

# Incorporating a Guernsey Company

**Briefing Summary:** Guernsey is a popular jurisdiction in which to incorporate companies for use on a wide range of transactions, including investment funds, private equity, structured finance and securitisations.

**Service Area:** Corporate, Regulatory

**Location:** Guernsey

**Created Date:** 05 November 2024

Guernsey companies are regularly listed on the Main Market and AIM Market of the London Stock Exchange as well as, among others, the New York Stock Exchange, Euronext, The International Stock Exchange (formerly the Channel Islands Securities Exchange) and the Hong Kong Stock Exchange.

This briefing note highlights the types of company available under Guernsey law, the main steps involved in incorporating a Guernsey company and typical issues to be addressed as part of the incorporation process.

The Companies (Guernsey) Law, 2008, as amended (the “**Companies Law**”) governs the process of incorporating a Guernsey company with the Guernsey Registry. Further information on the effect of the Companies Law on company structures such as protected and incorporated cell companies can be found in our separate briefings on those subjects.

## Types of Guernsey company

The Companies Law provides that a company may be formed as a standard company or as a cell company. A cell company may either be a protected cell company (which can create cells, not having their own separate legal personality), or an incorporated cell company (which can create incorporated cells with their own separate legal personality). Cell companies require the consent of the Guernsey Financial Services Commission (the “**GFSC**”) prior to incorporation.

A company may incorporate with the liability of all or any of its members being:

- limited by shares (i.e. limited to the amount, if any, unpaid on their shares);
- limited by guarantee (i.e. limited to the amount which they undertake to contribute to the company if it is wound up whilst they are a member or within a year after they cease to be a member);
- unlimited (i.e. unlimited whilst a member and for a year after they cease to be a member); or

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- mixed liability (i.e. with guarantee members and/or unlimited members and/or shareholders).

Guernsey does not have the same distinction between public and private companies as exists in English law.

A company may issue shares of nominal or no par value. The directors of a company may to the extent authorised by the company's memorandum or articles or by resolution of the company issue shares. There is no requirement under Guernsey law for a company's memorandum or articles to prescribe a maximum number of shares which a company may issue. However, a particular limit on share capital may be stated if there is a commercial reason for doing so.

The Companies Law provides mechanisms whereby companies formed as one type of company can be converted into another type of company.

## Main incorporation steps

To incorporate a company under the Companies Law, a corporate service provider (a "**CSP**"), being a person holding a primary or secondary fiduciary licence under the Regulation of Fiduciaries etc. (Guernsey) Law, 2020, as amended, must make an application to the Registrar of Guernsey Companies. This is done online, and the CSP must confirm that all the requirements under the Companies Law in respect of the incorporation of the company have been complied with. The application must include the following:

- the memorandum of incorporation, containing the provisions required under the Companies Law;
- bespoke articles of incorporation, if required, otherwise the Registry's standard set of articles will apply;
- a statement of the proposed first directors;
- a statement of the proposed address of the company's registered office;
- the name and address of the founder member (there need only be one);
- in the case of a company with a share capital, a statement of the initial share capital;
- in the case of a company with a founder member who is a guarantee member, a statement of initial guarantee;
- in the case of a cell company, a copy of the requisite consent from the GFSC;
- in the case of an incorporated cell, a special resolution of the members of its incorporated cell company; and
- a cheque or other payment to cover the prescribed fees, which are currently £100 for a 24 hour incorporation or £350 for a 2 hour incorporation. A 15 minute service for a fee of £750 is also available, subject to certain restrictions.

In addition, the application must specify the proposed resident agent of the company. A resident agent must be either: (a) a natural person, resident in Guernsey, who is a director of the company; or (b) a CSP. The Companies Law and the Beneficial Ownership of Legal Persons (Guernsey) Law 2017, as amended (the "**Ownership Law**") requires a resident agent to ascertain and keep a record of the ultimate beneficiaries of the company.

The resident agent provides the non-public Guernsey Register of Beneficial Ownership with the company's beneficial ownership details for anti-money laundering purposes. In determining the beneficial owners, the resident agent needs only concern itself with those beneficial owners who, either directly or indirectly, hold more than 25% of the company's shares, more than 25% of the voting rights in the company, or the right to appoint or remove a majority of the board of directors of the company. All Guernsey companies are required to have a resident agent, except for:

- companies which are listed on a recognised stock exchange and their subsidiaries;
- open-ended and closed-ended investment companies and their subsidiaries;
- a company with a Protection of Investors Licence, a Banking Licence, an Insurance Licence, an Insurance Managers Licence or a Fiduciary Licence; and
- States of Guernsey trading companies.

## Anti-money laundering and know your client

Service providers in Guernsey, including law firms, require certain information from clients to satisfy applicable anti-money laundering and KYC rules.

## Administration

A Guernsey company without its own local operating presence will need certain ongoing administration services provided by a local service provider. These may include the provision of a simple registered office service (including holding the statutory records) or a fuller service to include the provision of professional local directors to sit on the board. There are various professional administration firms in Guernsey which can provide such services.

## Tax status

Generally, a Guernsey incorporated company is subject to Guernsey income tax at a 0% rate in respect of its taxable income.

A 10% tax rate is applied to a company's income which is derived from certain businesses including: operating an investment exchange, certain types of banking business, domestic insurance business, insurance management and insurance intermediary business, custody services business, certain licensed fund administration businesses, investment management services (in relation to clients that are not funds and are not associated with funds), certain compliance activities, certain licensed fiduciaries and the Guernsey aviation registry.

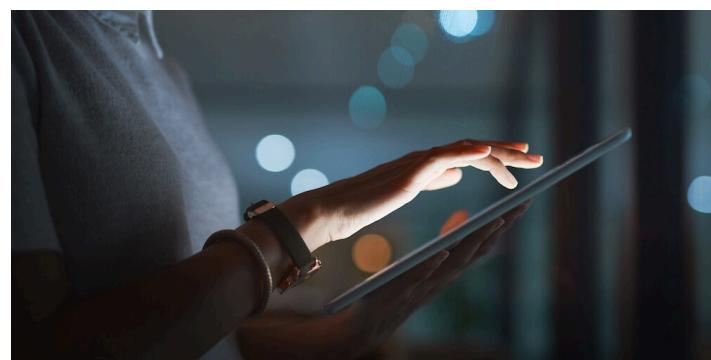
A 20% rate applies to income of a resident utility company, income from the ownership of Guernsey land and buildings, income from certain Guernsey retail businesses (where taxable profits are above £500,000), income from certain medicinal licensed drug cultivation, production or use, income from certain licensed prescribed controlled drug production or use and income from the importation and/or supply of hydrocarbon oil and gas.

Alternatively, certain Guernsey companies may qualify and apply for tax exempt status.

Guernsey resident companies can be subject to economic substance requirements, depending on their activities. Certain exempt companies can also be subject to economic substance requirements.

For more details on Guernsey tax see our Carey Olsen summary of Guernsey taxation and for more details on Guernsey economic substance requirements see our Carey Olsen briefing on economic substance in Guernsey.

*Please note that this briefing is intended to provide a very general overview of the matters to which it relates. It is not intended as legal advice and should not be relied on as such. © Carey Olsen (Guernsey) LLP 2026*



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