



Employment in Financial Services

Contributing Editor

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02. Are there particular pre-screening measures that need to be taken when engaging a financial services employee? Does this vary depending on seniority or type of role? In particular, is there any form of regulator-specified reference that has to be provided by previous employers in the financial services industry?



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The law does not require specific procedures or measures before hiring. However, depending on the activities the employee performs, specific certification may be necessary.

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Pre-screening measures are only required if the FI employee is going to be involved in the provision of financial services (or other MAS-regulated activities).

Such employees need to pass a fit-and-proper assessment, referring to the MAS Guidelines on Fit and Proper Criteria. Criteria to be considered include the employee's honesty, integrity and reputation; competence and capability; and financial soundness.

In considering the employee's honesty, integrity and reputation, relevant factors include whether the employee has been the subject of proceedings or investigations (whether criminal or disciplinary) or has been dismissed or asked to resign. MAS' Circular CMI 01/2011 also sets out MAS' expectations on due diligence checks, declarations and documentation concerning employees who are expected to be

representatives of specific FIs. Among other things, this entails conducting reference checks with the previous employers of the FI's proposed employees.

In December 2023, MAS issued its response to a May 2021 consultation paper which sought to address issues arising from the recycling of "bad apples" through FIs. In doing so, the MAS noted it will proceed with its proposal to impose mandatory requirements to conduct and respond to reference checks. The anticipated reference check regime will apply to specific groups of employees, with the information to be addressed in reference checks standardised. The MAS will look to consult on the relevant draft notices in this respect in due course, and this will bear watching.

For more senior roles (eg, senior managers, material risk personnel, directors, committee members, chairpersons and key executives), FIs are expected to ensure that they are fit and proper for their roles. MAS' prior approval may also have to be obtained or notices may have to be made, depending on the licence, registration and role sought. FIs in these sectors are expected to conduct more rigorous checks before seeking MAS' approval or submitting a notice, with a greater emphasis on considering circumstances that may give rise to a conflict of interest.

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03. What documents should be put in place when engaging employees within the financial services industry? Are any particular contractual documents required?



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There is no legal requirement for specific documents, and the CLT does not require a contract. However, contracts are a customary business practice in several sectors, including financial services.

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Reference checks, declarations and other documentation to ensure that the employee is a fit and proper person should be requested. In addition, notices to MAS or MAS' approval may be required for more senior roles (see question 2).

There should also be an employment contract in place, addressing matters such as individual licences (where required) and continued compliance with all applicable MAS guidelines, notices, advisories and regulations. In drafting these contracts, FIs should take into account MAS' Guidelines and Advisories, including the Guidelines on Fit and Proper Criteria, Individual Accountability and Conduct, and (where relevant) Risk Management Practices – Board and Senior Management. Robust confidentiality obligations and other restrictive covenants are also commonplace.

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05. Do any categories of employee have enhanced responsibilities under the applicable regulatory regime?



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Responsibility differs based on the complexity and responsibility of the tasks assigned to the employee and defined by the employer. However, all companies in the sector must comply with financial market institutions, which may imply that employees have a responsibility towards different entities. We summarise the institutions of the Brazilian financial market as follows:

The Securities and Exchange Commission (CVM)

This was created to monitor, regulate, discipline, and develop the Brazilian securities market. It is responsible for creating rules for the market and supervising its functioning. The CVM is part of the government and is linked to the Treasury Department, but it has administrative independence.

The Brazilian National Central Bank

This is a federal agency linked to the Treasury Department but with administrative independence, which aims to guarantee the stability of the currency's purchasing power and maintain a solid and efficient financial system. It controls monetary, exchange rate, credit, and financial relations policies abroad, in addition to regulating the National Financial System. The national central bank also supervises financial market institutions.

B3 (Stock Exchange)

This was created in 2017 from the merger of BM&FBOVESPA and Cetip, two crucial financial market players. The new company began accumulating services that serve the market and its investors for fixed and variable income transactions, among other duties.

The Credit Guarantee Fund

This is a non-profit civil association that aims to provide credit guarantees to customers of institutions participating in the fund.

The Private Insurance Superintendence

This controls and supervises the insurance, open private pension, capitalisation, and reinsurance markets.

The Brazilian Association of Financial and Capital Market Entities (ANBIMA)

This has represented the market for over four decades and is responsible for more than 300 institutions. The entity's activities are organised around four commitments: represent, self-regulate, inform and educate. Its main objective is to strengthen the sector's representation and support the evolution of a capital market capable of financing local economic and social development and influencing the global market.

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Employees who are managers and executives or above generally have enhanced responsibilities, particularly regarding corporate governance.

MAS' Guidelines on Individual Accountability and Conduct provide that senior managers (ie, those principally responsible for day-to-day management) should be clearly identified, fit and proper for their roles, and responsible for the actions of employees and the conduct of the business under their purview. As for material risk personnel (ie, individuals who have the authority to make decisions or conduct activities that can significantly impact the FI's safety and soundness, or cause harm to a significant segment of the FI's customers or other stakeholders), they should be fit and proper for their roles, and subject to effective risk governance, appropriate incentive structures, and standards of conduct.

Subsidiary legislation or other MAS guidelines specific to the FI's sector also contain corporate governance regulations, prescribing responsibilities to the board of directors, nominating committees, or senior management.

MAS' Guidelines on Risk Management Practices – Board and Senior Management further states that an FI's board and senior management are responsible for governing risk within an institution. This includes setting up appropriate risk management systems, stress-testing programmes and business contingency plans.

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06. Is there a register of financial services employees that individuals will need to be listed on to undertake particular business activities? If so, what are the steps required for registration?



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There are no specific financial agencies that require registration from employees. For activities that require certification, an assessment controlled by ANBIMA needs to be submitted. The Brazilian Association of Financial and Capital Market Entities (ANBIMA) has represented the market for over four decades. It is responsible for more than 300 institutions, whose objective is to strengthen the sector's representation and support the evolution of a capital market capable of financing local economic and social development.

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The MAS keeps a register of appointed representatives conducting regulated activities under the Securities and Futures Act 2001 (see question 4) or providing financial advisory services under the Financial Advisers Act 2001. The register is updated based on an FI's notifications of appointment to the MAS, with prerequisites applying to the appointment of such representatives (see question 4).

07. Are there any specific rules relating to compensation payable to financial services employees in your jurisdiction, including, for example, limits on variable compensation, or provisions for deferral, malus and/or clawback of monies paid to employees?



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The Collective Labour Agreement establishes several rules for employees in the sector.

There is a determination, through collective negotiation, of:

- percentage of salary increase;
- minimum wage for employees who begin their activities in the sector;
- minimum wage for employees after 90 days' tenure;
- additional pay for length of service;
- additional overtime;
- night additional pay;
- additional pay for unhealthy or dangerous work;
- function bonus;
- cash bonus;
- gratuity for check clearing;
- meal assistance;
- food assistance;
- daycare and nanny assistance;
- funeral assistance;
- transportation vouchers; and
- assistance with night-time travel.

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Disclosure requirements may apply depending on the employee's role. For example, with some exemptions, financial advisors are required to disclose to the client the remuneration that they receive or will receive for making any recommendations in respect of a particular investment product, or executing a purchase or sale contract relating to a designated investment product on their clients' behalf.

MAS' Guidelines on Corporate Governance (applicable to designated financial holding companies, banks, and some insurers) also requires the FI's board of directors to have a formal and transparent procedure for developing policies on and fixing the remuneration of directors, executives, and key management

personnel. A separate remuneration committee made up of non-executive directors must be established to make the relevant recommendations. MAS expects compliance with these guidelines in a manner commensurate with the size, nature of activities and risk profile of the FI. Diverging from the guidelines is acceptable to the extent that FIs explicitly state and explain how their practices are consistent with the policy intent of the relevant principle.

Companies listed on the Singapore stock exchange have similar requirements under MAS' Code of Corporate Governance, and these also exist in subsidiary legislation applicable to the FI. As for all other non-exempt companies, director and employee remuneration will ordinarily have to be disclosed through publicly available financial statements, under applicable accounting standards.

Apart from the above, there are no strict limits on compensation or requirements to impose deferral, malus or clawback provisions. Employers may include such provisions in their contracts, but should be aware that the enforcement of such provisions may be subject to challenge.

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08. Are there particular training requirements for employees in the financial services sector?



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No uniform training is required by law, except for activities that require certification.

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Examinations (see question 4) and continuing education requirements apply to certain employees in the capital markets services, financial advice and insurance sectors.

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09. Is there a particular code of conduct and/or are there other regulations regarding standards of behaviour that financial services employees are expected to adhere to?



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There is no general code defined by law or regulation.

Each company can adopt its standard of behaviour as a rule.

Certain activities require specific protocols for the Prevention of Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism:

- the capture, intermediation, and investment of financial resources from third parties in national or foreign currency;
- the purchase and sale of foreign currency or gold as a financial asset or exchange instrument; and
- the custody, issuance, distribution, settlement, negotiation, intermediation, or securities administration.

Within the scope of the Brazilian System for Preventing and Combating Money Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism, it is up to institutions and their employees to adequately comply with Central Bank regulations. Also, institutions must promote the effectiveness of the apparatus to combat and prevent money laundering, carry out risk management with the implementation of effective policies, procedures, and controls, and help the Brazilian state locate suspicious financial operations so that they can be investigated.

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Generally, MAS' Guidelines on Individual Accountability and Conduct emphasises the importance of reinforcing standards of proper conduct among all employees, while employees conducting regulated activities must remain fit and proper for their roles under MAS' Guidelines on Fit and Proper Criteria.

Guidelines, codes, directions, notices and legislation in relation to corporate governance and risk management (including those mentioned in questions 5 and 6) should also be considered.

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10. Are there any circumstances in which notifications relating to the employee or their conduct will need to be made to local or international regulators?

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From a labour perspective, there are no circumstances in which notifications relating to the employee or their conduct must be made to local or international regulators.

Considering that the National Financial System is extremely regulated, there may be cases in which a mistake by an employee results in a duty to report to the authorities (information security breach, prevention of money laundering, and prevention of terrorist financing, among others, which could not be exhaustively included in this questionnaire).

There is no general code defined by law or regulation.

Each company can adopt its standard of behaviour, as a rule.

Some activities require specific protocols for the prevention of money laundering and combating the financing of terrorism:

- the capture, intermediation, and investment of financial resources from third parties in national or foreign currency;
- the purchase and sale of foreign currency or gold as a financial asset or exchange instrument; and
- the custody, issuance, distribution, settlement, negotiation, intermediation, or securities administration.

Within the scope of the system for preventing and combating money laundering and the financing of terrorism, it is up to institutions and their employees to adequately comply with Central Bank regulations; promote the effectiveness of the apparatus to combat and prevent money laundering; carry out risk management with the implementation of effective policies, procedures, and controls; and help the Brazilian state to locate which financial operations are suspicious so that they can be investigated.

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Forms need to be submitted to the MAS when an individual ceases to act as a representative in regulated activities or financial advisory services. Depending on the FI, the MAS may also have to be informed of appointments or changes of representatives, directors, chief executive officers, and other key officeholders (see questions 2 and 4).

MAS notices are also required for the reporting of misconduct for employees who are representatives of certain capital market service providers, financial advisers, and insurance broking staff. Examples of reportable misconduct include acts involving fraud, dishonesty or other offences of a similar nature, and non-compliance with regulatory requirements. Specific declaration forms and timelines may apply depending on the FI. An FI may also be required to submit updates on cases where investigations have not concluded or disciplinary action was not taken, or submit a declaration that there was no misconduct reported in a given calendar year.

While not specific to financial services employees, the Corruption, Drug Trafficking and Other Serious Crimes (Confiscation of Benefits) Act 1992 requires any person with knowledge, or reasonable grounds to suspect, that any property is being used in connection with criminal activity to file a Suspicious Transaction Report with the Suspicious Transaction Reporting Office. MAS notices concerning the prevention of anti-money laundering and incidents of fraud emphasise this obligation.

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11. Are there any particular requirements that employers should implement with respect to the

prevention of wrongdoing, for example, related to whistleblowing or the prevention of harassment?



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No specific law determines what employers should implement to prevent wrongdoing. However, implementing reporting channels and policies to prevent and combat harassment is based on general corporate governance rules.

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MAS' Guidelines on Individual Accountability and Conduct provide that appropriate policies, systems and processes should be put in place to enforce expected conduct, including transparent investigation and disciplinary procedures, formal whistleblowing programmes, and a process for the reporting and escalation of issues to senior management on any issues related to employee conduct. Anti-workplace discrimination legislation is also expected in 2024.

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12. Are there any particular rules or protocols that apply when terminating the employment of an employee in the financial services sector, including where a settlement agreement is entered into?



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As a legal requirement, it is necessary to issue the term of termination of the employment contract. This document specifies the amounts paid at that time (there is a difference between terminations for just cause and without cause).

For workers in the sector, general rules apply, as no specific rules are created by law or a collective instrument.

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Depending on the employee concerned, the MAS may have to be notified of an employee ceasing to hold an office or to act as a representative (see questions 2, 4 and 11). Termination-related benefits and remuneration may also require disclosure (see question 7).

Apart from this, there are no industry-specific rules or protocols applicable to terminations. Singapore's Employment Act and the Tripartite Guidelines on Wrongful Dismissal, of general application to all employers, also prescribe rules concerning notice periods, the timing of final payments, and circumstances in which a termination may be wrongful, among other things.

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13. Are there any particular rules that apply in relation to the use of post-termination restrictive covenants for employees in the financial services sector?



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Yes, restrictive covenants are possible for financial service employees. However, restrictions on work in other companies in the sector (non-competition) must be paid for less than 24 months. These criteria are not provided for by law, but were constructed by Brazilian courts when adjudicating on this issue.

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Singapore law in relation to post-termination restrictive covenants is of general application and not specific to the financial services sector. Such restraints are *prima facie* void, but may be valid and enforceable if they are reasonable (both in the interests of the parties and the public), and if they go no further than what is necessary to protect a party's legitimate proprietary interest.

The Singapore Courts have recognised that an employer has legitimate proprietary interests in its trade connections (commonly protected by restraints against the solicitation of clients or customers); the maintenance of a stable, trained workforce (commonly protected by restraints against the poaching of employees); and its confidential information and trade secrets (commonly protected by confidentiality restraints). This is not a closed list.

Non-competition clauses are however relatively more difficult to enforce as compared to other restrictive covenants, and they may not be enforceable at all under Singapore law as it presently stands if an employer's legitimate proprietary interests are already covered by other restraints. Even then, it may still be possible for the employer to obtain an *ex parte* interim injunction for non-competition though.

Guidelines on restrictive covenants are also expected to be released in the second half of 2024, which will look to shape norms and provide employers and employees with guidance regarding the inclusion and

enforcement of restrictive covenants in employment contracts.

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