



Cross-border insolvency in the Cayman Islands

Presented by:

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Introduction

- Missed the cut
- Relevance
- Legislation
- Common law
- Common issues

Missed the cut

- Enforcement of foreign arbitral awards
- Cross border issues
- Niche enforcement issues

Staying relevant

- Cayman Islands Court is frequently asked to recognize and enforce judgments obtained overseas against assets located in the Cayman Islands
- Recognition and enforcement may lead to the appointment of insolvency practitioners
- Note, however, that it is not necessary to obtain enforcement/recognition orders before petitioning to wind up a company

Legislation

 The Foreign Judgments Reciprocal Enforcement Act (1996 Revision)

Order 71 of the Grand Court Rules

...only relevant to Australia



Niche enforcement legislation

- Merchant Shipping Act (2021 Revision)
- Maintenance Act (1997 Revision)
- Matrimonial Causes Act (2005 Revision)
- Civil Partnership Act 2020
- Bankruptcy Act (1997 Revision)
- UK State Immunity Act 1978, via the State Immunity Overseas Territories) Order 1979
- Crown Proceedings Act (1997 Revision)
- Trusts Act (2021 Revision)

Common law

- Generally speaking, for a foreign money judgment to be enforceable, it must meet the following six conditions:
 - 1. The judgment must be final and conclusive in the foreign court
 - 2. The judgment was obtained in a court of law which had jurisdiction over the judgment debtor
 - 3. The judgment was not obtained by fraud

Common law

- 4. The judgment must not be in respect of taxes, fines or penalties
- 5. The enforcement of the judgment would not contravene the public policy of the Cayman Islands
- 6. The rules of natural justice were observed in the foreign proceedings

Common issues

- What if the foreign judgment is wrong?
- What if the foreign judgment is subject to appeal?
- What if the foreign judgment was obtained by default?
- What if the defendant is not in the Cayman Islands?