

The Republic of the Marshall Islands

RISK & COMPLIANCE REPORT

DATE: January 2017

Executive Summary - Marshall Islands	
Sanctions:	None
FAFT list of AML Deficient Countries	No
Higher Risk Areas:	Not on EU White list equivalent jurisdictions Offshore Finance Centre Compliance of OECD Global Forum's information exchange standard
Medium Risk Areas:	Non - Compliance with FATF 40 + 9 Recommendations US Dept of State Money Laundering Assessment Weakness in Government Legislation to combat Money Laundering Corruption Index (Transparency International & W.G.I.) World Governance Indicators (Average Score) Failed States Index (Political Issues)(Average Score)
<p>Major Investment Areas:</p> <p>Agriculture - products: coconuts, tomatoes, melons, taro, breadfruit, fruits; pigs, chickens</p> <p>Industries: copra, tuna processing, tourism, craft items (from seashells, wood, and pearls)</p> <p>Exports - commodities: copra cake, coconut oil, handicrafts, fish</p> <p>Imports - commodities: foodstuffs, machinery and equipment, fuels, beverages, tobacco</p>	
<p>Investment Restrictions:</p> <p>The Government of the Marshall Islands encourages foreign investment and recognizes its important role in encouraging private sector development. The government particularly encourages foreign investment in fisheries, tourism, and light manufacturing and provides certain investment incentives for foreign investors.</p>	

Officially, foreign investment is prohibited in the following business ventures:

- Small scale agriculture and marine culture for local markets
- Bakeries and pastry shops
- Motor garages and fuel filling stations
- Land Taxi Operations, not including airport taxis used by hotels
- Rental of all types of motor vehicles
- Small retail shops with a quarterly turnover of less than US\$1,000 (including mobile retail shops and/or open-air vendors/take-outs)
- Laundromat and dry cleaning, other than service provided by hotels/motels
- Tailor/sewing shop
- Video rental
- Handicraft shop
- Delicatessen, Deli Shop, or Food take-out

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Section 1 - Background

After almost four decades under US administration as the easternmost part of the UN Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, the Marshall Islands attained independence in 1986 under a Compact of Free Association. Compensation claims continue as a result of US nuclear testing on some of the atolls between 1947 and 1962. The Marshall Islands hosts the US Army Kwajalein Atoll (USAKA) Reagan Missile Test Site, a key installation in the US missile defense network.



Section 2 - Anti – Money Laundering / Terrorist Financing

FATF status

The Republic of the Marshall Islands is not on the FATF List of Countries that have been identified as having strategic AML deficiencies

Compliance with FATF Recommendations

The last Mutual Evaluation Report relating to the implementation of anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing standards in The Republic of the Marshall Islands was undertaken by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) in 2011. According to that Evaluation, The Republic of the Marshall Islands was deemed Compliant for 5 and Largely Compliant for 16 of the FATF 40 + 9 Recommendations. It was Partially Compliant or Non-Compliant for all 6 of the Core Recommendations.

Key Findings from latest Mutual Evaluation Report (2011):

The RMI has a very limited financial sector with total banking sector assets estimated at US\$133 million in May 2010. There are two AML/CFT supervised commercial banks that dominate the financial sector in the RMI. Financial institutions and cash dealers are regulated for AML/CFT except for a few informal providers.

Money laundering (ML) and financing of terrorism (FT) vulnerabilities in the RMI derive mainly from its offshore company registration sector. The corporate anonymity afforded by companies registered in the RMI represents significant ML/FT vulnerabilities. There is no mandatory requirement for legal persons to provide information either on the legal or beneficial ownership of shareholders, and there is no supervision of company formation service providers based offshore.

The Banking Commission is the lead agency for AML/CFT in the RMI. The Banking Act provides a range of statutory powers to the Banking Commissioner, including those of a financial intelligence unit (FIU), as a prudential regulator of licensed banks, and as an AML/CFT supervisor of financial institutions and cash dealers.

Overall, the RMI has implemented reasonably sound measures concerning ML/FT criminalization, confiscation and international co- operation, and the preventive measures for the financial sectors, but technical and implementation deficiencies remain. There are deficiencies in the following: elements of the ML and FT offences; mechanisms for freezing FT funds without delay and domestic designation; controls on movement of cash across borders; supervision of non-bank financial institutions and cash dealers; and implementation

of the FATF standards amongst the designated non- financial businesses and professions (DNFBPs), in particular company service providers.

There has been no prosecution or conviction for ML and FT. Opportunities for possible ML prosecution were not pursued either due to lack of resources or expertise, and the view (by some authorities) that ML is more of an international rather than a domestic concern. The authorities consider terrorism and FT as very low risk, and there has never been a case of either event.

The main DNFBP sector is the offshore company formation services sector which is not yet included in the AML/CFT regime. Accountants, lawyers and other company service providers based in foreign jurisdictions submit applications for company formations to the RMI's offshore company registry.

Key recommendations made to the RMI include:

- address remaining legal deficiencies in the ML and FT offences;
- use available powers to investigate and prosecute the ML offence;
- provide mechanisms/procedures for freezing terrorist property without delay and for domestic designation;
- undertake further enhancements to DFIU functions;
- rectify deficiencies in the Currency Declaration Act 2009;
- take further steps to ensure all entities are aware of their obligations under the revised AML/CFT Regulations
- undertake supervision (on and off-site) to confirm implementation;
- rectify technical deficiencies in the revised AML/CFT Regulations;
- introduce AML/CFT requirements for DNFBPs with a focus on enhancing supervision of company formation service providers based offshore;
- amend relevant statutes to include mandatory information on beneficial ownership and to prevent the misuse of bearer shares; and
- address remaining deficiencies in the MLA framework.

US Department of State Money Laundering assessment (INCSR)

The Republic of the Marshall Islands was deemed a Jurisdiction of Concern by the US Department of State 2016 International Narcotics Control Strategy Report (INCSR).

Key Findings from the report are as follows: -

Perceived Risks:

The Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI) consists of 29 atolls and five islands, covering 70 square miles of land, spread across 750,000 square miles of ocean. The country is economically underdeveloped and has limited resources for private sector development. The RMI signed a Compact of Free Association with the United States in 1986, and relies on the United States for the majority of its economic support. Although the Marshall Islands accounts for less than one percent of the global market for offshore financial services,

making it a tiny player compared with other secrecy jurisdictions, the RMI offshore corporate sector is vulnerable to money laundering.

There are two banks in the country, the Bank of the Marshall Islands and a branch office of the Bank of Guam. There are no brokerage houses or other types of financial firms in the country.

Land is almost never sold due to customary land tenure practices. There are no realtors, nor are there casinos or other entities typically used to launder money. Domestic crime is low, but an analysis of suspicious transaction reports suggests tax evasion, smuggling, prostitution, embezzlement, counterfeit financial instruments, check fraud, and narcotics trafficking on the islands could be predicate offenses for money laundering.

Non-resident domestic corporations (NRDCs), the equivalent of international business companies, can be formed online subject to approval by the Registrar. Marketers of offshore services via the internet promote the Marshall Islands as a favored jurisdiction for establishing NRDCs and handle the incorporation process for applicants. A number of Marshall Islands NRDCs have gone public on exchanges in the U.S. and Europe. NRDCs are allowed to offer bearer shares. Corporate officers, directors, and shareholders may be of any nationality and live anywhere. NRDCs are not required to disclose the names of officers, directors, shareholders, or beneficial owners listed with the Registrar, and corporate entities may act as directors, officers, and shareholders. The Registrar does not release the number of NRDCs or other offshore corporate operations data. The corporate registry program does not allow the registering of offshore banks or insurance firms, online gaming institutions, or other companies which are financial in nature. All known parties to any corporate or maritime transaction are vetted by the Registry through a commercial database, which combines the UN, U.S., EU, and other national and international specially designated national lists. NRDCs must maintain a registered agent in the Marshall Islands, and corporations can transfer domicile into and out of the RMI with relative ease. In addition to NRDCs, the RMI offers resident partnerships, unincorporated associations, and limited liability companies through the Attorney General's office.

The Trust Company of the Marshall Islands, Inc., the Registrar for NRDCs, and the Office of the Maritime Administrator (collectively the Registry) administer a registration program of corporations and ships. The RMI shipping fleet is the third largest flagged fleet in the world, although few of the vessels frequent the Marshall Islands. The port of Majuro is visited mainly by tuna fishing boats, with a few cargo ships per month delivering food and fuel to the nation.

DO FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS ENGAGE IN CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS RELATED TO INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS TRAFFICKING THAT INCLUDE SIGNIFICANT AMOUNTS OF US CURRENCY; CURRENCY DERIVED FROM ILLEGAL SALES IN THE U.S.; OR ILLEGAL DRUG SALES THAT OTHERWISE SIGNIFICANTLY AFFECT THE U.S.: NO

CRIMINALIZATION OF MONEY LAUNDERING:

"All serious crimes" approach or "list" approach to predicate crimes: All serious crimes

Are legal persons covered: criminally: YES civilly: YES

KNOW-YOUR-CUSTOMER (KYC) RULES:

Enhanced due diligence procedures for PEPs: Foreign: YES Domestic: YES KYC covered entities: Banks, credit institutions, and finance companies; insurance companies, brokers, and intermediaries; brokers and dealers of securities, exchange and interest rate instruments, futures, and options; businesses issuing, selling, or redeeming traveler's checks, money orders, or similar instruments; payroll service businesses involved in collecting, holding, and delivering cash; gaming houses, casinos, and lotteries; bullion and currency dealers and exchanges; money transmission services

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

Number of STRs received and time frame: 9 in 2015

Number of CTRs received and time frame: 3,287 in 2015

STR covered entities: Banks, credit institutions, and finance companies; insurance companies, brokers, and intermediaries; brokers and dealers of securities, exchange and interest rate instruments, futures, and options; businesses issuing, selling, or redeeming traveler's checks, money orders, or similar instruments; payroll service businesses involved in collecting, holding, and delivering cash; gaming houses, casinos, and lotteries; bullion and currency dealers and exchanges; money transmission services

MONEY LAUNDERING CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS/CONVICTIONS:

Prosecutions: 0 in 2015

Convictions: 0 in 2015

RECORDS EXCHANGE MECHANISM:

With U.S.: MLAT: NO Other mechanism: YES

With other governments/jurisdictions: YES

The Marshall Islands is a member of the Asia/Pacific Group on Money Laundering (APG), a FATF-style regional body.

ENFORCEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES AND COMMENTS:

The Government of the Marshall Islands has not filed any money laundering cases for several years. Two previous cases were dismissed by the RMI High Court. There is a need for greater institutional capacity to successfully prosecute money laundering cases.

Under RMI law, both the Banking Act and the Counter-Terrorism Act provide for the freezing, seizing, and/or detaining of terrorist assets. The Marshall Islands is negotiating a tax agreement with the United States and has signed tax treaties with 14 other jurisdictions.

The Government of the Republic of the Marshall Islands is working to ensure its offshore sector is adequately supervised, and information on company ownership and management is available to law enforcement and supervisory authorities. The RMI should tighten enforcement of tipping-off provisions, ensure designated non-financial businesses and professions are fully reporting, and ensure beneficial ownership is properly established.

Current Weaknesses in Government Legislation (2013 INCRS Comparative Tables):

According to the US State Department, The Republic of the Marshall Islands does not conform with regard to the following government legislation: -

Record Large Transactions - By law or regulation, banks are required to maintain records of large transactions in currency or other monetary instruments.

Maintain Records over time - By law or regulation, banks are required to keep records, especially of large or unusual transactions, for a specified period of time, e.g., five years.

Disclosure Protection - "Safe Harbour" - By law, the jurisdiction provides a "safe harbour" defence to banks or other financial institutions and their employees who provide otherwise confidential banking data to authorities in pursuit of authorized investigations.

Know Your Customer Provisions - By law or regulation, the government requires banks and/or other covered entities to adopt and implement Know Your Customer/ Customer Due Diligence programs for their customers or clientele.

Criminalised Tipping Off - By law, disclosure of the reporting of suspicious or unusual activity to an individual who is the subject of such a report, or to a third party, is a criminal offense.

EU White list of Equivalent Jurisdictions

The Republic of the Marshall Islands is not currently on the EU White list of Equivalent Jurisdictions

World Governance indicators

[To view historic Governance Indicators Ctrl + Click here and then select country](#)

Failed States Index

[To view Failed States Index Ctrl + Click here](#)

Offshore Financial Centre

The Republic of the Marshall Islands is considered to be an Offshore Financial Centre

US State Dept Trafficking in Persons Report 2014 (introduction):

The Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI) is classified a Tier 2 (watch list) country - a country whose government does not fully comply with the Trafficking Victims Protection Act's minimum standards, but is making significant efforts to bring themselves into compliance with those standards.

The Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI) is a source and destination country for RMI women and girls and women from East Asia subjected to sex trafficking. RMI girls are recruited by foreign business owners to engage in prostitution with crew members of foreign fishing and transshipping vessels that dock in Majuro. Foreign women, most of whom are long-term residents, are subjected to forced prostitution in establishments frequented by crew members of Chinese and other foreign fishing vessels; some Chinese women are recruited with the promise of legitimate work and, after paying large recruitment fees, are forced into prostitution in the Marshall Islands.

The RMI government does not fully comply with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking; however, it is making significant efforts to do so. During the year, the RMI President and Foreign Minister acknowledged the existence of human trafficking in RMI in public addresses, and the government initiated a trafficking investigation involving women subjected to forced prostitution. Despite these efforts, the government has not shown evidence of increasing efforts to address human trafficking compared to the previous year; therefore, RMI is placed on Tier 2 Watch List. The government did not provide evidence of implementing its 2011 anti-trafficking legislation. It has not reported any trafficking prosecutions since 2011. The government made no efforts to proactively identify victims, especially among vulnerable populations, such as foreign and local women in prostitution and foreign men working on fishing vessels in Marshallese waters.

International Sanctions

None Applicable

Bribery & Corruption

Index	Rating (100-Good / 0-Bad)
Transparency International Corruption Index	N/A
World Governance Indicator – Control of Corruption	56

Corruption and Government Transparency - Report by US State Department

There are credible allegations and periodic prosecutions for misuse of government funds and abuse of public office for private gain. Government procurement and transfers appear most vulnerable to corruption, and personal relationships sometimes play a role in government decisions. Government officials at all levels are permitted to invest in and own private businesses without regard for conflict-of-interest considerations. Foreign aid has been abused and recent audits report a number of financial irregularities connected to donor-funded activities. Bribery is a second-degree felony, whether to a domestic or foreign official. The first quarter of 2014 has seen high profile charges filed in a hospital procurement bribery case, including against the associate administrator at the Ministry of Health.

The Office of the Attorney General is tasked with combating corruption and has recently concluded a prosecution a number of individuals within the government for embezzlement and theft in a case that began in 2011. One former Minister and several government employees were charged and sentenced in corruption-related cases. Regardless of intentions, however, a lack of capacity and resources hampers the Attorney General Office's efforts.

The RMI acceded to the UN Convention Against Corruption in September 2011. No international, regional, or local watchdog organizations operate in the country.

Section 3 - Economy

US assistance and lease payments for the use of Kwajalein Atoll as a US military base are the mainstay of this small island country. The Marshall Islands received roughly \$1 billion in aid from the US during 1986-2001 under the original Compact of Free Association (Compact). In 2002 and 2003, the US and the Marshall Islands renegotiated the Compact's financial package for a 20-year period, from 2004 to 2024. Under the amended Compact, the Marshall Islands will receive roughly \$1.5 billion in direct US assistance. Agricultural production, primarily subsistence, is concentrated on small farms; the most important commercial crops are coconuts and breadfruit. Industry is limited to handicrafts, tuna processing, and copra. Tourism holds some potential. The islands and atolls have few natural resources, and imports exceed exports. Under the amended Compact, the US is also funding, jointly with the Marshall Islands, a Trust Fund for the people of the Marshall Islands that will provide an income stream beyond 2024 when direct Compact aid is to end.

Agriculture - products:

coconuts, tomatoes, melons, taro, breadfruit, fruits; pigs, chickens

Industries:

copra, tuna processing, tourism, craft items (from seashells, wood, and pearls)

Exports - commodities:

copra cake, coconut oil, handicrafts, fish

Imports - commodities:

foodstuffs, machinery and equipment, fuels, beverages, tobacco

Executive Summary

The Government of the Marshall Islands encourages foreign investment and recognizes its important role in encouraging private sector development. The government particularly encourages foreign investment in fisheries, tourism, and light manufacturing and provides certain investment incentives for foreign investors. Most local government officials encourage foreign investment, though attitudes may differ from island to island. Foreign investment in the Marshall Islands is complicated, however, by laws that prevent non-Marshallese from purchasing land. There is no public land in the country, and foreign businesses must lease land from private landowners in order to operate in the country.

Foreign investment is governed through the *Foreign Investment Business License (Amendment Act (2000))*, which established the Registrar of Foreign Investment and details restrictions on foreign investments. The Ministry of Resources and Development, Trade and Investment Division administers the law in coordination with the Office of the Attorney General.

The Republic of the Marshall Islands has a responsive judiciary that consistently upholds the sanctity of contracts. Land issues and disputes concerning leases are subject to customary law governing land tenure, and proceedings can take a protracted time to resolve.

1. Openness To, and Restrictions Upon, Foreign Investment

Although the Marshall Islands generally encourages foreign investment, the *Foreign Investment Business License (Amendment) Act* established a Natural Reserved List, which restricts foreign investment in certain small-scale retail and service businesses. However, this law is not consistently enforced, and foreign investors may enter partnership agreements with local Marshallese businesses. Officially, foreign investment is prohibited in the following business ventures:

- Small scale agriculture and marine culture for local markets
- Bakeries and pastry shops
- Motor garages and fuel filling stations
- Land Taxi Operations, not including airport taxis used by hotels
- Rental of all types of motor vehicles
- Small retail shops with a quarterly turnover of less than US\$1,000 (including mobile retail shops and/or open-air vendors/take-outs)
- Laundromat and dry cleaning, other than service provided by hotels/motels
- Tailor/sewing shop
- Video rental
- Handicraft shop

- Delicatessen, Deli Shop, or Food take-out

All non-citizens wishing to invest in the Marshall Islands must obtain a Foreign Investment Business License (FIBL). The FIBL is obtained from the Registrar of Foreign Investment in the Ministry of Finance. In coordination with the Investment Promotion Unit at the Ministry of Resources and Development, the Ministry of Finance reviews the application and ensures that the business does not fall under the categories of the National Reserved List listed above. The application process usually takes 7-10 working days. The FIBL grants non-citizens the right to invest in the Marshall Islands, provided the investment remains within the scope of business activity for which the FIBL was granted.

The fisheries sector is the strongest growth industry in the country. The RMI is a member of the Parties to the Nauru Agreement (PNA), which coordinates purse seiner fishing policy among eight Pacific Island nations. According to PNA estimates, the value of the skipjack tuna within PNA-governed waters is US\$3.9 billion in 2013. Non-citizens wishing to invest in the fisheries sector must negotiate a fishing license agreement with the Marshall Islands Marine Resources Authority (MIMRA). The agreement governs fishing and management practices to ensure sustainability and to ensure that the investment does not endanger local food security. Investors in other coastal maritime activities also require a license from MIMRA. The license application must demonstrate that the investment will lead to local net benefits while also ensuring sustainability and the preservation of environmental resources. The Marshall Islands is a member of a regional arrangement known as the Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA). The FFA Secretariat assists its member countries in managing and conserving its region-wide tuna stock, in cooperation with Non-pacific Island countries fishing in the region. The Secretariat of the Pacific Community (formerly known as South Pacific Commission), to which the Marshall Islands is also a member, provides necessary scientific and biological information on the marine species within the EEZ.

Non-citizen business enterprises must further incorporate as a domestic limited company or register as a foreign entity. An application for a domestic limited company is submitted to the Registrar of Domestic Corporations in the Office of the Attorney General, and information regarding incorporation is included with the FIBL application.

The Marshall Islands operates the third largest ship registry in the world, with over 100 million tons registered as of 2013. Since 1990, Virginia-based International Registries, Inc., in affiliation with the Trust Company of the Marshall Islands, Inc. and Marshall Islands Maritime and Corporate Administrators, Inc., administers the ship and corporate registry, per a joint venture agreement with the government of the Marshall Islands. Those wishing to register a vessel or incorporate a non-resident domestic corporation in the Marshall Islands should contact International Registries, Inc. directly, which maintains offices in 24 cities worldwide.

All businesses must negotiate with local landowners and local government authorities regarding lease provisions and approval for the proposed business activities. In the case of land use and land tenure, foreign investors are not accorded the same treatment as Marshallese citizens. Non-Marshallese may not purchase land and local landowners possess full rights to their land at all times. Individual parcels of land may be owned by three or more different individuals simultaneously through the country's complex customary land-tenure system. Foreign investors are responsible to ensure that lease agreements include all relevant landowners; failure to include a landowner may result in judicial proceedings.

The Marshall Islands is in the very early stages of privatizing state-owned enterprises. Currently, foreign investors are allowed to purchase shares only in the National Telecommunications Agency, but foreign investors may not own a majority of shares. Bidding criteria are not readily available, and the process remains largely controlled by the national government.

Official Foreign Direct Investment plays a very marginal role in the economy of the Marshall Islands, and in fact no record of FDI is available.

Measure	Year	Index/Ranking
TI Corruptions Perceptions	2014	Not Listed
Economic Freedom Index	2014	Not Listed
Ease of Doing Business	2014	114 x 189
Global Innovation Index	2014	Not Listed
World Bank GNI per capita	2013	4,040

2. Conversion and Transfer Policies

The government does not impose any restrictions on converting or transferring funds associated with an investment. The Marshall Islands uses the U.S. dollar as its official currency, and there is no central bank. There are no official remittance policies and no restrictions on foreign exchange transactions. There have been no reported difficulties in obtaining foreign exchange as the vast majority of funds are denominated in U.S. dollars.

While the government encourages reinvestment of profits locally, there are no laws restricting repatriation of profits, dividends, or other investment capital acquired in the RMI. To comply with international money laundering commitments, cash transactions and transfers exceeding US\$10,000 are reported by the banks to the Banking Commission, which monitors this information and has the authority to investigate financial records when necessary. To date, however, the country has not successfully prosecuted any money laundering cases.

3. Expropriation and Compensation

All land is privately owned by Marshallese citizens through complex family lineages. Although the Government of the Marshall Islands may legally expropriate property under the country's constitution, the government has only exercised this right on one occasion and only for a temporary period of time. Given the importance of private land ownership in customary law and practice, it is very unlikely that the government will exercise this right in the foreseeable future.

If a business activity is subsequently added to the reserved List, the Registrar of Foreign Investment may not cancel or revoke an existing Foreign Investment Business License if the investment has already commenced.

4. Dispute Settlement

There is a very limited record of foreign investment disputes in the RMI due to the very small size of foreign investment in the country. The most common type of business disputes are with landowners over land use, and land rights issues, and these are frequently resolved informally or only after protracted court disputes. Domestic civil society has traditionally not been actively engaged in dispute resolution.

The legal system in the Marshall Islands is patterned on common law proceedings as they exist in the United States. The country has a judicial branch composed of a Supreme Court, a High Court, a Traditional Rights Court, District Courts, and Community Courts. There is a full-time Supreme Court Justice, two High Court judges, three Traditional Rights Court judges, two District Court judges, and several Community Court judges serving the Marshall Islands. On certain occasions, as necessary, the Marshall Islands Judicial Service Commission recruits qualified judges on contract from the United States to serve with the Chief Justice on the Supreme Court and to temporarily fill vacancies on the High Court as there are few qualified and independent Marshallese who can fill these positions. Currently, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and both judges on the High Court are American citizens on limited-term contracts. The Traditional Rights Court deals with customary law and land disputes.

Both companies and individuals have access to the legal system through the High Court of the Marshall Islands. Laws patterned on U.S. laws govern most aspects of commercial transactions, and the courts have generally enforced these laws in a transparent and consistent manner. There is, however, no legal provision for bankruptcy in the Marshall Islands. A foreign investor has the right of recourse to the courts with respect to the settlement of disputes. Most investment disputes concern land issues, especially regarding lease payments. Land disputes can be very protracted and are resolved through a combination of customary law arbitration and through the courts, per the Arbitration Act of 1980.

The Marshall Islands is not a member of, nor are there any current plans to become a Party to, the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States or the New York Convention of 1958 on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards.

Local investment or commercial dispute resolution proceedings can be very lengthy, especially when related to land disputes. Because land rights are based on customary and traditional law (frequently unwritten and unrecorded), delays are nearly unavoidable. According to the 2012 report by the RMI Judiciary, of the 20 land rights or land lease cases filed in 2012, 11 remain pending as of 2013. Of the 420 land-related cases filed since 1982, 76 remain pending. Land cases represent 5-6 percent of cases filed, but make up about 40% of the pending cases. Many international companies partner directly with a local landowner to avoid potential legal complications.

5. Performance Requirements/Incentives

All imports are subject to import duties, and the only current duty exemptions are for renewable and alternative energy items. Import duties are generally low *ad valorem* rates on cost, insurance, and freight (CIF), and the number of tariff categories is small to facilitate administration. Goods in transit are exempt from the import tax, and the import tax on re-exported goods is refundable.

The Marshall Islands has no taxes on exports. Under the terms of the Compact of Free Association, as amended, all items grown, made or produced in the Marshall Islands are exempt from U.S. duties with the following exceptions:

- Watches, clocks, and timing apparatus provided for in Chapter 91, excluding heading 9113, of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States;
- Buttons (whether finished or not finished) provided for in items 9606.21.40 and 9606.29.20 of such schedule;
- Textile and apparel articles which are subject to textile agreements; and
- Footwear, handbags, luggage, flat goods, work gloves, and leather wearing apparel which were not eligible for the generalized system of preferences in the Trade Act of 1974.

Tuna in airtight containers exported to the U.S. is duty-free, provided it does not exceed 10 percent of total United States consumption of tuna during the previous calendar year. The Compact also stipulates that U.S. products imported to the Marshall Islands receive Most-Favorable Nation status, and the country must consult with the U.S. should they enter into a Free Trade Agreement with another country or customs territory.

The Marshall Islands offers tax and duty exemptions for investments in certain private sector industries. These investment incentives apply uniformly to both domestic and foreign investors through submission of a letter to the Minister of Finance. Tax incentives are specified by law, but have been rarely awarded, given the relative lack of large-scale investment.

Gross Revenue Tax Exemption

Investors who invest a minimum of US\$1 million or provide employment and wages in excess of US\$150,000 annually to Marshallese citizens are exempt from paying gross revenue tax for a five-year period in the following sectors:

- Off-shore or deep sea fishing
- Manufacturing for export, or for both export and local use
- Agriculture
- Hotel and resort facilities

Seabed Mining Tax Exemption

Investors in seabed hard mineral mining are exempt from paying all taxes, duties, and other charges (except taxes on wages and salaries, individual income tax, and social security contributions). In return, investors are required to pay the Government of the Marshall Islands a share of net proceeds accruing from the investment in the form of royalties, production charge, or some combination thereof as agreed to between the government and investor.

6. Right to Private Ownership and Establishment

Foreign and domestic private entities have the right to establish and own business enterprises and engage in all forms of remunerative activity. With the exception of land titles noted elsewhere in this report, private entities may freely establish, acquire, and dispose of interests in business enterprises.

7. Protection of Property Rights

Land Rights

Land rights are a highly complex and frequently contentious issue in the Marshall Islands. Land ownership is through family lineage and according to social class. Paramount Chiefs (Iroij) have title to entire islands or portions of islands within an Atoll, clan elders (alaps) have title to several parcels of land under their Paramount Chiefs, and workers (dri-jerbal) have title to the parcel of land associated with their Paramount Chief on which they live. Each parcel of land is thus owned by at least three separate individual landowners, one each from the classes described above. Non-Marshallese may not purchase land, and land purchases by Marshallese are also very rare. Paramount Chiefs may grant land rights to others, though they retain their share of ownership in all circumstances.

Available land for development is scarce, particularly in the two major urban areas Majuro and Ebeye. Non-citizen investors must negotiate lease agreements directly with customary groups of landowners. Land may be leased in perpetuity with many leases having a term of 50 years, and options for renewal. The Kwajalein land lease to the U.S. Government runs fifty years (to 2066) with an option to renew for another twenty years, for example. Mortgages against the title of land are not permitted, but commercial lease agreements and land lease payments may be used as collateral. There is limited written documentation of titles to land in the Marshall Islands, although local citizens generally know who controls each parcel of land on their particular atoll. In 2003, the Government of the Marshall Islands established a Land Registration Authority to create a voluntary register of customary land and establish a legal framework for recording documents related to ownership rights. As of 2013, however, the Land Registration Authority has documented a very small percentage of total land titles in the country and is largely dormant.

Intellectual Property

The Marshall Islands is not a member of the World Trade Organization, the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), or any other international agreement on intellectual property rights. There is inadequate protection for intellectual property, patents, copyrights, and trademarks. The only intellectual property-related legislation relates to locally produced music recordings, and it has never been enforced.

8. Transparency of the Regulatory System

Regulatory and accounting systems are generally transparent and consistent with international norms. Bureaucratic procedures are generally transparent, although nepotism and customary hierarchal relationships can play a role in government actions. Proposed laws and regulations are available in draft form for public comment. Generally, tax, labor, environment, health and safety, and other laws and policies do not impede investment.

9. Efficient Capital Markets and Portfolio Investment

The Marshall Islands is closely tied to U.S. financial markets, and foreign investors are generally able to obtain credit in U.S. dollars on the local market. However, the financial and banking sector in the country is very underdeveloped with few credit instruments and insufficient liquidity in the markets to enter and exit sizeable positions. Total bank assets in the country were estimated to be US\$121.5 million in 2012.

There are currently two banks with branches in the Marshall Islands. The Bank of Guam is a publicly owned U.S. company with its headquarters in Guam. It complies with all U.S. regulations and is FDIC-insured. The Bank of the Marshall Islands is a privately-owned Marshallese company with headquarters in Majuro. There are no stock exchanges or financial institutions in the country. A growing number of unregulated financial service institutions have been reported, but little is known about their assets or available credit instruments.

10. Competition from State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs)

Nearly all major industries are controlled by state-owned enterprises (SOEs). The SOE sector, comprising a dozen public enterprises, continues to underperform and to impose significant risks and burden on the fiscal system and economy. Transfers (current subsidies) to SOEs in FY 2012 reached a record level of \$8.8 million, up from the previous record in FY 2009 of \$8.5 million, representing nearly 23 percent of general fund revenues. Adding capital transfers to current subsidies, FY2012 total transfers to the SOE sector were \$11.2 million (nearly 30 percent of general fund revenues), the bulk of which was made up of transfers to Air Marshall Islands (\$2.3 million), Kwajalein Atoll Joint Utility Resources (\$2.9 millions), the Marshalls Electric Company (\$2 million) and Tobolar (\$1.4 million). The operation of the SOE sector places a significant cost on discretionary revenues, the burden being more than three times that of the external debt service.

SOE reform constituted a major component of the recently completed ADB-supported Public Sector Program (PSP). To signal its intention to strengthen governance of SOEs, the RMI Cabinet passed in 2010 a set of good practice principals which state that:

- SOE's are to prepare business plans that disclose the strategic directions and performance targets and, after the Cabinet as approved them, they are to be publicly released.
- The activities undertaken by SOE's are to be categorized as either essential or nonessential; the nonessential should then be sold or wound down.
- The government will ensure that SOE boards are independent in operation and that the comprise members who are suitably qualified and experience
- The government will also ensure that the senior management within the SOE's have suitable qualifications and experience.
- SOE's will be required to align their prices and charges with the total cost of service delivery, except where they are being funded by community service obligation (CSO) arrangements.

- SOE's will be required to operate in accordance with sound financial management principals.
- The government has agreed to establish an SOE policy and SOE act to provide mechanisms for the effective application of good practices.

Though the Marshall Islands has pledged to privatize non-essential SOE's, to date only limited privatization has occurred in the telecommunications sector although there is emerging evidence of improvements in the energy sector. Some, but not all, state-owned enterprises publish annual reports, and all SOEs are required to have their books independently audited as part of the government's overall audit.

The Marshall Islands has no sovereign wealth fund (SWF) or asset management bureau (AMB), but the Compact of Free Association established a Trust Fund for the Marshall Islands that is independently overseen by a committee composed of the United States, Taiwan, and RMI representatives.

11. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

With the exception of a few retail businesses, the banking sector, and ship registry, there is little general awareness of corporate social responsibilities among producers or consumers. Firms that pursue CSR are viewed neither favorably nor unfavorably.

12. Political Violence

There have been no reported incidents involving politically motivated damage to projects or installations.

13. Corruption

There are credible allegations and periodic prosecutions for misuse of government funds and abuse of public office for private gain. Government procurement and transfers appear most vulnerable to corruption, and personal relationships sometimes play a role in government decisions. Government officials at all levels are permitted to invest in and own private businesses without regard for conflict-of-interest considerations. Foreign aid has been abused and recent audits report a number of financial irregularities connected to donor-funded activities. Bribery is a second-degree felony, whether to a domestic or foreign official. The first quarter of 2014 has seen high profile charges filed in a hospital procurement bribery case, including against the associate administrator at the Ministry of Health.

The Office of the Attorney General is tasked with combating corruption and has recently concluded a prosecution a number of individuals within the government for embezzlement and theft in a case that began in 2011. One former Minister and several government employees were charged and sentenced in corruption-related cases. Regardless of intentions, however, a lack of capacity and resources hampers the Attorney General Office's efforts.

The RMI acceded to the UN Convention Against Corruption in September 2011. No international, regional, or local watchdog organizations operate in the country.

14. Bilateral Investment Agreements

The Marshall Islands has double taxation agreements with Australia and New Zealand and has an Air and Sea Transport Cooperation Agreement and Exchange of Information Agreement with the United States. The RMI also has 14 tax information sharing agreements, including with the United States and Australia.

The RMI does not have a bilateral investment treaty with any country.

15. OPIC and Other Investment Insurance Programs

The U.S. Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) provides investment insurance, financing, and loan guarantees in the RMI for qualified investors. Because the Marshall Islands uses the U.S. dollar as its national currency, there are no convertibility risks. The RMI is not a member of the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency.

16. Labor

The workforce in 2012 was estimated at 10,482, of which 45% worked in the public sector. Preliminary results from the 2010 RMI census indicate the country has a 31% unemployment rate, and a significant portion of the population remains underemployed as well. Unemployment rates among youth and young adults could be as high as 50–60%. Official reported unemployment is 4.7% however, by including all household production such as fishing or making handicrafts for personal consumption.

Under the Compact of Free Association, Marshallese citizens are entitled to live, attend school, and work in the United States visa-free as “nonimmigrant residents.” Accordingly, many skilled and professional workers migrate to the U.S. for its higher wages and standards of living. Professional, medical, management, and other special labor skills are in high demand in the Marshall Islands.

Given the scarcity of resident qualified workers, the Marshall Islands allows investors to employ non-resident workers provided they agree to cover the cost of repatriation, hire and train at least one citizen to perform the same work, and pay a fee of US\$1,000. The National Training Council provides training resources for Marshallese workers. The rules concerning non-resident workers do not apply to U.S. citizens and citizens of the Federated States of Micronesia, and Palau. While many consider the law discriminatory against foreign workers, employers are willing to pay the fee in order to hire skilled labor, which is not widely available in the country. Some companies, particularly in fisheries, seeking to expand business and hire additional workers are limited by other infrastructure constraints, such as the lack of available land, water, and power.

There is no legislation concerning collective bargaining or trade union organization. The country has a very limited history or culture of organized labor. The only union ever created in the country, the Teachers’ Union, was formed several years ago. Since the death of the founder, the union is has become inactive. The Marshall Islands has been a member of the International Labor Organization (ILO) since 2007 but has only had limited engagement with the ILO.

17. Foreign Trade Zones/Free Ports

There are no geographic foreign trade zones or free ports in the RMI.

18. Foreign Direct Investment Statistics

The Marshall Islands has relatively low levels of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). The authorities have pledged to continue their efforts to ease the obstacles to private sector development. They emphasize that there has been some progress in registering land and that they will tackle further the land ownership issues, though this will take considerable time and effort due to the complex nature of the Marshallese land tenure system. Ensuring proper

infrastructure and legislative framework will help reduce costs in running businesses and providing a level playing field to investors will attract foreign direct investment. In 2010, foreign investors purchased new purse seiner vessels for operation in the RMI Exclusive Economic Zone, temporarily increasing FDI to US\$37.1 million. In 2013 FDI was US\$4.1 million (4% GDP), in line with the general average of FDI level from 2004 to the present, excluding the purchase of the purse seiner vessels.

There are limited comparable data for RMI direct investments abroad, except for the RMI Compact Trust Fund which was valued at US\$158.2 million in August 2012.

The major foreign direct investments are concentrated in the fisheries sector, including a tuna loining plant and a tuna processing plant along with several fishing purse seiners, the majority of which are owned by investors from China and Taiwan. Boutique tourism has recently become a factor as well, with elite surfing and diving operations making some significant expenditures in 2013 and 2014.

TABLE 2: Key Macroeconomic data, U.S. FDI in host country/economy

	Host Country Statistical source*		USG or international statistical source		USG or international Source of data (Source of Data: BEA; IMF; Eurostat; UNCTAD, Other)
Economic Data	Year	Amount	Year	Amount	
Host Country Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (Millions U.S. Dollars)	FY 2012	3.2%	FY 2012	2.4%	Host Country Data Source: Graduate School, Fiscal Year 2012 Economic Review (August 2013): http://www.econmap.org USG Data Source : http://www.worldbank.org/en/country
Foreign Direct Investment	Host Country Statistical source*		USG or international		USG or international statistical source of data: BEA; IMF; Eurostat; UNCTAD, Other

			statistical source		
U.S. FDI in partner country (Millions U.S. Dollars, stock positions)	Not Available	Amount	Not Available		(BEA) click selections to reach. Bureau of Economic Analysis Balance of Payments and Direct Investment Position Data U.S. Direct Investment Position Abroad on a Historical-Cost Basis By Country only (all countries) (Millions of Dollars)
Host country's FDI in the United States (Millions U.S. Dollars, stock positions)	Not Available	Amount	Not Available	Amount	(BEA) click selections to reach Balance of Payments and Direct Investment Position Data Foreign Direct Investment Position in the United States on a Historical-Cost Basis By Country only (all countries) (Millions of Dollars)
Total inbound stock of FDI as % host GDP	Insert N/A	Amount N/A	FY 2013	2.4%	IMF Country Report No. 14/26 https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/scr/2014/cr1426.pdf

Web Resources

Marshall Islands:

- RMI Embassy to the United States: Economy and Investing: <http://www.rmiembassyus.org/Economy.htm>
- RMI Government: <http://www.rmigovernment.org/index.jsp>

U.S. Government:

- U.S. Embassy Majuro, Marshall Islands: <http://majuro.usembassy.gov/>
- U.S. Department of the Interior, Office of Insular Affairs:
- U.S. Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration: <http://trade.gov>

- OPIC: www.opic.gov
- U.S. Trade & Development Agency: <http://ustda.gov>
- USAID Pacific Islands Office, Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea: <http://pacificislands.usaid.gov>

Regional Organizations:

- Asian Development Bank: <http://beta.adb.org/countries/marshall-islands/main>
- UN International Labor Organization: <http://www.ilo.org/asia/lang--en/index.htm>
- Graduate School, Economic Reporting in the RMI: <http://www.pitiviti.org/initiatives/economics/rmi.php>
- Graduate School, Fiscal Year 2012 Economic Review (August 2013): <http://www.econmap.org>
- Micronesian Chief Executive Summit: <http://rmimces.info/index.php>
- IMF: <https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/scr/2014/cr1426.pdf>

Section 5 - Government

Chiefs of State and Cabinet Members:

For the current list of Chief of State and Cabinet Members, please access the following - [Central Intelligence Agency online directory of Chiefs of State and Cabinet Members of Foreign Governments](#)

Legal system:

Mixed legal system of US and English common law, customary law, and local statutes

International organization participation:

ACP, ADB, AOSIS, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, IMSO, Interpol, IOC, ITU, OPCW, PIF, Sparteca, SPC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, WHO

Section 6 - Tax

Exchange control

The Republic of the Marshall Islands does not have exchange controls

Treaty and non-treaty withholding tax rates

Marshall Islands has signed **14 agreements (0 DTC and 14 TIEA agreements)** providing for the exchange of information.

About this list of agreements »

Jurisdiction	Type of EOI Arrangement	Date Signed	Date entered into Force	Meets standard	Contains paras 4 and 5	
Australia	TIEA	12 May 2010	25 Nov 2011	Yes	Yes	
Denmark	TIEA	28 Sep 2010	3 Dec 2011	Yes	Yes	
Faroe Islands	TIEA	28 Sep 2010	not yet in force	Unreviewed	Yes	
Finland	TIEA	28 Sep 2010	2 Dec 2011	Yes	Yes	
Greenland	TIEA	28 Sep 2010	not yet in force	Unreviewed	Yes	
Iceland	TIEA	28 Sep 2010	not yet in force	Yes	Yes	
Ireland	TIEA	2 Sep 2010	not yet in force	Yes	Yes	
Korea, Republic of	TIEA	31 May 2011	9 Mar 2012	Yes	Yes	
Netherlands	TIEA	14 May 2010	8 Nov 2011	Yes	Yes	
New Zealand	TIEA	4 Aug 2010	not yet in force	Yes	Yes	
Norway	TIEA	28 Sep 2010	19 Jun 2011	Yes	Yes	
Sweden	TIEA	28 Sep 2010	not yet in force	Yes	Yes	
United Kingdom	TIEA	20 Mar 2012	not yet in force	Yes	Yes	
United States	TIEA	14 Mar 1991	14 Mar 1991	Yes	No	

Methodology and Sources

Section 1 - General Background Report and Map

(Source: [CIA World Factbook](#))

Section 2 - Anti – Money Laundering / Terrorist Financing

	Lower Risk	Medium Risk	Higher Risk
FATF List of Countries identified with strategic AML deficiencies	Not Listed	AML Deficient but Committed	High Risk
Compliance with FATF 40 + 9 recommendations	>69% Compliant or Fully Compliant	35 – 69% Compliant or Fully Compliant	<35% Compliant or Fully Compliant
US Dept of State Money Laundering assessment (INCSR)	Monitored	Concern	Primary Concern
INCSR - Weakness in Government Legislation	<2	2-4	5-20
US Sec of State supporter of / Safe Haven for International Terrorism	No	Safe Haven for Terrorism	State Supporter of Terrorism
EU White list equivalent jurisdictions	Yes		No
International Sanctions UN Sanctions / US Sanctions / EU Sanctions	None	Arab League / Other	UN , EU or US
Corruption Index (Transparency International) Control of corruption (WGI) Global Advice Network	>69%	35 – 69%	<35%
World government Indicators (Average)	>69%	35 – 69%	<35%
Failed States Index (Average)	>69%	35 – 69%	<35%
Offshore Finance Centre	No		Yes

Section 3 - Economy

General Information on the current economic climate in the country and information on imports, exports, main industries and trading partners.

(Source: [CIA World Factbook](#))

Section 4 - Foreign Investment

Information on the openness of foreign investment into the country and the foreign investment markets.

(Source: [US State Department](#))

Section 5 - Government

Names of Government Ministers and general information on political matters.

(Source: [CIA World Factbook](#) / <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/world-leaders-1/index.html>)

Section 6 - Tax

Information on Tax Information Exchange Agreements entered into, Double Tax Agreements and Exchange Controls.

(Sources: [OECD Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes](#) [PKF International](#))

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