



Ten Facts that make a Nevada Corporation's Shield Ultra Strong

1. There has never been a case in which the corporate veil has been pierced on a Nevada corporation that has been run properly.
2. Nevada courts have pierced a corporate veil only four times in the last 21 years, and that was because of fraud resulting in harm to another party.
3. Nevada courts have developed a strong record of case law which protects the corporate veil, making it one of the most difficult in the country to pierce.
4. Nevada is the only state that can ensure the confidentiality of a corporate principal. Officers and directors are required to list only their name in public records. The filing of an amended list of officers or directors, if new officers or directors are elected or appointed after filing or during the year, is not required.
5. Nevada requires that only a corporation's President, Secretary, Treasurer, and one Director be listed on the Initial List of Officers, as well as on the annual list to renew the corporation's filing with the state.
6. Nevada's business friendly laws vary from those of other states in that they can limit the personal liability of corporate principals. Most states follow Delaware in requiring that person to prevail as a defendant in a lawsuit before the corporation is allowed to indemnify him or her.
7. A Nevada corporation may be formed for the express purpose of limiting a person's liability in a lawful business venture.
8. Nevada law allows for the establishment of alternate financial arrangements to protect corporate officers and directors. These include, but are not limited to, the creation of a trust fund for such eventuality, self-insurance, securing the obligation through the granting of a lien on corporate assets, or placing a letter of credit, surety or guarantee to be drawn on in time of need. The value of this is in giving the corporation additional resources to draw upon to protect its officers and directors in the event of a lawsuit.
9. Nevada requires NO statutory minimum capitalization at the time of incorporation, thereby removing this as a means of piercing the corporate veil. Any capitalization provided can be done with tangible or intangible property, including services to be rendered to the corporation in the future.
10. Through broad empowerment allowances, Nevada law specifically provides for a corporation's principals to be given control over such things as the establishment of stock privileges, voting rights, the issuance of shares, etc, through provisions in the articles. These infuse the directors with tremendous flexibility and control over the affairs of the corporation since major changes in policy and procedure can be accomplished through an amendment of the articles, rather than relying solely on the statutes.