



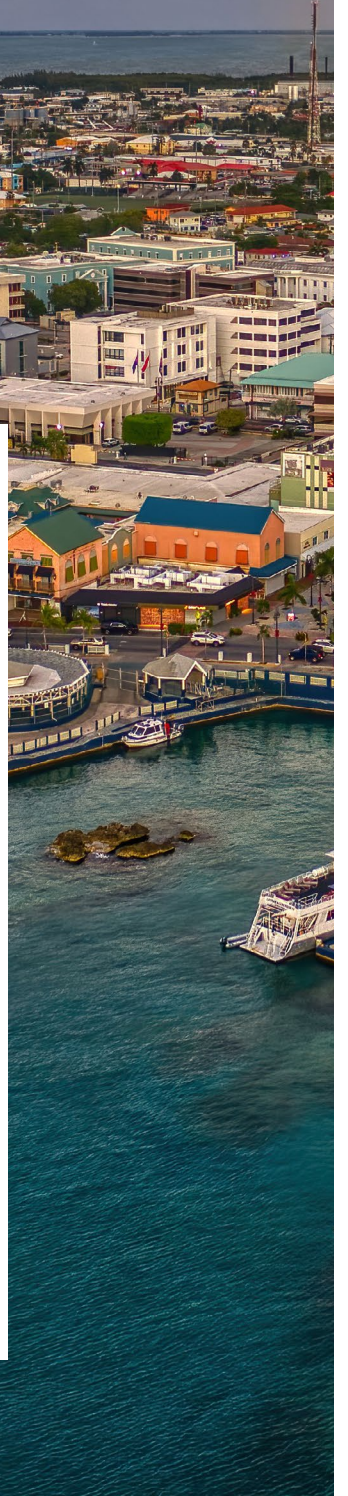
**Ministry of Financial  
Services & Commerce**  
Cayman Islands Government

# Annual Report and Financial Statements

(2025 Financial Year)

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## Foreword

### Premier and Minister for Financial Services and Commerce

**Hon. André Ebanks, MP**

The bedrock of our vibrant economy is financial services and commerce, driven by a dynamic legal system, an effective regulatory regime, and an extensive talent pool of skilled public and private sector professionals.

During 2025, the Ministry of Financial Services and Commerce clearly demonstrated its integral role in ensuring that our legislative framework properly balances commercial opportunities with regulatory needs.

I commend all of the agencies under the Ministry's remit for their efforts to help enhance our international reputation and local commercial environment. Their work is vital to the Cayman Islands' ability to continue attracting and supporting sound local and international business.

I also thank local and international stakeholders in financial services and commerce for their continuing confidence in our business offerings and regulatory services.



## Foreword

### Chief Officer, Ministry of Financial Services and Commerce

#### Dr Dax Basdeo

In 2025, the Ministry and its agencies delivered a substantial programme of policy, legislative, regulatory and operational work. This included advancing reforms to support preparation for the FATF 5th Round Mutual Evaluation, strengthening beneficial ownership and international tax cooperation frameworks, progressing commerce and licensing reforms, supporting international maritime standards, enhancing intellectual property services, and expanding support for entrepreneurs and small businesses. These achievements reflect the professionalism, technical expertise and commitment of officers across the Ministry and its agencies.

During the year, we also continued to strengthen the Ministry's internal foundations. Good public administration depends not only on what we deliver, but on how we organise ourselves to deliver it. For that reason, the Ministry placed continued emphasis on governance, professional development, workplace culture, and the policies and procedures that

support fair, consistent and accountable decision-making. This forms part of a broader shift toward a more integrated performance architecture, where strategy, services, projects, resources, risk management, performance information and leadership accountability operate as one connected system.

I thank the teams across the Ministry, our statutory authorities, government company, industry partners, international counterparts and local stakeholders for their continued service, engagement and confidence. Looking ahead, the Ministry will continue to support the Government of the day by strengthening regulatory credibility, encouraging commerce, improving services, developing our people, and reinforcing the governance standards expected of a modern public service. Our commitment remains clear: to help make the lives of those we serve better, while protecting and advancing the Cayman Islands' long-term economic and institutional interests.

# About the Ministry



# About the Ministry

The Ministry's vision and overarching mission, and the agency mission statements, support Government's motto: "To make the lives of those we serve better."

## Vision

A globally respected financial services centre of excellence.

## Overarching Mission

To continuously improve our platform for competitive, transparent, and compliant financial services.

## Agency Mission Statements

### General Registry (REG)

To deliver exceptional customer experience through the effective administration and regulation of corporate entities and vital events registers

### Department for International Tax Cooperation (DITC)

To be a trusted international partner in tax matters.

### National Maritime Affairs Secretariat (NMAS)

To implement and oversee the National Maritime Strategy, in compliance with international maritime conventions and enable the holistic development of the Cayman Islands' maritime sector

### Department of Commerce & Investment (DCI)

To licence and regulate sustainable, high quality commercial activity in the Cayman Islands

### Intellectual Property Office (IPO)

To nurture creativity and innovation through education, administration and utilisation of IP rights in the Cayman Islands

### Office for Strategic Action on Illicit Finance (OSAIF)

To maintain Cayman's reputation as a trusted international partner in the fight against illicit finance.

### Overseas Office

To represent, promote and support the Cayman Islands' interests globally through engagement, advocacy and education

### Cayman Islands Centre for Business Development (CICBD)

To empower Caymanian entrepreneurs through advisory services, training, and access to finance, fostering innovation and sustainable economic prosperity.

## Core Units

Policy, legislation and good governance are at the heart of any government's activities. In 2025, three core units in the Ministry were responsible and accountable for these functions.

- a. **Operations and Administration Unit (OAU):** Ensures that the Ministry and its agencies' human resource management, financial management, and information management comply with respective government policies, legislation, processes and best practices.
- b. **Financial Services Unit (FSU):** Provides financial services policy advice and legislative development. Guides the Ministry's operational agencies in these areas in implementing strategic and operational policies.
- c. **Trade and Commerce Unit (TCU):** Provides policy advice and legislative development in relation to the commerce, maritime, aviation and intellectual property (IP) sectors. Supports the Ministry's operational agencies in their implementation of strategy and key policies.

## Operational Agencies

To be effective, policy, legislation and good governance must be put into action. In 2025 the Ministry's eight operational agencies worked closely with the Ministry's core units to help ensure that Government's policy and legislative intent was actually delivered through our public services.

- [Department of Commerce and Investment \(DCI\) \(dci.gov.ky\)](http://dci.gov.ky): DCI issues licences, certificates and permits for a range of business activities (e.g. trade and business and special economic zone) and permits for music and dancing, the sale of alcohol, tobacco, precious metals and gems, and the public exhibition of films. DCI staff also monitor and enforce compliance with the terms and conditions of licences, certificates and permits; and issue sanctions for infractions.
- [Department for International Tax Cooperation \(DITC\) \(ditc.ky\)](http://ditc.ky): DITC's work helps to ensure that the Cayman Islands is a trusted international partner in tax matters. Its staff administer and manage the Cayman Islands' obligations under its network of international tax agreements, including by exchanging information with more than 130 other countries in support of international tax compliance. DITC staff also represent the Cayman Islands Government in global discussions on international tax cooperation.
- [General Registry \(Registry\) \(ciregistry.ky\)](http://ciregistry.ky): General Registry oversees the registration of legal entities, financial structures and vital events in compliance with relevant laws, policies and procedures. The Registrar has delegated authority as the Beneficial Ownership Competent Authority to monitor compliance with beneficial ownership requirements, to disclose beneficial ownership information as part of cooperation mechanisms and to certain members of the public, as well as approve or reject applications for access restriction of beneficial ownership information. The Registrar may also impose administrative fines for beneficial ownership breaches; and is the Non-Profit Organisations (NPOs) Registrar for the supervision of NPOs.
- [National Maritime Affairs Secretariat \(NMAS\) \(gov.ky/web/mfsc/about-us\)](http://gov.ky/web/mfsc/about-us): NMAS provides strategic oversight, coordination, monitoring and support to all stakeholder entities involved in the delivery of the National Maritime Strategy. This supports compliance with relevant international maritime conventions and instruments related to maritime administration and

encompasses all coastal, port and flag state activities.

- **Office for Strategic Action on Illicit Finance (OSAIF):** OSAIF functions as a centralised authority to coordinate Cayman's alignment with international standards to combat illicit finance. Specifically, OSAIF consolidates our strategic leadership, interagency coordination, and operational delivery in anti-money laundering, counter-terrorist financing, and counter-proliferation financing (AML/CFT/CPF).
- [Cayman Islands Centre for Business Development \(CICBD\) \(cicbd.gov.ky\)](https://www.cicbd.gov.ky): The CICBD's mission is to drive economic prosperity by improving small business viability and sustainability through advocacy, business counselling, training and increasing access to finance.
- **Overseas Offices:** The Cayman Islands' reputation as a well-regulated, cooperative global partner in financial services is supported by the work of three Government representatives: in Europe, including the UK; Asia; and the US. As needs arise the representatives also represent broader Government. The representatives maintain a two-way channel of international engagement and business development between international stakeholders, and the Ministry/ Government.

## Statutory Authorities and Government Companies (SAGCs)

Owned by Government and yet legally separate from it, SAGCs deliver specific services on behalf of the people of the Cayman Islands. While their governance structures give them a level of independence as they deliver these services, SAGCs are ultimately accountable to Cabinet and Parliament.

The Ministry has two primary responsibilities for the SAGCs under its remit: negotiate, agree and monitor purchase and ownership agreements with its SAGCs, on behalf of Cabinet and the Minister for Financial Services and Commerce; and support the Minister and Cabinet with the SAGC's policy development.

Regarding statutory authorities, they are entirely or partly funded by Cabinet, and Cabinet has the power to appoint or dismiss the majority of the statutory authority's governing body.

In 2025 the Ministry oversaw four statutory authorities.

- [Auditors Oversight Authority \(aoa.ky\)](https://www.aoa.ky)
- [Cayman Islands Monetary Authority \(cima.ky\)](https://www.cima.ky)
- [Civil Aviation Authority of the Cayman Islands \(caacayman.com\)](https://www.caacayman.com)
- [Maritime Authority of the Cayman Islands \(cishipping.com\)](https://www.cishipping.com)

A Government company is one in which the core government has a controlling interest. The Ministry oversaw one government company in 2025.

- [Cayman Islands Stock Exchange \(csx.ky\)](https://www.csx.ky)

## Cascading Government's Priorities to the Ministry and its Agencies



**Government's Seven Broad Outcomes in 2025** described a state, condition or set of national circumstances that Government set out to realise and achieve.

1. Education, Immigration, and Workforce Development: Strong Education and Immigration Systems that Support a Highly Skilled and Adaptable Caymanian Population.
2. Housing, Infrastructure and Environment: Sustainable Physical Development that Prioritises Affordable Housing, Ensures Resilient Infrastructure and Protects Nature.
3. Economy: A Diversified, Resilient Economy that Supports Prosperity and Innovation.
4. Health and Social Development: Healthy and Empowered People with an Improved Quality of Life for All Ages.
5. Caymanian Identity, Culture, and Heritage: A Cohesive Society which Protects and Institutionalises Caymanian Identity and Culture.
6. Public Services: Efficient, Effective, Accountable and People-Centred Public Services.

7. Good Governance and Public Safety: A Secure, Well-Governed Country Demonstrated by Transparent Governance and Robust Public Safety Systems.

**Government's Specific Outcomes** were the observable state, condition, set of circumstances or results which are necessary or beneficial to achieving the broad outcomes.

These Specific Outcomes were relevant to the Ministry.

- Foster globally competitive financial, maritime and aviation services sectors underpinned by robust, transparent regulatory frameworks.
- Cultivate a resilient, inclusive and diversified economic centre by strengthening local commerce and empowering entrepreneurship.
- Grow the reinsurance sector and obtain National Association of Insurance Companies (NAIC) equivalency to enhance our global competitiveness.

**The Ministry and Agency Priority Objectives for 2025** were based on Government's Broad and Specific Outcomes. Details on the six priority objectives are detailed below.

1. Enhance local intellectual property registration.
2. Streamline the licensing framework for local businesses.
3. Working to achieve a positive assessment on International Maritime Organisation and UK Maritime and Coastguard Agency audits.
4. Working to achieve a positive assessment on the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) 5th Round Review.
5. Working to achieve positive assessments on OECD and Global Forum international tax cooperation reviews.

## 1. Enhance local intellectual property registration

In mid-2025, the Ministry's Trade and Commerce Unit (TCU) and Cayman Islands Intellectual Property Office (CIPO) completed a project to upgrade the search capacity of CORIS, the system that houses its online intellectual property register of trade marks, patents and design rights. The enhancement simplified the back-end search process for IP agents who, by law, are currently the only persons who conduct business with the registry on behalf of IP rights owners. Throughout the year, the team worked to raise awareness of the benefits of the Cayman Islands' IP services. The events included: a presentation in March 2025 to the entrepreneurs and innovators at CEC on IP protection in the Cayman Islands, a lunch and learn for small business owners and a legal aid clinic around World IP Day on 24th April 2025. The team was also once again among the exhibitors at CICBD's Annual Small Business Expo in October.

By the end of 2025, CIPO saw a 17% increase in domestic TM filings over the previous year.

## 2. Streamline the licensing framework for local businesses

In 2025, the Department made significant progress under the Commerce Framework Reform Programme, with the advancement of the multi-year trade and business licensing initiative.

Following policy development, legislative drafting, and collaboration with the Government's Computer Services Department in 2024, implementation of multi-year licensing is scheduled to commence in April 2026.

Under this new framework, eligible businesses will have the option to apply for a trade and business licence for a period of up to five years, reducing administrative burden and increasing operational certainty.

The introduction of multi-year licensing represents a key reform designed to:

- Improve service efficiency and processing timelines

- Reduce annual renewal requirements for compliant businesses
- Provide greater predictability for business planning
- Support DCI's focus on risk-based licensing and regulation

In addition, the Small Business Incentive Programme (SBIP) was renewed in 2025 with no expiry date, providing certainty, stability and long-term support to Caymanian-owned businesses across all three Islands.

Applicable to both new ventures and existing enterprises, the SBIP is designed to:

- Reduce financial barriers to entry and expansion
- Support micro and small business growth
- Promote economic resilience and sustainability
- Encourage entrepreneurship among Caymanians

Collectively, the reforms advanced in 2025, combined with sustained operational delivery under increasing demand, position the Department to improve service efficiency, strengthen regulatory oversight, and support sustainable economic growth in the years ahead.

The Commerce Framework Reform Programme, which commenced in 2024, is intended to streamline the local business licensing process by improving DCI's efficiency and effectiveness, and by incentivising and promoting competition among local businesses.

## 3. Working to achieve a positive assessment on International Maritime Organisation, and UK Maritime and Coastguard Agency audits

The National Maritime Affairs Secretariat (NMAS) coordinated the Cayman Islands' preparedness for and response to the Cayman Islands III Code Proxy Audit and Red Ensign Group Monitoring Visit in September 2025.

The audit concluded successfully, yielding eleven findings, and one observation. By the end of the year NMAS, working with all of the agencies of the National Maritime Administration, had submitted corrective action plans for all but one finding and one observation.

By the end of 2025, Cabinet had approved all secondary legislation necessary to facilitate the extension of the Supplementary Fund Protocol to the Cayman Islands, increasing funds available for oil spill response. Other objectives well underway included a strengthened national emergency response preparedness, with regular NMAS-chaired coordination meetings, as well as equipment procurement and training programmes. NMAS also now serves as a focal point for UK Maritime Coast Guard Agency (MCA) funding activities across the local maritime administration.

#### 4. Working to achieve a positive assessment on the FATF 5th Round Review

The Financial Action Task Force (FATF) sets the global standard for AML/CFT (anti-money laundering, countering terrorism financing, and countering proliferation financing). It periodically reviews the AML/CFT regimes of most of the world's countries to assess how effectively the regimes meet the global standard.

FATF is now in its fifth round of reviews. With the support of the Caribbean Financial Action Task Force (CFATF), which supports the FATF's work in the region, it will assess the Cayman Islands' AML/CFT regime in December 2027.

To help prepare for the assessment, the Ministry and its agencies undertook these actions in 2024. Collectively these actions improved the Cayman Islands' regime – in policy, legislation, and systems – as well as Government / private sector collaboration, to meet key FATF Recommendations, especially around preventive measures and effective supervision.

#### Financial Services Unit

During the reporting period, the Financial Services Unit made a significant contribution to the delivery of the Government's 2024–2025 Broad Outcomes by advancing a coordinated and focused financial services legislative and policy agenda.

The Unit developed and commenced a range of primary and secondary legislative measures across the financial services portfolio (see Legislation activities in 2025).

The Unit actively supported effective governance and regulatory modernisation through its participation in meetings of the Financial Services Legislative Committee and its subcommittees, progressing several priority legislative initiatives. These included amendments relating to foreign portfolio investors (India) and Enduring Powers of Attorney Act.

The Unit delivered revenue-enhancing legislative measures for the 2026–2027 budget period across multiple sectors, including mutual funds and private funds, insurance, banking, and the legal and accounting professions.

To support effective implementation and stakeholder engagement, key performance indicators for the reporting period, the Unit engaged with industry associations, including those representing the accounting and insurance sectors on the development of policies and legislation for those sectors.

The Unit further led consultations with industry and regulatory agencies on virtual assets and tokenisation initiatives and worked closely with industry and the Cayman Islands Monetary Authority (CIMA) to progress legislative measures required to support regulatory objectives and supervisory effectiveness.

The Unit also supported the drafting and development of a suite of legislation to bring the Legal Services Act into force, strengthening the regulatory framework for legal services.

#### Department of Commerce and Investment

In support of the Cayman Islands' objective to achieve a positive outcome in the FATF 5th Round Mutual Evaluation, the Department of Commerce and Investment (DCI) significantly strengthened its AML/CFT technical capacity during 2025.

DCI officers participated in a comprehensive programme of regional and international training focused on the revised FATF Standards, methodology, sanctions implementation, and virtual asset supervision.

Key trainings included:

- Terrorism and Proliferation Sanctions Implementation (March 2025)
- FATF Risk-Based Supervision Curriculum (August 2025)
- National Risk Assessment Workshop (September 2025)
- CFATF Revised FATF Standards and Methodology Training (October 2025)
- IFAC-IBA-FATF Capacity Building Initiative Workshops (October 2025)
- ACAMS Cayman Islands Chapter Launch (October 2025)
- FCDO Sanctions Mini-Forum: Guernsey FATF Sanctions Training (November 2025, Miami)
- CIMA's VASP Regulatory Forum (November 2025, in-person and virtual)
- CFATF Plenary (Barbados) (November 2025)

To further strengthen sector-specific knowledge, officers also attended targeted ACAMS webinars examining global anti-financial crime trends and typologies specific to DNFBP sectors. Across these sessions, DCI recorded participation by multiple officers, with cumulative training exceeding 100 hours of specialised AML/CFT instruction during the reporting period.

The training programmes focused on:

- Understanding the revised FATF Methodology and Immediate Outcomes
- Enhancing supervisory approaches for Designated Non-Financial Businesses and Professions (DNFBPs)

- Strengthening sanctions implementation and compliance monitoring
- Improving risk-based supervisory frameworks
- Bolstering preparedness for technical compliance and effectiveness assessments

## General Registry

- Performed a gap analysis on key operations regarding the Beneficial Ownership Transparency Act and the FATF's Recommendation 24.
- Prepared the draft IO5 Effectiveness Self-Assessment on four of the five related core issues.
- Actively participated in the NRA working group meetings which included contributions to the Legal Persons Risk Assessment and co-chairing the Trust and Corporate Service Providers Working Group for the NRA.
- Contributed to the review/internal consultation on beneficial ownership primary and subordinate legislation, and related guidance documents.
- The Disclosure and Protection regime came into effect, with recruitment completed for both teams and the respective processes operationalised.
- The NPO Team conducted various interactive outreach with NPOs.
- The Partnerships, Trusts & Vital Events Key Unit streamlined its workflow for manual trust filings, enhanced inter-unit coordination and improved records management practices.
- Corporate services continued to ensure efficient registration and management of corporate entities, which saw a 19% increase in the registration of foundation companies and an 8% increase for limited liability companies.

- Corporate services participated in the Small Business Expo.
- The Cayman Brac Office was relocated to improve efficiency and delivery of services to the public.
- Compliance and Enforcement staff attended a one-day Association of Certified Anti-Money Laundering Specialists symposium that focused on Cayman's actions and progress with AML/CFT measures.
- Two senior officers received sanctions training in the UK and the US.
- Members of staff participated in CFATF's pre-assessment training for the upcoming Cayman Islands 5th Found Mutual Evaluation.
- Head of the Enforcement participated in a panel discussion at the ACAMS Assembly Caribbean Conference on the theme "Using PPPs and Cross Border Collaboration to Tackle Financial Crime".
- Registry staff attended the CFATF Plenary and Working Group meetings held in Trinidad and Tobago, and in Barbados, as well as a FATF Plenary meeting in Paris, France. The increase in the number of staff attending these provides an opportunity for deeper insights into the types of discussions and decisions made when meeting technical compliance and effective requirements with the FATF Standards.
- Members of staff participated in various training and certification programmes, including members of staff receiving ACAMs certification and members of staff graduating with ILM certifications.
- After the devastation caused by Hurricane Melissa, General Registry mobilised to raised funds to support relief efforts through a bake sale at GAB, which raised over CI\$4,000.

## 5. Working to achieve positive assessments on OECD Global Forum international tax cooperation reviews

The OECD Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes monitors and peer reviews the implementation of the international standards on transparency and exchange of information on request, and on automatic exchange of information. This supports international tax cooperation.

In 2025 the Department for International Tax Cooperation (DITC) assisted the Cayman Islands in meeting the OECD's global tax cooperation standards.

- Actively participated in international tax fora and meetings to foster collaboration, transparency, fairness of treatment with other countries, and ensuring the integrity of review and assessment processes.
- Began implementation of processes, and IT systems to facilitate the introduction of international standards, including the Crypto Assets Reporting Framework (CARF) and the Amended Common Reporting Standard (CRS).
- Collaborated with the Financial Services Unit to develop policy and enact legislation for implementing CARF and amendments to CRS. The Unit also assisted by participating in international tax cooperation meetings and discussions to support compliance with evolving global standards.
- Enhanced legislation and processes to adopt domestic rules and international arrangements in line with international standards and best practices for OECD Base Erosion Profit Sharing Inclusive Framework.
- Secured new office accommodation for 2025, in order to meet projected growth in staff.



Government Representative to Asia, Gene DaCosta (fifth from right) joined members of Cayman's financial services community for stakeholder meetings in Hong Kong.

## Additional Key Ministry and Agency Activities in 2025

### Overseas Offices

The Asia office continues to operate in Singapore under the oversight of the Government Representative to Asia, Gene DaCosta. In 2025 Mr DaCosta:

- Spoke at the Walkers – Singapore Fundamentals event in Singapore.
- Travelled to Tokyo and Hong Kong for various non-Governmental organisations and industry stakeholder meetings and events.
- Travelled to Bangkok, Thailand to participate in a private equity fund seminar hosted by Boulder Capital, Maybank and Conyers-Singapore and an investment fund seminar and private wealth/high-net worth firm hosted by Baker Mackenzie and Conyers, in relation to shipping and private aircraft registration and financing in Cayman.
- Provided assistance and support to the Maritime Authority of the Cayman Islands in Tokyo, Japan and in Singapore, attending various ship owner and manager meetings in both jurisdictions.
- Took part in panel discussions at the AIMA event in Tokyo, Japan with other members of the financial services community from Japan, Hong Kong and the Cayman Islands.
- Travelled to Tokyo, Japan to speak at AIMA's Japan Week event hosted by White and Case Tokyo LLP as well as engaged in a number of meetings and events with key fund industry professionals in Japan.
- Attended the Corporate Jet Investor Asia Conference in Singapore with the Director-General of the Civil Aviation Authority of the Cayman Islands (CAACI); and hosted CAACI and financial services industry members at the Asia office.
- Supported STEP Cayman and Cayman Finance in Hong Kong for STEP's annual Asia event, meeting and hosting a number of trust experts from Cayman as well as those who work extensively on Cayman trusts.
- Accompanied senior members of Waystone - Hong Kong and Singapore on their roadshow events in Beijing and Shanghai, China in late 2025.

- Provided opening remarks at fund seminar events to the China Venture Capital Finance Organisation (CVCFO) members/managers; spoke at two private luncheons with senior members of the CVCFO in both Shanghai and Beijing.
- Took part in a fireside chat with members of DBS, Appleby, CITIC Securities and the Chinese Overseas Private Funds Association (COPFA) and attended private meetings with several other key stakeholders in PRC.
- Supported Cayman Finance in hosting industry roundtables in Singapore for funds in May and Hong Kong for Trusts in November and also attended various luncheons, meetings and events with key stakeholders in Hong Kong, Singapore and Tokyo.
- Attended official events hosted by the British High Commission in Singapore.

- Assisted with the organisation of the Cayman Finance members London roundtable.
- Attended the International Bar Association conference in London and supported Cayman Finance at its booth.
- Accompanied the Premier and Minister for Financial Services and Commerce, the Hon. André Ebanks, the Attorney General, the Hon. Samuel Bulgin, and representatives from CIMA to the June FATF plenary in France, where the Premier gave remarks in relation to the FATF Regional Bodies Guest Initiative.
- Participated in meetings with Transparency International.
- Organised the Ministry’s London stakeholder event which featured 80 persons from financial services in the

**While Government’s US Office was vacant in 2025**, Deputy Premier and Minister of Financial Services and Commerce, the Hon. André Ebanks MP; Government’s Deputy Representative for Financial Services to the UK and Europe, Julie Campbell, continued engagements with US stakeholders, including industry, during the year.

**The Deputy Representative for Financial Services to Europe**, Julie Campbell, is based in London and responsible for stakeholder engagement throughout the UK and EU. In 2025, Ms Campbell:

- Engaged with UK financial services stakeholders, other Overseas Territories and Crown Dependencies.
- Engaged with EU Parliament, Commission and Council members in Brussels.
- Attended conferences in the UK and Europe.
- Attended the Conservative Friends of Overseas Territories roundtable alongside the UK Representative.



Government representative to Asia, Gene DaCosta (fifth from left) met with stakeholders such as CITIC Securities while in China.



The Hon. Premier and Minister for Financial Services, the Hon. André Ebanks and Government’s Deputy Representative for Financial Services to Europe, Julie Campbell (fifth and sixth from left), at the June plenary in France.

UK and EU and the Cayman JMC delegation. The event provided stakeholders with updates on Cayman Islands regulatory developments with the Premier highlighting Government's financial services priorities.

- Provided support during the UK Joint Ministerial Council with the Government delegation.

## CIPO

In May 2025, the CIPO team also attended the International Trademark Association (INTA) conference in San Diego where they attended special meetings of Government representatives from IP offices worldwide. They were also present for the IP Caribbean Association (IPCA) meeting, which is held every year at INTA, where regional IP professionals meet to discuss trending topics.

Two representatives from CIPO attended the TMAP (Trademark Administrators and Practitioners) Conference in Berlin, Germany. This was a good opportunity for direct, one-on-one information sharing on best trademark practices.



Ministry Senior Policy Advisor Alicia Reid and CIPO Examiner Carolee Nunez attended the INTA conference in San Diego.



Government's Deputy Representative for Financial Services to Europe, Julie Campbell helped organise stakeholder events in London.

## CICBD

Throughout 2025, CICBD:

- Focused on building a network of support, mentorship, and community among business owners to strengthen the entrepreneurial ecosystem.
- Launched a volunteer-based initiative - the Special Advisory Council (SAC) to provide professional guidance and mentorship to micro and small entrepreneurs in the Cayman Islands. The SAC consists of ten experts from various fields including law, accounting, entrepreneurship and business advisory.
- Maintained an active "Growth Club" - a Business Growth Incubator alumni network that provides a safe space for the alumni to come together to support each other in the development and growth of their businesses. The vision is for small businesses to collaborate into a network where members are working with each other to secure their own growth, as well as to contribute to economic growth.
- Hosted the Small Business Expo: The event successfully stimulated local market interest, with the vast majority of participants discovering new local partners and committing to support the businesses showcased.
- Hosted the Teenpreneurship Summer Camp: Guided

14–17-year-olds through an immersive “Future Founders” programme, resulting in a 31% increase in core business knowledge.

- Hosted the Youth Pitch Competition: Provided a platform for young innovators to present business ideas and receive professional feedback and prizes.
- Sustained an entrepreneurship club - E-Club at Clifton Hunter for 45 students, including an internal business idea competition at the high school.
- Hosted the Small Business Holiday Market: Generated over \$25,000 in revenue for 38 micro and small business vendors, providing immediate market access during the peak shopping season.
- Hosted specialised training for 80+ women entrepreneurs to build brands with global appeal through SheTrades Caribbean.

CICBD focused on professionalising local businesses through training and expert technical assistance to improve the quality and practice of entrepreneurship:

- Lunch & Learn Series: Delivered nine expert-led lunch & learn sessions throughout the year, providing actionable insights to over 200 participants. These sessions focused on high-value business practices, including Artificial Intelligence, Human Resource compliance, Government procurement, and financial budgeting.
- Idea to Impact Boot Camp: Launched an inaugural startup programme to guide aspiring founders from a concept to a viable, tested business model.
- Business Growth Incubator (BGI): Delivered intensive training to the fourth cohort of the BGI programme, which provides the tools and the mindset needed for growth, helping entrepreneurs move past the daily grind so they can focus on making smart, long-term decisions for their business.

CICBD also delivered business development support services that focused on accessible, high-quality advisory services for all local entrepreneurs:

- Sister Islands Business Development Initiative: Expanded services to the Sister Islands via town hall discussions and panels, landscape analysis, workshop sessions, and on-site advisory visits.
- Advisory Services: Maintained on-demand business advisory services that are specifically tailored to the unique needs of the small business community. This accessible support provides entrepreneurs with personalised guidance on critical areas such as market research, financial management, operations, and digital strategy, ensuring they receive the support they need.
- Launched the Capital Quest Programme to prepare micro and small businesses for investment. Key activities included structured pitch training and workshops on financial planning, culminating in an Investor Deal Room that successfully connected participants with investors and financial institutions and generated direct interest from investors for 50% of the cohort.
- Disbursed \$45,023 to 12 micro and small businesses with high growth potential through the Innovation & Technology Grant. These funds were specifically awarded to BGI participants who had successfully completed the programme, ensuring the capital was used to scale enterprises already equipped with the professional skills to contribute to the Cayman Islands economy.
- CICBD laid the groundwork for a comprehensive Small Business Policy, marking the first phase of a long-term commitment to establishing a legislative framework that protects and stimulates the MSME sector. The Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) is partnering with CICBD on the policy.

## DCI

### IT and Process Enhancements

DCI implemented significant enhancements to its case management system to improve regulatory oversight and operational effectiveness.

Key upgrades included:

- Implementation of new fields to accurately capture the appointment dates of key compliance personnel, including Anti-Money Laundering Compliance Officers (AMLCO), Money Laundering Reporting Officers (MLRO), and Deputy MLROs.
- Integration of additional data points to streamline annual reporting and ensure the ready availability of critical statistics required for CFATF assessments.
- Refined registration workflow to provide a more intuitive and seamless process for supervised entities.
- Deployment of comprehensive technical updates to resolve legacy software issues, significantly enhancing overall processing speed and operational efficiency.

### Applications processed

The Department continues to process a high volume of licensing transactions annually, demonstrating sustained commercial activity across the Islands.

### Key highlights for 2025:

- 18,549 total applications processed, representing:
  - o An increase of 578 applications (3.2%) compared to 2024.
- 17,794 Trade & Business Licence applications, reflecting a significant increase of:
  - o 1,402 applications (8.6%) over 2024.
- Liquor and Music and Dancing Licences decreased from 842 in 2024 to 755 in 2025.

The increase in applications processed in 2025 occurred against the backdrop of sustained operational pressures. While demand for licensing services continued to rise, the Department's staffing complement remained unchanged.

Despite these constraints, DCI processed 18,549 applications during the reporting period, reflecting the team's commitment, adaptability, and focus on maintaining service delivery standards. However, the continued growth in application volumes underscores the importance of ongoing reform initiatives, including multi-year licensing and digital process enhancements, to improve efficiency and reduce administrative burden.

Year	Total Applications Processed	Trade & Business License applications	Liquor and Music and Dancing Licenses
2023	17,866	16,427	816
2024	17,971	16,392	842
2025	18,549	17,794	755

## General Registry

### Corporate Services Overview

- The Corporate Services section of General Registry continues to conduct its core functions through the registration of corporate entities. For 2025, 13,306 new companies were registered in the Cayman Islands, with 4,678 new partnerships.
- In order to ensure a seamless implementation of the Companies (Amendment) Act, 2024, “Companies Wave 2” systems were in development to implement the legislative changes which allowed for re-registration of LLCs to exempt, re-registration of exempt to ordinary, re-registration of foundations to exempt and the reduction of share capital by solvency statements.

### Compliance and Enforcement: Beneficial Ownership

The Enforcement Unit resumed enforcement action for non-compliance with BOTa in April 2025, resulting in the issuance of the appropriate sanctions. Meanwhile, the Compliance Unit continued to conduct its verification measures using its targeted approach.

Team members also participated in CFATF training on the Fifth Round Methodology and attended the CFATF Plenary in Barbados. They also completed a series of training courses on Beneficial Ownership and Non-Profit Organisations offered through the FATF Academy.

In addition to increasing capacity internally through training, both teams have provided outreach to increase the capacity of external stakeholders. The Enforcement Unit delivered a presentation to compliance practitioners to the Cayman Islands Compliance Association on recent amendments to BOTa and expectations for the Fifth Round and the Compliance Unit has conducted outreach to its stakeholders upon request.

### Protection and Disclosure: Beneficial Ownership

On 9 December 2024, the protection regime came into effect with the disclosure regime subsequently coming into force on 25 February 2025.

The disclosure regime allows for certain members of the public to apply for beneficial ownership information who meet the criteria of the regulations. Meanwhile, the protection regime allows applicants to apply for their name to be restricted, where the applicant believes they face a serious risk of kidnapping, extortion, violence, intimidation or any similar danger or serious harm, if their association with the legal person is disclosed.

Since commencement of the protection and disclosure regimes, the relevant teams have been fully staffed to manage the anticipated workload. For the 2025 period, the protection team received 32 applications, and the disclosure team received 7 applications. In addition to managing the applications received, the teams have undergone various mandatory trainings, including training in Targeted Financial Sanctions. Further, both teams have developed operating protocols to guide the exercise of its functions and conducted outreach to industry upon request.

### Non-Profit Organisations (NPOs)

The NPO team continues to ensure the compliance of NPOs with their registration requirements. Further, a gap analysis was concluded for NPOs, which formed the basis of the NPO-specific sectoral risk assessment. Additional highlights include:

- 30 new NPOs were registered, bringing the total number of NPOs to 658 in 2025.
- Fit and proper tests were completed for 275 persons including controllers, board members and officers.
- The NPO Registrar processed 474 annual returns.
- The NPO Registrar received notices from NPOs relating to changes to 114 controllers and officers.
- Eleven NPO outreach sessions were held.

## International and Regional Regulatory Cooperation

The General Registry continues to ensure co-operation at the international and regional level. Key outputs include:

### 1. Regional Capacity Building & Technical Assistance

- **British Virgin Islands (BVI) Technical Training:** In May 2025, in collaboration with the Regional Security System (RSS), the Registry conducted an intensive one-week training program in Tortola for various BVI agencies. BVI supervisors gained a comprehensive understanding of the components of an effective Beneficial Ownership (BO) regime and the specific inter-agency processes required for successful implementation.
- **Barbados Framework Sensitisation:** In November 2025, the Registry chaired a sensitisation program for Barbados representatives. The session focused on the Cayman Islands' mechanisms for the acquisition of adequate, accurate, and up-to-date BO information.

### 2. Strategic International Partnerships

- **Seychelles-Cayman Islands International Sharing Initiative:** In November 2025, the Registry held a bilateral meeting with the Seychelles BO Competent Authority and supervisory authorities to explore information sharing arrangements.

### 3. Regional Peer Reviews & Expert Assessments

- **CFATF Mutual Evaluation (Curacao):** Between January 2024 and June 2025, the Registry provided high-level technical expertise to the Caribbean Financial Action Task Force (CFATF) by serving as a Financial Assessor for the Curacao Mutual Evaluation Report (MER) team.
- **Dominica Expert Review:** The Registry was appointed as an Expert Reviewer for Dominica's submission to the CFATF.

## 4. International Thought Leadership

- **ARIN-Carib Annual General Meeting:** During the September 2025 AGM, the Registry served as a feature presenter on the intersection of Beneficial Ownership transparency and Asset Forfeiture for Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) across the Caribbean region.

## Ministry Headlines in 2025

(For more information on the Ministry's activities and achievements, visit [gov.ky/web/mfsc/news](https://gov.ky/web/mfsc/news)).

- **CIG Prep for FATF Assessment & Drive FS Innovation, 29 May 2025:** Government published two important legislative bills designed to ensure Cayman's readiness for the upcoming Financial Action Task Force (FATF) 5th Round Mutual Evaluation of the jurisdiction's AML/CFT/CPF framework and to further modernise the jurisdiction's virtual asset regime.

The Churches Incorporation (Amendment) Bill, 2025 and the Virtual Asset (Service Providers) (Amendment) Bill, 2025 represent strategic enhancements to key elements of Cayman's AML/CFT/CPF regime and regulatory framework. These reforms are part of a broader legislative agenda to align the Cayman Islands with evolving global expectations, while positioning the jurisdiction for long-term competitiveness.

"This Government is taking focused, decisive action to safeguard Cayman's global standing and prepare rigorously for the 5th Round FATF assessment in 2027. At the same time, we are making commercial enhancements to sustain and attract innovation and investment in our financial services industry," said the Premier and Minister for Financial Services, the Hon. André Ebanks.

- **CIPO Team Focuses on the Business of IP at INTA, 30 May 2025:** Two Cayman Islands Government delegates attended the International Trademark Association's (INTA) Annual Meeting to delve into intellectual property's pivotal role in driving innovation and business success.

The Ministry for Financial Services and Commerce's Senior Policy Advisor Alicia Reid, and the Cayman Islands Intellectual Property Office's (CIPO) Intellectual Property Examiner Carolee Nuñez, attended the 147th annual meeting held under the theme "Business of IP," from 17-21 May at the San Diego Convention Centre in California.

Ms Reid and Ms Nuñez joined workshops and sessions that included Anti-Counterfeiting, Artificial Intelligence and Gender Equality in IP, and issues relevant to the Patent Cooperation Treaty for the Caribbean.



*UK Minister of State (Europe, North America and Overseas Territories), Stephen Doughty MP met with the Hon. André Ebanks MP in his first official visit as the Cayman Islands' Premier and Minister for Financial Services and Commerce back in June.*

- **Premier Ebanks' First Official Europe Trip, 18 June 2025:** The Hon. André Ebanks MP completed his first official visit as the Cayman Islands' Premier and Minister for Financial Services and Commerce, engaging with members of the UK Parliament including the UK Minister of State (Europe, North America and Overseas Territories), Stephen Doughty MP.

Minister Doughty and Premier Ebanks engaged in wide-ranging discussions on matters such as national security, environment programme funding, and financial

services. A joint UK-Cayman Islands Government statement was later issued on their meeting.

Prior to the London meetings the Premier joined the Attorney General, the Hon. Samuel Bulgin KC, and a Cayman Islands delegation at the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) Plenary in Strasbourg, France, from 12-13 June. It marked the completion of the Cayman Islands' direct participation in the plenaries under the FATF Regional Bodies Guest Initiative.

- **MACI Celebrates 20 Years of Maritime Excellence, 1 July 2025:** The Maritime Authority of the Cayman Islands (MACI) celebrated its 20th anniversary on 1 July 2025, highlighting its longstanding commitment to maritime excellence.

Since its establishment in 2005, MACI has evolved into a globally respected maritime authority, overseeing the Cayman Islands Shipping Registry (CISR), a registry with origins dating back to 1903, "when George Town was designated a British Port of Registry," said Joel Walton, CEO of MACI.

- **Raising Capital Teaches Entrepreneurs to Access Funds, 15 July 2025:** Entrepreneurs gained insights on how to prepare compelling business cases and become funding-ready at the Cayman Islands Centre for Business Development's (CICBD) Raising Capital Forum.

Chief Officer in the Ministry for Financial Services and Commerce Dr Dax Basdeo told the entrepreneurs that the forum is one of Government's initiatives to help them turn ideas into investable opportunities.

"Whether you're at the beginning stages or seeking to scale, securing capital is often the key that unlocks growth, and fora such as these are designed to help bridge that crucial gap," he said. "Government is investing in programmes that develop entrepreneurial capacity, enhance financial literacy and remove barriers to growth."

Raising Capital was held on 26 June at The Ritz-Carlton, Grand Cayman. This free financial forum is hosted annually by CICBD to assist entrepreneurs with investment and networking opportunities.

- **IP Register Enhances Search Capabilities, 17 July 2025:** The Cayman Islands Intellectual Property Office (CIPO) has enhanced the search capacity of CORIS, the system that houses its online intellectual property (IP) register of trade marks, patents and design rights.

This considerable enhancement means that IP agents who are licensed to use CORIS can now retrieve additional information from the IP register, such as proprietor names and addresses. Furthermore, the information can be searched by the type of IP - for example, an agent can search for trade marks specifically, and further refine that search by image or by word.

Previously, agents could view full details only on IP that they themselves had registered. They were also only able to access limited IP details from other agents. To access advanced information, they paid a fee of CI\$50 per search for CIPO staff to retrieve the data manually.

Even with the enhancement, agents can still ask CIPO staff to search the register manually, with a fee of CI\$50 per search.

- **New Office Bolsters Defence Against Illicit Finance, 12 August 2025:** The Cayman Islands Government took a decisive step forward in the global fight against illicit finance with the establishment of the Office for Strategic Action on Illicit Finance (OSAIF), a centralised authority that reinforces the jurisdiction's alignment with international standards—particularly those of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF).

Housed within the Ministry of Financial Services and Commerce, OSAIF consolidates the nation's strategic leadership, interagency coordination, and operational delivery in anti-money laundering, counter-terrorist

financing, and counter-proliferation financing (AML/CFT/CPF). This move marks a strategic progression from policy development to demonstrable effectiveness—an essential benchmark under the FATF framework.

OSAIF's remit includes oversight of the national coordination team preparing for the next Caribbean Financial Action Task Force (CFATF) evaluation in December 2027 (the 2027 CFATF Evaluation). This evaluation will assess the Cayman Islands' effectiveness in achieving the FATF's Immediate Outcomes—key performance indicators used to measure how well countries prevent and combat illicit finance in practice.

- **Cayman Islands Launches 2025-26 National Risk Assessment, 21 August 2025:** The Cayman Islands has launched its 2025-2026 National Risk Assessment (NRA), a significant step in strengthening the country's framework against money laundering, terrorist financing, and proliferation financing.

Importantly, completion of the NRA is also an integral part of preparation for the upcoming 5th Round CFATF Mutual Evaluation, currently scheduled for December 2027. The NRA is an internationally recognised process that helps countries better understand and address financial crime risks. The findings are used to shape risk-based policies, guide regulatory and supervisory priorities, and ensure Cayman continues to meet the highest global standards.



*The Cayman Islands 2025-2026 National Risk Assessment began in July and included events like workshops put on by the Office for Strategic Action on Illicit Finance.*

The 2025-2026 NRA is being coordinated by the Office for Strategic Action on Illicit Finance (OSAIF), with participation from government agencies, regulators, and private sector stakeholders. Initial meetings were held this week to address the assessment methodology and the ongoing risk evaluations within certain sectors of financial services.

- **CICBD Hosts Business Advisory Town Hall in Cayman Brac, 28 October 2025:** The Cayman Islands Centre for Business Development (CICBD) invited business owners and operators in Cayman Brac and Little Cayman to attend a business advisory town hall meeting on Thursday, 6 November 2025 from 6:00 pm to 8:00 pm at the Aston Rutty Centre.

The town hall addressed various challenges faced by local businesses, such as planning approvals and processes, and offered attendees an opportunity to engage directly with government representatives and business advisors.

Also, on the agenda are practical guidance on compliance for business licensing, general registry procedures and intellectual property protection. Attendees benefitted from an innovation and technology workshop titled “Practical AI & Digital Tools for SMEs” designed to demonstrate simple tools that can enhance marketing productivity and compliance for small businesses.

Representatives from other government entities will virtually join the CICBD team, including:

- Trade and Commerce Unit of the Ministry of Financial Services and Commerce
- Department of Commerce and Investment
- General Registry
- Cayman Islands Intellectual Property Office

CICBD’s Deputy Director Antoleen Williams, says the business development centre is responding to the needs of the business communities in Cayman Brac and Little Cayman.

- **Regulations Now Published on CARF and CRS, 28 November 2025:** Regulations to implement two international tax reporting frameworks in the Cayman Islands, the Crypto-Asset Reporting Framework (CARF) and amendments to the Common Reporting Standard (CRS), were published on Thursday, 27 November in the Cayman Islands Legislation Gazette.

Taken together, CARF and the amended CRS build on existing tax transparency frameworks and seek to prevent the use of virtual assets for tax avoidance and evasion.

- **Cayman Islands and India Explore Stronger Strategic Partnerships, 5 December 2025:** The Cayman Islands has advanced its efforts to build deeper strategic financial services partnerships with India, with Premier the Hon. André Ebanks leading a government delegation focused on enhancing regulatory cooperation, supervisory dialogue, and cross-border information sharing between the two countries.

This mission reflects Cayman’s aim to develop long-term, rules-based relationships that support global growth of investment destinations, while strengthening



A Cayman Islands delegation travelled to India to build strategic financial services partnerships and participate in the 18th Plenary Meeting of the Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes.

the integrity and stability of international financial markets. In the case of India, Cayman-registered entities have performed a substantial role in facilitating investment into India, contributing more than US\$15 billion in cumulative FDI since 2000, and many Indian nationals participate actively in Cayman's financial services ecosystem.

The visit commenced with participation in the 18th Plenary Meeting of the Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes, where Premier Ebanks was invited to the Plenary to join the first panel on Day 1 entitled: "Advancing a Shared Vision for International Tax Transparency." This session provided an excellent platform for meaningful dialogue on the future of international tax transparency.

- **CI Delegation Participates in CFATF Plenary in Barbados, 15 December 2025:** The Cayman Islands Government has reaffirmed its commitment to strong anti-money laundering, counter-terrorist financing, and counter-proliferation financing (AML/CTF/CPF) standards through its participation in the 61st Caribbean Financial Action Task Force (CFATF) Plenary and Working Group Meetings.

The Cayman Islands delegation consisted of officials from the Office for Strategic Action on Illicit Finance (OSAIF), the Registrar of Companies, Cayman Islands Monetary Authority, Department for Commerce & Investment, Cayman Islands Customs and Border Control, the Official Receiver's Office, Financial Reporting Authority, and the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions.



A Cayman Islands Government delegation travelled to Barbados to participate in the 61st Caribbean Financial Action Task Force (CFATF) Plenary and Working Group Meetings.

The training-focused plenary, held in Bridgetown, Barbados, from 24–28 November, provided member jurisdictions with capacity-building sessions and technical updates across key areas of AML/CTF/CPF implementation.

## New Government via General Elections

A new Government, the National Coalition for Caymanians, was voted into power via the general elections on 30 April 2025. As a result, the Hon. André Ebanks MP became Premier as well as the Minister for Financial Services and Commerce.

## Legislation activities in 2025

### Primary legislation

- Beneficial Ownership Transparency (Amendment) Act, 2025 (Act 3 of 2025)
- Churches Incorporation (Amendment) Act, 2025 (Act 7 of 2025)
- Virtual Asset (Service Providers) (Amendment) Act, 2025 (Act 8 of 2025)
- Beneficial Ownership Transparency (Amendment) (No. 2) Act, 2025 (Act 11 of 2025)
- Appropriation (Financial Years 2026 and 2027) Act, 2025 [Act 12 of 2025]
- Immigration (Transition) (Amendment and Validation) Act, 2025 (Act 14 of 2025)
- Merchant Shipping (Amendment of section 401) Regulations, 2025 (SL 72 of 2025)
- Virtual Asset (Service Providers) (Amendment) Act, 2024 (Commencement) Order, 2025 (SL 17 of 2025)
- Virtual Asset (Service Providers) Act, 2020 (Commencement) Order, 2025 (SL 18 of 2025)
- Churches Incorporation (Amendment) Act, 2025 (Commencement) Order, 2025

- Trade and Business Licensing (Amendment of Schedule 1) Regulations, 2025 (SL 14 of 2025)

## Secondary legislation

- Beneficial Ownership Transparency (Amendment) Regulations, 2025 (SL 16 of 2025)
- Virtual Asset (Service Providers) (Amendment) Regulations, 2025 (SL 19 of 2025)
- Merchant Shipping (Supplementary Fund) Regulations, 2025 [SL 33 of 2025]
- Tax Information Authority ( International Tax Compliance) (Common Reporting Standard) (Amendment) Regulations, 2025 (SL 50 of 2025)
- Tax Information Authority (International Tax Compliance) (Crypto- Asset Reporting Framework) Regulations, 2025 [SL 51 of 2025]
- Trade and Business Licensing (Micro and Small Business Incentives) Regulations, 2025 [SL 58 of 2025]
- Trade Marks (Customs and Border Control) Regulations, 2025 [SL 61 of 2025]
- Accountants (Application for Membership) (Amendment) Regulations, 2025 (SL 64 of 2025)
- Insurance (Applications and Fees) (Amendment) Regulations, 2025 (SL 65 of 2025)
- Banks and Trust Companies (Licence Applications and Fees) (Amendment) Regulations, 2025 (SL 66 of 2025)
- Mutual Funds (Annual Returns) (Amendment) Regulations, 2025 (SL 67 of 2025)
- Mutual Funds (Fees) (Amendment) Regulations, 2025 (SL 68 of 2025)

- Private Funds (Annual Returns) (Amendment) Regulations, 2025 (SL 69 of 2025)

- Private Funds (Fees) (Amendment) Regulations, 2025 (SL 70 of 2025)

- Merchant Shipping (Supplementary Fund) (Amendment) Regulations, 2025 (SL 73 of 2025)

# HR Annual Statistics



## HR Annual Statistics

### Staffing Levels by Department

Agency	Employees
MFSC Core	58
CICBD	9
CIPO	4
DITC	23
DCI	27
GR	55
<b>Total</b>	<b>176</b>

### Four-year Comparison

Year	Employees
2022	134
2023	141
2024	150
2025	176
<b>% Diff from 2024</b>	<b>+17.33%</b>

### Staffing Levels by Gender

Agency	Employees	Female	Male
MFSC Core	58	37	21
CICBD	9	5	4
CIPO	4	4	0
DITC	23	16	7
DCI	27	18	9
GR	55	44	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>52</b>
<b>% Breakdown</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>70%</b>	<b>30%</b>

### Four-year Comparison

Year	Employees	Female	Male
2022	134	98	36
2023	141	102	39
2024	150	107	43
2025	176	124	52
<b>% Diff from 2024</b>		<b>+15.9</b>	<b>+18.9</b>

### Staffing Levels by Age

Agency	Employees	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+
MFSC Core	58	4	16	16	17	5
CICBD	9	2	2	5	0	0
CIPO	4	0	1	1	2	0
DITC	23	0	7	12	2	2
DCI	27	5	8	10	3	1
GR	55	8	12	14	13	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>% Breakdown</b>		<b>11%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>9%</b>

## Four-year Comparison

Year	Employees	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+
2022	134	14	38	39	35	8
2023	141	16	39	43	34	9
2024	150	14	46	43	37	10
2025	176	19	46	58	37	16
% Diff from 2024		+30.3%	0.0%	+29.7%	0.00%	+46.15%

## Staffing Levels by Function

Agency	Employees	Technical (includes policy & business analysts)	Administration	Senior Management
MFSC Core	58	37	16	5
CICBD	9	6	1	2
CIPO	5	4	0	0
DITC	23	21	0	2
DCI	27	10	15	2
GR	55	29	24	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>13</b>
% Breakdown	100%	61%	32%	7%

## Four-year Comparison

Year	Employees	Technical (includes policy & business analysts)	Administration	Senior Management
2022	134	61	64	9
2023	141	69	63	9
2024	150	65	73	12
2025	176	107	56	13
% Diff from 2024	100%	+47.06%	-26.36%	+15.39%

### Staffing Levels by Tenure

Agency	Employees	<5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36-40	41-45
MFSC Core	58	28	8	9	4	3	3	2	0	0
CICBD	9	8	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
CIPO	4	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
DITC	23	13	5	3	2	0	0	0	0	0
DCI	27	11	8	2	4	0	0	0	2	0
GR	55	18	8	1	14	7	2	1	4	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>% Breakdown</b>		<b>45%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>0%</b>

### Four-year Comparison

Agency	Employees	<5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36-40	41-45
2022	134	62	16	19	17	8	5	4	3	0
2023	141	67	19	18	17	8	5	4	3	0
2024	150	60	32	10	27	9	3	3	6	0
2025	176	79	32	15	24	11	6	2	6	0
<b>% Diff from 2024</b>		<b>27%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>-12%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>67%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>

### Staffing Levels by Nationality

Agency	Employees	KY	BAR	BELIZE	UK	CAN	FR	GUY	IND	JAM	KEN	MALT	NIC	STL	TT
MFSC Core	58	40	0	0	3	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	2	2
CICBD	9	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
CIPO	4	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DITC	23	17	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
DCI	27	26	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GR	55	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>% Breakdown</b>		<b>81%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>2%</b>

## Four-year Comparison

Year	Employees	KY	USA	BAR	BELIZE	UK	CAN	FR	GUY	IND	JAM	KEN	MALT
2022	134	107	1	1	3	6	4	0	3	0	4	0	0
2023	141	109	1	1	3	5	4	1	3	1	6	1	0
2024	150	117	1	0	3	3	4	1	2	1	10	1	0
2025	176	142	0	1	2	4	3	1	1	1	10	2	1
% Difference from 2024		+16.6%	-1%	+1%	-1%	+2.8%	-2%	0%	-1%	0%	0%	+2%	+1%

## Four-year Comparison (continued)

Year	Employees	NIC	STL	TT
2022	134	0	2	1
2023	141	0	2	2
2024	150	0	2	3
2025	176	1	2	4
% Difference from 2024		+1%	0%	+2.8%

## Freedom of Information

The Ministry responded and closed all Freedom of Information requests it received from 1 Jan 2025 to 31 Dec 2025.

Agency	Requests Received	Requests Closed
MFSC	3	3
DCI	3	2
DITC	0	0
GR	3	3
CICBD	0	0
AOA	0	0
CIMA	7	6
CAACI	1	1
MACI	0	0
CSX	0	0

# Financial Statements





**GOVERNMENT OF THE CAYMAN ISLANDS**

**MINISTRY OF FINANCIAL SERVICES AND COMMERCE**

**AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED**

**31 DECEMBER 2025**

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**MINISTRY OF FINANCIAL SERVICES AND COMMERCE**  
**STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**31 DECEMBER 2025**

These financial statements have been prepared by the Ministry of Financial Services and Commerce in accordance with the provisions of the Public Management and Finance Act (2020 Revision) (“the Act”).

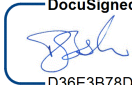
As Chief Officer I am responsible for establishing; and have established and maintained a system of internal controls designed to provide reasonable assurance that the transactions recorded in the financial statements are authorised by the Act, and properly record the financial transactions of the Ministry of Financial Services and Commerce.

As Chief Officer and Chief Financial Officer, we are responsible for preparing the Ministry of Financial Services and Commerce's financial statements and for the representations and judgements made in them. We accept responsibility for the accuracy and integrity of the financial information in these financial statements and for their compliance with the Public Management and Finance Act (2020 Revision).

To the best of our knowledge, these financial statements:

- (a) completely and reliably reflect the financial transactions of the Ministry of Financial Services and Commerce for the year ended 31 December 2025;
- (b) fairly reflect the financial position as at 31 December 2025 and financial performance for the year ended 31 December 2025;
- (c) comply with International Public Sector Accounting Standards as set out by International Public Sector Accounting Standards Board under the responsibility of the International Federation of Accountants. Where guidance is not available, the financial statements comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board or accounting practice that is generally accepted in the United Kingdom as appropriate for reporting in the public sector.

The Office of the Auditor General conducts an independent audit and expresses an opinion on the accompanying financial statements. The Office of the Auditor General has been provided access to all the information necessary to conduct an audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing.

DocuSigned by:  
  
D36E3B78DBB742C...  
*Dax Basdeo, Ph.D, JP*  
Chief Officer

Date – 1 April 2026

  
*Wendy Manzanares, CPA*  
Chief Financial Officer

Date – 1 April 2026



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Grand Cayman, KY1-1103, Cayman Islands

## AUDITOR GENERAL'S REPORT

**To the Members of Parliament and the Chief Officer of the Ministry of Financial Services and Commerce**

### Opinion

I have audited the financial statements of the Ministry of Financial Services and Commerce (the "Ministry"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025, and the statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net worth and cash flows statement for the year ended 31 December 2025, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies as set out on pages 9 to 36.

In my opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Ministry as at 31 December 2025 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2025 in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards.

### Basis for Opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of my report. I am independent of the Ministry in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code)*, together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to my audit of the financial statements in the Cayman Islands, and I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. I believe the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to form the basis of my opinion.

### Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Ministry's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Ministry or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Ministry's financial reporting process.

## AUDITOR GENERAL'S REPORT (continued)

### Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but it is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, I exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. I also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than that of one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Ministry's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Ministry's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Ministry to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

I have undertaken the audit in accordance with the provisions of section 60(1)(a) of the *Public Management and Finance Act (2026 Revision)*. I communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.

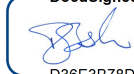


Patrick O. Smith, CPA, CFE  
Auditor General

1 April 2026  
Cayman Islands

**MINISTRY OF FINANCIAL SERVICES AND COMMERCE  
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION  
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025**

Prior Year Actual		Note	Current Year Actual	Original Budget	Final Budget	Variance (Original vs Actual)
\$'000			\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Current Assets</b>						
21,092	Cash and cash equivalents	2	20,851	22,006	22,006	1,154
2,639	Trade receivables	3, 15	3,052	1,914	1,914	(1,138)
-	Other receivables	3, 15	-	226	226	226
209	Prepayments	4	287	200	200	(87)
<b>23,940</b>	<b>Total Current Assets</b>		<b>24,190</b>	<b>24,346</b>	<b>24,346</b>	<b>155</b>
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>						
245	Property, plant and equipment	5, 15	787	1,680	1,865	892
-	Trade receivables	3, 15	-	39	39	(39)
-	Right-of-use assets	20, 15	2,979	-	-	(2,979)
81	Intangible assets	5b	114	1,671	3,671	1,557
<b>326</b>	<b>Total Non-Current Assets</b>		<b>3,880</b>	<b>3,390</b>	<b>5,575</b>	<b>(569)</b>
<b>24,266</b>	<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>28,070</b>	<b>27,736</b>	<b>29,921</b>	<b>(414)</b>
<b>Current Liabilities</b>						
595	Trade payables and accruals	6, 15	1,022	313	313	(709)
124	Other payables	6, 15	147	59	59	(88)
578	Employee entitlements	7	593	330	330	(263)
-	Lease Liability	20	403	-	-	(403)
-	Unearned Revenue	8	41	-	-	(41)
558	Surplus payable	15	72	-	-	(72)
<b>1,855</b>	<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>		<b>2,278</b>	<b>702</b>	<b>702</b>	<b>(1,577)</b>
<b>Non-current Liabilities</b>						
-	Lease liability	20	2,674	-	-	(2,674)
-	<b>Total Non-current Liabilities</b>		<b>2,674</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(2,674)</b>
<b>1,855</b>	<b>Total Liabilities</b>		<b>4,952</b>	<b>702</b>	<b>702</b>	<b>(4,251)</b>
<b>22,411</b>	<b>Net Assets</b>	21	<b>23,119</b>	<b>27,034</b>	<b>29,219</b>	<b>3,837</b>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>						
22,411	Contributed capital	15	23,119	27,034	29,219	3,915
<b>22,411</b>	<b>Total Net Assets</b>	21	<b>23,119</b>	<b>27,034</b>	<b>29,219</b>	<b>3,915</b>

DocuSigned by:  
  
D36E3B78DBB742C...  
Dax Basdeo, Ph.D, JP  
Chief Officer

  
Wendy Manzanara, CPA  
Chief Financial Officer

Date – 1 April 2026

Date – 1 April 2026

The accounting policies and notes on pages 9 to 36 form an integral part of these financial statements.

**MINISTRY OF FINANCIAL SERVICES AND COMMERCE  
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

Prior Year Actual		Note	Current Year Actual	Original Budget	Final Budget	Variance (Original vs Actual)
\$'000			\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Revenue</b>						
22,785	Sale of goods and services	9, 15	26,228	33,452	41,164	7,224
-	Donations	10	48	-	-	(48)
<b>22,785</b>	<b>Total Revenue</b>	21	<b>26,276</b>	<b>33,452</b>	<b>41,164</b>	<b>7,176</b>
<b>Expenses</b>						
15,159	Personnel costs	11, 15, 16	17,947	19,807	25,448	1,860
6,999	Supplies and consumables	12, 15	7,829	12,292	14,362	4,463
77	Depreciation	5	88	318	318	230
-	Depreciation charge of right-of-use asse	20	288	-	-	(288)
-	Interest expense	20	89	-	-	(89)
72	Amortisation of intangible assets	5b	30	361	361	331
-	Legal fees	13	24	675	675	651
3	Losses on foreign exchange transactions	14	1	-	-	(1)
(11)	Gain on disposal of asset	14	(20)	-	-	20
<b>22,299</b>	<b>Total Expenses</b>	21	<b>26,276</b>	<b>33,452</b>	<b>41,164</b>	<b>7,177</b>
<b>486</b>	<b>Surplus for the Year</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

The accounting policies and notes on pages 9 to 36 form an integral part of these financial statements.

**MINISTRY OF FINANCIAL SERVICES AND COMMERCE**  
**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET WORTH**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

	Contributed Capital	Revaluation Reserve	Accumulated (deficits)/surplus	Total Net worth	Original Budget	Final Budget	Variance (Original vs. Actual)
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Balance at 1 January 2024</b>	21,994	-	253	22,247	23,160	23,160	13,480
Prior year adjustments	-	-	72	72	-	-	(72)
<b>Restated balance</b>	<b>21,994</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>22,319</b>	<b>23,160</b>	<b>23,160</b>	<b>841</b>
<b>Changes in net assets for 2024</b>							
Equity investment from Cabinet	164	-	-	164	2,931	3,431	2,767
<b>Net revenue / expenses recognised directly in net worth</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>2,931</b>	<b>3,431</b>	<b>2,767</b>
Surplus/(deficit) for the year ended 31 December 2024	-	-	486	486	-	-	(486)
Repayment of surplus	-	-	(558)	(558)	-	-	558
Total recognized revenues and expenses for the year	<b>164</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(72)</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>2,931</b>	<b>3,431</b>	<b>2,840</b>
<b>Balance at 31 December 2024</b>	<b>22,158</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>22,411</b>	<b>26,091</b>	<b>26,591</b>	<b>3,680</b>

	Contributed Capital	Revaluation Reserve	Accumulated (deficits)/surplus	Total Net worth	Original Budget	Final Budget	Variance (Original vs. Actual)
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Balance at 1 January 2025 brought forward</b>	22,158	-	253	22,411	26,091	26,091	3,680
<b>Changes in net assets for 2025</b>							
Prior year adjustments	-	-	56	56	-	-	(56)
<b>Restated balance</b>	<b>22,158</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>22,467</b>	<b>26,091</b>	<b>26,091</b>	<b>3,624</b>
<b>Changes in net assets for 2025</b>							
Transfer of departments	16	-	-	16	-	-	(16)
Recognition of leases	(40)	-	-	(40)	-	-	40
Equity investment from Cabinet	676	-	-	676	943	3,128	267
<b>Net revenue / expenses recognised directly in net worth</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>943</b>	<b>3,128</b>	<b>291</b>
Surplus/(deficit) for the year ended 31 December 2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repayment of surplus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total recognized revenues and expenses for the year	<b>652</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>943</b>	<b>3,128</b>	<b>291</b>
<b>Balance at 31 December 2025</b>	<b>22,810</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>23,119</b>	<b>27,034</b>	<b>29,219</b>	<b>3,915</b>

The accounting policies and notes on pages 9 to 36 form an integral part of these financial statements.

**MINISTRY OF FINANCIAL SERVICES AND COMMERCE  
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

Prior Year Actual		Current Year Actual	Original Budget	Final Budget	Variance (Original vs Actual)
\$'000	Note	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
	<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>				
	<i>Receipts</i>				
18,282	Outputs to Cabinet	21,287	28,406	36,117	7,119
105	Sale of goods and services - third party	155	4,336	4,336	4,181
4,750	Other receipts	4,782	-	-	(4,782)
	<i>Payments</i>				
(14,377)	Personnel costs	(17,183)	(19,795)	(25,436)	(2,612)
(7,669)	Supplies and consumables	(8,295)	(12,272)	(14,342)	(3,977)
-	Interest paid	(89)	-	-	89
(235)	Other payments	(157)	-	-	157
<b>857</b>	<b>Net cash flows from operating activities</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>176</b>
	<b>CASH FLOWS USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>				
(162)	Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(728)	(943)	(3,128)	(2,400)
<b>(162)</b>	<b>Net cash flows used in investing activities</b>	<b>(728)</b>	<b>(943)</b>	<b>(3,128)</b>	<b>(2,400)</b>
	<b>CASH FLOWS USED IN FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>				
(272)	Equity investment	706	943	3,128	237
-	Lease payments	(233)	-	-	233
(1,301)	Repayment of surplus	(486)	-	-	486
<b>(1,574)</b>	<b>Net cash flows (used in)/from financing activities</b>	<b>(13)</b>	<b>943</b>	<b>3,128</b>	<b>956</b>
<b>(879)</b>	<b>Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>(241)</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>916</b>
21,971	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	21,092	21,330	21,330	238
<b>21,092</b>	<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year</b>	<b>20,851</b>	<b>22,006</b>	<b>22,006</b>	<b>1,156</b>

The accounting policies and notes on pages 9 to 36 form an integral part part of these financial statements.

**MINISTRY OF FINANCIAL SERVICES AND COMMERCE  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

**Description and Principal Activities**

The Ministry of Financial Services and Commerce (the “Ministry”) is a Government owned entity as defined by section 2 of the Public Management and Finance Act (2020 Revision) (“the Act”) and it is domiciled in the Cayman Islands. The Ministry consists of several agencies and departments including General Registry, Department of International Tax Cooperation, Financial Services Administration, Department of Commerce and Investment, Cayman Islands Intellectual Property Office, National Maritime Services Secretariat, Cayman Islands Centre for Business Development, Office for Strategic Action on Illicit Finance and the Cayman Islands Overseas Offices.

Following the 2025 General Elections the Cayman Islands Centre for Business Development was transferred to the Ministry in July 2025. The Office for Strategic Action on Illicit Finance was established under the Ministry in August 2025. This is a centralised authority that reinforces the jurisdiction’s alignment with international standards, particularly those of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF).

The Ministry assists elected officials in developing and implementing policies and legislation for financial services and commerce. Because financial services and commerce are the Cayman Islands’ primary economic pillar, the Ministry’s work supports the Cayman Islands’ economic growth and social stability. Also, in keeping with successive Governments’ commitment to global AML/CFT and tax cooperation standards, the Ministry’s work also contributes to the stability of global financial services.

The Ministry’s principal activities and operations include all activities carried out in terms of the outputs purchased by the Ministry as defined in the Annual Plan and Estimates for the Government of Cayman Islands for the year ended 31 December 2025.

**Note 1: Significant Accounting Policies**

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) issued by the International Federation of Accountants and its International Public Sector Accounting Standards Board using the accrual basis of accounting. Where additional guidance is required, International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board are used. There are no known accounting standards that have been adopted by the IPSAS Board for use in future years that will impact these financial statements. The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all years presented in these financial statements.

**(a) Basis of Preparation**

The financial statements are presented in Cayman Islands dollars and are prepared on the accrual basis of accounting, unless otherwise stated. The measurement base applied to these financial statements is the historical cost basis, unless otherwise stated. The statements are rounded to the nearest thousand. The financial statements are prepared for the year ended 31 December 2025. The prior year comparison stated in the Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Financial Performance, Statement of Changes in Net Worth, Statement of Cash Flows and related notes are for the year ended ended 31 December 2024.

**MINISTRY OF FINANCIAL SERVICES AND COMMERCE  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

**Note 1: Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**

**(a) Basis of Preparation (continued)**

**New and revised accounting standards effective for the financial year beginning 1 January 2025**

IPSAS 44, Non-current assets held for sale issued in January 2023 and has been applied for financial statements covering periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025. IPSAS 44 defines non-current assets held for sale and determines the accounting, presentation and disclosure of discontinued operations. IPSAS 44 does not have an impact on the Ministry's financial statements.

IPSAS 46, Measurement provides new guidance in a single standard addressing how commonly used measurement bases should be applied in practice. It brings in generic guidance on fair value for the first time and introduces current operational value, a public sector-specific current value measurement basis addressing constituents' view that an alternative current value measurement basis to fair value is needed for certain public sector assets. This standard was issued in May 2023 and came into effect on January 1, 2025, with earlier application permitted. IPSAS 46 did not have a significant impact on the Ministry's financial statements.

During the period, the Ministry adopted IPSAS 43 Leases. IPSAS 43 supersedes IPSAS 13 Leases and sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases. It requires lessees to recognise most leases on the balance sheet. Accordingly, the profit or loss impact is a decrease in operating lease and rental expenditures and an increase in depreciation expense and interest expenses. The Ministry applied IPSAS 43 using the modified retrospective approach, under which the cumulative effect of initial application is recognised in accumulated surpluses/(deficits) at 1 January, 2025. The details of the new accounting policy are disclosed as below and further in note 21.

Upon adoption, the Ministry applied a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases except for short-term leases. The Ministry applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e. those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). Lease payments for short-term leases are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

On transition to IPSAS 43, the Ministry recognised an additional \$2,979 thousand of right-of-use assets and \$3,074 thousand of lease liabilities, recognising the difference in accumulated surpluses/(deficits). When measuring lease liabilities, the Ministry discounted lease payments using its incremental borrowing rate at 1 January 2025, of 5.84%.

In applying the modified retrospective approach available under IPSAS 43, the Ministry has used the following practical expedients:

- A single discount rate has been applied to portfolios of leases with reasonably similar characteristics

**MINISTRY OF FINANCIAL SERVICES AND COMMERCE  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

**Note 1: Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**

**(a) Basis of Preparation (continued)**

**New and revised accounting standards effective for the financial year beginning 1 January 2025 (continued)**

- Leases with a remaining term of twelve months or less from the date of application have been accounted for as short-term leases (i.e. not recognised on balance sheet) even though the initial term of the leases from lease commencement date may have been more than twelve months.
- excluded initial direct costs from measuring the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application
- used hindsight when determining the lease term where the contract contains options to extend the lease.

**IPSAS 45 Property, Plant and Equipment**

IPSAS 45 Property, Plant, and Equipment (effective for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025) replaces IPSAS 17, Property, Plant, and Equipment. The Ministry has adopted this standard. It adds current operational value as a measurement basis in the updated current value model for assets within its scope, identifies the characteristics of heritage and infrastructure assets, and adds new guidance on how these important types of public sector assets should be recognised and measured. During the financial year ended 31 December 2025, the Ministry assessed that IPSAS 45, Property, Plant, and Equipment, does not have a significant impact on its financial statements.

**New and revised accounting standards not early adopted**

Certain new accounting standards have been published that are not yet effective for the financial year beginning 1 January 2025 and have not been early adopted by the Ministry. The Ministry's assessments of the impact of these new standards are set out below.

IPSAS 47 - Revenue is a single source for revenue accounting guidance in the public sector, presenting two accounting models based on a binding arrangement. It provides focused guidance to help public bodies apply the principles to account for public sector revenue transactions. This standard was issued in May 2023 and comes into effect on January 1, 2026, with earlier application permitted. It is anticipated that IPSAS 47 will not have a significant impact on the Ministry's financial statements. This will be assessed more fully closer to the effective date of application

IPSAS 48 - Transfer Expenses provides accounting guidance for transfer expenses, which account for a significant portion of expenditures for many public sector entities. This new Standard fills a significant gap in the IPSASB's literature and guides to help entities account for public sector transfer expense transactions. This standard was issued in May 2023 and comes into effect on January 1, 2026, with earlier application permitted. It is anticipated that IPSAS 48 will not have a significant impact on the Ministry's financial statements This will be assessed more fully closer to the effective date of application.

**MINISTRY OF FINANCIAL SERVICES AND COMMERCE  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

**Note 1: Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**

**(a) Basis of Preparation (continued)**

**New and revised accounting standards not early adopted (continued)**

IPSAS 49, Retirement benefit plans prescribes the accounting and reporting requirements for public sector retirement benefit plans, which provide retirement benefits to public sector employees and other eligible participants. This enhances accountability to participants of the plan and other users. This standard was issued in November 2023 and comes into effect on January 1, 2026, with earlier application permitted. It is anticipated that IPSAS 49 will not have a significant impact on the Ministry's financial statements. This will be assessed more fully closer to the effective date of application.

IPSAS 50, Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources, and Stripping Costs in the Production Phase of a Surface Mine (Amendments to IPSAS 12), were issued in November 2024 and shall be applied for financial statements covering periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027 and relate to accounting by public sector mining entities. IPSAS 50 and the amendments to IPSAS 12 are not applicable to the Ministry.

**(b) Judgments and Estimates**

The preparation of financial statements is in conformity with IPSAS that requires judgments, estimates, and assumptions affecting the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, revenue and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the reporting period they are determined and in any future periods that are affected by those revisions.

**(c) Changes in Accounting Estimates**

There have been significant judgments and estimates due to IPSAS 43.

**(d) Revenue**

Revenue is recognised in the accounting period in which it is earned. Revenue received but not yet earned at the end of the reporting period is recognised as a liability (unearned revenue). The Ministry derives its revenue through the provision of services to Cabinet, to other agencies in government and to third parties. Revenue is recognised at fair value of services provided.

**(e) Expenses**

Expenses are recognised in the accounting period in which they are incurred.

**(f) Operating Leases**

Leases where a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under the operating leases are recognised as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

**MINISTRY OF FINANCIAL SERVICES AND COMMERCE  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

**Note 1: Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**

**(f) Operating Leases (continued)**

*Accounting Policy*

**Leases**

All leases are accounted for by recognising a right-of-use asset and a lease liability except for leases with a duration of less than 12 months.

Lease liabilities are measured at the present value of the contractual payments due to the lessor over the lease term, including any contractual payments relating to extension options which are likely to be exercised by management. The discount rate used to determine the present value of the contractual

payments is determined by reference to the rate inherent in the lease unless this is not readily determinable, in which case the Cayman Islands Government's incremental borrowing rate on commencement of the lease is used or at reporting year-end.

The lease liability is presented as a separate line in the Statement of Financial Position. On initial recognition, the carrying value of the lease liability also includes:

- amounts expected to be payable under any residual value guarantee;
- the exercise price of any purchase option granted in favour of the agency if it is reasonably certain to assess that option; and
- any penalties payable for terminating the lease, if the term of the lease has been estimated on the basis of termination option being exercised.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method. The liability is reduced over time by the lease payments, with a portion recognised as interest expense.

Right-of-use assets are also presented in a separate line item in the Statement of Financial Position. Right-of-use assets are initially measured at the amount of the lease liability, reduced for any lease incentives received, and increased for:

- lease payments made at or before commencement of the lease;
- initial direct costs incurred; and
- the amount of any provision recognised where the agency is contractually required to dismantle, remove or restore the leased asset.

Right-of-Use Asset is amortised on a straight-line basis over the remaining term of the lease or over the remaining economic life of the asset if, this is judged to be shorter than the lease term. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability. When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding

**MINISTRY OF FINANCIAL SERVICES AND COMMERCE  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

**Note 1: Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**

**(f) Operating Leases (continued)**

adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in the statement of comprehensive income if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The Ministry recognises as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Ministry. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis.

Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments:

- fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable
- variable lease payment that are based on an index or a rate
- amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees
- the exercise price of a purchase option if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option, and;
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising that option.

The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be determined, or the Ministry's incremental borrowing rate.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the following:

- the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement/transition date
- any initial direct costs, and;
- restoration costs

Extension and termination options are included in a number of property leases across the Ministry. These terms are used to maximise operational flexibility in terms of managing contracts. The majority of extension and termination options held are exercisable only by the Ministry and not by the respective lessor.

**(g) Cash and Cash Equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, cash in-transit and bank accounts with a maturity of no more than three months at the date of acquisition.

**MINISTRY OF FINANCIAL SERVICES AND COMMERCE  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

**Note 1: Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**

**(h) Prepayments**

The portion of recognised expenditure paid in advance of receiving services has been recognised as a prepayment in these financial statements.

**(i) Property, Plant and Equipment**

Property, plant and equipment, are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation. Items of property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Where an asset is acquired for nil or nominal consideration, the asset is recognised initially at fair value, where fair value can be reliably determined, and as revenue in the Statement of Financial Performance in the year in which the asset is acquired.

Depreciation is expensed on a straight-line basis at rates stipulated below to allocate the cost or valuation of an item of property, plant and equipment (other than land); less any estimated residual value, over its estimated useful life. Leasehold improvements are depreciated either over the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful lives of the improvements, whichever is shorter.

<u>Asset Type</u>	<u>Estimated Useful life</u>
• Computer Hardware	3-10 years
• Computer Software	4 – 10 years
• Furniture and Fittings	3 – 25 years
• Motor Vehicles	3 – 7 years
• Office Equipment	3 – 25 years
• Other Assets	5 – 20 years

**Disposals**

An item of property, plant and equipment and intangible asset is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to rise from the continued use of the asset.

Gains and losses on disposals of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the sale proceeds with the carrying amount of the asset. Gains and losses on disposals during the year are included in the Statement of Financial Performance.

**Impairment**

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, at the period end. Assets that are subject to amortization are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value for use in service.

**MINISTRY OF FINANCIAL SERVICES AND COMMERCE  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

**Note 1: Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**

**(j) Intangible Assets**

Acquired computer software licenses lasting over a year are capitalized on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software. The carrying value of an intangible asset with a finite life is amortized on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life. Amortization begins when the asset is available for use and ceases at the date that the asset is derecognised or at the end of its useful life. The estimated useful life and amortization method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately (if any) are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation charge for each period is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance.

**(k) Employee Benefits**

Employee entitlements to salaries and wages, annual leave, long service leave, retiring leave and other similar benefits are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance when they are earned by employees. Employee entitlements to be settled within one year following the year-end are reported as current liabilities at the amount expected to be paid.

Pension contributions for employees of the Ministry are paid to the Public Service Pension Fund and administered by the Public Service Pension Board (the "Board"). Contributions of 12% - employer 6% and employee 6% are made to the Fund by the Ministry.

Prior to 1 January 2000, the Board operated a defined benefit scheme. With effect from 1 January 2000, the Board continued to operate a defined benefit scheme for existing employees and a defined contribution scheme for all new employees. Obligations for contribution to defined contribution retirement plans are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance as they are earned by employees.

Obligations for defined benefit retirement plans are centralized in the Government and therefore, reported in the Consolidated Financial Statements for the Entire Public Sector of the Cayman Islands Government.

**(l) Financial Instruments**

The Ministry is party to financial instruments as part of its normal operations. These financial instruments include bank accounts, short term deposits, trade and accounts receivables and trade and accounts payable, all of which are recognised in the Statement of Financial Position.

**Classification**

A financial asset is classified as any asset that is cash, a contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset, exchange financial instruments under conditions that are potentially favourable. Financial assets comprise of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables and other receivables.

A financial liability is any liability that is a contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial instrument or to exchange financial instruments with another enterprise under conditions that are

**MINISTRY OF FINANCIAL SERVICES AND COMMERCE  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

**Note 1: Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**

**(l) Financial Instruments (continued)**

potentially unfavourable. Financial instruments comprise of trade payables and accruals and other payables.

**Recognition**

The Ministry recognises financial assets and financial liabilities on the date it becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. From this date, any gains and losses arising from changes in fair value of the assets and liabilities are recognised in the Statements of Financial Performance.

**Measurement**

Financial instruments are measured initially at cost which is the fair value of the consideration given or received. Subsequent to initial recognition all financial assets are recorded at historical cost, which is considered to approximate fair value due to the short-term or immediate nature of these instruments.

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost, being the amount at which the liability was initially recognised less any payment plus any accrued interest of the difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount.

**De-recognition**

A financial asset is de-recognised when the Ministry realises the rights to the benefits specified in the contract or loses control over any right that comprise that asset. A financial liability is derecognised when it is extinguished, that is when the obligation is discharged, cancelled, or expired.

**(m) Contingent Liabilities and Assets (including guarantees)**

Contingent liabilities and assets are reported at the point the contingency becomes evident. Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation or present obligations that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources. Contingent assets are disclosed if it is probable that the benefits will be realised.

**(n) Foreign Currency**

Foreign currency transactions are recorded in Cayman Islands dollars using the exchange rate in effect at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency gains or losses resulting from settlement of such transactions are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance.

At the end of the reporting period the following exchange rates are to be used to translate foreign currency balances:

- Foreign currency monetary items are to be reported in Cayman Islands dollars using the closing rate at year end date;
- Non-monetary items which are carried in terms of historical cost denominated in a foreign currency are reported in Cayman Islands dollars using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction; and

**MINISTRY OF FINANCIAL SERVICES AND COMMERCE  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

**Note 1: Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**

**(n) Foreign Currency (continued)**

- Non-monetary items that are carried at fair value denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rates that existed when the fair values were determined.

**(o) Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions**

The Ministry receives various services from other government entities for which payment is made by the Cayman Islands Government. These services include but are not limited to accommodation in the central government building, the computer repairs and software maintenance by the Computer Services department and human resources management by the Portfolio of the Civil Service. The Ministry also receives accommodation at the building designated as the Central Fire Station. The Ministry has designated these non-exchange transactions as Services in-Kind as defined under IPSAS 23 – Revenue from non-exchange transactions. When fair values of such services can be reliably estimated then the non-exchange transaction is recorded as an expense and an equal amount is recorded in other income as a service in-kind. Where services in-kind offered are directly related to construction or acquisition of a fixed asset, such service in-kind is recognised in the cost of the fixed asset. The Risk Management Unit of the Ministry of Finance & Economic Development has absorbed all expenses related to general and motor vehicle Insurance for the year.

**(p) Surplus Payable**

Pursuant to Section 39 (3) (f) of the Public Management and Finance Act (2020 Revision), any net surplus is transferred to surplus payable.

**Note 2: Cash and Cash Equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand; bank accounts in the name of the Ministry of Financial Services and Commerce maintained at Royal Bank of Canada and short-term deposits invested with the Cayman Islands Government Treasury. As at 31 December 2025, the Ministry held no restricted cash balances. The Ministry's unrestricted cash balances were, as presented below.

Prior Year	Description	Foreign Currency	Exchange Rate	Actual Current Period	Original Budget	Final Budget	Variance (Original vs Actual)
\$'000		\$'000		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
-	Cash on Hand	-	-	1	11	11	11
20,743	CI \$ Operational Current Account	-	-	20,536	21,994	21,994	1,457
313	US \$ Operational Current Account	291	0.8375	244	-	-	(243)
-	CI \$ Payroll Current Account	-	-	-	-	-	-
37	US \$ CIG Overseas Office Asia	44	0.8375	71	-	-	(71)
<b>21,092</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>20,851</b>	<b>22,006</b>	<b>22,006</b>	<b>1,154</b>

**MINISTRY OF FINANCIAL SERVICES AND COMMERCE  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

**Note 3: Trade Receivables and Other Receivables**

At year end all overdue receivables have been assessed and appropriate provisions made. The loss allowance has been calculated based on expected losses for the Ministry and review of specific debtors. Expected losses are determined based on analysis of the Ministry's losses in previous years.

Prior Year	Description	Actual Current Period	Original Budget	Final Budget	Variance (Orig vs Actual)
\$'000		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
9	Sale of goods and services	31	-	-	(31)
2,469	Outputs to Cabinet	2,889	1,953	1,953	(936)
162	Equity injection funding	132	-	-	(132)
<b>2,639</b>	<b>Total trade receivables</b>	<b>3,052</b>	<b>1,953</b>	<b>1,953</b>	<b>(1,099)</b>
-	Less: Expected credit losses	-	-	-	-
<b>2,639</b>	<b>Total trade receivables</b>	<b>3,052</b>	<b>1,953</b>	<b>1,953</b>	<b>(1,099)</b>

Prior Year	Description	Actual Current Period	Original Budget	Final Budget	Variance (Orig vs Actual)
\$'000		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
-	Dishonoured cheques	-	1	1	1
-	Other receivables	-	225	225	225
-	<b>Total other receivables</b>	-	<b>226</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>226</b>

As at 31 December 2025, the aging analysis of trade receivables and other receivables are as follows:

Prior Year	Description	Current	Total Current Period	Original Budget	Final Budget	Variance (Orig vs Actual)
\$'000		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
	Current					
2,631	Past due 1-30 days	3,021	3,021	2,092	2,092	(929)
8	Past due 31-60 days	31	31	-	-	(31)
1	Past due 90 and above	-	-	48	48	48
-	Non-current	-	-	-	-	-
-	Past due 1 year and above	-	-	39	39	39
<b>2,639</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,052</b>	<b>3,052</b>	<b>2,179</b>	<b>2,179</b>	<b>(873)</b>

**MINISTRY OF FINANCIAL SERVICES AND COMMERCE  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

**Note 3: Trade Receivables and Other Receivables (continued)**

*The movement in the allowance for credit losses is as follows:*

Movement in the allowance for Credit Losses	2025	2024
	\$'000	\$'000
Opening allowance for credit losses as at 1 January 2025	-	175
Revision in loss allowance made during the year	-	-
Receivables written off during the year	-	175
Balance at 31 December 2025	-	-

**Note 4: Prepayments**

Prior Year	Description	Actual Current Period	Original Budget	Final Budget	Variance (Orig vs Actual)
\$'000		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
193	Prepayments	260	200	200	(60)
16	Travel advances	15	-	-	(15)
-	Salary advances	12	-	-	(12)
<b>209</b>	<b>Total Prepayments</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>(87)</b>

**MINISTRY OF FINANCIAL SERVICES AND COMMERCE  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

**Note 5: Property, Plant and Equipment**

**Cost**

Description	Buildings & Leasehold Improvements	Vehicles	Furniture & Fittings	Computer Hardware	Office Equipment	Other Assets	Assets in Progress	Actual 2024	Original Budget 2024	Final Budget 2024	Variance (Orig vs Actual)
Balance as at 1 January 2024	-	155	158	590	79	7	-	989	2,056	2,056	1,067
Additions	-	-	18	143	1	-	-	162	675	1,175	513
Disposals	-	(24)	-	-	-	-	-	(24)	-	-	24
Balance at 31 December 2024	-	131	176	733	81	7	-	1,127	2,731	3,231	1,604

Description	Buildings & Leasehold Improvements	Vehicles	Furniture & Fittings	Computer Hardware	Office Equipment	Other Assets	Assets in Progress	Actual 2025	Original Budget 2025	Final Budget 2025	Variance (Orig vs Actual)
Balance as at 1 January 2025	-	131	176	733	81	7	-	1,127	2,731	2,731	1,604
Additions	227	97	64	140	19	-	65	614	283	468	(331)
Disposals	-	(41)	-	-	-	-	-	(41)	-	-	41
Transfers in	-	-	37	10	-	-	-	47	-	-	(47)
Balance at 31 December 2025	227	188	278	883	100	7	65	1,747	3,014	3,199	1,266

**MINISTRY OF FINANCIAL SERVICES AND COMMERCE  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

**Note 5: Property, Plant and Equipment (continued)**

**Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses**

Description	Buildings & Leasehold Improvements	Vehicles	Furniture & Fittings	Computer Hardware	Office Equipment	Other Assets	Assets in Progress	Actual 2024	Original Budget 2024	Final Budget 2024	Variance (Orig vs Actual)
Balance as at 1 January 2024	-	114	139	505	65	7	-	830	749	749	(81)
Depreciation expense	-	10	2	60	4	-	-	77	267	267	190
Eliminate on disposal	-	(24)	-	-	-	-	-	(24)	-	-	24
Balance at 31 December 2024	-	99	142	565	69	7	-	882	1,016	1,016	134

Description	Buildings & Leasehold Improvements	Vehicles	Furniture & Fittings	Computer Hardware	Office Equipment	Other Assets	Assets in Progress	Actual 2025	Original Budget 2025	Final Budget 2024	Variance (Orig vs Actual)
Balance as at 1 January 2025	-	99	142	565	69	7	-	882	1,016	1,016	134
Transfers In	-	-	23	8	-	-	-	31	-	-	(31)
Depreciation expense	9	16	8	49	5	-	-	88	318	318	230
Eliminate on disposal	-	(41)	-	-	-	-	-	(41)	-	-	41
Balance at 31 December 2025	9	74	173	622	74	7	-	960	1,334	1,334	374

Net Book value 31 December 2024	-	32	35	168	12	-	-	245	1,715	2,215	1,470
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Net Book value 31 December 2025	218	113	106	261	26	-	65	787	1,680	1,865	892
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**MINISTRY OF FINANCIAL SERVICES AND COMMERCE  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

**Note 5: Property, Plant and Equipment (continued)**

**Equity injection**

The equity injection covered capital expenditure for the year from January to December 2025. The equity drawdown was approved by the Chief Officer and the Minister.

**Note 5b: Intangible assets**

**Cost**

Description	Computer Software	Assets in Progress	Actual 2024	Original Budget 2024	Final Budget 2024	Variance (Orig vs Actual)
Balance as at 1 January 2024	2,213	-	2,213	2,391	2,391	178
Additions	-	-	-	1,201	1,201	1,201
Balance at 31 December 2024	2,213	-	2,213	3,592	3,592	1,379

Description	Computer Software	Assets in Progress	Actual 2025	Original Budget 2025	Final Budget 2025	Variance (Orig vs Actual)
Balance as at 1 January 2025	2,213	-	2,213	3,592	3,592	1,379
Additions	-	66	66	660	2,660	594
Transfers In	11	-	11	-	-	(11)
Balance at 31 December 2025	2,224	66	2,290	4,252	6,252	1,962

**MINISTRY OF FINANCIAL SERVICES AND COMMERCE  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

**Note 5b: Intangible assets (continued)**

**Accumulated amortization and impairment losses**

Description	Computer Software	Assets in Progress	Actual 2024	Original Budget 2024	Final Budget 2024	Variance (Orig vs Actual)
Balance as at 1 January 2024	2,060	-	2,060	1,901	1,901	(159)
Charge for the year	72	-	72	319	319	247
Balance at 31 December 2024	2,132	-	2,132	2,220	2,220	88

Description	Computer Software	Assets in Progress	Actual 2025	Original Budget 2025	Final Budget 2025	Variance (Orig vs Actual)
Balance as at 1 January 2025	2,132	-	2,132	2,220	2,220	88
Charge for the year	30	-	30	361	361	331
Transfers In	11	-	11	-	-	(11)
Balance at 31 December 2025	2,175	-	2,175	2,581	2,581	407

Net book value 31 December 2024	81	-	81	1,372	1,372	1,292
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Net book value 31 December 2025	49	66	114	1,671	3,671	1,554
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**MINISTRY OF FINANCIAL SERVICES AND COMMERCE  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

**Note 6: Trade payables, other payables and accruals**

Prior Year	Description	Current	Total Current Period	Original Budget	Final Budget	Variance (Orig vs Actual)
\$'000		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
23	Creditors	7	7	28	28	21
567	Accrued expenses	634	634	285	285	(349)
3	Accrued expenses Ministries/Portfolios	381	381	-	-	(381)
<b>595</b>	<b>Total Trades Payables and Accruals</b>	<b>1,022</b>	<b>1,022</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>(709)</b>
107	Payroll deductions	136	136	-	-	(136)
18	Other payables	11	11	59	59	48
<b>124</b>	<b>Total Other Payables</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>(88)</b>
<b>719</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,169</b>	<b>1,169</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>(797)</b>

Trade and other payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30-day terms.

**Note 7: Employee entitlements**

Prior Year	Description	Actual Current Period	Original Budget	Final Budget	Variance (Orig vs Actual)
\$'000		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
	Current employee entitlements are represented by:				
124	Comp time	125	117	117	(9)
437	Annual leave	456	213	213	(243)
17	Accrued salaries	12	-	-	(12)
<b>578</b>	<b>Total Employee Entitlements</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>(263)</b>

The annual leave entitlement and compensated time (comp time) are calculated based on current salary paid to those employees who are eligible for this benefit.

**MINISTRY OF FINANCIAL SERVICES AND COMMERCE  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
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**Note 8: Unearned Revenue**

Prior Year	Description	Actual Current Year	Original Budget	Final Budget	Variance (Orig vs Actual)
\$'000		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
-	Unearned Revenue	41	-	-	(41)
-	<b>Total Unearned Revenue</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(41)</b>

**Note 9: Sales of goods and services**

Prior Year	Description	Actual Current Period	Original Budget	Final Budget	Variance (Orig vs Actual)
\$'000		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
18,034	Outputs to Cabinet	21,432	29,116	36,827	7,683
4,752	Fees and charges	4,795	4,336	4,336	(459)
<b>22,785</b>	<b>Total Sales of Goods and Services</b>	<b>26,228</b>	<b>33,452</b>	<b>41,163</b>	<b>7,224</b>

Outputs to Cabinet comprises goods delivered to and services performed on behalf of the Cayman Islands Government. These are detailed in the Annual Budgeted Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 and are covered by the Appropriation Act.

Fees and charges comprise mainly of other administrative fees and user charges levied on the public for the delivery of government services. The respective rates and fee structures are gazetted and governed by the relevant revenue acts and regulations.

No revenue concessions were granted during the year ended 31 December 2025.

**Note 10: Donations**

Prior Year	Description	Actual Current Period	Original Budget	Final Budget	Variance (Orig vs Actual)
\$'000		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
-	Donations	48	-	-	(48)
-	<b>Total donations</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(48)</b>

**MINISTRY OF FINANCIAL SERVICES AND COMMERCE  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
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**Note 11: Personnel costs**

Prior Year	Description	Actual Current Period	Original Budget	Final Budget	Variance (Orig vs Actual)
\$'000		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
11,691	Salaries, wages and allowances	14,115	15,102	20,743	987
2,632	Health care	2,974	3,796	3,796	823
627	Pension	770	817	817	46
95	Vacation leave and comp time	(10)	-	-	10
114	Other personnel related costs	98	93	93	(5)
<b>15,159</b>	<b>Total personnel costs</b>	<b>17,947</b>	<b>19,807</b>	<b>25,449</b>	<b>1,863</b>

**Note 12: Supplies and Consumables**

Prior Year	Description	Actual Current Period	Original Budget	Final Budget	Variance (Orig vs Actual)
\$'000		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
5,782	Purchase of services	6,789	9,483	11,553	2,694
234	Lease of property and equipment	110	718	718	608
618	Travel and subsistence	488	1,024	1,024	536
92	Supplies and materials	128	218	218	89
87	Utilities	127	144	144	17
101	Interdepartmental expenses	100	99	99	(1)
-	General insurance	-	15	15	15
82	Recruitment and training	87	413	413	326
3	Other	1	179	179	178
<b>6,999</b>	<b>Total supplies and consumables</b>	<b>7,829</b>	<b>12,292</b>	<b>14,362</b>	<b>4,464</b>

**Note 13: Legal Fees**

Prior Year	Description	Current Period	Original Budget	Final Budget	Variance (Orig vs Actual)
\$'000		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
-	Legal fees	24	675	675	651
-	<b>Total legal fees</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>651</b>

**MINISTRY OF FINANCIAL SERVICES AND COMMERCE  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
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**Note 14: (Gains) / Losses**

Prior Year	Description	Current Period	Original Budget	Final Budget	Variance (Orig vs Actual)
\$'000		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
(11)	Gains on disposal of asset	(20)	-	-	20
3	Net losses on foreign exchange transactions	1	-	-	(1)
(8)	<b>Total losses</b>	<b>(19)</b>	-	-	<b>19</b>

**Note 15: Explanation of Major Variances against Budget**

There were major variances for the Ministry's performance against the original budget due to various reasons which include delays in recruitment, higher than anticipated receivables, savings in expenditure and increased leave liabilities as at 31 December 2025.

**Statement of Financial Position**

*Cash and Cash Equivalents*

Cash and cash equivalents were \$1.154 million lower than the original budget because some of the output funding and Equity Injection funding from Cabinet were not drawn down within the year.

*Trade Receivables and Other Receivables*

Trade receivables and Other receivables were \$951 thousand higher than the original budget because some of the output funding for December 2025 and a portion of Equity Injection funding for December 2025 were not drawn down from Cabinet before 31 December 2025 therefore, they were receivable at the end of the year.

*Property, Plant and Equipment*

The balance is \$892 lower than original budget due to delays with reconfiguration of the Ministry, General Registry and the Department and Investment's floorspace.

*Right-of-use Assets*

There was no budget for right-of-use assets for 2025 which resulted in the variance of \$2.979 million.

*Intangible Assets*

The balance is \$1.556 million lower than original budget due to delays with planned software development projects which were a result of further planning work required in relation to the projects.

**MINISTRY OF FINANCIAL SERVICES AND COMMERCE  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

**Note 15: Explanation of Major Variances against Budget (continued)**

*Trade and Other Payables*

The balance is \$797 thousand higher than budget, largely as a result of the large number of invoices raised by vendors during the month of December 2025, which had to be accrued at 31 December 2025. We budget for trade payables 2 years prior, it is difficult to know exactly what the payable will be that time therefore and it is largely affected by timing.

*Employee Entitlements*

The balance is \$263 thousand higher than budget, largely as a result of the higher number of employees with annual leave remaining at the end of the year to be carried forward to 2026 which had to be accrued at 31 December 2025.

*Surplus Payable*

The balance is \$72 thousand higher than original budget because there was no budget for surplus payable for 2025 as there was no surplus forecasted.

*Lease Liability*

There was no budget for lease liability for 2025 which resulted in the variance of \$3.077 million. Of this portion \$403 thousand is current and \$2.674 million is non-current.

*Net Worth*

The balance is \$3.914 million higher than budget, largely as a result of the delays in both purchase of property plant and equipment as well as delays in planned software development as explained above.

**Statement of Financial Performance**

*Sale of Goods and Services*

The balance is \$7.224 million lower than original budget as the Cabinet Revenue drawn down for the financial year was lower than budget for 2025 due to delayed recruitment therefore savings in personnel costs and also due to cost saving measures employed by the Ministry.

*Personnel Costs*

Personnel Costs were \$1.86 million lower than original budget as a result of delays in planned recruitment for various departments. While many posts were filled during the financial year, recruitment for others is ongoing and the Ministry will continue to ensure that all vacancies are filled.

*Supplies and Consumables*

The balance is \$4.463 million lower than original budget due reduced expenditure as a result of the cost saving measures employed by the Ministry and also because of delayed recruitment resulting in reduced demand for supplies and stationery, etc.

**MINISTRY OF FINANCIAL SERVICES AND COMMERCE  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
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**Note 15: Explanation of Major Variances against Budget (continued)**

*Depreciation*

The balance is \$231 thousand lower than original budget due to delays in the relocation of the Department of International Tax Cooperation which were as a result of space not being vacated by the proposed date and procurement process delays in relation to the reconfiguration of the Ministry, General Registry and the Department and Investment's floorspace.

*Depreciation charge of right-of-use asset*

There was no budget for depreciation on right-of-use asset for 2025 which resulted in the variance of \$288 thousand.

*Interest expense*

There was no budget for interest expense relating to leases for 2025 which resulted in the variance of \$89 thousand.

*Amortization of Intangible Assets*

The balance is \$331 thousand lower than original budget due to delays with planned software development projects due to further planning work in relation to the projects.

*Legal Fees*

The balance is \$651 thousand lower than original budget as there was no significant need for expenditure on legal fees during 2025.

**Note 16: Related Party and Key Management Personnel**

**Related Party**

The Ministry is a wholly owned entity of the Cayman Islands Government from which it derives a major source of its revenue. The Ministry and its key management personnel transact with other government entities on a regular basis. These transactions were provided free of cost during the year ended 31 December 2025 and were consistent with normal operating relationships between entities and were undertaken on terms and conditions that are normal for such transactions.

**Key management personnel**

Total personnel costs for the Ministry was \$17.947 million of this, \$3.814 million was attributable to key management personnel. Key management personnel are defined to include Ministers of the Government, Chief Officer, Deputy Chief Officer, Chief Financial Officer and the Heads of each Department. The Minister's salaries and other benefits were paid through the Deputy Governor's Office and excluded from this Ministry's expenses. All other key management personnel were paid directly by the Ministry.

**MINISTRY OF FINANCIAL SERVICES AND COMMERCE  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
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**Note 16: Related Party and Key Management Personnel (continued)**

Prior Year	Description	Actual Current Period	Original Budget	Final Budget	Variance (Original vs Actual)	Number of persons
\$'000		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
3,460	Salaries & other short-term employee benefits	3,817	3,444	3,634	(373)	24
<b>3,460</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,817</b>	<b>3,444</b>	<b>3,634</b>	<b>(373)</b>	<b>24</b>

There were no loans granted to key management personnel and or their close relatives. The Salaries and employee benefits for key management personnel includes approximately \$163 thousand related to Housing.

**Note 17: Financial Instrument Risks**

The Ministry is party to financial instrument arrangements as part of its everyday operations. These financial instruments include cash and bank balances, advances, trade receivable, debtor-Cabinet and creditors and other payables. The fair value of financial instruments is equivalent to the carrying amount disclosed in the Statement of Financial Position.

**Credit risk**

Credit risk is the risk that the counterparty to a transaction with the Ministry will fail to discharge its obligations, causing the Ministry to incur a financial loss. The Ministry is exposed to credit risk through the normal trade credit cycle and advances to third parties. Financial assets that potentially subject the Ministry to credit risk consist of Cash and Cash Equivalents, term deposits, trade receivables, and other receivables.

The Ministry manages its Credit risk by limiting the counterparties it transacts business with to those it believes are capable of performing their contractual obligations. Generally, the Ministry does not require collateral. Ongoing credit risk is managed through a review of ageing analysis, together with credit limits per customer. Maximum exposures to credit risk at year-end are the carrying value of financial assets in the statement of financial position.

**Expected credit losses (ECL)**

ECLs are calculated on a lifetime basis for Trade Receivables. Please see trade receivables note 3 for more information on credit risk disclosures for ECL on Trade Receivables.

**Concentrations of credit risk**

The Ministry does not have any significant credit risk exposure. The credit risk on cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments is limited. The Ministry's main bank is the Royal Bank of the Caribbean (RBC) , which has an S&P Global Rating of AA-.

**MINISTRY OF FINANCIAL SERVICES AND COMMERCE  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

**Note 17: Financial Instrument Risks (continued)**

**Currency and interest rate risk**

The Ministry has no significant exposure to currency exchange loss risk and interest rate risk.

**Liquidity risk**

In meeting its liquidity requirements, the Ministry closely monitors its forecast cash requirements with expected cash drawdowns from Cabinet and receipts from third parties. The Ministry maintains a target level of available cash to meet liquidity requirements.

All of the Ministry's financial liabilities (creditors and payables) will be settled in less than six months from the date of these financial statements.

**Note 18: Subsequent events**

Management is not aware of any significant events after the reporting date which will have an impact on the financial statements as at 31 December 2025

**Note 19: Changes to the budget**

The final budget is adjusted for amounts approved under Section 12 and Section 11 (5) of the Public Management and Finance Act (2020 Revision) as well as department budget transfers and 2024 carried forward to 2025.

<b>Description</b>	<b>Operating Expenditure \$'000</b>	<b>Capital Expenditure \$'000</b>
2025 Original Budget	33,452	943
Section 12	2,801	185
Section 11 (5)	(2,095)	-
Department Transfer CICBD	884	-
Department Transfer AMLU	745	-
Budget Carry Forward 2024 to 2025	5,376	2,000
<b>Final Budget</b>	<b>41,163</b>	<b>3,128</b>

**MINISTRY OF FINANCIAL SERVICES AND COMMERCE  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

**Note 20: Leases**

- i) Amounts recognised in the statement of financial position

The balance sheet shows the following amounts relating to leases:

	<b>31 December 2025</b>	<b>31 December 2024</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
<b>Right-of-use assets</b>		
Properties	2,979	-
<b>Lease liability</b>		
Current	403	-
Non-current	2,674	-
	<u><b>3,077</b></u>	<u>-</u>

- ii) Amounts recognised in the statement of financial performance

The statement of financial performance shows the following amounts relating to leases:

	<b>31 December 2025</b>	<b>31 December 2024</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
Depreciation charge of right-of-use assets	288	-
Interest expense (included in finance costs)	89	-
	<u>377</u>	<u>-</u>

- iii) Right of use asset

	<b>31 December 2025</b>	<b>31 December 2024</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
Balance at start of the year	3,267	-
<i>Additions in the year</i>	-	-
<i>Lease terminations in the year</i>	-	-
	<u>3,267</u>	<u>-</u>
<i>Depreciation expense</i>	<u>(288)</u>	<u>-</u>
Balance at end of the year	<u><b>2,979</b></u>	<u>-</u>

Right-of-use asset is depreciated on a straight line basis over the term of the lease. The Ministry applies IPSAS 21 - Impairment of non-cash generating assets on the Right-of-use asset the same way as in property, plant and equipment.

**MINISTRY OF FINANCIAL SERVICES AND COMMERCE  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

**Note 20: Leases (continued)**

iv) Lease liability

	<b>31 December 2025</b>	<b>31 December 2024</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
Balance at start of the year	3,307	-
<i>Additions in the year</i>	-	-
<i>Lease terminations in the year</i>	-	-
<i>Interest expense</i>	89	-
	<hr/> 3,396	<hr/> -
<i>Repayments in the year</i>	(319)	-
Balance at end of the year	<hr/> <b>3,077</b> <hr/>	<hr/> - <hr/>

The lease liability represents the present value of expected future lease payments by the Ministry to the Lessors. The discounting rate applied by the Ministry is 5.84% which is assumed to be a representative of Cayman Islands Government's incremental borrowing rate. The leased assets assessed under this section are assumed to be a similar class and hence application of a standard incremental borrowing rate.

v) The Company's leasing activities and how these are accounted for

The Ministry leases various properties. Rental contracts are typically made for fixed periods of 6 months to 5 years but may have extension options. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The lease agreements do not impose any covenants, but leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes.

**MINISTRY OF FINANCIAL SERVICES AND COMMERCE**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025**

**Note 21: Segment Reporting**

	FINANCIAL SERVICES		COMMERCE		CONSOLIDATED	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
<b>Revenue</b>						
Outputs from Cabinet	19,404	16,816	1,331	1,218	20,735	18,033
Fees and Charges	3,203	3,308	2,290	1,444	5,493	4,752
Donations	-	-	48	-	48	-
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>22,608</b>	<b>20,124</b>	<b>3,669</b>	<b>2,661</b>	<b>26,276</b>	<b>22,785</b>
<b>Expenses</b>						
Personnel	14,941	12,811	3,006	2,351	17,947	15,162
Supplies & Consumables	7,410	6,705	513	284	7,923	6,989
Depreciation	319	147	87	2	407	149
<b>Total Expenses</b>	<b>22,670</b>	<b>19,662</b>	<b>3,606</b>	<b>2,637</b>	<b>26,276</b>	<b>22,299</b>
<b>Surplus/(deficit) from Operating Activities</b>	<b>(63)</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>486</b>
<b>Assets</b>						
Current Assets	24,040	23,843	151	97	24,190	23,941
Non-Current Assets	3,077	119	805	207	3,882	325
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>27,116</b>	<b>23,962</b>	<b>956</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>28,072</b>	<b>24,266</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>						
Current Liabilities	2,106	1,817	173	38	2,279	1,855
Non-Current Liabilities	2,190	-	484	-	2,675	-
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>4,296</b>	<b>1,817</b>	<b>657</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>4,953</b>	<b>1,855</b>
<b>Net Assets</b>	<b>22,820</b>	<b>22,145</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>23,119</b>	<b>22,411</b>

The Ministry reported on two segments of business for the year ended 31 December 2025. Financial Services is mainly focused on the country's financial services sector. This segment includes General Registry, Department of International Tax Cooperation, Financial Services Administration, Cayman Islands Intellectual Property Office, National Maritime Services Secretariat, Office for Strategic Action on Illicit Finance and Cayman Islands Overseas Offices, and is responsible for providing policy direction and monitoring to ensure the Cayman Islands continues to be recognised as one of the world's leading global financial services centres.

Commerce is mainly focused on the country's business licensing and commerce sector. This segment is made up of the Department of Commerce & Investment and Cayman Islands Centre for Business Development, and deals with issuance of local trade and business licenses, tobacco permits and liquor licenses and business development.

**MINISTRY OF FINANCIAL SERVICES AND COMMERCE  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
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**Note 22: Commitments**

<b>Operating Commitments</b>	<b>One Year or Less</b>	<b>One to Five Years</b>	<b>Total 2025</b>	<b>Prior Year</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
Non-cancellable accommodation leases	72	18	90	354
<b>Total Operating Commitments</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>354</b>

There are non-cancellable accommodation leases totalling \$90 thousand as at 31 December 2025, with lease terms of less than one year.

**Note 23: Going Concern**

Based on management assessment and forecasts, management believes the Ministry would be able to meet its obligations as they become due.