

29 July 2025

Peregrine I Feeder Fund (OEIC) IC
Unit 7, Floor 7
Al Sarab Tower
Abu Dhabi Global Market Square
Al Maryah Island
Abu Dhabi
United Arab Emirates

Attention:



Sent by e-mail:



Dear Sirs

CONFIRMATION OF DECISION IN RELATION TO PENALTY IMPOSED FOR CONTRAVENTIONS OF THE COMMON REPORTING STANDARD REGULATIONS 2017 AND THE FOREIGN ACCOUNT TAX COMPLIANCE REGULATIONS 2022

1. The FSRA of the ADGM hereby confirms its decision to impose a penalty on Peregrine I Feeder Fund (OEIC) IC (“PFF”) under subsection 9(1) of the CRS Regulations and subsection 9(1) of the FATCA Regulations. This notice is issued under Article 7(5) of the CRS Cabinet Resolution which applies pursuant to the CRS Regulations, and Article 9(5) of the FATCA Cabinet Resolution which applies pursuant to the FATCA Regulations, following consideration of an appeal submitted by PFF on 8 July 2025 in response to a notice from the FSRA dated 9 June 2025 (“June Notice”).

DEFINED TERMS

2. The meaning of any defined term used in this notice is provided either at its first occurrence in parentheses or in Annexure A.

SUMMARY

3. The FSRA considers that PFF has classified itself as a CRS RFI and a FATCA RFI for the purposes of the CRS Regulations and FATCA Regulations respectively.
4. The FSRA considers that PFF has failed to:
 - a. report information as required by the CRS Regulations in a complete and accurate manner;

- b. establish and implement appropriate systems and internal procedures in compliance with the CRS Cabinet Resolution;
 - c. report information as required by the FATCA Regulations in a complete and accurate manner; and
 - d. establish and implement appropriate systems and internal procedures in compliance with the FATCA Cabinet Resolution.
5. The FSRA has decided to impose a penalty of AED 30,000 on PFF pursuant to subsection 9(1) of the CRS Regulations and subsection 9(1) of the FATCA Regulations, and the penalties set out in the CRS Cabinet Resolution and FATCA Cabinet Resolution.

BACKGROUND

6. On 28 July 2023, PFF registered as a CRS RFI and FATCA RFI on the AEOI Portal.
7. On 6 June 2024, PFF submitted its Annual Returns for the CRS Regulations and FATCA Regulations.
8. On 12 August 2024 the FSRA sent an email, enclosing a letter, to PFF informing PFF that it had been selected for a Review in relation to RY2023. The letter detailed the information required during the Review. The FSRA requested PFF to acknowledge the FSRA's email by 16 August 2024.
9. On 27 September 2024, the FSRA conducted the Review.
10. On the same day, the FSRA wrote to PFF to request details of information required in relation to potential reporting errors.

FAILURE TO REPORT IN A COMPLETE AND ACCURATE MANNER FOR CRS

11. Subsection 6(1) of the CRS Regulations requires CRS RFIs to collect and report all information in accordance with the CRS, the CRS Regulations and the CRS Cabinet Resolution.
12. Section I subparagraph A(1) of the CRS requires each CRS RFI to report for each Reportable Account the name, address, jurisdiction(s) of residence, TIN(s), and date and place of birth (in the case of an individual) for each Reportable Person that is an Account Holder.

Client 1

13. In its Self-Certification, Client 1 (as identified in Annexure B to the June Notice) declared their country of tax residence as Portugal. However, in an email provided by PFF to the FSRA dated 7 August 2023, Client 1 had been identified by PFF as having four (4) jurisdictions of tax residence – Gibraltar, United Kingdom, Portugal and Australia. In its Annual Return, PFF had reported Gibraltar as Client 1's tax residence and failed to report the other three (3) tax residences.

14. Accordingly, the FSRA considers that PFF has contravened subsection 6(1) of the CRS Regulations.

FAILURE TO ESTABLISH AND IMPLEMENT INTERNAL PROCEDURES FOR CRS

15. Subsection 6(2) of the CRS Regulations requires every CRS RFI to establish and implement appropriate systems and internal procedures to enable its compliance with the CRS, the CRS Cabinet Resolution and the CRS Regulations.
16. During the Review, PFF provided the FSRA with its “Common Reporting Standard (CRS) Compliance Manual” dated August 2024, containing its policies and procedures for the purposes of compliance with the CRS Regulations. However, the Review found that the manual refers to the obligations for compliance with the CRS in the Cayman Islands rather than the CRS Regulations and CRS Cabinet Resolution as applicable in the UAE. Accordingly, the Manual does not establish and implement appropriate systems and internal procedures to enable PFF to comply with its obligations under the CRS Regulations.
17. Accordingly, the FSRA considers that PFF has contravened subsection 6(2) of the CRS Regulations and Article 4(4) of the CRS Cabinet Resolution.

FAILURE TO REPORT IN A COMPLETE AND ACCURATE MANNER FOR FATCA

18. Subsection 6(1) of the FATCA Regulations requires FATCA RFIs to collect and report all information in accordance with the FATCA Regulations and the FATCA Cabinet Resolution.
19. Article 5(3)(e) of the FATCA Cabinet Resolution sets out that FATCA RFIs are required to provide the FSRA or the MOF with any information, records or documents required to be submitted in accordance with the FATCA Cabinet Resolution, the IGA or any other decisions issued by the MOF in a complete and accurate manner.
20. In its Self-Certification, Client 2 (as identified in Annexure B to the June Notice) had self-classified as a Specified U.S. Person. However, the Review found that PFF failed to report Client 2 in its Annual Return.
21. Accordingly, the FSRA considers that PFF has contravened subsection 6(1) of the FATCA Regulations and Article 5(3)(e) of the FATCA Cabinet Resolution.

FAILURE TO ESTABLISH AND IMPLEMENT INTERNAL PROCEDURES FOR FATCA

22. Subsection 6(2) of the FATCA Regulations requires every FATCA RFI to establish and implement appropriate systems and internal procedures to enable its compliance with the FATCA Cabinet Resolution and the FATCA Regulations.
23. During the Review, PFF provided the FSRA with the manual referenced at paragraph 16 which PFF advised also contained its policies and procedures also for the purposes of FATCA. However, the Review found that the manual referred to the obligations for compliance with the IGA in the Cayman Islands and not the UAE. Accordingly, the manual does not establish

and implement appropriate systems and internal procedures to enable PFF to comply with its obligations under the FATCA Regulations.

24. Accordingly, the FSRA considers that PFF has contravened subsection 6(2) of the FATCA Regulations and Article 5(4)(b)(1) of the FATCA Cabinet Resolution.

CONSIDERATION OF APPEAL

25. In the June Notice, the FSRA imposed a penalty of AED 30,000 on PFF.
26. Under subsection 9(2) of the CRS Regulations and Article 7(1) of the CRS Cabinet Resolution, and subsection 9(2) of the FATCA Regulations and Article 9(1) of the FATCA Cabinet Resolution, PFF had the opportunity to appeal the FSRA's decision set out in the June Notice.
27. On 8 July 2025, PFF submitted its appeal to the FSRA.
28. In its appeal, PFF asked the FSRA to take certain matters into consideration, as follows:
- a. The discrepancies identified, particularly in relation to Clients 1 and 2, were due to clerical oversights by the fund administrator and manual processes that were not identified at the master fund level. The fund administrator has acknowledged that additional tax residencies for Client 1 were inadvertently omitted in the filing leading to submission of incomplete information. PFF believes that this oversight does not reflect a systemic failure to comply but rather an isolated incident that was addressed immediately after the audit undertaken by the FSRA on 27 September 2024.
 - b. As regards Client 2, PFF stated that while the CRS form indicated that Client 2 was a U.S. Person, he had declared himself as a tax resident of Switzerland only. The fund administrator's focus was primarily on obtaining the appropriate TIN for his Swiss residency. The inconsistency regarding U.S. tax residency was not identified during the onboarding process, which should have been the responsibility of the former fund administrator. The need for thorough checks at investor onboarding has been addressed and implemented into the current onboarding process.
 - c. The administrative penalty of AED 30,000 is disproportionate to the nature of the violations attributed to PFF. The clerical errors and oversight were not indicative of a lack of effort or intent to comply with the applicable regulations. PFF has taken significant steps to enhance its compliance framework, including revising its procedures and implementing additional checks to prevent future occurrences.
 - d. The procedure manuals initially shared with the FSRA had been developed for the Cayman Islands. At the time the fund administrator believed that this version would be sufficient to reflect its global policy framework aligned with OECD standards, and has committed to developing a UAE, ADGM-specific of the same. The fund administrator had not anticipated that a specific CRS manual may be required as part of the audit process.
29. The FSRA has considered the grounds in support of PFF's appeal.

30. In relation to PFF's representations in paragraph 28 above, the FSRA notes that:
- a. In response to paragraph 28(a), PFF's representations are noted. The FSRA's findings of contraventions of section 6(1) of the CRS Regulations and section 6(1) of the FATCA Regulations concerned PFF's reporting for Client 1 and Client 2 respectively, and do not apply to its reporting of other client relationships. Nevertheless, each provision required complete and accurate reporting of all information.
 - b. In response to paragraph 28(b), while Client 2 had declared his country of tax residence as Switzerland in his self-certification, he had also declared that his country of birth as the United States of America, and a Specified U.S. Person for the purposes of the IGA. The FSRA does not dispute that PFF's failure to report Client 2 in its Annual Return may have stemmed from a failure to identify U.S tax residency at the time of client onboarding, however this still led to the client not being reported.
 - c. In response to paragraph 28(c), the penalties for the respective contraventions are prescribed by Articles 5(4)(a) and 5(6)(a) of the CRS Cabinet Resolution, and Articles 7(4) and 7(6) of the FATCA Cabinet Resolution.
 - d. In response to paragraph 28(d), PFF's representations are noted.
31. Given the facts and matters set out above, and having given due consideration to PFF's appeal, the FSRA has decided to confirm its decision in this matter to impose a penalty of AED 30,000 on PFF.

PENALTY

32. The FSRA considers that PFF contravened:
- a. subsection 6(1) and 6(2) of the CRS Regulations and Article 4(4) of the CRS Cabinet Resolution, and accordingly subsection 9(1)(b) of the CRS Regulations applies; and
 - b. subsection 6(1) and 6(2) of the FATCA Regulations and Articles 5(3)(e) and 5(4)(b)(1) of the FATCA Cabinet Resolution, and accordingly subsection 9(1) of the FATCA Regulations applies.
33. The penalties for the relevant contraventions are set out in Article 5(4)(a) and 5(6)(a) of the CRS Cabinet Resolution and Article 7(4) and 7(6) of the FATCA Cabinet Resolution.
34. The total penalty imposed by the FSRA on PFF is AED 30,000.
35. The breakdown of the penalty imposed on PFF by the FSRA is as follows:

Reference	Contravention	Penalty (AED)
Article 5(4)(a) of the CRS Cabinet Resolution	A CRS RFI that fails to report any information that is required to be reported in a complete and accurate manner.	5,000

Article 5(6)(a) of the CRS Cabinet Resolution	A CRS RFI that fails to comply with any other provision(s) of the CRS Cabinet Resolution	10,000
Article 7(4) of the FATCA Cabinet Resolution	A FATCA RFI that fails to provide information, records or documents in a complete and accurate manner	5,000
Article 7(6) of the FATCA Cabinet Resolution	A FATCA RFI that fails to comply with any other provision(s) of the FATCA Cabinet Resolution	10,000

PROCEDURAL MATTERS

Manner and time for payment of penalty

36. Pursuant to Article 6(4) of the CRS Cabinet Resolution and Article 10(2) of the FATCA Cabinet Resolution, the penalty imposed pursuant to this notice is to be paid by PFF within fifteen (15) business days after the date of this notice, i.e. on or before **19 August 2025**.
37. Payment of the penalty can be made by electronic funds transfer into the following account:

Account Name	██
Account Number	████████████████████
IBAN Number	██
Account Type	██
Bank Name	██
Swift Code	██████████
Reference	██████████

38. If the penalty or any part of it remains outstanding on the date it must be paid, the obligation to make the payment is enforceable as a debt by the FSRA.

Publicity

39. The FSRA will generally publish, in a manner we consider appropriate and proportionate, information and statements relating to enforcement action. Accordingly, the FSRA will publish relevant information about the decision in this notice, including the notice itself, as

the FSRA considers appropriate. The publication of enforcement outcomes is consistent with the FSRA's commitment to open and transparent processes and our objectives.

Yours sincerely,



Mr. Adrian Bock
Executive Director – Enforcement
Abu Dhabi Global Market Financial Services Regulatory Authority

ANNEXURE A

In this notice, unless the context otherwise requires -

ADGM	means Abu Dhabi Global Market.
AEOI portal	means the Automatic Exchange of Information portal made available by the MOF.
Account Holder	has the meaning set out in the CRS for the purposes of compliance with the CRS Regulations, and the meaning set out in the IGA, for the purposes of compliance with the FATCA Regulations.
Annual Return	means the annual information return required to be filed pursuant to the CRS Regulations or the FATCA Regulations, as applicable, and includes a Nil Return.
Controlling Person	has the meaning set out in the CRS for the purposes of compliance with the CRS Regulations, and the meaning set out in the IGA for the purposes of compliance with the FATCA Regulations.
CRS	means the Common Reporting Standard, as defined in the CRS Regulations.
CRS Cabinet Resolution	means the UAE's Cabinet of Ministers Resolution No. 93 of 2021 Implementing Certain Provisions of the Multilateral Administrative Agreement for Automatic Exchange of Information.
CRS Regulations	means the Common Reporting Standard Regulations 2017.
CRS RFI	means a Reporting Financial Institution, as defined in the CRS Regulations.
FATCA Cabinet Resolution	Means the UAE's Cabinet of Ministers Resolution No. (63) of 2022 Concerning the Implementation of Federal Decree No. (9) of 2016 Ratifying the Agreement between the Government of the United States of America to Improve International Tax Compliance and to Implement the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA).
FATCA Regulations	means the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Regulations 2022.

FATCA RFI	Means a Reporting UAE Financial Institution, as defined in the FATCA Regulations.
FSRA	means the Financial Services Regulatory Authority.
IGA	has the meaning set out in the FATCA Regulations
MOF	means the Ministry of Finance.
New Entity Account	has the meaning set out in the CRS for the purposes of compliance with the CRS Regulations, and the meaning set out in the IGA, for the purposes of compliance with the FATCA Regulations.
New Individual Account	has the meaning set out in the CRS for the purposes of compliance with the CRS Regulations, and the meaning set out in the IGA, for the purposes of compliance with the FATCA Regulations.
Nil Return	has the meaning set out in the CRS Cabinet Resolution for the purposes of compliance with the CRS Regulations, and means a Nil Report, as defined in the FATCA Cabinet Resolution, for the purposes of compliance with the FATCA Regulations.
Passive NFFE	has the meaning set out in the IGA.
Reportable Account	has the meaning set out in the CRS for the purposes of compliance with the CRS Regulations, and means a U.S. Reportable Account (as that term is defined in the IGA) for the purposes of compliance with the FATCA Regulations.
Reportable Person	has the meaning set out in the CRS for the purposes of compliance with the CRS Regulations, and means a Specified U.S. Person (as that term is defined in the IGA) for the purposes of compliance with the FATCA Regulations.
Review	means a review of compliance with the CRS Regulations and/or FATCA Regulations, as applicable, in relation to RY2023
RY2023	means the 2023 reporting year for the purposes of compliance with the Regulations.
Self-Certification	means the self-certification required to be collected at account opening for the purposes of compliance with the CRS Regulations, or

	a Self-Certification Form as defined in the FATCA Cabinet Resolution for the purposes of compliance with the FATCA Regulations.
Specified U.S. Person	has the meaning set out in the IGA.
TIN	Taxpayer Identification Number (or functional equivalent in the absence of a Taxpayer Identification Number).