



# Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International

At the forefront of financial regulation, the Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International (CMRAI) is dedicated to upholding the highest standards of financial oversight and compliance. Our mission is to safeguard the stability and integrity of the global financial system by ensuring that financial services operate within a framework of transparency, accountability, and excellence.

As a trusted partner to financial institutions worldwide, CMRAI provides rigorous supervision, innovative solutions, and strategic guidance to foster a secure and thriving financial environment. With decades of experience and a commitment to global standards, we stand as a pillar of trust and security in an ever-evolving financial landscape.

With a legacy of excellence in financial oversight, the Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International (CMRAI) is a beacon of trust in the international financial community. Our role extends beyond regulation; we are innovators, collaborators, and protectors of the global financial ecosystem. By fostering compliance, promoting best practices, and embracing technological advancements, CMRAI ensures that financial services remain resilient and adaptable in a dynamic global market.

Our comprehensive approach to regulation encompasses a deep understanding of financial risks and a proactive stance on emerging challenges. We are committed to empowering financial institutions with the tools and guidance necessary to navigate complex regulatory landscapes, thereby contributing to global economic stability and growth.

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Curriculum Vitae DDSR Due Diligence Summary Report FSP Financial Service Provider PQ Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International s Personal Questionnaire

1. Introduction 1.1. This document establishes the Cayman Islands Monetary Authority s (the Authority or CMRAI ) Regulatory Procedure on Assessing Fitness and Propriety ( the Procedure ). This Procedure should be read in conjunction with the following: a) The Regulatory Policy: Fitness and Propriety; b) The Regulatory Policy: Criteria for Approving Changes in Ownership and Control; c) The Enforcement Manual; and d) The Regulatory Procedure: Issuing Notices of Decisions to Declined Applicants. 2. Statement of Objectives 2.1. To set out the procedure followed by the Authority to assess the fitness and propriety of persons who have applied to perform a controlled function. 2.2. The assessment of fitness and propriety on a person may vary depending on the type of Financial Service Provider ( FSP ), position within the FSP, and all other matters considered within this regulatory procedure. 3. Scope of Application 3.1. The Regulatory Laws list the following criteria for assessing the fitness and propriety of persons: a) Honesty, integrity and reputation; b) Competence and capability; and c) Financial soundness. 3.2. The fit and proper assessment of a person is both an initial test undertaken during consideration of an application for licensing and a continuing test in relation to the conduct of the business and the person s relationship with the Authority. 3.3. The fit and proper assessment of a person is comprehensive and time-consuming. The Authority does not grant conditional approvals and no appointment may be made until the person is approved. Circumstances such as an incomplete questionnaire, inadequate references, and documents submitted in a language other than English, or missing documentation will hinder the ability of Authority to take decisions in a timely manner. 3.4. Where possible under the Regulatory Laws, the Authority may require substitution of a person subject to this assessment if the person is deemed not fit and proper. 3.5. An adverse finding may not by itself, exclude the person from approval by the Authority. Other factors are taken into consideration including the seriousness of the adverse finding, length of time that has passed, any restitution paid, and the proposed role of the person in the business. REGULATORY PROCEDURE ASSESSING FITNESS AND PROPRIETY Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page 6 of 16 4.

Definitions 4.1. For the purpose of this Procedure, the following definitions are provided:

4.1.1. Controlled Function means persons who have applied to be or are performing the function of directors, senior officers, managers, officers, shareholders, and licensed professional directors in accordance with the relevant legislation, and includes any function not listed in this definition in respect of which a fit and proper assessment is required pursuant to a Regulatory Law or the Anti-Money Laundering Regulations. For greater certainty, a controlled function includes a position that requires the person to be directly answerable to the board of the FSP or applicant in respect of which the Authority is satisfied that the function plays a significant role in the management and decision making of the Financial Service Provider at a senior level.

4.1.2. Financial Service Provider means a person, licensee, registrant, or other entity subject to the Authority's regulatory functions under the Regulatory Laws or monitored by the Authority under the Anti-Money Laundering Regulations.

5. Assessment of Persons Upon Application Documentation to be collected

5.1. The Authority requires the following:

- a) A completed current version of the Personal Questionnaire ( PQ ) issued by the Authority;
- b) Not less than three references acceptable to the Authority, including at least two character references for the person, and one reference verifying the good financial standing of the person, all being dated within six (6) months of submission to the Authority. The financial reference letter must be from a financial institution (bank, credit union, etc.) and should;
  - i. state whether the account has been satisfactorily maintained;
  - ii. state the period of the relationship which should be a minimum of two (2) years; and
  - iii. be signed and on a company letterhead with the physical and mailing address included.
- c) The original character reference letters must:
  - i. not be written by any person with a familial relationship to the person;
  - ii. state the period for which the person writing the reference has known the proposed person, which should be a minimum of three (3) years;
  - iii. state the nature of the relationship;
  - iv. be written by a person who is independent, without a vested interest in the acceptability of the reference. For example, letters from employees of the person who work under their influence are not acceptable;

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- v. be dated, signed, indicate a contact name, physical and mailing address, contact telephone numbers, and address for the referee; and
- vi. address the person's honesty, integrity and reputation as well as their competence and capability in fulfilling their proposed role.

d) A police or other certificate satisfactory to the Authority, such as an original affidavit, must be obtained from the last country of residence where the person was ordinarily resident for at least twelve (12) months, and state that the person has not been convicted of a serious crime or any offence involving dishonesty.

e) Details in the form of documents (such as a report of final decision) should be provided to the Authority if a person responds Yes to any of the probity questions in the PQ.

f) Evidence acceptable to the Authority of the person's professional knowledge and experience for the particular function to be undertaken by the person. This includes certified copies of certificates or other records of relevant academic and professional qualifications. Where a person is required to be registered with a professional body, a certified copy of the current registration should be provided.

g) An updated and comprehensive Curriculum Vitae ( CV ) detailing the professional background of the person to demonstrate that the person has the necessary skills, experience and qualifications to perform the controlled function;

h) For persons who will be involved in the day to day management of an FSP, a current job description detailing the duties and responsibilities attached to the position, and an organisational chart showing lines of reporting within the FSP and of the position to which

the person is to be appointed. Both documents must be signed and dated by the person as well as an authorised person of the FSP such as a manager. i) A notarised or similarly certified copy of photo identification such as a passport, a driver's license, or any other Government issued identification card. All copies must be in colour. Certifiers should include their seal and/or stamp, where applicable, as well as the acknowledgement such as I (name of certifier), Notary Public of and duly authorised by (name of country) do hereby certify that this is a true copy of the original (name of document) of (name of person) shown to me on (date). j) For each individual beneficial shareholder who is a natural person holding more than the percentage of issued share capital or total voting rights as prescribed under the Regulatory Laws, the Authority may request a notarised net worth statement. The net worth statement must be prepared by a qualified accountant (include the accounting body registration number), a bank, or any other person or institution acceptable to the Authority; k) The Authority may at its discretion request documentary evidence for the assessment of source of wealth and source of funds for applicants who are:

i. individual shareholders/ controllers holding 10.0 per cent or more issued shares in an FSP; and ii. subject to enhanced due diligence by the Authority, such as Politically Exposed Persons and other persons considered to be high-risk or where the application itself demonstrates a high-risk profile.

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In some cases, the Authority may at its discretion assess applicants holding less than 10.0 per cent interest in an FSP. iv. In the case of a corporate shareholder, the Authority may request audited financial statements for three (3) consecutive years to establish and assess source of wealth and source of funds. The Authority may also request additional information to complete the assessment process. l) All documents and certificates must be provided in English:

i. Where the primary documents/certificates are in a foreign language, a professional translation is required; ii. The professional translator must translate the documents/certificates and include a Certificate of Accuracy; iii. The translator must state his or her name, mailing address, contact details, as well as sign and date all translated documents; and iv. The primary documents/certificates along with the translated documents/certificates and the Certificate of Accuracy must be submitted to the Authority.

m) The Authority will consider whether an offence has occurred under the Regulatory Laws where a person i. knowingly, recklessly or wilfully supplies false or misleading information to the Authority; ii. makes, orders, or allows to be made any false statement in any document to be sent to the Authority; or iii. knowingly or recklessly provides any explanation or makes any statement to the authority.

Assessment Procedures Supervisory Divisions 5.2. Upon the receipt of documentation, the relevant supervisory division will review the application for completeness.

5.2.1. The PQ is thoroughly reviewed, ensuring that all questions have been properly answered and that it is dated within six (6) months of the application;

5.2.2. The three (3) references are reviewed to ensure they meet the requirements set out in Section 5.1 (Assessment of Persons upon Application);

5.2.3. Information on the three (3) references is compared to the PQ for consistency;

5.2.4. The affidavit or police clearance is reviewed to ensure it meets the following standards:

a) Dated within six (6) months of the application;

b) If it is a police clearance certificate, certificate of good conduct or any other certificate satisfactory to the Authority the Authority will require: i. An official stamp and signature to be affixed for a hardcopy; or

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verification number and bar code for electronic submissions c) If it is an affidavit, it is: i. Signed by the person; ii. Stamped and/or signed by a notary, affixed with the seal as required in that jurisdiction; 5.3. Each Supervisory Division will conduct a risk assessment and assign a risk rating of low, medium, or high based on the extent of the following factors and the weight the Supervisory Division assigns to those factors: a) Answers in the current version of the PQ issued by the Authority, and in particular (but not limited to) the probity questions of the PQ; b) A clean police record; c) The proposed role of the person in the controlled function, for example, as directors have greater fiduciary duties than shareholders, all things being equal directors may be a higher risk; d) The type of licence held by the FSP to which the person is proposed to be appointed; e) Complexity of business of the proposed FSP, for example variable life insurance is of higher risk than property insurance; f) Whether the FSP is restricted to dealing with related parties; g) The experience and qualifications of the person, for example, those with greater experience (and in particular, experience with other FSPs in the Cayman Islands) and those possessing a relevant qualification would be considered to be less of a risk; h) Previous compliance history of the person; i) The jurisdiction where the person operates or resides; j) An assessment of the quality of the financial and character reference letters; k) Any information identified while performing the procedures for assessing the fitness and propriety of persons; and l) Any other factor the Supervisory Division deems relevant in determining the fitness and propriety of a person. 5.4. Where a low-risk rating has been assigned, the following procedure will be performed by the Supervisory Division: a) A search on a database that monitors existing and emerging risks of individuals and organisations around the world ( Risk Intelligence Database ); b) A search of publicly available web search engines for the following: i. The person's name; ii. Entities listed in the PQ of which the person is in a controlled function; iii. The FSP; and iv. The FSP's ultimate shareholder(s). c) An assessment of the person's experience, and qualifications, as detailed in the PQ and CV, against the competence required to perform the role for which the person is proposed to be appointed.

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International Page 10 of 16 5.5. Where a medium-risk or high-risk rating has been assigned, the following procedure will be performed by the Supervisory Division: a) Conduct the assessment specified in Section 5.4; and b) Compile the following information for submission to the Compliance Division; c) The name of the person and the name of the institution in connection with which the approval is being sought; d) The documents submitted as part of the application; e) Results of the searches carried out pursuant to Section 5.4 including details of any hits ; f) Where a high-risk rating has been assigned, a selection of additional verification steps to be performed; g) Any other special instructions. Assessment Procedures Compliance Division

5.6. The following procedures are performed on all requests for background checks received by the Compliance Division: a) References are verified by calling or emailing the reference writers, who are asked to validate the information that was set out in the reference; and b) A search for the person's names is conducted on the Authority's internal databases.

5.7. In addition to the procedures set out in Sections 5.6 above, the following procedures are performed on all medium-risk requests received by the Compliance Division: a) Searches on the Risk intelligence databases are conducted; and b) A search of publicly available web search engines. 5.8. In addition to the procedures set out in Sections 5.6 and 5.7, the Supervisory Division may, in cases where applications have been assessed as

high-risk, seek additional verification steps to be performed on the person. The additional steps include verifications of: a) criminal history; b) employment history; c) professional qualifications; d) civil history; e) education; and f) evidence of identity. 5.9. The length of time for which an application can be processed will depend on the risk assessment and the amount of work that is necessary to complete the assessment. The Compliance Division will require approximately 14 28 calendar days following receipt of fully completed forms and all supporting documentation in the required format.

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5.10. Upon completion of the applicable procedures, a Due Diligence Summary Report ( DDSR ) will be completed by the Compliance Division and submitted to the relevant Supervisory Division that submitted the application to the Compliance Division. 5.11.

The DDSR documents the results of the above procedures, providing details of the work that was performed and what discrepancies, if any, were identified. It will also identify whether any information is still outstanding and provide a summary of the discrepancies and a conclusion as to suitability. 5.12. In an effort to minimise the delay in responding to the Supervisory Divisions, the DDSR will be submitted when there have been three (3) failed attempts to verify the references. This will be noted as a discrepancy on the DDSR and The Supervisory Division will need to assess whether further follow up is required. 5.13. While the information provided in the DDSR will be pertinent in assessing whether persons are fit and proper to act in a controlled function of the FSP, the ultimate responsibility for making this decision rests with the Supervisory Division.

Document Retention and Centralisation 5.14. There is a central database containing details of the persons who have been assessed by the Compliance Division according to this Procedure. 5.15.

Information is stored electronically, for each person previously subject to the due diligence process, and the Authority will maintain the following in line with the Authority's document retention policy: a) A copy of the documentation received from the person; b) A copy of the completed Due Diligence Request Form from the Supervisory Division; and c) A copy of the DDSR. 5.16. In addition, the evidence collected to support the conclusions in the DDSR, along with the required documents provided with the application, will be retained centrally with the Compliance Division.

6. Assessment of Previously Approved Persons Where a New Application is Submitted 6.1. In cases where the person is already approved by the Authority to perform a controlled function at an FSP, and due diligence has already been performed on this person, it may be appropriate to substantially reduce the amount of due diligence work to be performed on future applications. 6.2. In respect of a future application for approval, where the information is not already on file or is older than twelve (12) months, the Authority would require the following from the person: a) A PQ completed by the person;

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A police record or affidavit showing that the person has not been convicted of a serious crime or any offence involving dishonesty; and c) For persons proposed to be involved in the day to day management of the FSP, a current job description, as outlined in Section 5.1(H) (Assessment of Persons upon Application). 6.3. Where the information is already on file and is dated within twelve (12) months, the Authority would require an affidavit that there are no material changes to the PQ and the due diligence documents previously submitted to the Authority along with the current job description under Section 5.1(H) (Assessment of Persons upon Application), if applicable. 6.4. In some circumstances, the

supervisory division would assign a rating of low- risk for persons who are operating in an existing controlled function. The Authority's due diligence procedures would comprise of: a) reviewing the documents to identify any discrepancies or changes since the previous documentation was received; and b) assessing the person's competence and capability to perform the new position to which the person is to be appointed.

6.5. If the Supervisory Division determines that the person should be assessed as medium-risk or high-risk, the documentation listed under Section 5.1 (Assessment of Persons upon Application) should be collected, and the due diligence steps for new applications as identified under Assessment Procedures Supervisory Divisions and Assessment Procedures Compliance Division should be employed.

### 7. Assessment of Previously Approved Persons in the Absence of a New Application

#### Basis for Enquiries

7.1. At the end of the PQ, the person certifies that the information in the PQ is complete and correct and that s/he undertakes that, as long as s/he continues to be in a controlled function, s/he will notify the Authority of any material changes affecting the completeness of the answers to the probity questions of the PQ within a period of twenty-one (21) days.

7.2. The person is expected to continue to meet the criteria of fitness and propriety for the entire period during which the person acts in a controlled function. For instance, failure to maintain appropriate qualifications or memberships may raise doubts about the person's continuing fitness.

7.3. However, there will be circumstances that may prompt the Authority to make further enquiries of a person acting in a controlled function with a view to assessing whether that person continues to be fit and proper.

7.4. There are two primary circumstances that would warrant further enquiries by the Authority into a person's fitness and propriety: a) The direction and management of an the FSP or where an FSP's business has not been conducted in a fit and proper manner; or

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b) The Authority is made aware that a person in a controlled function has been subject to or has been involved in any of the matters listed under the Regulatory Policy: Fitness and Propriety.

7.5. Where possible under the Regulatory Laws, the Authority may require substitution of a person subject to this assessment if the person is deemed not fit and proper.

#### Concerns surrounding FSPs

7.6. The Authority may be prompted to make further enquiries into the actions or lack of action when the direction and management of a FSP's business has not been conducted in a fit and proper manner.

7.7. The primary responsibility for ensuring compliance with an FSP's regulatory obligations rests with the FSP itself. Normally therefore, in considering whether action is appropriate, the Authority's main focus will be on the FSP rather than on the persons in controlled functions.

7.8. In some cases, however, it will not be appropriate to hold FSPs responsible for the actions of the persons in controlled functions. For example, where management may have acted in a manner detrimental to the interests of a FSP's depositors, investors, policyholders, or creditors and where the FSP can demonstrate it took all reasonable steps to prevent the breach.

7.9. Alternatively, in other cases, it may be appropriate for the Authority to investigate the actions of both the FSP and the persons in controlled functions. For example, where the FSP has breached the rule requiring it to take reasonable care to establish and maintain such systems and controls as are appropriate to its business and persons in controlled functions have taken advantage of those deficiencies to front run or misappropriate assets.

7.10. In such circumstances as described above, the Authority will utilise one of two approaches, or a combination thereof, to assess the fitness and propriety of persons in controlled functions: a) A person, either upon its own initiative

or upon the request of the Authority, reports on the fitness and propriety of the persons in controlled functions, for example upon appointment of a controller, liquidator advisor or other expert to inter alia investigate the affairs of the FSP; or b) The Authority, using its regulatory powers to obtain and perform analysis of information, investigates the actions (or lack of action) of persons in controlled functions. 7.11. The extent to which the Authority will take action will be dependent upon a number of factors, including, but not limited to, the source of the information, access to the documents, the basis for any conclusions reached and its credibility.

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Concerns arising from other sources 7.12. The Authority may become aware of certain information, originating outside of the supervision of the FSP, which may give rise to concerns of the fitness and propriety of a person in a controlled function to continue to perform his or her functions. Examples of such information include those circumstances identified in the Regulatory Policy: Fitness and Propriety. 7.13. The extent to which the Authority will rely upon the information is dependent upon a number of factors, including, but not limited to, the source of the information, the authority that it carries, whether it is independent, the basis for any conclusions reached and its credibility. It may also be important to corroborate the information obtained with other independent and/or reliable sources, particularly where the information is not from an authoritative source. 7.14. To assist the Authority in performing its own enquiries and analysis of the information, it is imperative that the Authority collect all information on the subject and where possible, obtain certified copies of the documents, court orders or reports that are most authoritative, independent or fact-based. It is also important to ensure the document is final. Factors to be taken into account 7.15. The Authority may take action against a person acting in a controlled function of an FSP if it considers that the person is no longer a fit and proper person to perform his or her respective function. The following paragraphs set out the factors, in this context, the Authority will take into account in considering whether or not a person is a fit and proper person to hold his or her respective function. 7.16. In assessing whether it is appropriate to take action against a person in a controlled function, the Authority may consider the following, amongst other factors: a) Whether action against the FSP rather than the person would be a more appropriate regulatory response; and b) What action would be a proportionate response to the nature and seriousness of the breach by that person. 7.17. In addition, the Authority may have regard to the following (which is not exhaustive): a) The seriousness of the misconduct in question, of which the following factors may be relevant: i. The duration and frequency of the contravention, including how long the contravention lasted and when it was identified; ii. Whether the contravention revealed serious or systematic weaknesses of the management systems or internal controls relating to the FSP for which the person was responsible; iii. The impact of the contravention on the orderliness of financial markets, including whether public confidence in those markets have been damaged; and, REGULATORY PROCEDURE ASSESSING FITNESS AND PROPRIETY Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page 15 of 16 iv. The loss or risk of loss caused to depositors, investors, policyholders, or creditors. b) The extent to which contravention was deliberate or reckless; c) The amount of losses incurred; d) The conduct of the person in the controlled function in bringing (or failing to bring) quickly, effectively and completely the contravention to the Authority's attention, the degree of cooperation the person showed during the



investigation of the contravention, and any remedial steps taken since the contravention occurred; e) The previous compliance history of the person in the controlled function; f) Previous action taken by the Authority in relation to similar behaviour; and g) Action taken by other regulatory authorities. 7.18. The Authority may have regard to the cumulative effect of a number of factors which, when considered in isolation, may not be sufficient to show that the person is not fit and proper to perform a controlled function. 7.19. In these circumstances, the principal question that the Authority will ask is whether there is evidence of personal culpability on the part of the person in the controlled function or does the conduct display a lack of commercial probity. Personal culpability arises where the behaviour was deliberate or where the person in the controlled function's standard of behaviour was below that which would be reasonable in the circumstances. Ordinary commercial misjudgement is insufficient to justify regulatory action.

8. Process for Decision-Making on Fitness and Propriety 8.1. Where the Authority:

8.1.1. Has determined or is considering the refusal of a person's application to act in a controlled function, it will follow the Regulatory Procedure Issuing Notices of Decisions to Declined Applicants; and

8.1.2. Is exercising or is considering exercising its regulatory enforcement powers in relation to a person in a controlled function, it will follow the process described in the Enforcement Manual.

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