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Setting-up a start-up company.



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Setting-up a start-up company.

- Legal structures available under Swiss law
- Incorporation requirements
- Basics of Swiss contract law
- Residence and work permits
- Financing (legal aspects)
- Q&A

Legal structures available under Swiss law.

- Sole ownership (raison individuelle)
- Partnerships
- Corporate structures: LLC (Sàrl) and corporations (SA)
- Non-profit structures (associations and foundations)

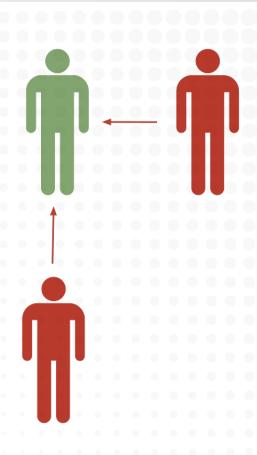
Sole ownership.

Pros |

- Limited regulatory burden;
- Minimum (or no) capital requirement;
- Profits acquired directly;
- Self-employed status.

Cons |

- Unlimited liability;
- No business continuity;
- Financing only through debt.



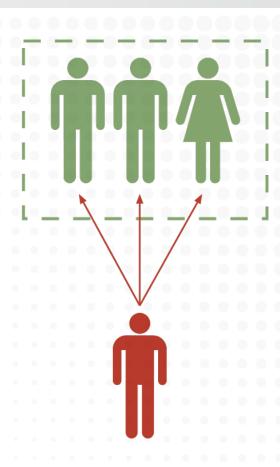
Partnerships.

Pros |

- Easy to create (only contract);
- Possibility to agree on costs and profits allocation;
- Self-employed status.

· Cons |

- Unlimited liability;
- Conflicts among partners;
- Shared ownership on business assets.



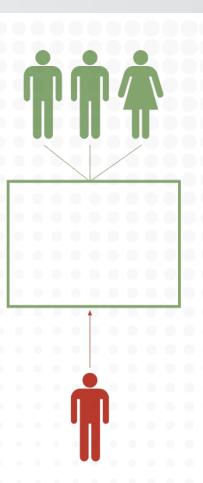
Corporate structures.

Pros |

- Limited liability;
- Facilitated transfer of ownership;
- Business continuity;
- Separate legal entity;
- Financing through debt or equity.

· Cons |

- Regulatory burden;
- Incorporation and maintenance costs;
- Requirement of corporate records.



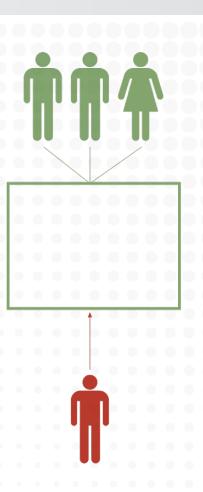
Non-profit structures (association).

Pros |

- Low incoproation costs;
- Democratic control (by law);
- Limited liability;

Cons |

- Limited purpose by law (only limited commercial activity);
- Financing only through debt;
- Limited redistribution of profits.



Incorporation requirements - SA vs. Sàrl.

	SA	Sàrl
Share capital	CHF 100,000 (min. CHF 50,000)	CHF 20,000
Share par value	> 0	> 0
Public disclosure	Directors name and domicile	Directors and shareholders name and domicile / share ownership
Ancillary obligations	No	Limited, if provided in articles of association
Additional contributions	No	Yes, if provided in articles of association
Conditional share capital / Capital band	Yes	No

Incorporation requirements - Main steps.

- Company name | Decision on company name and verify availability.
- Administrative information | Decision on the purpose of the company, the address of the company and the persons to be elected on the board of directors (and signatory powers).
- Identity documents | To be collected for all shareholders and board members (legalized signature).
- Subscription amount | Open blocked bank account and wire the funds. Other types of subscription?
- Organization | Special terms in the articles of association? Shareholders agreement?

Basics of Swiss contract laws.

- Main terms provided by law | Most contract types have standard terms applicable by law. Nevertheless, always recommended to specify the terms in writing.
- Form | Certain contracts require a handwritten signature (e.g. employment contracts) –
 No Docusign.
- IP | Make sure to retain IP from your projects (employees, partners, consultants, etc.).
 Use NDAs.
- Legal limitations | Certain contracts are very flexible (e.g. services contracts),
 whereas other have a lot of standardized (optional) regulations (e.g. sale contracts) and
 other are subject to legal limitations (e.g. employment contract).
- Risk assessment | Determine your risks for each transaction. Possibility to use standardized terms and conditions. Reach for help in case of doubt.

Residence and work permits.

	EU/EFTA (excl. Croatia)	Others
Principle	Right to work in CH	Right to work in CH subject to authorization (depending on economic interest)
Request	M form if Swiss resident, F form if French resident, with business plan	M Form with business plan (incl. financial forecasts, company organisation), resume and cover letter
Procedure	ОСРМ	OCPM in coordination with OCIRT and SEM
Timeline	Approx. 4 to 6 weeks. Start working as of filing date	Min. 3 months. Start working as of approval date date
Switch to self employment	No additional requirement	New permit

Residence and work permits.

Conditions applicable to non-EU/EFTA nationals

- General conditions to work as self-employed |
 - Admission serves the interests of CH;
 - Project fundings and operational requirements are available;
 - Sufficient revenues to remain financially autonomous and appropriate domicile in CH;
 - Available quotas; and
 - Personal qualifications (C-level employees, specialists, qualified workers, etc.)
- Exceptions | Limited exceptions/exemptions for cross-border workers and students following graduation from a Swiss university.

Financing – legal aspects.

- **Equity** | Require a share capital increase (notary) implementation costs and lengthy procedure. Direct dilution of all shareholders. Limited (to no) possibility of reimbursement of the investors.
- Debt | Only contractual limited costs and rapid implementation. No dilution of the shareholders. Reimbursement terms to be closely checked. Possibility to provide for (mandatory/optional) conversion into shares.
- Share Transfer? | Limited implementation costs <u>but</u> only indirect financing and potential tax issues.

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Merci beaucoup.

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