Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

Expert Committee for Drafting the New Model LPA

Cayman Islands Exempted Limited Partnership
related issues





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 - Finance
 - Insolvency & Dispute Resolution
 - Walkers Professional Services
- Cayman Islands, BVI and Bermuda law capability
- More than 30 lawyers























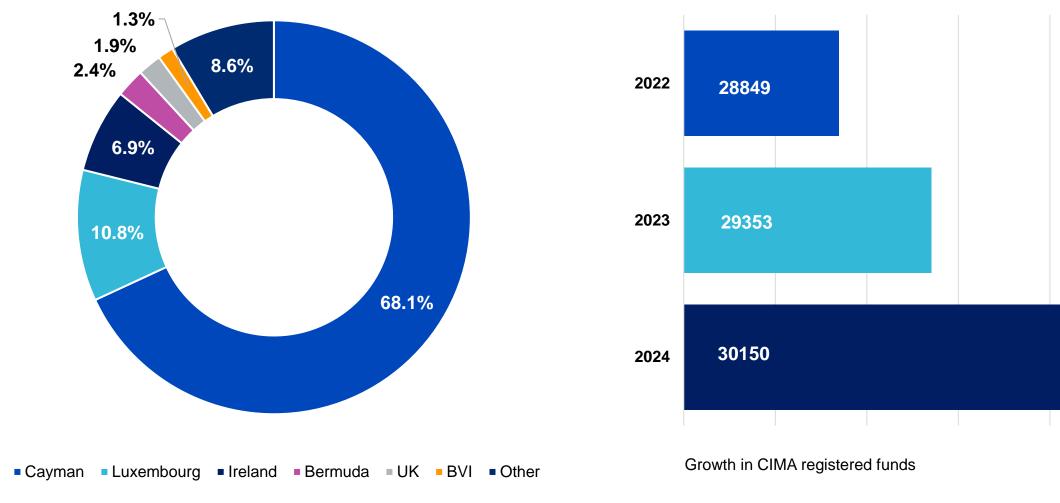








Cayman is the preferred, non-US fund domicile

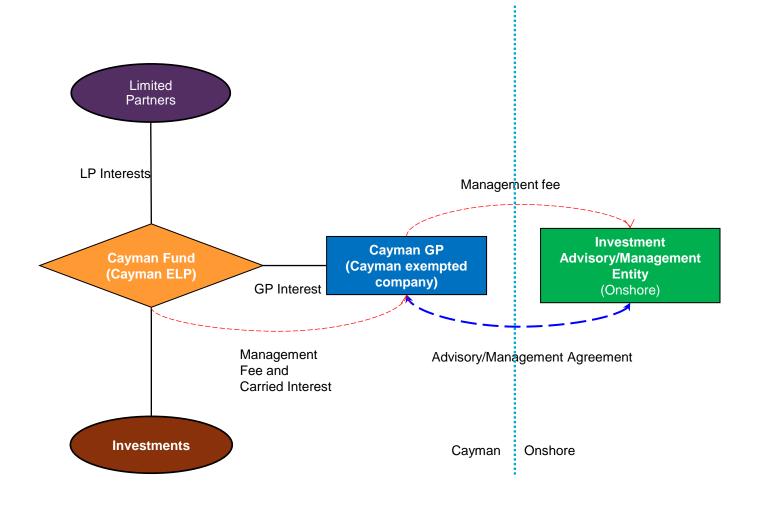


Source: Securities Exchange Commission ("SEC") Division of Investment Management Analytics Office

Source: https://www.cima.ky/investment-statistics accessed on 25 April 2025

Typical Exempted Limited Partnership





Selected features and formation of a Cayman Islands Exempted Limited Partnership ("<u>ELP</u>")

Formation

As with a general law partnership, an ELP is formed by execution of partnership agreement. Typically, an initial agreement is executed, followed by an amended and restated agreement

Registration

Registered under section 9 of the Exempted Limited Partnership Act ("Act"). Unless/until registered, a partnership won't be an "exempted limited partnership"/"ELP" and partners will not have limited liability

Limited Partners

An ELP must have at least 1 limited partner who will have limited liability, subject to the Act. Limited Partners can lose limited liability if they take part in the conduct of the business of the partnership

General Partner

An ELP must have at least one general partner ("**GP**") who is responsible for the conduct of the business of the partnership.

The GP has on obligation to act in good faith in the interests of the ELP

Who can be GP?

- Individual resident in the Cayman Islands
- 2. Cayman Islands Company/LLC
- Cayman Islands exempted limited partnership
- Foreign company or foreign limited partnership registered in Cayman
- 5. Other prescribed person

Nexus with Cayman

As a creature of contract, the limited partnership agreement must be governed by Cayman Islands law.

The GP must have a Cayman Islands nexus as set out above

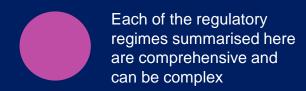


Summary of other applicable regulation

Set out below is a high level summary of the regulatory regimes that will, or are likely to apply, to an ELP that operates as a private fund

Exempted Limited Partnership Act	Private Funds Act	Anti-Money Laundering Rules	FATCA / CRS	Other
Applies to all ELPs	Registration regime that applies if the ELP falls within definition of "private fund"	Will likely apply to all ELPs that operate as funds	Will apply if the ELP is an "financial institution" (commonly the case on the basis that funds are investment entities)	Beneficial Ownership Transparency Act
Imports rules of common law and equity	Applies to "closed ended" funds	Requires adoption of Cayman Islands compliant AML policies an procedures	Requires registration if the fund is a "reporting financial institution" (which is typically the case)	Economic Substance?Virtual Asset (Service Providers) Act?
Governs formation, operation, and winding up	Requires registration, and ongoing compliance, including annual audit and financial account filing, and compliance with other CIMA rules	Requires implementation Cayman Islands compliant AML internal controls	Reporting and filing obligations Due diligence obligations on account holders Recordkeeping obligations	 Mutual Funds Act? (only if the fund is "open ended", in which case the Private Funds Act will not apply)

The above is a summary only. It does not purport to be an exhaustive list of the obligations an ELP may have under any regulatory regime, or to summarize all of the regulations that may apply to an ELP







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Thank you



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