Legal Personality and Innovative Technology <u>Arrangements</u>

Finance Malta

BlockFinance: Opportunities in the Asset Management sector

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Legislative State of Affairs Today

- MDIA, ITAS and VFA enacted;
- MDIA in force;
- MFSA issuing draft guidelines and rules;
- MDIA drafting guidelines for issue soon;
- AML guidelines still pending;
- Tax guidelines still pending;
- Private law provisions, including legal personality still pending;

Idea of Legal Personality

Malta A Leader in DLT Regulation

Legal Personality for Blockchains, DAOs and Smart Contracts

<u>Legal Organisations and Technology Arrangements</u>

 Maltese Technology Foundations – Initial Thoughts on an Important Proposal

Risk of being considered a Legal Organisation

- A partnership;
- An association of persons;
- A collective investment scheme;
- An irregular foundation;

...... With their own liability regimes;

..... All without legal personality;

When does an ITA qualify to be treated as a Legal Person?

- Simple smart contracts operating simple code will not qualify you don't need legal personality for this to work;
- Only "Complex" arrangements will qualify as these have enough substance in effects of operations to justify the legal support by a state;
- "Complex" implies looking at the WHOLE of the arrangement as one operational reality interface with the world outside;

Why is Legal Personality Important?

Capacity

- Capacity: implies that the legal person can carry out the same acts as humans, subject to logical physical limitations;
- The ITA will be able to achieve its purpose more effectively and with greater legal certainty;
- Solves the problem of legal powers and capacity has the power to contract and the power to sue and be sued;
- The law usually **reads through to an individual**, usually the owner of the asset, and assumes it is **his capacity that is operating**;
- This implies **personal liability SOLUTION**: use existing legal entities, which have their own legal personality;

Liability (1)

- **Distinct Patrimony:** Legal personality results in a distinct patrimony;
- Its own assets and liabilities;
- Tool for *limited liability* of persons involved in certain organisations;

Liability (2)

- High levels of legal certainty including that on liability and recourse;
- Clear protections to users of the technology through the use of segregated cells (immunity of some of the technology from attachment and bankruptcy);
- Legal personality is necessary to achieve this:
- clear rights of action on specific assets;
- sets out the **limits of liability resulting from autonomous actions**;

Liability (3)

- Participation in the ITA or even its use, can also lead to liability (users or nodes on a blockchain may potentially be liable for loss caused to other users or third parties);
- Granting legal personality to an ITA is a solution to the risk of personal liability to all involved: the creation of a distinct patrimony;
- Liability will be placed squarely onto the patrimony of the legal person;
- Requirements of:
- **publicity** regarding the existence of the legal person;
- **accounts and audit** to determine the extent of the patrimony; etc.

Others issues

- Tokens, which operate in many contexts through smart contracts, can create challenges as to who the "real" administrators and shareholders are;
- Not only for establishing liability but also to determine who is subject to qualifying, fit and proper testing;
- Use of open source software is prevalent and poses a challenge in liability attribution;
- This should not arise for a party who has shared his work for the general public benefit and would not even be aware of the use of the software in an ITA;

Why personality? Why a foundation?

- ITAs have features which support the argument that they could qualify as a legal entity, such as a partnership, even unintentionally;
- The active participation of many people and related consensus mechanisms **BUT no associative intent of the users**;
- The design of a **variant** of a foundation is more suited the Innovative Technology Foundation (**ITF**); The ITA is:
- a "universality of things" (asset) dedicated to a purpose;
- purpose achieved through governance structure automated or physical;
- if procedures (e.g. registration) are respected it could qualify as a **foundation having legal personality**;

<u>Administrators</u>

- All legal persons are required to have administrators;
- This new technology can be automated and even intelligent;
- New challenges need new solutions;
- New solutions have to cater for known contexts under current laws;
- Current laws need to catch up;
- DAOs;
- Not everything can be predicated and human intervention is necessary;

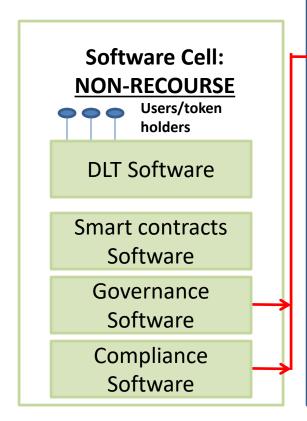
Governance & Compliance Functions

- Current model of purpose foundations imposes a defined form of a board of administration (centralised feature);
- Lack of legal certainty created around the potential automation of compliance by an ITA: no persons to see-through to in the case of non-compliance;
- Best solution: **cater for a range of possibilities** from 100% automation to very little automation (allow for different calibration on different topics or matters);
- Leaving a choice in design is important (e.g. actions around compliance with mandatory laws which can change from time to time);

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ADMINISTRATIVE PILLAR

AVAILABLE to claimants
who can sue
Foundation



PERSONS:
Technical
Administrator

Local Representative

Governance

CORE
AUTOMATED

Administrator Functions:
engages and pays
functionaries such as
technical administrators,
registration and licensing
fees, lawyers,

accountants, compliance etc. unless

automated/transfer of

token or wallet holders/accounts

Asset Cell: FULL RECOURSE

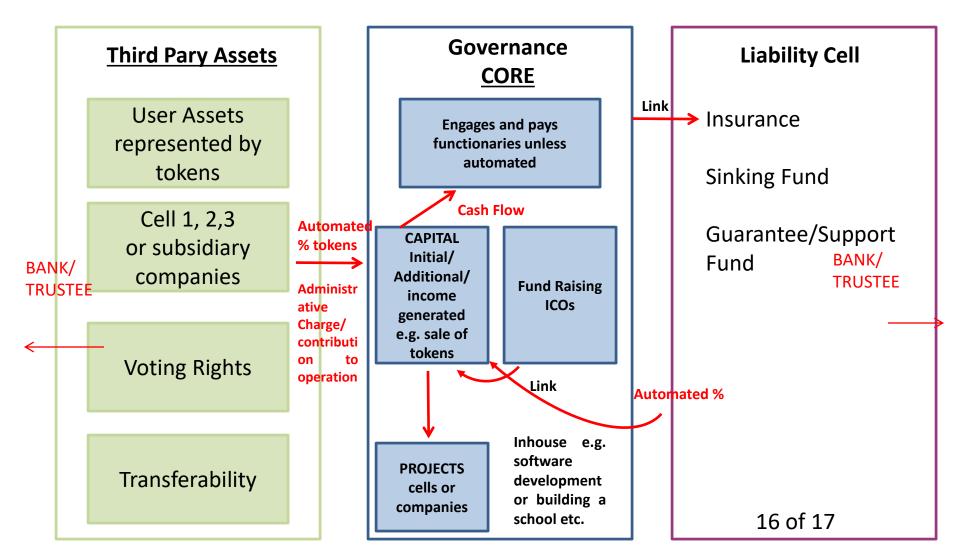
BANKRUPTCY REMOTE

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ADMINISTRATIVE PILLAR

<u>who can sue</u>
Foundation



Thank you.

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