



OFFSHORE & MIDSHORE COMPANIES



Enterprise House
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FOREWORD

Business owners and management need different type of companies for their specific needs. Companies can be incorporated onshore which is the most common form; however offshore and mid-shore companies are widely used by entrepreneurs. Such offshore and mid-shore companies are generally used as special purpose vehicles (SPV's), for holding assets, succession planning, international business, JV's, tax planning and for host of other reasons. It is imperative to understand and weigh the risks attached to each jurisdiction, the cost of maintenance and the tax implications before one makes a decision to choose a particular jurisdiction. Large group having diverse asset base or diverse activity would generally have multiple layers of companies in order to facilitate investment, disinvestment, consolidation, etc. Meticulous planning would be required with the future vision in mind to select the structure considering its flexibility, costs and other implications.

Whether an entity decides to register as an offshore, midshore or as an onshore company, depends on the capital investment, business location, and other factors such as cultural considerations. What's the difference between offshore and onshore companies, however? What do these terms mean?

For starters, the above-mentioned companies refer to the different jurisdictions that companies can register under. Each has different ramifications and protocols regarding privacy, assets, and taxes. Therefore before choosing what jurisdiction to register under, it is wise for any given company to take the time to determine which jurisdiction would best suit it in the long run, it is advisable to seek professional advice before you take a decision. I have enumerated more on these jurisdictions in the book.



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Our Services

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INTRODUCTION TO OFFSHORE

An offshore company is defined as a company that is incorporated in a jurisdiction that is other than where the beneficial owner resides. In simpler terms it means that an offshore company is plainly a company that is incorporated in a foreign jurisdiction. While an onshore country refers to a domestic company that is formed within a country and is taxed as an entity by the country, an offshore company is an entity incorporated outside the borders of the country and is therefore not considered liable for taxation if all of its income is generated outside the borders of the country. An offshore company works as a corporate entity that is allowed trade, hold assets, and conduct normal business activities legally outside of the jurisdiction where it is incorporated. Offshore countries offer tax exemptions to entities that are incorporated within the jurisdiction if they limit their transactions and dealings to outside of the borders of the country. Companies that are formed in such jurisdictions are non-resident in nature in that they do not conduct any financial transactions within its borders. Forming an offshore company outside the country of one's own residence adds additional protection that is found only when a company is incorporated in a separate legal system. A separate legal and court system makes it much harder for malicious entities to break into your accounts and assets. Because offshore companies are recognized as a separate legal entity it operates as a separate person, distinct from its owners or directors. This separation of powers makes a distinction between the owners and the company. Any actions taken by the company are not passed to its directors. All debts and financial liabilities taken on by the company cannot be redressed through its owners. This protects the assets and finances of owners and directors affiliated with the company. The advantages of offshore companies include confidentiality, asset protection, tax benefits, financial, privacy and legal protection amongst other.

The different kinds of offshore jurisdictions are as hereunder explained:

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1. AJMAN FREE ZONE

1. General Information about the Country.

Amongst the seven Principalities that together constitute the United Arab Emirates, the Emirate of Ajman is one of the most progressive. It is an attractive tourist destination boasting pristine white beaches, prestigious resorts and hotels, cultural heritage sites steeped in history, museums and natural reserves. It also offers a vibrant corniche, bustling with shops and restaurants.

The Emirate of Ajman, located on the western coast of United Arab Emirates was formed by the Al Nuaim tribe, well known for their bravery, courage and wisdom that migrated to this region from Oman around 1775. The economy of Ajman in the past was mainly based on its strong maritime tradition - fishing and trade, though the wise Rulers always encouraged various other allied activities such as shipbuilding, pearl diving and trading. Its dhow building yard is the largest in the Emirates and continues to operate despite being dwarfed by modern developments such as the major dockyard.

Equally attractive is its proposition to businesses. It boasts a population of 500,000 people, which is increasing year on year, thereby offering an ample labour pool. Being located on the Gulf coast it accommodates an ultra-modern port - an important maritime focal point that serves over 1,000 ocean-going vessels a year. Additionally, it's located just a few minutes away, by road, from two major international airports, assuring easy connectivity to the rest of the world.

Established in 1988, Ajman Free Zone (AFZ) has led to a huge industrial development in the emirate by attracting numerous companies, offering competitive privileges and facilities which has strengthened the industry, trade and the financial sectors as a whole. By benefiting from investment privileges, many companies have thrived with considerable return on their investment.

Ajman Free Zone encourages investing capitals, and provides an appropriate climate for such investment, by way of contributing in drawing up the general policies and providing information, preparing studies, executing projects, organizing expositions and conferences, and other constructive activities, and by the help of national efforts and qualified human cadres, who contribute in achieving the economic growth and the welfare of Ajman's Society and that of the United Arab Emirates.

2. Benefits of the IBC Company

- 100% ownership of establishment/company.
- 100% foreign ownership.
- Easy transfer of capital and profits.
- Exemption from personal income tax.
- Exemption from import and export duties.
- Exemption from other taxes.
- Competitive prices on facility usage.
- Competitive prices for power/electricity.
- Competitive prices on leasing.
- Easy access to low cost labor.
- Well-developed infrastructure.
- One-stop counter service for effecting transactions (residency, visa, etc.).
- Fast and easy procedures and in most cases, license within 24 hours.

3. Registered office and Registered agent.

Every IBC must have a registered agent and registered office in Ajman Free Zone.

Sr. No.	FEATURES	AJMAN FREE ZONE
1	Share and Share capitals.	The minimum requirement for share capital is AED 10,000.00.
2	Incorporation Time	It is estimated that incorporating an IBC can take 5 to 7 days, subject to name approval.
3	Type of Companies	Ajman International Business Company
4	Government Fees	Estimated Government fees towards license AED 3000.00
5	Shareholders	The IBC can have minimum one shareholder. Shareholders can be companies or natural persons.
6	Directors and Secretary	Minimum One director needs to appoint, and it can be of any nationality, Corporate directors are permitted.
7	Confidentiality	Yes
8	Audit Requirement	No
9	Requirement to file account	No.
10	Annual General Meeting	Yes
11	Personal Presence required	No
12	Name of the Company	The name must contain the words "Limited" or "Ltd".

2. ANGUILLA

1. General Information about the Country.

Anguilla is one of the most northerly of the Leeward Islands in the Lesser Antilles, lying east of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands and directly north of Saint Martin. Originally inhabited by Arawak and Carib peoples, Anguilla became a British colony after English settlers arrived in 1650. Its people are of mainly African descent. Anguilla, as the first in the chain of the Leeward Islands, is located in the Eastern Caribbean, east of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Anguilla is a flat and low-lying island. It is 35 sq. miles, 16 miles long and 3 miles wide at the widest point. The highest point is Crocus Hill, at 65 meters. The island is made of limestone, providing many caves. Two of the most impressive being The Big Springs located in Island Harbour and The Fountain located in Shoal Bay. Anguilla also has many attractive coral reefs which provide habitats for a vast array of tropical fish and marine wildlife. This motivates individuals to take part in snorkeling.

Anguilla has become a popular tax haven, having no capital gains, estate, profit or other forms of direct taxation on either individuals or corporations. Anguilla is a common law jurisdiction. Its judicial system is administered by the Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court.

Anguilla is an oasis for solo travellers, couples, families and business travellers alike. Just off the beaten path, which helps protect its unique character and exclusivity, it is easily accessible via flights from North America, Latin America and Europe, or by ferry from one of the neighboring islands.

It is only a few minutes by air from the major international airport of St. Maarten and is serviced by regular flights from the other international Caribbean gateways of Antigua and Puerto Rico. Anguilla's location, and its reputation as a friendly and virtually crime free society, has enabled it to establish itself as a high end tourist destination.

Anguilla's main artery runs through the center of the island. You can drive from one end of the island to the other in approximately forty-five minutes, but you will want to take your time, to experience the island's many beaches, restaurants, attractions and more. Driving is on the left, and don't be surprised if you hear someone honk – it's just a friendly way of saying "hello" on the island.

2. Benefits of the IBC Company

- Privacy: Shareholders' names are never included in any public records.
- Fast Incorporation: Company can be easily registered for incorporated within 24hours using the ACORN system (Commercial Online Registration Network).
- No minimum capital: ABC's are not required to have a minimum capital.
- Doctrine of Ultra Vires Not Applied: Anguilla abolished this doctrine.
- U.S. Dollar: The United States Dollar is the commonly used currency with no foreign currency exchange restrictions.
- Political Stability: As a British Overseas Territory, this Caribbean island country enjoys high political stability.
- Electronic Signature – Permitted and accounting records and underlying documentation for a period of 5 years where location can be decided by the shareholders.

3. Registered office and Registered agent.

Every IBC must have a registered agent and registered office in Anguilla.

Sr. No.	FEATURES	ANGUILLA
1	Share and Share capitals.	Standard authorized share capital is US\$50,000. Minimum paid up share capital is US\$1
2	Incorporation Time	It is estimated that incorporating an IBC can take 2 to 3 days
3	Type of Companies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Ordinary Company/ Anguilla Business Company (ABC)• The International Business Company• The Limited Liability Company
4	Government Fees	Estimated Government fees towards license USD 250.00
5	Shareholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The IBC can have minimum one shareholder.• Shareholders can be companies or natural persons.
6	Directors and Secretary	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Minimum one director needs to be appointed,• Secretary need not to be appointed.
7	Confidentiality	Yes
8	Audit Requirement	No
9	Requirement to file account	No.
10	Annual General Meeting	Yes, for the shareholders
11	Personal Presence required	No
12	Name of the Company	The name must contain the word "Ltd., Corp., Inc., NV, GmbH or SA".

3. ANTIGUA

1. General Information about the Country.

Antigua, Barbuda, and Redonda form the independent nation of Antigua and Barbuda, within the Commonwealth of Nations. They are part of the Leeward Islands in the West Indies. The island nation located in the eastern Caribbean Sea was populated by Amerindian tribes when Christopher Columbus “discovered” it in 1493. He named the island “Santa Mariadela Antigua”. Settlements by the Spanish and French were succeeded by the English who formed a colony in 1667. They established slavery to run the sugar plantations on Antigua. Antigua and Barbuda became an independent nation in 1981, but it is still British in many of its traditions.

Antigua and Barbuda are located in the middle of the Leeward Islands in the Eastern Caribbean, roughly 17 degrees north of the equator. To the south are the islands of Montserrat and Guadeloupe, and to the north and west are Nevis, St. Kitts, St. Barts, and St. Martin.

Antigua, the largest of the English-speaking Leeward Islands, is about 14 miles long and 11 miles wide, encompassing 108 square miles. Its highest point is Mount Obama (1319 ft., 402 metres), formerly known as Boggy Peak, located in the southwestern corner of the island. Barbuda, a flat coral island with an area of only 68 square miles, lies approximately 30 miles due north. The nation also includes the tiny (0.6 square mile) uninhabited island of Redonda, now a nature preserve. The current population for the nation is approximately 68,000 and its capital is St. John’s on Antigua.

Temperatures generally range from the mid-seventies in the winter to the mid-eighties in the summer. Annual rainfall averages only 45 inches, making it the sunniest of the Eastern Caribbean Islands, and the northeast trade winds are nearly constant, flagging only in September. There is low humidity year-round.

The Antigua and Barbuda Free Trade and Processing Zone was established by an Act of Parliament in 1994 and based on the legal foundation enacted twelve years earlier, which set guidelines for the establishment of International Business Corporations in Antigua and Barbuda. The Free Trade and Processing Zone is part of an initiative undertaken by the Government of Antigua and Barbuda to diversify the economy of the State.

2. Benefits of the IBC Company

- Privacy: Shareholders’ names are never included in any public records.
- 100 % Foreign Ownership
- Global Commercial Trading
- Asset Protection.
- No Foreign Currency Restrictions: There are no foreign currency exchange restrictions.
- High political and economic stability.

3. Registered office and Registered agent.

Every IBC must have a registered agent and registered office in Antigua.

Sr. No.	FEATURES	ANTIGUA
1	Share and Share capitals.	There is no such minimum capital requirement for an Antigua IBC company
2	Incorporation Time	It is estimated that incorporating an IBC can take 5 to 7 days.
3	Type of Companies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The International Business Company
4	Government Fees	Estimated Government fees towards license USD 300.00
5	Shareholders	The IBC can have minimum one shareholder. Shareholders can be companies or natural persons.
6	Directors and Secretary	Minimum one director needs to be appointed. Director can be of any nationality. Corporate Directors are permitted.
7	Confidentiality	Yes
8	Audit Requirement	No
9	Requirement to file account	No.
10	Annual General Meeting	Yes, for the shareholders
11	Personal Presence required	No
12	Name of the Company	The name must contain the word "Ltd., Corp., Inc., NV, GmbH or SA".

4. BARBADOS

1. General Information about the Country.

The United Nations Human Development Index (2011) ranked Barbados in the highest bracket “Very High Human Development”, well above the regional average for the Caribbean and Latin America. Visitors highlight the friendliness of Barbadians as the island’s greatest and most pleasing asset. This is reflected in the highest repeat visitor factor in the region of 39%. The people of Barbados have a history of long ingrained Christian principles, a sound and free educational system with a literacy rate of 97%.

Barbados has the third oldest parliament in the world, with uninterrupted parliamentary governance since 1639. Barbados was once the only vacation destination in this Hemisphere with a scheduled Concorde service. The name ‘Barbados’ is derived from the Bearded Fig Trees once found in abundance on the island. Barbados is completely surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean. Barbados is 21 miles long and a mile (14 miles) wide.

Barbados Fertility Centre is the only full-time fertility unit in the Caribbean region. Its success rates are higher than the UK and the USA and treatment costs are a third of the price. Barbados has pure drinking water and was the first Caribbean island to have piped water.

Barbados has an open, market-oriented economy. Services, manufacturing, and agriculture are the most significant sectors. A large amount of income in the form of remittances is received from Barbadians overseas. Barbados has a relatively high per capita income.

The island has excellent telecommunications systems. Barbados’ cultural diversity helps make the island so distinctively charming. Utilities are available island wide. Barbados is easily accessible from everywhere. The maximum daily temperature is 75-90 °F year round. The island is consistently cooled by North-East trade winds.

Barbados is an island country in the Lesser Antilles on the North Atlantic Ocean. Barbados is a former UK colony and gained its independence in 1966. Currently, it is a member for the British Commonwealth. The Head of the State is British and Barbadian Monarch Queen Elizabeth II and the head of the Government is the Prime Minister of Barbados, which leads the General Assembly of 30 Members.

2. Benefits of the IBC Company

- 100% Foreigner Owners: Foreigners can own all the shares in an IBC.
- Privacy: The information about the shareholders or directors remains highly confidential.
- No Currency Exchange Controls
- Experience and Well-Trained Work force.
- It is one of the most developed and wealthiest country, with highest per capita income.
- It has strong tourism and financial service industry.

3. Registered office and Registered agent.

Every IBC must have a registered agent and registered office in Barbados.

Sr.No.	FEATURES	BARBADOS
1	Share and Share capitals.	Standard authorized share capital is US\$1,000 divided in to 1,000 shares of US\$1. Minimum paid up share capital is US\$1.
2	Incorporation Time	It is estimated that incorporating an IBC can take 3 to 4 Weeks.
3	Type of Companies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Barbados IBC – International Business Company.
4	Government Fees	Estimated Government fees initially is USD 390.00 and do obtain license for doing international business is USD 625.00
5	Shareholders	The IBC can have minimum one shareholder. Shareholders can be companies or natural persons.
6	Directors and Secretary	Minimum one director needs to be appointed; Director can be of any nationality. Corporate Directors are allowed. Barbados companies must have a secretary who may be an individual or company
7	Confidentiality	Yes
8	Audit Requirement	Yes, only if income exceed US\$500,000.
9	Requirement to file account	Yes
10	Annual General Meeting	Yes
11	Personal Presence required	No
12	Name of the Company	The name must contain the word “Limited”, “Corporation”, “Incorporated”, “Societe Anonyme”, “Sociedad Anonima” or Ltd, Corp., Inc., S.A.”.

5. BELIZE

1. General Information about the Country.

Belize is a nation on the eastern coast of Central America, with Caribbean Sea shorelines to the east and dense jungle to the west. Across the International Rio Hondo Bridge, you will find Belize's Free Zone. Commerce was established in 1994 by Belize in the district of Corozal, to attract foreign investment seeing as to how the businessmen can function without having to pay taxes. Thousands of consumers arrive each week and find a wide array of products that arrive from many exotic locations such as Panama, Hong Kong and China.

The name Belize is traditionally believed to have been derived from the Spanish pronunciation of the last name of Peter Wallace, a Scottish buccaneer who may have begun a settlement at the mouth of the Belize River on or about in 1638. It is also possible that the name evolved from the Mayan word belix ("muddy water") or belikin ("land facing the sea").

Belize is often thought of as a Caribbean country in Central America because it has a history similar to that of English-speaking Caribbean nations. Indeed, Belize's institutions and official language reflect its history as a British colony. However, its culture is more typical of that of other Central American countries. Belize's small population is ethnically diverse and includes a large proportion of immigrants. Since the 1970s, migration has shifted Belize's ethnic composition from a predominantly Creole (mixed African and British descent) population to one in which mestizos (in Belize, people of mixed Mayan and Spanish ancestry) make up half of the total inhabitants.

Belize has one of the most stable and democratic political systems in Central America. After its original capital, Belize City, was ravaged by a hurricane in 1961, a new capital, Belmopan, was built inland, about 50 miles (80 km) west of Belize City, which remains the country's commercial and cultural centre as well as its most populous city.

Situated south of the Yucatán Peninsula, Belize is a land of mountains, swamps, and tropical jungle. It is bounded by Mexico to the north, Guatemala to the west and south, and the Caribbean Sea to the east. The country has a 174-mile (280-km) coastline.

The southern half of the country is dominated by the rugged Maya Mountains, a plateau of igneous rock cut by erosion into hills and valleys that stretch in a southwesterly to northeasterly direction. The Cockscomb Range, a spur of the Maya Mountains, runs toward the sea and rises to Doyle's Delight. The northern half of the country consists of limestone lowlands and swamps less than 200 feet (60 metres) above sea level.

The Head of the State is Queen Elizabeth II and the Head of the Government is the Prime Minister, who is elected by the popular vote for a Five-year term.

2. Benefits of the IBC Company

- 100% foreign ownership and Asset Protection.
- Tax is exempted for offshore companies.
- The company can hold and maintain accounts with banks in Belize or anywhere else in the world.
- Nominee Shareholder and Directors are allowed.
- Highly competitive fees and costs
- Companies are allowed to issue both bearer and registered shares

3. Registered office and Registered agent.

Every IBC must have a registered agent and registered office in Belize.

Sr. No.	FEATURES	BELIZE
1	Share and Share capitals.	Standard authorised share capital is US\$50,000. Minimum paid up share capital is US\$1
2	Incorporation Time	It is estimated that incorporating an IBC can take 2 to 3 days
3	Type of Companies	Belize IBC (International Business Company)
4	Government Fees	Estimated Government fees towards license USD 100.00
5	Shareholders	The IBC can have minimum one shareholder. Shareholders can be companies or natural persons.
6	Directors and Secretary	Minimum one director needs to be appointed and it can be of any nationality. Corporate directors are permitted.
7	Confidentiality	Yes
8	Audit Requirement	No
9	Requirement to file account	No.
10	Annual General Meeting	Yes
11	Personal Presence required	No
12	Name of the Company	The name must contain the words "Limited", "Corporation", "Incorporated", "Societe Anonyme", "Sociedad Anonima" or Ltd, Corp., Inc., S.A"

6. BERMUDA

1. General Information about the Country.

Bermuda is a British Overseas Territory in the North Atlantic Ocean. It is the most northerly group of coral islands in the world, lying just beyond the Gulf Stream. Bermuda is an archipelago of seven main islands and some 150 other islands and islets.

The archipelago is about 24 miles (40 km) long and averages less than 1 mile (1.6 km) in width. The main islands are clustered together in the shape of a fishhook and are connected by bridges. The largest island is Main Island, 14 miles (22.5 km) long and 1 mile wide. The Peak, at 259 feet (79 metres) on Main Island, is the highest point. The capital is Hamilton.

The coral island of Bermuda is composed of layer 200 feet thick of marine limestone. The climate is mild, humid and equable; Bermuda's legal system is based on the common law of England and Wales. The Privy Council in England is the final right of appeal for certain cases. The economy is dominantly based on tourism and international finance.

The climate is mild, humid, and equable. August is the warmest month, with an average daytime high of 86 °F (30 °C), and February is the coldest month, with an average nighttime low of 57 °F (14 °C). Mean annual precipitation is about 57 inches (1,450 mm). Occasional dry spells can be critical, as the supply of drinking water depends almost entirely on rainfall. (There also are a number of wells and seawater distillation plants).

English is the official language, but Portuguese is also spoken. Christianity predominates, and about one-sixth of the population is Anglican. Bermuda's rate of population growth is low by world standards, comparable to that of the United States. Less than one-fifth of the population is younger than 15 years.

The vegetation is subtropical and includes flowering shrubs such as bougainvillea, Easter lilies, oleander, hibiscus, and poinsettia. Palm, pine, casuarina, and mangrove trees are found on most of the islands. A number of migratory birds visit the islands annually; other wildlife is limited to lizards and frogs.

About three-fifths of the population is of full or mixed African ancestry, including immigrants from the West Indies or their descendants, Cape Verdeans, and descendants of slaves brought from other parts of the New World or Africa before Britain outlawed the slave trade in 1807. Whites (people of European ancestry) constitute another one-third of the population and include those of British and American descent as well as descendants of Portuguese labourers from Madeira and the Azores who have immigrated to Bermuda since the mid-19th century.

Bermuda has a predominantly market economy based on tourism and international finance. The gross national product (GNP) is growing more rapidly than the population, and the GNP per capita is one of the highest in the world. Agriculture is of negligible importance in the overall economy, and most food must be imported. Fresh vegetables, bananas, citrus fruits, milk, eggs, and honey are produced locally. There is a small fishing industry. Mineral industries are limited to the production of sand and limestone for local construction. There are a few light manufacturing industries that produce paint, pharmaceuticals, electronic wares, and printed material. Tourism and international financial services account for the major share of the GNP and employ virtually all the workforce directly or indirectly. Some half million tourists visit Bermuda each year; most come from the United States. The island is famous for its pink sand beaches, which get their colour from one of the sand's main components, pulverized coral and shells. Another attraction for tourists is the historic town of St. George (founded 1612) and its fortifications, which together were designated a UNESCO World Heritage site in 2000.

2. Benefits of the IBC Company

- Local Presence: Here must be a director who is a resident of Bermuda.
- Currency: Bermudian Dollar
- Sophisticated financial center.
- Bermuda's regulation is very sound at the same time flexible.
- Tax assurance.

3. Registered office and Registered agent.

Every IBC must have a registered agent and registered office in Bermuda.

Sr. No	FEATURES	BERMUDA
1	Share and Share capitals.	Standard authorized share capital is US\$12,000. Minimum paid up share capital is US\$1.
2	Incorporation Time	It is estimated that incorporating an IBC can take 2 to 3 Weeks.
3	Type of Companies	Bermuda Exempted Company
4	Government Fees	Estimated Government fees towards license USD 100 for Share capital less or \$50,000 and USD 1000.00 if exceeding share capital from \$50,000.
5	Shareholders	The IBC can have minimum one shareholder Shareholders can be companies or natural persons.
6	Directors and Secretary	Minimum one director needs to be appointed. Director must be a resident of Bermuda. Corporate Directors are not allowed. minimum one secretary needs to be appointed
7	Confidentiality	Yes
8	Audit Requirement	Yes, Annually
9	Requirement to file account	Yes
10	Annual General Meeting	Yes
11	Personal Presence required	No
12	Name of the Company	The name must contain the word ““Limited” or “Ltd”.

7. BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS

1. General Information about the Country.

British Virgin Islands is a British overseas territory in the eastern Caribbean Sea. It is part of an island chain collectively known as the Virgin Islands, which makes up the northeastern extremity of the Greater Antilles. Puerto Rico lies to the west.

The British territory consists of 4 larger islands (Tortola, Anegada, Virgin Gorda, and Jost Van Dyke) and 32 smaller islands and islets, of which more than 20 are uninhabited; lesser islands include Great Tobago, Salt, Peter, Cooper, Norman, Guana, Beef, Great Thatch, Little Thatch, and Marina Cay. The chief town and port is Road Town on Tortola (21 square miles [54 square km]), the largest of the islands. The total area of the colony is 59 square miles (153 square km).

Vegetation is tropical. Supported in most places by thin soil, it includes royal poinciana (flamboyant) trees and other lush blooms, but the islands' generally sparse stands of shrubs and trees are not sufficient to be of commercial value.

Among the tree species are mangoes, soursop (a small tropical tree with a large, succulent fruit), coconut palms, and breadfruit. Cacao and wild orchids grow in the hills, while cactus, acacia, grass, and sugarcane flourish in the lowlands. The woodlands are not dense, and there are numerous species of birds and small game, such as deer. Sailfish, tarpon, marlin, kingfish, and wahoo abound in the coastal waters and offshore.

The great majority of British Virgin Islanders are the descendants of African slaves. Those of European descent constitute a small minority, although their number grew markedly since 1960, as the number of immigrants from the United States and Great Britain increased.

Of all the islands, Tortola has by far the largest population, some four-fifths of the total. About one-fourth of all Tortolans live in Road Town. English is the official language; far more frequently used in practice, however, is an English-based creole, Virgin Islands Creole English. Religious affiliations are mostly with Protestant denominations, Methodists being the largest single group.

The economic mainstays of the British Virgin Islands are tourism and financial services. Tourism based on the nearly perfect climate, sparkling beaches, tropical vegetation, and undersea coral reefs provides about half of the islands' income and is the largest employer.

Also important is the offshore financial services sector. Since the mid-1980s the government has collected incorporation fees from foreign businesses that register in the islands; by the beginning of the 21st century there were some 400,000 such businesses.

Imports—mostly from the United States, Puerto Rico, and the United Kingdom—consist chiefly of foodstuffs, beverages, machinery, motor vehicles, building materials, and petroleum products. Exports, mainly to the U.S. Virgin Islands, include fresh fish, rum, sand and gravel, charcoal, fruits, and vegetables.

2. Benefits of the IBC Company

- Total Exemption from Taxes, also known as “TAX HAVEN”.
- BVI Companies can undertake any lawful act or activity, and there are no restrictions relating to corporate benefit nor are they limited by financial assistance restrictions.
- Straightforward corporate record keeping requirements and flexibility as to where the original corporate records can be maintained.
- BVI companies can be listed easily on the world's leading stock exchange.
- Highly Popular and highly competitive fees compare to other jurisdictions.

3. Registered office and Registered agent.

Every IBC must have a registered agent and registered office in BVI.

Sr. No.	FEATURES	BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS
1	Share and Share capitals.	There is no concept of authorized share capital in the Act. Standard authorized share capital is US\$50,000. Minimum paid up share capital is US\$1.
2	Incorporation Time	It is estimated that incorporating an IBC can take 2 to 3 days.
3	Type of Companies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• BVI BC (Business Company).
4	Government Fees	Estimated Government fees towards license USD 350.00
5	Shareholders	The IBC can have minimum one shareholder. Shareholders can be companies or natural persons.
6	Directors and Secretary	Minimum one director needs to be appointed. Director can be of any nationality. Corporate Directors are allowed.
7	Confidentiality	Yes
8	Audit Requirement	No
9	Requirement to file account	No.
10	Annual General Meeting	Yes
11	Personal Presence required	No
12	Name of the Company	The name must contain the word “Limited”, “Corporation”, “Incorporated”, “Societe Anonyme”, “Sociedad Anonima” or Ltd, Corp., Inc., S.A”.

8. CAYMAN ISLANDS

1. General Information about the Country.

Cayman Islands is an autonomous British Overseas territory in the western Caribbean Sea. It comprises of three islands, Grand Cayman, Little Cayman, Cayman Brac. In addition to having no corporate tax, the Cayman Islands impose no direct taxes whatsoever on residents. They have no income tax, no property taxes, no capital gains taxes, no payroll taxes, and no withholding tax. They are therefore considered tax neutral.

The main work on this Caribbean island is not fishing or tourism, but financial services. Hundreds of accountants and lawyers are squirrelled away in big glass buildings in the capital, George Town.

The islands are generally low-lying, though Cayman Brac has a central bluff that constitutes 90 percent of its landmass. The coasts are ironshore (limestone fringes with numerous marine fossils) interspersed with sandy beaches and enclosed by coral reefs. Grand Cayman is the largest and most populous island, about 22 miles (35 km) long and 8 miles (13 km) across at its widest, with a total area of 76 square miles (197 square km). It has a 36-square-mile (93-square-km) sound that is a breeding ground for much marine life.

The Caymans are located on the boundary between two tectonic plates, one moving eastward and one westward; minor tremors resulting from the movement of the plates are sometimes recorded. In December 2004 an earthquake of greater than usual magnitude was felt on Grand Cayman, although there were no injuries and no damage was caused to property. A pleasant tropical climate is one of the territory's main assets, tourism being of primary importance to the economy. Temperatures are moderate throughout the year, averaging about 81 °F (27 °C) annually. The rainy season extends from mid-May through October, and the dry season lasts the balance of the year. The Caymans are cool from November to March, with temperatures ranging 65–75 °F (18–24 °C). Rainfall at George Town averages 60 inches (about 1,500 mm) annually, although the eastern districts of Grand Cayman and the other islands are drier. Hurricanes can occur from June through November.

About one-fifth of Caymanians are of European, mainly British, ancestry; another fifth are blacks, the descendants of African slaves; and two-fifths are of mixed African and European ancestry. The remainders of the residents are of other mixed ancestry or are expatriates. English is the official language and the main spoken language, heard in a variety of dialects. Spanish is frequently a second language.

2. Benefits of the IBC Company

- **Privacy:** Ensures maximum confidentiality and anonymity to the shareholders and directors.
- **Banking:** World's sixth largest international banking Centre and one of the most leading jurisdictions in the world.
- **Hedge funding:** More hedge funds are domiciled in the Cayman Islands than anywhere else in the world.
- **Stock exchange:** Cayman island has its own stock exchange.
- **Fast incorporation:** Nevis offshore companies can be formed in 2 days.
- **Shelf Companies:** Shelf companies are available for the investors to incorporate faster.
- **Official language:** All documents and legislation are in the official language of English.

3. Registered office and Registered agent.

Every IBC must have a registered agent and registered office in Cayman Islands.

Sr. No.	FEATURES	CAYMAN ILANDS
1	Share and Share capitals.	Standard authorized share capital is US\$50,000. Minimum paid up share capital is US\$1.
2	Incorporation Time	It is estimated that incorporating an IBC can take 2 to 3 days.
3	Type of Companies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cayman Islands Exempted Company.
4	Government Fees	Estimated Government fees towards license USD 750.00
5	Shareholders	The IBC can have minimum one shareholder. Shareholders can be companies or natural persons.
6	Directors and Secretary	Minimum one director needs to be appointed. Director can be of any nationality. Corporate Directors are allowed.
7	Confidentiality	Yes
8	Audit Requirement	No
9	Requirement to file account	No.
10	Annual General Meeting	Yes
11	Personal Presence required	No
12	Name of the Company	The name must contain the word "Limited", "Corporation", "Incorporated", "Societe Anonyme", "Sociedad Anonima" or Ltd, Corp., Inc., S.A"

9. COOK ISLANDS

1. General Information about the Country.

The Cook Islands is a nation in the South Pacific, with political links to New Zealand. Its 15 islands are scattered over a vast area. The largest island, Rarotonga, is home to rugged mountains and Avarua, the national capital.

The head of state is the Queen of New Zealand, who is represented in the Cook Islands by the Queen's Representative. The Chief Minister is the head of government.

All the islands lie within the tropics, though the southernmost just barely so. Because the Cook Islands are small, mid-ocean islands swept by the southeast trade winds, temperatures are generally moderate. Mean annual temperatures on the southern island of Rarotonga are in the mid-70s F (about 24 °C), but on the northernmost island of Penrhyn they are in the low 80s F (about 28 °C).

Seasons are not clearly differentiated. The English terms summer, winter, spring, and autumn are used, but Cook Islanders also recognize the traditional local patterns of prevailing winds, rainfall, and temperature. Precipitation, though erratic over the years, tends to be uniform across the various islands. It averages about 80 inches (2,000 mm) on Rarotonga, though with considerable difference between the windward and leeward sides of the central mountains; precipitation is slightly lower on Aitutaki and slightly higher on Penrhyn.

A spectacular climatic hazard is the occurrence of tropical cyclones (locally called typhoons), which strike with destructive force between December and March about once or twice every 10 years. Less spectacular but at times equally destructive of agriculture are droughts, to which the northern group of islands is more vulnerable than the southern.

Only a limited range of plant life thrives in the north, with coconuts and pandanus being predominant. On the fertile areas of the southern islands, a wide range of tropical fruits and vegetables flourishes. Indigenous species include taro, yams, bananas, breadfruit, and sweet potatoes. Introduced species—in many cases grown for export—include citrus fruits, tomatoes, pineapples, papayas, beans, and zucchini.

2. Benefits of the IBC Company

- Maximum confidentiality and anonymity
- There is complete political, economic and social stability.
- Asset Security
- Tax is exempted for offshore companies.
- Ease of operation, maintenance and control
- No statutory requirement to hold annual general meetings.

3. Registered office and Registered agent.

Every IBC must have a registered agent and registered office in Cook Island.

Sr. No.	FEATURES	COOK ISLAND
1	Share and Share capitals.	Standard authorized share capital is US\$5,000. Minimum paid up share capital is US\$1.
2	Incorporation Time	It is estimated that incorporating an IBC can take 3 to 5 days.
3	Type of Companies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cook Islands International Company.
4	Government Fees	Estimated Government fees towards license USD 300.00
5	Shareholders	The IBC can have minimum one shareholder. Shareholders can be companies or natural persons.
6	Directors and Secretary	Minimum One director needs to be appointed and it can be of any nationality. Corporate directors are permitted. Every company must have a minimum of one secretary who must be resident in the Cook Islands.
7	Confidentiality	Yes
8	Audit Requirement	No
9	Requirement to file account	No.
10	Annual General Meeting	Yes
11	Personal Presence required	No
12	Name of the Company	The name must contain the words "Limited" or "Ltd"

10. COSTA RICA

1. General Information about the Country.

Costa Rica is a rugged, rain forested Central American country with coastlines on the Caribbean and Pacific. It shares the border with Nicaragua and Panama.

Costa Rica's well-populated heartland, formed in and around the upland basin known as the Valle Central or Meseta Central, is devoted to the cultivation of coffee, one of the country's most important exports. In the region's outlying reaches, bananas—the principal export—are grown. Pineapples have become a significant export, surpassing coffee as the number two export by the late 20th century.

Its economy, once heavily dependent on agriculture, has diversified to include sectors such as finance, corporate services for foreign companies, pharmaceuticals, and ecotourism. Many foreign companies (manufacturing and services) operate in Costa Rica's free trade zones (FTZ) where they benefit from investment and tax incentive.

Extending from northwest to southeast, Costa Rica is bounded by Nicaragua to the north, by the Caribbean Sea along the 185-mile (300-km) northeastern coastline, by Panama to the southeast, and by the Pacific Ocean along the 630-mile (1,015-km) southwestern coastline. At the country's narrowest point, the distance between the Pacific and the Caribbean is only about 75 miles (120 km).

Two mountain chains together run almost the entire length of Costa Rica. These are, in the north, the Cordillera Volcánica, noted for its volcanic activity, as the name implies, and, in the south, the Cordillera de Talamanca. The Cordillera Volcánica may be divided into three ranges, from northwest to southeast: the Cordillera de Guanacaste, the Cordillera de Tilarán, and the Cordillera Central. Designated a UNESCO World Heritage site in 1983, the Cordillera de Talamanca is a massive granite batholith, quite different geologically from the volcanically active northern ranges.

Costa Rica's highest point, Mount Chirripó (12,530 feet [3,819 metres]), is in the Talamanca system. Two of the highest peaks in the Cordillera Volcánica, Irazú (11,260 feet [3,432 metres]) and Poás (8,871 feet [2,704 metres]), have paved roads reaching to the rims of their active craters.

These volcanoes, overlooking the Valle Central, pose a serious natural hazard, as do earthquakes for most of the country. Arenal Volcano (5,358 feet [1,633 metres]), about 56 miles (90 km) northwest of San José, is the country's youngest stratovolcano. Its last major eruption, in 1968, destroyed two villages, and the volcano continued to spew lava and breccia into the early 21st century.

Thermal convection and onshore breezes bring abundant rains to the Pacific coast in the wet season, generally May to October in the north and April to December in the south. Northeasterly trade winds on the Caribbean provide ample year-round precipitation for the country's east coast, with the heaviest amounts occurring in the Barra del Colorado region. The higher mountain ranges have warm temperate climates, and the Pacific slopes have alternating wet and dry seasons. Situated in the Valle Central at an elevation of 3,800 feet (1,160 metres), San José enjoys moderate temperatures and ample rainfall. Average monthly rainfall there ranges from well under 1 inch (25 mm) in February to more than 12 inches (300 mm) in September, with a yearly average of more than 70 inches (1,800 mm). Temperatures vary with elevation.

2. Benefits of the IBC Company

- Highly Educated Workforce.
- There is complete political, economic and social stability.
- Tax is exempted for offshore companies.
- High degree of Privacy and anonymity.
- Nominee Shareholder and Directors are allowed.

3. Registered office and Registered agent.

Every IBC must have a registered agent and registered office in Costa Rica.

Sr. No.	FEATURES	COSTA RICA
1	Share and Share capitals.	Standard authorized share capital is CRC10,000 divided in to 100 shares of CRC100 each. Minimum paid up share capital is CRC2,500
2	Incorporation Time	It is estimated that incorporating an IBC can take Three to Four weeks.
3	Type of Companies	Costa Rica Stock Corporation.
4	Government Fees	Estimated Government fees towards license USD 100.00
5	Shareholders	The IBC can have minimum two shareholders. Shareholders can be companies or natural persons.
6	Directors and Secretary	Minimum Three directors need to be appointed and it can be of any nationality. Corporate directors are permitted.
7	Confidentiality	Yes
8	Audit Requirement	No
9	Requirement to file account	No.
10	Annual General Meeting	Yes
11	Personal Presence required	No
12	Name of the Company	The name must contain the words “Sociedad Anonima” or “S.A”

11. CURACAO

1. General Information about the Country.

Curacao is an island in the Caribbean Sea which is a part of the ABC islands, North of Venezuelan Paraguana Peninsula. Curacao has one of the highest standards of living in the Caribbean. The Government of Curacao takes place in a framework of a parliamentary representative democratic country. The Prime Minister is the head of government. Executive power is exercised by the government. Legislative power is vested in both the government and the parliament.

Curacao was settled by Arawak people from the South American mainland. It was first visited by Europeans in 1499 and was settled by the Spanish and, later, by the Dutch, who established it as a major centre of trade for the Dutch West India Company. The Spanish deported the entire indigenous population as slaves to Hispaniola in 1515. Curacao is the home of the oldest continuously inhabited Jewish community in the Western Hemisphere, originally formed by Sephardic Jews who emigrated from Portugal in the 1500s.

The island provided one special advantage for the Dutch—one of the finest natural harbours in the West Indies. At the southeastern end of the island, a channel, Sint Anna Bay, passes through reefs to a large, deep, virtually enclosed bay called Schottegat, the site of the capital town, Willemstad.

The need for salt to preserve herring initially drove the Dutch to the Caribbean. During the period 1660 to 1700, the Dutch West India Company flourished; the slave trade boomed, and the port of Curacao was opened to all countries both to receive the incoming food supplies and to dispose of products from the plantations of South America. The island has remained continuously in Dutch hands since 1816.

The head of state is the Dutch monarch, represented by a governor, and the head of government is the prime minister. A Council of Ministers, presided over by the prime minister, forms government policy. A minister plenipotentiary from Curacao resides in the Netherlands and represents the country there at meetings of the Netherlands Council of Ministers. Curacao has a unicameral Parliament (Staten), with 21 members elected on the basis of proportional representation for a term of no more than five years.

Voting is open to all residents of Curacao with Dutch nationality who are at least 18 years old. Curacao is independent in internal affairs, but the government of the Netherlands is responsible for defense, foreign relations, and similar matters. The judiciary consists of a Court of First Instance and a Common Court of Justice of Aruba, Curacao, Sint Maarten and Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba. Both courts handle civil and criminal cases. The Supreme Court of the Netherlands is the court of final appeal.

In spite of having scant rainfall or little fertile soil, the island developed a major sugarcane-plantation economy under Dutch colonial rule. It now produces oranges, the dried peel of which is the base for the famous Curacao liqueur that is distilled there. Aloes, which had originally been imported from Africa, do not require irrigation and are still exported for pharmaceutical uses. All fresh water used on the island is distilled from seawater.

The economy of Curacao depends heavily on petroleum refining, using crude oil imported from Venezuela. The harbour can accommodate large tankers, and the island is located at the junction of trade routes that pass through the Panama Canal.

The Dutch found oil in Lake Maracaibo, Venezuela, but, because the lake was too shallow for oceangoing ships, the oil was transported in smaller vessels to Curacao for refining and transshipment. Curacao developed large modern dry-docking and bunkering facilities and became one of the largest ports in the world in terms of total tonnage handled.

2. Benefits of the IBC Company

- 100% Foreign Ownership: Foreigners can own all of the shares in a NV.
- Tax Exempt: Qualifying NV's can receive 100% exemption from all taxes.
- English is the second official Language.
- Nominee Shareholder and Directors are allowed.
- Bearer shares are allowed, on a condition that it is fully paid up.
- It possesses a high-income economy as defined by the World Bank.

3. Registered office and Registered agent.

Every IBC must have a registered agent and registered office in Curacao.

Sr. No.	FEATURES	CURACAO
1	Share and Share capitals.	Standard authorized share capital is US\$30,000.
2	Incorporation Time	It is estimated that incorporating an IBC can take 2 to 3 Weeks.
3	Type of Companies	Naamloze Vennootschap, abbreviated as N.V. (Limited Liability Company).
4	Government Fees	Varies
5	Shareholders	The IBC can have minimum one shareholder. Shareholders can be companies or natural persons.
6	Directors and Secretary	Minimum one director needs to be appointed. Director must be a resident of Curacao. Corporate Directors are not allowed.
7	Confidentiality	Yes
8	Audit Requirement	No
9	Requirement to file account	Yes.
10	Annual General Meeting	Yes
11	Personal Presence required	No
12	Name of the Company	The name must contain the word "Limited", "Corporation", "Incorporated", "Societe Anonyme", "Sociedad Anonima" or Ltd, Corp., Inc., S.A".

1. General Information about the Country.

Cyprus is an Island country in the Eastern Mediterranean Sea, Cyprus is located South of Turkey and Greece and north of Egypt. It is one of the most populous islands in the Mediterranean.

In 1960 Cyprus became independent of Britain (it had been a crown colony since 1925) as the Republic of Cyprus. The long-standing conflict between the Greek Cypriot majority and the Turkish Cypriot minority and an invasion of the island by Turkish troops in 1974 produced an actual—although internationally unrecognized—partition of the island and led to the establishment in 1975 of a de facto Turkish Cypriot state in the northern third of the country. The Turkish Cypriot state made a unilateral declaration of independence in 1983 and adopted the name Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. Its independence was recognized only by Turkey.

Cyprus lies about 40 miles (65 km) south of Turkey, 60 miles (100 km) west of Syria, and 480 miles (770 km) southeast of mainland Greece. Its maximum length, from Cape Arnauti in the west to Cape Apostolos Andreas at the end of the northeastern peninsula, is 140 miles (225 km); the maximum north-south extent is 60 miles (100 km). It is the third largest Mediterranean island, after Sicily and Sardinia.

The rugged island of Cyprus resembles a saucepan, with the handle extending northeastward from the main part. The general pattern of its roughly 400-mile (640-km) coastline is indented and rocky, with long, sandy beaches. The Kyrenia Mountains—the western portion of which is also known as the Pentadaktylos for its five-fingered peak—extend for 100 miles (160 km) parallel to and just inland from the northern coast. It is the southernmost range of the great Alpine-Himalayan chain in the eastern Mediterranean; like much of that extensive mountain belt, it is formed largely of deformed masses of Mesozoic limestone.

The Troodos Mountains in the south and southwest are of great interest to geologists, who have concluded that the range, made up of igneous rock, was formed from molten rock beneath the deep ocean (Tethys) that once separated the continents of Eurasia and Afro-Arabia.

The range stretches eastward about 50 miles (80 km) from near the island's west coast to the 2,260-foot (689-metre) Stavrovouni peak, about 12 miles (19 km) from the southeastern coast. The range's summit, Mount Olympus (also called Mount Troodos), reaches an elevation of 6,401 feet (1,951 metres) and is the island's highest point.

The people of Cyprus represent two main ethnic groups, Greek and Turkish. The Greek Cypriots, who constitute nearly four-fifths of the population, descended from a mixture of aboriginal inhabitants and immigrants from the Peloponnese who colonized Cyprus starting about 1200 BC and assimilated subsequent settlers up to the 16th century. Roughly one-fifth of the population are Turkish Cypriots, descendants of the soldiers of the Ottoman army that conquered the island in 1571 and of immigrants from Anatolia brought in by the sultan's government. Since 1974 additional immigrants from Turkey have been brought in to work vacant land and increase the total labour force.

The language of the majority is Greek and of the minority, Turkish. There are also a small number of Arabic-speaking Maronite Christians, as well as a small group who speak Armenian. These groups each total only a few thousand speakers, and they are mostly bilingual, with either Turkish or Greek their second language. English is widely spoken and understood. Illiteracy is extremely low, the result of an excellent educational system.

Cyprus became an independent republic in the year 1960. Cyprus has a presidential government system, the head of the state and of the Government (the President) is elected through the right of vote for five years term.

2. Benefits of the IBC Company

- European jurisdiction
- Double Tax Treaties
- Nominee shareholders and directors are allowed.
- This IBC offers additional opportunity to do business in Europe.
- Political and Economic Stability.
- Exempt from Exchange control.

3. Registered office and Registered agent.

Every IBC must have a registered agent and registered office in Cyprus.

Sr. No.	FEATURES	CYPRUS
1	Share and Share capitals.	Standard authorized share capital is EUR 1,000. Minimum paid up share capital is EUR 1
2	Incorporation Time	It is estimated that incorporating an IBC can take between 7 to 10 business days.
3	Type of Companies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public companies limited by shares, • Private companies limited by shares, • Companies limited by guarantee.
4	Government Fees	Estimated minimum Government cost around Euro 400.00
5	Shareholders	The IBC can have minimum one shareholder and Maximum 50 shareholders. Shareholders can be companies or natural persons.
6	Directors and Secretary	Minimum one director and secretary need to be appointed for an IBC company.
7	Confidentiality	No.
8	Audit Requirement	Yes, first audit account needs to file within the first 18 months from the date of incorporation
9	Requirement to file account	Yes.
10	Annual General Meeting	Yes, for the shareholders
11	Personal Presence required	No
12	Name of the Company	The name should be in English and must end with the suffix "Limited" or "Ltd."

13. DELAWARE

1. General Information about the Country.

Delaware is one of the 50 states of the United States, in the Mid-Atlantic or Northeastern region. It is bordered to the south and west by Maryland, to the north by Pennsylvania, and to the east by New Jersey and the Atlantic Ocean.

Delaware occupies the northeastern portion of the Delmarva Peninsula and some islands and territory within the Delaware River. It is the second-smallest and sixth-least populous state, but also the sixth-most densely populated. Delaware's largest city is Wilmington, while the state capital is Dover, the second-largest city in the state.

The state is divided into three counties, having the lowest number of any state; from north to south, they are New Castle County, Kent County, and Sussex County. While the southern two counties have historically been predominantly agricultural, New Castle is more urbanized. In a similar vein to Maryland, Delaware's geography, culture, and history combine elements of the Mid-Atlantic, Northeastern, and Southern regions of the country.

Before its coastline was explored by Europeans in the 16th century, Delaware was inhabited by several groups of Native Americans, including the Lenape in the north and Nanticoke in the south. It was initially colonized by Dutch traders at Zwaanendael, near the present town of Lewes, in 1631.

Delaware was one of the 13 colonies participating in the American Revolution. On December 7, 1787, Delaware became the first state to ratify the Constitution of the United States, and has since been known as The First State. Since the turn of the 20th century, Delaware is also a de facto onshore corporate haven, in which by virtue of its corporate laws, the state is the domicile of over 50% of all NYSE-listed business and 60% of the Fortune 500.

Since almost all of Delaware is a part of the Atlantic coastal plain, the effects of the ocean moderate its climate. The state lies in the humid subtropical climate zone. Despite its small size (roughly 100 miles (160 km) from its northernmost to southernmost points), there is significant variation in mean temperature and amount of snowfall between Sussex County and New Castle County.

Moderated by the Atlantic Ocean and Delaware Bay, the southern portion of the state has a milder climate and a longer growing season than the northern portion of the state. Delaware's all-time record high of 110 °F (43 °C) was recorded at Millsboro on July 21, 1930. The all-time record low of -17 °F (-27 °C) was also recorded at Millsboro, on January 17, 1893. The hardiness zones are 7a and 7b.

The transitional climate of Delaware supports a wide variety of vegetation. In the northern third of the state are found Northeastern coastal forests and mixed oak forests typical of the northeastern United States. In the southern two-thirds of the state are found Middle Atlantic coastal forests. Trap Pond State Park, along with areas in other parts of Sussex County, for example, supports the northernmost stands of bald cypress trees in North America. Delaware occupies the northeastern portion of the Delmarva Peninsula. It is the second smallest and sixth least populous state, but the sixth most densely populated.

2. Benefits of the IBC Company

- High level of anonymity and privacy.
- There is complete political, economic and social stability.
- No accounting and reporting requirements.
- Stable Jurisdiction with an excellent reputation.
- Nominee shareholders and directors are allowed.

3. Registered office and Registered agent.

Every IBC must have a registered agent and registered office in Delaware.

Sr. No.	FEATURES	DELAWARE
1	Share and Share capitals.	There is no minimum share capital requirement.
2	Incorporation Time	It is estimated that incorporating an IBC can take 2 to 3 days.
3	Type of Companies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Limited Liability Company
4	Government Fees	Varies
5	Shareholders	The IBC can have minimum one shareholder. Shareholders can be companies or natural persons.
6	Directors and Secretary	Minimum one director needs to be appointed and it can be of any nationality. Corporate directors are permitted.
7	Confidentiality	Yes
8	Audit Requirement	No
9	Requirement to file account	No.
10	Annual General Meeting	Yes
11	Personal Presence required	No
12	Name of the Company	The name must contain the words "LLC".

14. DENMARK

1. General Information about the Country.

Denmark also known as the Kingdom of Denmark is a Nordic country and a sovereign state. It is surrounded by Norway, Sweden and Germany. The official language is Danish and regional languages are Faroese, Greenlandic and German.

Though small in territory and population, Denmark has nonetheless played a notable role in European history. In prehistoric times, Danes and other Scandinavians reconfigured European society when the Vikings undertook marauding, trading, and colonizing expeditions.

During the middle Ages, the Danish crown dominated northwestern Europe through the power of the Kalmar Union. In later centuries, shaped by geographic conditions favouring maritime industries, Denmark established trading alliances throughout northern and western Europe and beyond, particularly with Great Britain and the United States. Making an important contribution to world culture, Denmark also developed humane governmental institutions and cooperative, nonviolent approaches to problem solving.

Denmark is attached directly to continental Europe at Jutland's 42-mile (68-km) boundary with Germany. Other than this connection, all the frontiers with surrounding countries are maritime, including that with the United Kingdom to the west across the North Sea. Norway and Sweden lie to the north, separated from Denmark by sea lanes linking the North Sea to the Baltic Sea. From west to east, these passages are called the Skagerrak, the Kattegat, and The Sound. Eastward in the Baltic Sea lies the Danish island of Bornholm.

Denmark proper is a lowland area that lies, on average, not more than 100 feet (30 metres) above sea level. The country's highest point, reaching only 568 feet (173 metres), is Yding Forest Hill (Yding Skovhøj) in east-central Jutland.

A scenic boundary representing the extreme limit reached by the Scandinavian and Baltic ice sheets runs from Nissum Fjord on the western coast of Jutland eastward toward Viborg, from there swinging sharply south down the spine of the peninsula toward Åbenrå and the German city of Flensburg, just beyond the Danish frontier. The ice front is clearly marked in the contrast between the flat western Jutland region, composed of sands and gravels strewn by meltwaters that poured west from the shrinking ice sheet, and the fertile loam plains and hills of eastern and northern Denmark, which become markedly sandier toward the prehistoric ice front.

In northern Jutland, where the long Lim Fjord separates the northern tip (Vendsyssel-Thy) from the rest of the peninsula, there are numerous flat areas of sand and gravel, some of which became stagnant bogs. Burials and ritual deposits interred in these bogs in antiquity—especially during the Bronze Age and the Iron Age—have been recovered by archaeologists. In more recent centuries these bogs were a valued source of peat for fuel. In the 20th century they were drained to serve as grazing areas for livestock.

In places along the northern and southwestern coasts of Jutland, salt marshes were formed by the evaporation of an inland sea that existed during the late Permian Epoch (approximately 260 to 250 million years ago). Senonian chalk, deposited about 100 million years ago, is exposed in southeastern Zealand, at the base of Stevns Cliff (Stevns Klint) and Mons Cliff (Mons Klint), and at Bulbjerg, in northwestern Jutland. Younger limestone of the Danian Age (about 65 million years old) is quarried in southeastern Zealand.

On Bornholm, outcroppings reveal close affinities with geologic formations in southern Sweden. Precambrian granites more than 570 million years old—among the oldest on the Earth's surface—are exposed across extensive areas on the northern half of the island. On the southern half, sandstone and shales of the Cambrian Period (about 540 to 490 million years ago) overlie the older granites. The queen of Denmark also the official monarch retains executive power and presides over the Council of State. The Government of Denmark operates as a cabinet government, where executive authority is exercised—formally, on behalf of the Monarch—by Prime Minister and other cabinet ministers, who head ministries.

2. Benefits of the IBC Company

- 100% foreign ownership
- Double Tax Treaty with more than 25 countries.
- No restriction on business activities of hid foreign subsidiaries.
- No government required auditing system.
- Holding companies solely owning foreign shares do not pay corporate taxes.

3. Registered office and Registered agent.

Every IBC must have a registered agent and registered office in Denmark.

Sr. No.	FEATURES	DENMARK
1	Share and Share capitals.	The minimum authorized share capital is DKK 50,000 (approx. EUR 6,700). Minimum paid up share capital is DKK 50,000 (EUR 6,700).
2	Incorporation Time	It is estimated that incorporating an IBC can take between 5 to 7 business day.
3	Type of Companies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anpartsselskab (ApS) – Private Limited Company • Aktieselskab (A/S) – Public Limited Company • Kommanditselskab (K/s) – Limited Liability Partnership
4	Government Fees	Varies
5	Shareholders	<p>The IBC can have minimum one shareholder.</p> <p>Shareholders can be companies or natural persons.</p>
6	Directors and Secretary	<p>Minimum one director needs to be appointed for an IBC and recommend being an EU resident.</p> <p>Corporate Directors not allowed.</p>
7	Confidentiality	No
8	Audit Requirement	No
9	Requirement to file account	Yes
10	Annual General Meeting	Yes
11	Personal Presence required	Yes
12	Name of the Company	The words “Anpartsselskab” or “ApS” must be part of the name of every Denmark company.

15. DOMINICA

1. General Information about the Country.

Dominica is an island country of the Lesser Antilles in the eastern Caribbean Sea. It lies between the French islands of Guadeloupe and Marie-Galante to the north and Martinique to the south. The country has been a member of the Commonwealth since independence in 1978.

The island is 29 miles (47 km) long and has a maximum breadth of 16 miles (26 km). The capital and chief port is Roseau. Dominica's great natural beauty, especially its spectacular mountainous topography, has impressed generations of nature lovers.

The island is of volcanic formation. Dominica has a number of active volcanoes, although eruptions are rare. Other signs of geothermal activity include fumaroles (volcanic vents) and hot springs. In the south, Boiling Lake lies 2,300 feet (700 metres) above sea level; its waters are often forced 3 feet (1 metre) above normal by the pressure of escaping gases. The island has rich alluvial and volcanic soils. There are numerous rivers, all of them are not navigable.

A range of high forest-clad mountains runs north to south, broken in the centre by a plain drained by the Layou River, which flows to the west; the highest points are Mount Diablotins (4,747 feet [1,447 metres]) and Mount Trois Pitons (4,670 feet [1,424 metres]).

Dominica has a pleasant climate, particularly during the cooler months from December to March. Summer temperatures reach an average high of 90 °F (32 °C). Winter temperatures are not much lower, the average high being anywhere from 84 to 86 °F (29 to 30 °C).

The dry season is from February to May, and the rainy season is from June to October, the most likely period for hurricanes (tropical cyclones). Rainfall varies, being especially heavy in the mountainous interior. Average annual coastal rainfall varies from about 60 inches (1,500 mm) to 145 inches (3,700 mm), but in the mountains average rainfall can reach 250 inches (6,350 mm).

The population is mainly of African descent, with some Europeans, people from the Indian subcontinent, and Caribs. Dominica is the only island with a relatively large and distinctive group of Carib Indians, descendants of the people who inhabited the island before European colonization. Most of the remaining Caribs, a small number of whom are solely of Carib descent, live in the approximately 3,700-acre (1,500-hectare) Carib Territory in the east of the island and are among Dominica's poorest residents.

Dominica is one of the poorest of the Caribbean countries. Its economy is dependent upon agriculture, which is intermittently destroyed by hurricanes. Attempts to diversify have had some success, with a growing tourism industry and a small offshore financial sector.

2. Benefits of the IBC Company

- No exchange controls.
- Maximum confidentiality and anonymity.
- Ease of operation, maintenance and control.
- Asset security and no disclosure or minimum capital requirements.
- The minimum number of shareholders and director is one.
- Corporate directors, shareholders and bearer shares are permitted.
- Excellent and flexible post-incorporation follow-up services.

3. Registered office and Registered agent

Every IBC must have a registered agent and registered office in Dominica.

Sr. No.	FEATURES	DOMINICA
1	Share and Share capitals.	Standard authorised share capital is US\$50,000. Minimum paid up share capital is US\$1
2	Incorporation Time	It is estimated that incorporating an IBC can take 2 to 3 days.
3	Type of Companies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International Business Company (IBC)
4	Government Fees	Estimated Government fees towards license USD 405.00
5	Shareholders	<p>The IBC can have minimum one shareholder.</p> <p>Shareholders can be companies or natural persons.</p>
6	Directors and Secretary	<p>Minimum one director needs to be appointed. Director can be of any nationality.</p> <p>Corporate Directors are allowed.</p>
7	Confidentiality	Yes
8	Audit Requirement	No
9	Requirement to file account	No.
10	Annual General Meeting	Yes
11	Personal Presence required	No
12	Name of the Company	The name must contain the word “Limited”, “Corporation”, “Incorporated”, “Societe Anonyme”, “Sociedad Anonima” or Ltd, Corp., Inc., S.A”.

16. GIBRALTAR

1. General Information about the Country.

Gibraltar, is a British overseas territory occupying a narrow peninsula of Spain's southern Mediterranean coast, just northeast of the Strait of Gibraltar, on the east side of the Bay of Gibraltar (Bay of Algeciras), and directly south of the Spanish city of La Línea. It is 3 miles (5 km) long and 0.75 mile (1.2 km) wide and is connected to Spain by a low, sandy isthmus that is 1 mile (1.6 km) long.

Its name is derived from Arabic: Jabal Ḡāriq (Mount Tarik), honouring Ḡāriq ibn Ziyād, who captured the peninsula in 711. Gibraltar is a heavily fortified British air and naval base that guards the Strait of Gibraltar, which is the only entrance to the Mediterranean Sea from the Atlantic Ocean. Since the 18th century, Gibraltar has been a symbol of British naval strength, and it is commonly known in that context as "the Rock."

There are more than 500 species of small flowering plants on Gibraltar. The Gibraltar candytuft is a flower native only to the Rock. Wild olive and pine trees grow on the Upper Rock. Mammals include rabbits, foxes, and Barbary macaques (often erroneously identified as apes). Barbary macaques have roamed the Rock for hundreds of years and are Europe's only wild monkeys.

Although free to wander, they are generally seen on the Upper Rock. The macaques were once protected by the British army in Gibraltar, and, according to legend, British dominion over the Rock will cease when these animals are no longer present; their protection is now the responsibility of the Gibraltar Ornithological and Natural History Society. Migratory birds are common, and Gibraltar is the home of the only specimens of Barbary partridge in Europe.

About four-fifths of the population is Gibraltarians, which includes those born in Gibraltar before 1925 and their descendants, as well as the spouses of Gibraltarians. The remainder is resident aliens and the families of British military personnel. Most Gibraltarians are of mixed Genoese, British, Spanish, Maltese, and Portuguese descent. Moroccans and Indians predominate among the resident aliens.

About four-fifths of Gibraltarians are Roman Catholic. The Anglican bishopric also covers communities in southern Europe, mainly in Spain's Costa del Sol. The small Jewish community is of Sephardic descent. English is the official language of government and education, though most Gibraltarians are bilingual in English and Spanish, and many speak an English dialect known as Yanito (Llanito), which is influenced by Spanish, Genoese, and Hebrew.

Because of lack of space on the peninsula, there is no agriculture. There is a small amount of light industry—tobacco, beverages, canning—but the main sources of income are the provisioning of ships and military personnel, tourism, and the re-export trade. Tourism was stimulated through the large-scale expansion of hotel and beach facilities and gambling casinos.

The port facilities occupy most of the western shore and a portion of land reclaimed from the sea. Income taxes and customs duties produce most of Gibraltar's revenue. The United Kingdom supplies a significant amount of development aid. Principal expenditures include social services, public works, and municipal services. Gibraltar joined the European Economic Community (later succeeded by the European Union [EU]) with the United Kingdom in 1973. The monetary unit is the Gibraltar pound.

Passenger and cargo vessels stop at Gibraltar's port, and ferries cross daily to Tangier, Morocco. Gibraltar has an international airport, and regular flights link the territory to London, Tangier, and many other destinations. The peninsula has a road system and a system of tunnels within the Rock for vehicular traffic. A cable car ascends to the central summit of the ridge. As the United Kingdom is not party to the Schengen Agreement, the crossing between La Línea and Gibraltar is one of the few remaining controlled internal borders in Western Europe.

2. Benefits of the IBC Company

- European Union member.
- Excellent domestic and international banking.
- Total exemption from Gibraltar corporate taxation.
- Business Friendly regulatory and statutory environment.
- Nominee Shareholders and directors are allowed.

3. Registered office and Registered agent.

Every IBC must have a registered agent and registered office in Gibraltar.

Sr. No.	FEATURES	GIBRALTAR
1	Share and Share capitals.	Standard authorized share capital is GBP 2,000. Minimum paid up share capital is GBP 1.
2	Incorporation Time	It is estimated that incorporating an IBC can take 5 to 7 days.
3	Type of Companies	Non- resident companies
4	Government Fees	Estimated minimum Government cost around GBP 200.00
5	Shareholders	The IBC can have minimum one shareholder. Shareholders can be companies or natural persons.
6	Directors and Secretary	Minimum one director needs to be appointed. Minimum one secretary and must be resident of Gibraltar Corporate Directors are allowed
7	Confidentiality	Yes
8	Audit Requirement	No
9	Requirement to file account	Yes
10	Annual General Meeting	Yes
11	Personal Presence required	No
12	Name of the Company	The name must end with the suffix “Limited” or “Ltd”.

17. GUERNSEY

1. General Information about the Country.

Guernsey is one of the Channel Islands in the English Channel near the French coast and is a self-governing British Crown dependency. The Islands were the only British soil occupied by German Troops in world War II.

In the south, Guernsey rises in a plateau to about 300 feet (90 metres), with ragged coastal cliffs. It descends in steps and is drained mainly by streams flowing northward in deeply incised valleys. Northern Guernsey is low-lying, although small outcrops of resistant rock form hills (hougues). The soil on lower ground is of blown sand, raised beach deposits, and the fills of old lagoons.

The climate is maritime; snow and severe frost are rare, and the annual temperature range is only about 17 °F (9 °C). Annual rainfall varies from 30 to 35 inches (750–900 mm). The somewhat scanty water supplies are supplemented by seawater distillation.

After separation from Normandy in 1204, the Channel Islands were put in the charge of a warden and sometimes granted to a lord. From the end of the 15th century, however, Guernsey (with Alderney and Sark) was put under a captain, later governor, an office abolished in 1835. The duties devolved upon a lieutenant governor.

Because the warden could not conduct sessions of the king's courts regularly on all four of the main Channel Islands, his judicial responsibilities on Guernsey fell to a bailiff. This bailiff came to preside over the Royal Court of Guernsey, in which judgment was given and the law declared by 12 jurats (or permanent jurors). The Royal Court has survived substantially in this medieval form, administering the law of Guernsey founded on the custom of Normandy and local usage.

From the bailiffs' practice of referring difficult points of law to local notables, Guernsey's deliberative and legislative assembly, the States of Deliberation, ultimately grew. In the 19th century the States of Deliberation emerged as a legislative assembly administering the island through executive committees. The assembly is presided over by the bailiff of Guernsey. The lieutenant governor is the personal representative of the British sovereign. Governmental and judicial proceedings on Guernsey are conducted in English, the principal language for most of the island's inhabitants, though a small number of residents speak a version of Norman French known as Guernésiais, or Guernsey French, as their first language.

Guernsey was never dominated by any one great landowning family, and the early growth of commerce in St. Peter Port, with later smuggling and privateering and 19th-century industrial development, weakened what remained of the feudal landlords' power. During World War II many of Guernsey's inhabitants were evacuated to England before the Germans occupied the island (July 1940–May 1945).

The population is mainly of Norman descent with an admixture of Breton. St. Peter Port and St. Sampson are the main towns. Dairy farming with the famous Guernsey breed of cattle is largely confined to the high land in the south. Market gardening is concentrated chiefly in the north, where greenhouses produce tomatoes, flowers, and grapes, mostly exported to England.

The head of the state is the British Monarch, Queen Elizabeth II and is represented by the Governor of Guernsey.

2. Benefits of the IBC Company

- Thorough and pragmatic regulation.
- Highly respected and regulated Offshore Centre.
- Total exemption from Guernsey corporate taxation.
- Popular Trust Management Territory.
- A mature financial service sector.
- No minimum capital requirement.

3. Registered office and Registered agent.

Every IBC must have a registered agent and registered office in Guernsey.

Sr. No.	FEATURES	GUERNSEY
1	Share and Share capitals.	No minimum authorized share capital. Minimum share issue is one.
2	Incorporation Time	It is estimated that incorporating an IBC can take 2 to 3 days.
3	Type of Companies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Non- resident companies
4	Government Fees	Estimated annual license fees is Euro 600.00
5	Shareholders	The IBC can have minimum one shareholder. Shareholders can be companies or natural persons.
6	Directors and Secretary	Minimum one Director needs to be appointed. Minimum one Secretary. Corporate Directors and Secretary are allowed.
7	Confidentiality	Yes
8	Audit Requirement	Yes
9	Requirement to file account	Yes
10	Annual General Meeting	Not required provided a resolution has been passed that they can be waived.
11	Personal Presence required	No
12	Name of the Company	The name must end with the suffix "Limited" or "Ltd".

18. HONG KONG

1. General Information about the Country.

Hongkong is an Autonomous territory, in the southeastern of China. Hongkong is the fourth most densely populated region in the World. Hong Kong developed initially on the basis of its excellent natural harbour (its Chinese name means “fragrant harbour”) and the lucrative China trade, particularly opium dealing. It was the expansion of its territory, however, that provided labour and other resources necessary for sustained commercial growth that led to its becoming one of the world’s major trade and financial centres. The community remains limited in space and natural resources, and it faces persistent problems of overcrowding, trade fluctuations, and social and political unrest. Nevertheless, Hong Kong has emerged strong and prosperous, albeit with a changed role, as an entrepôt, a manufacturing and financial centre, and a vital agent in the trade and modernization of China.

Hong Kong has rugged relief and marked variations in topography, which is in sharp contrast to the low-lying areas of the Pearl River Delta region but conforms geologically and structurally to the well-eroded upland region of the great South China massif. Structurally, the area is an up fold, running northeast and southwest that was formed about 150 million years ago toward the latter part of the Jurassic Period. Lava poured into this structure and formed volcanic rocks that were later intruded by an extensive granitic dome. The harbour of Hong Kong was formed by the drowning of the denuded centre of the dome. The surrounding hills on the mainland and on Hong Kong Island are partly capped by volcanic rocks, and steep, scarp-like concave slopes lead to the inner harbour.

Hong Kong lies at the northern fringe of the tropical zone. Its monsoonal (wet-dry) seasonal changes are well marked, however, with hot, humid summers and cool, dry winters. The climate is largely controlled by the atmospheric pressure systems over the adjacent great Asian landmass and ocean surface. Thus, relatively dry monsoonal winds blow from the northeast in winter as a result of the cooling of the landmass and the development of a large thermal anticyclone over Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region. Warm, wet southeasterly winds develop in summer when the North Pacific Ocean heats up more slowly through solar radiation and becomes a high-pressure area.

The mean January and July temperatures are about 60 °F (16 °C) and 84 °F (29 °C), respectively. The lowest recorded temperature was 32 °F (0 °C) in January 1893, and the highest was 97 °F (36 °C) in August 1900. Frost occasionally occurs on hilltops in winter. The average annual rainfall amounts to about 88 inches (2,220 mm), more than half of which falls during the summer months of June, July, and August; only about 10 percent falls from November to March. Tropical cyclones, or typhoons, generally occur between June and October, and, of the 20 to 30 typhoons formed over the western North Pacific and South China Sea each year, an average of five or six may affect Hong Kong. The torrential downpours and strong winds that frequently accompany the typhoons sometimes devastate life and property in Hong Kong and in adjacent areas of Guangdong.

Hong Kong is noted for the lushness and great diversity of its plant life. The transitional climate between humid subtropical and warm temperate maritime excludes the most sensitive humid tropical genera due to the cool, dry winter conditions, but many tropical as well as temperate-zone families are represented. Most of the land, except for the heavily eroded badlands, is under tropical herbaceous growth, including mangrove and other swamp cover. The most common forest genus today is Pinus, represented by native South China red pines and by slash pines, introduced from Australia. Some of the oldest areas of woodland are in the feng-shui wood, or “sacred groves,” found in many New Territories villages. These woods consist essentially of native forest trees, some of which are of potential value to the villagers. Centuries of cutting and burning, however, have destroyed much of Hong Kong’s original vegetation, leaving only about one-sixth of the land forested. A large portion of Hong Kong’s present-day forest cover owes its origin to afforestation programs undertaken since World War II, which have restored some of the stands of pine, eucalyptus, banyan, casuarina, and palm trees.

The Chief Executive is the head of government and is selected for a once-renewable five-year term by the Election Committee; Government policy is determined by the Executive Council, a body of advisors appointed by the Chief Executive.

2. Benefits of the IBC Company

- Hongkong is the world's seventh largest trading entity.
- Hongkong Tax system is simple and straight forward.
- English is the official language for business
- Hongkong has the best Banking system and communication Infrastructure
- Tax is exempted for offshore companies.
- No restriction on Business scope.

3. Registered office and Registered agent.

Every IBC must have a registered agent and registered office in Hong Kong. The incorporation documents application forms needs to be submitted in original.

Sr. No.	FEATURES	HONG KONG
1	Share and Share capitals.	Standard authorized share capital is HKD1,000. Minimum paid up share capital is HKD1
2	Incorporation Time	It is estimated that incorporating an IBC can take 3 to 5 days, after the submission of documents.
3	Type of Companies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private Limited
4	Government Fees	Estimated Government fees towards license USD 300.00
5	Shareholders	<p>The IBC can have minimum one shareholder.</p> <p>Shareholders can be companies or natural persons.</p>
6	Directors and Secretary	<p>Minimum One director needs to be appointed and it can be of any nationality, corporate directors are permitted.</p> <p>One secretary needs to be appointed and must be a Hong-kong resident.</p>
7	Confidentiality	No
8	Audit Requirement	Yes
9	Requirement to file account	Yes
10	Annual General Meeting	Yes
11	Personal Presence required	No
12	Name of the Company	The name must contain the word "Limited"

19. HUNGARY

1. General Information about the Country.

Hungary is a landlocked country in Central Europe. Its capital, Budapest, is bisected by the Danube River. The country shares its borders with Austria, Slovenia, Croatia, Serbia, Romania, Ukraine And Slovakia.

The Head of the State is The President of Republic, which is elected by the National assembly for a Five-year term and the Head of the Government is the Prime minister, the Prime Minister is the leader of the largest party in parliament.

Today Hungary is wholly Budapest-centered. The capital dominates the country both by the size of its population—which dwarfs those of Hungary’s other cities—and by the concentration within its borders of most of the country’s scientific, scholarly, and artistic institutions.

Budapest is situated on both banks of the Danube River, a few miles downstream from the Danube Bend. It is a magnificent city, even compared with the great pantheon of European capitals, and it has been an anchor of Hungarian culture since its inception.

In spite of many national tragedies during the last four centuries, Hungarians remain confident and are proud of their achievements in the sciences, scholarship, and the arts. During the 20th century, many talented Hungarians emigrated, particularly to the United States.

Among them were leading scientists who played a defining role in the emergence of American atomic discovery and the computer age. The abundance of these scientists, mathematicians, economists, anthropologists, musicians, and artists—among them a dozen Nobel laureates—prompted Laura Fermi, writer and wife of Italian American physicist Enrico Fermi, to speculate about “the mystery of the Hungary talent.”

Landlocked and lying approximately between latitudes 45° and 49° N and longitudes 16° and 23° E, Hungary shares a border to the north with Slovakia, to the northeast with Ukraine, to the east with Romania, to the south with Serbia (specifically, the Vojvodina region) and Croatia, to the southwest with Slovenia, and to the west with Austria.

Human activities over the ages have largely destroyed the natural vegetation of Hungary. Just about half of the land is regularly cultivated, and about one-sixth is used for nonagricultural purposes. The remainder comprises meadows and rough pasture as well as forest and woodland. No part of the country is of sufficient elevation to support natural coniferous forest. Beech is the climax community at the highest elevations; oak woodland alternating with scrubby grassland are the climax communities at lower elevations in the upland regions.

2. Benefits of the IBC Company

- Member of European Union
- Hungary is experiencing an economic growth with its many financial opportunities.
- Hungary has a highly trained workforce.
- It serves as a hub for western investment in eastern Europe
- Its commercial banking and financial system is the most advanced.
- Political and Economic stability.

3. Registered office and Registered agent.

Every IBC must have a registered agent and registered office in Hungary.

Sr. No.	FEATURES	HUNGARY
1	Share and Share capitals.	Minimum paid up capital requirement: HUF 500,000 approximately EUR 1,800 for LLC. HUF 5,000,000 approximately EUR 18,000 for a Private Share Company (ZRT) and HUF 20,000,000 (≈EUR 70,000) for Public Share Companies (NYRT).
2	Incorporation Time	It is estimated that incorporating an IBC can 2 to 3 days.
3	Type of Companies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unlimited Partnership (KKT) • Limited Partnership (BT) • Limited Liability Company (KFT) • Company Limited by Shares (RT, ZRT, OR NYRT).
4	Government Fees	Estimated Government fees towards license for KKT or BT EUR 200.00, KFT EUR 400.00
5	Shareholders	The IBC can have minimum one shareholder. Shareholders can be companies or natural persons.
6	Directors and Secretary	Minimum one Director for KKT companies. Minimum three directors required for RT companies. Corporate Directors are allowed
7	Confidentiality	No
8	Audit Requirement	No, unless the corporation act states to.
9	Requirement to file account	No
10	Annual General Meeting	Yes
11	Personal Presence required	No
12	Name of the Company	The name must end with the Suffix “KKT, BT, KFT ,RT, ZRT, OR NYRT”

1. General Information about the Country.

Ireland is an island in the North Atlantic, and it is separated from the Great Britain by the Irish Sea. The emergence of Ireland as an independent country is a fairly recent phenomenon. Until the 17th century, political power was widely shared among a rather loosely constructed network of small earldoms in often-shifting alliances. Following the so-called “Flight of the Earls” after an unsuccessful uprising in the early 17th century, Ireland effectively became an English colony.

It was formally incorporated into the United Kingdom in 1801. In 1920 the island was effectively partitioned with the creation of Northern Ireland, a six-county area with devolved powers within the United Kingdom, whereas under the Anglo-Irish Treaty of December 6, 1921, the other 26 counties became the Irish Free State, a self-governing dominion within the British Commonwealth and Empire. In 1937 the southern state passed a new constitution that offered a more robust expression of sovereignty, and in 1949 it formally left the Commonwealth as the Republic of Ireland.

Since then Ireland has become integrated with the rest of Western Europe. It joined the European Economic Community (forerunner of the EU) in 1973. Though the country generally retained a neutral role in international affairs, in 2008 Ireland became an impediment to the enactment of the Lisbon Treaty—an agreement aimed at streamlining the EU’s processes and giving it a higher international profile—when the Irish voted against the passage of the treaty in a national referendum. The treaty, however, was approved by Irish voters in a second referendum, held the following year.

Ireland’s capital is Dublin, a populous and affluent city whose metropolitan area is home to more than one-fourth of the country’s total population. The city’s old dockside neighborhoods have given way to new residential and commercial development. Cork, Ireland’s second largest city is a handsome cathedral city and port in the southwest. Other principal centres include Waterford, Wexford, and Drogheda on the east coast, Sligo in the northwest, and Limerick and Galway in the west.

The republic of Ireland occupies the greater part of an island lying to the west of Great Britain, from which it is separated—at distances ranging from 11 to 120 miles (18 to 193 km)—by the North Channel, the Irish Sea, and St. George’s Channel. Located in the temperate zone between latitudes 51° 30’ and 55° 30’ N and longitudes 6° 00’ and 10° 30’ W—as far north as Labrador or British Columbia in Canada and as far west as the West African state of Liberia—it constitutes the westernmost outpost of the Atlantic fringe of the Eurasian landmass (the absolute extreme of which is Tearaght Island, the westernmost member of the Blasket Islands, which lie off the Dingle Peninsula and are part of County Kerry).

Ireland, which, like Great Britain, once formed part of this landmass, lies on the European continental shelf, surrounded by seas that are generally less than 650 feet (200 metres) deep. The greatest distance from north to south in the island is 302 miles (486 km), and from east to west it is 171 miles (275 km).

The territory of the republic consists of a broad and undulating central plain underlain by limestone. This plain is ringed almost completely by coastal highlands, which vary considerably in geologic structure. The flatness of the central lowland—which lies for the most part between 200 and 400 feet (60 and 120 metres) above sea level—is relieved in many places by low hills between 600 and 1,000 feet (180 to 300 metres) in elevation. With many lakes, large bog areas, and low ridges, the lowland is very scenic. The principal mountain ranges are the Blue Stack Mountains in the north, the Wicklow Mountains in the east (topped by Lugnaquilla, at 3,039 feet [926 metres]), the Knockmealdown and Comeragh mountains in the south, the Macgillycuddy’s Reeks in the southwest, and the Twelve Pins in the west. Carruntuohill, at 3,414 feet (1,041 metres) in the Macgillycuddy’s Reeks, is the highest point in the republic.

2. Benefits of the IBC Company

- A full member of European Union and European Economic Area
- Double Taxation Treaties.
- Nominee shareholders and directors are allowed.
- This IBC offers additional opportunity to do business in Europe.
- A thriving Entrepreneurial Community.
- Low Corporate Taxes and Beneficial cash flow.

3. Registered office and Registered agent.

Every IBC must have a registered agent and registered office in Ireland.

Sr. No.	FEATURES	IRELAND
1	Share and Share capitals.	Standard authorized share capital is EUR 1,000,000. Minimum paid up share capital is EUR 1.
2	Incorporation Time	It is estimated that incorporating an IBC can take two weeks.
3	Type of Companies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private Limited Company • Public Limited Company • Partnerships • Branches
4	Government Fees	Estimated minimum Government cost around Euro 250.00
5	Shareholders	<p>The IBC can have minimum one shareholder and Maximum 50 shareholders.</p> <p>Shareholders can be companies or natural persons.</p>
6	Directors and Secretary	<p>Minimum two directors and one director must be a resident of Europe Economic Area, Corporate directors are not permitted.</p> <p>Minimum one Secretary.</p>
7	Confidentiality	No.
8	Audit Requirement	Yes, Exemption to small companies
9	Requirement to file account	Yes.
10	Annual General Meeting	Yes
11	Personal Presence required	No
12	Name of the Company	The name should be in English and must end with the suffix "Limited" or "Teoranta".

21. ISLE OF MAN

General Information about the Country.

The Isle of Man, also known as Mann is an island located between the Great Britain and Ireland. The closest land is the southern Scotland. The head of state is Queen Elizabeth II, who holds the title of Lord of Mann and is represented by a Lieutenant Governor. The Lord of Mann is responsible for the Island's defence and ultimately for good governance, and for representing the island in international forums, while the island's own parliament and government have competence over all domestic matters.

The Isle of Man has been inhabited by humans since the Mesolithic Period. It became the home of many Irish missionaries in the centuries following the teaching of St. Patrick (5th century CE). Among its earliest inhabitants were Celts, and their language, Manx, which is closely related to Gaelic, remained the everyday speech of the people until the first half of the 19th century.

The government consists of an elected president; a Legislative Council, or upper house; and a popularly elected House of Keys, or lower house. The two houses function as separate legislative bodies but come together to form what is known as the Tynwald Court to transact legislative business. The House of Keys constitutes one of the most ancient legislative assemblies in the world. The Isle of Man levies its own taxes.

Though fishing, agriculture, and smuggling were formerly important, offshore financial services, high-technology manufacturing, and tourism from Britain are now the mainstays of the island's economy. The island's annual Tourist Trophy motorcycle races (in June) attract many visitors.

The island's farms produce oats, wheat, barley, turnips, and potatoes, and cattle and sheep graze on the pastures of the central massif. The principal towns are Douglas, the capital; Peel; Castletown; and Ramsey. There is an airport near Castletown, and packet boats connect Man with the British mainland.

2. Benefits of the IBC Company

- European jurisdiction.
- Double Tax Treaty is with UK only.
- Nominee shareholders and directors are allowed.
- This Currency is Great Britain Pound.
- According to World Bank Isle of Man has 5th highest gross national income per capita in 2016.

3. Registered office and Registered agent.

Every IBC must have a registered agent and registered office in Isle of Man

Sr. No.	FEATURES	ISLE OF MAN
1	Share and Share capitals.	Standard authorized share capital is GBP 2000. Minimum paid up share capital is GBP 1.
2	Incorporation Time	It is estimated that incorporating an IBC can take between 15 to 20 business day, subject to name approval.
3	Type of Companies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Private Limited Company• New Manx Vehicle (NMV)• Limited Partnership• Hybrid Company (Private Limited by Guarantee and having a Share Capital)
4	Government Fees	Estimated minimum Government cost around Euro 400.00
5	Shareholders	The IBC can have minimum one shareholder Shareholders can be companies or natural persons.
6	Directors and Secretary	Minimum two director needs to be appointed for an IBC company and both can be Non-resident Isle of Man. Directors can be companies or natural persons
7	Confidentiality	No.
8	Audit Requirement	Yes, but exemption to small companies
9	Requirement to file account	No, but must be available for inspection.
10	Annual General Meeting	Yes.
11	Personal Presence required	No
12	Name of the Company	The name should be in English and must end with the suffix "Limited" or "Ltd."

22. JEBEL ALI FREE ZONE

1. General Information about the Country.

Jebel Ali is a large commercial port and business hub on the southern outskirts of Dubai, in the United Arab Emirates. In 1985, the JAFZA was created: an industrial area surrounding the port. International companies that relocate there enjoy the special privileges of the free zone.

JAFZA - Jebel Ali Free Zone Authority commenced operations in 1985 and today stands out as a leading business hub of the Middle East. JAFZA's focus is on long term customer relationships, fostering alliances with global investors by providing them world class infrastructure supported with quality driven value-added services and incentives, enabling them to capitalize on huge business opportunities in the region. JAFZA boasts of being the first free zone in the world to win ISO certification in 1996. JAFZA is one of the fastest growing Free Zones in the MEASA region, which gives direct access to a market of over 2 billion people.

The new developments at the Jebel Ali Free Zone and the surrounding region are designed to make JAFZA one of the most efficient sea-air hubs, completed with a 6-lane highway that will help keep goods custom-bound (helping to minimize processing time) as they are transported from port to cargo aircraft in just 20 minutes.

JAFZA is determined to remain a powerful symbol that helps drive the development of Dubai, providing exciting and unlimited possibilities for industrial development, being the largest free zone in the MENA region.

Jebel Ali Free Zone is the world's only free zone located between one of the world's largest airports and a sea port. The Jebel Ali Free Zone has Jebel Ali Port, world's 7th largest container port on one side and the Al Maktoum International Airport, one of the world's largest cargo airports on the other side. Jebel Ali Free Trade zone is located at Jebel Ali Port, the largest harbor in the world that is connected to all ports worldwide. The strategic location of Jebel Ali free zone directory means that it has access to most of the markets globally while Dubai International Airport and Al Maktoum Cargo Airport are close by.

JAFZA has been one of the main drivers of Dubai and the UAE's phenomenal economic growth over the years. JAFZA has successfully been attracting "crème de la crème" in all business sectors from all over the world by sheer force of its unique value-added offerings and propositions.

2. Benefits of the IBC Company

- 100% foreign ownership and there is complete political, economic and social stability.
- Tax is exempted for offshore companies and ease of operation, maintenance and control.
- Jebel Ali Offshore Company can hold an account in a bank in the UAE and can own real estate properties in Dubai.
- Conversion of an Offshore to Freezone Company, subject to approval from JAFZA.
- Residence Visas - an Offshore Company which owns a property in a designated freehold area in the UAE may apply to the Authority for a residency visa for its members, subject to approval of the Authority.

3. Registered office and Registered agent.

Every IBC must have a registered agent and registered office in Jebel Ali Free Zone.

Sr. No.	FEATURES	JEBEL ALI FREE ZONE
1	Share and Share capitals.	The minimum requirement for share capital is AED 1,000.
2	Incorporation Time	It is estimated that incorporating an IBC can take 10 to 12 days, subject to name approval.
3	Type of Companies	International Company
4	Government Fees	Estimated Government fees towards license AED 10,000.00
5	Shareholders	The IBC can have minimum one shareholder. Shareholders can be companies or natural persons.
6	Directors and Secretary	Minimum one director is to be appointed and it can be of any nationality. Corporate directors are permitted. Every offshore company shall appoint a secretary.
7	Confidentiality	Yes
8	Audit Requirement	No
9	Requirement to file account	Yes
10	Annual General Meeting	Yes
11	Personal Presence required	Yes, Shareholders / Directors need to visit the Registry for attestation of their signatures. If the Shareholders / Directors are unable to come to Dubai, they may issue a Power of Attorney in favor of our company to represent them before the Registry
12	Name of the Company	The name must contain the words "Limited".

1. General Information about the Country.

Jersey is officially known as Bailiwick of Jersey is one of the Channel Islands located between France and England. Jersey is not officially the part of United Kingdom but a British Crown dependency which is self-governing. As one of the Crown dependencies, Jersey is autonomous and self-governing, with its own independent legal, administrative and fiscal systems.

The island is largely a plateau mantled with loess, with deeply incised valleys sloping from north to south. Picturesque cliffs reaching 485 feet (148 metres) in height line the northern coast; elsewhere, rocky headlands enclose sandy bays bordered by infilled lagoons.

Coasts are reef-strewn, but a breakwater in St. Aubin's Bay protects St. Helier Harbour from southwest gales. Blown sand forms dunes at the northern and southern ends of St. Ouen's Bay on the western coast. The climate is less maritime and sunnier than Guernsey's. Mean annual temperature is in the low 50s F (about 11 °C). Frost is rare, but cold air spreading from France in spring occasionally damages the potato crop.

Jersey is now governed under the British monarch in council by the States Assembly, in which the royally appointed bailiff presides over 8 senators, 12 constables and 29 deputies, all popularly elected. The lieutenant governor and crown officers have seats and may speak but not vote. The Royal Court has three full-time judges: the bailiff (principal judge or president), the deputy bailiff, and the master.

The bailiff and deputy bailiff are the trial judges and, together with two jurats, sit as the inferior number of the Royal Court to try civil cases and criminal matters that are not tried before a jury. The master is responsible for interlocutory matters in civil cases only.

Judicial and legislative functions of jurats were not separated until 1948, when other reforms excluded from the States Assembly the jurats and the rectors of the 12 parishes. Most of the proceedings are conducted in English, though French is also an official language.

The inhabitants are mainly of Norman descent with an admixture of Breton, although there was an influx of English after 1830, of political refugees from Europe after 1848, and, after World War I, of men seeking to avoid taxation. St. Helier, the adjoining parishes of St. Saviour and St. Clement, and Gorey and St. Aubin are the main population centres.

The tourist trade is well established. Knitting of the traditional woolen jerseys has declined. Passenger and cargo ships connect Jersey with Guernsey and Weymouth, England, and with Saint-Malo, France, via the ports of St. Helier and Gorey, and there are cargo services to London and Liverpool. Air links are extensive. Jersey Zoological Park was founded in 1959 in Trinity Parish by Gerald Durrell, the naturalist and writer, to protect animals in danger of extinction.

Farming concentrates on dairying (with ancillary cropping) and on breeding for export of Jersey dairy cattle, the only breed allowed on the island since 1789. Many small farms grow early potatoes and outdoor tomatoes for export. Greenhouse production of flowers, tomatoes, and vegetables is significant. Soil is fertilized with vrac fertilizer.

2. Benefits of the IBC Company

- 100% foreign ownership.
- One of the Lowest share capital.
- Exempt companies not engaging in any type of business inside Jersey pay no corporate tax.
- Part of United Kingdom, so English is the official Language.

3. Registered office and Registered agent.

Every IBC must have a registered agent and registered office in Jersey.

Sr. No.	FEATURES	JERSEY
1	Share and Share capitals.	Standard authorized share capital is GBP 10,000. Minimum paid up share capital is GBP 1.
2	Incorporation Time	It is estimated that incorporating an IBC can take three weeks, subject to name approval
3	Type of Companies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private and Public Limited Companies • Unlimited Companies • Protected Cell Companies • Guarantee Companies • No Par Value Companies • Limited Partnerships
4	Government Fees	Estimated minimum Government cost around Euro 600.00
5	Shareholders	<p>The IBC can have minimum two shareholders.</p> <p>Shareholders can be companies or natural persons.</p>
6	Directors and Secretary	<p>Minimum one director and one secretary need to be appointed.</p> <p>Corporate Directors are allowed</p>
7	Confidentiality	Yes
8	Audit Requirement	No
9	Requirement to file account	No.
10	Annual General Meeting	Yes
11	Personal Presence required	No
12	Name of the Company	The name must end with the suffix "Limited" or "Ltd, S.A.R.L.

1. General Information about the Country.

Labuan island, East Malaysia, 6 miles (10 km) off northwestern Borneo in the South China Sea. Commanding the entrance to Brunei Bay, it is roughly triangular. Its chief town, Victoria, on the southeastern coast, is a free port whose deep, well-sheltered harbour is the principal transshipment point for the state of Brunei, northern Sarawak, and much of western Sabah.

Low-lying and well-cultivated, the island has an extensive road network and a large airfield. Its chief products are rubber, copra, and sago. In 1990 the island was declared a tax haven by the Malaysian government as the first step toward developing it into an offshore financial centre.

Ceded to the British (1846) by the sultan of Brunei as a base to suppress piracy, Labuan became a crown colony in 1848. After a period of administration by North Borneo (1890–1906), it was incorporated into the Straits Settlements.

In 1946 the island became part of the colony of North Borneo (now Sabah), and Victoria, which was demolished during World War II, was rebuilt. During the period of Indonesian armed opposition to Malaysia (1963–66), Labuan was the headquarters for the Commonwealth defense forces.

For three centuries from the 15th century, the north and west coast of Borneo including the island of Labuan was part of the Sultanate of Brunei. In the 18th century, Labuan attracted British interest. James Brooke acquired the island for Britain through the Treaty of Labuan with the Sultan of Brunei, Omar Ali Saifuddin II on 18 December 1846.

The island became a Crown Colony in 1848 with James Brooke appointed as the first governor and commander-in-chief, with William Napier as his lieutenant-governor. In 1849, the Eastern Archipelago Company became the first of several British companies to try to exploit Labuan coal deposits.

The company was formed to exploit coal deposits on the island and adjacent coast of Borneo but soon became involved in a dispute with James Brooke. Not proving itself a great commercial or strategic asset, administration of Labuan was handed to the British North Borneo Company in 1890.

In 1894, a submarine communications cable was built by the British to link the island's communications with North Borneo, Singapore and Hong Kong for the first time. By 30 October 1906, the British Government proposed to extend the boundaries of the Straits Settlements to include Labuan. The proposal took effect from 1 January 1907.

The island has broad, white beaches, and skin divers are attracted to the surrounding coral reefs. Historic landmarks include the war memorial cemetery and Surrender Point, where the Japanese surrendered to the Australians in 1945.

2. Benefits of the IBC Company

- Asset Protection
- Confidentiality and Flexibility.
- No foreign exchange controls
- Business friendly Legislation
- Low tax rate: 3% tax on trading income or RM 20,000 p.a.
- Political and Economic stability.

3. Registered office and Registered agent.

Every IBC must have a registered agent and registered office in Labuan.

Sr. No.	FEATURES	LABUAN
1	Share and Share capitals.	There is no minimum capital and no authorized share capital requirements
2	Incorporation Time	It is estimated that incorporating an IBC can 5 to 7 days.
3	Type of Companies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Labuan offshore company
4	Government Fees	Estimated Government fees towards license USD 750.00
5	Shareholders	The IBC can have minimum one shareholder. Shareholders can be companies or natural persons.
6	Directors and Secretary	Minimum one Director is required and can be of any nationality. Minimum one secretary is required and must be Labuan Nationality.
7	Confidentiality	Yes
8	Audit Requirement	No, unless ordered by court
9	Requirement to file account	Yes
10	Annual General Meeting	Yes
11	Personal Presence required	No
12	Name of the Company	The name must end with the Suffix "Limited" "Ltd."

25. LIECHTENSTEIN

1. General Information about the Country.

Liechtenstein is a double land locked country, located in the central Europe. Liechtenstein is bordered by Austria to the east north and Switzerland to the west south, with a distance of merely two hours from the Zurich airport. Liechtenstein has a self-governance through parliament.

The eastern two-thirds of the country is composed of the rugged foothills of the Rhätikon Mountains, part of the central Alps. The highest peak is Grauspitz, which rises to 8,527 feet (2,599 metres), and much of the principality is at an elevation above 6,000 feet (1,800 metres). The lower slopes of the mountains are covered by evergreen forests and alpine flowers, while their bare peaks are blanketed by snow. The mountains contain three major valleys and are drained by the Samina River.

The western section of the principality is occupied by the Rhine River floodplain, which, together with the valley of the Ill River, forms a triangular lowland widening northward. The river valley was once marshy, but a drainage channel built in the 1930s has made its rich soils highly suitable for agriculture.

The climate of Liechtenstein is mild and is greatly affected by the warm southerly wind known as the foehn. Annual precipitation ranges, according to location, from about 35 to 47 inches (900 to 1,200 mm), though some areas in the mountains can receive as much as 75 inches (1,900 mm). In winter the temperature rarely falls below 5 °F (–15 °C), while in summer the average daily maximum temperature varies from the high 60s to the low 80s F (about 20 to 28 °C).

Liechtenstein is a constitutional monarchy. Its head of state is the prince, who succeeds to the throne by heredity through the male line as determined by the regulations of the princely house. The constitution of 1921 provides for a unicameral Landtag (Diet), which consists of 25 members elected to four-year terms. The traditional regions of Vaduz and Schellenberg are still recognized as unique regions—the Upper Country (Oberland) and the Lower Country (Unterland), respectively—and they form separate electoral districts. All citizens age 18 or older who live in the principality are eligible to vote in national elections.

The government consists of a prime minister and four other cabinet officials (with at least two officials from each of the two electoral districts), who are appointed by the prince on the recommendation of the Landtag. The 11 Gemeinden (communes) are governed autonomously—but under government supervision—by mayors and city councils, elected every three years.

Liechtenstein has no natural resources of commercial value, and virtually all raw materials, including wood, have to be imported. All of the principality's forested areas are protected in order to maintain the ecology of the mountain slopes and to guard against erosion.

There is no heavy industry, but small manufacturing concerns are spread throughout the principality. Production includes metalworking, pharmaceuticals, precision instruments, electronic equipment, food processing, and the manufacture of consumer goods. In 1921 Liechtenstein adopted the Swiss franc as its currency, and in 1923 it joined a customs union with Switzerland.

Few workers are employed in agriculture, but the average farming unit is fairly large, and the biggest concerns concentrate on livestock and dairying. Crops include corn, potatoes, and cereals. Vineyards are few and are split into small units. The Alpine slopes are used for grazing during the summer.

2. Benefits of the IBC Company

- Situated in the heart of Europe, so convenient to travel in other European countries.
- Political and Economic Stability.
- Primary business sector is Banking and Financial service industry.
- The workforce in Liechtenstein is Skilled and talented.
- Nominee Shareholders and directors are allowed.
- Bearer shares are permitted.

3. Registered office and Registered agent.

Every IBC must have a registered agent and registered office in Liechtenstein.

Sr. No.	FEATURES	LIECHTENSTEIN
1	Share and Share capitals.	Standard authorized share capital is CHF50,000. Minimum paid up share capital is CHF50,000.
2	Incorporation Time	It is estimated that incorporating an IBC can take 5 to 7 days
3	Type of Companies	• Aktiengesellschaft – AG (Company Limited by Shares).
4	Government Fees	Varies
5	Shareholders	The IBC can have minimum one shareholder. Shareholders can be companies or natural persons.
6	Directors and Secretary	Minimum one director needs to be appointed
7	Confidentiality	Yes
8	Audit Requirement	No
9	Requirement to file account	Yes
10	Annual General Meeting	Yes
11	Personal Presence required	No
12	Name of the Company	The words “AG” or “S.A.” must be part of the name of every Liechtenstein company.

1. General Information about the Country.

The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg is a landlocked country in Western Europe. Luxembourg is a parliamentary democracy headed by the constitutional monarch, the executive powers are with the Grand Duke and the cabinet of ministers and Legislative powers are with the Chamber of deputies, who are elected to five-year terms of four constituencies.

Luxembourg is a point of contact between the Germanic- and Romance-language communities of Europe, and three languages are regularly employed in the grand duchy itself: Luxembourgish, German, and French. The peoples of Luxembourg and their languages reflect the grand duchy's common interests and close historical relations with its neighbors.

In the 20th century Luxembourg became a founding member of several international economic organizations. Perhaps most importantly, the grand duchy was an original member of the Benelux Economic Union (1944), which linked its economic life with that of the Netherlands and of Belgium and would subsequently form the core of the European Economic Community (EEC; ultimately succeeded by the European Union).

The northern third of Luxembourg, known as the Oesling comprises a corner of the Ardennes Mountains, which lie mainly in southern Belgium. It is a plateau that averages 1,500 feet (450 metres) in elevation and is composed of schists and sandstones.

This forested highland region is incised by the deep valleys of a river network organized around the Sûre (or Sauer) River, which runs eastward through north-central Luxembourg before joining the Moselle (or Mosel) River on the border with Germany.

The Oesling's forested hills and valleys support the ruins of numerous castles, which are a major attraction for the region's many tourists. The fertility of the relatively thin mountain soils of the region was greatly improved with the introduction in the 1890s of a basic-slag fertilizer, which is obtained as a by-product of the grand duchy's steel industry.

Luxembourg has a mild climate with considerable precipitation. The north is slightly colder and more humid than the south. The mean temperatures in Luxembourg City range from the mid-30s F (about 0.7 °C) in January to the low 60s F (about 17 °C) in July, but in the Oesling both extremes are slightly lower.

The Oesling receives more precipitation than the Bon Pays, but the greatest amount, about 40 inches (1,000 mm), and the least, about 27 inches (about 685 mm), fall in the southwest and southeast, respectively. The sheltered valley of the Moselle River benefits from a gentler and sunnier climate than does the rest of the duchy.

Luxembourg has been one of the historic crossroads of Europe, and myriad peoples have left their bloodlines as well as their cultural imprints on the grand duchy. The Celts, the Belgic peoples known as the Treveri, the Ligurians and Romans from Italy, and especially the Franks were most influential.

The language spoken by Luxembourg's native inhabitants is Luxembourgish, or Lëtzebuergesch, a Moselle-Franconian dialect of German that has been enriched by many French words and phrases. Luxembourgish is the national language; German and French are both languages of administration.

There is a strong sense of national identity among Luxembourgers despite the prevalence of foreign influences. The great majority of Luxembourg's native citizens are Roman Catholic, with a small number of Protestants (mainly Lutherans), Jews, and Muslims.

2. Benefits of the IBC Company

- Founding Member of European Union.
- Double Taxation Treaties.
- Active Economic policy for International Business.
- Luxembourg is a major financial services center.
- Favorable tax treatment on profit and dividends.
- Stable and well establishes Jurisdiction.

3. Registered office and Registered agent.

Every IBC must have a registered agent and registered office in Luxembourg.

Sr. No.	FEATURES	LUXEMBOURG
1	Share and Share capitals.	<p>The minimum authorized share capital for Private Limited Liability Company is EUR 12,500 of which 100% must be paid.</p> <p>The minimum authorized share capital for Public Limited Liability Company is EUR 31,000 of which at least 25% must be paid.</p>
2	Incorporation Time	It is estimated that incorporating an IBC can take 7 to 10 working days.
3	Type of Companies	<p>Types of Company for International Trade, Investment & Tax Planning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private Limited Liability Company – S.A.R.L. • Public Limited Liability Company S.A.
4	Government Fees	Estimated minimum Government cost around USD 150.00
5	Shareholders	<p>The IBC can have minimum one shareholder.</p> <p>Shareholders can be corporates or natural persons.</p>
6	Directors and Secretary	Minimum one director and can be corporate or natural person.
7	Confidentiality	No
8	Audit Requirement	No
9	Requirement to file account	Yes
10	Annual General Meeting	Yes
11	Personal Presence required	No
12	Name of the Company	The words “S.A.R.L.” or “S.A” must be part of the name of every Luxembourg company.

1. General Information about the Country.

Located in the Atlantic Ocean, some 300 miles off Morocco's west coast, Madeira is an autonomous Portuguese archipelago. The main island (also called Madeira) is small—only 35 miles long and 14 miles wide—but its terrain is diverse. Sun-drenched beaches give way to a terraced patchwork of bananas, sugarcane, and vineyards, backed by rugged mountains and the fog shrouded Paúl da Serra plateau.

It is a popular year-round resort, being visited every year by about one million tourists, three times its population. The region is noted for its gastronomy, historical and cultural value, flora and fauna, landscapes (Laurel forest) which are classified as a UNESCO World Heritage Site, and embroidery artisans.

Agriculture has long been the dominant activity of Madeira and Porto Santo islands. Crops historically grown on the islands include sweet potatoes; gourds of various kinds; kalo, or taro, introduced from the Pacific islands; most of the culinary vegetables of Europe; cereals; sugarcane; and various fruits, such as oranges, lemons, guavas, mangoes, loquats, custard apples, figs, pineapples, and bananas.

Banana plantations and vineyards now predominate, and bananas and the eponymous Madeira wine are among the most important exports. Other economic activities include sugar processing, fishing, and handicrafts such as woodworking, wickerwork, and embroidery—the last of which was introduced to Madeira in the 1850s by Elizabeth Phelps, the daughter of an English wine shipper. By the early 21st century, tourism had made major inroads.

Knowledge of some Atlantic islands, such as Madeira, existed before their formal discovery and settlement, as the islands were shown on maps as early as 1339.

Madeira has many different bioclimates. Based on differences in sun exposure, humidity, and annual mean temperature, there are clear variations between north- and south-facing regions, as well as between some islands.

The islands are strongly influenced by the Gulf Stream and Canary Current, giving it mild to warm year-round temperatures; according to the Instituto de Meteorologia (IPMA), the average annual temperature at Funchal weather station is 19.6 °C (67.3 °F) for the 1981–2010 period.

Due to the strong influence of the northern African dry air mass, pasture in Madeira is poor in zinc and calcium fluoride. Relief is a determinant factor on precipitation levels, areas such as the Madeira Natural Park can get as much as 2,800 mm (110 in) of precipitation a year hosting green lush laurel forests, while Porto Santo, being a much flatter island, has a semiarid climate.

In most winters snowfall occurs in the mountains of Madeira. The main Madeira island has areas with an annual average temperature exceeding 20 °C (68 °F) along the coast (according to the Portuguese Meteorological Institute).

2. Benefits of the IBC Company

- Member of European Union.
- Double Taxation Treaty.
- Established Banking System.
- No exchange controls.
- Nominee Shareholders and directors are allowed.

3. Registered office and Registered agent.

Every IBC must have a registered agent and registered office in Madeira.

Sr. No.	FEATURES	MADEIRA
1	Share and Share capitals.	The minimum authorized share capital is EUR 50,000 for SA and Minimum authorized share capital is EUR 5000 for LDA.
2	Incorporation Time	It is estimated that incorporating an IBC can take 15 to 30 days
3	Type of Companies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sociedade por Quotas - Limitada (LDA s) or Sociedade Anónima (SA)
4	Government Fees	Estimated Government fees towards license Euro 1800.00
5	Shareholders	The IBC can have minimum Two shareholders. Shareholders can be companies or natural persons.
6	Directors and Secretary	Minimum one director needs to be appointed, Corporate directors are not allowed.
7	Confidentiality	No
8	Audit Requirement	Yes
9	Requirement to file account	Yes
10	Annual General Meeting	Yes
11	Personal Presence required	No
12	Name of the Company	The name must end with the suffix ““Limitada” or its abbreviation “LDA

1. General Information about the Country.

Malta is an island country located in the central Mediterranean Sea. A small but strategically important group of islands, the archipelago has through its long and turbulent history played a vital role in the struggles of a succession of powers for domination of the Mediterranean and in the interplay between emerging Europe and the older cultures of Africa and the Middle East.

As a result, Maltese society has been molded by centuries of foreign rule by various powers, including the Phoenicians, Romans, Greeks, Arabs, Normans, Sicilians, Swabians, Aragonese, Hospitallers, French, and British. Malta has a Local Government System and Malta Island is divided in 4 regions each having their regional committee and there are currently 54 local councils and 13 administrative committees in Malta.

The island of Malta specifically played a vital strategic role in World War II as a base for the Allied Powers. It was heavily bombarded by German and Italian aircraft, and by the end of the war Malta was devastated. In 1942 the island of Malta was presented with the George Cross, a British award for great gallantry, in recognition of the wartime bravery of the Maltese people.

After the war, the movement for self-governance became stronger. The country of Malta became independent from Britain and joined the Commonwealth in 1964 and was declared a republic on December 13, 1974. It was admitted to the European Union (EU) in 2004.

A European atmosphere predominates in Malta as a result of close association with the Continent, particularly with southern Europe. The Maltese are renowned for their warmth, hospitality, and generosity to strangers, a trait that was noted in the Acts of the Apostles, with respect to the experience of St. Paul, the Apostle, who was said to have been shipwrecked off Malta in 60 CE.

The islands of Malta are dominated by limestone formations, and much of their coastlines consist of steep or vertical limestone cliffs indented by bays, inlets, and coves. They lie on the submerged Malta-Hyblean Platform, a wide undersea shelf bridge that connects the Ragusa Platform of southern Sicily with the Tripolitana Platform of southern Libya.

The main physical characteristic of the island of Malta is a well-defined escarpment that bisects it along the Victoria Lines Fault running along the whole breadth of the island from Point ir-Raheb near Fomm ir-Riĥ Bay to the coast northeast of Għargħur at Madliena Fort.

The highest areas are coralline limestone uplands that constitute a triangular plateau; Ta' Żuta, which rises to 830 feet (253 metres) in the southwest, is the highest point. The uplands are separated from the surrounding areas by blue clay slopes, while an undercliff area is found where the coralline plateau has fallen and forms a subordinate surface between the sea and the original shore. The total shoreline of Malta is about 136 miles (219 km).

In northern Malta the escarpment is occasionally abrupt and broken by deep embayments. To the south, however, the plateau gradually descends from about 600 to 830 feet (180 to 250 metres) into undulating areas of globigerina (derived from marine protozoa) limestone less than 300 feet (90 metres) in elevation. The western area is characterized by deeply incised valleys and undercliff areas, while to the east there are several valley systems that descend to the central plains. The west coast of Malta presents a high, bold, and generally harbourless face. On the east, however, a tongue of high ground known as Mount Sceberras, on which the capital city, Valletta, is built, separates Marsamxett Harbour and Grand Harbour. Because of tectonic activity, Malta has been tilted in a northerly direction, producing cliffs of up to about 800 feet (250 metres) high on the south and southwestern coasts, while slopes descend to low cliffs and rocky shores on the northern and eastern coasts.

2. Benefits of the IBC Company

- Member of European Union.
- Double Taxation Treaty.
- Excellent Banking system ranked 10th by the World Economic Forum.
- Malta is one of the reputable jurisdictions with low corporate tax system.
- Nominee Shareholders and directors are allowed.

3. Registered office and Registered agent.

Every IBC must have a registered agent and registered office in Malta.

Sr. No.	FEATURES	MALTA
1	Share and Share capitals.	The minimum authorized share capital is EUR 1,165. Minimum paid up share capital is EUR 1,165.
2	Incorporation Time	It is estimated that incorporating an IBC can take 5 to 7 days.
3	Type of Companies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private Limited Liability Company.
4	Government Fees	Estimated Government fees towards license Euros 245.00
5	Shareholders	<p>The IBC can have minimum one shareholder.</p> <p>Shareholders can be companies or natural persons.</p>
6	Directors and Secretary	Minimum one director and secretary need to be appointed, Corporate directors are allowed
7	Confidentiality	No
8	Audit Requirement	Yes
9	Requirement to file account	Yes
10	Annual General Meeting	Yes
11	Personal Presence required	No
12	Name of the Company	The name must end with the suffix "Limited" or "Ltd".

1. General Information about the Country.

Mauritius lies about 500 miles (800 km) east of Madagascar in the Indian Ocean. Its outlying territories are Rodrigues Island, situated about 340 miles (550 km) eastward, the Cargados Carajos Shoals, 250 miles (400 km) northeastward, and the Agalega Islands, 580 miles (930 km) northward from the main island.

Mauritius also claims sovereignty over the Chagos Archipelago (including Diego Garcia), some 1,250 miles (2,000 km) to the northeast, although this claim is disputed by Britain. The Head of the State is the President, and the Head of the Government is the Prime Minister, assisted by the council of ministers.

The island of Mauritius is volcanic in origin and is almost entirely surrounded by coral reefs. The northern part is a plain that rises to a central plateau, varying in elevation from about 900 to 2,400 feet (270 to 730 metres) above sea level.

The plateau is bordered by small mountains that may have formed the rim of an ancient volcano; the highest point (2,717 feet [828 metres]) is Piton de la Petite Rivière Noire in the southwest. The two major rivers, the Grand River South East and the Black River, are the primary sources of hydroelectric power. Lake Vacoas, one of the main reservoirs, is the chief source of water.

The climate is maritime subtropical, with fairly uniform temperature throughout the year. Mean temperatures vary from the mid-70s F (low to mid-20s C) at sea level to the upper 60s F (upper 10s C) on the high plateau.

Two seasons are recognized: hot (December to April) and cool (June to September). Annual rainfall varies from around 35 inches (900 mm) on the west coast to 60 inches (1,525 mm) on the southeast coast and about 200 inches (5,080 mm) on the central plateau.

The vegetation includes some 600 indigenous species, even though little original forest is left. The fauna includes the sambar (a long-tailed, dark brown deer), tenrec (a spiny insectivore), and mongoose, as well as a variety of birds and insects. The island was once home to the dodo, a flightless bird that was extinct by 1681. Efforts began in the late 20th century to save several other species of endemic birds that were close to extinction.

Approximately two-thirds of the population is of Indo-Pakistani origin, most of whom are descendants of indentured labourers brought to work in the sugar industry during the 19th and early 20th centuries. About one-fourth of the population is Creole (of mixed French and African descent), and there are small numbers of people of Chinese and Franco-Mauritian descent.

Although English is the official language, it is spoken by a very small percentage of the population. Creole, a French-based patois, is spoken by about four-fifths of the population and is the lingua franca of the country. Bhojpuri, an Indo-Aryan language, is spoken by one-tenth of the population, and French is spoken by a small percentage.

Religious affiliation varies: about half of the population is Hindu, about one-third is Christian (the majority of whom are Roman Catholic), and—with the exception of a small group of Buddhists—the majority of the remainder are Muslims.

2. Benefits of the IBC Company

- 100% foreign ownership.
- There is complete political, economic and social stability.
- Tax is exempted for offshore companies.
- Mauritius offshore company can be easily converted to Mauritius Global Business Company (Tax-Resident)
- Nominee Shareholder and Directors are allowed.

3. Registered office and Registered agent.

Every IBC must have a registered agent and registered office in Mauritius.

Sr. No.	FEATURES	MAURITIUS
1	Share and Share capitals.	Standard authorised share capital is US\$1,000,000. Minimum paid up share capital is US\$1
2	Incorporation Time	It is estimated that incorporating an IBC can take 3 to 5 days,
3	Type of Companies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mauritius Authorised Companies (AC)
4	Government Fees	Estimated Government fees towards license USD 235.00
5	Shareholders	<p>The IBC can have minimum one shareholder.</p> <p>Shareholders can be companies or natural persons.</p>
6	Directors and Secretary	Minimum one director needs to be appointed and it can be of any nationality. Corporate directors are permitted.
7	Confidentiality	Yes
8	Audit Requirement	No
9	Requirement to file account	Yes
10	Annual General Meeting	Yes
11	Personal Presence required	No
12	Name of the Company	The name must contain the words ““Limited”, “Corporation”, “Incorporated”, “Public Limited Company”, “Societe Anonyme”, “Sociedad Anonima” or Ltd, Corp., Inc., PLC, S.A”

30. NETHERLANDS

1. General Information about the Country.

Netherlands, country located in northwestern Europe, also known as Holland. "Netherlands" means low-lying country; the name Holland was originally given to one of the medieval cores of what later became the modern state and is still used for 2 of its 12 provinces.

A parliamentary democracy under a constitutional monarch, the kingdom includes its former colonies in the Lesser Antilles: Aruba, Bonaire, Curacao, Saba, Sint Eustatius, and Sint Maarten. The capital is Amsterdam and the seat of government The Hague. Netherlands is headed by the constitutional monarchy; the chief of the state is King and the Head of the Government is Prime Minister.

The country is indeed low-lying and remarkably flat, with large expanses of lakes, rivers, and canals. Some 2,500 square miles (6,500 square km) of the Netherlands consist of reclaimed land, the result of a process of careful water management dating back to medieval times.

Along the coasts, land was reclaimed from the sea, and, in the interior, lakes and marshes were drained, especially alongside the many rivers. All this new land was turned into polders, usually surrounded by dikes.

Initially, man power and horsepower were used to drain the land, but they were later replaced by windmills, such as the mill network at Kinderdijk-Elshout, now a UNESCO World Heritage site. The largest water-control schemes were carried out in the second half of the 19th century and in the 20th century, when steam pumps and, later, electric or diesel pumps came into use.

The Dutch economy is open and generally internationalist in outlook. With Belgium and Luxembourg, the Netherlands is a member of the Benelux economic union, which in the 1950s and 1960s served as a model for the larger European Economic Community (EEC; now embedded in the European Union [EU]), of which the Benelux countries are members.

The Netherlands is also a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), and it plays host to a number of international organizations, especially in the legal sector, such as the International Court of Justice.

The Netherlands is bounded by the North Sea to the north and west, Germany to the east, and Belgium to the south. If the Netherlands were to lose the protection of its dunes and dikes, the most densely populated part of the country would be inundated (largely by the sea but also in part by the rivers). This highly developed part of the Netherlands, which generally does not lie higher than about three feet (one metre) above sea level, covers more than half the total area of the country. About half of this area (more than one-fourth of the total area of the country) actually lies below sea level.

2. Benefits of the IBC Company

- Member of European Union.
- It's considered as the logistical hub as a gateway to Europe.
- Excellent Banking system and good environment for International business.
- High Tech Infrastructure.
- Work force is highly qualified and skilled and majority speaks English.

3. Registered office and Registered agent.

Every IBC must have a registered agent and registered office in Netherlands.

Sr. No.	FEATURES	NETHERLANDS
1	Share and Share capitals.	The minimum authorized share capital is EUR 0.01 and the share capital can be denominated in any currency.
2	Incorporation Time	It is estimated that incorporating an IBC can take 5 to 7 days
3	Type of Companies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Netherlands BV (Besloten Vennootschap) – Private Limited CompanyNetherlands CV (Coöperatieve Vennootschap) – Limited Partnership
4	Government Fees	Estimated Government fees towards license Euro 1500.00
5	Shareholders	The IBC can have minimum one shareholder. Shareholders can be companies or natural persons.
6	Directors and Secretary	Minimum one director needs to be appointed, Preferably a European Union resident. Corporate directors are allowed
7	Confidentiality	Yes
8	Audit Requirement	There is not a general audit requirement.
9	Requirement to file account	Yes
10	Annual General Meeting	Yes, preferable in Netherlands.
11	Personal Presence required	No
12	Name of the Company	The name must contain the word “Besloten Vennootschap” or “BV”

1. General Information about the Country.

Nevis is the smaller of the 2 islands comprising the nation of Saint Kitts and Nevis in the Caribbean. It's known for sandy beaches, including palm-fringed Pinney's Beach and sheltered Oualie Beach. Booby High Shoals is a popular offshore dive site sheltering sea turtles and stingrays. The island's capital, Charlestown, is filled with Georgian-style buildings and other British colonial relics.

The written history of Nevis begins with the account recorded by Columbus when he sailed by Nevis in 1493. The name Nevis is derived from "Nuestra Senora de Las Nieves" which means "Our Lady of the Snows," because of the cloud capped mountain.

Prior to the Columbus saga, Nevis was named Dulcina "Sweet Island" by the Arawaks and later Oualie "land of beautiful waters" by the Caribs. Later in the 18th century Nevis became known as "Queen of the Caribbees."

Over the years Nevis has made a number of significant contributions to the Caribbean and the World. Nevis continued to be part of the British colonial holdings until 1967 when it achieved Associated Statehood with St. Kitts. On September 19, 1983, Nevis became part of an independent nation and form part of the sovereign democratic state of St. Christopher and Nevis. It has the unique constitutional arrangement of being part of the Federal Parliament while having a separate parliament and its own Nevis Island Administration headed by a Premier.

Nevis has always been a place where the ecology is considered important. From the days of an agricultural based economy until now as an island highly focused on tourism the ecology is still embraced and protected. Hence the reason why all beaches are public and construction is forbidden beyond one thousand feet above sea level. There is then much of the natural beauty of the island to be embraced and enjoyed.

2. Benefits of the IBC Company

- Flexibility of ownership and management structure.
- Re-domiciliation of other foreign companies into and out of Nevis.
- No exchange controls or other fees or taxes are levied in Nevis on assets or income originating outside the territory.
- Nevis companies may amend their Article of Incorporation, merge consolidate with foreign corporations or other Nevis corporations, or file Articles of Dissolution in accordance with liberal provisions contained in the Ordinance.
- Maximum confidentiality and anonymity.

3. Registered office and Registered agent.

Every IBC must have a registered agent and registered office in Nevis.

Sr. No.	FEATURES	NEVIS
1	Share and Share capitals.	Standard authorised share capital is US\$100,000. Minimum paid up share capital is US\$11.
2	Incorporation Time	It is estimated that incorporating an IBC can take 5 to 7 days
3	Type of Companies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Nevis Business Corporation• Nevis LLC (Limited Liability Company)
4	Government Fees	Estimated Government fees towards license USD 200.00
5	Shareholders	The IBC can have minimum one shareholder. Shareholders can be companies or natural persons.
6	Directors and Secretary	Minimum one director needs to be appointed, Director can be of any nationality. Corporate Directors are allowed.
7	Confidentiality	Yes
8	Audit Requirement	No
9	Requirement to file account	No.
10	Annual General Meeting	Yes
11	Personal Presence required	No
12	Name of the Company	The name must contain the word “Limited”, “Corporation”, “Incorporated”, “Societe Anonyme”, “Sociedad Anonima” or Ltd, Corp., Inc., S.A.”

1. General Information about the Country.

Panama, country of Central America located on the Isthmus of Panama, the narrow bridge of land that connects North and South America. Embracing the isthmus and more than 1,600 islands off its Atlantic and Pacific coasts, the tropical nation is renowned as the site of the Panama Canal, which cuts through its midsection. It is equally well known for its natural beauty, for its diverse plant and animal life, including hundreds of bird and tree species, and for its vibrant music and culture. The Head of the State is the President, and the Head of the Government is the Prime Minister, assisted by the council of ministers.

The home of several Native American peoples, such as the Guaymí, Kuna, and Chocó, Panama became the first Spanish colony on the Pacific. Celebrated as “the door to the seas and key to the universe,” it served in the 1530s as the staging point for the Spanish conquest of the Inca empire, and until the 19th century it was a transshipment point for gold and silver destined for Spain.

With the independence of Colombia, which once controlled Panama, from Spain, Panama came to serve as another staging point, this time for oceangoing migrants to the gold fields of California.

Since 1914 the 51-mile- (82-km-) long Panama Canal, which connects the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, has afforded a long-sought shortcut for shipping and assures the country's standing as one of the most strategic transportation hubs of the world.

The canal also secures Panama's ongoing role in international affairs and world commerce. The United States relinquished jurisdiction of the Panama Canal on December 31, 1999, marking an unprecedented shift in Panamanian society. For the first time in nearly a century as an independent nation, Panama controlled the entirety of its national territory.

Panama is bounded to the north by the Caribbean Sea (an extension of the Atlantic Ocean) and to the south by the Pacific Ocean. It has an elongated S shape, with its Caribbean coastline stretching some 800 miles (1,290 km) and the Pacific coast some 1,060 miles (1,700 km); however, a line drawn from the Costa Rican frontier in the west to the Colombian border in the east would extend only 480 miles (770 km).

The shortest distance across the isthmus is about 30 miles (50 km), from the mouth of the Nergalá (Necategua) River, which flows into the Gulf of San Blas on the Caribbean shore, to the mouth of the Chepo River on the Pacific coast. Nearly as narrow is the portion of the isthmus traversed by the Panama Canal.

A central spine of mountain ranges extends almost the entire length of Panama, dividing the country into Atlantic- and Pacific-facing slopes. The two principal ranges, the Tabasará Mountains (Cordillera Central) in the west and the Cordillera de San Blas in the east, are separated near the centre of the country by a saddle of lower land. This depression (the Panama Canal site) divides the country again—roughly into western and eastern halves. Of the four quadrants thus formed, the southwestern has the largest number of settlements; however, the environs of the canal account for most of Panama's population and commerce. The country's highest peak is an inactive volcano, Barú (Chiriquí), which reaches an elevation of 11,401 feet (3,475 metres).

Paralleling the principal mountain chains, a lower mountain arc extends along Panama's southern coast. It appears only in well-separated segments—for example, on Azuero Peninsula as the Canajagua Massif and in eastern Panama as the Sierra de Jungurudó, Sapó Mountains, and the Majé Mountains. The highlands and mountains are made up primarily of igneous (volcanic) rocks.

The lowlands include the plains of Panamá and Chiriquí provinces, the plains and hills of Colón province, the Chepo and Chucunaque river basins in the east, and the narrow northeastern plains of the Caribbean region. Sedimentary rocks such as slates and shales underlie most of the lowland zones. The Pacific coastline is extended by the Azuero Peninsula and the Gulf of Panama and by numerous headlands and bays, whereas the largest embayment on the Caribbean side is Chiriquí Lagoon. The Pacific coastline is more indented and irregular, and its continental shelf is much wider than that on the Atlantic side.

2. Benefits of the IBC Company

- There is complete political, economic and social stability.
- Tax is exempted for offshore companies.
- High degree of Privacy and anonymity.
- Nominee Shareholder and Directors are allowed.
- Excellent and Flexible post-incorporation follow up services.

3. Registered office and Registered agent.

Every IBC must have a registered agent and registered office in Panama.

Sr. No.	FEATURES	PANAMA
1	Share and Share capitals.	Standard authorized share capital is US\$10,000 divided in to 100 shares of US\$100 each. Minimum paid up share capital is US\$1.
2	Incorporation Time	It is estimated that incorporating an IBC can take two weeks, subject to name approval
3	Type of Companies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Panama Corporation.
4	Government Fees	Estimated Government fees towards license USD 250.00
5	Shareholders	<p>The IBC can have minimum one shareholder.</p> <p>Shareholders can be companies or natural persons.</p>
6	Directors and Secretary	<p>Minimum one director needs to be appointed and it can be of any nationality.</p> <p>Corporate directors are permitted.</p> <p>Secretary needs to be appointed</p>
7	Confidentiality	Yes
8	Audit Requirement	No
9	Requirement to file account	No.
10	Annual General Meeting	Yes
11	Personal Presence required	No
12	Name of the Company	The name must contain the words "Corporation", "Incorporated", "Societe Anonyme", "Sociedad Anonima" or Corp., Inc., S.A.

33. RAK INTERNATIONAL CORPORATE CENTRE

1. General Information about the Country.

Ras Al Khaimah is the northernmost emirate of the United Arab Emirates. It's known for its Arabian Gulf beaches. The emirate is in the northern part of the UAE, bordering Oman. RAK International Corporate Centre is the consolidation of two company registries in Ras Al Khaimah: namely RAK International Companies (formerly a part of RAK Free Trade Zone) and RAK Offshore (formerly a part of RAK Investment Authority).

The head of state is the King of Ras Al Khaimah. Sheikh Saud Bin Saqr Al Qasimi is the current ruler of Ras Al Khaimah. The city of Ras Al Khaimah itself is located in the picturesque northern Emirate of Ras Al Khaimah, just an hour's drive from Dubai. The Emirate is also known as the 'Rising Emirate', having gained a reputation for its recent economic growth and emerging business opportunities.

Ras Al Khaimah is one of seven emirates that form the UAE. The Emirate is known for its close proximity to the sea and is incredibly fertile due to generous rainfall throughout the year. The city is located in the north of the region and has a large international airport, making it convenient and easy for business travelers.

Naturally beautiful and serene, it's a very peaceful city which boasts a variety of landscapes. It has the waters of the Arabian Gulf on one side and the mountain range of Ru'us Al Jibal on the other. At the same time, modern luxuries like freehold properties, yacht clubs and golf courses co-exist in this city to provide a very unique living experience.

The public transport system is excellent, allowing you to get to meetings on time and without stress. There are constant improvements being made to the road system in order to cater for increasing amounts of traffic and to keep the roads free from congestion for a smoother traffic flow. The postal system is quick and efficient, so waiting for important documents and parcels is rarely a hassle, which is always vital in business.

Ras Al Khaimah has a number of port facilities available that make shipping goods an easier and smoother process. The Ras Al Khaimah port is based in the city itself and offers a range of modern cargo handling facilities and services, as well as a well-trained security service to ensure that no goods go missing providing peace of mind for those using the facilities. A passenger ship service is also available from the port meeting the demands of the growing number of people who wish to arrive by sea or those who enjoy leisurely cruises.

In the city of Ras Al Khaimah there are a number of excellent hotels which meet the needs of business customers. Most of the hotels have comfortable conference facilities or meeting areas conveniently located close to business areas. Plus, the city itself is beautiful and vibrant.

The views are stunning and the atmosphere is serene. There are also a number of apartments and traditional houses available further in the city, keeping you close to local amenities and centres of business. Electricity and water prices are considerably low, making the cost of living very affordable to many.

Ras Al Khaimah not only has fantastic business opportunities and facilities, but also excellent ones for leisure and relaxation. There are water parks and theatres to visit, as well as museums for art and archaeology. From shopping to clubs, there is a form of entertainment that suite everyone living in this vibrant city. There are also a number of festivals held every year that celebrate everything from food to the fascinating Arabic culture.

2. Benefits of the IBC Company

- 100% foreign ownership.
- There is complete political, economic and social stability.
- Establish subsidiary with RAK Economic Zone.
- Tax is exempted for offshore companies.
- Ease of operation, maintenance and control.
- Own shares in local company.

3. Registered office and Registered agent.

Every IBC must have a registered agent and registered office in Ras Al Khaimah. The renewal process has been amended at RAK ICC in 2019 to provide an Annual Return which enables the data held at RAK ICC to be validated.

Sr. No.	FEATURES	RAK INTERNATIONAL CORPORATE CENTRE
1	Share and Share capitals.	The minimum requirement for share capital is AED1,000.
2	Incorporation Time	It is estimated that incorporating an IBC can take 5 to 7 days.
3	Type of Companies	RAK International Company
4	Government Fees	Estimated Government Cost is around AED 2500.00
5	Shareholders	The IBC can have minimum one shareholder. Shareholders can be companies or natural persons.
6	Directors and Secretary	Minimum One director needs to be appointed and it can be of any nationality. Minimum One Secretary also needs to be appointed.
7	Confidentiality	Yes
8	Audit Requirement	No
9	Requirement to file account	No.
10	Annual General Meeting	Yes
11	Personal Presence required	No
12	Name of the Company	The name must contain the words "Limited" or "Ltd".

1. General Information about the Country.

The Samoan Islands are an archipelago covering 3,030 km (1,170 sq mi) in the central South Pacific, forming part of Polynesia and the wider region of Oceania.

Samoa lies approximately 80 miles (130 km) west of American Samoa, 1,800 miles (2,900 km) northeast of New Zealand, and 2,600 miles (4,200 km) southwest of Hawaii.

Samoa, which shares the Samoan archipelago with American Samoa, consists of nine islands west of longitude 171° W—Upolu, Savai'i, Manono, and Apolima, all of which are inhabited, and the uninhabited islands of Fanuatapu, Namu'a, Nu'utele, Nu'ulua, and Nu'usafee. (The six Samoan islands east of the meridian are part of American Samoa.) The total land area is smaller than the U.S. state of Rhode Island but about 2.5 times larger than Hong Kong.

According to legend, Samoa is known as the "Cradle of Polynesia" because Savai'i island is said to be Hawaiki, the Polynesian homeland. Samoan culture is undoubtedly central to Polynesian life, and its styles of music, dance, and visual art have gained renown throughout the Pacific islands and the world. The country's international image is that of a tropical paradise inhabited by tourist-friendly flower-wreathed peoples.

Yet this belies the economic, social, and political challenges of this diverse and evolving Pacific microstate. Samoa gained its independence from New Zealand in 1962 after more than a century of foreign influence and domination, but it remains a member of the Commonwealth. The country was known as Western Samoa until 1997. Its capital and main commercial centre is Apia, on the island of Upolu.

The climate is tropical and humid. Precipitation varies from more than 100 inches (2,540 mm) on the northern and western coasts to 300 inches (7,620 mm) inland. Temperatures vary little, averaging 80 °F (27 °C) and ranging between 73 and 86 °F (23 and 30 °C) throughout the year.

The southeast trade winds prevail, varying occasionally to northerlies during the wet season (November or December to April), when severe storms are liable to occur. Typhoons occasionally cause widespread damage.

Samoa's lush vegetation includes inland rainforests and cloud forests. Large sections of the coast have been covered with taro plantations and coconut groves. The islands support limited animal life, although more than 50 species of birds are found there out of which at least 16 of them indigenous that includes rare tooth-billed pigeons.

The only native mammals are flying foxes, which are endangered and other species of smaller bats. Rats, wild cattle, and pigs have been introduced. Among the smaller animals found in Samoa are several species of lizards, two snakes of the boa family, centipedes and millipedes, scorpions, spiders, and a wide variety of insects.

Samoans are mainly of Polynesian heritage, and about nine-tenths of the population is ethnic Samoans. Euronesians (people of mixed European and Polynesian ancestry) account for most of the rest of the population, and a tiny fraction are of wholly European heritage.

The Head of the State is the Prime Minister elected for fixed 5-year term. The administrative and commercial center is situated in its capital, Apia.

2. Benefits of the IBC Company

- Maximum Confidentiality and Anonymity.
- There is complete political, economic and social stability.
- Asset Security.
- Tax is exempted for offshore companies.
- No currency exchange control.
- Annual Government fees are low compare to other offshore.

3. Registered office and Registered agent.

Every IBC must have a registered agent and registered office in Samoa.

Sr. No.	FEATURES	SAMOA
1	Share and Share capitals.	Standard authorized share capital is US\$1,000,000. Minimum paid up share capital is US\$
2	Incorporation Time	It is estimated that incorporating an IBC can take 2 to 3 days.
3	Type of Companies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Samoa IC – International Company.
4	Government Fees	Estimated Government fees towards license USD 300.00
5	Shareholders	The IBC can have minimum one shareholder. Shareholders can be companies or natural persons.
6	Directors and Secretary	Minimum One director needs to be appointed and it can be of any nationality. Corporate directors are permitted.
7	Confidentiality	Yes
8	Audit Requirement	No
9	Requirement to file account	No.
10	Annual General Meeting	Yes
11	Personal Presence required	No
12	Name of the Company	The name must contain the words “Ltd, Corp., Inc., S.A

35. SCOTLAND

1. General Information about the Country.

Scotland is a country that is part of the United Kingdom. Covering the northern third of the island of Great Britain, mainland Scotland has a 96-mile (154 km) border with England to the southeast and is otherwise surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean to the north and west, the North Sea to the northeast and the Irish Sea to the south.

There are also more than 790 islands; principally in the archipelagos of the Hebrides and the Northern Isles. Most of the population, including the capital Edinburgh, is concentrated in the Central Belt – the plain between the Scottish Highlands and the Southern Uplands – in the Scottish Lowlands.

Scotland is bounded by England to the south, the Atlantic Ocean to the west and north, and the North Sea to the east. The west coast is fringed by deep indentations (sea lochs or fjords) and by numerous islands, varying in size from mere rocks to the large landmasses of Lewis and Harris, Skye, and Mull.

The island clusters of Orkney and Shetland lie to the north. At its greatest length, measured from Cape Wrath to the Mull of Galloway, the mainland of Scotland extends 274 miles (441 km), while the maximum breadth—measured from Applecross, in the western Highlands, to Buchan Ness, in the eastern Grampian Mountains—is 154 miles (248 km). But, because of the deep penetration of the sea in the sea lochs and firths (estuaries), most places are within 40 to 50 miles (65 to 80 km) of the sea, and only 30 miles (50 km) of land separate the Firth of Clyde and the Firth of Forth, the two great estuarine inlets on the west and east coasts, respectively.

Scotland is traditionally divided into three topographic areas: the Highlands in the north, the Midland Valley (Central Lowlands), and the Southern Uplands. (The latter two areas are included in the Lowlands cultural region.) Low-lying areas extend through the Midland Valley and along the greater part of the eastern seaboard. The east coast contrasts with the west in its smoother outline and thus creates an east-west distinction in topography as well as a north-south one.

The Highlands are bisected by the fault line of Glen Mor (Glen Albyn), which is occupied by a series of lochs (lakes), the largest of which is Loch Ness, famous for its probably mythical monster. North of Glen Mor is an ancient plateau, which, through long erosion, has been cut into a series of peaks of fairly uniform height separated by glens (valleys) carved out by glaciers.

The northwestern fringe of the mainland is particularly barren, the rocks of the Lewisian Complex having been worn down by severe glaciation to produce a hummocky landscape, dotted by small lochs and rocks protruding from thin, acidic soil. The landscape is varied by spectacular Torridonian sandstone mountains, weathered into sheer cliffs, rock terraces, and pinnacles.

The head of state of the United Kingdom is the monarch, currently Queen Elizabeth II, The Scottish Government is headed by the First minister, who is nominated from the 129 assembly members who are elected for 4 years and the First Minister appoints the other ministers to his cabinet.

2. Benefits of the IBC Company

- Member of European Union.
- Its main use for holding assets and Real estate investments.
- SLP is considered as a Legal Separate Personality.
- Tax Transparency.
- Nominee Shareholders and directors are allowed.

3. Registered office and Registered agent.

Every IBC must have a registered agent and registered office in Scotland.

Sr. No.	FEATURES	SCOTLAND
1	Share and Share capitals.	The minimum authorized share capital is GBP 1.
2	Incorporation Time	It is estimated that incorporating an IBC can take 12 to 15 days.
3	Type of Companies	Scottish LP – Limited Partnership.
4	Government Fees	Varies
5	Shareholders	The IBC can have minimum two shareholders. one general shareholder and one limited shareholder Shareholders can be companies or natural persons.
6	Directors and Secretary	Not Applicable
7	Confidentiality	No
8	Audit Requirement	No
9	Requirement to file account	No
10	Annual General Meeting	Yes
11	Personal Presence required	No
12	Name of the Company	The name must contain the word “Limited Partnership” or “L.P.”

1. General Information about the Country.

The Seychelles is an archipelago of 115 islands in the Indian Ocean, off East Africa. Mahé, a hub for visiting the other islands, is home to capital Victoria. It also has the mountain rainforests of Morne Seychellois National Park and beaches, including Beau Vallon and Anse Takamaka.

Seychelles, one of the world's smallest countries, is composed of two main island groups: the Mahé group of more than 40 central, mountainous granitic islands and a second group of more than 70 outer, flat, coralline islands. The islands of the Mahé group are rocky and typically have a narrow coastal strip and a central range of hills.

The overall aspect of those islands, with their lush tropical vegetation, is that of high hanging gardens overlooking silver-white beaches and clear lagoons. The highest point in Seychelles, Morne Seychellois (2,969 feet [905 metres]), situated on Mahé, is located within this mountainous island group.

The coralline islands, rising only a few feet above sea level, are flat with elevated coral reefs at different stages of formation. These islands are largely waterless, and very few have a resident population.

The climate is tropical oceanic, with little temperature variation during the year. Daily temperatures rise to the mid-80s F (low 30s C) in the afternoon and fall to the low 70s F (low 20s C) at night. Precipitation levels vary greatly from island to island; on Mahé, annual precipitation ranges from 90 inches (2,300 mm) at sea level to 140 inches (3,560 mm) on the mountain slopes. Humidity is persistently high but is ameliorated somewhat in locations windward of the prevailing southeast trade winds.

Of the roughly 200 plant species found in Seychelles, some 80 are unique to the islands, including screw pines, several varieties of jellyfish trees, latanier palms, the bois rouge, the bois de fer, Wright's gardenia, and the most famous, the coco de mer.

The coco de mer—which is found on only two islands—produces a fruit that is one of the largest and heaviest known and is valued by a number of Asian cultures for believed aphrodisiac, medicinal, mystic, and other properties. The Seychellois government closely monitors the quantity and status of the trees, and, although commerce is regulated to prevent overharvesting, poaching is a concern.

Considerable efforts have been made to preserve the islands' marked biodiversity. Seychelles' government has established several nature preserves and marine parks, including the Aldabra Islands and Vallée de Mai National Park, both UNESCO World Heritage sites.

The Aldabra Islands, a large atoll, are the site of a preserve inhabited by tens of thousands of giant tortoises, the world's oldest living creatures, which government conservation efforts have helped rescue from the brink of extinction. Vallée de Mai National Park is the only place where all six of the palm species endemic to Seychelles, including the coco de mer, may be found together.

Cousin Island is home to a sanctuary for land birds, many endemic to the islands, including the Seychelles sunbird (a type of hummingbird) and the Seychelles brush warbler. The nearby Cousine Island is part private resort and part nature preserve, noted for its sea turtles, giant tortoises, and assorted land birds. Bird Island is the breeding ground for millions of terns, turtle doves, shearwaters, frigate birds, and other seabirds that flock there each year.

The Head of the State and the Head of the Government is the President elected by popular vote for a five-year term, assisted by the council of ministers.

2. Benefits of the IBC Company

- 100% foreign ownership.
- There is complete political, economic and social stability.
- Ease of operation, maintenance and control.
- Well established professional and commercial infrastructure.
- Well-developed banking system, with strong international connections.

3. Registered office and Registered agent.

Every IBC must have a registered agent and registered office in Seychelles.

Sr. No.	FEATURES	SEYCHELLES
1	Share and Share capitals.	Standard authorised share capital is US\$100,000. Minimum paid up share capital is US\$1
2	Incorporation Time	It is estimated that incorporating an IBC can take 2 to 3 days,
3	Type of Companies	• Seychelles IBC
4	Government Fees	Estimated Government fees towards license USD 100.00
5	Shareholders	The IBC can have minimum one shareholder. Shareholders can be companies or natural persons.
6	Directors and Secretary	Minimum one director needs to be appointed and it can be of any nationality. Corporate directors are permitted.
7	Confidentiality	Yes
8	Audit Requirement	No
9	Requirement to file account	No.
10	Annual General Meeting	Yes
11	Personal Presence required	No
12	Name of the Company	The name must contain the words "Limited", "Corporation" or "Incorporated" or the abbreviations "Ltd", "Corp", "Inc".

1. General Information about the Country.

Singapore, an island city-state off southern Malaysia, is a global financial center with a tropical climate and multicultural population. Singapura is a Malay word. Singa means Lion and pura means City. That is why Singapore is also known as Lion City.

Singapore is the largest port in Southeast Asia and one of the busiest in the world. It owes its growth and prosperity to its focal position at the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula, where it dominates the Strait of Malacca, which connects the Indian Ocean to the South China Sea. Once a British colony and now a member of the Commonwealth, Singapore first joined the Federation of Malaysia on its formation in 1963 but seceded to become an independent state on August 9, 1965.

Nearly two-thirds of the main island is less than 50 feet (15 metres) above sea level. Timah Hill, the highest summit, has an elevation of only 531 feet (162 metres); with other peaks, such as Panjang and Mandai hills, it forms a block of rugged terrain in the centre of the island. To the west and south are lower scarps with marked northwest-southeast trends, such as Mount Faber.

The eastern part of the island is a low plateau cut by erosion into an intricate pattern of hills and valleys. These physical units reflect their geologic foundations: the central hills are formed from granite rocks, the scarp lands from highly folded and faulted sedimentary rocks, and the eastern plateau from uncompact sands and gravels.

Singapore is in the equatorial monsoon region of Southeast Asia, and its climate is characterized by uniformly high temperatures and nearly constant precipitation throughout the year. The average monthly temperature varies from about 81° F (27° C) in June to 77° F (25° C) in January. The daily range is somewhat greater, averaging about 13° F (7° C). Singapore's maritime location and constant humidity, however, keep maximum temperatures relatively moderate: the highest temperature ever recorded was only 97° F (36° C).

The seasons are defined by the relative incidence of rainfall, which, in turn, is determined by the movements of the monsoon air masses. The wettest and windiest period is during the northeast monsoon (November–March), with rainfall reaching an average monthly high of more than 10 inches (250 millimetres) in December. Conversely, the period of the least amount of rainfall and the lightest winds is during the southwest monsoon (May–September), with rainfall dropping to a monthly low of less than 7 inches in July. April and October are intermonsoonal periods characterized by sluggish air movements and intense afternoon showers and thunderstorms. Altogether, Singapore's precipitation averages about 95 inches annually, and rain falls somewhere on the island every day of the year.

Little remains of the original vegetation or animal life, except for a few thousand acres of evergreen rain forest preserved around catchment areas. Some mangrove vegetation survives in the Kranji area on the northwest side of the island, but elsewhere tracts of scrub or cogon grass are common. Many exotic plants have been introduced for ornamental use. The largest native animals are the long-tailed macaque (an Asian species of monkey), the slow loris (a large-eyed tailless nocturnal lemur), and the scaly anteater. Birds are numerous, especially those like the Indian mynah bird, the brahminy kite (a kite with reddish brown plumage and a white head and breast), and the house swallow that have adapted to a symbiotic relationship with humans. Reptiles, such as cobras and lizards, also are common. Fringing coral reefs with their associated fish and wildlife occur around many parts of the coast.

Singapore is a parliamentary republic with a Westminster system of unicameral parliamentary government representing constituencies. Executive power rests with the Cabinet of Singapore, led by the Prime Minister and, to a much lesser extent, the President.

2. Benefits of the IBC Company

- Singapore is the heart of the Asian Economic Boom.
- There is complete political, economic and social stability.
- Asset Security.
- Tax is exempted for offshore companies.
- No currency exchange control.
- Annual Government fees are low compare to other offshore.

3. Registered office and Registered agent.

Every IBC must have a registered agent and registered office in Singapore.

Sr. No.	FEATURES	SINGAPORE
1	Share and Share capitals.	The concept of authorized share capital has been abolished in Jan 2006 and the minimum number of issued shares is 1
2	Incorporation Time	It is estimated that incorporating an IBC can take 7 to 10 days, subject to name approval.
3	Type of Companies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private Limited Company
4	Government Fees	Varies
5	Shareholders	<p>The IBC can have minimum one shareholder.</p> <p>Shareholders can be companies or natural persons.</p>
6	Directors and Secretary	<p>Minimum One director needs to be appointed and it must be a Local.</p> <p>Minimum One secretary needs to be appointed and it must be a Local.</p>
7	Confidentiality	No.
8	Audit Requirement	No
9	Requirement to file account	Yes
10	Annual General Meeting	Yes
11	Personal Presence required	No
12	Name of the Company	The name must contain the words "Private Limited" or "Pte. Ltd."

1. General Information about the Country.

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines is an island country in the Lesser Antilles Island arc, in the southern portion of the Windward Islands, which lie at the southern end of the eastern border of the Caribbean Sea where the latter meets the Atlantic Ocean. In total, there are 32 islands and cays.

Saint Vincent comprises thickly wooded volcanic mountains that run north-south, with many short swift streams. The mountains are not crossed by roads. The highest peak is part of the volcano Soufrière (4,048 feet [1,234 metres]), in the north, which erupted violently in 1812, 1902, and 1979. Located in the path of the northeasterly trade winds, Saint Vincent has a tropical climate. Tropical cyclones (hurricanes) usually pass to the north but have occasionally struck the island and caused severe damage.

Saint Vincent was among the last set of Caribbean islands to be colonized by Europeans. The indigenous people, the Carib, rebuffed attempts at settlement by the Dutch, French, and British until the early 18th century, when they allowed the French to settle on part of the western (leeward) side of the island.

The British acquired Saint Vincent in 1763 as part of the settlement of the Treaty of Paris. The Caribs, who refused to accept British sovereignty, resisted throughout the late 1700s, but they were eventually exiled to an island off the coast of Honduras following their surrender in 1796.

A few Caribs remained in the mountains in the interior until their pardon by the colonial legislature in 1805. Descendants of those Caribs who were sent into exile, known as Garifuna, are now found in Belize, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua; there are also large numbers of Garifuna in California and New York.

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines is a parliamentary democracy and constitutional monarchy, with Elizabeth II as Queen of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. She does not reside in the islands and is represented as head of state in the country by the Governor-General of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, currently Susan Dougan (since 1 August 2019).

The office of Governor-General has mostly ceremonial functions including the opening of the islands' House of Assembly and the appointment of various government officials. Control of the government rests with the elected Prime Minister and his or her cabinet. The current Prime Minister is Ralph Gonsalves, elected in 2001 as head of the Unity Labour Party.

Agriculture, dominated by banana production, is the most important sector of this lower-middle-income economy. The services sector, based mostly on a growing tourist industry, is also important. The government has been relatively unsuccessful at introducing new industries, and the unemployment rate remains high at 19.8% in the 1991 census to 15% in 2001. The continuing dependence on a single crop represents the biggest obstacle to the islands' development as tropical storms wiped out substantial portions of bananas in many years,

There is a small manufacturing sector and a small offshore financial sector serving international businesses, and its secrecy laws have caused some international concern. There are increasing demands for international financial services like stock exchange and financial intermediaries' financial activities in the country. In addition, the natives of Bequia are permitted to hunt up to four humpback whales per year under IWC subsistence quotas.

2. Benefits of the IBC Company

- Companies incorporated in St. Vincent and Grenadines hold equal power as that of a natural person.
- Information regarding the shareholders is kept confidential.
- No foreign currency restrictions.
- Many internationally recognized banks have their Branches in St. Vincent.
- Official Language is English.
- Nominee Shareholders and directors are allowed.

3. Registered office and Registered agent.

Every IBC must have a registered agent and registered office in St. Vincent.

Sr. No.	FEATURES	ST. VINCENT
1	Share and Share capitals.	Standard authorized share capital is US\$10,000. Minimum paid up share capital is US\$1
2	Incorporation Time	It is estimated that incorporating an IBC can take 5 to 7 Days
3	Type of Companies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> St Vincent IBC – International Business Company
4	Government Fees	Estimated Government fees towards license USD 200.00.
5	Shareholders	<p>The IBC can have a minimum of one shareholder.</p> <p>Shareholders can be companies or natural persons.</p>
6	Directors and Secretary	<p>Minimum one director needs to be appointed. Director can be of any nationality.</p> <p>Corporate Directors are allowed.</p>
7	Confidentiality	Yes
8	Audit Requirement	No
9	Requirement to file account	No
10	Annual General Meeting	Yes
11	Personal Presence required	No
12	Name of the Company	The name must contain the word “Limited”, “Corporation”, “Incorporated”, “Societe Anonyme”, “Sociedad Anonima” or Ltd, Corp., Inc., S.A”.

39. TURKS AND CAICOS

1. General Information about the Country.

The Turks and Caicos Island is a British Overseas Territory which consists of larger Caicos islands and smaller Turks Islands. The islands of the Turks & Caicos were initially inhabited by Taino and Lucayan Indians.

The islands are low-lying and formed by coral reefs. They are characterized by numerous karst features, including banana holes (small sinkholes containing rich soil), caves, caverns, and sea cliffs. There is little arable land. Aragonite, a type of calcium carbonate, is found on the shallow banks off West Caicos.

The highest elevation is 163 feet (50 metres), at Blue Hills, on Providenciales. The long, sandy beaches of the archipelago are numerous and renowned among tourists. Reefs surround the islands.

The climate is tropical savanna. Winter temperatures average 75–80 °F (24–27 °C) and summer temperatures, 85–90 °F (29–32 °C). The easterly trade winds moderate the climate. The Turks and Caicos are the driest islands in the Bahamas chain. Annual precipitation averages about 29 inches (736 mm) at Grand Turk, and drinking water is in short supply.

The types of vegetation encountered on the islands include scrub (xerophytic shrubs), coppice, savanna, and marsh-swamp. Mangroves, cacti, and Caribbean pines are found, and beefwood trees have been planted as windbreaks.

Terrestrial animal life consists mostly of insects (especially butterflies and mosquitoes), iguanas and other lizards, and birds (notably flamingos); the islands are on several migratory bird routes. The surrounding waters and coral reefs abound in spiny lobsters, conchs, snappers, groupers, and other food fishes.

More than nine-tenths of the population is of African heritage. The majority of the population is Christian; the main religious denominations are Baptist, Methodist, and Anglican. English is the official language. Thousands of islanders in search of employment have migrated to The Bahamas and the United States, particularly during the 1960s and '70s, but many expatriates have returned with the advent of relative prosperity.

Population growth has been pronounced on Providenciales since the 1980s largely as a result of the expanding tourism industry, which has attracted migrants from around the Caribbean, particularly Haiti.

Turks and Caicos underwent rapid economic growth in the two decades between the mid-1980s and the early 21st century, which was reflected in an average annual increase of 8 percent in its gross domestic product (GDP) during that period.

The major factor contributing to this burgeoning prosperity was the rise of tourism and offshore financial services, two sectors on which the economy now relies heavily. Growth was enabled by large foreign investment and commercial land development, much of which has taken place on Providenciales.

2. Benefits of the IBC Company

- 100% Foreigner Owners: Foreigners can own all the shares in an IBC.
- Privacy: The information about the shareholders or directors remains highly confidential.
- Time for Incorporation: An IBC can be easily incorporated in about 2 Weeks's time.
- Shelf Companies: Shelf companies in the Turks and Caicos Islands are readily available.
- No Currency Exchange Controls: Every foreign currency can be imported or exported without any exchange controls.
- File Returns: No statutory requirement to file the accounts or annual return.
- Currency: US Dollar.
- Language: English.

3. Registered office and Registered agent.

Every IBC must have a registered agent and registered office in Turks and Caicos.

Sr. No.	FEATURES	TURKS AND CACOS
1	Share and Share capitals.	Standard authorized share capital is US\$5,000. Minimum paid up share capital is US\$1.
2	Incorporation Time	It is estimated that incorporating an IBC can take 2 to 3 Weeks
3	Type of Companies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International Business Company.
4	Government Fees	Estimated Government fees towards license USD 350.00
5	Shareholders	<p>The IBC can have minimum one shareholder.</p> <p>Shareholders can be companies or natural persons.</p>
6	Directors and Secretary	<p>Minimum one director needs to be appointed. Director can be of any nationality.</p> <p>Corporate Directors are allowed.</p>
7	Confidentiality	Yes
8	Audit Requirement	No
9	Requirement to file account	No.
10	Annual General Meeting	Yes
11	Personal Presence required	No
12	Name of the Company	The name must contain the word "Limited", "Corporation", "Incorporated", "Societe Anonyme", "Sociedad Anonima" or Ltd, Corp., Inc., S.A".

40. UNITED KINGDOM

1. General Information about the Country.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain is a sovereign country in western Europe. The United Kingdom consists of 4 Countries England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. The UK is a 78th largest sovereign state in the world, and 21st most populous country in the world.

The origins of the United Kingdom can be traced to the time of the Anglo-Saxon king Athelstan, who in the early 10th century CE secured the allegiance of neighboring Celtic kingdoms and became “the first to rule what previously many kings shared between them,” in the words of a contemporary chronicle. Through subsequent conquest over the following centuries, kingdoms lying farther afield came under English dominion. Wales, a congeries of Celtic kingdoms lying in Great Britain’s southwest, was formally united with England by the Acts of Union of 1536 and 1542.

The United Kingdom has made significant contributions to the world economy, especially in technology and industry. Since World War II, however, the United Kingdom’s most prominent exports have been cultural, including literature, theatre, film, television, and popular music that draw on all parts of the country. Perhaps Britain’s greatest export has been the English language, now spoken in every corner of the world as one of the leading international mediums of cultural and economic exchange.

Together England, Wales, and Scotland constitute Great Britain, the larger of the two principal islands, while Northern Ireland and the republic of Ireland constitute the second largest island, Ireland. England, occupying most of southern Great Britain, includes the Isles of Scilly off the southwest coast and the Isle of Wight off the southern coast. Scotland, occupying northern Great Britain, includes the Orkney and Shetland islands off the northern coast and the Hebrides off the northwestern coast. Wales lies west of England and includes the island of Anglesey to the northwest.

Apart from the land border with the Irish republic, the United Kingdom is surrounded by sea. To the south of England and between the United Kingdom and France is the English Channel. The North Sea lies to the east. To the west of Wales and northern England and to the southeast of Northern Ireland, the Irish Sea separates Great Britain from Ireland, while southwestern England, the northwestern coast of Northern Ireland, and western Scotland face the Atlantic Ocean. At its widest the United Kingdom is 300 miles (500 km) across. From the northern tip of Scotland to the southern coast of England, it is about 600 miles (1,000 km). No part is more than 75 miles (120 km) from the sea. The capital, London, is situated on the tidal River Thames in southeastern England.

The United Kingdom is a unitary state under a constitutional monarchy. Queen Elizabeth II is the monarch and head of state of the UK. The head of the Government is the Prime Minister and the prime minister choose the cabinet minister which are formally appointed by the Monarch.

2. Benefits of the IBC Company

- European jurisdiction.
- Double Tax Treaties.
- Nominee shareholders and directors are allowed.
- This Currency is Great Britain Pound.
- Political and Economic Stability.
- Exempt from Exchange control.

3. Registered office and Registered agent

Every IBC must have a registered agent and registered office in United Kingdom.

Sr. No.	FEATURES	UNITED KINGDOM
1	Share and Share capitals.	Standard authorized share capital is GBP 100. Minimum paid up share capital is GBP1.
2	Incorporation Time	It is estimated that incorporating an IBC can take between 5 to 7 business days
3	Type of Companies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private Limited Company • Limited Liability Partnership.
4	Government Fees	Varies
5	Shareholders	<p>The IBC can have minimum one shareholder.</p> <p>Shareholders can be companies or natural persons.</p>
6	Directors and Secretary	Minimum one director needs to be appointed for an IBC company.
7	Confidentiality	No
8	Audit Requirement	Yes, but exemption to small companies
9	Requirement to file account	Yes.
10	Annual General Meeting	Yes.
11	Personal Presence required	No
12	Name of the Company	The name should be in English and must end with the suffix "Limited" or "Ltd."

1. General Information about the Country.

Uruguay is a South American country known for its verdant interior and beach-lined coast. It borders Argentina to its west and Brazil to its north and east, with the Río de la Plata to the south and the Atlantic Ocean to the southeast. Uruguay is a representative democratic republic with a presidential system. The members of government are elected for a five-year term. The Executive Power is exercised by the president and a cabinet of 13 ministers.

This combination of open space and low population density has afforded Uruguay many opportunities for economic development. An independent country since 1828, with strong ties to the United Kingdom, France, and Italy, Uruguay developed throughout much of the 20th century as one of Latin America's more progressive societies, notable for its political stability, advanced social legislation, and a relatively large middle class.

Almost half the people are concentrated in the metropolitan area of Montevideo, the capital; the second and third largest cities, Salto and Paysandú, are small by comparison. Facing a deep bay at the mouth of the Río de la Plata, Montevideo blends historic areas with tall office towers and well-appointed shopping centres.

The old city, with its many museums, open-air markets, and restaurants, remains the heart of Montevideo and sees thousands of international visitors each year. Popular as tourist destinations, too, are beach resorts such as Piriápolis and Punta del Este, as well as the colonial masterpiece Colonia del Sacramento.

The Uruguayan landscape is largely characterized by gently rolling land, with an average elevation of about 383 feet (117 metres). Tidal lakes and sand dunes fringe the coastline. Elsewhere there are broad valleys, plains (pampas), low plateaus and hills, and ridges—notably Haedo Ridge (Cuchilla de Haedo) in the north and Grande Ridge (Cuchilla Grande) in the southeast—that are a southward extension of the Brazilian Highlands. Mount Catedral, which rises to 1,685 feet (514 metres) near the southeastern coast, is the highest point in the country. The valleys and coastal plains are covered with deposits of sand, clay, and fertile alluvium.

Uruguay has a generally pleasant, temperate climate. The average temperature for the midwinter month of July varies from 54 °F (12 °C) at Salto in the northern interior to 50 °F (10 °C) at Montevideo in the south. The midsummer month of January varies from a warm average of 79 °F (26 °C) at Salto to 72 °F (22 °C) at Montevideo. Frost is almost unknown along the coast. Both summer and winter weather may vary from day to day with the passing of storm fronts; a hot northerly wind may occasionally be followed by a cold wind (pampero) from the Argentine Pampas.

Uruguay has neither a decidedly dry nor a rainy season. The heaviest precipitation occurs during the autumn months (March and April), although more frequent rains occur in winter. The mean annual precipitation is generally greater than 40 inches (1,000 mm), decreasing with distance from the seacoast, and is relatively evenly distributed throughout the year. Thunderstorms occur frequently during the summer.

Tall-grass prairies once covered most of Uruguay's land surface but now compete with enclosed, planted pastures. Only a small percentage of the land is forested, most of the trees growing in narrow stretches along watercourses. The principal species are ombu—a scrubby, treelike plant—and alder. Others include willow, eucalyptus, pine, poplar, acacia, and aloe.

2. Benefits of the IBC Company

- There is no Tax on foreign assets or worldwide income.
- There is complete political, economic and social stability.
- 100% Foreign Ownership.
- Uruguay is in South America, giving it an advantage in this market.
- Can open corporate bank accounts with no restrictions on the amount of foreign currency.

3. Registered office and Registered agent.

Every IBC must have a registered agent and registered office in Uruguay.

Sr. No.	FEATURES	URUGUAY
1	Share and Share capitals.	There is no minimum share capital requirement.
2	Incorporation Time	It is estimated that incorporating an IBC can take 9 to 10 weeks.
3	Type of Companies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sociedad Anónima Financiera de Inversión (SAFI)
4	Government Fees	Estimated Government fees towards license USD 400.00
5	Shareholders	<p>The IBC can have minimum two shareholders.</p> <p>Shareholders can be companies or natural persons.</p>
6	Directors and Secretary	<p>Minimum one director needs to be appointed and it can be of any nationality.</p> <p>Corporate directors are permitted.</p>
7	Confidentiality	Yes
8	Audit Requirement	Yes
9	Requirement to file account	Yes
10	Annual General Meeting	Yes
11	Personal Presence required	No
12	Name of the Company	The name must contain the words "SAFI".

42. VANUATU

1. General Information about the Country.

Vanuatu is a South Pacific Ocean nation made up of roughly 80 islands that stretch 1,300 kilometers. The islands offer scuba diving at coral reefs, underwater caverns and wrecks such as the WWII-era troopship SS President Coolidge. The Head of the Republic is the President, who is elected for five-year term, by the parliament representatives. The Prime Minister is the Head of the government, elected by the majority of the Parliament, which are elected by the people for 4-year term.

A diverse relief—ranging from rugged mountains and high plateaus to rolling hills and low plateaus, with coastal terraces and offshore coral reefs—characterizes the islands. Sedimentary and coral limestones and volcanic rock predominate; frequent earthquakes indicate structural instability.

Active volcanoes are found on several islands, including Séré'ama on Vanua Lava, Manaro on Aoba, Garet on Santa Maria, the twin volcanic vents of Benbow and Marum on Ambrym, and Yasur on Tanna. There are also several submarine volcanoes in the group, and some islands have solfataras or fumaroles.

The highest point is Tabwémasana, 6,165 feet (1,879 metres), on Espiritu Santo, the largest island. There are two seasons—hot and wet from November to April, and cooler and drier from May to October. The southeast trades are the prevailing winds, although northerlies during the hot season provide most of the heavy rainfall.

Annual precipitation varies from about 80 inches (2,000 mm) in the south to some 160 inches (4,000 mm) in the northern islands. Much of the group is covered by dense rain forest, but drier regions have patches of savanna grassland. Abundant bird and insect life contrasts with the sparse fauna. Of the approximately 10 types of bats found in Vanuatu, three are found only there.

The indigenous population, called ni-Vanuatu, is overwhelmingly Melanesian, though some of the outlying islands have Polynesian populations. There are also small minorities of Europeans, Micronesians, Chinese, and Vietnamese.

Roughly three-fourths of the population lives in rural areas, but since independence the urban centres of Luganville and Port-Vila have drawn a significant number of people attracted by better opportunities. More than 100 local Melanesian languages and dialects are spoken; Bislama, an English-based Melanesian pidgin, is the national language and, along with English and French, is one of three official languages. Subsistence agriculture has traditionally been the economic base of Vanuatu, together with an elaborate exchange network within and between islands. Economic changes occurred with the development of European plantations in the island group after 1867: cotton was the initial crop, followed by corn (maize), coffee, cocoa beans, and coconuts (for copra). Cattle's ranching was instituted later. By the 1880s French planters had reversed the initial British domination of the plantation sector, though they too found it increasingly difficult to compete with ni-Vanuatu producers, who could fall back on subsistence agriculture in times of economic downturn. French hopes of economic hegemony, based on high world prices for copra and the importation of Vietnamese labour in the 1920s, were dashed by the Great Depression of the 1930s. By 1948 most of the copra in the island group was being produced by the ni-Vanuatu themselves, though it was not until the development of cooperatives in the 1970s that they were finally able to assume control of the trade.

Kava, beef, copra, timber, and cocoa are the most important exports; Australia, New Caledonia, Japan, and New Zealand are the main export destinations. Imports—mainly of machinery and transport equipment, food and live animals, and mineral fuels—come principally from Australia, Singapore, New Zealand, and Fiji. Because of its vulnerability to weather and commodity market fluctuations, Vanuatu is working toward supplementing large-scale agriculture with stronger extractive, manufacturing, and service sectors to foster its long-term economic growth.

2. Benefits of the IBC Company

- No disclosure or minimum capital requirements
- There is complete political, economic and social stability.
- Asset Security.
- Tax is exempted for offshore companies.
- Ease of operation, maintenance and control.
- No statutory requirement to hold annual general meeting.

3. Registered office and Registered agent.

Every IBC must have a registered agent and registered office in Vanuatu.

Sr. No.	FEATURES	VANUATU
1	Share and Share capitals.	Not Required.
2	Incorporation Time	It is estimated that incorporating an IBC can take 3 to 5 days.
3	Type of Companies	• Vanuatu International Company
4	Government Fees	Estimated Government fees towards license USD300.00
5	Shareholders	The IBC can have minimum one shareholder. Shareholders can be companies or natural persons.
6	Directors and Secretary	Minimum One director needs to be appointed and it can be of any nationality, Corporate directors are permitted.
7	Confidentiality	Yes
8	Audit Requirement	No
9	Requirement to file account	No.
10	Annual General Meeting	Yes
11	Personal Presence required	No
12	Name of the Company	The name must contain the words ““Limited”, “Corporation”, “Incorporated”, “Societe Anonyme”, “Sociedad Anonima” or Ltd, Corp., Inc., S.A”

INTRODUCTION TO MID-SHORE

Mid-shore companies are somewhere in between offshore and onshore ones. They are companies not only having benefits of both offshore and onshore companies, but also have the benefit of proximity when it comes to frequent company visits without sacrificing its skilled labor force.

In short, mid-shore companies are generally registered in jurisdictions that offer non-resident companies the chance to take advantage of more favorable tax rates while also allowing the companies to open bank accounts anywhere they please.

Mid-shore company location entitles, in most cases, the entity to have residential status in the jurisdiction in which the mid-shore is incorporated. This is the clear advantage under which the mid-shore company can have better Tax saving under a various double taxation treaties and shareholders returns can be planned in a better manner.

OECD which the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development have recognized Mid-shore entities under their whitelist thus the reputation of such Mid-shore jurisdiction would be relatively higher than their offshore counterpart. Mid-shore Jurisdiction are providing a heavy competition to the traditional offshore and onshore jurisdiction around the world.

Mid-shore entities are chosen because they are very suitable for both local and international operations. As mid-shore companies face less compliance risk it is easier for them to open bank accounts and do business like any other onshore company. Mid-shore companies have to comply with the local regulations.

In view of the various advantage and benefits offered by the mid-shore jurisdiction it is gaining popularity as the right vehicle for company incorporation. Due to the flexibility and ease of business offered by the mid-shore jurisdiction it is very likely that Mid-shore shall surpass offshore jurisdiction s favored choice by the business houses.

It is imperative to assess and analyze the risk, advantages, and disadvantages of mid-shore before you embark on choosing the right jurisdiction for the proposed company and it is advisable to seek professional help in this regard.

Some of those jurisdictions have been enumerated as under:

Singapore:

The versatile country is a prominent financial center. This jurisdiction has gained recognition as an attractive mid-shore based on, its robust Economy, investment friendly environment and attractive tax system. The Local Tax is only applicable to the income generated within the country. High level of anonymity and privacy is maintained of the registered shareholders and executives. Singapore is known for its efficient regulatory frameworks and easy access judicial system.

Singapore is the largest port in Southeast Asia and one of the busiest in the world. It owes its growth and prosperity to its focal position at the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula, where it dominates the Strait of Malacca, which connects the Indian Ocean to the South China Sea. Once a British colony and now a member of the Commonwealth, Singapore first joined the Federation of Malaysia on its formation in 1963 but seceded to become an independent state on August 9, 1965

Nearly two-thirds of the main island is less than 50 feet (15 meters) above sea level. Timah Hill, the highest summit, has an elevation of only 531 feet (162 meters); with other peaks, such as Panjang and Mandai hills, it forms a block of rugged terrain in the Centre of the island. To the west and south are lower scarps with marked northwest-southeast trends, such as Mount Faber. The eastern part of the island is a low plateau cut by erosion into an intricate pattern of hills and valleys. These physical units reflect their geologic foundations: the central hills are formed from granite rocks, the scarp lands from highly folded and faulted sedimentary rocks, and the eastern plateau from uncompacted sands and gravels.

Singapore, one of the great trading entrepôts of the British empire, has experienced remarkable economic growth and diversification since 1960. In addition to enhancing its position as a world trade Centre, it has developed powerful financial and industrial sectors. Singapore has the most advanced economy in Southeast Asia and is often mentioned along with other rapidly industrializing countries in Asia, notably South Korea and Taiwan. Singapore's economy always has differed from those of the other Southeast Asian countries in that it never has been primarily dependent on the production and export of commodities.

Singapore has been able to emphasize its comparative advantage in knowledge-intensive activities—especially communications and information and financial services—which are less dependent on foreign investment. Higher productivity and research and development are encouraged through schemes that provide investment credits and allowances. An effective economic strategy has been to invest local funds abroad and simultaneously to export management skills. Singapore has sought to recruit skilled people, particularly Chinese from the United States and China (notably Hong Kong).

Hong Kong:

Hong Kong enjoys the status of being both an attractive offshore and mid-shore jurisdiction. It is surpassing conventional jurisdictions and becoming one of the most prominent players in international incorporations. Hong Kong does not have separate legislation for mid-shore, offshore or onshore companies, all are formed under same legislation, but the Local tax is not applicable to the income generated outside the Hong Kong making it as the Tax haven with excellent Jurisdiction. Hong Kong has one of the strongest Regulatory Framework. Hong Kong has the Excellent Banking System, productive work force and stable political and economic environment. The proximity to China adds to the flavor of Hong Kong being a gateway.

Hong Kong has rugged relief and marked variations in topography, which is in sharp contrast to the low-lying areas of the Pearl River Delta region but conforms geologically and structurally to the well-eroded upland region of the great South

China massif. Structurally, the area is an upfold, running northeast-southwest, that was formed about 150 million years ago toward the latter part of the Jurassic Period. Lava poured into this structure and formed volcanic rocks that were later intruded by an extensive granitic dome. The harbour of Hong Kong was formed by the drowning of the denuded centre of the dome. The surrounding hills on the mainland and on Hong Kong Island are partly capped by volcanic rocks, and steep, scarp like concave slopes lead to the inner harbour. Hong Kong lies at the northern fringe of the tropical zone. Its monsoonal (wet-dry) seasonal changes are well marked, however, with hot, humid summers and cool, dry winters. The climate is largely controlled by the atmospheric pressure systems over the adjacent great Asian landmass and ocean surface. Thus, relatively dry monsoonal winds blow from the northeast in winter as a result of the cooling of the landmass and the development of a large thermal anticyclone over Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region. Warm, wet southeasterly winds develop in summer when the North Pacific Ocean heats up more slowly through solar radiation and becomes a high-pressure area.

The mean January and July temperatures are about 60 °F (16 °C) and 84 °F (29 °C), respectively. The lowest recorded temperature was 32 °F (0 °C) in January 1893, and the highest was 97 °F (36 °C) in August 1900. Frost occasionally occurs on hilltops in winter. The average annual rainfall amounts to about 88 inches (2,220 mm), more than half of which falls during the summer months of June, July, and August; only about 10 percent falls from November to March. Tropical cyclones, or typhoons, generally occur between June and October, and, of the 20 to 30 typhoons formed over the western North Pacific and South China Sea each year, an average of five or six may affect Hong Kong. The torrential downpours and strong winds that frequently accompany the typhoons sometimes devastate life and property in Hong Kong and in adjacent areas of Guangdong.

Cyprus:

Cyprus has one of the lowest tax rates in the entire European Union and its the leader in the International tax planning jurisdictions and incorporation of companies. Cyprus jurisdictions maintain the privacy of the register shareholders and executives of the company. End of the year the companies need to submit their financial statement and annual audit report stating about company's foreign income tax. Cyprus mid-shore entities enjoy the phycological and physical advantage of being classified as an EU company.

A “golden-green leaf thrown into the Sea” and a land of “wild weather and volcanoes,” in the words of the Greek Cypriot poet Leonidas Malenis, Cyprus comprises tall mountains, fertile valleys, and wide beaches. Settled for more than 10 millennia, Cyprus stands at a cultural, linguistic, and historic crossroads between Europe and Asia. Its chief cities—the capital of Nicosia, Limassol, Famagusta, and Paphos—have absorbed the influences of generations of conquerors, pilgrims, and travelers and have an air that is both cosmopolitan and provincial. Today Cyprus is a popular tourist destination for visitors from Europe, bird-watchers drawn by the island's diversity of migratory species, and other vacationers.

In 1960 Cyprus became independent of Britain (it had been a crown colony since 1925) as the Republic of Cyprus. At times Cypriots have emigrated in large numbers, and it is estimated that as many live abroad as on the island itself. The great majority of emigrants have gone to the United Kingdom or to the English-speaking countries of Australia, South Africa, the United States, and Canada. Waves of heavy emigration followed the negotiation of independence in 1960 and the Turkish occupation of Northern Cyprus in 1974. The population decreased slightly between mid-1974 and 1977 because of emigration, war losses, and a temporary decline in fertility. After 1974 the increase in numbers of Greek Cypriots leaving the island in search of work, especially in the Middle East, contributed to a decline in population, but this tapered off in the 1990s. More than two-thirds of the population is urban.

Between 1960 and 1973 the Republic of Cyprus, operating a free-enterprise economy based on agriculture and trade, achieved a standard of living higher than most of its neighbors, with the exception of Israel. This progress was substantially assisted by various agencies of the United Nations (UN), operating through the UN Development Program. Generous financial assistance was given by the World Bank and the

International Monetary Fund in the form of loans for specific development projects, including electricity supply, port development, and sewerage systems. Individual foreign countries also made some aid available to Cyprus. These countries and organizations provided experts to advise economic planning and initiate productive projects; scholarships and grants provided for the training of Cypriot specialists in these areas. During this time gross domestic product (GDP) and per capita income grew substantially, agricultural production doubled, industrial production and exports of goods and services more than tripled, and tourism became a significant earner of foreign exchange.

Malta:

Malta has established itself as the hub for being transparent, reliable, and compliant for company formations in Malta. It is one of the fastest growing Mid-shore jurisdictions due to its low taxes rate, political and economic stability and double taxation treaty with various countries. Due to its transparency policy, privacy regarding the registered shareholders and members is not maintained.

Malta, island country located in the central Mediterranean Sea. A small but strategically important group of islands, the archipelago has through its long and turbulent history played a vital role in the struggles of a succession of powers for domination of the Mediterranean and in the interplay between emerging Europe and the older cultures of Africa and the Middle East. As a result, Maltese society has been molded by centuries of foreign rule by various powers, including the Phoenicians, Romans, Greeks, Arabs, Normans, Sicilians, Swabians, Aragonese, Hospitallers, French, and British.

Malta has one of the highest population densities in the world, though the increase in the country's population has somewhat leveled off since the mid-20th century, with a considerable decline in the birth rate. At the same time, the death rate has remained fairly stable, having fallen only slightly, while the infant mortality rate has dropped significantly. About one-third of the population is under 30.

Following World War II, mass emigration was encouraged and even financed by the government because of high unemployment on the islands. From 1945 until the mid-1970s about 150,000 people left Malta and Gozo and settled in other English-speaking countries (the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada, and Australia). By the 1990s, however, emigration had tapered off, and many Maltese expatriates began returning to their homeland.

Malta imports machinery and transport equipment, chemical products, and mineral fuels. The country's main export products are semiconductors, but it also exports other manufactured goods and refined petroleum. Italy, the U.S., Germany, France, the U.K., and Singapore are Malta's major trading partners.

The majority of Malta's workforce is employed in the manufacturing and services sectors. Women make up about one-third of the workforce. The public sector is to a very large extent unionized. In the private sector, most large enterprises are unionized. Malta has two chief labour unions—the General Workers' Union, Malta's largest union, and the Union of United Workers—as well as a confederation of smaller sectoral unions, each of which came into being around the mid-20th century. Although unions are independent of political parties, they have tended to occupy a central role in national issues and at times have operated on the basis of the party affiliations of their members. The bulk of government tax revenue comes from a progressive income tax system. There is a value-added tax on consumer goods and services. Taxes on real-estate transactions also contribute to government revenue.

Labuan:

Labuan International business and financial center present Mid-shore solution maintaining the confidentiality of the clients and compliance with International Standards and practices. Labuan IBFC has simple and straight forward Tax system and it is supported by its modern and internationally recognized legal framework. Labuan IBFC's ensure a safe and secure business environment. Labuan, island, East Malaysia, 6 miles off northwestern Borneo in the South China Sea. Commanding the entrance to Brunei Bay, it is roughly triangular. Its chief town, Victoria, on the southeastern

coast, is a free port whose deep, well-sheltered harbour is the principal transshipment point for the state of Brunei, northern Sarawak, and much of western Sabah. Low-lying and well-cultivated, the island has an extensive road network and a large airfield. Its chief products are rubber, copra, and sago. In 1990 the island was declared a tax haven by the Malaysian government as the first step toward developing it into an offshore financial centre. Ceded to the British (1846) by the sultan of Brunei as a base to suppress piracy, Labuan became a crown colony in 1848. After a period of administration by North Borneo (1890–1906), it was incorporated into the Straits Settlements. In 1946 the island became part of the colony of North Borneo (now Sabah), and Victoria, which was demolished during World War II, was rebuilt. During the period of Indonesian armed opposition to Malaysia (1963–66), Labuan was the headquarters for the Commonwealth defense forces.

The island has broad, white beaches, and skin divers are attracted to the surrounding coral reefs. Historic landmarks include the war memorial cemetery and Surrender Point, where the Japanese surrendered to the Australians in 1945. Area 38 square miles (98 square km). Pop. (2001) 54,162.

The economy of Labuan thrives on its vast oil and gas resources and international investment and banking services. Labuan is a very much an import-export oriented economy. Virtually all of its commodities including crude oil, methanol, HBI, gas, flour, animal feed, sea products, and ceramic tiles are exported either to Peninsular Malaysia or overseas. Raw materials, parts, and equipments for industrial uses well as consumer products are imported. In 2004, the total value of Labuan's external trade reached MYR11.8 billion from only MYR5.0 billion in 1995 for a net trade surplus of MYR5.1 billion. Among its major trade partners are India, Peninsular Malaysia, Sarawak, and South Korea. 65% of its exports are petroleum and gas-based products

Labuan is one of the Malaysian federal government territories. The island is administered by the federal government through the Ministry of Federal Territories. Labuan Corporation is the municipal government for the island and is headed by a chairman who is responsible for development and administration of the island. Labuan has one representative in each of the Lower and Upper Houses of Parliament. Typically, the current member of parliament of Labuan will be appointed to become chairman of Labuan Corporation.

Ireland:

Ireland allows a non-resident to incorporate a company with lower tax rate and allows the company to open the bank account anywhere in the world. The main tax policy of Ireland is LAX TAX regime, wherein companies can move profits from Ireland to zero tax law Jurisdiction. Ireland host world top banks, insurance firms and information and technology firms like Facebook, Google, Amazon, Microsoft and Twitter. This European based jurisdiction is very popular with large corporates. Ireland, Irish Éire, country of western Europe occupying five-sixths of the westernmost major island of the British Isles. The republic's marriage, birth, and death rates are comparable to those of nearby countries. For example, life expectancy is about 75 years for men and 80 for women.

Historically, the rate of emigration—which had been greatly in excess of the next highest rate in Europe—depleted Ireland's population. As a result of emigration, hundreds of thousands of Irish-born people now live outside their native land, and millions of citizens of other countries are of Irish extraction. However, in the 1990s immigration to Ireland outpaced emigration from the country. New immigrants included a large number of Irish Americans moving back to the country.

Ireland has a mixed economy. The constitution provides that the state shall favour private initiative in industry and commerce, but the state may provide essential services and promote development projects in the absence of private initiatives. Thus, state-sponsored ("semistate") bodies operate the country's rail and road transport, some of its television and radio stations, its electricity generation and distribution system, and its peat industry. State companies also are active in the fields of air transport and health insurance. The advent of a single European market in the 1990s encouraged many of these enterprises to privatize and become more competitive. Ireland's high-technology

sector—made attractive by a very low 12.5 percent corporate tax rate—spurred economic growth during the 1990s and helped reduce unemployment to historically low levels. The economic boom, during which the country's growth was more than double that of most other EU countries, gave rise to the country's being labeled the "Celtic Tiger."

United Arab Emirates:

Setting up Mid-shore business has become both a strategic advantage and a competitive necessity. UAE offers incoming business with the advantages of a highly developed economy, infrastructure and services match the international standard. There are many options available to international companies to open a company or a branch of the company in UAE, with more than 35 free zones operating in UAE across its seven emirates. Many of the UAE free zones offer tax free status to entities which are registered in the free zone.

Each Free Zone is designed around one or more business industry categories and only offers licenses to companies within those categories. Investors can either register a new company in the form of a Free Zone Establishment (FZE) or simply establish a branch or representative office of their existing or parent company based within the UAE or abroad.

The various free zone provides the facility of 100% foreign ownership, with residence Visa and office facility to work within the UAE. Such mid-shore in UAE can be set up with easy investor friendly procedures and can open their bank accounts in a local or international bank of their choice.

The population of the United Arab Emirates is concentrated primarily in cities along both coasts, although the interior oasis settlement of Al-Ayn has grown into a major population centre as well. Several emirates have exclaves within other emirates.

The federation's economy is dominated by the petroleum produced primarily in the Abu Dhabi emirate. The wealthiest of the emirates, Abu Dhabi contains one of the largest concentrations of the world's proven oil reserves and contributes a significant portion of the national budget. The emirate of Dubai, whose economy is centred more on business than on oil, serves as a commercial and financial hub for the region and leads the country in economic diversification.

Expatriate workers constitute about nine-tenths of the labour force, and more in some private sector areas. Conditions for these workers often can be harsh, and at the beginning of the 21st century, the state did not allow workers to organize. Like other gulf states that depend heavily on foreign workers, the emirates have attempted to reduce the number of foreign employees—in a program known as Emiratisation—by providing incentives for businesses to hire Emirati nationals.

There is no income tax in the United Arab Emirates, and corporate taxes are only levied on oil companies and foreign banks. The bulk of government revenue is generated from nontax incomes, largely from the sale of petroleum products, but the government has begun supplementing its revenue with consumption taxes. An excise tax on carbonated beverages, energy drinks, and tobacco products was implemented in 2017. In 2018 the United Arab Emirates, in coordination with other gulf countries, implemented a value-added tax for most goods and services.

INTRODUCTION TO ONSHORE

Onshore companies are registered in countries that do not offer preferential tax options. These companies usually reside in countries that are more developed economically.

The benefits of putting up an onshore company include reduced skilled labor cost, absence of cultural and language barriers, secure outsourcing, etc.

Onshore companies typically conduct a sizeable amount of their business in the country where they are registered.

Onshore companies are provided less privacy, which leaves them more subject to state control. Office space is mandatory, and residence visas are possible depending on the size of the office/work premises.

BRIEF COMPARISON BETWEEN OFFSHORE MID-SHORE AND ONSHORE.

OFFSHORE COMPANY	MID-SHORE COMPANY	ONSHORE COMPANY
LAWS AND REGULATIONS		
In view of the International demand on compliance offshore jurisdiction now must comply with stringent KYC and documentary requirements both at incorporation and maintenance. Despite of this aspect the overall compliance requirement for offshore jurisdiction is relatively less than their other counterparts.	Mid-shore companies have not only to comply with the documentary and information need of the local regulator at the time of incorporation, but it is a continuous monitoring process. In view of the same the mid-shore regulatory requirements are more if compared to an offshore jurisdiction	Regulations for the Onshore companies are very stringent which makes the incorporation and setup process of onshore companies is more complex and time-consuming.
EXPENSE AND FEES		
Traditionally the cost of incorporating and maintaining an offshore company is less however in view of the added compliance requirement the offshore cost has now increase yet, it would be more likely to be less than a mid-shore and onshore company	Apart from the Incorporation and renewal cost mid-shore also attract cost of having physical location staff etc. hence cost wise it is likely to be more than an offshore.	The costs for setting up and maintaining conventional onshore companies are higher than their offshore and mid-shore counterparts.
REPORTING		
Most offshore requires the management to maintain books of account, however audited accounts are not mandatory	Regulators in most mid-shore jurisdiction would require the company to file annual audit reports. Some activities in mid-shore are more regulated than the others, and there might be additional reporting requirements for such.	Most onshore jurisdictions are required to file audited financial statements to the regulatory authority mandatorily and additional periodical reporting based on their activities and turn over.
BUSINESS WITH MAINLAND		
Most Offshore jurisdiction do not allow a direct business with the same jurisdiction. Some offshore jurisdictions allow business with mainland provided necessary approvals are received from the authorities	Mid-shore companies are generally permitted to do business with local mainland however this would attract tax and other compliance requirement	Onshore jurisdictions are open to local and international trade.
TAXATION		
One of the prime purposes of the offshore jurisdiction is to have a minimum or zero tax burden on the entity and hence most offshore jurisdiction do not have tax.	Depending on the Jurisdiction mid-shore entities enjoy a relatively less tax burden compare to their onshore counterparts however they might have a higher tax burden in relation to the offshore.	Onshore jurisdictions have to compulsorily adhere by the law to comply with the authority control and the local set of rules in terms of it being taxed.
CONFIDENTIALITY		
Offshore jurisdiction does not usually publish the shareholder's and directors detail in public domain	Jurisdiction of mid-shore may or may not publish the shareholders and directors' detail in the public domain depending on their own regulations.	The details of onshore companies and the identities of its owners are not kept confidential and such information is usually publicly available.

CONCLUSION

As is seen, there are certain key factors one should put into consideration before deciding whether to consider an onshore, mid-shore or an offshore company. Utilization of these factors is absolutely necessary in order to be ascertained regarding the company that will suit your needs better once it has been established.

Thus, Enterprise House Chartered Accountants is a platform to help you to start any company as per your needs. We provide this service in different parts of the world. With company registration we also offer various other services like company bank account opening, assistance in establishment of business licenses, accounting and bookkeeping services, IP registration services, etc. Should you decide to any of the aforesaid services, kindly contact us at, we'd be glad to assist you on the same.



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