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S.I. 4 of 2022

INTERNATIONAL TRADE ZONE ACT

*(Cap 277)***International Trade Zone (Employment) (Amendment)
Regulations, 2022**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 14(1)(a) of the International Trade Zone Act, the Minister responsible for Finance makes the following regulations —

Citation

1. These regulations may be cited as the International Trade Zone (Employment) (Amendment) Regulations, 2022.

**Amendment of International Trade Zone Employment Regulations
(S.I. 13 of 1997)**

2. The International Trade Zone (Employment) Regulations (S.I. 13 of 1997) are amended as follows —

(i) in regulation 2 —

(a) by repealing the definition of “compensation” and substituting therefor with the following definition —

“compensation” means an amount of money paid by an employer to a worker in accordance with regulations 31, 31A and 31B or in accordance with a compensation scheme;

(b) by inserting the following definition after “compensation” —

“compensation scheme” means a scheme administered by an employer or its agent and approved by the

Authority under which an employer shall pay compensation to a worker or a category of workers at the rate prescribed in regulation 31B or at such higher rate and in accordance with manner stipulated in the scheme;

- (c) by inserting after regulation 31 the following new regulations —

Compensation upon resignation or retirement

31A.(1) Where a worker —

- (a) resigns, otherwise than in the circumstances referred to in sub-regulation (2); or
- (b) retires,

on completion of not less than five years continuous service under an employer, compensation for length of service shall be payable to such worker, in addition to the wages and other benefits earned by the worker, in accordance with regulations 31B.

(2) Compensation shall not be payable to a worker under subregulation (1) where the worker resigns during a period of suspension from the service for disciplinary reasons, or where the circumstances of the resignation are such that serious disciplinary action could have been taken against the worker by the employer.

(3) Where a worker who has completed not less than five years continuous service dies while in employment, compensation for length of service shall be payable to the estate or succession of such worker in accordance with the laws of succession, in addition

to the wages and other benefits earned by the worker, in accordance with regulation 31B.

Calculation of compensation

31B.(1) For the purpose of regulations 31 and 31A —

- (a) the employer shall pay to the worker compensation calculated at —
 - (i) the rate of five-sixths of one day's wage for each completed month of service in the case of contracts of continuous employment;
 - (ii) in accordance with a compensation scheme;
 - (iii) double the rate in the case of fixed term contract.
- (b) for the purpose of clarity, any compensation paid by an employer to a worker in excess of one day's wage for every month worked by a worker, such excess amount shall be subject to tax at the rate prescribed under the Income and Non-Monetary Benefits Tax Act, 2010 (Cap. 273).
- (c) for the purpose of computing compensation under subregulation (a) —
 - (i) the wage shall be the wage payable to the worker at the

time the contract of employment is terminated;

- (ii) in respect of continuous employment, reference to “every month of service” or “completed months of service” means the length of continuous service of the worker with the employer under a contract of continuous employment;
- (iii) in respect of a fixed term contract, reference to “every month of service” or “completed months of service” means the length of service under the fixed term contract that is subject to termination notwithstanding any length of employment under any previous fixed term contract;
- (iv) “wage” includes any responsibility allowance or duty allowance.

- (d) for the purpose of entitlement and calculation of compensation upon the commencement of operation of these regulation, compensation paid before the commencement of operation of these regulation shall not be taken into account.

(2) The following formula shall apply for the purpose of calculating compensation payable to a worker under regulation 31B —

A x B x C

52 x D

- A** stands for salary per year;
- B** stands for working hours per day;
- C** stands for number of days of completed months of service;
- D** stands for number of working hours per week.

(3) Compensation payable to a part time worker shall be the amount which a full time worker in the same occupation would have received under these Regulations reduced in the proportion that the number of hours which the full-time worker would have worked bears to the number of hours which the part-time worker has worked.

Compensation scheme

31C.(1) An employer may establish and operate a compensation scheme for payment of compensation in circumstances where compensation is due and payable to a worker under these regulations or otherwise.

(2) A compensation scheme shall be approved by the Authority under such terms and conditions.

(3) Where an employer operates a compensation scheme, a worker shall be entitled to compensation in accordance with the compensation scheme in circumstances where compensation is due and payable to the worker under these regulations or under the compensation scheme.

Appeal to Appeals Board

31D. The function of the Minister under these regulations in respect of an appeal against a determination of the Authority shall be performed and discharged by the Appeals Board established under section 42 of the Financial Authority Act, 2013 (Act 19 of 2013) in place of the Minister.

MADE this 25th day of January, 2022.

**NAADIR HASSAN
MINISTER OF FINANCE,
ECONOMIC PLANNING AND TRADE**

S.I. 5 of 2022**INCOME AND NON-MONETARY BENEFITS TAX ACT***(Cap 273)***Income and Non-Monetary Benefits Tax (Amendment of Second Schedule) Regulations, 2022**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19(1) of the Income and Non-Monetary Benefits Tax Act, the Minister responsible for Finance makes the following regulations —

Citation and Commencement

1. These regulations may be cited as the Income and Non-Monetary Benefits Tax (Amendment of Second Schedule) Regulations, 2022 and shall be deemed to have come into operation from the 1st of January 2021.

Amendment of Second Schedule as last amended by S.I 76 of 2021

2. The Second Schedule to the Income and Non-Monetary Benefits Tax Act is hereby amended as follows —

(a) in paragraph 1(f), by deleting the full stop after the words “(Cap 69).” and inserting the following words —

“ and the International Trade Zone (Employment) Regulations 1997, (S.I 13 of 1997);” ;

(b) in paragraph 1(n), by deleting the full stop after the words “(Cap 69).” and inserting the following words —

“ and regulation 6 of the International Trade Zone (Conditions of Employment) Order 1997, (S.I 14 of 1997);”.

MADE this 25th day of January, 2022.

**NAADIR HASSAN
MINISTER OF FINANCE,
ECONOMIC PLANNING AND TRADE**

S.I. 6 of 2022**ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING AND COUNTERING THE FINANCING
OF TERRORISM ACT, 2020***(Act 5 of 2020)***Anti- Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism
(Amendment) Regulations, 2022**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7(6) read with section 97 of the Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism Act, 2020 (Act 5 of 2020), the Minister responsible for Finance makes the following regulations —

Citation

1. These regulations may be cited as the Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism (Amendment) Regulations, 2022.

Amendments to S.I. 108 of 2020

2. The Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism Regulations, 2020 are hereby amended by repealing regulation 4(1) and therefor substituting the following regulation —

“4.(1) The Committee established under section 6(1) of the Act, hereby constitutes a Technical Committee under section 7(6) of the Act, to assist it in the performance of its functions under the Act —

- (a) consisting of not more than one member from each of the following institutions —
 - (i) Ministry responsible for Finance;
 - (ii) Ministry responsible for Foreign Affairs;
 - (iii) Ministry responsible for Internal Affairs;
and

- (iv) Seychelles Licensing Authority;
- (b) consisting of not more than two members from each of the following institutions —
 - (i) Anti-Corruption Commission of Seychelles;
 - (ii) Office of the Registrar General;
 - (iii) Seychelles Intelligence Service;
 - (iv) Seychelles Police; and
 - (v) Seychelles Revenue Commission;
- (c) consisting of not more than three members from each of the following institutions —
 - (i) Central Bank of Seychelles;
 - (ii) Financial Intelligence Unit;
 - (iii) Financial Services Authority; and
 - (iv) Office of the Attorney General.”;

MADE this 27th day of January, 2022.

**NAADIR HASSAN
MINISTER FOR FINANCE,
ECONOMIC PLANNING AND TRADE**

S.I. 7 of 2022**ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING AND COUNTERING THE FINANCING
OF TERRORISM ACT, 2020**

(Act 5 of 2020)

**Anti- Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism
(National Risk Assessment) Regulations, 2022**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 97 read with sections 7(1)(j) and 30(1) of the Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism Act, 2020 (Act 5 of 2020), the Minister responsible for Finance makes the following regulations —

Citation

1. These regulations may be cited as the Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism (National Risk Assessment) Regulations, 2022.

Definitions

2. In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires —

“Act” means the Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism Act, 2020 (Act 5 of 2020);

“beneficial ownership” shall have the same meaning assigned to it in the Beneficial Ownership Act, 2020 (Act 4 of 2020) and the determination of beneficial owners as provided under regulation 3 of the Beneficial Ownership Regulations, 2020 (S.I.107 of 2020);

“Committee” means the National Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism Committee established under section 6(1) of the Act;

“National Risk Assessment ” means the process of identifying and evaluating the money laundering, terrorist financing

activities and proliferation financing risks in the Republic of Seychelles and analysing the main sources and drivers of the risks in order to develop effective and risk-based policies and actions and allocate the available resources in the most efficient manner to eliminate, control and mitigate the identified risks in the Seychelles;

“proliferation financing” shall have the same meaning assigned to it in section 20B of the Prevention of Terrorism Act (Cap. 179); and

“terrorist financing activities” shall have the same meaning assigned to it in the Act.

National risk assessment and emanation of its report

3.(1) The Committee established under section 6(1) of the Act shall coordinate and undertake measures to identify, assess the national money laundering, terrorist financing activities and proliferation financing risks and update the risk assessment periodically.

(2) The Committee shall conduct the national risk assessment under subregulation (1) at least once in every 4 years and the Committee may conduct the subsequent national risk assessment at any time prior to the completion of the 4 years from the date of submission of the previous report.

(3) For the purposes of conducting the assessment of the risks of money laundering, terrorist financing activities and proliferation financing affecting the Republic of the Seychelles under subregulation (1), the Committee shall identify —

- (a) the areas of domestic market that are at greatest risk;
- (b) the risk associated with each segment of the financial services sector and the sector relating to members of a relevant profession or occupation;
- (c) the means used by the criminals to launder the illicit proceeds;

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- (d) the characteristics and activities of non-profit organisations which are likely to be at risk of terrorism financing abuse; and
 - (e) any other area relating to risks for money laundering, terrorism financing, proliferation financing and affecting transparency of beneficial ownership.
- (4) The Committee shall, to the extent possible, make available the result of the national risk assessment to —
- (a) the FIU, every supervisory authority and all the law enforcement agencies under the Act;
 - (b) all the reporting entities, in order to assist them to identify, assess, understand, manage and mitigate the risk of money laundering, terrorist financing activities and proliferation financing;
 - (c) all other relevant authorities;
 - (d) all self-regulatory bodies;
 - (e) Non-Profit Organisations; and
 - (f) the general public.
- (5) Subject to the provisions of section 30 of the Act, every supervisory authority, law enforcement agency and other relevant authorities shall use the result of the national risk assessment to —
- (a) support them in the allocation and prioritization of the resources by the Committee to combat money laundering, terrorist financing activities and proliferation financing; and
 - (b) ensure that appropriate measures are put in place by the relevant sectors to mitigate the risks of money laundering, terrorist financing activities and proliferation financing.

MADE this 27th day of January, 2022.

**NAADIR HASSAN
MINISTER FOR FINANCE,
ECONOMIC PLANNING AND TRADE**

S.I. 8 of 2022**ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING AND COUNTERING THE FINANCING
OF TERRORISM ACT, 2020***(Act 5 of 2020)***Anti- Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism
(Counter-measures) Regulations, 2022**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 58(9) read with section 97 of the Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism Act, 2020 (Act 5 of 2020), the Minister responsible for Finance makes the following regulations —

Citation

1. These regulations may be cited as the Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism (Counter-measures) Regulations, 2022.

Interpretation

2.(1) In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires —

“Act” means the Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism Act, 2020 (Act 5 of 2020);

“counter-measure” means an action taken to counter-act a danger or threat related to Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism;

“concerned country” means the country identified by the Financial Action Task Force or by the Republic on an independent determination proportionate to the risk, business relationship and transactions as a high-risk country;

“other enforceable means” means a document issued by the supervisory authority or other relevant authority under section 58(10) of the Act, in the form of a circular, notice or directive to enforce the counter-measures specified in the said document; and

“relevant authority” shall have the same meaning assigned to it in section 58(12) of the Act.

(2) Words and expressions used in these regulations but not defined in these regulations but have defined in the Act, shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in the Act.

Counter-measures to be applied by supervisory authorities or relevant authorities

3. The following counter-measures, which shall not be limited to these measures shall be applied by the supervisory authorities or the relevant authorities in respect of countries concerned, when called upon to do so by the Financial Action Task Force or on an independent determination by the Republic proportionate to the risk, business relationship and transactions —

- (a) requiring the reporting entities to give special attention to the business relationship and transactions with the concerned country, including the companies, financial institutions and those acting on behalf of that country;
- (b) requiring the reporting entities to apply specific elements of enhanced due diligence;
- (c) introducing enhanced relevant reporting mechanisms or systematic reporting of financial transactions;
- (d) refusing the establishment of subsidiaries or branches or representative offices of financial institutions and designated non-financial businesses and professions from the country concerned, or otherwise taking into account the fact that the relevant financial institution or the designated non-financial business and profession is from a country that does not have adequate anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism systems;
- (e) requiring the reporting entities to take necessary measures to close existing branches, subsidiaries and representative

offices of banks from the concerned country within Seychelles;

- (f) requiring the reporting entities to review and amend, or if necessary, terminate, correspondent relationships with financial institutions in the country concerned;
- (g) prohibiting the reporting entities from establishing branches or representative offices in the country concerned, or otherwise taking into account the fact that the relevant branch or representative office would be in a country that does not have adequate anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism systems;
- (h) limiting the business relationship or financial transactions with the identified country or persons in that country;
- (i) prohibiting the reporting entities from relying on third parties located in the country concerned to conduct elements of the Customer Due Diligence process;
- (j) increased supervisory examination and external audit requirements for branches and subsidiaries of financial institutions based in the country concerned;
- (k) introducing enhanced reporting mechanisms or systematic reporting of financial transactions from or through and to the country concerned;
- (l) increased external audit requirements for financial groups with respect to any of their branches and subsidiaries located in the country concerned;
- (m) any other counter-measure as may be suggested by the Committee by a directive, to mitigate the risks encountered in implementing the Act or any call by the Financial Action Task Force to take action on any country concerned or on the basis of independent determination proportionate to the

risk, business relationship and transactions with the country concerned or on the basis of weaknesses of anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism systems of other countries.

MADE this 27th day of January, 2022.

**NAADIR HASSAN
MINISTER FOR FINANCE,
ECONOMIC PLANNING AND TRADE**

FINANCIAL CONSUMER PROTECTION BILL, 2022

(Bill No. 1 of 2022)

OBJECTS AND REASONS

This Bill seeks to protect the interests of the financial consumers; to fairly, reasonably and effectively handle financial consumer disputes and to promote the development of financial sector and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

The proposed Bill, *inter alia*, provides that —

Part I provides for preliminary matters such as short title, commencement, application, interpretation of various expressions used in the Bill.

Part II provides for regulation by the competent authorities, role of the competent authorities, fees, compliance with the provisions of the Act, reporting duties of the financial services providers, information to the competent authorities, examination, records to be maintained by the financial service provider, enforcement action by the competent authorities, right to submit written representation and oral submissions and publication by the competent authorities.

Part III provides for the duties of the financial services providers, their general obligation, transparency and advertising matters.

Part IV provides for contractual arrangements, disclosure, non-waiver of responsibility, contract terms, unfair contract terms and cooling-off period.

Part V provides for distant provisions for services or products and its regulation by the competent authority.

Part VI provides for abusive practices such as prohibited acts and conducts, abusive collection and debt recovery practices, default interest, exercise of rights against the principal debtor and guarantor and bundling and tying of products.

Part VII provides for protection of consumer data and confidentiality of non-public consumer data, collection of non-public consumer data, storage of non-public consumer data and disclosure of non-public consumer data.

Part VIII provides for internal policies and procedures relating to sale of services or products and sales personnel remuneration policy.

Part IX provides for financial consumer disputes, internal complaint handling unit, complaint handling mechanism by the competent authority, confidentiality during the proceedings, remedies and compliance with the competent authority's decision.

Part X provides for damages which includes liability for damages and punitive damages.

Part XI provides for miscellaneous provisions which includes offences and penalties, power to compound offences, services provided or products offered from abroad, regulations and directions and transitional provision.

Dated this 27th day of January, 2022.

**FRANK D.R. ALLY
ATTORNEY-GENERAL**

FINANCIAL CONSUMER PROTECTION BILL, 2022

(Bill No. 1 of 2022)

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FINANCIAL CONSUMER PROTECTION BILL, 2022

(Bill No. 1 of 2022)



A BILL FOR

AN ACT TO PROTECT THE INTERESTS OF THE FINANCIAL CONSUMERS; TO FAIRLY, REASONABLY AND EFFECTIVELY HANDLE FINANCIAL CONSUMER DISPUTES AND TO PROMOTE THE DEVELOPMENT OF FINANCIAL SECTOR AND FOR MATTERS CONNECTED THEREWITH OR INCIDENTAL THERETO.

ENACTED by the President and the National Assembly.

PART I - PRELIMINARY

Short title and commencement

1. This Act may be cited as the Financial Consumer Protection Act, 2022 and shall come into operation on such date as the Minister may by notice in the *Gazette*, appoint.

Application

2.(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Consumer Protection Act (*Cap. 257*), this Act shall apply to all the financial services providers specified in the Schedule.

(2) The Consumer Protection Act (*Cap. 257*) shall not be applicable for the disputes covered under this Act.

Interpretation

3. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires —

“advertisement” means every form of advertising, whether in a publication, or by the display of notices, signs, labels or show cards by means of circulars or other documents, by an exhibition of pictures or photographic or cinematographic films, by way of sound broadcasting or television, by the distribution of recordings, by internet or other computer or digital means, or in any other manner and the term “advertising” shall be construed accordingly;

“Authorised Officer” means an officer authorised by the Competent Authority under subsection (1) of section 10;

“bundling of services or products” means selling two or more services or products in a package though each of such services or products are also available for sale separately in the market;

“Central Bank” means the Central Bank of Seychelles established under section 3 of the Central Bank of Seychelles Act (*Cap. 26*);

“Credit information system” (CIS) means the Credit Information System owned and operated by the Central Bank;

“Competent Authority” —

(a) in respect of entities specified in Part A of the Schedule, shall be the Central Bank;

(b) in respect of entities specified in Part B of the Schedule, shall be the Financial Services Authority;

“contract term” means any provision forming part of a contract;

“corrective action” means an action taken to correct violation of any of the provisions of this Act and the regulations made under this Act;

“distance contract” means a contract concerning financial services or products concluded between a financial services provider and a financial consumer under a scheme operated by the financial services provider, which, for the purposes of the contract, makes exclusive use of one or more means of distance communication up to and including the point at which the contract is concluded;

“disclosure form” means the form specified by the Competent Authority under subsection (6) of section 18;

“Fair Trading Commission” means the Commission established under section 3(1) of the Fair Trading Commission Act (*Cap. 267*);

“Financial Services Authority” means the Financial Services Authority established under section 3 of the Financial Services Authority Act, 2013 (*Act 19 of 2013*);

“financial services provider” means the entities specified in the Schedule and their agents or third parties acting on behalf of those entities and includes their agents and any other third party to which the financial services provider has transferred one or more of its services, or parts thereof;

“financial consumer” means a party who acquires or intends to acquire financial services or products from a financial services provider;

“financial services or products” means the financial services or financial products developed, offered or marketed by a financial

services provider or for and on behalf of another person by a financial services provider;

“financial consumer dispute” means a civil dispute between a financial consumer and a financial services provider arising over a service or a product;

“Key Facts Statement” means a discrete, highly conspicuous section of a disclosure document highlighting the important information in pursuance of the provisions of this Act and the regulations made thereunder;

“means of distance communication” includes any means by which a financial contract or the provisioning of services or products could be concluded, without the physical presence of the financial services provider and the financial consumer;

“non-public consumer data” means the data provided by the financial consumer to the financial services provider, which shall not be made available to the public at large; and

“tying” means sale of two or more products in a package and one of such products is not sold separately.

PART II - REGULATION BY THE COMPETENT AUTHORITIES

Regulation by Competent Authorities

4.(1) The Competent Authorities shall oversee and regulate the respective financial services providers listed in the Schedule.

(2) The Competent Authorities shall, where the need arise, work in collaboration with the Fair Trading Commission with a view to achieve the objectives of this Act.

(3) For the purposes of effective implementation of the provisions of this Act and for better cooperation and exchange of information, Competent Authorities may enter into a written memorandum of understanding amongst themselves and with other relevant entities.

Role of Competent Authorities

5.(1) The Competent Authorities shall be responsible for the administration of this Act and shall carry out their responsibilities with the objective of promoting and advancing the welfare of financial consumers by —

- (a) maintaining a financial sector that is fair, accessible, efficient and sustainable;
- (b) mitigating any possible risk that financial consumers may encounter in accessing any financial services or products;
- (c) promoting fair financial business practices;
- (d) protecting the financial consumers from —
 - (i) unconscionable, unreasonable, unjust practices; and
 - (ii) misleading, unfair, deceptive or fraudulent conduct;
- (e) promoting financial consumer awareness and encouraging responsible and informed consumer choice and behavior;
- (f) promoting consumer confidence, empowerment and the development of a culture of financial consumer responsibility through education and advocacy; and
- (g) providing an accessible, efficient and effective system of redress to the financial consumers.

(2) The Competent Authority shall perform its functions under this Act in addition to its other statutory functions and policies.

(3) In the event of any conflict between the functions under this Act and that of financial stability, financial stability shall prevail.

Fees

6. The Competent Authority may charge the fees as may be specified

by regulations by the Competent Authority including the annual fees from the financial services providers for —

- (a) conducting educational training and awareness programs;
- (b) handling financial consumer disputes; and
- (c) such other matters pursuant to its functions and objectives under this Act.

Compliance with the provisions of the Act

7. The financial services provider shall ensure that its agents or a third party acting on its behalf complies with the provisions of this Act, and shall put in place adequate monitoring mechanisms to oversee the implementation of this Act by its agent or a third party acting on its behalf.

Reporting duties of the financial services provider

8.(1) Every financial services provider shall submit a bi-annual report to the Competent Authority on the policies adopted with respect to financial consumer protection, including —

- (a) the measures taken to monitor the compliance with policies;
- (b) the financial education activities;
- (c) the information on the number, type and conclusion of disputes of the financial consumers handled internally;
- (d) the activities of agents or third parties acting on behalf of the financial services provider; and
- (e) any monitoring activity undertaken over such entities.

(2) The report for the first half of the year shall be submitted by 15th July of each year and the second half of the year shall be submitted by 15th January of the succeeding year.

(3) Where a financial services provider contravenes provisions of subsection (1) or subsection (2), the financial services provider shall be liable to an administrative penalty not exceeding SCR10,000 and an additional penalty of SCR1,000 for each day or part thereof during which the contravention continues.

(4) Where a financial services provider submits a report under subsection (1) giving information known to be false, or recklessly makes a false or misleading statement, the financial services provider shall be deemed to have committed an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding SCR400,000.

Information to the Competent Authority

9.(1) The Competent Authority, may in carrying out its functions under this Act, request a financial services provider to submit any information including any books, records, video footage or other documents within such period and in such manner as may be required by the Competent Authority.

(2) Where a financial services provider contravenes subsection (1), the financial services provider shall be liable to an administrative penalty not exceeding SCR10,000 and an additional penalty of SCR 1,000 for each day or part thereof during which the contravention continues.

Examination

10.(1) The Competent Authority may authorise any of its officers to exercise any of the powers pursuant to subsection (2) and subsection (3).

(2) An Authorised Officer may examine the premises of a financial services provider, its agents or third parties acting on its behalf.

(3) An Authorised Officer may during an examination under subsection (2) and subject to section 37, require a director or employee of a financial services provider or agent or a third party acting on its behalf —

- (a) to produce for examination, any books, records or other documents in his or her possession containing or likely to

contain such information as the Authorised Officer may reasonably consider necessary; or

- (b) to give information in his or her possession pertaining to the matter under examination.

(4) An Authorised Officer shall, if so requested, produce the authority under which he or she is exercising powers under this section.

(5) Any person who —

- (a) fails, neglects, or unreasonably delays to comply with any requirement under subsection (3);
- (b) in complying with a request made under subsection (3) furnishes any information or produces any book, record or other document which the person knows to be false in any material particular,

shall be deemed to have committed an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding SCR400,000.

Records to be maintained by the financial services provider

11.(1) Every financial services provider shall maintain physical records of all transactions and correspondences between him and the financial consumer for a period of not less than seven years from the date of last transaction.

(2) The retention period of records in digital form or in any other form shall be such as may be prescribed by regulations.

(3) Where a financial services provider fails to comply with the requirements of subsection (1) or fails to comply with the provisions of the regulations made under subsection (2), the financial service provider shall be liable to an administrative penalty not exceeding SCR50,000.

Enforcement action by the Competent Authority

12.(1) Where a financial services provider has violated any of the provisions of this Act or any regulations, directions or orders made

thereunder, the Competent Authority may in addition to a penalty under this Act, take one or more of the following enforcement actions against such financial services provider —

- (a) direct the financial services provider to take corrective action within a specified period of time;
- (b) suspend whole or partial services or products involved in the violation;
- (c) recommend to the financial services provider to take appropriate action against the directors, supervisors, managers or employees;
- (d) direct the financial services provider to refund the customers affected by the violation; and
- (e) any other actions, as the Competent Authority may deem fit.

(2) Where a financial services provider fails to take the corrective action under subsection (1)(a) during the time-period set out by the Competent Authority, the Competent Authority may give a notice directing the financial services provider to take corrective action within a specified period of time.

(3) Where the financial services provider fails to comply with the directions issued under subsection (2), the Competent Authority may take any actions provided under clauses (b) to (d) of subsection (1).

Right to submit written representation and oral submissions

13. The Competent Authority shall give an opportunity to the financial services provider to submit a written representation and oral submissions on a matter before it within the timeframe specified in writing before imposing a penalty or taking any enforcement action under section 12.

Publication by the competent Authority

14.(1) The Competent Authority may publish all general or individual measures adopted under this Act, including enforcement measures, imposition

of penalties and its redress decisions or any statistical data, as it may deem relevant.

(2) The Competent Authority shall publish all aggregated data concerning pricing or aggregated data on other business conditions.

PART III - DUTIES OF FINANCIAL SERVICES PROVIDERS

General obligation

15.(1) Every financial services provider shall treat all the financial consumers equitably, honestly and fairly.

(2) Every financial services provider shall have a duty of care for all financial services or products it provides, where the financial service or product has the nature of a trust or mandate arrangement.

(3) The financial services provider shall bear such fiduciary duty as may be required under any other law for the time being in force or as per contractual stipulations.

(4) Every financial services provider shall treat consumers fairly as an integral part of its good governance principles and corporate culture and impose such values to all its employees, agents and third parties providing services on their behalf.

(5) Every financial services provider shall have internal monitoring mechanism to ensure respect of such principles under the oversight and responsibility of its Board of Directors.

(6) The financial services providers shall either individually or jointly, play an active role in financially educating its employees and financial consumers and shall offer training programs on regular basis.

(7) The financial services provider shall give special consideration to the needs of vulnerable groups.

Transparency

16.(1) Every financial services provider shall provide at each place of its business and of its agents and any other third party acting on its behalf, all

relevant and updated documents concerning the services or products, that are comprehensible, legible and accurate.

(2) Every financial services provider shall present its services and products in a consistent manner to facilitate comparison between similar services and products amongst financial services providers.

(3) Every financial services provider shall —

- (a) inform all its financial consumers about the procedure to be followed for lodging a complaint; and
- (b) display conspicuously at each place of its business and of its agents and any other third party dealing with financial consumers on its behalf, information about internal dispute settlement as well as redress procedures.

(4) Information and documents displayed in the premises of the financial services provider shall also be displayed on the website of the financial service provider, if any.

(5) A financial services provider who fails to comply with the provisions of subsections (1), (2), (3) or subsection (4) shall be liable to an administrative penalty not exceeding SCR50,000.

Advertising

17.(1) The financial services providers shall not —

- (a) publish or advertise any information;
- (b) carry out promotional activities in a manner,

that may mislead, deceive, conceal or give out false information to the public.

(2) The obligation to the financial consumers shall not be less than that indicated in the content of the advertisements under subsection (1) or in the materials or explanations provided to financial consumers in the promotional activities.

(3) Financial education programs shall be used to provide objective advice in line with the strategy for financial education put into place by the Competent Authorities and shall not be used solely as marketing initiatives for financial services or products.

(4) Every financial services provider who fails to comply with the provisions of subsections (1), (2) or (3) shall be liable to an administrative penalty not exceeding SCR50,000.

PART IV - CONTRACTUAL ARRANGEMENTS

Disclosure

18.(1) Every financial services provider, before entering into a contract with a financial consumer for the provision of financial services or products shall —

- (a) take precautionary measures to assess and ascertain the suitability of those services or products to the financial consumer;
- (b) explain the important aspects of the financial services or products and of the contract, to the financial consumer;
- (c) disclose the associated risks; and
- (d) have the financial consumer sign a disclosure form in which the financial consumer acknowledges that the contents of the disclosure form has been explained and understood the benefits and risks of the financial services or products.

(2) The financial services provider who engages in lending business shall carefully consider —

- (a) the credit worthiness of the borrower;
- (b) the intended use of the funds;
- (c) the source for repayment;

- (d) the security for its claim;
- (e) the prospective risks and benefits of the loan; and
- (f) such other lending requirements.

(3) Every financial services provider shall, while engaging in the collection, processing and use of personal information, explain to the financial consumer about his or her rights regarding the protection of personal information and the possible negative consequences for any refusal to provide the information requested.

(4) The financial services provider shall provide to the financial consumer, orally and in writing about the transaction costs and possible gains and risks and aspects of material significance to the interests of the financial consumer regarding the financial services or products offered to him or her, as required under subsection (6).

(5) The financial services provider shall —

- (a) provide the financial consumer a written terms and conditions of the services or products, before a purchase is made regarding the —
 - (i) fees and charges;
 - (ii) interest rate;
 - (iii) the total, aggregated cost of the services or products and if the service or product requires the consumer to pay in installments, the repayment schedule for such services or products;
 - (iv) key features of the service or product including the benefits, rights and obligations of the financial consumer;
 - (v) significant risks, if any, associated with the services or products;

- (vi) a summary of the financial services provider privacy policy;
 - (vii) any costs associated with pre-payment or charges associated with late payment; and
 - (viii) contact information of the financial services provider's complaints unit and the Competent Authority;
- (b) ensure that such terms and conditions are expressed in plain and intelligible language;
 - (c) include aspects of material significance in the Key Facts Statement;
 - (d) furnish the financial consumer with timely and updated information on the relevant services and products; and
 - (e) give the financial consumer a reasonable time to review the relevant documents before entering the contract.

(6) The Competent Authority shall specify the disclosure forms according to the specific features of a service or product and the financial services provider shall adopt the disclosure form specified by the Competent Authority.

(7) Any financial services provider, who fails to comply with subsections (1), (2) (3), (4), (5) and subsection (6) shall be liable to an administrative penalty not exceeding SCR50,000.

Non waiver of responsibility

19.(1) The financial services provider shall not limit or exempt itself from any of its obligations under this Act by entering into a contract with the financial consumer.

(2) Where a financial services provider limits or exempts its obligations in contravention of subsection (1), the provisions limiting or

exempting the obligation of the financial services provider shall be *void ab initio* and not enforceable against the financial consumer.

(3) A financial services provider who fails to adhere with the provisions of subsection (1) shall be liable to an administrative penalty not exceeding SCR10,000.

Contract terms

20.(1) The financial services provider shall ensure that the terms in the contract are expressed in plain and intelligible language.

(2) Where there is a disagreement over the meaning of any contractual provision, the provision shall be interpreted in its general meaning to the advantage of the financial consumer.

Unfair contract terms

21.(1) The terms of a contract shall be fair and shall not be prejudicial to the rights of a financial consumer.

(2) A term of a contract shall be deemed unfair when it causes an imbalance between the rights of the financial services provider and the financial consumer and is detrimental to the financial consumer.

(3) In determining the term of a contract as unfair under subsection (2), consideration shall be given to the following —

- (a) the nature of the financial services or product for which the contract is concluded;
- (b) all other terms of contract between the parties on which the contract is dependent;
- (c) the interests of the financial services provider;
- (d) the interests of the particular class of financial consumers who are likely to enter the contract; and

- (e) all other circumstances at the time of conclusion of the contract.

(4) An unfair term of a contract shall be *void ab initio* and not enforceable against a financial consumer.

Cooling-off period

22.(1) A financial consumer shall, subject to sub-section (2), have a cooling-off period after the date of entering the contract, within which the financial consumer may terminate such contract relating to any financial services of products.

(2) The cooling-off period referred to in subsection (1) shall be prescribed by the Competent Authority from time to time and the period may vary, depending on the financial services or products.

(3) Where a contract is terminated under subsection (1), the financial service provider shall —

- (a) refund the money that the financial consumer has paid under the contract within 14 working days after the delivery of the notice to terminate;
- (b) cancel any automatic payment plans and give notice of termination on the CIS; and
- (c) require the consumer for payment of a reasonable fee to compensate the costs incurred by the financial services provider.

(4) Every financial services provider shall provide notice of the consumer's right of rescission in all contracts and disclosures in respect of a financial service or product.

(5) A financial consumer shall, where a contract is terminated under subsection (1), refund the money that the financial services provider has paid under the contract within a period of 14 working days from the delivery of the notice to terminate the contract was given to him.

PART V - DISTANT PROVISION FOR SERVICES OR PRODUCTS**Regulation by the Competent Authority**

23.(1) Unless prohibited by the Competent Authority, the supply of financial services or products by means of distance communication or the undertaking of distance contracts shall be permitted.

- (2) The Competent Authority may make regulations —
- (a) to protect the interest of the financial consumer under distant contract;
 - (b) relating to advertising and marketing of such distant contracts;
 - (c) with respect to the transparency, clarity and fairness of distance contracts and the provision of services and products by means of distance communication; and
 - (d) requiring the financial services provider to give required information to the financial consumer.

(3) Provisions to protect the financial consumers shall apply irrespective of whether the financial services provider provides the services or products directly or through its agents or third parties.

PART VI - ABUSIVE PRACTICES**Prohibited acts and conduct**

24.(1) A financial services provider shall not put in place any unfair, deceptive or abusive practices.

- (2) A financial services provider shall not —
- (a) offer or provide any financial services or product in violation of the provisions of this Act;

- (b) refuse to take any action required under the provisions of this Act or regulations or directions issued under this Act.

Abusive collection and debt recovery practices

25.(1) (a) A financial services provider shall not apply abusive collection and debt recovery practices against financial consumers and guarantors.

(b) The Competent Authority may by regulations prescribe the determination of abusive collection and debt recovery practices, referred to in paragraph (a) of this section.

(2) (a) A financial services provider may, subject to the conditions provided in paragraph (b), appoint a debt collection agency for the recovery of debts.

(b) Where a debt collection agency has been appointed under paragraph (a), the financial services provider shall inform the financial consumer in advance about the type of debt to be collected by the debt collection agency and the conditions of recovery and the period within which the debt is to be collected by such agency.

(3) The debt collection agency appointed under subsection (2) shall be bound by the same obligations as to the financial services provider, in terms of collection and debt recovery practices.

(4) The financial services provider shall monitor the debt collection agencies appointed under subsection (2).

(5) (a) Debt collection agents shall follow the code of conduct specified by the financial services provider in consultation with the Competent Authority.

(b) The code of conduct shall be published and made available to the financial consumer by the financial services provider and also the same is to be displayed in the website of the financial services provider.

(6) (a) Where a financial services provider exercises its right to foreclose an asset, it shall inform the financial consumer in writing in advance about the procedures involved, and the process to be used to foreclose such property it holds as collateral security.

(b) The financial services provider shall inform the financial consumer about the legal remedies and options available in respect of the foreclosure process.

Default interest

26.(1) The rates of default interest or other charges of the same nature and the time from when the default interest or other charge of the same nature is due shall be stipulated in the contract between the financial service provider and the financial consumer.

(2) The default interest or other charges of the same nature shall not exceed the amount as may be specified by Competent Authority each year.

Exercise of rights against the principal debtor and guarantor

27. Notwithstanding any other law, the financial services provider shall not initiate recovery process against the guarantor unless the recovery process against the principal debtor and the secured properties is initiated in the first instance and failed to recover the debt from the principal debtor and the secured properties.

Bundling and tying

28.(1) The financial services provider shall refrain from compelling the financial consumers to acquire bundling services or products.

(2) The financial service provider shall not use tying clauses that unduly restrict the choice of consumers.

PART VII - PROTECTION OF CONSUMER DATA AND CONFIDENTIALITY

Confidentiality and protection of non-public consumer data

29.(1) The financial services provider shall not disclose the data of the

financial consumers and shall protect the confidentiality of their non-public consumer data and the data shall be utilised only for the purposes specified and agreed to by the financial consumer or as required under any other law.

(2) The financial services provider shall formulate and adopt adequate confidentiality policies and procedures that —

- (a) enshrine that the non-public consumer data is owned by the financial consumer;
- (b) clearly set out the financial services provider's practices and policies with respect to non-public consumer data;
- (c) identify any sensitive data collected and processed;
- (d) explain the purposes for which the non-public consumer data is collected and used;
- (e) provide for security practices and procedures to safeguard non-public consumer data; and
- (f) include clear procedures where a financial consumer may voluntarily allow the disclosure of his or her non-public consumer data.

(3) The confidentiality policy adopted by the financial services providers shall be written in simple and understandable language.

Collection of non-public consumer data

30.(1) Every financial services provider shall disclose to the financial consumers in advance about the —

- (a) manner in which the non-public consumer data is processed and stored;
- (b) purpose for which the non-public consumer data is being collected;

- (c) intended recipients of the non-public consumer data; and
- (d) contact details of the financial services provider collecting the non-public consumer data.

(2) Every financial consumer shall have the right to review their non-public consumer data and to correct or amend any inaccurate or deficient data, if found incorrect.

Storage of non-public consumer data

31. Every financial services provider shall —

- (a) implement reasonable and appropriate organisational, physical and technical measures for the protection of non-public consumer data against unlawful access, destruction, misuse or accidental loss;
- (b) determine the appropriate level of security that shall be maintained to preserve the confidential nature of the non-public consumer data, taking into account the risks of processing, size of the organisation, current privacy practices and cost of implementation;
- (c) require that all of their non-public consumer data controllers and third parties processing the personal information shall abide by the confidentiality clause similar in nature to the privacy provisions; and
- (d) report to the Competent Authority and to the affected financial consumers within 24 hours about any security breaches resulting from the unauthorised disclosure of non-public consumer data.

Disclosure of non-public consumer data

32. A financial services provider may disclose non-public consumer data to a third party in the following circumstances —

- (a) where the financial consumer has been informed about such disclosure and permission has been given in writing by such consumer;
- (b) where the third party in question has been authorised by the financial consumer to obtain the data from the financial services provider; and
- (c) where the financial services provider is required to disclose the non-public consumer data under mandated Credit Reporting or under any other law or by a court order.

PART VIII - INTERNAL POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

Sale of service of products

33.(1) Employees engaged in the sale of financial services or products or in advising customers shall perform their duties in accordance with good business customs and professional ethics, integrity and observe the financial customer's person and inform customers fully about the terms for use of those services or products.

(2) Every financial services provider shall arrange for adequate and continuous training to their employees.

(3) The Competent Authority shall specify the types of complex and high risk services or products from time to time.

(4) The financial services provider shall report and receive the approval of the Competent Authority before the initial sale of complex and high-risk services or products.

(5) The person responsible for a branch unit in Seychelles, shall seek approval from the Competent Authority for the sale of complex and high-risk services or products, where the branch unit is a foreign financial services provider.

(6) Where a financial services provider fails to comply with

subsections (1), (2), (4) or subsection (5), the financial service provider shall be liable to an administrative penalty not exceeding SCR100,000.

Sales personnel remuneration policy

34.(1) The financial services provider shall formulate and adopt a sales personnel remuneration policy and have it approved by its Board of Directors.

(2) A financial service provider shall not provide incentives to staff, management, agents or third-party service providers that encourage unethical consumer treatment or over indebtedness.

(3) The financial services provider shall give equitable consideration to the consumer rights and interests, the various risks that the financial services or products pose to the financial industry and customers, and shall not only consider the sales performance target achievement of such services or products by the sales personnel.

(4) Where a financial services provider fails to comply with subsection (1) or subsection (2), the financial services provider shall be liable to an administrative penalty not exceeding SCR25,000.

PART IX - FINANCIAL CONSUMER DISPUTES

Internal complaint handling unit

35.(1) Every financial services provider shall establish an internal Complaint Handling Unit to receive complaints from the financial consumer, either in person or in writing, telephone, e-mail, webpage or other similar methods.

(2) Every financial services provider shall implement and maintain such procedures for the Complaint Handling Unit in such manner, as the Competent Authority may prescribe by regulations.

(3) The financial services provider shall set a timeline for resolving each complaint which shall not exceed the timeframe prescribed by the Competent Authority.

(4) A financial services provider shall inform the financial consumer of the procedure to appeal or to further pursue the complaint in the event of an adverse decision, including the resolution process specified by the Competent Authority.

(5) The Competent Authority may monitor the complaint handling process.

(6) The Competent Authority may exempt a financial services provider from establishing a Complaint Handling Unit considering the size of the financial services provider or any other relevant conditions.

(7) Notwithstanding subsection (6), every financial services provider shall have in place a complaint handling procedure in line with the requirements of the Competent Authority.

Complaint handling mechanism by the Competent Authority

36.(1) The Competent Authority shall, establish a complaint handling mechanism as may be prescribed by regulations.

(2) No complaint shall be entertained by the Competent Authority under this section for any act or omission by the financial services provider, after a period of three years from the date of occurrence of the act or omission.

Confidentiality during proceedings

37. The Competent Authority and its personnel shall keep confidentiality of —

- (a) the application and any explanatory material or concessions submitted to the other party of the financial consumer dispute during the course of the dispute;
- (b) material and information pertaining to the case,

unless it is already in public, or any other law requires that it be made public.

Remedies

38. The Competent Authority may, take one or more of the following measures in the case of violation of any of the provisions of this Act by a financial services provider or on an application by the aggrieved person —

- (a) make an order or declare the whole or part of a contract made between the financial consumer who suffered, or is likely to suffer the loss or damage, and the financial service provided to be *void* and if the Competent Authority thinks fit, to be *void ab initio* or at all times on and after such date before the date on which the order is made;
- (b) make an order or direction varying such a contract or arrangement in such manner as may be specified in the order and if the Competent Authority thinks fit to declare the contract or arrangement to have effect as so varied on and after such date or before the date on which the order is made;
- (c) make an order or direction directing the person who engaged in the wrongful conduct to refund money or return property to the person who suffered the loss or direct damage;
- (d) make an order or direction directing the person who engaged in the wrongful conduct to pay to the person who suffered the loss or damage, the amount of the loss or direct damage;
- (e) publish the names of the offenders;
- (f) refer the matter to criminal authorities for prosecution.

Compliance with the Competent Authority decision

39.(1) Every financial services provider shall comply with the decision of the Competent Authority made under section 38, within the time limits specified in its decision.

- (2) Where the financial services provider fails to comply with the

decision of the Competent Authority within the specified time, the Competent Authority shall take enforcement action under section 12.

PART X - DAMAGES

Liability for damages

40.(1) Every financial services provider shall, subject to subsection (2), be liable to damages under section 38(d), where the financial services provider violates any of the provisions of this Act, causing direct and consequential damage to a financial consumer.

(2) A financial services provider shall not be liable where he can prove that the occurrence of the harm was not due to —

- (a) its failure to understand the suitability of a service or product to the financial consumer;
- (b) its failure to provide an explanation, or where an explanation provided was untrue or incorrect; or
- (c) its failure to fully disclose risks to the financial consumer.

Punitive damages

41.(1) A Court may, in response to a claim filed by a financial consumer, award punitive damages as it deems reasonable for the damage caused by an act of misconduct of a financial services provider.

(2) A Court may also award punitive damages up to the amount of the actual damage, where the damage was caused by negligence of the financial services provider.

(3) The Competent Authority shall not award punitive damages under the Complaint Handling Mechanism established under this Act to settle the financial consumer disputes.

(4) The right to claim punitive damages shall be extinguished, if not exercised within two years from the date the claimant has knowledge of the

cause entitling him for damages, or within five years from the date of occurrence of such cause for damages, whichever is earlier.

PART XI - MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Offences and penalties

42.(1) A financial services provider, who contravenes any of the provisions of this Act shall be deemed to have committed an offence and where no penalty has been provided for such offence, the financial services provider shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding SCR400,000.

(2) In determining the appropriate penalty for the purposes of this section, the Court shall have regard to the following —

- (a) the nature, duration, gravity and the extent of the contravention;
- (b) any loss or damage suffered as a result of contravention;
- (c) the behaviour of the respondent;
- (d) the market circumstances in which the contravention took place;
- (e) the level of profit derived from the contravention;
- (f) the degree to which the financial services provider cooperated with the Competent Authority; and
- (g) whether the financial services provider has previously been found in contravention of this Act.

(3) The Court may waive payment of all or part of the payment of the penalty which would otherwise be payable under this Act, where there are exceptional circumstances in a particular case.

Power to compound an offence

43.(1) Subject to this section, the Competent Authority may in consultation with the Attorney General, if satisfied that a financial services

provider has committed an offence under this Act, where the offence is punishable by a fine, compound the offence in *lieu* of instituting a proceeding under this Act.

(2) The Competent Authority shall exercise the power under subsection (1), if the financial services provider accepts in writing the liability to the offence.

(3) Where an offence is compounded under subsection (1), no proceedings shall be instituted in relation to that offence against the financial services provider.

(4) The Competent Authority, after identifying the offence shall notify the financial services providers in writing of —

- (a) the offence;
- (b) the amount of compounded monetary penalty that may be agreed to;
- (c) the requirement for the financial services providers to notify the Competent Authority in writing, no later than 14 days after receipt of the Competent Authority's written notification informing of their refusal or acceptance to compound the offence;
- (d) the requirement for the financial services provider who agrees for the offence to be compounded to make payment of the compounded monetary penalty to the Competent Authority no later than 5 days after the acceptance of the written notification under subparagraph (c);
- (e) the manner in which payment under subparagraph (d) shall be paid to the Competent Authority; and
- (f) any other information deemed relevant by the Competent Authority.

(5) The compounded monetary penalty shall not exceed the maximum

fine prescribed under this Act.

(6) Acceptance to compound an offence and payment thereof shall be final and conclusive.

(7) Where the terms of the agreement to compound the offence has been breached, the Competent Authority may institute appropriate legal proceedings.

Services provided or products offered from abroad

44. Without prejudice to the authorisation mechanisms established under relevant legislation to provide financial services or products in the country, the provisions in this Act shall be mandatory in relation to any financial service provided or product offered in Seychelles, notwithstanding the location of the financial services provider and the applicable law.

Regulations and directions

45.(1) The Competent Authority may make regulations to carry out the purposes and objectives of this Act.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the provisions of subsection (1), regulations may provide for —

- (a) appropriate product design and delivery;
- (b) the prevention of over-indebtedness;
- (c) transparency;
- (d) the methodology for pricing;
- (e) retention period of other forms of information;
- (f) fair and respectful treatment of financial consumers;
- (g) privacy of consumer data;
- (h) distant provision of services and products;

- (i) the procedures to enforce security interests;
- (j) mechanisms for complaint resolution; and
- (k) amendment of the Schedule.

(3) The Competent Authority may, for the discharge of its functions under this Act, issue such directions from time to time to the financial service providers, as it may consider necessary:

Provided that no direction under this section shall be issued except on the matters relating to implementation of section 12 and section 24(2)(b).

Right to Appeal

46. Any person aggrieved by the decision of the Competent Authority made under sections 8(3), 9(2), 11(3), 12, 16(5), 17(4), 18(7), 19(3), 33(6) and 34(4) may file an Appeal before the Supreme Court.

Transitional provision

47.(1) Every financial services provider shall comply with the provisions of this Act within six months from coming into force of this Act.

(2) Within such period of time, the Competent Authority shall adopt adequate measures to permit smooth implementation of this Act within individual services or products according to the needs and requirements under this Act.

SCHEDULE*(Section 4)***Financial Services Provider**

PART A
A licensee under the Financial Institutions Act.
The Development Bank established under the Development Bank of Seychelles Decree.
Housing Finance Company Limited.
A credit union established under the Credit Union Act.
A licensee under the Financial Leasing Act.
A payment services provider and operator of a payment, clearing or settlement system under the National Payment System Act.
PART B
A licensee under the Mutual Fund and Hedge Fund Act.
A licensee under the Hire Purchase and Credit Sale Act.
A licensee under the Securities Act.
A licensee under the Insurance Act.