



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.

1 Appendix 1 n GUIDANCE NOTES (AMENDMENTS) ON THE PREVENTION AND DETECTION OF MONEY LAUNDERING AND TERRORIST FINANCING IN THE CAYMAN ISLANDS Issued by the Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Pursuant to section 34 of the Monetary Authority Law (2018 Revision)

These Guidance Notes amend the Guidance Notes issued on December 13, 2017 (the GN of December 13, 2017) 2018 This document is intended to provide general guidance to Financial Service Providers (FSPs). It should therefore, not be relied upon as a source of law. Reference for that purpose should be made to the appropriate statutory provisions. However, FSPs should be aware of the enforcement powers of the Supervisory Authorities under the Anti-Money Laundering Regulations (2018 Revision) (AMLRs) and amendments thereto as they relate to supervisory or regulatory guidance.

Contact: Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Elizabethan Square P.O. Box 10052 Grand Cayman KY1-1001 Cayman Islands :345-949-7089 Fax: 345-945-6131 Website: : 2 1. These Guidance Notes may be cited as the Guidance Notes (Amendment), 2018. 2. The GNs of December 13, 2017 are amended in Part II, as follows: (1) in Section 2.C., by deleting paragraph 8 and replacing it with the following new paragraph 8, and adding the following paragraphs 8A, 8B, 8C, 8D and 8E: 8. According to the AMLRs, an FSP must designate a natural person at the managerial level as its AMLCO. However, subsequent to such designation the FSP may choose to delegate the performance of the compliance function to a person or rely on a person to perform the compliance function. In any event, FSPs shall not contract or transfer their compliance obligations under the AMLRs. As such, irrespective of whether the AMLCO is an employee and the FSP is performing the function on its own, or has delegated the performance of the compliance function to a person or relied on a person to perform the compliance function, the FSP is ultimately responsible for complying with the applicable AML/CFT obligations. 8A. It is a general understanding of the Authority that a person on whom reliance is being placed would apply the person's own procedures to perform the function in question, which is in contrast with delegation scenario. Under a delegation scenario, the delegate would usually perform the function in accordance with the FSP's procedures and is subject to the FSP's control of the effective implementation of those procedures by the delegate. 8B. For example, delegation occurs in the instance where a mutual fund has drafted its own policies and procedures, which are then undertaken by a person on mutual fund's behalf to perform the function to the mutual fund's exact specifications. In a reliance scenario, a mutual fund will assess the AML/CFT and other relevant policies and procedures of a person (on whom the mutual fund intends to rely to perform the function). Where the mutual fund is satisfied that the person's policies and procedures would enable the mutual fund to comply with the AML/CFT obligations of the Cayman Islands then the mutual fund may rely on the person to perform the function using the person's policies and procedures. 8C. Since, the person on whom reliance is placed applies its own policies and procedures to perform the function, the FSP should ensure that the person's policies and procedures are consistent with the FSP's nature of business, and are adequate to comply with the applicable regulatory requirements. Where an FSP chooses to rely on a person for the performance of the compliance or any other function, the FSP shall: (1) ensure that the person on whom reliance is being placed has adequate and appropriate knowledge and expertise to perform the function; 3 (2) conduct a risk assessment of the person before entering into an agreement with the person upon whom

reliance is to be placed and, where the person operates from a country outside the Cayman Islands, the FSP must document and demonstrate its considerations for country risk; (3) have a formalised agreement with the person on whom reliance is being placed, setting out the responsibilities of each party; (4) review policies and procedures of the person prior to entering into the reliance agreement and test them, from time to time, subsequent to entering into the relationship to ensure that the policies and procedures are adequate to perform the function and satisfy the relevant obligations in the Cayman Islands; and (5) ensure that the person adopts the Cayman Islands standards in relation to the performance of the function (for which reliance is being placed), where the person operates from a country outside the Cayman Islands in which the relevant standards are lower when compared to the Cayman Islands.

8D. An FSP should ensure that the person on whom reliance is being placed has the capability to perform the function efficiently. Where the risks associated (with placing reliance on the person for the performance of the function) cannot be effectively managed or mitigated, the FSP shall not rely on the person for the performance of the function.

8E. In the case of an FSP who chooses to delegate the performance of the compliance function to a person, reference should be made to the guidance on delegation principles provided under Part II, section 10 C (Outsourcing) of the Guidance Notes.

(2) in Section 4.B., by deleting paragraphs 65 and 66, and replacing them with the following new paragraph 65: 65. Delegation or sub-delegation of the performance of the compliance or any other function to a person(s) should be in accordance with the principles set out in Section 10 C (Outsourcing) of the Guidance Notes.

(3) in Section 4.B., by deleting paragraph 67 and replacing it with the following new paragraph 66: 66. In Low risk scenarios, regulation 25 of the AMLRs allows FSPs to rely on Eligible introducers. Where a (managed) FSP is relying on an Eligible Introducer (EI) from another jurisdiction, the (managed) FSP should document and demonstrate its considerations for country risk before relying on the EI. Further, when relying on an EI, (managed) 4 FSPs should adopt the principles set out in Part II, Section 2. paragraph 8C and Procedure for Introduced Business under Section 5 E. of the Guidance Notes

(4) in Section 5., by deleting paragraph D and replacing it with the following new paragraph D: D. 1. As provided for in regulation 23 of the AMLRs, where a person carrying out relevant financial business- (1) has assessed a low level of risk; (2) has identified a customer/applicant, and the beneficial owner (where applicable); and (3) has no reason to doubt those identities, and (a) the circumstances are such that payment is to be made by the customer/applicant; and (b) it is reasonable in all the circumstances (i) for payment to be delivered by post, in person, or by electronic means to transfer funds; or (ii) for the details of such payment to be confirmed via telephone or other electronic means; then, (c) verification of the identity of a customer/applicant is not required at the time of receipt of payment, if the payment is debited from an account held (whether solely or jointly) in the name of the customer/applicant at a licensee under the BTCL or at a bank that is regulated in and- (i) either based or incorporated in, or (ii) formed under the laws of a country specified in the AMLSG List. 2. As such, in the circumstances outlined in 1 above, the FSP may defer the verification of the applicant s/customer s identity at that time. The FSP should however, have evidence- (1) identifying the branch or office of the Bank; and (2) verifying that the account is in the name of the applicant/customer. 3. When a payment meets the criteria for the simplified measures set out in 1 above, in addition to the details of the relevant branch or office of the bank and the account name, a record

should be retained indicating how the transaction arose. 4. However, such simplified measures are not allowed: (1) if the circumstances of the payment give rise to knowledge, suspicion, or reasonable grounds for knowing or suspecting that the applicant/customer is engaged in ML/TF, or that the transaction is carried out on behalf of another person engaged in ML/TF; (2) if the payment is made by a person for the purpose of opening a relevant account with a licensee under the BTCL in the Cayman Islands; and (3) in relation to the applicant/customer, when an onward payment is to be made to the applicant/customer or any other person (including the beneficial owner). 5

5. In the circumstances set out in paragraph 4, the verification of identity must be conducted in accordance with the CDD procedures as outlined in Section 4 of this part of the Guidance Notes before the payment of any proceeds, unless such payment of the proceeds are to be made to a person for whom a court is required to adjudicate payment (e.g. trustee in bankruptcy, a liquidator, a trustee for an insane person or a trustee of the estate of a deceased person). (5) in Section 9.B., by deleting paragraph 2

and replacing it with the following new paragraph 2: 2. The FSP should ensure that the person acting as MLRO/DMLRO: (1) is a natural person; (2) is autonomous (meaning the MLRO is the final decision maker as to whether to file a SAR); (3) is independent (meaning no vested interest in the underlying activity); (4) has and shall have access to all relevant material in order to make an assessment as to whether the activity is or is not suspicious; and (5) can dedicate sufficient time for the efficient discharge of the MLRO function, particularly where the MLRO/DMLRO has other professional responsibilities. (6)

in Section 9.B., by deleting paragraph 6 and replacing it with the following new paragraphs 6 and 6A: 6. It is recognised that it is possible that an FSP may not have employees in the Cayman Islands and it may not be possible for a senior member of staff (or a sole trader him/herself) to be the MLRO/DMLRO. In these circumstances, the FSP should identify a person that meets the criteria set out in B 2 above and designate that person as an MLRO/DMLRO. 6A. After designating an MLRO/DMLRO, the FSP may choose to delegate the performance of the MLRO function to a person or rely on a person to perform the MLRO function in accordance with regulation 3(2) of the AMLRs. See Part II, Section 10. C. (Outsourcing) for guidance on delegation; and Part II, Section 2. C. 8C for guidance on placing reliance on third parties.

3. The GNs of December 13, 2017 are amended in Part VI, as follows: (1) in Section 1., by deleting paragraph G and replacing it with the following new paragraphs G: 6 G General 1. Regulated Mutual Funds and Mutual Fund Administrators must have policies and procedures in place as required by the AMLRs. These shall include policies and procedures to- (1) identify and report suspicious activity; (2) monitor and ensure compliance with AML/CFT legislative and regulatory requirements; and (3) test the efficacy and efficiency of their AML/CFT systems and update such systems, if necessary, to comply with their AML/CFT obligations (the "Procedures"). 2. Both Mutual Funds and their Mutual Fund Administrators subject to the AMLRs have separate obligations to maintain and implement such Procedures in respect of their relevant financial business. 3. The ultimate responsibility for maintaining and implementing adequate Procedures and complying with the applicable AML/CFT obligations remains with the Mutual Funds and Mutual Fund Administrators. 4. Mutual Funds and Mutual Fund Administrators may meet their obligations in relation to their Procedures by either- (1) implementing their Procedures directly; (2) delegating the performance of the Procedures to a person; or (3) relying on a person to perform the

Procedures. 5. Where an FSP that is a Mutual Fund or Mutual Fund Administrator chooses to delegate the performance of the Procedures to a person, the FSP should adopt the principles set out in Part II, Section 10. C. (Outsourcing). 6. Similarly, where an FSP that is a Mutual Fund or Mutual Fund Administrator chooses to rely on a person for the performance of the Procedures, the FSP should adopt the principles set out in paragraphs 1 through 5 under 8C of Part II, Section 2. C. 7. The operators of the Mutual Funds or Mutual Fund Administrators should document, either as a board resolution or otherwise, the manner in which the FSP has met its obligation to maintain and implement Procedures. Mutual Funds 8. All Mutual Funds must designate a natural person as their MLRO/DMLRO 1 After such designation, Mutual Funds may choose to delegate the performance of this function to their mutual fund administrator or any other service provider, or rely on their mutual fund administrator or any other service provider to perform this function. Where a Mutual Fund chooses to delegate the performance of the function to a person, the

1 See Regulation 33 of the AMLRs (2017). For relevant guidance see Section 9 of the Guidance Notes 7 Mutual Fund should adopt the principles set out in Part II, Section 10. C. (Outsourcing). Similarly, where a Mutual Fund chooses to rely on a person for the performance of the function, the Mutual Fund should adopt the principles set out in paragraphs 1 through 5 under 8C of Part II, Section 2. C. Mutual Fund Administrators 9. A Mutual Fund Administrator must designate a natural person as their MLRO/DMLRO. After such designation, the Mutual Fund Administrator may choose to delegate (or sub-delegate where the Mutual Fund Administrator is a delegate) the performance of the MLRO/DMLRO function to a person, or rely on a person to perform the function. Further, a Mutual Fund Administrator may also choose to delegate/sub-delegate the performance of the Procedures to a person(s) or rely on a person(s) to perform the Procedures. Where a Mutual Fund Administrator chooses to delegate/sub-delegate the performance of the Procedures or any function to a person, the Mutual Fund Administrator should adopt the principles set out in Part II, Section 10. C. (Outsourcing). Similarly, where a Mutual Fund Administrator chooses to rely on a person for the performance of the Procedures or any function, the Mutual Fund Administrator should adopt the principles set out paragraphs in 1 through 5 under 8C of Part II, Section 2. C.