

About Us

Attorneys At Law

Jun Wang & Associates, P.C. is a New York based law firm delivering a full range of legal services. We strive to fully understand our clients' businesses – to see the horizons through their eyes. Since the firm's inception, Jun Wang & Associates has distinguished itself by creating a practice focused on complex, sophisticated transactional work. Our firm provides practical legal solutions for our clients, whether it be acquisition of property, formation of business, the purchase or sale of a business, or other associated legal needs such as business immigration. Our clients include prominent national and multinational corporations, charitable organizations, industry executives, as well as high-net-worth individuals.

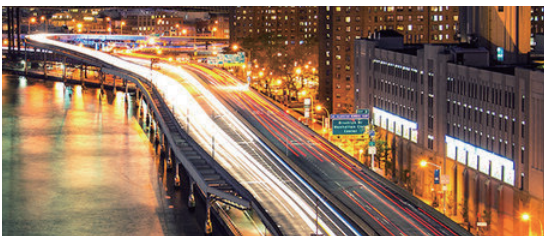


In addition to our sophisticated clientele, we have also established close relationships with a broad base of business partners, such as major commercial bankers, institutional lenders for FDI, NGOs, educational and financial advisers, and wealth management consultants to better serve our clients' needs. We look forward to the opportunity to share our professional network and expertise and create a mutually beneficial and long-standing relationship with you.



Real Estate

Operations



(I) Manhattan/Brooklyn/ Bronx/Long Island City

Purchase of Real Property

Legal Service: reviewing the contract, negotiating the contract, reviewing the title report, scheduling and attending the closing.

- 1) Basic Fee: Our fee starts from \$2,500.00, which does not include and is in addition to reimbursement for disbursements including but not limited to, title report fee, messenger service, federal express, travel fee, wiring fees and other fees incurred on your behalf, with half the attorney fee payable upon the signing of this agreement and the balance at the closing.
- 2) Additional Service Fee: Any additional requests by you shall be billed at an hourly rate of \$400.00.
- 3) Courier Fee: Each shipment will be charged at a flat fee of \$50.00. International shipments are charged separately.
- 4) For transactions of which the price is above \$2.5 million, or where a specific service is requested by the client, the fees shall be recalculated according to the actual retainer.

Sale Of Real Property

Legal Service: reviewing the contract, negotiating the contract, reviewing the title report, scheduling and attending the closing.

- 1) Basic Fee: Our fee starts from \$2,500.00, which does not include and is in addition to reimbursement for disbursements including but not limited to, title report fee, messenger service, federal express, travel fee, wiring fees and other fees incurred on your behalf, with half the attorney fee payable upon the signing of this agreement and the balance at the closing.
- 2) Additional Service Fee: Any additional requests by you shall be billed at an hourly rate of \$400.00.
- 3) Courier Fee: Each shipment will be charged at a flat fee of \$50.00. International shipments are charged separately.
- 4) For transactions of which the price is above \$2.5 million, or where a specific service is requested by clients, the fees shall be recalculated according to the actual retainer.

(II) Queens/ Long Island

Purchase of Real Property

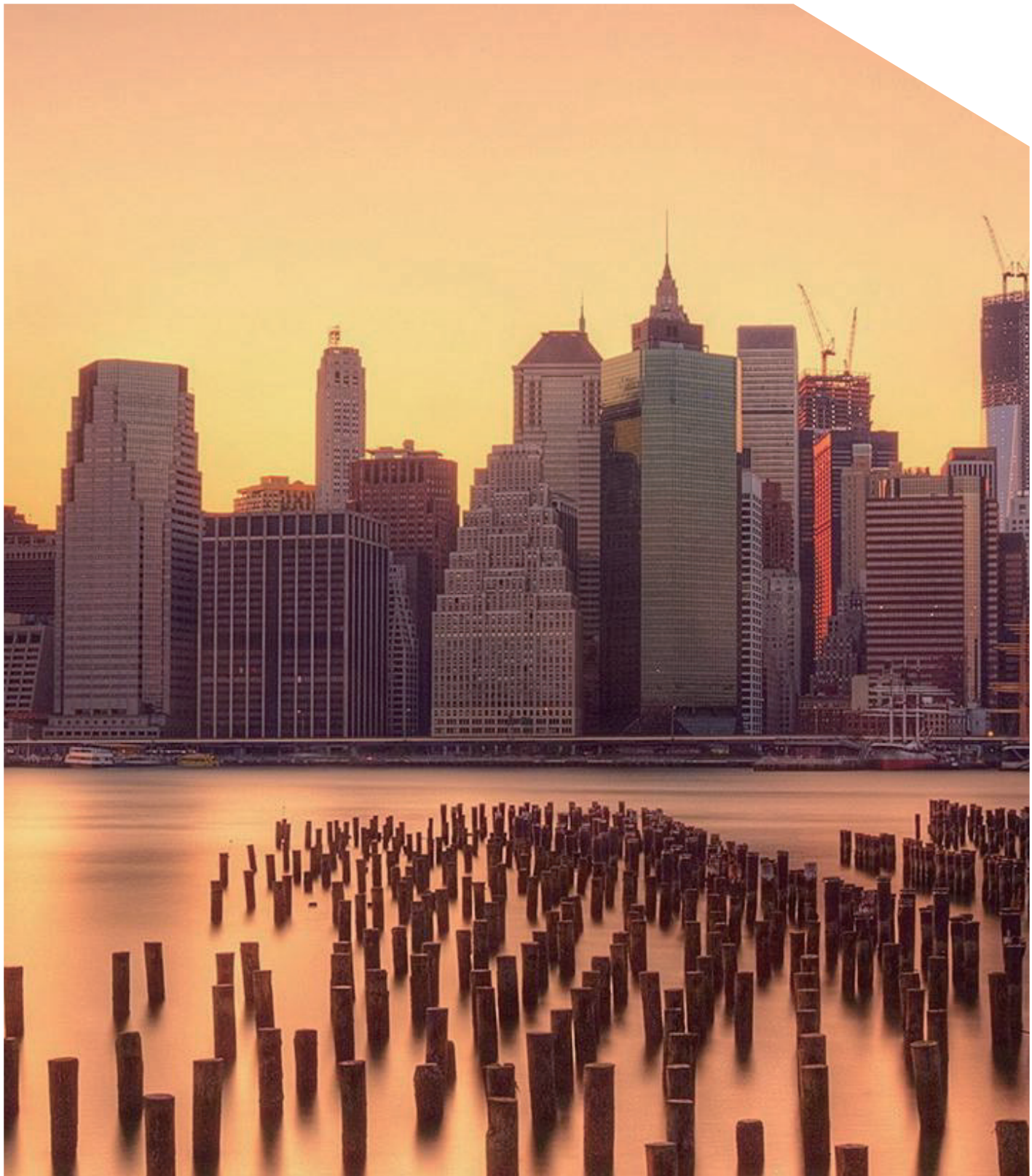
Legal Service: reviewing the contract, negotiating the contract, reviewing the title report, scheduling and attending the closing.

- 1) Basic Fee: Our fee starts from \$1,250.00, which does not include and is in addition to reimbursement for disbursements including but not limited to, title report fee, messenger service, federal express, travel fee, wiring fees and other fees incurred on your behalf, with half the attorney fee payable upon the signing of this agreement and the balance at the closing.
- 2) Additional Service Fee: Any additional requests by you shall be billed at an hourly rate of \$400.00.
- 3) Courier Fee: Each shipment will be charged at a flat fee of \$50.00. International shipments are charged separately.
- 4) For transactions of which the price is above \$1.5 million, or where a specific service is requested by the client, the fees shall be recalculated according to the actual retainer.

Sale Of Real Property/Land

Legal Service: reviewing the contract, negotiating the contract, reviewing the title report, scheduling and attending the closing.

- 1) Basic Fee: Our fee starts from \$1,250.00, which does not include and is in addition to reimbursement for disbursements including but not limited to, title report fee, messenger service, federal express, travel fee, wiring fees and other fees incurred on your behalf, with half the attorney fee payable upon the signing of this agreement and the balance at the closing.
- 2) Additional Service Fee: Any additional requests by you shall be billed at an hourly rate of \$400.00.
- 3) Courier Fee: Each shipment will be charged at a flat fee of \$50.00. International shipments are charged separately.
- 4) For transactions of which the price is above \$1.5 million, or where a specific service is requested by the client, the fees shall be recalculated according to the actual retainer.



Immigration

L Business

(II) L-1/EB-1C

(I) EB-5

Immigrant investor, or “EB-5” for short, is a special visa category established by the Immigration Act of 1990 aimed specifically at overseas investors. Of all the pathways to immigration in the US, this category is subject to the least conditions and limitations and has in recent years been a favored route for mainland Chinese entrepreneurs.

In 1993, with the aim of channeling overseas investment to government-approved regions and thereby promoting regional economic development, the US government created the “Regional Center Program” within the EB-5 immigration regulations. Through investment into US government-approved “regional centers”, this program relaxed the former criteria that immigrant investors “must create 10 direct jobs”, allowing instead that they “can create 10 direct or indirect jobs”.

Under normal circumstances, qualified applicants, along with their spouses and children under 21, can within 20 to 24 months of submitting their application materials receive notice of whether or not USCIS has approved their application. If approved, they will then receive their conditional immigrant visa (conditional green card) within 6 to 12 months. In the 90 days prior to the two-year anniversary of this temporary green card (that is, the 21st to the 24th month after the temporary green card was issued), as long as the investment has been genuinely maintained and USCIS has verified that such investment has in fact created 10 jobs, the immigrant investor can apply to USCIS to remove the conditions on his or her permanent residency. If successful, this results in a normal green card without extra restrictions. Immigrants who have invested in US government-approved regional centers can thereafter freely enter and leave the US without the need to worry about immigration checks or inspections. Additionally, they may carry on business in their respective countries as they do not need to personally manage their EB-5 investments.

The L visa was created to allow convenient personnel transfers within multinational companies. Naturally, smaller scale and newly established companies can also take advantage of L visas if they meet the corresponding criteria. We recommend those interested in an L visa to consult with an experienced immigration lawyer.

The L-1A visa is intended to allow executives or managers of multinational companies to enter the US. Applicants must work in an executive or managerial capacity in the US, and within the three years prior to applying must have continuously worked for the same company or employer for at least one year.

The L-1B visa is intended to allow multinational companies to transfer a professional employee with specialized knowledge to the US. For example, an employee with in-depth knowledge of a company’s products may come to the US to train the new employees of a US employer.

USCIS also provides the L-1 Blanket Petition Program for companies who routinely transfer personnel using L-1 visas. Under this program, eligible companies need only obtain a single approval to transfer a number of employees to the US, such as executives and managers as well as personnel with specialized knowledge.

The L-2 visa is issued to the spouse or a child under 21 of the holder of a L-1 visa, with a duration of stay the same as that of the L-1 visa holder. The spouse and minor children of the L-1 visa holder are permitted to attend school in the US, and the spouse of the L-1 visa holder may obtain employment in the US upon his or her attainment of an Employment Authorization Document (EAD).

The holder of an L-1 visa may petition for immigrant status through an EB-1C visa under the employment-based, first preference visa category. The EB-1C visa allows high-level executives or managers of multinational companies who have been transferred to America to apply for employment-based immigration, and has requirements that are very similar to those of the L visa. Foreign nationals must have permanent appointments from a US employer and in the three years prior to applying must have worked for at least one year consecutively in an overseas entity with a qualifying relationship to the US employer (such as a parent, affiliate, subsidiary, or branch).

Immigration

L Business

(III) H-1B/EB-2

The H-1B visa is a temporary working visa issued to employees engaged in a specialty occupation to allow them to lawfully work in the US. In an H-1B application, the employer is the applicant and the alien employee is the beneficiary. The alien employee must hold at least a bachelor’s degree or a foreign degree which is equivalent to a US bachelor’s degree.

The H-1B visa is intended for engineers, teachers, researchers, software developers, and other foreign professionals. Holders of an H-1B visa may work in the US for three years, and may extend their visa for another three years. If the visa holder has not switched to a different status by the conclusion of this six-year period, however, he or she must leave the US.

The EB-2 visa is an immigrant, employment-based, second preference visa category. If a foreign national possesses an eligible ability, education, and/or experience and holds corresponding credentials, he or she may apply for a US green card through the EB-2 visa. Applicants for an EB-2 visa must hold at least an advanced degree.



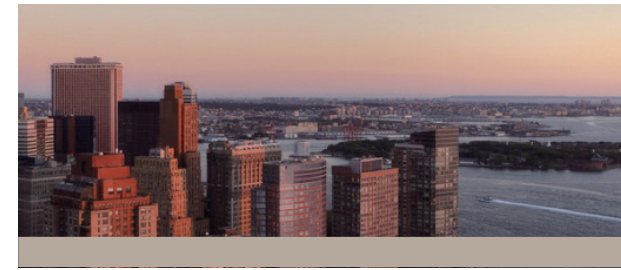
(IV) EB-1A

The EB-1A visa allows a foreign national of “extraordinary ability” to apply for immigration status under the employment-based, first preference visa category. To be eligible for this visa category, a foreign national must possess extraordinary ability in the sciences, arts, education, business, or athletics as demonstrated by sustained national or international acclaim, and his or her achievements must have been recognized in his or her field of expertise. The general requirement for such foreign nationals is that they must have risen to the very top of their field of endeavor. Applicants for the EB-1A visa must provide evidence meeting one of the following two criteria:

1. Receipt of a major nationally or internationally recognized award (such as a Nobel Prize, an Academy Award, or an Olympic Medal), or;
2. At least three of the following:
 - (1) Evidence of receipt of lesser nationally or internationally recognized prizes or awards for excellence.
 - (2) Evidence of the alien’s membership in associations in the field which demand outstanding achievement of their members.
 - (3) Evidence of published material about the alien in professional or major trade publications or other major media.
 - (4) Evidence that the alien has been asked to judge the work of others, either individually or on a panel.
 - (5) Evidence of the alien’s original scientific, scholarly, artistic, athletic, or business-related contributions of major significance to the field (usually through recommendations by experts in the field or a comprehensive personal statement).
 - (6) Evidence of the alien’s authorship of scholarly articles in professional or major trade publications or other major media.
 - (7) Evidence that the alien’s work has been displayed at artist exhibitions or showcases.
 - (8) Evidence of the alien’s performance of a leading or critical role in distinguished organizations.
 - (9) Evidence that the alien commands a high salary or other significantly high remuneration in relation to others in the field.
 - (10) Evidence of the alien’s commercial successes in the performing arts.

Immigration

Business



(V) EB-1B

The EB-1B visa allows an “outstanding professor or researcher”—who demonstrates international recognition for his/her outstanding achievement in a particular field to immigrate to the US under the employment-based, first preference visa category. The professor or researcher must show:

1. Evidence of receipt of major prizes or awards for outstanding achievement.
 2. Evidence of membership in associations that require their members to demonstrate outstanding achievement.
 3. Evidence of published material in professional publications written by others about the alien's work in the academic field.
 4. Evidence of participation, either on a panel or individually, as a judge of the work of others in the same or allied academic field.
 5. Evidence of original scientific or scholarly research contributions in the field.
 6. Evidence of authorship of scholarly books or articles (in scholarly journals with international circulation) in the field.
- (1) Receipt of major national or international prizes or awards for outstanding achievement in the academic field;
 - (2) Membership in associations in the academic field that require outstanding achievements of their members as judged by recognized national or international experts in their fields;
 - (3) Published material in professional publications written by others about the alien's work in the academic field;
 - (4) Participation on a panel, or individually, as a judge of the work of others in the same or an allied academic field;
 - (5) Original scientific or scholarly research contributions to the academic field;
 - (6) Authorship of scholarly books or articles in scholarly journals with international circulation in the academic field.



Registering Business

 In New York

Who Must File a Business Certificate?

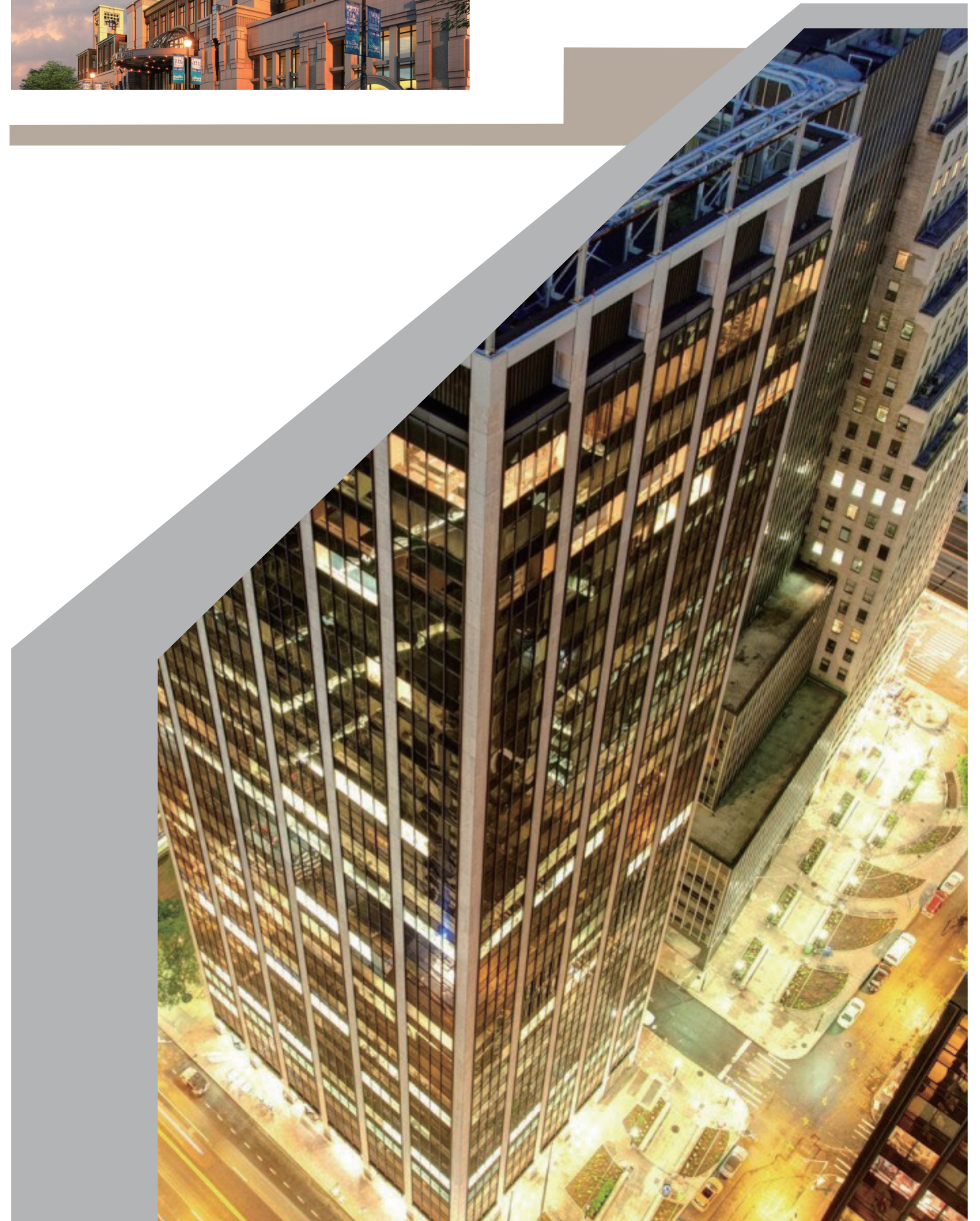
If you plan on conducting for-profit business through a sole proprietorship or general partnership under any name other than your own, you are required by law to file a Business Certificate (also called a Certificate of Assumed Name) in the office of the County Clerk in the county your business is located. Corporations, limited partnerships and limited liability companies must also file a Certificate of Assumed Name if they are operating under any name other than the name they were incorporated or formed under, though these organized businesses must file the form with the NYS Department of State.

「1」 What are the Name Requirements for New Businesses?

Business Corporation: The official name of any New York business corporation must contain one of the following words or an abbreviation of one of these words: corporation; incorporated; or limited. A corporation's name cannot, without special approval, contain any of the following words or phrases or any abbreviation or derivative of these words or phrases: board of trade; chamber of commerce; community renewal; state police; state trooper; tenant relocation; urban development; urban relocation; acceptance; annuity; assurance; bank; benefit; bond; casualty; doctor; endowment loan; fidelity mortgage; financial savings; guaranty surety; indemnity title; insurance trust; investment underwriter; lawyer; union, labor, council, industrial organization; blind; handicapped; exchange; school; education; elementary; secondary; kindergarten; prekindergarten; pre-school; nursery school; museum; history; historical; historical society; arboretum; library; college; university; conservatory; academy; or institute.

Limited Partnership: The official name of any New York limited partnership must contain the words "Limited Partnership" or "L.P." A limited partnership's name cannot, without special approval, contain any of the following words or phrases or any abbreviation or derivative of these words or phrases: board of trade; chamber of commerce; community renewal; state police; state trooper; tenant relocation; urban development; urban relocation; acceptance; annuity; assurance; bank; benefit; bond; casualty; doctor; endowment loan; fidelity; finance; guaranty; indemnity; insurance; investment; lawyer; loan; mortgage; savings, surety; title; trust; underwriter; blind; handicapped; or exchange.

Limited Liability Company: The official name of any New York limited liability company must contain the words "Limited Liability Company" or either "LLC" or "L.L.C." A limited liability company's name cannot, without special approval, contain any of the following words or phrases or any abbreviation or derivative of these words or phrases: board of trade; chamber of commerce; community renewal; corporation; incorporated; partnership; state police; state trooper; tenant relocation; urban development; urban relocation; acceptance; annuity; assurance; attorney; bank; benefit; bond; casualty; doctor; endowment; fidelity; finance; guaranty; indemnity; insurance; investment; lawyer; loan; mortgage; savings; surety; title; trust; underwriter; blind; handicapped; exchange; school; education; elementary; secondary; kindergarten; prekindergarten; preschool; nursery school; museum; history; historical; historical society; arboretum; library; college; university; conservatory; academy; or institute.



Registering Business

 In New York

「2」 How much does the filing cost?

Enterprise Type	Required Application	Application Fee	Expedited Handling Service
Business Corporation	Certificate of Incorporation	\$135	\$25 (within 24 hours)
Limited Partner (LP)	Certificate of Limited Partnership	\$200	\$75 (within the same day)
Limited Liability Company (LLC)	Article of Organization	\$200	\$150 (within 2 hours)

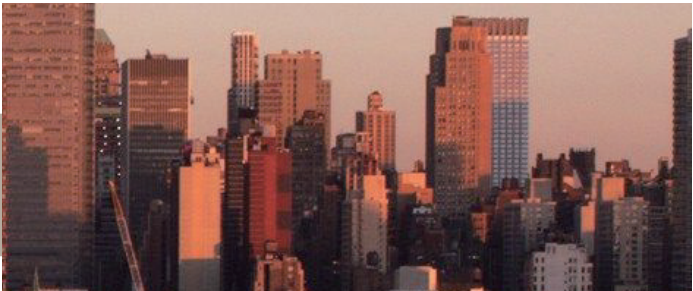
「3」 What other Documents must be Adopted?

In addition to the formation documents that each organized business entity files with the NYS Department of State, each entity type must create and adopt another governing document, as described below. These documents are not filed with the State but they will govern important rights and responsibilities of the businesses and their owners, and it is strongly recommended that you obtain professional legal assistance when drafting and adopting them.

Business Corporation: Corporations must adopt Bylaws, which describe the capital structure of the corporation, procedures for meeting and voting, rights of shareholders, the nature and roles of the board of directors and officers, and other organizational matters. The Bylaws should be adopted by the incorporator at the corporation’s initial organizational meeting.

Limited Partnership: Limited partnerships must have a Partnership Agreement, which is a document that governs the rights and responsibilities of all the partners as well as the organizational structure and operations of the limited partnership. The Partnership Agreement must be signed by the general partner(s) and may, but need not be, signed by the limited partners.

Limited Liability Company: The member or members of a limited liability company are required under the law to adopt an Operating Agreement within 90 days of formation of the limited liability company. The Operating Agreement governs the rights and responsibilities of the company’s members as well as the workings of the company.



Registering Business

In New York

「4」 What are the Publication Requirements?

There are no publication requirements for business corporations, but New York requires newly formed limited partnerships and limited liability companies to publicize their existence to the general public. Both types of entities are required under the law to publish, within 120 days of their formation, either the business’s Articles of Organization or Certificate of Limited Partnership, as the case may be, or a notice containing substantially the same information in the applicable formation document. The notice must be published once per week for six consecutive weeks in two newspapers in the county where the office of the business is located. The county clerk will designate which newspapers the notices must run in, one of which will be published daily and one published weekly. You will have to pay whatever fees the newspapers charge to publish notices. You can arrange to publish the notices yourself, or, alternatively, many commercial services will arrange to satisfy this publication requirement for you for an additional fee.

「5」 Who Must Obtain an EIN?

An EIN is required for most businesses; only sole proprietors with not employees are exempt from the requirement. (Sole proprietors can use their Social Security Number as an EIN.)

Quick Checklist: You will need an EIN if you answer “Yes” to any of the following questions:

- ☐ Do you have or plan to have employees or contractors?
- ☐ Do you plan to operate your business as a corporation or a partnership?
- ☐ Do you plan to file any of these tax returns: Employment; Excise; or Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms?
- ☐ Do you plan to withhold taxes on income, other than wages, paid to a non-resident alien?
- ☐ Do you plan to have a Keogh plan (a retirement plan for small businesses and the self-employed)?
- ☐ Are you involved with any of the following types of organizations: Trusts, except certain grantor-owned revocable trusts, IRAs, Exempt Organization Business Income Tax Returns; Estates; Real Estate mortgage investment conduits; Nonprofit organizations; Farmers’ cooperatives; or Plan administrators?

* This manual purports to provide the basic information of how to register and form the enterprises in New York State. The content is not applicable to the enterprises formed in other states or countries which desire to be registered and authorized to operate in New York State. If you have any inquiry or need further consultation, please contact our firm for further legal assistance.

