Everything to Know About an Incorporated Cell (IC)

A Complete Business Solution: Flexibility, Protection, and Growth

Ideal Users of an Incorporated Cell

Incorporated cells are perfect for investment funds, captive insurers, structured finance and securitization vehicles, family offices, and joint venture holdings, offering flexibility, protection, and efficiency across a wide range of financial and corporate structures.

In Summary

An Incorporated Cell gives you the strength and flexibility of a standalone entity — without the complexity and overhead of setting up a traditional company.

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WHAT IS AN INCORPORATE CELL

- A separately registered legal entity under a Protected Cell Captive (PCC).
- Has its own legal personality — it can own assets, enter contracts, sue and be sued.
- Benefits from stronger risk isolation compared to traditional structures.

KEY FEATURES

- Independent legal status (separate from the PCC).
- Own directors and governance (if desired).
- Flexible use: investment funds, insurance vehicles, SPVs, structured finance, and more.
- Ring-fenced liabilities: Creditors cannot pursue other cells or the PCC itself.

Independence | **Flexibility** | **Protection**

BENEFITS

1 **Financial Advantages**

An incorporated cell protects assets, reduces setup costs, enables independent capital raising, and offers the flexibility to scale or adapt quickly as your business grows.

2 **Tax Advantages**

Incorporated cells allow flexible tax planning, independent filings, access to tax treaties, and greater VAT efficiency — boosting overall financial performance.

3 **Ongoing Advantages**

Incorporated cells streamline compliance, lower admin costs, offer flexible governance, and allow easy scaling or exit — keeping your business agile.