

# CONYERS

A photograph of a modern glass skyscraper with a grid-like facade, viewed from a low angle. The building is partially obscured by a semi-transparent blue overlay containing text. The foreground shows a paved plaza with a pattern of light and dark tiles.

## **Comparison of Laws in Bermuda and the Cayman Islands Relating to Offshore Companies**

## Preface

This publication has been prepared for the assistance of those who are considering the formation of a company in an offshore jurisdiction for the conduct of business outside such jurisdiction, such as an exempted company established in Bermuda under the Companies Act, 1981 of Bermuda (the “Bermuda Act”), or an exempted company in the Cayman Islands (“Cayman”) established under the Companies Act of the Cayman Islands (the “Cayman Act”).

This publication does not deal with all types of companies that may be formed in either of the above jurisdictions, or with the laws and regulations which may be applicable to certain business activities. It deals principally with the more common corporate forms and activities. Certain procedures are summarised but they may require a number of intermediate steps. For the sake of convenience, certain abbreviations are used, such as referring to “governmental approvals”, without specifying the particular body or its function.

This publication deals in broad terms with the requirements of each jurisdiction for the establishment and operation of a company. It is not intended to be exhaustive, but merely to provide brief details and information which we hope will be of use to our clients. We recommend that our clients seek legal advice in relation to each jurisdiction on their specific proposals before taking steps to implement them.

Before proceeding with the incorporation of a company in any of the jurisdictions, persons are advised to consult their tax, legal and other professional advisors in their respective jurisdiction.

For current listings of the government fees for each jurisdiction, please contact Conyers.

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<b>1. TYPES OF COMPANIES</b>	
Companies are generally incorporated with limited liability and perpetual existence. An exempted company may also take the form of a limited duration company, a company limited by guarantee, an unlimited liability company, a mutual fund company, a mutual company, or a segregated accounts company.	Companies are generally incorporated with limited liability and perpetual existence. An exempted company may also take the form of a limited duration company, a company limited by guarantee, a company limited by shares and guarantee, an unlimited liability company, and a segregated portfolio company.
<b>2. INCORPORATION APPROVALS</b>	
The approval of the Bermuda Monetary Authority (the “BMA”) must be obtained in connection with the issue or transfer of shares of all exempted companies. Signed Personal Declarations from each of the proposed ultimate beneficial owners of the company who will own, directly or indirectly, 10% or more will be required for submission to the BMA. The beneficial owners’ identity must in all instances be disclosed. Certain business activities may require licensing or special approvals.	No governmental approval is required for the incorporation of a company. Certain business activities may require licensing or registration.
<b>3. INCORPORATION PROCEDURE</b>	
An application for permission to issue shares of an exempted company, together with the appropriate declarations, is submitted to the BMA. In certain cases, where a company seeks to carry out restricted business activities the consent of the Minister of Finance must also be obtained. On receipt of such permission and, if necessary, consent, the memorandum of association is registered with the Registrar who issues a certificate of incorporation. Once all customer due diligence documentation is received, the incorporation process can generally be completed within 24 hours.	There is no requirement to publicise an intention to incorporate. A company is generally incorporated by delivery of two signed copies of the memorandum of association and articles of association, if any, to the Registrar. A proposed director of the relevant exempted company must submit to the Registrar a signed declaration to the effect that operation of the proposed exempted company will be conducted mainly outside Cayman. The incorporation process can be completed on an express basis within 24 hours.
<b>4. CONTINUATIONS AND DISCONTINUATIONS</b>	
Bermuda law provides that companies may continue into, and discontinue out of, Bermuda. Procedures similar to those on incorporation of an exempted company apply to a foreign company applying to continue into Bermuda. Certain governmental approvals and creditor protection requirements apply to an exempted company applying to discontinue out of Bermuda.	Cayman law provides that companies may continue into and discontinue out of Cayman.
<b>5. BUSINESS RESTRICTIONS</b>	
An exempted company may not carry on business within Bermuda except in	An exempted company is not entitled to trade in Cayman with any person

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so far as may be necessary for the carrying on of its business with persons outside Bermuda, and certain other limited activities.	except in furtherance of business “carried on outside” Cayman unless the exempted company holds a licence to carry on business in Cayman under any applicable law and it may not offer any of its securities to the public in Cayman, unless it is listed on the Cayman Islands Stock Exchange. Shares of an exempted company may be acquired by other Cayman exempted companies, Cayman non-resident companies and exempted limited partnerships in Cayman.
<b>6. ECONOMIC SUBSTANCE</b>	
<p>Entities within the scope of the legislation (‘registered entities’) include exempted and local companies, permit companies, exempted and local LLCs and partnerships that elect to have separate legal personality, where those entities are carrying on a ‘relevant activity’.</p> <p>Those registered entities which carry on as a business any one or more of the following relevant activities will be in scope and must comply with economic substance requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• banking</li> <li>• insurance</li> <li>• fund management</li> <li>• finance and leasing</li> <li>• headquarters</li> <li>• intellectual property</li> <li>• distribution and service centres</li> <li>• holding entity</li> </ul>	<p>“Relevant entities” carrying on a “relevant activity” will need to comply with economic substance requirements in Cayman. “Relevant entities” include companies (other than domestic companies), partnerships (other than local partnerships) LLCs, LLPs, ELPs, and foreign registered companies and partnerships unless they are tax resident outside Cayman, or an investment fund, or a not-for-profit.</p> <p>“Relevant activities” include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• banking</li> <li>• distribution and service centre</li> <li>• financing and leasing</li> <li>• fund management</li> <li>• headquarters</li> <li>• holding company</li> <li>• insurance</li> <li>• intellectual property</li> <li>• shipping</li> </ul>
<b>7. NAMES</b>	
The proposed name of the company can be reserved with the Registrar. The name reservation can usually be confirmed within 24 hours. The reservation of the name will subsist for a period of three months from the date of reservation. Thereafter, the reservation may be renewed. The Bermuda Act contains certain restrictions on names. The name of an exempted company must generally end with the word “Limited” or “Ltd”.	The proposed name of the company can be reserved with the Registrar on a monthly basis for a maximum of 3 months at a time. A small fee is payable for each month the name is reserved. The Cayman Act contains certain restrictions on names. An exempted company need not have the word “Limited” or “Ltd” at the end of its name. A company may have a dual foreign name in something other than Roman script.

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A Bermuda company can adopt a secondary name in non-Roman script.	
<b>8. REGISTERED OFFICE</b>	
Every company must have a registered office in Bermuda, the address of which is registered with the Registrar. The situation of the office is a matter of public record. A post office box cannot be used as a registered office.	Every company must have a registered office in Cayman recorded by the Registrar and published by public notice. The situation of the registered office is a matter of public record. On request, members of the public are entitled to be informed of the location of the registered office of any exempted company registered under the Cayman Act. A post office box cannot be used as a registered office.
<b>9. DIRECTORS, OFFICERS AND REPRESENTATIVES</b>	
<p>Each Bermuda exempted company is required to have at least one director and a secretary. A secretary of an exempted company may be an individual or a company. A director of an exempted company may be an individual or any type of legal person (including any company or association or body of persons, whether corporate or unincorporate). For practical reasons, it is most common for the office of director to be filled by an individual or a company.</p> <p>To satisfy the residency requirement contained in the Companies Act, the secretary or one of the directors must be ordinarily resident in Bermuda. Alternatively, a company may satisfy the residency requirement by appointing either an individual or a company to act as its resident representative in Bermuda.</p>	The minimum number of directors of a Cayman company is one. There is no requirement that any of the directors be resident in Cayman. Corporate directors are permitted. An exempted company may in its articles provide that a director must hold at least one share in the company. An exempted company must have such officers as are prescribed by its articles.
<b>10. SHAREHOLDERS</b>	
An exempted company must have at least one shareholder. Nominee shareholders are permitted. The names of all shareholders of an exempted company must be maintained in a register of members. The register of members of an exempted company must generally be kept at its registered office and, except in the case of a mutual fund company, is open to public inspection.	An exempted company must have at least one shareholder. Nominee shareholders are permitted. The names of all shareholders of an exempted company must be maintained in a register of members. The register of members of an exempted company need not be kept at the registered office, and need not be available for inspection by the public or any governmental authority, save in the case of a notice or order under the Tax Information Authority Act.
<b>11. BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP</b>	
Unless exempted by, for example, being listed or regulated, each company has an obligation to create and maintain a register of its beneficial owners to be kept at its registered office and, in particular, is required to take reasonable	Unless an alternative route to compliance is available, for example, being listed or licensed under a Cayman regulatory law, each company's corporate service provider has an obligation to establish and maintain a register of its beneficial

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<p>steps to identify in relation to the company any individual who is a beneficial owner of the company and all Bermuda incorporated or registered legal entities that would be beneficial owners if they were individuals.</p>	<p>owners to be kept at its registered office. Each company is required to take reasonable steps to identify any registrable beneficial owners which include individual beneficial owners or the company and all Cayman incorporated, formed or registered legal entities that would be beneficial owners if they were individuals.</p>
<p><b>12. CONSTITUTIONAL DOCUMENTS</b></p>	
<p>The constitutional documents of an exempted company are its memorandum of association and bye-laws. The memorandum of association will set out the objects of the exempted company, which may be unrestricted. A Bermuda company has the powers of a natural person, subject to anything in its memorandum of association. The memorandum of association is filed with the Registrar and is available for public inspection. The bye-laws will generally prescribe the rights and duties as between the company, the shareholders and the directors. Under section 13(2A) of the Companies Act 1981 (“the Act”), every Bermuda company having a share capital must file with the Bermuda Registrar of Companies the information that the company is required to include in its bye-laws as prescribed by subsections 13 (2)(a), (e) and (f) of the Act.</p> <p>The information required to be included in the bye-laws under subsections 13 (2)(a), (e) and (f) of the Act is the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) transfer of shares and the registration of estate representatives of deceased shareholders;</li> <li>(e) duties of the secretary to the company; and</li> <li>(f) number of shareholders required to constitute a quorum at any general meeting of the shareholders of the company.</li> </ul> <p>Information filed with the Bermuda Registrar of Companies will not be made available for public inspection.</p>	<p>The constitutional documents of an exempted company are its memorandum and articles of association. The memorandum of association must specify the name and registered office of a company. It may specify the objects and may provide that business shall be restricted to furtherance of the specified objects. Unless expressly restricted by its memorandum of association, an exempted company can have unrestricted powers. An exempted company is capable of exercising all the functions of a natural person, irrespective of any question of corporate benefit. If no objects are specified, or if the objects are specified but the business of the company is not restricted to the furtherance of those objects, then the company shall have full power and authority to carry out any object not prohibited by law. An exempted company may register articles. The articles only bind the company and its members when registered. If no articles of association are registered with the Registrar, the regulations of Table A of the Cayman Act will apply as the company’s articles. Table A will also apply to any articles registered to the extent that the regulations in Table A are not specifically excluded or modified by the articles. In either case, the applicable regulations of Table A apply as the company’s articles in the same manner and to the same extent as if contained in duly registered articles. The articles of association provide for the regulation of a company’s affairs and will set out the rights and duties as between the company, the shareholders and the directors. The articles of association are not available for inspection by the public. Where articles have been registered, a copy of every “special resolution” must also be filed with the Registrar either annexed to or embodied in the articles.</p>
<p><b>13. AUDITORS</b></p>	
<p>The shareholders of an exempted company must appoint an auditor of the company and such auditor must audit the financial statements of the company. However, these requirements may be waived if all of the shareholders and all of the directors, either in writing or at a general meeting, agree that there shall be no auditor. An exempted company is not generally required to file accounts with the Registrar.</p>	<p>Generally, unless licenced or registered under a regulatory act in Cayman, there is no requirement that an exempted company appoint an auditor or file financial statements with the Registrar or any other governmental authority. Standard articles may provide for the presentation of financial statements and a directors’ report at annual general meetings and may provide that this requirement may be waived by the shareholders.</p>
<p><b>14. BOOKS OF ACCOUNT AND OTHER RECORDS OF THE COMPANY</b></p>	

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<p>An exempted company must keep proper records of account with respect to its business activities. These records, together with minutes and copies of resolutions, must be kept at the registered office or at such other place as the directors think fit, and are required to be available for inspection by the directors at any time. Where the books of account are kept outside Bermuda, the company must maintain sufficient records in Bermuda as will enable the directors to ascertain with reasonable accuracy the financial position of the company at the end of each quarter. The records must be kept for a period of five years from the date on which they were prepared.</p>	<p>An exempted company must keep proper records of account with respect to all monies received and expended and the matters in respect of which the receipt and expenditure takes place, all sales and purchases of goods, and the assets and liabilities of the company, as necessary to give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs and explanation of its transactions. Articles may provide that the company must keep books of account at its registered office or such other place as the directors decide. If kept outside Cayman, such books and records must be made available at the registered office annually and if an order for production of same is made under the Tax Information Authority Act.</p>
<p><b>15. DIRECTORS' MEETINGS</b></p>	
<p>Meetings of the directors may be held in or outside Bermuda. The bye-laws generally provide that the directors may meet for the transaction of business and regulate their affairs as they see fit. Notice of a meeting of the directors must be given to all directors. A meeting of directors may be validly convened with two directors.</p>	<p>Where a meeting is to be held, voting may be undertaken by proxy where the articles permit. Notice of a meeting of the directors must be given in accordance with the articles. A meeting of directors or any committee thereof may be validly convened, subject to the articles, with only one director present in person.</p>
<p><b>16. INDEMNIFICATION OF DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS</b></p>	
<p>The Bermuda Act provides, inter alia, that the bye-laws of a company, or any contract or arrangement between a company and any officer, may exempt such officer, or indemnify him in respect of any loss arising or liability arising or liability attaching to such officer by virtue of any rule of law in respect of any negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust for which the officer may be guilty in relation to the company. However, any provision, whether in the bye-laws of the company or any contract or arrangement, which exempts such officer from, or indemnifies him against any liability which by virtue of any rule of law would otherwise attach to him in respect of any fraud or dishonesty of which he may be guilty in relation to the company shall be void.</p>	<p>The Cayman Act does not limit the extent to which a company's articles of association may provide for the indemnification of officers and directors, except to the extent that such provision may be held by Cayman courts to be contrary to public policy (for instance, for purporting to provide indemnification against the consequences of committing a crime). As such, an officer or director may not be indemnified for his own dishonesty or wilful neglect or default. If the memorandum of association of an exempted company so provides, the liability of its directors, managers and the managing director may be unlimited.</p>
<p><b>17. SHAREHOLDERS' MEETINGS</b></p>	
<p>An exempted company must hold an annual general meeting once in every calendar year unless this requirement is waived by resolution of the members. A meeting of shareholders may be validly convened, subject to the bye-laws, with at least one person present representing the shareholders. The Bermuda Act provides that the minimum notice with respect to the calling of the annual general meeting or any special general meeting is five days - shorter notice periods require special agreement of the members. The bye-laws may further extend this notice period. Upon the request of shareholders holding at the date of the request not less than 10% of the paid up capital of the company, the</p>	<p>An exempted company is not required to hold an annual general meeting. A meeting of shareholders, or a class of shareholders, may be validly convened and business conducted, subject to the memorandum and the articles, with only one shareholder present in person, or as the articles provide, on such notice to shareholders as the articles prescribe. Articles may provide for general meetings of shareholders to be called only by the directors or at the written request of shareholders in accordance with the articles. Where there is no contrary provision in the articles, a meeting shall be duly summoned where 5 days' notice is served on every member, 3 members are competent to</p>

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directors are required to convene a special general meeting. Shareholders' meetings need not be held in Bermuda.	summon the meeting, and any person elected by the members present is competent to preside as chairman. Shareholders' meetings need not be held in Cayman.
<b>18. VOTING</b>	
Shareholders may vote at general meetings in person (which includes by telephone or other electronic means) or by proxy. The holder of a proxy may, but need not, be a shareholder. A corporate shareholder of an exempted company may appoint such person as it thinks fit to be its representative at general meetings. The holder of more than one share may appoint more than one proxy. Unless the bye-laws provide otherwise, resolutions of shareholders generally require to be approved by a simple majority. Resolutions may be approved by written consent of the necessary majority of shareholders.	Shareholders may vote at general meetings in person. In so far as the company's articles provide, shareholders may vote by proxy; the holder of a proxy may, but need not, be a shareholder and a corporate shareholder of the company may appoint such person as it thinks fit to be its representative at any general meeting of the company or class of shareholders of the company. The Cayman Act requires that certain decisions of the shareholders in general meeting must be approved by a "special resolution". A resolution will be a special resolution when passed by at least two-thirds (or such greater number as specified in the articles) of the shareholders who vote in person or by proxy at a general meeting and notice of the meeting specified the intention to propose a special resolution. The articles may specify a higher threshold for certain special resolutions. A special resolution will also be made when, if authorised in the articles, a special resolution in writing is approved and signed by all shareholders entitled to vote at a general meeting. Except as aforesaid, resolutions require to be approved by simple majority. Where no regulations are made as to voting, every member has one vote.
<b>19. PUBLIC RECORDS</b>	
<p>The following documents are of public record: the notice of registered office, memorandum of association, certificate of incorporation, register of charges, any filed prospectuses, register of members (except in the case of mutual fund companies and mutual insurance companies), register of directors and officers.</p> <p>Under section 92 B of the Companies Act 1981 every company must file with the Registrar of Companies a list of its Directors. The list of Directors must contain the following particulars with respect to each Director:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In the case of an individual, his or her present first name, surname and address; and</li> <li>• In the case of a company, its name and the address of its registered office.</li> </ul> <p>Currently, the public is entitled to view a company's Register of Directors at the company's registered office or to request a copy of such from the company.</p>	The notice of registered office is a public record. The register of mortgages is open to creditors and shareholders. A list of the name of the current directors may be inspected at the Registry upon payment of a fee. A register of companies maintained by the Registrar and containing certain required company particulars under the Cayman Act is also available for inspection by any person on payment of a fee, subject to any conditions the Registrar may impose.
<b>20. REGISTER OF MORTGAGES AND CHARGES</b>	



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<p>The Registrar maintains a register of charges in respect of every company. Any charge over the assets of a company may be submitted to the Registrar for registration against an exempted company. Failure to register does not invalidate a charge. Registration constitutes notice to the public of the charged interest in or over the charged assets. Any registered charge will have priority over any subsequently registered charge and unregistered charge (except a charge created prior to 11th July, 1984). Priority is based upon the date of registration and not the date of creation of the charge.</p>	<p>An exempted company must maintain at its registered office a register of all mortgages, charges and other securities over the assets of the company. The register of charges is open to inspection by shareholders and creditors at all reasonable times. Common law provisions apply to priority.</p>
<p><b>21. SHARE CAPITAL</b></p>	
<p>There is no minimum authorised or issued share capital, save for insurance companies. Bearer shares and shares of no par value are not permitted, but fractional shares may be issued. Shares may be issued fully, partly or nil paid.</p>	<p>There is no minimum authorised or issued share capital. The minimum annual government fee is payable on an authorised share capital of up to \$50,000. Fractional shares and shares of no par value may be issued. Shares may be issued fully, partly or nil paid. Bearer shares are not permitted.</p>
<p><b>22. PROSPECTUSES AND PUBLIC OFFERS</b></p>	
<p>The Bermuda Act does not require the issue or publication of a prospectus where an exempted company offers shares to the public. The Bermuda Act requires local companies offering shares to the public to prepare and file with the Registrar a prospectus unless the company's shares are already listed on an appointed stock exchange or accepted by a competent regulatory authority. Exemptions also exist where (i) the shares are to be issued to less than 35 persons, (ii) the offer is of a private character, or (iii) the offer is made only to professionals. The contents provisions require the disclosure of certain basic information concerning the company, the shares and the offering.</p>	<p>The Cayman Act does not require the issue or publication of a prospectus where an exempted company offers shares to the public. However, in the context of regulated mutual fund companies, a prospectus may be required under the Mutual Funds Act and, if required, then a copy of the same must be filed with the Cayman Islands Monetary Authority. An exempted company (other than one which is listed on the Cayman Islands Stock Exchange) is prohibited from making any invitation to the "public" in Cayman to subscribe for any its securities.</p>
<p><b>23. TRANSFER OF SHARES</b></p>	
<p>Unless the bye-laws provide otherwise, shares of an exempted company may be transferred by a standard instrument of transfer signed by or on behalf of the transferor and, usually, the transferee. The transferee must generally be approved by the BMA. Paperless share transfers are permitted for shares listed on appointed stock exchanges.</p>	<p>An exempted company can transfer its shares if a transfer is expressly or impliedly permitted by the company's articles and any restriction or condition on the transfer set out in the company's articles is observed. The articles may provide for transfers to be effected by a standard instrument of transfer signed by or on behalf of the transferor and the transferee. Paperless transfers of listed shares are permitted.</p>
<p><b>24. REDEMPTION AND RE-PURCHASE OF SHARES</b></p>	
<p>Where an exempted company has the power to redeem or purchase its shares, the manner of effecting such redemptions or purchases must be set out in the bye-laws. A redemption or purchase must be made out of the capital paid up</p>	<p>An exempted company may, if authorised by its articles, issue shares which are to be redeemed or are liable to be redeemed at the option of the company or the shareholder, and it may purchase its own shares, including any</p>

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<p>thereon and any related share premium, or profits, or the proceeds of a fresh issue of shares. No redemption or purchase may take place if, as a result of such redemption or purchase, the issued and outstanding shares of the company would represent less than the minimum authorised capital or if there are reasonable grounds for believing that the company would be unable to pay its liabilities as they become due. Shares redeemed or purchased may be held as treasury shares or may be treated as cancelled, in which case they are available for reissue.</p>	<p>redeemable shares. A redemption or purchase may be made out of profits, share premium, the proceeds of a fresh issue of shares made for the purpose of the redemption or purchase or, under certain circumstances, out of capital. No redemption or purchase may take place unless the shares are fully paid, or if as a result of the redemption or purchase, there would no longer be any other member of the company holding shares. Shares redeemed may be held in treasury or may be cancelled and are available for reissue.</p>
<b>25. INCREASE OF SHARE CAPITAL</b>	
<p>The authorised share capital of the company may be increased if authorised by its bye-laws and by resolution of shareholders in general meeting. A memorandum of increase must be filed within 30 days of the increase with the Registrar.</p>	<p>A company can increase its share capital if authorized by its articles. The articles may provide that this be done by ordinary resolution of the shareholders in general meeting.</p>
<b>26. REDUCTION OF SHARE CAPITAL</b>	
<p>A company may reduce its share capital if authorised by a general meeting of shareholders, provided there are no reasonable grounds for believing that the company is, or after the reduction would be, unable to pay its liabilities as they become due. A memorandum of reduction of share capital must be filed with the Registrar.</p>	<p>Subject to the provisions of the Cayman Act and to confirmation by the court, a company, if so authorized by its articles, may reduce its share capital by special resolution of its shareholders. After the resolution is passed, the company must apply to the court for an order confirming the reduction. A copy of the order of the court and a minute approved by the court setting out particulars prescribed in the Cayman Act must be registered with the Registrar. A notice of the registration must be published in the manner directed by the court.</p>
<b>27. DIVIDENDS</b>	
<p>An exempted company may, subject to its bye-laws, by resolution of the directors declare and pay a dividend, or make a distribution out of contributed surplus, provided there are reasonable grounds for believing that after any such payment (a) the company will be solvent and (b) the realisable value of its assets will be greater than its liabilities.</p>	<p>Subject to any contrary provisions in the articles of association, a company may pay dividends out of profits or its share premium account. No dividend may be paid out of the share premium account unless immediately following the payment the company is able to pay its debts as they fall due in the ordinary course of business.</p>
<b>28. STAMP DUTY</b>	
<p>No stamp duty is payable in respect of any instrument executed by an exempted company or in respect of an instrument relating to an interest in an exempted company. Stamp duty may be payable in respect of transactions involving Bermuda property.</p>	<p>Certain documents are subject to stamp duty which is generally a nominal amount. Generally, stamp duty is only payable if the document in question is executed in the Cayman Islands or brought into the Islands.</p>

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<b>29. TAXATION</b>	
<p>No taxes are imposed in Bermuda on an exempted company or its shareholders, other than on shareholders ordinarily resident in Bermuda. An exempted company may apply for and is likely to receive from the Minister of Finance an assurance that, in the event of there being enacted in Bermuda any legislation imposing tax computed on profits or income, or computed on any capital assets, gain or appreciation, or any tax in the nature of estate duty or inheritance tax, such tax shall not until March 2035 be applicable to the company or to any of its operations or to the shares, debentures or other obligations of the company except insofar as such tax applies to persons ordinarily resident in Bermuda and holding such shares, debentures or other obligations of the company or any land leased or let to the company.</p>	<p>No taxes are imposed in Cayman upon an exempted company or its shareholders. An exempted company is entitled to apply for upon payment of a fee and receive an undertaking from the Cayman government such that no law enacted in Cayman imposing any tax to be levied on profits, income, gains or appreciation or which is in the nature of estate duty or inheritance tax shall apply to an exempted company, or its shares or by withholding for a period of up to twenty years, which is usually renewable for a further ten years upon expiry.</p>
<b>30. EXCHANGE CONTROL</b>	
<p>There are exchange controls in Bermuda applicable particularly to local persons and businesses. Exempted companies are designated non-resident for exchange control purposes.</p>	<p>There are no exchange controls in Cayman.</p>

*This publication should not be construed as legal advice and is not intended to be relied upon in relation to any specific matter. It deals in broad terms only and is intended merely to provide a brief overview and give general information.*

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