Business Structures

25 May @ 7.30 am

SOON

Business Law Breakfast



Agenda Julie Maxfield Ralph Davies Lauren Woolley Mike Chenoweth



Business Structures

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Julie Maxfield Principal (03) 8600 6045 jmaxfield@aitken.com.au

Mike Chenoweth Principal Lawyer (03) 8600 6055 mchenoweth@aitken.com.au Lauren Woolley Lawyer (03) 8600 6068 Iwoolley@aitken.com.au



Ralph Davies Lawyer (03) 8600 6007 rdavies@aitken.com.au



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.

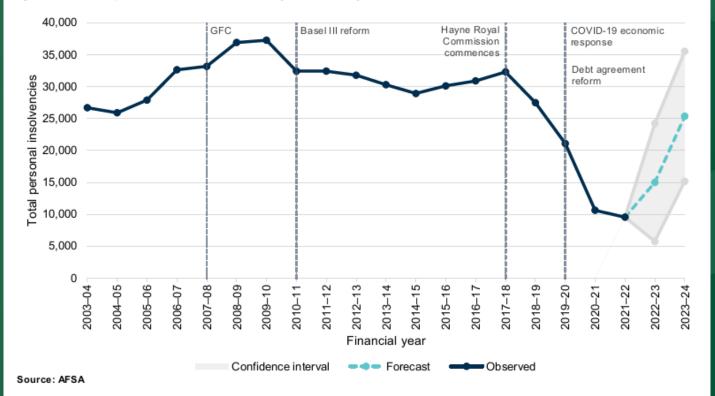
You may need to pay income contributions.

May have to forfeit your passport.

• Not all debts are released.

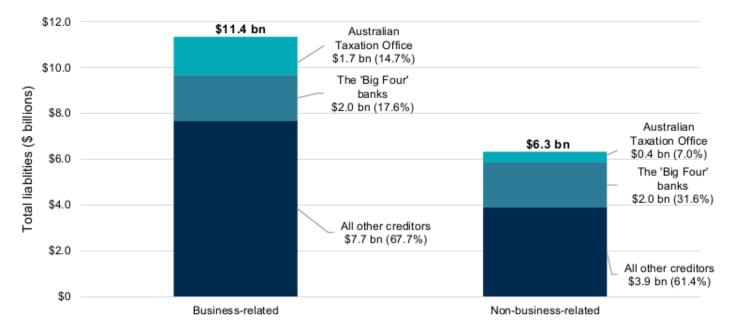












Note: The 'Big Four' banks are the Commonweath Bank of Australia, National Australia Bank Limited, Westpac Banking Corporation and Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited

Source: AFSA



Consequence of Corporate Insolvency





Appointment of Administrator

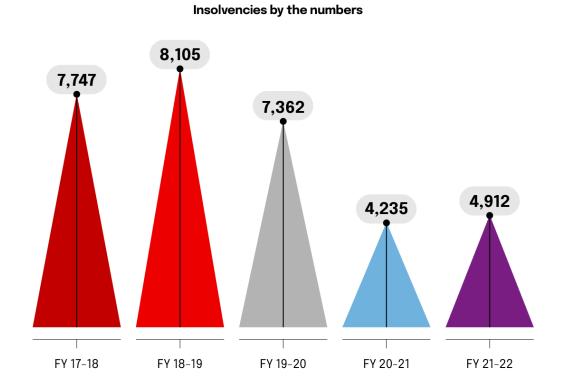
- An independent person is appointed to take control of the company for a short period of time to protect the status quo while investigations into the company's affairs are undertaken.
- The administrator has all the powers of the directors of the company to manage the company's affairs.
- The administrator 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

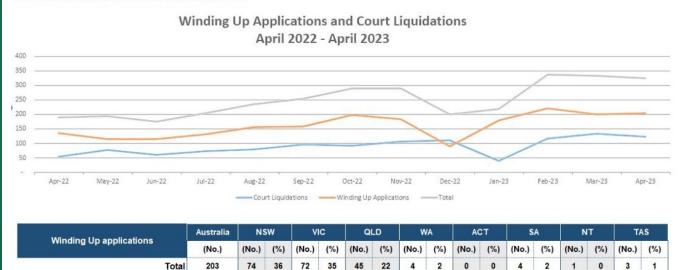
- An independent person is appointed to take control of the company's affairs for the purposes of realising its assets (where there any) for the purposes of making a distribution to creditors and then members.
- Liquidator can (and will) investigate the affairs of the company.
- Will look to historical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



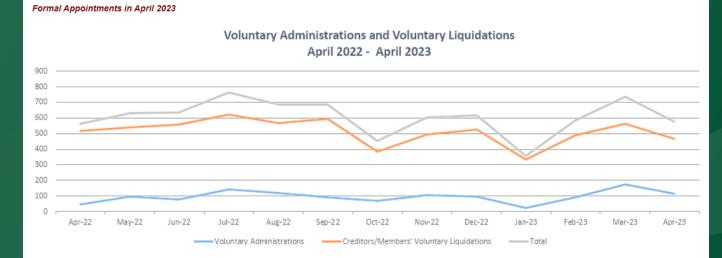




Winding Up applications filed with the Court in April 2023



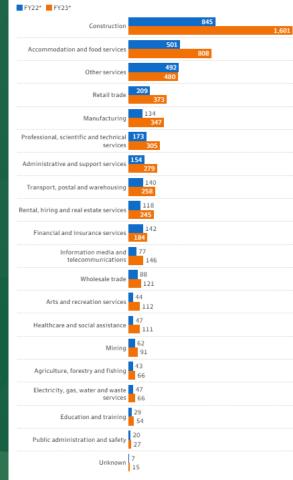




Formal Appointments	Australia	NSW		VIC		QLD		WA		ACT		SA		NT		TAS	
	(No.)	(No.)	(%)														
Total	700	354	51	165	24	106	15	27	4	14	2	26	4	1	<1	7	1
Creditors'/Members' Voluntary Liquidation	465	242	52	109	23	65	14	13	3	10	2	20	4	0	0	6	1
Court Liquidation	122	53	43	32	26	23	19	6	5	0	0	6	5	1	1	1	1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