



Protected and Incorporated Cell Company Structures in Guernsey

PROTECTED CELL AND INCORPORATED CELL COMPANIES ARE AVAILABLE IN GUERNSEY AND HAVE BEEN SUCCESSFULLY ADOPTED FOR COLLECTIVE INVESTMENT FUNDS, CAPTIVE INSURANCE STRUCTURES, STRUCTURED FINANCE PRODUCTS AND HOLDING COMPANY STRUCTURES.

INTRODUCTION

There are 2 types of cell companies in Guernsey:

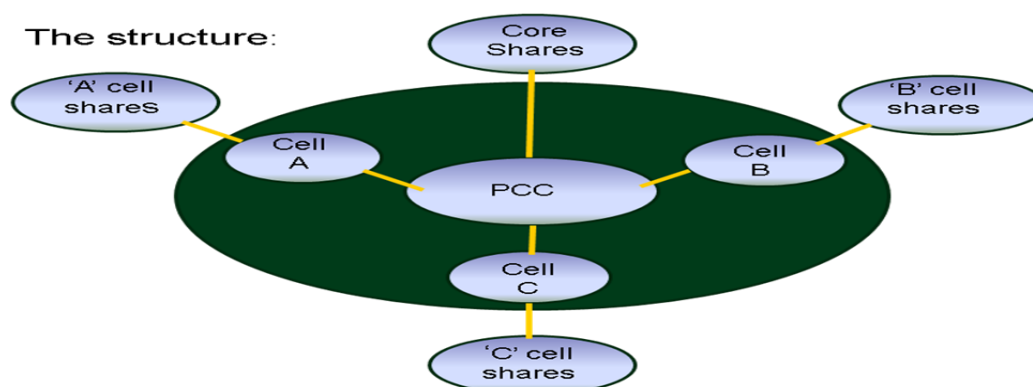
- The Protected Cell Company (PCC); and
- The Incorporated Cell Company (ICC) and its Incorporated Cells (ICs).

PROTECTED CELL COMPANIES

LEGAL STRUCTURE

A PCC is a single legal entity with separate and distinct “cells” within it. Each cell may, but is not required to, have cell shares. A cell of a PCC cannot contract in its own name; it is the PCC which will be the contracting party, in respect of the relevant cell which must be identified.

Protected Cell Companies (PCC's)



USES

The concept of PCCs was introduced by legislation in 1997. Originally, only collective investment funds and insurers could be established as PCCs. Today, PCCs can be used for most businesses provided that they are administered by an entity licensed by the Guernsey Financial Services Commission in Guernsey. Because a PCC is a single legal entity for tax purposes, it can be seen as a solution for entities caught by their Controlled Foreign Companies rules. Beyond the funds and captive/life insurance markets, they are popular as asset-holding vehicles and segregated investment vehicles for high net worth individuals.

LEGAL SEGREGATION & POSITION OF CREDITORS

Assets and liabilities of cells in a PCC are, by law, segregated from those of other cells and those assets are not available to creditors of other cells in an insolvency. Recourse beyond the cell is permitted only in certain circumstances. In every transaction entered into by a PCC in respect of a cell, there is an implied provision that no party shall seek, whether in any proceedings or by any other means whatsoever or wheresoever, to make or attempt to make liable any cellular assets attributable to any other cell of the PCC.

DIVIDENDS

A PCC may pay a cellular dividend in respect of cell shares by reference only to the cellular assets and liabilities, or the profits, attributable to the relevant cell. In determining whether or not profits are available for the purpose of paying a cellular dividend, no account need be taken of:

- the profits and losses, or the assets and liabilities, attributable to any other cell of the company
- non-cellular profits and losses, or assets and liabilities.

DIRECTORS' DUTIES

It is the duty of the directors of a PCC:

- to keep cellular assets separate and separately identifiable from non-cellular assets; and
- to keep cellular assets attributable to each cell separate and separately identifiable from cellular assets attributable to other cells.

INCORPORATED CELL COMPANIES AND INCORPORATED CELLS

LEGAL STRUCTURE

An ICC is a legal entity, as are each of the ICs associated with it. The ICC and each of its ICs have the following in common:

- Directors;
- Secretary; and
- Registered office.

A single annual return is filed for the ICC containing information relevant to each IC. ICs contract in their own names as they are separate and distinct entities from their ICC.

USES

They are subject to the same restrictions as for PCCs. However, they are seen as particularly versatile structures for the following reasons:

- a lower cost base (compared to stand-alone companies) because of the ability to share management costs through the ICC, particularly attractive for fledgling ventures; and
- the ability to spin-off an IC or convert into a stand-alone company through various mechanisms set out in the legislation.

There are other ways in which ICCs and ICs may be reorganised. As with PCCs, they could be used for structuring investment holding companies. An example of this would be property development and holding companies each set up within different ICs, or cells to hold intellectual property rights or image rights of budding sports stars.

LEGAL SEGREGATION & POSITION OF CREDITORS

Legal segregation is achieved by reason of the fact that an ICC and an IC are each distinct corporate entities. The position of creditors is the same as for a normal corporate entity. ICs contract in their own name hence there is no issue of cross liabilities within an ICC.

This information has been reproduced from information supplied by Collas Day Advocates in Guernsey.

FOR MORE INFORMATION PLEASE CONTACT:

Geoff Trebert at geoff.trebert@louvregroup.com telephone +44 (0)1481 727249

or visit www.louvregroup.com

The information contained in this and any Louvre Group fact sheet is intended as an outline only and does not constitute as legal or fiscal advice. Specific and relevant professional advice should be obtained before taking or refraining from taking action. Louvre Group Limited and all its associated companies cannot accept liability for any losses arising directly or indirectly from the use or application of information contained in any outline.

Established in Guernsey in 1976 the Louvre Group has grown into a successful, privately owned international operation offering confidential, personal and professional offshore and onshore services to both private and corporate clients