#### **Business Structures**

#### 25 May @ 7.30 am

# SOON

## Business Law Breakfast



Agenda Julie Maxfield Ralph Davies Lauren Woolley Mike Chenoweth



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## Business Law Breakfast

## Ralph Davies BUSINESS STRUCTURES





## Sole Trader/Sole Proprietor





## Key Elements



#### Small Scale Operations

#### Unincorporated

Owner is ultimately responsible



## Weighing it up

#### Pros

- Control
- Ownership
- Easy to set-up
- Minimal Reporting Obligations

#### Cons

- Onlimited Personal Liability
- Restricted Growth





## Partnership





## Key Elements



## Two or more people

#### Unincorporated

# Equal Distribution



# Weighing it up

#### Pros

- Easy to set-up
- Minimal Reporting Obligations
- Equal Responsibility
- Share Profits

#### Cons

- Joint and Several Liability
- Liable for actions of other partners
- Partner Disputes
- Difficult to transition



## Corporation





## Key Elements



#### Directors and Shareholders

#### Incorporated

#### Separate Legal Entity



# Weighing it up

#### Pros

- Limitation of Liability
- Enhanced Credibility
- Raising Capital
- Transfer of Ownership
- Management

#### Cons

- Enhanced Reporting
- Shareholder's Rights
- Costly Management



## Trust





## Key Elements

## Trustees and Beneficiaries

#### Unincorporated

#### Fiduciary Duties



# Weighing it up

#### Pros

- Limitation of Liability
- Privacy
- Asset Protection

#### Cons

- Complexity
- Fiduciary Duties
- Expensive
- Restricted Trustee Powers



#### Lauren Woolley

## **Practical Tips**





## Registration

- Business Structure?
- Intended business and company name?
- Address and contact details for company and directors?
- Tax file number?





## **Australian Government**

#### Australian Business Register



## Trademarks





## Location

#### Purchase



#### Vacant Possession







## Location

#### Lease

Commercial or Retail





## Fit out and Equipment



Up front costs
Maintenance and repairs
Modifications
Quality



## Licenses and Regulations





Food Premises Registration

Liquor Licence







## Employees

What are their entitlements?
What are their pay rates?
Can they work in Australia?
Child labor laws?











#### Mike Chenoweth

## WHAT HAPPENS WHEN IT ALL GOES WRONG?













#### Partnerships

- Each state has its own separate legislation that deals with partnerships.
- In Victoria, it is the *Partnership Act 1958* (VIC).
- The *Partnership Act* has rules for how a partnership can be formed, dissolved and for how assets are to be distributed.



#### Shareholder Disputes

- Primarily dealt with under the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth), associated rules, as well as general law.
- Often involve issues of alleged oppressive conduct against the company generally or against shareholders.
- Relief can include:
  - (i) Injunctive relief either mandatory or prohibitive;
  - (ii) Orders to purchase shares; or
  - (iii) Appointment of receiver/liquidator.



## What is Bankruptcy?

"Bankruptcy is a legal process where you're declared unable to pay your debts. It can <u>release</u> <u>you from most debts</u>, provide relief and allow you to make a fresh start."





## **Consequences of Bankruptcy**



#### Consequences of Personal Insolvency

A Trustee will be appointed to your estate.

Your assets will "vest" in that trustee.

\$ Trustee can (and will) investigate historical transactions.

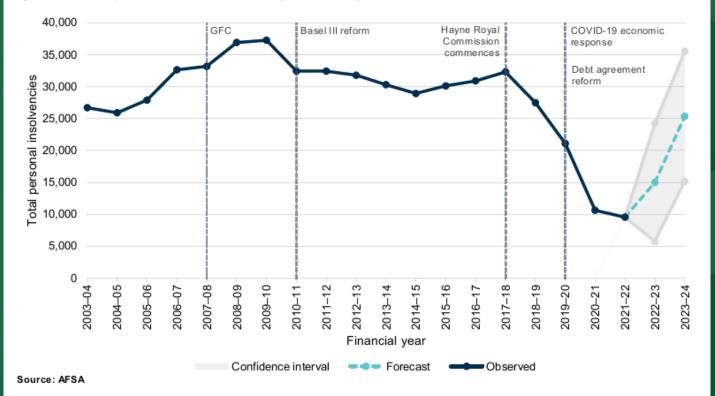
You may need to pay income contributions.

May have to forfeit your passport.

• Not all debts are released.













Note: The 'Big Four' banks are the Commonweath Bank of Australia, National Australia Bank Limited, Westpac Banking Corporation and Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited

Source: AFSA



## Consequence of Corporate Insolvency





## Appointment of Administrator

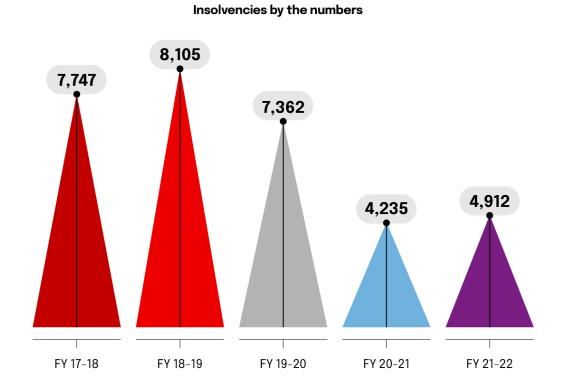
- An independent person is appointed to take control of the company for a short period of time to protect the status quo while investigations into the company's affairs are undertaken.
- The administrator has all the powers of the directors of the company to manage the company's affairs.
- The administrator takes control to ultimately put 3 options to creditors:
  - 1. Return the company to its directors;
  - 2. Enter into a Deed of Company Arrangement; or
  - 3. Place the company into liquidation



## Appointment of Liquidator

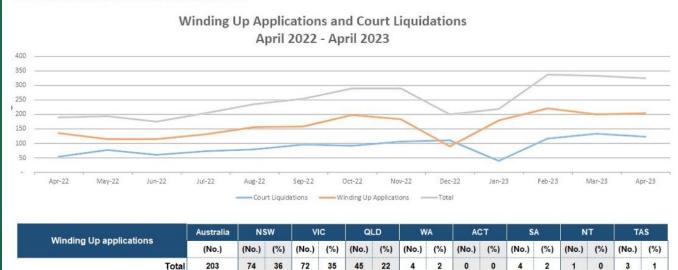
- An independent person is appointed to take control of the company's affairs for the purposes of realising its assets (where there any) for the purposes of making a distribution to creditors and then members.
- Liquidator can (and will) investigate the affairs of the company.
- Will look to historical transactions.



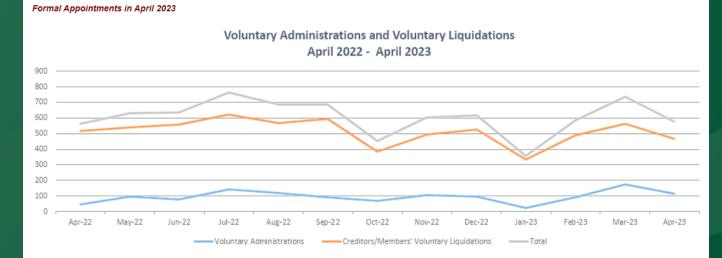




#### Winding Up applications filed with the Court in April 2023



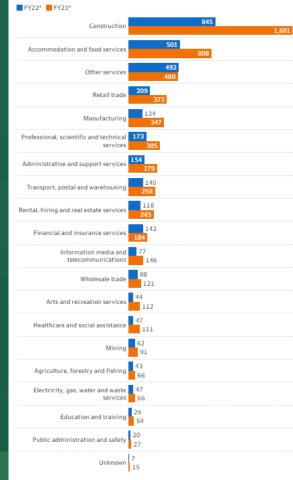




Formal Appointments	Australia	NSW		VIC		QLD		WA		ACT		SA		NT		TAS	
	(No.)	(No.)	(%)														
Total	700	354	51	165	24	106	15	27	4	14	2	26	4	1	<1	7	1
Creditors'/Members' Voluntary Liquidation	465	242	52	109	23	65	14	13	3	10	2	20	4	0	0	6	1
Court Liquidation	122	53	43	32	26	23	19	6	5	0	0	6	5	1	1	1	1
Voluntary Administration	113	59	52	24	21	18	16	8	7	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0



#### First time a company enters external administration or has a controller appointed, by industry



\* Financial year to Apr 2 Chart: Financial Review • Source: ASIC



## What to do if things do go wrong?







Not this...



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