and

	<p>(ii) may be the subject of any one transaction of issue, sale or redemption by the Operator;</p> <p>(f) the circumstances in which the Operator may arrange for, and the procedure for, a redemption of Units in specie; and</p> <p>(g) the circumstances in which the further issue of Units in any particular class may be limited and the procedures relating to this.</p>
14	Valuation of the Fund Property
	<p>Details as to:</p> <p>(a) how frequently and at what times of the day the Fund Property will be regularly valued to determine the price at which Units in the Fund may be purchased from or redeemed by the Operator and a description of any circumstance where the Fund Property may be specially valued;</p> <p>(b) in relation to each purpose for which the Fund Property must be valued, the basis on which it will be valued;</p> <p>(c) how the single price of Units of each class will be determined, including whether a forward or historic price basis is to be applied; and</p> <p>(d) details as to how the prices of Units will be published following each valuation.</p>
15	Sale and Redemption Charges
	<p>If the Operator makes any charges on sale or redemption of Units details of the charging structure and how notice will be provided to Unitholders of any change in the relevant charge.</p>
16	Financial Reports
	<p>Details as to:</p> <p>(a) when annual and interim reports will be published; and</p> <p>(b) the address in the DIFC at which copies of the Constitution, any amending instrument and the most recent annual and interim reports may be inspected and from which copies may be obtained.</p>

17	Information in respect of Umbrella Funds
	<p>In the case of an Umbrella Fund, the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) that a Unitholder may exchange Units in one sub-fund for Units in another sub-fund and that such an exchange is treated as a redemption and sale; (b) what charges may be made on exchanging Units in one sub-fund for Units in other sub-funds; (c) the policy for allocating between sub-funds any assets of, or costs, charges and expenses payable out of, the Fund Property which are not attributable to any particular sub-fund; (d) in respect of each sub-fund, the currency in which the Fund Property allocated to it will be valued and the price of Units calculated and payments made, if this currency is not the base currency of the Umbrella Fund; and (e) for a Fund which is constituted as a Investment Company, that in the event of an Umbrella Fund being unable to meet liabilities attributable to any particular sub-fund out of the assets attributable to that sub-fund, the remaining liabilities may have to be met out of the assets attributable to other sub-funds i.e. that the sub-funds are not "ring fenced".
18	Other relevant information
	If applicable, names and addresses of the banker, lawyer, registrar and any other Person undertaking any significant activities in relation to the Fund.

15.5 Drawing up a Prospectus for Islamic Funds

15.5.1 An Operator of an Islamic Fund must state in the Fund's Prospectus:

- (a) that all the operations in relation to the Fund will be conducted in accordance with Shari'a;
- (b) the names of the members of the Shari'a Supervisory Board and their qualification and education;
- (c) the manner and frequency of Shari'a reviews ;and
- (d) the disclosures required by AAOFI FSA 14.

15.6 Drawing up a Prospectus for a Feeder Fund

- 15.6.1** An Operator of a Feeder Fund must ensure that the Fund's Prospectus discloses:
- (a) a prominent risk warning to alert potential Unitholders to the fact that they will be subject to higher fees arising from the layered investment structure;
 - (b) the fees arising at the level of the:
 - (i) Feeder Fund itself;
 - (ii) Fund of Funds; and
 - (iii) underlying Funds into which the Fund of Funds invests, to the extent known.

15.7 Drawing up a Prospectus for a Property Fund

- 15.7.1** An Operator of a Property Fund must ensure that the following information is disclosed in the Fund's Prospectus:
- (a) the nature of the commitment which investors will enter into;
 - (b) the risks involved in this type of Fund;
 - (c) the prominent risk warning which makes reference to circumstances in property markets which can cause difficulties in meeting redemptions;
 - (d) details of the Property Fund's appointed Independent Valuer; and
 - (e) in a prominent position in the Prospectus, the redemption procedures.
 - (f) the dividend or income distribution policy;
 - (g) the insurance arrangement for the Fund;
 - (h) a statement with respect to any material policy regarding real property activities; details of transactions or agreements entered into with Affected Persons;

- (i) full particulars of the nature and extent of the interest, if any, of Affected Persons, in the property owned or proposed to be acquired by the Fund;
- (j) details of significant holders and the number of units held and deemed to be held by each of them;
- (k) details of principal taxes levied on the Fund's income and capital, including tax, if any, deducted on distribution to Unitholders;
- (l) a statement to explain the standards according to which the property valuations are conducted; and
- (m) if applicable, the Fund is a REIT and whether the investment vehicle is an Investment Company or an Investment Trust.

15.7.2 An Operator of a Property Fund must also disclose in the Fund's Prospectus, in addition to the standard disclosure requirements, in respect of investment limits, the following information:

- (a) what percentage of the Property Fund's net assets may consist of property related assets which are not traded in or dealt on markets provided for in the Constitution;
- (b) unless the Constitution and the Prospectus state that the Fund is a single property Fund, the maximum percentage of the Fund's net assets which may be invested in any single property or, if applicable, disclose the conditions under which the Fund may derogate from this restriction;
- (c) the maximum percentage of the Property Fund's net assets which may be invested in properties which are vacant, in the process of development or requiring development; and
- (d) the maximum percentage of the Property Fund's net assets which may be invested in properties which are subject to a mortgage.

15.8 Drawing up a Prospectus for a Private Equity Fund

15.8.1 If a Fund is a Private Equity Fund the Operator must provide the following in the Fund's Prospectus:

- (a) a description of the arrangements in place for the safekeeping of monies raised from investors but not yet invested in the proposed undertaking or venture; and
- (b) a description of the exit arrangements for investors.

15.9 Drawing up a Prospectus for a Hedge Fund

15.9.1 A Hedge Fund Operator must prominently disclose to investors in the Prospectus and any other financial promotions relating to the Fund, the following Mandatory Hedge Fund Disclosure Statement

When considering investment in a Hedge Fund you should consider the fact that some Hedge Fund products use leverage and other speculative investment practices that may increase the risk of investment loss, can be illiquid, may involve complex tax structures often charge high fees, and in many cases the underlying investments are not transparent and are known only to the Hedge Fund Investment Manager.

Returns from Hedge Funds can be volatile and you may lose all or portion of your investment. With respect to single manager products the manager has total trading authority and this could mean a lack of diversification and higher risk. The Hedge Fund may be subject to substantial expenses that must be offset by trading profits and other income. A portion of those fees is paid to the Hedge Fund Manager and Operator.

16 INVESTMENT AND BORROWING POWERS

16.1 Application

16.1.1 This chapter applies to the Operator of a Domestic Fund which is a Public Fund, an Eligible Custodian and Persons appointed to perform oversight functions.

16.2 Spread of risk and protection of Fund Property

16.2.1 An Operator must take reasonable steps to ensure that the Fund Property of a Public Fund provides a spread of risk taking into account the investment objectives and policy of the Fund as stated in the most recently published Prospectus, and in particular, any investment objectives as regards return to the Unitholders whether through capital appreciation or income or both.

- 16.2.2**
- (1) An Operator must avoid the Fund Property being used or invested contrary to any provision in this chapter.
 - (2) On becoming aware of any breach of a Rule in this chapter an Operator must immediately take action, at its own expense, to rectify that breach.
 - (3) An Operator must take the action in (2) immediately, except in circumstances where doing so would not be in the best interests of Unitholders, in which case the action must be taken as soon as such circumstances cease to apply.
 - (4) An Operator must not postpone taking action in accordance with (2) unless the Persons providing oversight functions have given their consent.

16.3 Investment in other Funds

- 16.3.1**
- (1) A Fund may invest in Units of another Fund only where the Operator, except in relation to a Master Fund which is a Fund of Funds, has taken reasonable care to determine that:
 - (a) the other Fund is the subject of an independent annual audit conducted in accordance with IFRS or US GAAP or if an Islamic Fund in accordance with AAOIFI;

- (b) the other Fund has mechanisms in place to enable Unitholders to redeem their Units within a reasonable time; and
 - (c) the other Fund is prohibited from having more than 20% of its value in the Units of Funds.
- (2) The Operator must also have ascertained that there is a proper and disclosed basis for asset valuation and the pricing before investing in Units in another Fund.

16.3.2 An Operator of a Public Fund which is an Umbrella Fund must ensure that none of its sub-funds invests in another of its sub-funds.

16.4 Transactions in derivatives

- 16.4.1**
- (1) The total exposure of a Fund to Derivatives may not exceed the net asset value of the Fund Property.
 - (2) The Operator must have adequate risk management processes which enable it to monitor and measure as frequently as appropriate the risk of a Fund's Derivative positions and their contribution to the overall risk profile of the Fund.

16.5 Stock lending

- 16.5.1**
- (1) Subject to the Constitution and the Prospectus, the Operator, or the Eligible Custodian at the request of the Operator, may enter into stock lending arrangements in respect of any Securities forming the Fund Property.
 - (2) The Operator must ensure that the value of any collateral, for the stock lending arrangement is at all times at least equal to the value of the Securities transferred.
 - (3) Subject to the Constitution and the Prospectus, the Operator, or the Eligible Custodian at the request of the Operator, may enter into stock borrowing arrangements.

16.6 Borrowing

- 16.6.1** (1) The Operator, or the Eligible Custodian on the instructions of the Operator, may borrow money for the use of the Fund on terms that the borrowing is to be repayable out of the Fund Property.
- (2) The Operator must ensure, except in the case of a Property Fund, that the Fund's borrowing does not, on any day, exceed 20% of the net asset value of the Fund Property and must take reasonable care to ensure that arrangements are in place that will enable borrowings to be repaid to ensure such compliance.
- (3) Where the limit in (2) is breached, the Operator must take immediate action to deal with that breach.
- (4) In this Rule "borrowing" also includes any arrangement including a combination of Derivatives to achieve a temporary injection of money into the Fund Property in the expectation that the sum will be repaid.

16.7 Investment in real property

- 16.7.1** An Operator of a Fund other than a Property Fund must before investing in Real Property appoint an Independent Valuer with relevant expertise with the approval of the Custodian or other Persons providing oversight and likewise upon any vacancy to ensure that any property in the Fund Property is expertly valued.
- 16.7.2** (1) The Operator must ensure that the Independent Valuer appointed under Rule 16.7.1 procures the proper valuation of all the property held within the Fund Property, on the basis of a full valuation with physical inspection including, where the property is or includes a building, internal inspection at least once a year.
- (2) For the purposes of (1), any inspection in relation to adjacent properties of a similar nature and value may be limited to that of only one such representative property.
- (3) The Operator must, subject to (4), ensure that the Independent Valuer values the property, on the basis of a review of the last full valuation, at least every 6 months.

- (4) If any event occurs which may on reasonable grounds have a material effect on the valuation of the relevant property the Operator must consult with the Independent Valuer with a view to arranging a fresh valuation before any Units in the Fund are issued or redeemed after the date of the event.
- (5) Any valuation by the Independent Valuer must be on the basis of an 'open market value' as defined in the Constitution and Prospectus.

Guidance

The DFSA would expect the Operator to define 'open market value' to be based on an authoritative text such as the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors' Appraisal and Valuation Standards (fifth edition) ("Red Book") or similar practitioners text used by surveyors for the valuation to be a proper valuation under Rule 16.7.2(5).

17 OVERSIGHT ARRANGEMENTS

17.1 Application

- 17.1.1** This chapter applies to a Person in accordance with the application provisions under Chapter 1 but only in relation to a Domestic Fund which is a Public Fund.

17.2 General

Guidance

1. The Collective Investment Law 2006 sets out the general requirements to establish oversight arrangements by the appointment of Persons to provide oversight of the operation of the Fund.
2. The Rules in this chapter provide further detail in respect of these general requirements but also provide several options for Operators in regard to the types of permitted arrangements.

17.3 Permitted arrangements

Investment Company

- 17.3.1** (1) An Operator of a Public Fund which is an Investment Company must implement and maintain one of the following oversight arrangements:
- (a) a panel consisting of the independent non-executive members of the Fund's main board of Directors;
 - (b) a supervisory board consisting of the independent non-executive Directors who supervise the activities of the Fund's main board of Directors; or
 - (c) an Eligible Custodian in accordance with Rule 17.8.1.
- (2) In (1) (a) and (b) the number of independent non-executive board members must form a simple majority:
- (a) on the main board (the executive board); or
 - (b) on the supervisory board (the non-executive board);

as the case may be.

- (3) A person is independent of the Operator for the purposes of (1)(a) and (b) if that person meets the requirements in Article 34 of the Law.

Investment Partnership

- 17.3.2** (1) An Operator of a Public Fund which is an Investment Partnership must implement and maintain one of the following oversight arrangements:
- (a) a committee consisting of at least two Limited Partners each of whom is not a General Partner and is independent of the Operator; or
 - (b) an Eligible Custodian in accordance with Rule 17.8.1.
- (2) In (1) (a) the number of independent Limited Partners serving on the committee must exceed the number of General Partners serving on the committee in the Investment Partnership.

- 17.3.3** (1) An Operator must take reasonable steps to ensure that the relevant Persons providing Fund oversight functions are independent of the Operator as provided in Article 34 of the Law and not subject to any conflict of interest with respect to the Operator.
- (2) An Operator must notify the DFSA if it becomes aware, or has reason to suspect, that a Person providing Fund oversight functions is no longer independent of the Operator, or has a conflict of interest which may affect his judgement in respect of the Operator and what corrective action it has taken.

Investment Trust

- 17.3.4** (1) An Operator of a Public Fund which is an Investment Trust must ensure that the Fund oversight function is carried out through one of the following arrangements:
- (a) by the Trustee of the Fund; or
 - (b) by having a majority of independent Directors on the Operator's board.
- (2) A person is independent of the Operator for the purposes of (1)(b) and (c) if that person meets the requirements in Article 34 of the Law.

- (3) An Operator must notify the DFSA if it becomes aware, or has reason to suspect, that a Person providing Fund oversight functions is no longer independent of the Operator, or has a conflict of interests which may affect his judgement in carrying out its oversight functions and what corrective action it has taken. An Operator must also notify the Trustee if it does not provide the oversight function.

17.4 General oversight duties

17.4.1 The Persons providing oversight functions must take reasonable care to ensure on a continuing basis the proper carrying out by the Operator of the management of the Fund in accordance with the CIR Rules in respect of single pricing and dealing, income, investment and borrowing and also the matters specified in Chapter 9 in relation to the matters which need to be addressed in the required reports.

17.4.2 In relation to monitoring the Operator's activities in relation to investment and borrowing, the Persons providing the oversight functions must take reasonable steps and exercise due diligence to ensure on a continuing basis that:

- (a) the Fund Property is being used or invested by the Operator in accordance with the CIR Rules covering investment and borrowing; and
- (b) the Operator takes the steps necessary to ensure a restoration of compliance with the relevant Rules as soon as reasonably practicable having regard to the interests of Unitholders.

17.4.3 The Persons providing oversight functions must take reasonable care to ensure that the Fund is managed without infringement of any provision of the Constitution or Prospectus.

17.5 Proceedings

17.5.1 The Persons providing oversight functions may regulate proceedings relating to oversight functions as such Persons see fit in order to comply with the requirements of the Law and this chapter, and in the case of a Trustee, the requirements in the Investment Trust Law 2006.

17.5.2 (1) The Persons providing oversight functions must hold in the DIFC at least two meetings during every annual accounting period.

- (2) If the Fund is an Investment Company or an Investment Partnership, at least two of the meetings referred to in (1) must be held in the DIFC at the same time as the Fund's Governing Body meets.
- (3) The Person providing oversight functions must keep:
 - (a) minutes of its meetings; and
 - (b) records of its reports and recommendations.
- (4) The records in (3) must be kept for a minimum of six years.

17.5.3 The Persons providing oversight functions must appoint a chairman from amongst themselves to manage and direct the meetings.

17.6 Principles and disclosure of interests

17.6.1 The six principles for Individuals appointed to carry out oversight functions for a Fund set out in this section apply to every such individual in respect of every oversight function including independent Directors referred to in Rule 17.3.4(1)(b).

Guidance

- 1. The principles do not apply to an individual in respect of any other functions he may carry out, although his conduct in those functions may be relevant to his fitness and propriety.
- 2. Breaching a principle makes an individual liable to disciplinary action and may indicate that he is no longer fit and proper to perform an oversight function and the DFSA may consider exercising its power under Article 30(5) or 31(3) of the Law to object to the appointment and require the Operator to appoint a replacement.
- 3. The onus will be on the DFSA to show that he is culpable, taking into account the standard of conduct required under the principle in question. In determining whether or not the particular conduct of an individual complies with the principles, the DFSA will take into account whether that conduct is consistent with the requirements and standards relevant to an individual's role and the information available to him.

Principle 1 - Integrity

- 17.6.2** An individual must observe high standards of integrity and fair dealing in carrying out every oversight function and disclose to the panel, committee or supervisory board any direct or indirect pecuniary interest that he has in a matter being considered, or about to be considered by the panel, committee or supervisory board if his interest could conflict with the proper performance of his duties in relation to the consideration of the matter.

Principle 2 – Due skill, care and diligence

- 17.6.3** An individual must act with due skill, care and diligence in carrying out every oversight function.

Principle 3 – Market conduct

- 17.6.4** An individual must observe proper standards of conduct in financial markets in carrying out every oversight function.

Principle 4 – Relations with the DFSA

- 17.6.5** An individual must deal with the DFSA in an open and co-operative manner and must disclose appropriately any information of which the DFSA would reasonable be expected to be notified.

Principle 5 – Management, systems and control

- 17.6.6** An individual who has been appointed Chairman of the panel, committee or supervisory board must take reasonable care to ensure that the oversight of the Operator for which he and the other appointees are responsible is organised so that it can be managed and controlled effectively.

Principle 6 - Compliance

- 17.6.7** An individual who has been appointed Chairman of the panel, committee or supervisory board must take reasonable care to ensure that he and the other Persons carry out their duties and functions in accordance with the Collective Investment Law 2006 and Rules.

17.7 Management systems and controls

- 17.7.1** (1) The Operator must establish and maintain systems and controls that ensure that the Persons providing oversight functions can effectively monitor the operation of the Fund.

- (2) The Persons providing oversight functions must be consulted on and approve the systems and controls in (1).
- (3) The Operator must ensure that its Compliance Officer has unrestricted access to the relevant records and to the Persons providing oversight functions.
- (4) The Operator must establish and maintain monitoring and reporting processes and procedures to ensure that any compliance breaches in relation to the operation of the Fund are readily identified and reported to, and promptly acted upon to the satisfaction of, the Persons providing oversight functions.
- (5) The monitoring and reporting processes and procedures in (4) must be approved by the Persons providing oversight functions before implementation.
- (6) The Operator must document the monitoring and reporting processes and procedures as well as keep records of any breaches of legislation applicable in the DIFC.

Guidance

The nature and extent of the systems and controls will depend upon a variety of factors including the nature, size and complexity of the Fund's operations. While all Operators and appointees, irrespective of size, legal structure or organisation need to comply with this chapter, the DFSA will take into account these factors and the differences that exist between Funds when assessing the adequacy of an Operator's systems and controls. Nevertheless, neither these factors nor the differences relieve an Operator or appointees from compliance with their regulatory obligations.

- 17.7.2**
- (1) The Persons appointed to perform oversight functions must report to the Operator in relation to the appropriateness and effectiveness of the systems and controls for oversight at least quarterly at a board meeting unless there is reason to report more often.
 - (2) The Operator must ensure that the Persons appointed to perform oversight functions have unrestricted access to all relevant records and recourse, when needed, including to the Operator's Governing Body or any relevant committee, established by that Governing Body.
 - (3) Where an Eligible Custodian has been appointed, or there is a Trustee, the Operator must provide the Eligible Custodian, the Trustee and the Fund's Governing Body with the Fund's internal audit report and any compliance report.

17.7.3 An Operator must establish and maintain arrangements to provide the Persons appointed to perform oversight functions with the information necessary to organise and control their activities and to comply with legislation applicable in the DIFC. The information must be relevant, accurate, comprehensive, timely and reliable.

17.7.4 An Operator must take reasonable steps to ensure that it and its Employees and those of the Fund:

- (a) provide such assistance as the Persons providing oversight functions reasonably require to discharge their duties;
- (b) give the Persons providing oversight functions' right of access at all reasonable times to relevant records and information;
- (c) do not interfere with the Persons providing oversight functions' ability to discharge their duties;
- (d) do not provide false or misleading information to the Persons providing oversight functions; and;
- (e) report to the Persons providing oversight functions any matter which may significantly affect the financial position of the Fund or which is a breach of the Law or CIR Rules.

17.8 Eligible Custodians

17.8.1 For the purposes of Rule 17.3.1 (1)(c) and 17.3.2(1)(b), an Eligible Custodian is a Person who meets the requirements in Rule 6.3.2.

17.9 Criteria for appointment of individuals

- 17.9.1**
- (1) An Operator must ensure that any individual it appoints to oversee the operation of the Fund is suitably qualified and, in accordance with this chapter, fit and proper.
 - (2) In the case where a Fund has oversight arrangements referred to in Rule 17.3.4(1)(d), the Operator must ensure that each independent Director meets the criteria for individuals performing oversight functions.
 - (3) If requested by the DFSA, an Operator must provide the DFSA with information on any Person it has appointed or intends to appoint to oversee the Fund.

Guidance

The guidance under Appendix 5 sets out matters which an Operator should take into account when assessing the fitness and propriety of an individual who is to be appointed to carry out oversight functions.

- 17.9.2**
- (1) An Operator must not appoint an individual to perform oversight functions unless that Person has been assessed by the Operator as competent to perform that function.
 - (2) In assessing the competence of a prospective appointee, an Operator must:
 - (a) obtain details of the knowledge and skills of the individual in relation to the knowledge and skills required for the role;
 - (b) take reasonable steps to verify the relevance, accuracy and authenticity of any information acquired;
 - (c) determine whether the individual holds any relevant qualifications with respect to the functions to be performed; and
 - (d) determine the individual's relevant experience.
- 17.9.3** An Operator must ensure that the Persons providing oversight functions have access to sufficient resources, to perform their duties objectively and independently of the Operator.

17.10 Persons appointed to oversee

- 17.10.1**
- (1) If a Person appointed to provide oversight functions for the Fund, is unable to fulfil his duties in regard to oversight functions or is no longer fit and proper, the Operator must within 21 days of the event causing such inability dismiss and replace that Person unless the circumstances in (3) apply.
 - (2) If a Person appointed to provide oversight functions for the Fund, resigns for any reason or a vacancy occurs, the Operator must within 60 days of the event causing the vacancy appoint another Person to the role provided unless the circumstances in (3) apply.
 - (3) The circumstances mentioned in (1) or (2) are that the panel, supervisory board or committee, as the case may be, of the Fund still has a simple majority of independent members after the loss of the appointee in (1) or (2).

- (4) Where the Fund has oversight arrangements referred to in Rule 17.3.4(1)(b), the Operator must ensure that it has the ability to comply, and comply, with the requirements in (1) – (3) in respect of the dismissal and replacement of an independent Director.

17.10.2 (1) An Operator must ensure that there is a written agreement appointing an Eligible Custodian or individual to carry out oversight functions.

- (2) The agreement must provide that the appointee agrees to be subject to and bound by the Law and the CIR Rules where such Law or Rules place an obligation on the appointee.

- (3) The provision of the agreement must facilitate efficient oversight of the Fund in accordance with the Law and the CIR Rules.

17.10.3 An Authorised Person must notify the DFSA, and if the person providing oversight function is not the Trustee, the Trustee, immediately if the appointment of a Person providing oversight function is or is about to be terminated, or on the resignation of such a Person giving the reasons for the cessation of the appointment.

17.11 Record keeping

17.11.1 (1) An Operator must keep records of the verification process undertaken for each individual appointed to the Fund's panel, committee, or supervisory board or the Operator's board for the purposes of Rule 17.3.4(1)(b) including any documents which evidence competence and fitness and propriety.

- (2) The records must include the analysis undertaken, the reason for the Operator concluding that the individual is suitably qualified to undertake the functions of his appointment.

- (3) In relation to the verification process undertaken for an Eligible Custodian, the Operator must keep sufficient records which evidence the Operator's due diligence in accordance with the requirements of this chapter in relation to eligibility.

PART 4 – PRIVATE FUNDS**18 PRIVATE FUNDS****18.1 Application**

- 18.1.1** (1) The Chapter applies to an Operator of a Domestic Fund which is a Private Fund.
- (2) References to “Operator” in this chapter include a reference to a Person proposing to be the Operator of a Domestic Fund which is a Private Fund.

18.2 Notification

- 18.2.1** An Operator of a Private Fund must, when notifying the DFSA pursuant to Article 56, also include:
- (a) a general description of the Fund including the nature of its investments and the intended size of the Fund in monetary terms.
- (b) if it is a Hedge Fund and has a prime broker appointed with authority to use as collateral the assets of the Fund in conjunction with any other assets held by or available to the prime broker:
[Added][VER3/11-06]
- (i) the details relating to the identity of the prime broker and its Regulator; and
- (ii) a legal certification that all the requirements in Rule 13.6.3 relating to the use of prime brokers have been fully complied with by the Operator.

18.3 Criteria to be classified as a Private Fund

- 18.3.1** (1) A Private Fund will be considered to satisfy the criteria for this class of Fund if it fulfils the conditions specified in (2) and (3) as applicable at inception and on an on-going basis.
- (2) The conditions mentioned in (1) are as follows:
- (a) the Fund is constituted as an:

- (i) Investment Company;
 - (ii) Investment Partnership; or
 - (iii) Investment Trust;
- (b) the Fund has a Fund Operator which is authorised by the DFSA under its Licence to carry on the following Financial Services:
- (i) Operating a Collective Investment Fund;
 - (ii) Managing Assets;
 - (iii) Providing Fund Administration;
 - (iv) Dealing as Agent; and
 - (v) Arranging Credit or deals in Investments;
- (c) the Fund, if an Investment Trust, has a Trustee which is authorised by the DFSA under its Licence to act as a Trustee of a Fund;
- (d) the name of the Fund is not undesirable, misleading or conflicts with the name of any other Fund and the Fund's purpose is reasonably capable of being successfully carried into effect;
- (e) the Operator has appointed an auditor of the Fund who complies with the requirements of chapter 12; and
- (f) the Operator of the Fund has produced and made available to prospective participants a short form Prospectus in accordance with the requirements of chapter 19.
- (3) In addition to the conditions in (2) the Units in the Fund are Offered or sold only by means of private placement to Qualified Investors and thereafter the registered number of Unitholders does not exceed 100.

18.4 Umbrella Funds

- 18.4.1** An Operator of a Private Fund which is an Umbrella Fund must ensure that none of its sub-funds invests in another of its sub-funds.

18.5 Winding up

Guidance

If a Private Fund is failing or has failed, to satisfy the criteria for private class Funds the DFSA may use its powers under the Law to apply to the Court to wind up the Fund after issuing a stop order.

- 18.5.1**
- (1) Pursuant to the Law, the DFSA may wind up a Private Fund in circumstances where the Fund is failing or has failed, to satisfy the criteria specified in this chapter to remain classified as a Private Fund, unless the Fund is applying for registration as a Public Fund.
 - (2) The mere fact of applying for registered status does not affect the DFSA's power to issue a stop order, effective until such time as the Fund becomes a registered Public Fund.
 - (3) Should the Fund not be registered, then the DFSA may apply in accordance with (1) to wind up the Fund.

19 PRIVATE FUND PROSPECTUS

19.1 Application

- 19.1.1**
- (1) This chapter applies to an Operator of a Domestic Fund which is a Private Fund.
 - (2) This chapter also applies to the Governing Body of an Investment Undertaking.

19.2 Drawing up and availability of a short form prospectus

- 19.2.1**
- (1) An Operator of a Private Fund must ensure that a short form Prospectus of the Fund is drawn up in accordance with Part 6 of the Law and contains the statements or information, specified in (3) and (4) and:
 - (a) sections 19.3 and 19.4; and
 - (b) if applicable, any one or more of sections 19.5 to 19.9.
 - (2) The short form Prospectus must not contain any provision which is unfairly prejudicial to the interests of Unitholders generally or to the Unitholders of any class of Units.
 - (3) The information referred to in (1) is any other material information which is within the knowledge of Operator, or which the Directors or partners of the legal entity constituting the Fund would have obtained by the making of reasonable enquiries which investors and their professional advisers would reasonably require, and reasonably expect to find in the Short Form Prospectus, for the purpose of making an informed judgment about the merits of investing in the Fund and the extent and characteristics of the risks accepted by so participating.
 - (4) If the Fund is permitted by its Constitution and the Rules to borrow money in excess of 200% of the net asset value of the Fund full details of the manner in which the risk posed by such borrowing is to be managed must be set out.
 - (5) An Operator of an Investment Trust must ensure that the Prospectus is approved by the Trustee.
 - (6) The short form Prospectus must be in the English language.

- 19.2.2** An Operator of a Fund must:
- (a) revise the short form Prospectus immediately upon the occurrence of any materially significant change in the information required to be stated within it;
 - (b) include the date of any revision in a prominent manner in the revised short form Prospectus, and
 - (c) send a copy of the original and any revised short form Prospectus to the existing Unitholders prior to the giving of effect to any such revisions.
- 19.2.3** An Operator of a Fund must make the Fund's most recent short form Prospectus available free of charge to any Person who is eligible to invest in the Fund prior to the purchase of any Units and to any Unitholder.

19.3 Drawing up a Prospectus – Mandatory statement

- 19.3.1** An Operator of a Private Fund must state in the Prospectus the following statement displayed prominently on its front page:

“This Prospectus relates to a Private Fund in accordance with the Collective Investment Law 2006 and Rules of the Dubai Financial Services Authority (“DFSA”).

This Prospectus is intended for distribution only to Persons of a type specified in those Rules (i.e. “Qualified Investors”) and must not, therefore, be delivered to, or relied on by, any other type of Person.

The DFSA has no responsibility for reviewing or verifying any Prospectus or other documents in connection with this Fund. Accordingly, the DFSA has not approved this Prospectus or any other associated documents nor taken any steps to verify the information set out in this Prospectus, and has no responsibility for it.

The Units to which this Prospectus relates may be illiquid and/or subject to restrictions on their resale. Prospective purchasers of the Units offered should conduct their own due diligence on the Units.

If you do not understand the contents of this document you should consult an authorised financial adviser.”

19.4 Contents of short form Prospectus

19.4.1 For the purposes of rule 19.2.1(1), a short form Prospectus must contain the following information:

- (a) the name of the Fund;
- (b) particulars of the Operator and, if applicable the Trustee and its regulatory status;
- (c) details of the Eligible Custodian, any independent investment committee or other similar arrangements in respect of the Fund;
- (d) a detailed description of the Fund, its investment objectives and policy, and the nature of its investments;
- (e) particular risks to a prospective participant associated with the type of Fund and its investments;
- (f) particulars of management of the Fund and other service providers as appropriate;
- (g) any applicable charges and the basis upon which such charges will be calculated;
- (h) details of dealing and redemption or other exit arrangements and any costs to the participants as a result thereof; and
- (i) details of investment and borrowing powers.

19.5 Drawing up a Prospectus for Islamic Funds

19.5.1 An Operator of an Islamic Fund must state in the Fund's Prospectus:

- (a) that all the operations in relation to the Fund will be conducted in accordance with Shari'a;
- (b) the names of the members of the Shari'a Supervisory Board and their qualifications and experience;
- (c) the manner and frequency of Shari'a reviews ; and
- (d) the disclosures required by AAOFI FSA 14.

19.6 Drawing up a Prospectus for a Feeder Fund

19.6.1 An Operator of a Feeder Fund must ensure that the Fund's Prospectus discloses:

- (a) a prominent risk warning to alert potential Unitholders to the fact that they will be subject to higher fees arising from the layered investment structure; and
- (b) that the fees arising at the level of the:
 - (i) Feeder Fund itself;
 - (ii) Fund of Funds; and
 - (iii) underlying Funds into which the Fund of Funds invests, to the extent known.

19.7 Drawing up a Prospectus for a Property Fund

19.7.1 An Operator of a Property Fund must ensure that the following information is disclosed in the Fund's Prospectus:

- (a) the nature of the commitment which investors will enter into;
- (b) the risks involved in this type of Fund;
- (c) a prominent risk warning which makes reference to circumstances in property markets which can cause difficulties in meeting redemptions;
- (d) details of the Property Fund's appointed Independent Valuer; and
- (e) in a prominent position in the Prospectus, the redemption procedures.
- (f) the dividend or income distribution policy;
- (g) the insurance arrangement for the Fund;
- (h) a statement with respect to any material policy regarding real property activities; details of transactions or agreements entered into with Affected Persons;

- (i) full particulars of the nature and extent of the interest, if any, of Affected Persons, in the property owned or proposed to be acquired by the Fund;
- (j) details of significant holders and the number of units held and deemed to be held by each of them;
- (k) details of principal taxes levied on the Fund's income and capital, including tax, if any, deducted on distribution to Unitholders; and
- (l) a statement to explain the standards according to which the property valuations are conducted.

19.7.2 An Operator of a Property Fund must also disclose in the Fund's Prospectus, in addition to the standard disclosure requirements, in respect of investment limits, the following information:

- (a) what percentage of the Property Fund's net assets may consist of property related assets which are not traded in or dealt on markets provided for in the Constitution;
- (b) unless the Constitution and the Prospectus state that the Fund is a single property Fund, the maximum percentage of the Fund's net assets which may be invested in any single property or, if applicable, disclose the conditions under which the Fund may derogate from this restriction;
- (c) the maximum percentage of the Property Fund's net assets which may be invested in properties which are vacant, in the process of development or requiring development;
- (d) the maximum percentage in the Property Fund's net assets which may be invested in properties which are subject to a mortgage; and
- (e) a statement that borrowing may not exceed 100% the value of the net assets of the Property Fund, which borrowing may be generally secured on the properties of the Fund.

19.8 Drawing up a Prospectus for Private Equity Fund

19.8.1 If a Fund is a Private Equity Fund the Operator must provide the following in the Fund's Prospectus:

- (a) a description of the arrangements in place for the safekeeping of monies raised from investors but not yet invested in the proposed undertaking or venture; and

- (b) a description of the exit arrangements for investors.

19.9 Drawing up a Prospectus for a Hedge Fund

- 19.9.1** A Hedge Fund Operator must prominently disclose to investors in the Prospectus and any other financial promotions relating to the Fund, the following Mandatory Hedge Fund Disclosure Statement:

When considering investment in a Hedge Fund you should consider the fact that some Hedge Fund products use leverage and other speculative investment practices that may increase the risk of investment loss, can be illiquid, may involve complex tax structures often charge high fees, and in many cases the underlying investments are not transparent and are known only to the Hedge Fund Investment Manager.

Returns from Hedge Funds can be volatile and you may lose all or portion of your investment. With respect to single manager products the manager has total trading authority and this could mean a lack of diversification and higher risk. The Hedge Fund may be subject to substantial expenses that must be offset by trading profits and other income. A portion of those fees is paid to the Hedge Fund Manager and Operator

20 SUSPENSION AND TERMINATION

20.1 Application

20.1.1 This Chapter applies to an Operator and, where appointed, the Trustee of a Domestic Fund, a member of the Fund's Governing Body, the Fund's Eligible Custodian, Persons appointed to oversee the Fund and the Fund's auditor.

20.2 Suspension of dealings

Guidance

Pursuant to Article 69 of the Law an Operator may suspend the issue, sale and redemption of Units in a Fund, where due to exceptional circumstances it is in the interest of the Unitholders in the Fund.

- 20.2.1**
- (1) An Operator may within any parameters which are fair and reasonable in respect of all Unitholders in the Fund and which are set out in the Prospectus, suspend dealings in Units of the Fund, a sub-Fund or a class.
 - (2) Any suspension in (1) must only be where the Operator has determined on reasonable grounds that there are good and sufficient reasons in the interests of Unitholders, or potential Unitholders, and the Operators must have regard to the interests of all Unitholders in the Fund in reaching such a determination.
 - (3) Any suspension in (1) must only be implemented in the case of an Investment Trust with the prior approval by the Trustee.
 - (4) At the commencement of suspension under (1), the Operator must immediately inform the DFSA, the Eligible Custodian or other Persons appointed to provide oversight of the Fund and the auditor of the Fund of the suspension and the reasons for it.
 - (5) The suspension of dealings in Units must, subject to (7), cease within 28 days of its commencement or, if earlier, as soon as (2) no longer applies.
 - (6) An Operator must inform the DFSA immediately of the resumption of dealings.
 - (7) The DFSA may, on request by the Operator or on its own initiative, extend the period referred to in (5) by written notice.

20.3 Winding up a fund

Guidance

Part 10 of the Law sets out all the provisions relating to transfer schemes and the winding up of Funds. Article 61(c) enables the DFSA to prescribe additional circumstances to those contained in the Law in relation to when a Fund may be wound up. This section contains such Rules.

20.3.1 Pursuant to Article 61(c), the DFSA prescribes in this chapter the additional circumstances in which a Domestic Fund may be wound up.

20.3.2 (1) Upon the happening of any of the events specified in (2) and not otherwise, the Operator and, if applicable, the Trustee must cease to issue, sell, cancel or redeem Units in the Fund or to invest or borrow for the Fund and proceed to wind up the Fund in accordance with the Law and this section.

(2) The events referred to in (1) are:

- (a) in response to a request to the DFSA by the Trustee, Operator or other member of its Governing Body for the removal of a Fund from the list of registered Funds, the DFSA has agreed, albeit subject to there being no material change in any relevant factor, that, on the conclusion of the winding up of the Fund, the DFSA will accede to that request;
- (b) the Fund is not commercially viable or the purpose of the Fund cannot be accomplished;
- (c) the expiration of any period specified in the Constitution as the period at the end of which the Fund is to terminate; or
- (d) the effective date of a duly approved transfer scheme, which is to result in the Fund that is subject to the transfer scheme being left with no property.

20.3.3 (1) In a case falling within Rule 20.3.2(2)(d), the Operator or, if the Fund is an Investment Trust, the Trustee must wind up the Fund in accordance with the approved transfer scheme.

(2) In any other case falling within Rule 20.3.2 or specified in Part 10 of the Law:

- (a) the Operator or Trustee must, as soon as practicable after the Fund falls to be wound up, realise the Fund Property;

- (b) after paying therefrom or retaining adequate provision for all liabilities properly so payable and for the costs of the winding up, the Operator must distribute the proceeds of that realisation to the Unitholders (upon production by them of such evidence as the Operator may reasonably require as to their entitlement thereto) proportionately to their respective interests in the Fund as at the date of the relevant event referred to in Rule 20.3.2; and
 - (c) any unclaimed net proceeds or other cash (including unclaimed distribution payments) held by the Operator or Trustee after the expiration of twelve months from the date on which they became payable must be paid by the Operator or Trustee into court, subject to the Operator or Trustee having a right to retain any expenses incurred by it relating to that payment.
- (3) Where the Operator or Trustee and one or more Unitholders agree, the requirement of (2) to realise the Fund Property does not apply to that part of the property proportionate to the entitlement of that or those Unitholders. The Operator or Trustee may distribute that part in the form of property, after making adjustments or retaining provisions as appears to the Operator or Trustee appropriate for ensuring that, that or those Unitholders bear a proportional share of the liabilities and costs.
- (4) The Operator or Trustee must as soon as practical after the winding up or termination has commenced:
 - (a) if the Unitholders have not initiated the winding up under Article 63 of the Law, inform the Unitholders of the winding up or termination; and
 - (b) publish a notice of the winding up or termination in one English and one Arabic language national newspaper and if the Fund has a website, on the Fund's website.
- (5) On completion of the winding up in respect of the events referred to in Rule 20.3.2(2)(b), (c) or (d), the Operator or Trustee must notify the DFSA in writing of that fact and at the same time the Operator or Trustee must require the DFSA to revoke the relevant registration.

Accounting and Reports during winding up

- 20.3.4** (1) Subject to any order of the court, and subject to (2) and (3), while a Fund is being wound up, whether under Rule 20.3.3 or otherwise:

- (a) the annual and half-yearly accounting periods continue to run;
 - (b) the provisions concerning annual and interim allocation of income continue to apply; and
 - (c) annual and half-yearly reports continue to be required.
- (2) Where, for any annual or half-yearly accounting period, the Operator, after consulting the auditor and the DFSA, has taken reasonable care to determine that timely production of an annual or half-yearly report is not required in the interests of the Unitholders or the DFSA, the Operator or Trustee may direct that immediate production of the report by the auditor may be dispensed with.
- (3) The period in question in (2) must be reported on together with the following period in the next report prepared for the purposes of (1) or (4).
- (4) At the conclusion of the winding up, the accounting period then running is regarded as the final annual accounting period.
- (5) Within two calendar months after the end of the final accounting period, the annual reports of the Operator must be published and sent to each Person who was a Unitholder immediately before the end of the final accounting period.

20.4 Funds that are not commercially viable

- 20.4.1**
- (1) If the Operator of a Fund believes on reasonable grounds that the Fund is not commercially viable or the purpose of the Fund cannot be accomplished, the Operator must notify the DFSA and include the information specified in (2).
 - (2) The information referred to in (1) is:
 - (a) name of the Fund;
 - (b) size and type of Fund;
 - (c) number of Unitholders;
 - (d) whether dealing in the Funds Units has been suspended;
 - (e) why the request is being made;

- (f) what consideration has been given to the Fund entering into a transfer scheme with another Fund and the reasons why a transfer scheme is not possible;
 - (g)
 - (i) whether Unitholders have been informed of the intention to seek winding up or revocation; and
 - (ii) if not, when they will be informed;
 - (h) details of any proposed preferential switching rights offered or to be offered to Unitholders;
 - (i) details of any proposed rebate of charges to be made to Unitholders who recently purchased Units;
 - (j) where the costs of winding-up will fall;
 - (k) a statement from the Trustee or Eligible Custodian or other Persons providing oversight if the Fund is a Public Fund or a statement from the auditor if the Fund is a Private Fund:
 - (i) that the Operator, having taken reasonable care in considering the matter, is certain that a transfer scheme is not practical;
 - (ii) an explanation of what steps have been considered that would result in the Fund not needing to wind up;
 - (iii) confirmation that the Operator has carried out its function and duties in accordance with the Law and Rules; and
 - (iv) whether the Fund's investment and borrowing powers have been exceeded;
 - (l) the preferred date for the commencement of the winding up; and
 - (m) any additional information considered relevant to the DFSA's consideration.
- (3) The DFSA may request further information after receipt of the notification.

20.5 Transfer schemes

Guidance

1. Pursuant to Part 9 of the Regulatory Law 2004, a Fund may be transferred in whole or in part to another body in accordance with that Part.
2. The DFSA may make Rules for the purposes of that Article pursuant to the power conferred under Article 113 of the Regulatory Law 2004.

20.5.1 Pursuant to Article 113 of the Regulatory Law 2004, the DFSA prescribes, in Rule 20.5.2, the modification to Part 9 of that Law necessary for the purposes of transferring a Fund's property or liability to another Fund.

- 20.5.2**
- (1) Article 108 (4) of the Regulatory Law 2004 is to be read and, to have effect, as if it were subject to the provisions set out in this rule.
 - (2) Where, for the purpose of a transfer scheme, it is proposed that the property of a Fund should become the property of another Fund or the property of a sub-fund of an Umbrella Fund, the proposal must not be implemented without the sanction of a Special Resolution of the Unitholders in the Fund, unless (3) applies.
 - (3) Where, for the purposes of a transfer scheme, it is proposed that Fund Property attributable to a sub-fund of an Umbrella Fund should become the property of another Fund or of another sub-fund of a Fund, whether or not of that Umbrella Fund, the proposal must not be implemented without the sanction of:
 - (a) a Special Resolution of the Unitholders in the sub-fund of that Umbrella Fund; and
 - (b) unless implementation of the transfer scheme is not likely to result in any material prejudice to the interests of the Unitholders in any other sub-fund of that Umbrella Fund a Special Resolution of the Unitholders of Units in that Umbrella Fund.
 - (4) If it is proposed that a Fund or a sub-fund of an Umbrella Fund should receive property, other than its first property, as a result of a transfer scheme, or an arrangement equivalent to a scheme of arrangement, which is entered into by some other Fund or sub-fund, or by a Body Corporate, the proposal must not be implemented without the sanction of an Special Resolution of the Unitholders in the Fund, or as the case may be, of the class or classes of Units related to the sub-fund unless (5) applies.

- (5) In (4), if the Operator and Trustee or other Persons providing oversight functions for the Fund or the auditor of the Fund agree that the receipt of the property concerned for the account of the Fund:
- (a) is not likely to result in any material prejudice to the interest of the Unitholders of the Fund;
 - (b) is consistent with the objectives of the Fund or sub-fund of an Umbrella Fund; and
 - (c) could be affected without any breach of a Rule in chapter 16;

then the transfer may be effective and the issue of Units in exchange for assets as part of a transfer scheme may be undertaken.

21 FEES

21.1 Application

21.1.1 This chapter applies to:

- (a) a Person seeking to register a Domestic Fund which is a Public Fund;
- (b) an Operator of a Domestic Fund in relation to annual fees; and
- (c) an Operator or in the case of an Investment Trust, the Trustee in relation to the winding up of its Domestic Fund or the transfer in whole or in part of the Fund's property to another body in accordance with the Law and Regulatory Law 2004.

Guidance

- 1. The Rules in respect of fees in this chapter relate to the Fund, whereas, the Rules in respect of fees in Chapter 7 of GEN relate to the Operator and Trustee as Authorised Firm's or as the Person applying to be the Operator or Trustee of a Fund.
- 2. Appendix 4 sets out the relevant fees and is subject to annual review and consequently may vary from one financial year to the next. Accordingly, following consultation, an amended Appendix will be issued in such cases.

21.2 General provisions

21.2.1 Where a fee is payable for any application or notification to the DFSA, the application or notification will not be regarded as submitted until the fee and any supplementary fee has been paid in full.

21.2.2 Where an annual fee or supplementary fee in relation to ongoing supervision is due from any Person under a provision of these Rules, the Person must pay it by the date on which it becomes due. If he fails to do so then, without limiting the right of the DFSA to take any other action, the sum due shall be increased by 1% for each calendar month, or part of a calendar month, that it remains outstanding beyond the due date.

Guidance

If a fee is not paid by the date on which it becomes due, the Person is in breach of a Rule and the DFSA is entitled to take action including, but not limited to, taking steps to withdraw authorisation to conduct one or more Financial Services.

21.2.3 The DFSA may reduce, waive or refund all or part of any fee if it considers that, in the exceptional circumstances of a particular case, it would be equitable to do so.

21.2.4 (1) The DFSA may require a Person to pay to the DFSA a supplementary fee in circumstances where it expects to incur substantial additional costs in dealing with an application, notification or conducting ongoing supervision.

(2) In such cases the DFSA will notify the Person as soon as reasonably possible of the amount of the supplementary fee.

Guidance

1. A supplementary fee may be levied by the DFSA because it expects that certain applications or notifications will require more intensive scrutiny than others. An example is where the Operator delegates activities or out sources functions to an entity in another jurisdiction or to several entities in different jurisdictions where there are not or are not expected to be in place arrangements for co-operation between the DFSA and the relevant regulators in those jurisdictions.

2. A supplementary fee may also be levied by the DFSA in cases where the ongoing supervision of the Domestic Fund appears to the DFSA to be likely to cause it to incur substantial additional costs.

21.3 Registration and event fees for a fund

21.3.1 The Operator or a Person proposing to be the Operator of a Domestic Fund which is a Public Fund must pay to the DFSA the applicable fee specified in section A4.1 and, as appropriate, any supplementary fee required by the DFSA, to register the Fund.

21.3.2 The Operator or, in the case of an Investment Trust, the Trustee of a Domestic Fund must pay to the DFSA the applicable fee specified in section A4.2 when seeking the DFSA's consent to winding up a Fund or transferring the property of a Fund to another body.

21.4 Annual fees for a fund

21.4.1 The Operator must pay to the DFSA:

- (a) the applicable fee specified in section A4.3; and
- (b) any supplementary fee required by the DFSA.

- 21.4.2**
- (1) The initial annual fee must be paid by the Operator in full to the DFSA within 21 days of the date on which the registration is granted or the notification made.
 - (2) Subsequent annual fees must be paid in full to the DFSA on or before 1 January of any calendar year.

Guidance

In regard to the payment of an annual fee on or before 1 January, invoices will be issued at least 21 days before that date.

22 APPEALS

Guidance

- (1) Under Article 71 of the Law the Regulatory Appeals Committee has additional jurisdiction in accordance with Article 27(2)(k) of the Regulatory Law 2004 to hear and determine any appeal where:
 - (a) an applicant appeals the decision of the DFSA in relation to an application for the registration of a Fund;
 - (b) a Fund, its Trustee or any member of its Governing Body appeals a decision of the DFSA in relation to the exercise of its power to withdraw the registration of the Fund;
 - (c) a Fund, its Trustee or any member of its Governing Body appeals the decision of the DFSA to issue vary or withdraw a notice to the Fund or to any member of its Governing Body or to make the requirement of the Fund or of any of the members of its Governing Body;
 - (d) a Fund, its Trustee or any member of its Governing Body appeals the decision of the DFSA in relation to the proposed alteration of a Fund under Part 9; or
 - (e) a Fund, its Trustee or any member of its Governing Body appeals the decision of the DFSA to issue a direction or a stop order under the Law.

App 1 SERVICE LEVEL AGREEMENTS**A1.1 Application**

A1.1.1 This Appendix (App 1) applies to an Operator and Trustee in relation to every:

- (a) Delegation Arrangement;
- (b) Outsourcing Arrangement; and
- (c) Safekeeping Arrangement

made or entered into, pursuant to the CIR Rules.

A1.2 Mandatory provisions

- A1.2.1**
- (1) An Operator or Trustee must ensure that any agreement specified in Rule A1.1.1 sets out the functions or activities and service standards that will be applied to the carrying out of such functions or activities.
 - (2) The Agreement in (1) must be such as to ensure that the Eligible Person or third party provider cannot in turn:
 - (a) delegate the activities delegated to it by the Operator or Trustee unless the sub-delegate has been approved by the Operator or Trustee; or
 - (b) outsource the functions outsourced to it by the Operator or Trustee unless such outsourcing has been approved by the Operator or Trustee.
 - (3) The Agreement in (1) must also require the Eligible Person or third party provider to retain any relevant work or record relating to the delegated functions should the contract be terminated by either party.
 - (4) Before an Operator or Trustee enters into any Agreement with a third party provider or Eligible Person, it must undertake an assessment of that third party provider or Eligible Person and have concluded on reasonable grounds that the person is suitable to hold the Funds Investments.

Guidance

The DFSA would expect any Agreement under Rule A1.2.1 to include as a minimum the following provisions.

- (a) unambiguous descriptions and definitions of the activities or functions to be provided by the Eligible Person or third party provider and the duties of both parties;
- (b) an agreed standard between the parties or resources and services supported as necessary by performance measures in accordance with the applicable Rules;
- (c) the requirement for regular detailed reporting to a specified frequency from the Eligible Person or third party provider in respect of its duties and activities;
- (d) provisions relating to the reporting of relevant events such as technological changes or error reporting and, in particular, any event which undermines the ability of the Eligible Person or third party provider to fulfil its duties;
- (e) the requirement for an Annual review (at a minimum) of the performance of the Eligible Person or third party provider; and
- (f) provisions relating to records, adequate access by the Operator, the Trustee, the Fund's Auditor, and any Persons provided oversight of the Fund, and the DFSA.

A1.2.2 Before an Operator or Trustee passes, or permits to be passed, the property of the Fund to an Eligible Custodian it must have procured a written acknowledgement from the Eligible Custodian stating:

- (a) that the title of the account sufficiently distinguishes that account from any account containing Investments belonging to the Eligible Custodian, and is in the form requested by the Operator or Trustee;
- (b) that the Fund's Investments will only be credited and withdrawn in accordance with the instructions of the Operator or Trustee;
- (c) subject to A1.2.3, that the Eligible Custodian will hold the Fund's Investments separately from assets belonging to the Eligible Custodian; [Amended][VER3/11-06]
- (d) the arrangements for recording and registering the Funds, claiming and receiving dividends and other entitlements and interest and the giving and receiving of instructions;
- (e) that the Eligible Custodian will deliver a statement to the Operator or Trustee (including the frequency of such statement), which details the Fund's Investments deposited to the account;

- (f) subject to A1.2.3, that all the Investments standing to the credit of the account are held by the Eligible Custodian as the agent of the Operator or the Trustee and the Eligible Custodian is not entitled to combine the account with any other account or to exercise any charge, mortgage, lien, right of set-off or counterclaim against Investments in that account in respect of any sum owed to the Eligible Custodian on any other account of the Operator, Trustee or any other Person; and [Amended][VER3/11-06]
- (g) The extent of liability of the Eligible Custodian in the event of default.

A1.2.3 An Operator, and if appointed a Trustee, is not required to meet the requirement in A1.2.2(c) and (f), where either the Eligible Custodian or any other Person acting as the prime broker of the Fund does so in compliance with the requirements in Rule 13.6.3. [Added][VER3/11-06]

- A1.2.4**
- (1) An Operator or Trustee must maintain records of all Agreements and any instructions given by the Operator or Trustee to the Eligible Custodian under the terms of the Agreement.
 - (2) The records must be maintained for at least of six years.

APP 2 APPROVALS AND NOTIFICATIONS**A 2.1 Fundamental change requiring prior approval by Unitholder meeting**

- A 2.1.1**
- (1) An Operator must, by way of a Special Resolution, obtain prior approval from the Unitholders for any proposed change to a Domestic Fund which is a fundamental change.
 - (2) A “fundamental change” under (1) is a change or event which:
 - (a) changes the purpose or nature of the Fund;
 - (b) may materially prejudice a Unitholder;
 - (c) alters the risk profile of the Fund; or
 - (d) introduces any new type of payment out of Fund Property.
 - (3) Notwithstanding (2) above, any change may be fundamental depending on its degree of materiality and effect on the Fund and its Unitholders. Consequently the Operator must determine whether in each case a particular change is fundamental in nature or not and if the Fund is an Investment Trust obtain the Trustee’s agreement of the outcome to the determination.

Guidance

For the purpose of this section, a fundamental change to a Fund is likely to include:

- (a) any proposal for a scheme of arrangement;
- (b) a change in the investment policy to achieve capital growth from investment in one country rather than another;
- (c) a change in the investment objective or policy to achieve capital growth through investment in fixed interest rather than equity investments;
- (d) a change in the investment policy to allow the Fund to invest in derivatives as an investment strategy which increases its volatility;
- (e) a change to the characteristics of a Fund to distribute income annually rather than monthly;
- (f) the introduction of limited redemption arrangements; or
- (g) a change of the custodian, trustee or other oversight arrangement.

A 2.2 Significant change requiring pre-event notification to the Unitholders

- A 2.2.1**
- (1) An Operator is expected to give prior written notice to Unitholders in respect of any proposed change to the operation of a Fund where the change constitutes a significant change.
 - (2) A “significant change” in (1) is a change or event which is not a fundamental change under Rule A 2.2.1 but:
 - (a) affects a Unitholder's ability to exercise his rights in relation to his investment; or
 - (b) would reasonably be expected to cause the Unitholder to reconsider his participation in the Fund;
 - (c) results in any increased payments out of the Fund Property to the Operator the Trustee or any other director or an associate of either; or
 - (d) materially increases other types of payment out of Fund Property.
 - (3) Changes may be significant depending in each case on their degree of materiality and effect on the Fund and its Unitholders. Consequently the Operator will need to determine whether in each case a particular change is significant in nature or not and if the Fund is an Investment Trust obtain the Trustee's agreement of the outcome of the determination.

Guidance

1. The notice period required for a pre-event notification to the Unitholder should be of a reasonable length, which is expected to be at least 30 days.
2. For the purpose of this section a significant change is likely to include:
 - (a) a change in the method of price publication;
 - (b) a change in any operational policy such as dilution policy or allocation of payments policy; or
 - (c) an increase in the preliminary charge where Units are purchased through a group savings plan.

A 2.3 Pre event or post - event notifiable changes to Unitholders

- A 2.3.1** (1) An Operator must to inform Unitholders in an appropriate manner and timescale of any notifiable changes that are reasonably likely to affect, or to have affected, the operation of the Fund.
- (2) A notifiable change in (1) is a change or event, other than a fundamental change or a significant change specified in this Appendix, which a Unitholder must be made aware of unless the Operator concludes that the change is insignificant.

Guidance

1. The circumstances causing a notifiable change may or may not be within the control of the Operator.
2. For the purpose of this section, a notifiable change might include:
 - (a) a change of a named investment manager where the Fund has been marketed on the basis of that investment manager's involvement;
 - (b) a significant political event which impacts on the Fund or its operation;
 - (c) a change to the time of the valuation point;
 - (d) the introduction of limited issue arrangements; or
 - (e) or a change in the name of the Fund.
3. The appropriate manner and timescale of notification in this section would depend on the nature of the change or event. Consequently the Operator will need to assess each change or event individually.
4. An appropriate manner of notification could include:
 - (a) sending an immediate notification to the Unitholder;
 - (b) publishing the information on a website; or
 - (c) the information being included in the next long report of the Fund.

APP 3 GUIDANCE ON ASSET VALUATION AND PRICING**Guidance****General**

1. This guidance relates to the calculation of a single price and net asset value in accordance with the CIR Rules. Under those Rules, the Operator should take all reasonable steps, and exercise due diligence, to ensure that the Property of the Fund is valued in accordance with the Law, the CIR Rules and its provisions of its Constitution.
2. This guidance sets out minimum standards of control in relation to the valuation of the Fund Property to which the Operator, the Trustee and oversight arrangement should have regard in determining whether they have met their obligations under the applicable Rules and the Fund's Constitution.
3. The Operator should take action forthwith to rectify any breach in respect of valuation. Where the breach relates to the incorrect pricing of Units, rectification should extend to the reimbursement or payment of money by the Operator to Unitholders, former Unitholders or to the Investment Undertaking.
4. The Trustee or the Persons performing oversight functions may direct that rectification need not extend to reimbursement where it appears that the incorrect pricing is of minimal significance. This would only be appropriate where the Operator has adequate controls in place.
5. The price of a Unit of any class should be calculated by valuing the Fund Property attributable to Units of that class and dividing that value by the number of Units of the class in issue. All the Fund Property should be valued at each valuation point and any part of the Fund Property which is not an Investment should be valued at fair value. The DFSA expects an Operator to agree its methodology for valuing the Fund Property with the Trustee or Eligible Custodian, or other Persons providing oversight functions and that the methodology in place is applied consistently.
6. In respect of Securities quoted on an Exchange:
 - (a) the Fund's Constitution should set out the valuation policy that will be adopted by the Operator where a single price for buying and selling a Security is quoted; and also where separate buying and selling prices are quoted on an Exchange. Either the official mid-market price or the last trade price should provide an appropriate basis of valuation for the Fund. The Operator should, however, document the choice of methodology and ensure that the procedures are applied consistently and fairly; and

- (b) where there has been no recent trade in the Security concerned, or no reliable price exists, an Investment should be valued at a price which, in the opinion of the Operator, reflects a fair and reasonable price for that investment. In such cases, the Operator is required to document the reasons for his decision and should be prepared to justify any assumptions made.
7. Where instances of incorrect pricing occur, the de minimis provisions set out in this guidance should apply only where the Operator and Trustee or the Person providing oversight functions are able to meet the standards set out in this guidance. Evidence of persistent or repetitive errors, or errors consistently in the Operator's favour, are likely to make it more difficult for the Operator to demonstrate that he is able to meet the standards in this guidance.

Pricing controls by the Operator

8. Unit prices and currency rates used in Fund valuations should be up to date and from a reputable source. The mere use of a source for prices and rates does not amount to delegation under the GEN module and CIR Rules. Although it should not be necessary to carry out significant substantive checking, the reliability of the source of prices and rates should be kept under regular review, and doubtful prices or rates should be followed up.
9. The mere use of a source for prices and rates does not amount to delegation under the GEN module and CIR Rules. However, the use of a third party to carry out the pricing function, whether it is an Associate of the Operator, or the Trustee or any Associate of the directors of the company or Persons providing oversight functions, or to any independent third party, amounts to outsourcing. In this case the Operator still retains its operating responsibilities and duties and, remains liable for the acts and omissions of that third party in performing the pricing functions as if they were the acts or omissions of the Operator. The Operator should ensure that the third party contracts to provide the service on a basis which takes account of the Operator's responsibilities which require the Fund to be priced in accordance with the applicable Rules and the Fund's Constitution.
10. Where the pricing function is outsourced, the Operator is required, in accordance with the Rules, to satisfy himself that the pricing agent remains competent to carry out the function, and that he has taken reasonable care to ensure that the pricing agent has carried out his duties in a competent manner.
11. The Operator should seek assurance that the pricing agent's system is robust and will produce accurate results. The Operator should review the outputs from the system at least annually, and on any significant system change. In addition, if the pricing agent is also responsible for calculation of dealing prices of Units, the Operator should ensure that this system is reviewed to his satisfaction at least annually.
12. Unless the valuation and record keeping systems are integrated, the valuation output should be agreed with the Operator's records of a Fund at each valuation point. In addition, the Operator's records, including debtors and creditors, should be agreed with a Custodian's records of stocks and both capital and income cash at least monthly, with reconciling items followed up promptly, and debtors reviewed for recoverability.

13. Systems should be in place whereby all transactions are confirmed in writing or by electronic means to the Operator or to a pricing agent as quickly as possible. It is desirable that all deals to which the Fund is committed, which have been notified at most one hour before a valuation, are included in that valuation, at estimated prices if necessary. Unless, however, there is likely to be significant movement in a price of a Unit, it is more important that an accurate cut-off procedure is in place to ensure that omissions or duplications do not take place, than it is to ensure that estimates are included in a valuation.
14. Where prices are obtained otherwise than from the main pricing source (e.g. unquoted, suspended, or illiquid stocks) the Operator should maintain a record of the source and basis for the value placed on the investment. These should be regularly reviewed.
15. A system should be in place to ensure that investment and borrowing powers which are contained in the CIR Rules, where applicable and in the Fund's Constitution and Prospectus are not breached, and that if breaches occur they are identified and rectified.
16. A system should be in place to ensure that dividends are accounted for as soon as stocks are quoted ex-dividend, unless, as with some foreign stocks, it is prudent to account for them only on receipt. Fixed interest dividends and interest should be accrued at each point unless the level of materiality makes a longer interval appropriate. Similar considerations apply to the expenses of the Fund.
17. The Operator should ensure periodically that any charge which is levied on the Unitholder for dilution has been calculated in accordance with the methodology which has been disclosed in the Constitution or Prospectus.
18. The Operator should set a percentage or absolute limit for certain key elements of the valuation, such that any movement outside these limits is investigated. The investigation and its outcome should be in writing and evidenced by an appropriate signature. These key elements could, where relevant, include the movement of the overall price of the Fund against relevant markets, the movement of the prices and values of individual stocks, changes in currency rates, and accrual figures for income, expenses, and tax. In addition, prices which appear not to have changed after a fixed period of time should be investigated, since this may be the result of a price movement having been missed.
19. Cash should be reconciled to the bank account regularly, with outstanding items promptly followed up, and a full reconciliation sent to the trustee or depositary monthly.
20. Controls should be in place to ensure that the correct number of Units in issue is recorded at each valuation point. This should be reconciled with the Unitholder register at least monthly.
21. A copy of the valuation should be sent to the Fund's Investment Manager, if applicable at least weekly. He should specifically check that the correct securities are recorded.

Pricing and valuation checks by oversight arrangement

22. The Persons providing oversight functions have a duty under the Rules to ensure that the Operator's pricing methodology and operation is properly controlled. Its main emphasis should be to ensure that the Operator keeps its controls and systems for pricing under review and to obtain evidence from the Operator's systems that Unit prices are calculated correctly. This would also apply where the Operator has delegated some or all of its pricing functions to a Permitted Third Party. The following paragraphs set out the minimum checks which DFSA expects any Person providing oversight functions to carry out to be satisfied with the Operator's pricing methodology and operation, to ensure that the likelihood of incorrect prices will be minimised.
23. The Persons providing oversight functions should carry out a thorough review of the Operator's overall system for pricing. This should include an analysis of the controls in place to determine the extent to which reliance can be placed on them. This review should be carried out at the start of the appointment of a Person who will provide oversight functions and also when major changes are made by the Operator to its system. On an ongoing basis, the systems should be kept under review to ensure that a series of minor changes do not, over a period of time, have a significant effect on the integrity of the systems.
24. The Persons providing oversight functions should conduct a review at least annually to confirm that the Operator's systems and controls are satisfactory. This will be more frequent where the oversight arrangement knows or suspects that the Operator's systems and controls are weak and unsatisfactory. The Persons providing oversight functions should ensure that any issues which are identified are properly followed up and resolved. Additionally, the Persons providing oversight functions should carry out a review of the valuation of the property of each Fund for which it is responsible, at least annually, which verifies, on a sample basis if necessary, the assets, liabilities, accruals, Units in issue, and any other relevant matters, for example an accumulation factor or a currency conversion factor.
25. Where the Operator's systems are manual, or have been installed or amended recently and are therefore unproven, the level of checking will need to be increased accordingly. This will also be necessary where a number of instances of incorrect pricing have previously been identified.

Incorrect pricing

26. The Operator should record each instance where the Unit price is incorrect and, as soon as the error is discovered, report the fact to the Persons providing oversight functions together with details of the action taken, or to be taken, to avoid repetition.
27. The Operator and the Persons providing oversight functions should report material instances of incorrect pricing to the DFSA forthwith. Materiality should be determined by taking into account a number of factors, including whether the Operator has followed the pricing controls set out in this guidance.

28. The significance of any breakdown in management controls or other checking procedures should also be taken into account. The significance of any failure of systems should be considered. This may include situations where inadequate back-up arrangements exist. The duration of an error should also be taken into account; the longer an error persists, the more likely that it will have a material effect on a price.
29. The level of compensation paid to Unitholders, and the Operator's ability (or otherwise) to meet claims for compensation in full, may also be relevant.
30. The Operator should also report to the DFSA forthwith any instance of incorrect pricing where the error is greater than 0.5% of the price of a Unit, but where the Operator and the oversight arrangement believe that compensation is inappropriate and should not be paid by the Operator.
31. The Trustee or the Persons providing oversight functions, in their reports should summarise the number of instances of incorrect pricing during a particular period. This should include the number of errors which were greater than 0.5% of the price of a Unit and the number of errors which were less than 0.5% of the price of a Unit where the Trustee or the Persons providing oversight functions did not consider the Operator's controls to be adequate.

Action to be taken as regards compensation for incorrect pricing.

32. Prices found to be incorrect by less than 0.5%
 - (a) Where the dealing price of any Unit of a Fund is found to be incorrect by less than 0.5% of the price of a Unit of a Fund, compensation to Unitholders will not normally be required, unless the Custodian decides otherwise.
 - (b) Where an issue or cancellation of Units has taken place at a price which is incorrect by less than 0.5% of the price of a Unit of a Fund, compensation to or from the Fund will not normally be required, unless the oversight arrangement decides otherwise.
33. Where the dealing price of any Unit of a Fund is found to be incorrect by 0.5% or more of the price of a Unit of a Fund, compensation to Unitholders will normally be required. If, exceptionally, the Trustee or the Persons providing oversight functions consider that compensation is inappropriate, he will need to report the matter to the DFSA, together with his recommendation and justification.

App 4 FEES**A4.1 Registration fees for a Public Fund**

A4.1.1 A Person applying to register a Domestic Fund which is a Public Fund must pay \$5,000 plus, where the Public Fund is an Umbrella Fund, \$2,500 for each of its sub-funds up to a maximum of \$20,000.

A4.2 Event fees

A4.2.1 A Person seeking the DFSA consent to the winding up of a Domestic Fund or the transfer of the property of a Fund to another body must pay \$10,000.

A4.3 Annual fees for Public Funds and Private Funds

- A4.3.1**
- (1) An Operator must pay to the DFSA in respect of its Domestic Fund an annual fee for any period of operation after:
 - (a) in the case of a Public Fund, its registration; or
 - (b) in the case of a Private Fund, its notification to the DFSA pursuant to Part 8 of the Law.
 - (2) The initial annual fee, for the initial period of operation of the Fund, is the fee which is payable in accordance with (3), multiplied by the number of whole calendar months between the date of registration or notification and the end of the year and divided by 12.
 - (3) The annual fee is:
 - (a) the amount calculated by multiplying the net asset value of the Fund by 0.001; or
 - (b) in the case of an Umbrella Fund, the amount calculated by adding together the net asset value of each of its sub-funds and multiplying that total figure by 0.001.
 - (4) The annual fee shall be subject to a minimum amount of \$ 10,000 and maximum amount of \$ 50,000.

App 5 GUIDANCE ON FITNESS AND PROPRIETY

Guidance

General

1. The guidance in this Appendix is intended to assist Operators when making appointments in accordance with Rule 17.9.1 in respect of oversight functions.

Integrity

2. The Operator may have regard to matters including, but not limited to, the following.
 - a. the propriety of an individual's conduct whether or not such conduct may have resulted in the commission of a criminal offence, the contravention of a law or the institution of legal or disciplinary proceedings of whatever nature;
 - b. a conviction or finding of guilt in respect of any offence, other than a minor road traffic offence, by any court of competent jurisdiction;
 - c. whether the individual has ever been the subject of disciplinary proceedings by a government body or agency or any recognised self regulatory organisation or other professional body;
 - d. a contravention of any provision of financial services legislation or of rules, regulations, statements of principle or codes of practice made under or by a recognised self regulatory organisation, Authorised Market Institution, regulated exchange or regulated clearing house or Financial Services Regulator;
 - e. a refusal or restriction of the right to carry on a trade, business or profession requiring a licence, registration or other authority;
 - f. a dismissal or a request to resign from any office or employment;
 - g. whether the individual has been or is currently the subject of or has been concerned with the management of a Body Corporate which has been or is currently the subject of an investigation into an allegation of misconduct or malpractice;
 - h. an adverse finding in a civil action by any court of competent jurisdiction of fraud, misfeasance or other misconduct, whether in connection with the formation or management of a corporation or otherwise;
 - i. an adverse finding or an agreed settlement in a civil action by any court or tribunal of competent jurisdiction resulting in an award against an individual in excess of \$10,000 or awards that total more than \$10,000;
 - j. an order of disqualification as a director or to act in the management or conduct of the affairs of a corporation by a court of competent jurisdiction or regulator;

- k. whether the individual has been a director, or concerned in the management of, a Body Corporate which has gone into liquidation or administration whilst that individual was connected with that Body Corporate or within one year of such a connection;
- l. whether the individual has been a partner or concerned in the management of a partnership where one or more partners have been made bankrupt whilst that individual was connected with that partnership or within a year of such a connection;
- m. whether the individual has been the subject of a complaint in connection with a financial service, which relates to his integrity, competence or financial soundness;
- n. whether the individual has been censured, disciplined, publicly criticised by or the subject of a court order at the instigation of any DFSA, or any officially appointed inquiry, or Financial Services Regulator; or
- o. whether the individual has been candid and truthful in all his dealings with the Operator.

Financial soundness

- 3. In determining the financial soundness of the individual, the Operator may have regard to any factors including, but not limited to, the following:
 - a. whether the individual is able to meet his debts as they fall due; or
 - b. whether the individual has been adjudged bankrupt, been the subject of a receiving or administration order, had a bankruptcy petition served on him, had his estate sequestrated, entered into a deed of arrangement (or any contract in relation to a failure to pay due debts) in favour of his creditors or, within the last 10 years, has failed to satisfy a judgement debt under a court order, whether in the U.A.E. or elsewhere.