

Introduction

The Marshall Islands are located nearly midway between Indonesia and Hawaii, and are the easternmost island group in Micronesia. The Republic of the Marshall Islands gained its independence in 1986, after signing the Compact of Free Association with the United States. The Republic became a full member of the United Nations in 1991 and has established diplomatic relations with the world's major maritime and industrial nations.

The Marshall Islands is a highly dynamic parliamentary democracy. Its government is modelled after that of New Zealand, although in American-fashion, the chief minister and head of state bears the title of President rather than Prime Minister.

General Information.

Currency:	\$ US Dollar.
Minimum Capital:	The usual authorised share capital is 500 shares without par value or a capital with a stated par value up to \$50,000. The authorised share capital may be expressed in any currency.
Capital duty:	Nil.
Availability of shelf Co's:	Yes.
Bearer / nil par value shares:	Preference, Redeemable, Registered shares. Bearer shares are not permitted
Shareholders:	A minimum of one shareholder is required.
Directors:	A minimum of one director is required, natural persons or corporate bodies.
Secretaries:	A Secretary is required in this jurisdiction, natural persons or corporate bodies
Registered Office:	A Registered Office must be maintained in the Marshall Islands.
Statutory Submissions:	There is no requirements to file an annual return or company accounts.
Double Taxation Treaties:	None
Directors Meetings / AGM's	The law states that each corporation shall have an annual shareholder meeting for the purpose of electing directors and any other business. However, the law also states that failure to hold such a meeting does not invalidate any actions by the board of directors or the corporation. So, AGMs should be held, but the company may continue to operate if such an AGM is not held.
Public Records:	Details of the Registered Office, registered agent and a copy of the Memorandum and Articles of Association.
Annual Government Fees/Duties:	Nil. The only annual fees required are for the registered agent.
Advantages:	High level of confidentiality. Same day formation (documents received within 48 hours). All non-resident domestic Marshall Islands entities are statutorily exempt from taxes. Neutral domicile for parties of different citizenship. Simple maintenance: no annual filings.

Redomiciliation is permitted both into and out of the jurisdiction.
Staff of attorneys available to respond to enquiries regarding
business entities

Disadvantages:

The only disadvantage that we see is that The Marshall Islands are not as well known like BVI Nevis etc, although all the major international banks do operate accounts for these companies.

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