



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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List of Acronyms IT Information Technology MAA Monetary Authority Act VASP Virtual Asset Service Provider STATEMENT OF GUIDANCE VIRTUAL ASSET CUSTODIANS AND VIRTUAL ASSET TRADING PLATFORMS Cayman Monetary

Regulatory Authority International Page 4 of 24 Guidance Virtual Asset Custodians and Virtual Asset Trading Platforms 1. Introduction 1.1. This document establishes the

Cayman Islands Monetary Authority s (the Authority) Guidance on the provision of virtual asset services by virtual asset custodians and virtual asset trading platforms (the Guidance) licensed and regulated under the Virtual Asset (Service Providers) Act, 2020 (the Act).

2. Statement of Objectives 2.1. To provide guidance to virtual asset custodians and virtual asset trading platforms in relation to the provision of virtual asset services, pursuant to the Monetary Authority Act (MAA). 2.2. This Guidance is not intended to be prescriptive, exhaustive or a comprehensive approach to managing VASP related risks and operations; rather this Guidance sets out the Authority s minimum expectations in relation to the management of risks and operations by licensed VASPs. 3. Statutory Authority 3.1.

Section 34(1)(a) of the MAA provides that: After private-sector consultation and consultation with the Minister charged with responsibility for Financial Services, the Authority may - issue or amend rules or statements of principle or guidance concerning the conduct of licensees and their officers and employees, and any other persons to whom

and to the extent that the regulatory laws may apply; 3.2. This Guidance should be read in conjunction, where applicable, with the all laws and regulatory measures addressing, anti-money laundering, the conduct of virtual asset services, ownership and control, fitness and propriety, internal controls, cybersecurity, business continuity management, corporate governance, outsourcing, nature, accessibility and retention of records, securities investment business, banks and trusts and any other relevant laws and regulatory instruments issued by the Authority from time to time. 4. Scope of Application 4.1. This

Guidance applies to virtual asset custodians and virtual asset trading platforms licensed and regulated by the Authority. For the purpose of this Guidance, virtual asset custodians and virtual asset trading platforms are entities licensed and regulated under the Act. STATEMENT OF GUIDANCE VIRTUAL ASSET CUSTODIANS AND VIRTUAL ASSET TRADING PLATFORMS Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page 5 of 24

5. Definitions 5.1. For the purpose of this Guidance, any definition used is the same as assigned within the Act, unless otherwise specified below. 5.2. The following definitions are provided for the purpose of this Statement of Guidance: bank means a person carrying on banking business, as defined under the Banks and Trust Companies Act (2021 Revision); client means a legal or natural person, to whom virtual asset services are provided; governing body means the Board of Directors

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where the entity is a corporation, the General Partner where the entity is a partnership, the manager where the entity is an LLC, or equivalent; licensed VASP means a virtual asset custodian or virtual asset trading platform; virtual asset custodian means a licensee under section 8 of the Act who provides virtual asset custody services in or from within the Cayman Islands; virtual asset custody service means the business of safekeeping or administration of virtual assets or the instruments that enable the holder to exercise control over virtual assets; and virtual asset trading platform means a centralized or decentralized digital platform (a) which facilitates the exchange of virtual assets for fiat currency or other virtual assets on behalf of third parties for a fee, commission, spread or other benefit; and (b) which (i) holds custody of or controls virtual assets on behalf of its clients to facilitate an exchange; or (ii) purchases virtual assets from a seller when transactions or bids and offers are matched in order to sell them to a buyer; and (c) which is licensed under section 8 of the Act, and includes its owner or operator, but does not include a platform that only provides a forum where sellers and buyers may post bids and offers and a forum where the parties trade in a separate platform or in a peer-to-peer manner. For the purpose of the definition of virtual asset trading platform, where a single entity or group that controls the platform cannot be identified, the operator of the platform shall be deemed the owner of the entity under which the platform operates.

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6. Governance

6.1. The governing body should have the appropriate balance of skills, experience, independence, and knowledge of the industry to enable them to discharge their respective duties and responsibilities.

6.2. Directors should review their commitments to ensure they have sufficient availability and resources to be able to carry out their role on the governing body effectively.

6.3. The governing body should undertake a review on, an annual basis, that ensures that the licensed VASP's policies and procedures are effective in meeting the obligations set out in the Act and accompanying rules and guidance.

7. Conduct of Business

Conflicts of interest

7.1. The policies and procedures implemented by licensed VASPs for the identification and management of conflicts of interest should consider:

- a) conflicts of interest between licensed VASPs and their beneficial owners, senior officers, employees and clients;
- b) any personal conflicts of interest of any employee tasked with decision-making;
- c) keeping and maintaining a register of potential and existing conflicts of interests, along with the mitigating measures in place; and
- d) avoiding assignment of conflicting duties to one individual. Certain duties within a licensed VASP should be split, to the extent possible, among various individuals to reduce the risk of manipulation of financial data or misappropriation of assets.

Treating clients fairly

7.2. Licensed VASPs should have policies and procedures for the fair treatment of clients that promote the following outcomes:

- a) developing, marketing, and selling products or services in a way that pays due regard to the interests and needs of clients;
- b) providing clients with information before, during and after the point of sale that is accurate, clear, and not misleading;
- c) minimising the risk of providing products or services which are not appropriate to clients' interests and needs;

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- d) dealing with client complaints in a fair and timely manner;
- e) protecting the privacy of information obtained from clients; and
- f) where relevant, protecting any virtual assets or fiat funds held on behalf of clients.

Client communications and full disclosure

7.3.

In ensuring that information provided to clients is fair, clear, and not misleading, licensed VASPs should consider the means of communication, the information the communication is intended to convey and the type and experience of the client. 7.4. Communication with clients, whether verbal or written, would be considered clear if it:

a) uses plain language; b) is logically ordered and easy to follow; c) highlights important information; and d) explains complex information in plain language and provides a clear explanation or definition of any necessary jargon. 7.5. Licensed VASPs should ensure that all information provided to clients: a) includes the name of the licensed VASP together with its applicable CMRAI licensed number; b) is accurate and always gives a fair and prominent indication of any relevant risks in relation to the provision of virtual asset services; c) is sufficient for and presented in a way that is likely to be understood by the average client of the group to whom it is directed, or by whom it is likely to be received; d) does not disguise, diminish, or obscure important items, statements, or risk warnings; e) uses a font size in the indication of relevant risks that is at least equal to the predominant font size used throughout the information provided, as well as a layout that ensures that such indication is prominent; f) is consistently presented in the same language throughout all forms of information and marketing materials that are provided to each client, unless the client has agreed to receive information in more than one language; and g) is up-to-date and relevant to the means of communication used that the client has agreed to.

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7.6. When communicating information to clients, licensed VASPs should consider whether an omission of relevant facts would result in the information being unfair, unclear, or misleading. 7.7. When making disclosures to clients regarding the capacity they are acting in (in relation to a relevant transaction), this could be detailed in a terms and conditions document and should be made available to clients prior to any transaction or client agreement being made. 7.8. Licensed VASPs should inform clients of the regulated activity they are licensed to perform and the Authority responsible for regulating such activity. 7.9. If a licensed VASP has partnered with a third-party provider (i.e. a bank to hold fiat funds), it should make clear to clients which party they are transacting with. 7.10. When a licensed VASP is part of a larger group structure, clients must be made aware of which group entity they are transacting with at all times, including the regulatory status of that entity, and the level of protection afforded to the client. 7.11. Licensed VASPs should disclose to its client any conflict of interest or potential conflict of interest. 7.12. Licensed VASPs should inform clients of the typical timeframes for the processing of account withdrawals, including where, as a result of safeguarding controls (such as virtual assets being stored in offline wallets) virtual asset withdrawals would take longer to process. Licensed VASPs should inform clients of any withdrawal limits and related timeframes for specific thresholds. 7.13. Disclosures to clients should be made when any material changes have been made to the service(s) provided by the licensed VASP that may impact clients. Risk warnings 7.14. When providing an indication of the risks relating to the product or service being offered, licensed VASPs should provide clients with sufficient information to allow them to make well-informed decisions. Client risk warnings should include the following: a) a disclosure, where necessary, that the virtual asset has a particularly volatile trading history; b) where applicable, insurance and safeguarding measures in place; c) where the client wishes to deposit or withdraw virtual assets to or from a wallet address controlled by the licensed VASP, the risks relating to the transfer and

storage of virtual assets; and d) a disclosure that the client's invested capital is at risk.

7.15. Particularly with regards to higher risk and more complex products, virtual asset trading platforms should include, where appropriate, risk warnings to clients relating to:

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a) the percentage of clients that lose money when trading a particular product with the virtual asset trading platform; and b) the risks of trading derivatives, with leverage or other similar products, including the enhanced risk of loss and the risks relating to margin calls and position liquidations.

7.16. Licensed VASPs should ensure that clients understand and acknowledge the risk warnings provided. Complaints handling

7.17. Licensed VASPs should establish effective internal complaints handling systems and procedures. These should include:

a) making available details of the licensed VASP's complaints handling policy that can be easily accessed by clients; b) establishing a standardised template or simple method for clients to be able to make complaints; c) acknowledging receipt of client complaints in writing within 7 days; d) maintaining a record of complaints received and the remediation measures or action taken; e) investigating all complaints in a manner which is timely, fair, and consistent; f) providing the complainant with timely updates as to the status, proposed resolution, or outcome of their complaint; g) informing complainants of their options if a complaint is not resolved in a manner that they are satisfied with; and h) ensuring that the governing body is provided with regular reports on complaints handling, including analysis of all ongoing complaints, outcomes, complaints handling data, and any potential systemic issues.

7.18. The governing body should ensure that complaints data is sufficiently analysed and that any necessary improvements are made to the service provided to clients.

7.19. Clients should be able to file complaints with a licensed VASP free of charge. Marketing & promotions

7.20. Licensed VASPs should ensure that any marketing communications of their products or services do not include any misleading statements or promises regarding the scale of the licensed VASPs activities or any statements that the licensed VASP does not believe to be true.

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7.21. Licensed VASPs should not include in their marketing communications any statements detailing historic market performances of virtual assets unless: a) the basis on which such performance is measured is clearly stated and the presentation is not misleading; b) it is accompanied by a risk warning that past performance is not necessarily a guide to future performance; and c) the past performance detailed is relevant to the service or product offered by the licensed VASP.

7.22. Licensed VASPs should ensure that marketing communications do not compare their products or services to other forms of investment or trading unless the basis of comparison is clearly stated and the comparison is fair.

7.23. Licensed VASPs should ensure that the marketing of higher risk products, such as derivatives or leveraged trading, includes a warning of the risks involved. These may include: a) the enhanced risk of losing invested capital through margin calls or liquidations; b) the impact of small fluctuations in the price of virtual assets; c) the risk of imperfect correlation between a derivative and the underlying asset and the resultant hedging risk; and d) statistics and statements on the percentage of clients that lose money when trading with the licensed VASP.

7.24. Licensed VASPs should maintain a record of any marketing communications or promotional campaign. This should be made available to the Authority if necessary. Client protection

7.25. Licensed VASPs should:

a) assess the risks and complexity of its products and services; b) assess the level of understanding, experience, and vulnerability of its clients; and c) develop controls which are proportionate to the level of risk and the experience and vulnerability of clients. 7.26. Although not an exhaustive list, examples of the measures licensed VASPs may take in this regard include: a) carrying out robust testing of new products and services and the effectiveness of controls before they are offered to clients; b) considering the extent to which client assets are at risk as a result of the product or service offered; c) assessing the volatility of a virtual asset, product or service and the extent to which clients can suffer financial loss and the ability of the client to bear losses; and d) assessing the level of understanding by the client of the features and risks of the products and services offered or previous experience in dealing with virtual assets or similar products and services. Client agreement 7.27. Licensed VASPs should, when structuring a client agreement, look to include the following: a) a description of all group entities and other parties involved in the services being provided; b) the nature of the products and description of services being provided; c) the basis and method of calculation of fees payable by the client as well as the frequency and method of payment, whether by bill or deduction of capital; d) any commission received by the licensed VASP or associated parties in connection with the client transaction; e) the jurisdiction and Authority that is responsible for regulating the licensed VASP; f) the way instructions may be given by the client in any transaction; g) the arrangements for handling client virtual assets including any details in relation to the payment of interest; h) in respect of any contractual right of the licensed VASP to realise client virtual assets: i) the circumstances in which and the action it may take to do so; and ii) the specific virtual assets over which it may do so; and i) the arrangements for bringing the agreement to an end. 7.28. When providing written confirmation to a client, on or before the completion of a transaction, licensed VASPs should include the following details in a clear and concise manner: a) an order identification number that the client is able to communicate to the licensed VASP in the event of any discrepancies or operational issues; b) the virtual asset being transacted along with the price, quantity, and total cost; c) the date and time that the transaction was placed; d) any commissions or fees charged as a result of the transaction; and e) if applicable, the direction of the transaction i.e. a buy or sell order. 8. Prudential Regulatory capital 8.1. Licensed VASPs should conduct periodic risk assessments and stress tests on their business strategy and operations and consider the impact on their capital. 8.2. The risk-based capital should cover potential financial losses which are proportionate to the type and level of risks the licensed VASP is exposed to. Consideration should be given when identifying significant sources of risk which could impact the ability of the licensed VASP to meet its liabilities, including analysis and monitoring of the following risk areas which should assist in the calculation of risk-based capital: a) credit risk; b) market risk (including virtual assets and fiat funds); c) operational risk; d) liquidity risk; e) insurance risk; f) interest rate risk; g) concentration risk; h) IT and cybersecurity risk; i) settlement risk; and j) legal and compliance risk. 8.3. Licensed VASPs should hold sufficient capital to cover fixed overheads amounting to at least six months of the preceding year, or projected fixed overheads in the case of the licensed VASP not having

completed a full year of business. 8.4. The working capital for fixed overheads should be reviewed annually and calculated by subtracting the following items from the total expenses after distributions of profits to shareholders: a) employee bonuses and other types of remuneration which are subject to net profits of the services provided;

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8.5. Licensed VASPs may consider the use of virtual assets as part of its regulatory capital. Should this approach be taken, the Authority will require, as a minimum, for VASPs to hold additional capital and apply stress tests and risk assessments on the exposure of each virtual asset. Consideration should also be given to the security and storage controls in place to manage the virtual assets, and the ongoing monitoring of the regulatory capital position with the use of suitable triggers and margin calls. 8.6. Licensed VASPs should hold sufficient working capital to allow for the day-to-day operations of the business and to ensure that the regulatory capital requirement is maintained. 8.7. Licensed VASPs should inform the Authority of any breaches to capital requirements or of any material changes to business or operational controls that may cause financial losses and affect the adequacy of total regulatory capital. Recovery plan 8.8. A recovery plan should set out options to restore financial strength and viability when the licensed VASP comes under severe stress. The recovery plan should be designed to respond to different types of stress.

8.9. The recovery plan should include an analysis of the vulnerabilities associated with the size, nature, and complexity of the licensed VASP's operations, risk profile, and business model. 8.10. Consideration should also be given to identifying when an event has occurred. Such triggers could be either financial or non-financial. Financial triggers could include: a) revenue reports; b) account withdrawals and closures; and c) regulatory financial penalties. Non-financial triggers could include: a) unexpected loss of senior officers; b) adverse court rulings; c) cyber incidents; and d) negative press and significant reputational damage.

STATEMENT OF GUIDANCE VIRTUAL ASSET CUSTODIANS AND VIRTUAL ASSET TRADING PLATFORMS Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page 14 of 24 8.11. Licensed VASPs should consider credible options to cope with a range of scenarios including both specific and market wide stress. The feasibility of each of these options and the factors that may affect implementation should also be considered. Recovery options may include: a) the licensed VASPs capital raising ability; b) asset sales; c) access to wholesale funding; d) cost saving; e) risk reduction; f) earnings retention; and g) liability management. Stress testing 8.12. Licensed VASPs should use an appropriate number of market-wide and specific stress scenarios to assess the robustness of their recovery plans, balance sheet capital, and material lines of business.

8.13. Stress testing should be severe enough to be useful in establishing triggers, estimating impacts of adverse situations, and establishing responses to remediating situations. They should also acknowledge that the price of any virtual asset sales or disposals will be lower than the market rate if, as a result of market distress, competitors are taking similar action at the same time. 8.14. Licensed VASPs should identify, test, and at least annually, update scenarios that are most likely to cause licensed VASPs to become non-viable or to fail. Typical scenarios could include: a) how a cyber-attack resulting in the loss of access and value of client's online wallets will affect the licensed VASP in relation to both reputational damage and immediate financial impact; and b) the sudden drop in market value of a particular virtual asset that is held by the licensed VASP on its balance

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sheet as regulatory capital. 8.15. Licensed VASPs should also undertake a worst-case scenario assessment in which multiple risks materialise simultaneously, including documenting the impact and likelihood of such a scenario occurring. Insurance 8.16. The level of insurance cover that licensed VASPs hold should be based on their products and services they offer, and their scale of operations. Consideration should be given to the following risks: STATEMENT OF GUIDANCE VIRTUAL ASSET CUSTODIANS AND VIRTUAL ASSET TRADING PLATFORMS Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page 15 of 24 a) loss or theft of virtual assets belonging to clients; b) loss of documents; c) misrepresentations or misleading statements made; d) acts, errors, or omissions resulting in a breach of: i) legal and regulatory obligations; ii) the duty to act honestly, fairly, and professionally towards clients; and iii) confidentiality obligations; and e) failure to establish, implement and maintain appropriate procedures to prevent conflicts of interest. 8.17. Where licensed VASPs are unable to obtain insurance cover, the Authority may expect them to justify how the risks that would otherwise have been covered by insurance will be mitigated. This could include holding additional risk-based capital or through self-insurance subject to approval from the Authority. Licensed VASPs should be required to perform a review of self-insurance cover on at least an annual basis, considering the number of clients and volume of business to ensure that sufficient coverage is in place. Audit requirements 8.18. Licensed VASPs should undertake an annual assessment of the need to conduct an independent audit of their AML/CFT internal controls and procedures. The Authority may, at the licensed VASPs expense, request an auditor's report on the licensed VASPs AML/CFT procedures and their compliance with the Anti-Money Laundering Regulations. 9. Risk Management 9.1. Licensed VASPs should adopt a culture that encourages good risk behaviours, with the governing body setting the tone from the top. 9.2. Licensed VASPs should have in place a business-wide risk management framework that sets out how the licensed VASP will identify, evaluate, and manage risks to its objectives, clients, and the reputation of the Cayman Islands. 9.3. The risk management framework should set out: a) clearly defined roles, responsibilities and accountability for the governing body, senior officers, and employees in relation to the management of risk; b) the licensed VASP's risk appetite and tolerance, defining the licensed VASP's position and strategy in relation to the risks that it faces; STATEMENT OF GUIDANCE VIRTUAL ASSET CUSTODIANS AND VIRTUAL ASSET TRADING PLATFORMS Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page 16 of 24 c) the process for the identification, evaluation, management and reporting of risk; d) the process and method by which identified risks will be recorded and reported to the governing body to ensure that well informed, timely, risk-based decisions are made; and e) policies setting out the minimum standard to be applied to the management of key risks, such as risks to client assets, money laundering, terrorist financing, proliferation financing and cybersecurity. 9.4. Risk management frameworks should be approved by the licensed VASP's governing body. A review to ensure that the risk management framework continues to be fit for purpose should be carried out at least annually or as required by the Authority and in the event of any material changes to the licensed VASP external or internal environment. 9.5. Licensed VASPs should establish a risk register consisting of at least the following information: a) a description of all risks identified; b) the individual(s) responsible for monitoring each specified risk; c) the inherent risk profile, including an impact and probability of occurrence rating; d) the controls in place to mitigate each risk; e) the residual risk profile and overall rating taking into account the

controls in place and their effectiveness; and f) any management actions to be taken or further controls to be implemented should the residual risk fall outside the risk appetite of the licensed VASP. 9.6. Risk registers should be reviewed and updated at least annually.

Internal controls 9.7. Licensed VASPs should have in place internal control mechanisms that help manage and control their business effectively and minimise their risk exposure. 9.8. Internal controls should be relevant to specific business processes or areas and the licensed VASP should have a system in place to record controls. 9.9. Licensed VASPs should at least annually and independently assess the effectiveness of their internal controls. Any failings or deficiencies identified in relation to an internal control should be remediated in a timely manner. 9.10. All findings of the annual assessment should be reported to the governing body at least annually unless there is an internal control failure which should be reported immediately.

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10. IT and Cybersecurity

Technology risk management and IT vulnerabilities 10.1. Licensed VASPs should ensure the following is performed over any IT third party providers: a) due diligence reviews; b) review of contractual terms and conditions; c) review of cyber security policies, procedures and controls in place at the service provider; d) review of the incident recovery strategy of the service provider; e) review of the disaster recovery plan of the service provider; f) review of the financial stability of the service provider; g) insurance cover of the service provider; and h) .

10.2. Licensed VASPs should monitor and review the IT service provider on a regular basis. 10.3. Licensed VASPs should ensure that there is an exit strategy in place in the event of termination of the relationship with an IT service provider. 10.4.

Licensed VASPs should put in place procedures to monitor technology risks and IT vulnerabilities including risk specific to virtual assets such as smart contract vulnerabilities and hacks. 10.5. Technology risk and IT vulnerabilities should be assessed on an annual basis and included in a risk register detailing how risks were mitigated or accepted.

Independent assessments and tests 10.6. Licensed VASPs should arrange for external penetration tests by an independent third party to be performed annually and should disclose the results of such tests to the Authority. 10.7. Licensed VASPs

should arrange for tests of internal IT controls to be performed on an annual basis. These tests can take the form of external tests such as capital SOC1/2 audits or internal testing by the licensed VASP.

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11. Virtual Asset Custody Service 11.1.

Licensed VASPs that provide virtual asset custody services should implement appropriate policies and procedures to ensure the safekeeping and control of client assets, as well as the means of access to such virtual assets. These policies and procedures should mitigate the risk of loss of client's virtual assets, or the rights related to those virtual assets through fraud, cyber threats, or negligence. Policies and procedures to ensure safekeeping should include the following: a) providing for adequate segregation of virtual assets and fiat funds belonging to clients from those belonging to the licensed VASP; b) ensuring frequent reconciliation of client balances; c) providing regular and timely information to the client detailing the client's position in relation to all virtual assets and fiat funds in their name. This should include the client's balance and value in each as well as all transfers made during that period; d) providing clients with any information relating to operations on virtual assets that would require a client response as soon as possible; e)

management of private keys or any other method by which virtual assets are held by the licensed VASP; f) multi-factor authentication; and g) recurring testing of IT security and access management. 11.2. Licensed VASPs that outsource custody of virtual assets and fiat funds to a third-party custodian should be satisfied that the assets and funds are held in trust and that the custodian is not entitled to combine the amounts with any others or to exercise any right of set-off or counterclaim against such assets or funds in respect of any debt owed to the custodian by the licensed VASP. 11.3. Licensed VASPs that provide virtual asset custody services should have an appropriate framework in place when it comes to determining the use of online and offline wallets, including the mechanisms and parameters used for transfer between such wallets. The framework should: a) consider and determine the parameters and balance kept in online and offline wallets, taking into account: i) the nature of its products and services, including the speed and frequency with which transactions are effected and settled; ii) the liquidity needs of the business and its clients; and iii) past performance and demands;

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Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page 19 of 24 b) carry out a risk assessment and analysis on the chosen mechanisms for the use of online and offline wallets, and the balance between each type. This should include security measures, how the mechanisms and parameters will be monitored, and how risks will be mitigated, particularly the risk of potential financial losses for clients; and c) test, record, and conduct audits on the storage and transfer between offline and online wallets. 11.4. Licensed VASPs that provide virtual asset custody services should always ensure they are adhering to the latest industry standards on the use of online and offline wallets, such as having adequate and regular backup systems, multi-signature controls, wallet software updates, and robust cybersecurity controls and measures in place.

Reconciliation 11.5. Licensed VASPs that provide virtual asset custody services should: a) reconcile the account balances of its own assets and of virtual assets and fiat funds belonging to clients at a minimum on a daily basis; b) ensure that virtual assets belonging to clients are applied to the correct addresses in good time; c) develop and maintain a reconciliation process which compares virtual asset balances on its internal account balances with those recorded on the relevant distributed ledger; d) maintain adequate records of any discrepancies and take the necessary measures to remedy any differences and fully reconcile account balances; e) cover any unresolved discrepancies in clients account balances as part of the reconciliation process; and f) have an automated reconciliation process. Management of private keys 11.6. Licensed VASPs that provide virtual asset custody services should have documented policies and procedures in place around: a) Key/seed creation; b) Key storage; c) Key usage; and d) Key compromise protocols. These policies should detail the procedures followed and controls in place to ensure the safe creation, storage and usage of private keys.

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11.7. Licensed VASPs that provide virtual asset custody services should carry out robust due diligence at least annually on individuals who operate and hold private keys. 11.8. Security audits should be performed in line with industry standards such as the Crypto Currency Security Standard (CCSS) or other recognised standards. Remediation actions should be put in place for any findings identified during the audit. 12. Virtual Asset Trading Platforms Market integrity 12.1. Virtual asset trading platforms should

establish and maintain efficient arrangements, systems, and procedures to detect and report suspicious orders and transactions, which are effective and appropriate to the size and nature of the business.

12.2. Virtual asset trading platforms should adopt a surveillance system to detect market abuse. The type of system, whether it is manual or automated, will be driven by the size, scale, and complexity of the virtual asset trading platforms. Consideration should be given to: a) the number of transactions that will need to be monitored; b) the type of virtual asset being traded by the client; c) the frequency and volume of orders and transactions; and d) the risk profile and nature of the virtual asset trading platforms.

12.3. Virtual asset trading platforms should implement appropriate surveillance arrangements that apply to all virtual asset product offerings and should at least annually reconcile the coverage of such arrangements against its risk assessment.

12.4. Virtual asset trading platforms should have policies and procedures in place that allow for the analysis, individually and comparatively, of each transaction executed and order placed, modified, cancelled, or rejected in their systems. Clearing and settlement

12.5. Virtual asset trading platforms should have the operational capability and capacity to facilitate prompt and accurate clearance and settlement for all transactions. This should include: a) the development of a system of internal accounting specifically for the safeguarding of client assets, and the reliability and security of related records; b) the ability to detect any material failure, error, or defect in the operation or function of its clearing and settlement data systems; c) setting out the expected settlement dates or times of transactions, which should be clearly communicated to clients; d) verifying the clearing and settlement of transactions by confirming settlement details; e) the development and maintenance of trading systems that record key transaction details, including settlement timings and all trades concluded during the trading period; f) root cause analysis of failures in transactions such as incomplete settlement details for execution or insufficient account balances; g) the implementation of a framework ensuring delivery versus payment; and h) providing clients with sufficient information regarding risks and costs associated with the clearing and settlement process. Provision of financing to purchase virtual assets (leveraged trading)

12.6. Virtual asset trading platforms that offer leveraged trading should have controls in place to ensure clients do not lose more than their investment and collateral held with the trading platform (negative balance protection).

12.7. Leveraged limits offered by virtual asset trading platforms should be prudent and correspond with the client's experience and ability to bear losses. Excessive levels of leveraging should not be made available to clients.

12.8. Virtual asset trading platforms should ensure that an initial margin is maintained on the capital leveraged and that appropriate controls are established to monitor and maintain this margin as well as notifying clients of any related changes.

12.9. Virtual asset trading platforms should adapt limits and parameters such as stop loss orders commensurate to the products and services offered.

12.10. Virtual asset trading platforms should have in place a leveraged trading agreement with clients, which should include the following: a) an explanation of leveraged trading and acknowledgement by the client confirming they understand the related risks and exposure; b) details of the required margin; c) expenses incurred by the client as part of this activity and account; d) process and timings in relation to margin calls on client positions; e) percentage of capital paid by the client for leveraged trading; and

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Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page 22 of 24 f) any rights to recover, dispose of, or exchange virtual assets or fiat balances from client accounts. 12.11. Licensed VASPs should not allow a client to have more than one leveraged trading account, or sub account. 12.12. Licensed VASPs should conduct enhanced due diligence before allowing any client to carry out leveraged trading. This should include the following: a) client knowledge and experience of virtual assets and leveraged trading; b) client risk appetite and risk tolerance; and c) client financial position. 12.13. Licensed VASPs should only accept the following as eligible collateral for leveraged trading: a) virtual assets; and b) fiat currencies. Pricing 12.14. Virtual asset trading platforms should develop price discovery mechanisms to prevent price manipulation and any unfair trading practices. This should include a breakdown of pricing components, such as interchange rates and fees for each product and service provided. Price discovery mechanisms should include pre-trade and post-trade transparency in relation to bid and offer prices, the depth of trading interests at prices advertised on trading platforms, and volume and transaction times.

12.15. Virtual asset trading platforms should ensure effective controls are implemented to reject transactions that would exceed internal volume and price thresholds. Listing Rules 12.16. Virtual asset trading platforms should develop procedures to list and delist virtual assets on their platforms. 12.17. Virtual asset trading platforms should consider establishing a listing committee, subject to the nature and complexity of its business. A listing committee should comprise appropriately skilled and experienced individuals, ultimately responsible for listing and delisting decisions. If the virtual asset trading platform elects not to establish a listing committee, this responsibility will remain with the governing body. The listing or delisting process should include: a) submission of a listing proposal or delisting request by the issuer;

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Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page 23 of 24 b) consideration of the listing proposal or delisting request by the listing committee or governing body. This should explore the costs, opportunities, and risks of listing the virtual asset or the consequences of any decision to delist; c) consideration of technical resources and capacity involved in listing the virtual asset; and d) the ongoing monitoring of the virtual asset once listed. 12.18. Virtual asset trading platforms should consider the following when reviewing a listing proposal or delisting request; a) risks relating to the listing of the virtual asset, which may include technical, operational, legal, regulatory, AML/CFT and reputational risks; b) other legal and regulatory obligations; c) details provided on the virtual asset in the form of a whitepaper or equivalent, the issuer's track record, and strategy; d) background information on the issuer of the virtual asset and the outcome of due diligence conducted; e) technical aspects of the virtual asset, including the source code, code audits, and safe storage and any relevant network security aspects; and f) information on the expected or current demand for the virtual asset, including details on the marketing strategy once listed. 12.19. The listing committee or governing body should make a decision on the acceptance or rejection of a listing proposal or delisting request in line with specified timeframes. 12.20. Virtual asset trading platforms should make public the decision to accept a listing proposal or delisting request. 12.21. Virtual asset trading platforms should monitor listed virtual assets to ensure the listing remains compliant with regulatory obligations. This should include consideration of any significant changes to the approved listings such as adverse information or increased risk

exposures. 13. Effective Date 13.1. This Guidance will come into effect within six months of the date that it is published in the Gazette. Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page 24 of 24