



# **RULE AND STATEMENT OF GUIDANCE**

## **Market Conduct for Virtual Asset Service Providers**

**May 2025**



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## List of Acronyms

CIMA	Cayman Islands Monetary Authority
CMA	Companies Management Act
MAA	Monetary Authority Act
RSOG	Rule and Statement of Guidance
VA	Virtual Asset
VASPA	Virtual Assets and Service Providers Act or the "VASPA"
VASPs	Virtual Assets and Service Providers
VATP	Virtual Asset Trading Platform

FOR CONSULTATION



## Rule and Statement of Guidance

### Market Conduct for Virtual Asset Services Providers

#### 1. Introduction

- 1.1 This document ("The Rule and Statement of Guidance") establishes the Cayman Islands Monetary Authority's (the "Authority" or "CIMA") *Rule and Statement of Guidance on Market Conduct for Virtual Asset Service Providers* ("VASPs").
- 1.2 The Rule and Statement of Guidance ("RSOG") should be read in conjunction with the following:
- (a) The Monetary Authority Act ("MAA");
  - (b) the Virtual Asset (Service Providers) Act (the "VASPA");
  - (c) the Anti-Money Laundering Regulations and the Guidance Notes on the Prevention and Detection of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing in the Cayman Islands;
  - (d) the Statement of Principles - Conduct of Virtual Asset Services;
  - (e) the Rule - Obligations for the Provision of Virtual Asset Services - Virtual Asset Custodians and Virtual Asset Trading Platforms;
  - (f) the Statement of Guidance – Outsourcing Regulated Entities
  - (g) the Regulatory Policy – Fitness and Propriety; and
  - (h) any other relevant Acts and regulatory measures issued by the Authority from time to time.
- 1.3 To highlight the Authority's market conduct rules within the compendium, a rule is written in light blue and designated with the letter "R" in the right margin.

#### 2. Statement of Objectives

- 2.1. This RSOG establishes minimum requirements and guidance for VASPs in relation to market conduct.

#### 3. Statutory Authority

- 3.1. This RSOG is consistent with the Authority's statutory objectives as prescribed in Section 6(1)(b) of the MAA, which provides that the principal regulatory functions of the Authority are to:

*"(i) to regulate and supervise financial services business carried on in or from within the Islands in accordance with this Law and the regulatory laws;*  
*(ii) to monitor compliance with the anti-money laundering regulations; and*

*(iii) to perform any other regulatory or supervisory duties that may be imposed on the Authority by any other law;”*

3.2. Additionally, section 34(1) of the MAA provides that:

*“After private sector consultation and consultation with the Minister charged with responsibility for Financial Services, the Authority may–*

*(a) issue or amend rules or statements of principle or guidance concerning the conduct of Regulated Entity’s and their officers and employees, and any other persons to whom and to the extent that the regulatory acts may apply;*

*(c) issue or amend rules or statements of principle or guidance to reduce the risk of financial services business being used for money laundering or other criminal purposes.”*

#### **4. Scope of Application**

4.1. This RSOG applies to Regulated Entities who have been authorized by the Authority to conduct virtual asset services pursuant to the Virtual Assets and Service Providers Act (“VASPA”).

4.2. The Authority will assess Regulated Entities’ compliance with this RSOG in a manner commensurate with the size, complexity, structure, nature of business and risk profile of its operations.

4.3. The Authority acknowledges that Regulated Entities that are part of a group may be subject to group-wide market conduct practices and that such Regulated Entities may rely on the group’s policies in respect of certain market conduct matters. Where a Regulated Entity is part of a group, it may rely on the group market conduct framework provided that the Regulated Entity’s Governing Body is satisfied that the framework is commensurate with the size, complexity, structure, nature of business and risk profile of the Regulated Entity’s operations and that the framework meets the legal requirements in the Cayman Islands, including those outlined in this RSOG. Where gaps are identified, a tailored market conduct framework that complies with this RSOG and legal requirements in the Cayman Islands should be implemented.

4.4. References to any Act or Regulation should be construed as references to those provisions as commenced, amended, modified, re-enacted or replaced from time to time. For the avoidance of doubt, this document applies to the acts or regulations to the extent that such provisions in those acts or regulations are in force.

#### **5. Definitions**

5.1. The following definitions are provided for the purpose of this Rule and Statement of Guidance:

5.1.1. The **“Authority”** has the same meaning as defined in the VASPA.



- 5.1.2. **“Agent”** refers to a person or entity that is authorised to act on behalf of a principal, whether for initiating transactions, handling documentation, or providing services, subject to the terms agreed with the principal and applicable law.
- 5.1.3. **“Client”** means a legal or natural person to whom virtual asset services are provided.
- 5.1.4. **“Client Agreement”** for the purpose of this RSOG is a written document agreed to by the Client and the Regulated Entity, containing the conditions, terms of the business, and services provided to the Client by the Regulated Entity.
- 5.1.5. **“Communication Channels”** for the purpose of this RSOG includes but is not limited to the Regulated Entity’s official website, social media platforms, print or television media, emailed broadcasts, newsletters, and any other medium used to convey information to Clients and the public.
- 5.1.6. **“Governing Body”** of a Regulated Entity is the Board of Directors where the entity is a corporation, the General Partner where the entity is a partnership, the manager where the entity is a Limited Liability Company, and the Board of Trustees where the entity is a trust business, or any equivalent governing structure as appropriate, taking into account the nature, size, and legal form of the Regulated Entity.
- 5.1.7. **“Issuance of Virtual Assets” or “Virtual Asset Issuance”** has the same meaning as defined in the VASPA.
- 5.1.8. **“Public Disclosures”** means information that a Regulated Entity makes available to the public regarding its operations, virtual asset services, processes and controls, and compliance standing with the legal, financial, and regulatory requirements in the Cayman Islands or in any other jurisdiction in which it conducts business.
- 5.1.9. **“Regulated Entity”** for the purpose of this RSOG means any legal person or arrangement that has been granted a license or registration or waiver in accordance with the VASPA.
- 5.1.10. **“Virtual Asset Trading Platform” (“VATP”)** has the same meaning as defined in the VASPA.
- 5.1.11. **“Virtual Asset Custodian”** has the same meaning as defined in the VASPA.

## A. General Guidelines

### 6. Integrity

- 6.1. Regulated Entities are expected to act with honesty and integrity. The relationship between a Regulated Entity and its Clients should be based on the utmost good faith and in the best interests of its Clients by always upholding and acting with the terms of the documentation governing their relationship and in accordance with applicable Acts and regulations.
- 6.2. A Regulated Entity must establish, document and implement clear written policies and procedures that ensure it acts with due skill, care and diligence in the conduct of its business and fulfil the responsibilities that it has undertaken on behalf of its Clients. R
- 6.3. A Regulated Entity must conduct its business in accordance with the terms and any conditions of its licence or registration. R
- 6.4. The Authority will consider the specific virtual asset services for which a Regulated Entity has been licensed or registered as the scope of approval. As such, the Authority expects Regulated Entities remain consistent with section 4 of the VASPA and do not carry out any specific virtual asset service activity(ies) outside the scope of approval licence or registration, regardless of whether such services are provided directly or through affiliated entities.
- 6.5. A Regulated Entity must conduct its business with integrity and honesty in all its dealings with Clients and ensure that Clients are treated in a just, transparent, and equitable manner. R
- 6.6. A Regulated Entity should ensure that all communications with Clients are:  
(a) provided in writing or in a form that can be retained and referenced by the Client;  
(b) free of ambiguity, misleading language, or technical jargon not explained; and  
(c) tailored to the level of knowledge and sophistication of the Client to whom the communication is addressed.
- 6.7. A Regulated Entity must avoid unethical business practices and must not attempt to circumvent the requirements contained within this Rule and Statement of Guidance. R
- 6.8. A Regulated Entity must maintain the confidentiality of a Client's affairs unless disclosure is required or permitted under an applicable Act and regulations, or with the consent of the Client to whom the duty of confidentiality is owed. R
- 6.9. The Authority expects that throughout the lifetime of the relationship with its Clients, a Regulated Entity maintains appropriate, reliable, timely, and transparent interactions while exercising due care and diligence.



- 6.10. A Regulated Entity shall identify and comply with the legal and regulatory requirements applicable to the administration of Client affairs in the jurisdiction(s) in which it conducts business or holds Client assets.
- 6.11. A Regulated Entity should maintain a documented compliance framework that identifies the relevant legal and regulatory obligations in each jurisdiction where it conducts business or holds Client assets. This may include internal jurisdictional checklists, reliance on external legal counsel, or cross-border compliance protocols. Where necessary, the Regulated Entity should seek appropriate legal or professional advice to ensure it meets its fiduciary, custodial, and administrative responsibilities under applicable acts and regulations.
- 6.12. A Regulated Entity must ensure that any decisions made, or transactions entered into by a Client, on behalf of a Client, or in relation to the Client Agreement are: R
- (a) within the scope of approval of the Regulated Entity;
  - (b) documented and actioned by the Regulated Entity without delay and in an expeditious manner commensurate with the size, complexity, structure, nature of business and risk profile of its operations; and
  - (c) properly authorised and handled by persons employed by the Regulated Entity or by the Regulated Entity's Agent with an appropriate level of knowledge, experience, and status.
- 6.13. A Regulated Entity must ensure that there is adequate segregation of duties commensurate with the size, complexity, structure, nature of business and risk profile of its operations. R
- 6.14. The concept of segregation of duties is generally related to control activities in order to mitigate conflicts of interest. The Regulated Entity should therefore appropriately segregate the duties of critical functions, including but not limited to Client onboarding, transaction execution, reconciliation, custody, risk monitoring, and compliance.
- 6.15. Further, in respect of the Client, a Regulated Entity should ensure that employee responsible for authorising and handling Client transactions or any other operational activities on its behalf (including the execution of transactions in line with the Client Agreement or instruction) have the appropriate competence, knowledge, experience, professional standing.
- 6.16. With regard to maintaining the timeliness of transactions, a Regulated Entity is guided to transact its business (including establishing, transferring or closing business relationships with its Client) expeditiously, meaning without delay, and in line with the terms of business contained in the Client Agreement.

## 7. Marketing, Advertising, and Promotions

- 7.1. A Regulated Entity must ensure that all marketing, advertising, or promotional materials relating to Virtual Assets: R
- (a) are fair, clear, and not misleading in both content and presentation;

- (b) are clearly identifiable as marketing or promotional in nature;
  - (c) do not contain statements or visual elements that contradict the risks associated with Virtual Assets; and
  - (d) do not mislead Clients about potential profitability, exaggerate claims, or make assurances of gains;
  - (e) do not suggest that investments are safe, low risk, simple, or guaranteed, or create urgency based on speculative future value.
- 7.2. A Regulated Entity should take practical steps to ensure that language used in any advertisement or promotional material is carefully chosen, avoiding misleading words such as “guaranteed”, “confidential”, “assured”, “secret”, or any similar terms.
- 7.3. A Regulated Entity must ensure that its advertising and communication practices: R
- (a) do not breach or contain any material or content that is in breach of any acts, regulations or applicable rules;
  - (b) do not violate standards of prudence and fairness;
  - (c) are clear, ethical, factual, and not misleading, false, or deceptive;
  - (d) do not present or promote any services that it is not licensed to provide;
  - (e) disclose to its Clients and prospective Clients any foreseeable risk associated with the virtual assets services it is advertising to them; and
  - (f) as far as possible, do not place the Cayman Islands at risk of being brought into disrepute.
- 7.4. A Regulated Entity must disclose all incentives and rewards being offered to the Client in marketing campaigns, including applicable terms and conditions. R
- 7.5. The incentives and rewards disclosed should be clearly identified as being offered to the Client. The Regulated Entity should make it clear what the Client will receive, under what conditions, and avoid language that could cause confusion about who the reward is intended for.
- 7.6. Where a Regulated Entity uses a marketing or trading name that differs from its regulated legal name, both names should be clearly disclosed in all marketing, advertising, or promotional materials in a manner that is prominent and not misleading.
- 7.7. A regulated entity must not promote or advocate the acquisition of Virtual Assets (“VA”) and/or use of any product and/or service related to any VA activities using credit or other interest accruing facilities, unless the subject Entity of the Marketing is regulated by CIMA to provide such credit or interest accruing facilities. R

## 8. Client Agreements

- 8.1. A Regulated Entity must ensure that a written Client Agreement signed by all parties to the Agreement is in place before providing any virtual asset service. R



- 8.2. A Regulated Entity must specify the exact nature of the service(s) that it is providing to the Client in the Client Agreement. R
- 8.3. The written Client Agreement shall be shared between the Regulated Entity and the Client via various channels, including via email, a smart contract, or any other documented form of communication. The Authority expects that such Client Agreement is recorded, captured, or stored in a manner that ensures it can be accessed and verified by the Authority.
- 8.4. A Regulated Entity must send a copy of the Client Agreement executed to each Client after it has been entered into. R
- 8.5. A Regulated Entity must always comply with the terms and conditions of the Client Agreement, unless otherwise required by law or waived with client consent. R
- 8.6. The Client Agreement must clearly identify all parties to the agreement, including the legal name and registered address of the Regulated Entity, and, where applicable, any affiliated or parent entities materially connected to the provision of the virtual asset services. The Client must also be properly identified by legal name, and, where applicable, by any additional party authorised to act on its behalf. R
- 8.7. The Client Agreement must clearly outline all fees, charges, and costs associated with the provision of virtual asset services, along with any applicable terms and conditions, in a manner that is simple, transparent, and easy for the Client to understand. R
- 8.8. The Client Agreement must include a dedicated section that clearly discloses all key risks associated with the virtual asset services provided, written in plain language to ensure Clients are adequately informed before engaging in the virtual asset service (s). R
- 8.9. Some of the key risks associated with virtual assets, including, but not limited to:
- (a) potential loss of value in full or in part;
  - (b) the irreversible or illiquid nature of certain transactions;
  - (c) the absence of financial protection for Virtual Asset investors; and
  - (d) the exposure to fraud, theft, manipulation, or cyber risks.
- This information should be presented in a clear, accurate, and easily understandable format across all Client-facing documentation, communications, and agreements.
- 8.10. A Regulated Entity must provide prior written notice of any amendments that it intends to make to the Client Agreement, allowing a reasonable opportunity for the Client to accept, reject, or terminate the Client Agreement, without any penalties. R

- 8.11. Where the Regulated Entity has been granted discretion to act on behalf of Client, the Regulated Entity must ensure that: R
- (a) it has obtained and documented all relevant information about the Client's objectives, financial situation, risk tolerance, and any other factors necessary to make an informed and appropriate decision on the Client's behalf;
  - (b) the discretion or power is used for proper purpose in line with Client Agreement; and
  - (c) there is documented evidence to record decisions made under the discretion.
- 8.12. The Authority expects that dispute resolution mechanisms available to a Client, including escalation pathways and resolution timelines, are also clearly defined in a Client Agreement.
- 8.13. A Regulated Entity should ensure that the Client Agreement includes clear information on the official channels of communication used between the Regulated Entity and the Client. This should include, but not limited to, the official email address, the VATP, or any other secure portal through which communications will be conducted. This guidance supports Client awareness, reduce confusion, and aimed to protect Clients from fraud, impersonation, scams or the likes.

## 9. Complaints Handling

- 9.1. A Regulated Entity must establish an effective complaints-handling framework that ensures fair and impartial management of complaints. R
- 9.2. The complaints-handling framework shall be disclosed in a clear and easy-to-understand manner to ensure accessibility and transparency for Clients. The Regulated Entity may choose to disclose using its website or other social media platforms.
- 9.3. Upon receipt of a complaint, a Regulated Entity must, without delay, acknowledge the complaint in writing and inform the complainant that it is being considered. R
- 9.4. A Regulated Entity must maintain its record-keeping requirements in relation to all complaints, including: R
- (a) details of each complaint;
  - (b) date received;
  - (c) response and actions taken;
  - (d) unresolved complaints; and
  - (e) date resolved.
- 9.5. Pursuant to the Anti-Money Laundering Regulations, a Regulated Entity is mandated to keep records for a minimum of five (5) years, from the date of resolution. Where a longer retention period is necessary due to the nature of



the complaint, legal risk, or internal policy, the Authority expects that Regulated Entities retain such records for up to seven (7) years or more, in line with international best practices and internal governance requirements.

- 9.6. A Regulated Entity should analyse complaint trends on an ongoing basis to identify patterns displayed by the issues and implement corrective measures to avoid recurrence.
- 9.7. A Regulated Entity is expected to have procedures and systems in place to keep complainants informed about the progress of their complaint by proactively issuing updates to the complainant, in writing. These procedures and systems should include the mandatory acknowledgement of receipt of complaints, as well as specified timelines for providing progress updates, where applicable.
- 9.8. A Regulated Entity should openly communicate the details of the status of the resolution to the complainant, such as:
- (a) the alternative resolution options;
  - (b) whether the complaint needs to be escalated for further enquiry; and
  - (c) the expected timeframe for the complaint to eventually be resolved.

This is particularly more important in cases where the complaint is of a complex or uncommon in nature.

- 9.9. A Regulated Entity should confirm to the complainant in writing when a Complaint has been closed.
- 9.10. If a Regulated Entity concludes that it is not upholding a complaint, it should communicate this to the complainant in writing, clearly stating the reason(s) for its decision.
- 9.11. Where the provision of virtual asset services involves an Agent, a Regulated Entity must establish procedures to facilitate the handling of complaints between its Clients and such Agents. Notwithstanding the involvement of an Agent, the Regulated Entity remains fully responsible for the resolution of all Client complaints. R
- 9.12. A Regulated Entity must not impose any fees or charges on Clients for the submission or handling of complaints. R

## 10. Public Disclosures

- 10.1. A Regulated Entity must ensure that public disclosures are readily available across all Communication Channels at its disposal as appropriate, and presented in a manner that is clear, concise, and easy to understand. R
- 10.2. In respect of Rule 10.1 above, Public Disclosures include but are not limited to the disclosures about changes, service or product offerings, risk factors, fees or changes in fees (as applicable) and regulatory status. In addition, disclosures must be made in a way that is easily accessible and understandable across these Communication Channels.

- 10.3. A Regulated Entity should publicly disclose its licensing or registration status as authorised by the Authority.
- 10.4. A Regulated Entity must publish information related to its key corporate governance structures, including, but not limited to, the identification and details of the members of its Governing Body, key persons, and persons in controlled functions. R
- 10.5. In relation to Rule 10.4 above:
- (a) Governing Body is as defined within this RSOG;
  - (b) Key persons include senior management, such as the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Operating Officer and other executives with significant decision-making influence and/or authority; and
  - (c) Persons in controlled functions refer to persons in key positions of responsibility.
- 10.6. Pursuant to the relevant acts, a Regulated Entity is obligated to report any material changes in its operations to the Authority. In the same vein, the Regulated Entity should consider whether it may disclose the material changes in its operations to its Clients to avoid a breach of Rule 10.1 or 10.4 above.
- 10.7. Material changes in a Regulated Entity's operation include, but are not limited to, the following occurrences:
- (a) breaches of security or significant operational changes;
  - (b) any significant alteration to a VASP's operations or structure;
  - (c) offerings that could impact Clients, stakeholders, or regulatory compliance;
  - (d) service disruptions;
  - (e) modifications to terms of service or fees; and
  - (f) shifts in ownership or management.

## 11. Cross-Border Transactions

- 11.1. A cross-border transaction refers to the transfer of virtual assets or the provision of virtual asset services between persons or entities located in different jurisdictions, or where the originator and beneficiary are located in different countries. This includes transactions that are initiated, processed, or received through intermediaries in another jurisdiction.
- 11.2. Regulated Entities should align their cross-border transaction practices with international standards, including the FATF recommendations related to virtual assets and virtual asset service providers.
- 11.3. A Regulated Entity should notify the Client of the required information for cross-border transactions, including transaction identifiers.
- 11.4. As a best practice, all fees associated with cross-border transactions, including conversion costs and transmission charges, should be disclosed in advance.
- 11.5. A Regulated Entity should ensure that its Clients receive real-time updates regarding the status of cross-border transactions.

Any delays or issues affecting cross-border transfers should be communicated to the affected Client without delay.

## 12. Trading on Own Account

12.1. Proprietary trades should be executed under the same conditions as Client trades to ensure fairness.

12.2. A Regulated Entity must implement and maintain effective systems, controls, and procedures to prevent market manipulation, insider trading, and other abusive trading practices in connection with its proprietary trading activities. R

12.3. Proprietary trading must not compromise Client trading conditions or create unfair advantages. R

12.4. A Regulated Entity should ensure that its proprietary trading activities are subject to appropriate internal controls, including but not limited to:

- (a) information barriers between proprietary and Client-facing functions;
- (b) fair and non-preferential access to liquidity and order execution; and
- (c) monitoring to detect and prevent conflicts of interest or preferential treatment.

These controls help ensure that Client orders are not disadvantaged and that the Regulated Entity acts in accordance with the principle of market fairness.

12.5. A Regulated Entity must not use Client data to gain an unfair advantage in trading activities, including its proprietary trading. R

12.6. Client data includes, but is not limited to, a Client's trade history, open or historical bid/ask positions, order book interactions, or any other transaction-related data that could be used to inform or influence the Regulated Entity's trading strategy.

## B. Additional Guidelines Relating to Virtual Asset Trading Platforms ("VATPs") and Virtual Asset Custodians

### 13. Virtual Asset Trading Platforms ("VATPs")

13.1. VATPs should implement market abuse surveillance measures and systems to detect and prevent insider trading and market manipulation. This includes ensuring that the surveillance systems are designed to monitor trading patterns, detect suspicious activities, and ensuring that adequate actions are taken to prevent market manipulation.

13.2. VATPs should maintain a publicly accessible interface, such as a dashboard, displaying key market metrics like market trends, trade volumes, and other relevant data. This information should be presented in an easily understandable and user-friendly format, such as graphs, charts, or tables, to ensure that users can access and interpret market data effectively.



- 13.3. A VATP should establish and maintain systems, policies, and procedures for the proper handling and protection of material non-public information (MNPI), including, where applicable, information related to whether a virtual asset will be admitted or listed for trading on its VATP. Material non-public information includes any non-public data that, if disclosed, could influence a decision to buy, sell, or hold a virtual asset. This includes—but is not limited to—information about planned listings, delisting’s, major upgrades, partnerships, or technical vulnerabilities. The VATP should take proactive measures to prevent the leaking or misuse of such information.
- 13.4. VATPs must ensure that live pricing information, including the bid-ask spreads and transaction fees, are displayed clearly on its VATP or any other medium that it uses for providing access to its virtual asset services. R
- 13.5. VATPs must provide real-time order book data, showing aggregated buy and sell orders to Clients as appropriate while maintaining confidentiality for sensitive information. R
- 13.6. The Authority expects that the VATPS ensures that the real-time order book displays only non-sensitive data, such as aggregated order volumes, across all Communication Channels, while protecting individual order details, user identities, and any other private or proprietary trading information from being exposed to unauthorized parties.
- 13.7. A VATPs must disclose fee structures, including all applicable charges, upfront before the execution of any transaction. R

#### 14. Virtual Asset Custodians

- 14.1. A Virtual Asset Custodian must ensure Client Assets are segregated from the Regulated Entity’s own proprietary assets. R
- 14.2. A Virtual Asset Custodian must implement robust security measures to protect Client funds. R
- 14.3. A Virtual Asset Custodian should implement security measures such as multi-signature protocols, delegated limits of authority, or other equivalent methods to ensure that Client assets are safeguarded from unauthorized access and theft. In addition, Regulated Entities are reminded of the requirements set out in the Authority’s Rule and Statement of Guidance for Cybersecurity for Regulated Entities and should comply with all relevant Acts and regulations related to cybersecurity and Client asset protection. This rule should be read in conjunction with the RSOG measures on Virtual Asset Custodians and Virtual Asset Trading Platforms.
- 14.4. A Virtual Asset Custodian must provide the Client with clear and accurate information on the use of storage methods for their virtual assets. R
- 14.5. A Virtual Asset Custodian should provide the Client with clear and accurate information on the nature of the storage methods, whether the assets are stored in ‘hot wallets’, ‘cold wallets’, or other forms of secure storage, and the associated benefits, risks, and security features of each method.



- 14.6. A Virtual Asset Custodian must report any breaches or unauthorized access to custody systems to the Authority and the specific affected Clients without delay. R
- 14.7. A Virtual Asset Custodian must ensure timely and consistent reconciliation of Client asset balances at suitable intervals and provide Clients with verification mechanisms. R
- 14.8. A Virtual Asset Custodian must maintain an insurance policy that adequately covers potential losses from theft, fraud, or cybersecurity breaches related to the provision of virtual asset custody services. R
- 14.9. In relation to Rule 14.8 above, the nature and extent of the required insurance coverage should be in line with the regulations outlined in the VASPA, which further specifies insurance arrangements.

## 15. Enforcement

- 15.1. Whenever there has been a breach of the Rules included in this document, the Authority's policies and procedures, as contained in its Enforcement Manual, will apply in addition to any other powers provided in the relevant Acts and the MAA.

## 16. Effective Date

- 16.1. This RSOG will take effect upon publication in the Gazette.



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