

Guam Facts

Guam is an Unincorporated Territory of the United States, and thereby American soil.

The territory is governed by United States law.

Business law is governed by the Uniform Commercial Code (UCC).

Guam is a part of the U.S. Federal Reserve banking system, the functional currency is the U.S. dollar.

Residents of Guam at the implementation of the Guam Organic Act of 1950, passed by the U.S. Congress, became U.S. citizens. Since then, all residents born in Guam are U.S. citizens.

U.S. Labor law, U.S. minimum wage, and U.S. Department of Labor regulations are followed.

The territory's court system is governed by the Superior Court of Guam, with the territorial high court being the Guam Supreme Court. The U.S. Federal courts with direct jurisdiction are the U.S. District Court of Guam and above that, the regional U.S. Circuit Court. The ultimate appellate authority is the U.S. Supreme Court.

The territory has an elected unicameral legislature, lieutenant governor and governor. There is an elected Attorney General. An elected non-voting congressional delegate sits in the U.S. Congress.

The territory's tax authority is the Department of Revenue and Taxation, Government of Guam.

Guam law allows for businesses "foreign" to Guam to register under a Foreign Certificate of Authority.

Guam as a Territory has no Secretary of State or Registrar of Corporations, the overseeing authority is the Director of the Department of Revenue & Taxation, Government of Guam.

There is a distinct regulatory division within the Department of Revenue and Taxation for responsibility over the area of Insurance, Securities and Banking.