



UNITED STATES

Wyoming - Common law

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Incorporating a company in United States

United States taxes

If you want to set up a company in Wyoming, reading this will help you becoming knowledgeable on the specific tax laws and rates for a LLC which is the most common legal entity in Wyoming.

US taxes corporate worldwide income at a progressive rate up to 38%. This ranks United States as 176th overall with regards to corp. taxation rate internationally. Wyoming does not tax business and personal income. This means that a LLC is not subject to the State Income Tax in Wyoming.

US LLC may elect to be treated as a disregarded entity. This means that may not be subject to Federal Corp Income Tax, and profits and losses may be passed through its members and subject to Personal Income Tax. In the case that the LLC does not do business within the US, does not have US employers and does not lease or own any US property and its owners are Non-US Residents, and not subject to Federal Personal Income Tax, income accrued abroad by a Wyoming LLC may be tax exempted. Wyoming LLCs must pay an annual License fee of US\$ 50 or \$0.0002 per dollar on assets, whichever is greater. Other fees may apply.

A Wyoming LLC may be set up by one or more members (owners), it may be mandatory to file annual reports and report transactions between the entity and its foreign owners filing the IRS Form 5472. Nominee members are allowed, and shareholders name may not be part of the public corporate records.

Sales tax rate in Wyoming is 4%, but additional local sales taxes may apply, which ranks Wyoming as 22nd when compared to value added tax rate worldwide. In terms of other taxation, an employer will contribute 15.3% to the equivalent of a social security fund and an employee will contribute 7.65%. The overall complexity of the tax system is medium. This is measured by average time to comply with a country's labor tax requirements is as it is 55 hours. Contributing to this is the number of yearly labor tax payments, which is 4 in US.

Thin capitalization laws are enacted. This refers to any sort of requirements on a business and the debt-to-asset ratios. Dividends received by a US corporation from another US corporation may be 70% deductible income. Dividend deduction may be increased up to 80% if recipient holds between 20%-80% shares of the distributor. Dividends payments between US corporations that are members of the same Group may be exempted. Certain Corporations may be subject to Accumulated earning tax on undistributed profits if it is not justified the accumulation based on business needs. Certain Holding Companies that receive substantial passive income may be subject to Personal Holding Company Tax on undistributed profits at a 15% rate. Dividends are distributions of a company profit, established by the board, to a class of its shareholders. Dividends can be issued as stock, cash, or property.

Capital Gains are taxed at a maximum rate of 35%. However, lower rates may apply for long-term capital gains. A capital gains tax is levied on the profits that a corporation or natural person realizes when he or she sells a capital asset for a price that is higher than the purchase price.

The dividends withholding tax rate is 30%. This should be interpreted that the relevant tax authorities expects legal entities to automatically withhold 30% of money remitted abroad on dividend payments. Dividends may be exempted if are paid by a US corporation that received at least 80% of its gross income from an active foreign business for the three-year period before the dividend is distributed. The interest withholding tax rate is estimated at 30%. This should be interpreted usually that the taxman expects legal entities to pay tax on at least 30% of money remitted abroad on interests. The royalties withholding tax rate is 30%. This means that the tax authorities expects relevant legal entities to pay tax on at least 30% of payments abroad on royalties. US has signed tax treaties that may reduce withholding tax rates. There is no tax on net wealth and transfers in Wyoming. There are local real property taxes in Wyoming. There are inheritance taxes in US. We are aware of commonly used R&D initiatives that provide breaks on taxation in US.

The above is not tax or legal advice for your specific circumstances. We are able to help you to find to a lawyer in Wyoming who can answer all your questions. Ready to get started? Click incorporate now if you are in a hurry, or press the free

- ✗ Estate tax
- ✓ Transfer taxes
- ✗ Asset taxes
- ✓ Capital duties

United States Legalese

- 38% Corporate tax
- 3 Loss carryback years
- 33 Corporate time
- 4% VAT rate
- 38% Capital gains
- no AEOI planned

When examining a jurisdiction in which to incorporate, the first thing to look at is the legal code. The underlying law in Wyoming is common law law. Common law jurisdictions are generally regarded as easier to structure. E-signatures are allowed.

The abbreviation US is for Wyoming and the most common company type type in Wyoming is a LLC.

When setting up, budget about instant to setup a LLC in US. The types of consideration you can use to setup your legal entity is most commonly legal tender.

Yes, one is allowed to re-domicile a LLC from US. You are usually allowed to change the jurisdiction of the company, pending certain procedures.

There must be at least 1 shareholder. This makes it possible for you to own a LLC in US by yourself. Corporate Shareholders are allowed, meaning you could have a company as a shareholder. Foreign ownership is tolerated, up to 100% of the total shareholding.

A company is only required to have 1 director on the board. Furthermore, corporate directors are not permitted. Directors can have some expectation of privacy, as they are not disclosed publicly. There is not a requirement to have annual meetings.

A registered legal firm must be retained for an address, paid by the company on an annual basis, for an office which can receive litigation or other legal process on behalf of the company. Furthermore, a company secretary is not always necessary, at least not by law.

There is an obligation to file yearly tax returns. Furthermore, there is no requirement that these accounts be audited, at least for privately held companies.

Overall we think United States is a good option and have given it a score of 87 as an IO score, using the Incorporations.IO proprietary formula.

- ✓ Directors not disclosed in a public registry
- ✓ Shareholders not disclosed in a public registry
- ✓ Redomiciliation permitted
- ✓ Registered office required
- ✗ Corporate director permitted
- ✗ Local Secretary not required
- ✓ Local Director not required
- ✓ Electronic signature

- 1 Shareholders required
- 1 Directors required
- instant to form



UNITED STATES

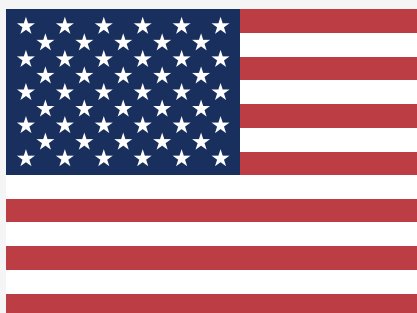
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Country Info



🏴󠁧󠁢󠁥󠁮󠁧󠁿 National Flag of

**United States of
America (eng)**

💰 Currency

USD

☎ Area Code

+1

🏛 Capital

Washington

📍 Region

Northern America

🗣 Native Languages

English