



November 2006

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## Rule on Liquidity Risk Management for Banks \*

### 1. STATEMENT OF OBJECTIVES

To set out the Cayman Islands Monetary Authority (“Authority’s”) rule on Liquidity Risk Management for banks, (each of the sub-paragraphs of section 4 below referred to as a “Rule,” and collectively, the “Rules”), pursuant to the Monetary Authority Law (2004 Revision) (“MAL”).

### 2. INTRODUCTION

2.1. Section 34 of the MAL provides that the Authority may issue rules:

**34.** *(1) After private sector consultation and with the approval of the Governor, the Authority may –*

*(a) issue or amend rules or statements of principle or guidance concerning the conduct of licensees and their officers and employees;*

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2.2. This document establishes the Rule on Liquidity Risk Management and should be read in conjunction with the Statement of Guidance on Liquidity Risk Management.

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\* Formerly referred to as Rule 7(B)



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### **3. SCOPE OF APPLICATION**

This rule applies to all banks regulated by the Authority under the Banks and Trust Companies Law (2003 Revision).

### **4. RULES**

- 4.1. A bank must establish, implement, and maintain strategies, policies, and procedures for liquidity risk management appropriate for the size, complexity, and nature of its activities that maintain adequate liquidity that enables the bank to meet its obligations as they fall due.
- 4.2. Such strategies, policies, and procedures must be approved by the bank's board of directors.
- 4.3. A bank must take the necessary steps to measure, monitor, and control liquidity risk.
- 4.4. In its discretion, the Authority may set liquidity requirements on a case-by-case basis.

### **5. ENFORCEMENT**

Whenever there has been a breach of the Rules, the Authority's policies and procedures as contained in its Enforcement Manual will apply, in addition to any other powers provided in the Banks and Trust Companies Law (2003 Revision) and the Monetary Authority Law (2004 Revision).