TITLE 52 - ASSOCIATIONS LAW CHAPTER 7 - DECENTRALIZED AUTONOMOUS ORGANIZATION ACT 2022



Republic of the Marshall Islands Jepilpilin Ke Ejukaan

DECENTRALIZED AUTONOMOUS ORGANIZATION ACT 2022

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TITLE 52 - ASSOCIATIONS LAW

CHAPTER 7 - DECENTRALIZED AUTONOMOUS ORGANIZATION ACT 2022



Republic of the Marshall Islands *Jepilpilin Ke Ejukaan*

DECENTRALIZED AUTONOMOUS ORGANIZATION ACT 2022

- AN ACT to provide for the formation and management of decentralized autonomous organizations as domestic limited liability companies pursuant to the Limited Liability Company Act 1996, Chapter 4 of Title 52.
- Source:
 November 25, 2022

 P.L. 2022-50
- P.L. 2023-83
- §701. Short title.

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- This Act may be cited as the Decentralized Autonomous Organization Act 2022.
- §702. Definitions.
 - As used in this Chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:
- (a) "Automated transaction" means a transaction conducted or performed, in whole or in part, by electronic means or electronic records for example on a blockchain;
 - (b) "Blockchain" shall mean a distributed ledger that can record transactions between two parties in a mutually verifiable and permanent manner.
 - (c) "Decentralized autonomous organization" or "DAO" means a resident domestic limited liability company organized under this chapter

- (d) "Digital asset" means a representation of economic, proprietary or access rights that is stored in a computer readable format and is either a digital consumer asset, digital security or virtual asset;
- (e) "Digital consumer asset" means a digital asset which does not qualify as "digital security" or "virtual asset" as defined herein that is used or bought primarily for consumptive, personal or household purposes and includes: (i) A blockchain token which represents that a person is a Member of a DAO LLC incorporated under this chapter; (ii) A blockchain token constituting exclusive rights to deal with that laws of the Republic;
- (f) "Digital security" means a digital asset which constitutes a security, as defined in the Securities and Investments Act, but shall exclude digital consumer assets and virtual assets as defined herein;
- (g) "Distributed ledger" means a blockchain that is publicly accessible and its ledger of transactions is transparent;
- (h) "Majority of the members," means more than fifty percent (50%) of the membership interests in a vote, or any membership interests required pursuant to the decentralized autonomous organization's certificate of formation or limited liability company agreement. A person dissociated or resignation as a member as set forth in Section 36 of the Limited Liability Company Act, 52 MIRC, Chap. 4shall not be included for the purposes of calculating the majority of the members;
- (i) "Membership interest" means in the case of a for-profit DAO LLC, a member's ownership or financial right in a decentralized autonomous organization, which may be represented by a digital consumer asset as defined herein or a governance token, and which may be determined by the organization's Certificate of Formation or limited liability company agreement or ascertainable from a blockchain or smart contracts on which the organization relies to determine a member's interest; and in the case of a non-profit DAO LLC, a membership interest is a voting or governance right and not an ownership or financial right.
- (j) "Registrar" means the Registrar of Resident Domestic and Authorized Foreign Corporations;

1 (k) "Quorum" means a minimum requirement on the sum of membership 2 interests participating in a vote for that vote to be valid; 3 (1) "Smart contract" shall have the meaning ascribed to the term in Section 102 (dd) of the Non-Profit Entities Act 2020; 4 5 "Virtual asset" shall have the same meaning as provided in Section (m) 6 102 (hh) of the Banking Act 1987. 7 "Gross revenue" shall have the same meaning as found in the Income (n) Tax Act 1989 which excludes dividends and capital gains. 8 9 "Non-fungible token" or "NFT" means a digital asset that has been (o) tokenized via a blockchain and assigned unique identification codes 10 and metadata to distinguish them from other tokens. 11 "Official online venue or venues" of the DAO LLC mean the official 12 (p) 13 places where members convene to participate in activities of the DAO 14 LLC, where the interest address or addresses of those official online places are publicly available. 15 "Registered agent" means MIDAO Directory Services, Inc., PMB 852, 16 (q) Long Island Rd, Majuro, Marshall Islands MH 96960. 17 (r) "Beneficial member" means any member of the DAO LLC who 18 directly or indirectly holds 25% or more of membership interests or 19 20 voting rights in the DAO; and where no member holds 25% or more 21 of membership interests, then the beneficial member is the person or 22 persons who have actual, effective, or sufficient responsibility or 23 control. 24 (s) "Representative agent" means a designated agent and point of 25 contact for a DAO LLC to receive correspondence and communicate with the registered agent and Registrar, where one or more electronic 26 27 or physical means of delivery of the correspondence and communication are publicly available on the DAO LLC's official 28 29 online venue or venues.[Amended by P.L. 2023-83]. 30 §703. Application of Other Acts. 31 (1)Limited Liability Company Act. 32 The Limited Liability Company Act of 1996, applies to DAO (a) LLC to the extent not inconsistent with the provisions of this 33

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Chapter.

- (b) This Chapter does not repeal or modify any statute or rule of law that applies to a Limited Liability Company Act that does not elect to become a DAO LLC.
- (c) A DAO LLC may have series pursuant to §79 (Series of members, managers of limited liability company interest) of the Limited Liability Company Act. There shall be no additional reporting requirements for individual series within a DAO LLC beyond the requirements for the DAO LLC itself as set forth in §112 of this Act.[Amended by P.L. 2023-83].
- (2) Securities and Investment Act.
 - (a) To the extent that a DAO LLC is not, directly or indirectly, issuing, selling, exchanging or transferring any digital securities as defined in Section 102 of the Securities and Investment Act to residents of the Republic, the provisions of the Securities and Investment Act shall not apply to DAO LLCs.
 - (b) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act or any other law, all digital assets including non-fungible tokens issued, sold or transferred by a non-profit DAO LLC to its members or in advancing its non-profit purpose shall not be deemed a digital security under this Act (or a security under the Securities and Investment Act).
 - (d) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act or any other law, a governance token conferring no economic rights shall not be deemed a security as defined in the *Securities and Investment Act*.
- (3) Income Tax Act 1989.
 - (a) DAOs not doing business in the Republic and the persons or entities doing business with them are not subject to the provisions of the Income Tax Act, except that DAOs that elect for-profit status are subject to §109 and §110 and shall pay a tax on gross revenue as defined in the Income Tax Act.
 - (b) Every for-profit DAO shall be required to file a gross revenue tax return annually along with its annual registration renewal and shall pay, based on its gross revenue the amount of tax imposed pursuant to §109 of the Income Tax Act to the Secretary of Finance. The Secretary of Finance, for good cause, may extend the time for making payments and returns.

- (4) Foreign Investment Business Act of 1990,
 - (a) Section 207A and Section 205(2)(d), (g), and (h) shall not apply to a DAO LLC.
 - (b) The application referred to in Section 205 of the Foreign Investment Business License Act shall require the names and other information of beneficial owners or other members that have 25% or more governance rights in DAO LLCs but shall not require any information about other members.[Amended by P.L. 2023-83].

§704. Definition and Election of Decentralized Autonomous Organization Status.

- (1) A decentralized autonomous organization is a resident domestic limited liability company whose certificate of formation or limited liability company agreement contains a statement that the company is a decentralized autonomous organization as described in subsection (3) of this section.
- (2) A resident domestic limited liability company formed under the Limited Liability Company Act, Title 52 MIRC Chapter 4, may convert to a decentralized autonomous organization by amending its certificate of formation or limited liability company agreement to include the statement required by subsections (1) and (3) of this section and Section 106.
- (3) A statement in substantially the following form shall appear conspicuously in the certificate of formation or limited liability company agreement, if applicable, in a decentralized autonomous organization:

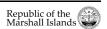
NOTICE OF RESTRICTIONS ON DUTIES AND TRANSFERS

The rights of members in a decentralized autonomous organization may differ materially from the rights of members in other resident domestic or non-resident domestic limited liability companies. This Chapter, underlying smart contracts, certificate of formation and limited liability company agreement, if applicable, of a decentralized autonomous organization may define, reduce or eliminate fiduciary duties and may restrict transfer of ownership interests, withdrawal or resignation from the decentralized autonomous organization, return of capital contributions and dissolution of the decentralized autonomous organization.

- (4) The registered name for a decentralized autonomous organization shall include wording or abbreviation to denote its status as a decentralized autonomous organization, specifically "DAO LLC,".
- (5) A statement in the certificate of formation or limited liability company agreement may define the decentralized autonomous organization as either a member managed decentralized autonomous organization or an algorithmically managed decentralized autonomous organization. If the type of decentralized autonomous organization is not otherwise provided for, the limited liability company will be presumed to be a member managed decentralized autonomous organization.

§705. Formation.

- (1) Any person may form a decentralized autonomous organization which shall have one (1) or more members by signing and delivering one (1) original and one (1) exact or conformed copy of the certificate of formation and limited liability company agreement to the Registrar for filing. The person forming the decentralized autonomous organization need not be a member of the organization.
- (2) The existence of a DAO LLC begins upon filing of the Certificate of Formation. Each DAO LLC shall have and continuously maintain in the Republic a registered agent as defined herein upon whom process against a DAO LLC or any notice or demand required or permitted by law to be served may be served.
- (3) A DOA LLC shall form and operate for any lawful purpose, regardless of whether for profit. The Certificate of Formation document and limited liability agreement shall state that the purpose of the DAO LLC is to engage in any lawful act or activity for which DAO LLCs may now or hereafter be organized under this Act. The Certificate of Formation documents shall specify that the registered address of a DAO LLC is that of the registered agent's pursuant to regulations promulgated under this chapter.
- (4) A DAO LLC may register as non-profit entity pursuant to the Non-profit Entities Act, 2020, so long as the DAO LLC engages in non-profit activity under Section 106 of the Non-Profit Entities Act 2020.



(5) Formation of a DAO LLC that is in compliance with this Act shall be approved and registered within 30 days of the initial application. [Amended by P.L. 2023-83].

§706. Certificate of Formation or Limited Liability Company Agreement.

- (1) The certificate of formation or limited liability company agreement of a decentralized autonomous organization shall include a statement that the organization is a decentralized autonomous organization, pursuant to and shall set forth the matters required by the Limited Liability Act, Title 52 MIRC Chapter 4 §9.
- (2) In addition to the requirements of subsection (1) of this section, the certificate of formation or limited liability company agreement shall include a publicly available identifier of any smart contract directly used to manage, facilitate or operate the decentralized autonomous organization.
- (3) Except as otherwise provided in this Chapter, the certificate of formation or limited liability company agreement or smart contracts for every decentralized autonomous organization shall govern all of the following:
 - (a) Relations among the members and between the members and the decentralized autonomous organization;
 - (b) Rights and duties under this Chapter of a person in their capacity as a member;
 - (c) Activities of the decentralized autonomous organization and means by which such activities are conducted;
 - (d) Means and conditions for amending the limited liability company agreement (s);
 - (e) Rights and voting rights of members;
 - (f) Transferability of membership interests;
 - (g) Withdrawal of membership;
 - (h) Distributions to members prior to dissolution;
 - (i) Amendment of the certificate of formation or limited liability company agreement;
 - (j) Procedures for amending, updating, editing or changing applicable smart contracts;



- (k) Procedures for dispute resolution, if applicable;
- (l) All other aspects of the decentralized autonomous organization.

§707. Amendment or Restatement of Certificate of Formation or Limited Liability Company Agreement.

Certificate of formation or limited liability company agreement shall be amended when:

- (a) There is a change in the name of the decentralized autonomous organization; or
- (b) There is a false or erroneous statement in the certificate of formation or limited liability company agreement.

§708. Management.

Management of a decentralized autonomous organization shall be vested in its members, if member managed, or the smart contract, if algorithmically managed, unless otherwise provided in the certificate of formation or limited liability company agreement.

§709. Standards of Conduct for Members.

Unless otherwise provided for in the certificate of formation or limited liability company agreement, no member of a decentralized autonomous organization shall have any fiduciary duty to the organization or any member except that the members shall be subject to the implied contractual covenant of good faith and fair dealing.

§710. Membership interests for Member Managed Decentralized Autonomous Organizations; Voting.

- (1) Unless otherwise provided for in the certificate of formation, limited liability company agreement or smart contract:
 - (a) Membership interests in a member managed decentralized autonomous organization shall be calculated by dividing a member's governance tokens held divided by the total amount of the organization at the time of a vote;

- (b) If members do not hold governance tokens of an organization as a prerequisite to becoming a member, each member shall possess one (1) membership interest and be entitled to one (1) vote;
- (c) A quorum shall require not less than a majority of membership interests entitled to vote, unless otherwise specified in the certificate of formation or limited liability company agreement or smart contract

§711. Right of Members, Managers and Dissociated Members to Information.

- (1) Recordkeeping and Retention. Notwithstanding §22 (1) of the *Limited Liability Company Act* of 1996, as long as actions, transactions, voting, and decisions of a DAO LLC take place on a distributed ledger, and where human readable explanations of those actions, transactions, voting and decisions are publicly available for a period of five (5) years after the date the decentralized autonomous organization is dissolved, there shall be no separate requirement to keep books of accounts and meeting minutes.
- (2) Record in Writing. A requirement for a record to be in writing is satisfied where the details of a blockchain transaction are recorded in electronic form only and where the transaction has been authorized by a person's cryptographic signature.
- (3) A company agreement may be composed in computer readable format and maintained on blockchain or distributed ledger technology in full or in part if the record of the agreement is capable of being retained for the record-keeping period stipulated under law and accurately reproduced for later reference.
- (4) Right to information. No on shall have the right under the *Limited Liability Company Act* of 1996 to demand to separately inspect or copy records of a DAO LLC and the organization shall have no obligation to furnish any information to anyone concerning the organization's activities, financial condition or other circumstances to the extent the information is publicly available on a distributed ledger.
- (5) A requirement for a person's wet or electronic signature is satisfied by the cryptographic signature recorded when a person, with the



proper authority and rights, signs or approves a blockchain transaction. [Amended by P.L. 2023-83]

§712. Beneficial Owner Information Report

- (1) Each decentralized autonomous organization shall submit to the Registrar a report that contains the information described in subsection (2) of this section at the following times:
 - (a) at the time of formation; and
 - (b) at the time of each annual report.
- (2) A report delivered under in subsection (1) of this section shall identify each beneficial owner of the applicable DAO LLC by:
 - (a) full legal name;
 - (b) date of birth;
 - (c) residential or business street address, current as of the date the report is delivered;
 - (d) unique identifying number from a nonexpired passport; and
 - (e) address(es) and blockchain(s) of all wallets associated with the decentralized autonomous organization held by said beneficial owner or person.
- (3) Beneficial ownership information required under subsection (2) of this section relating to each DAO LLC shall be maintained by the Registrar for at least 5 years after the date the DAO LLC is dissolved.
- (4) It shall be unlawful for any person to: (a) willfully provide, or attempt to provide, false or fraudulent beneficial ownership information, including a false or fraudulent identifying photograph or document, to the Registrar pursuant to subsection (2) of this section; or (b) willfully fail to report complete or updated beneficial ownership information to the Registrar in accordance with subsection (2) of this section.
- (5) Foreign Investment Business License not required. If the DAO LLC is not doing business in the Republic, then the Beneficial Member Information Report (BMIR) shall be the only report required to be submitted containing the reports and verification documents of

members to whom this subclause applies as required by this section. In such a case where the DAO LLC is not doing business in the Republic, the DAO LLC shall not be required to obtain a Foreign Investment Business License and the Foreign Investment Business License Act shall not apply.[Amended by P.L. 2023-83].

§713. Withdrawal of Members.

- (1) Except as provided in subsection (4) of this section, a member may only withdraw from a decentralized autonomous organization in accordance with the terms set forth in the certification of formation, the smart contracts or, if applicable, the limited liability company agreement.
- (2) A member of a decentralized autonomous organization may not have the organization dissolved for a failure to return the members' contribution to capital.
- (3) Unless the organization's certificate of formation, smart contracts or limited liability company agreement provide otherwise, a withdrawn member forfeits all membership interests in the decentralized autonomous organization, including any governance or economic rights.
- (4) Where the certificate of formation, limited liability company agreement or smart contracts for a decentralized autonomous organization do not specify the manner by which a person:
 - (i) Becomes a member of a decentralized autonomous organization, a person shall be considered a member if the person purchases or otherwise assumes a right of ownership of a membership interest or other property that confers upon the person a voting or economic right within the decentralized autonomous organization;
 - (ii) Withdraws membership from a decentralized autonomous organization, the person shall cease to be a member if the person transfers, sells or alienates all membership interests or other property that confers upon the person a voting or economic right within the decentralized

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autonomous organization and retains no further right of ownership therein.

§714. Dissolution.

- (1) A decentralized autonomous organization organized under this Chapter shall be dissolved; it shall be dissolved upon the occurrence of any of the following events:
 - (a) The period fixed for the duration of the organization expires;
 - (b) By vote of the members of a decentralized autonomous organization;
 - (c) At the time or upon the occurrence of events specified in the underlying smart contracts or as specified in the certificate of formation or limited liability company agreement;
 - (d) By order of the Registrar if the decentralized autonomous organization is deemed to no longer perform a lawful purpose or is no longer under the control of at least one (1) natural person;
 - (e) Where all members of the decentralized autonomous organization have resigned in accordance with Section 36 of the Limited Liability Company Act.
- (2) As soon as possible following the occurrence of any of the events specified in subsection (1) of this section causing the dissolution of a decentralized autonomous organization, the organization shall execute a statement of intent to dissolve in the form prescribed by the Registrar.
- (3) Any interested party may petition a court of competent jurisdiction for dissolution of a DAO LLC once that interested party determines further efforts are futile, and upon the court finding the occurrence of one (1) or more of the events specified in subsection (1) of this section and that further efforts would be futile, the court shall enter an order dissolving the DAO LLC.[Amended by P.L. 2023-83].

§715. Miscellaneous.

- (1) The certificate of formation, limited liability company agreement, and smart contracts of a DAO LLC are effective as statements of authority. Where the underlying certificate of formation or limited liability company agreement and smart contract are in conflict, the certificate of formation or limited liability company agreement shall pre-empt any conflicting provisions of the smart contract.
- (2) Nature of business permitted; powers. A DAO LLC shall carry on any lawful business, purpose or activity. DAO LLCs are permitted to use a blockchain as defined herein and crypto currencies. If a DAO LLC is a virtual asset service provider as defined in the Banking Act 1987, it shall comply with the provisions thereunder. DAO LLCs are permitted to create open source software, which is then used by other people on a blockchain independent of the DAO LLC's involvement. .[Subsection (2) is inserted by P.L. 2023-83].

§716. Training fund.

- (1) A fund is hereby established purposely for training to improve the knowledge and skills of the implementers of the law.
- (2) Payments made of the fund shall be approved by the Minister of Justice and for the purpose of the training, on criteria and conditions set forth in the Regulations for the use of the Fund.

§717. Regulations.

Subject to the Marshall Islands Administrative Procedure Act 1979, the Registrar shall promulgate regulations and issue a new forms that relate specifically to DAO LLCs, including the annual filing form and charter, and Certificate of Formation. [Amended by P.L. 2023-83]

§717A. Sanctions for Violations.

(1) Sanctions for violation of this Chapter shall be made pursuant to regulations promulgated hereunder. [This Section is inserted as new by P.L. 20233-83].

- §718. Transition.
- This Chapter shall not be implemented until up to but not exceeding three months from the date of certification of this law.
- §719. Effective Date.

This Chapter shall take effect on the date of certification in accordance with Article IV, Section 21 of the Constitution, subject to Section 118.