

Startup



Duration/Periodicity: Upto a period of 10 years from the Date of Incorporation/ Registration



Entity/Corporate Structure: Private Limited Company OR Registered Partnership Firm OR LLP



Turnover Criteria: Annual Turnover not exceeding Rs. 100 crores for any of the financial year since incorporation.



Formation: Entity Should not have been formed by splitting up OR reconstruction of a business already in existence.



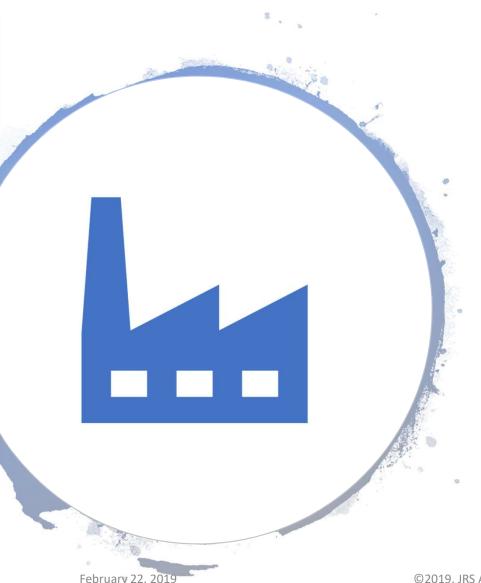
Working towards innovation/development of products of processes or services for it is scalable business model with a high potential of employment generation or wealth creation.

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Recent Amendments

- revised procedure provided for recognition of start-ups
- certification for the purpose of Section 80-IAC of Income Tax Act, 1961 i.e., for full deduction on the profits and gains from business
- Exemption from provisions of section 56(2)(viib) of Income Tax Act, 1961 i.e., Angel Tax subject to fulfillment of specified conditions. Startups that receive capital at a premium on account of their innovative business model although the valuation is not justified by the physical assets they hold. Startups which received share premium beyond the fair market value used to be taxed at 30%, which have now being kept out of the purview.
 - Aggregate of Share capital and Share premium up to ₹25 crore will be exempted
 - startups issuing shares to a listed company with a net worth of ₹100 crore / Turnover of atleast ₹250 crore would be eligible for exemption



MSME – Micro Small & Medium enterprises

• MSMEs are classified on basis of investments in Plant and Machinery

- Manufacturing
 - · Of Goods pertaining to industries specified in First Schedule to Industries Development & Regulation Act, 1951 OR
 - Employing P&M for value addition to final product having distinct name, character or use

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Investment in P&M by MSMEs

	Manufacturing Units	Service Units
Micro Enterprise	Upto Rs. 25 lakhs (Rs	upto Rs 10 lakh (Rs 1
	2.5 mn)	mn)
Small Enterprise	Rs 25 lakh and Rs 5	between Rs 10 lakh to
	crore (Rs 50 mn)	Rs 2 crore (Rs 20 mn)
Medium Enterprise	Rs 5 crore to Rs 10	between Rs 2 crore to
	crore (Rs 100 mn)	Rs 5 crore (Rs 50 mn)

Proposed Changes

Micro Enterprise - Annual Turnover upto Rs. 5 crore

Small Enterprise - Annual Turnover above Rs. 5 crore but does not exceed Rs 75 crore

Medium Enterprise - Annual turnover above Rs. 75 crore but does not exceed Rs 250 crore

Additionally, the Central Government may, by notification, vary turnover limits, which shall not exceed thrice the limits specified in Section 7 of the MSMED Act.

Choosing right kind of Business Structure



Proprietorship

Proprietor is solely and personally liable for all the consequences.

Benefits by GOI not available



Partnership Firm

Registration is not mandatory but preferable

2 or more persons to make a partnership deed identifying investments, roles and responsibilities, liability, authority, dissolution, etc.

Partners jointly and severally and personally liable for the consequences



Mandatory registration with MCA.

LLP

Liability is limited.

LLP entity separate from its partners and has perpetual succession.



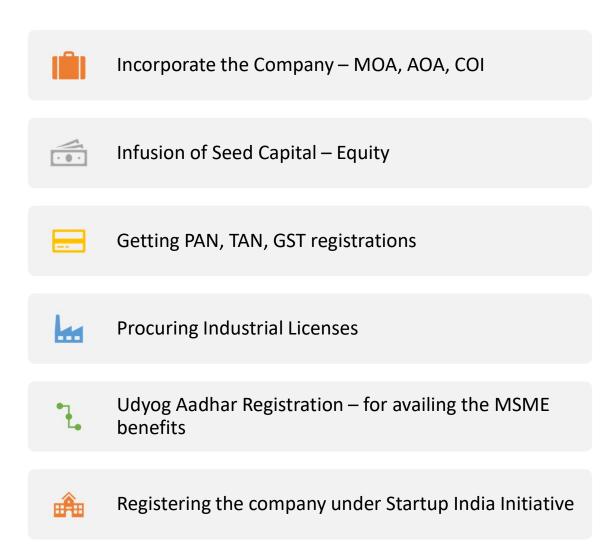
Company

A private company or a One person company (OPC) to be incorporated with MCA.

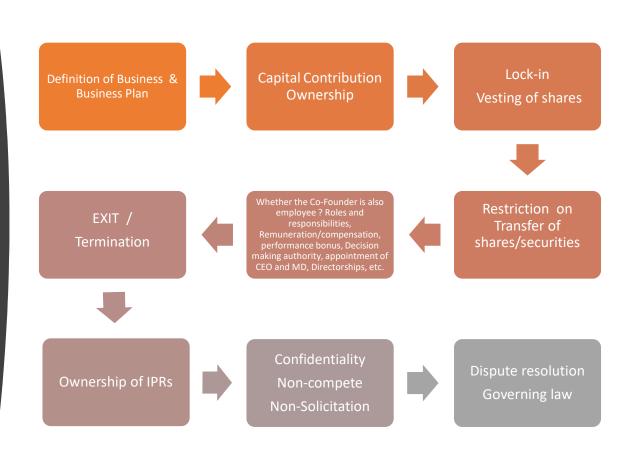
Company is a separate entity from its Founders/shareholders and has perpetual succession

Liability is limited to the extent mentioned in MOA.

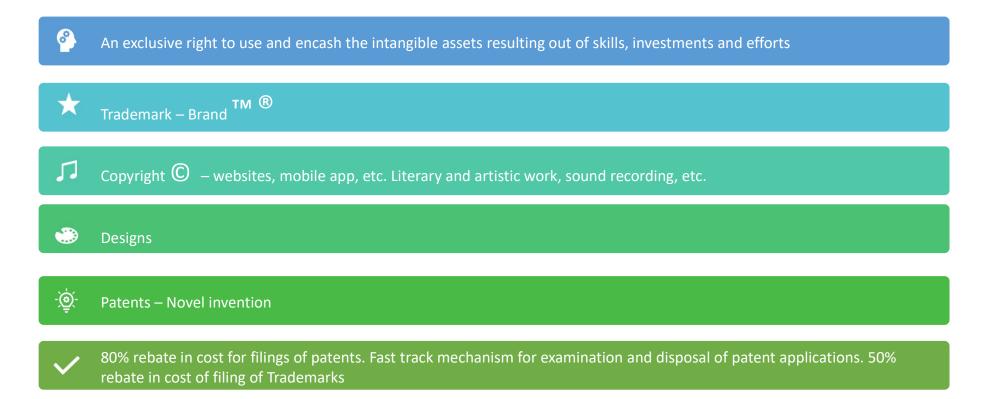
Initial
Investment,
Incorporation,
Registrations
& Business
Licenses



Need for Founders Agreement



Importance of protection of IPRs



Importance of standard legal contracts, employment contracts & Privacy Policies



Some basic standard legal contracts like

Non Disclosure Agreement (NDA) – to protect the information of the entity, manner of surrender or destruction of information upon exit/termination, survival conditions, nature of care and diligence, permissible disclosures

Service Agreements – e.g. security services, house keeping, AMCs, customer support, etc.

Vendor/Third party agreements – depending upon the nature of business the entity is engaged – breach, consequences, indemnity, limitation of liability.

Rent agreements – for lease of office premises, accommodations, etc.



Employment agreements/appointment letters, increments/promotion letters, etc. - should inter alia have confidentiality, IPR assignment clauses, non-compete, non-solicitation, exit and consequences thereof



Terms of use, privacy policy, disclaimers, etc. in case of websites, mobile app

Rights & Obligations of Employer



PROPER EMPLOYMENT
AGREEMENTS,
INCREMENT/PROMOTION
LETTERS AND
MAINTAINING RECORDS
THEREOF.



NON-COMPETE AND CONFIDENTIALITY AGREEMENT



IPR AGREEMENTS AND SECURING RIGHTS IN IPR GENERATED DURING THE COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT



PENAL CLAUSE, SEVERANCE CLAUSES, ESOPS, BONUS, INCENTIVES, ETC.



PROVIDING SAFE AND SECURE ENVIRONMENT FOR WOMEN EMPLOYEES



PROTECTION OF WHISTLEBLOWERS



COMPLIANCE WITH VARIOUS SOCIAL SECURITY MEASURES LIKE PF LAWS, ETC. Other
Compliances –
Legal, Secretarial,
Accounts,
taxation,
employee related
and other
associated
compliances

- Secretarial Compliances Board meetings, AGMs, Maintaining Statutory records, minutes books, secretarial records at Registered Office, filing of necessary forms with ROC/MCA
- Industry specific compliances Telecom, pharma, RBI, Food Safety License, etc.
- FDI Compliances
- Labour law compliances Startups are allowed to self-certify their compliances under 6 Labour and 3 Environment laws for a period of 5 years from the date of incorporation.
- Stamp duty compliances on shares, debentures, etc. issuances, contracts
- Tax compliances Income tax, GST, etc. For tax benefits, the start-ups have to
 procure the certificate of eligible business from the Inter-ministerial Board of
 Certification.
- HR related compliances Leave Policy, attendance maintenance, registration under shops and establishments Act, Annual Performance Review, Policy on probation and confirmation, training & development, Location and Transfer, disciplinary procedure, working hours, dealing with absenteeism, Policy on safety procedures as work place, exit procedures, surrender/recovery of office equipments/assets/passwords
- State-wise compliances, if any
- POSH Prevention of Sexual Harassment at Work Place
- Public relations policy
- Compliances with Summons/Notices/Legal notices received by the entity

Legal Aspects of Fund Raising



Preparing a business plan



Ascertain the amount of funds to be raised



Evaluate the Fund raising options available

Fund raising options



Equity Financing

Venture Capitalist/ Private Equity – prefer Convertible instruments like CCPSs, CCDs Angel Investors – prefer Equity stake



Debt Financing

Loans from Banks ECBs – as per RBI Regulations

The Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGS) for collateral-free credit to the micro and small enterprises



Unconventional methods in vogue

Crowd-funding Incubators

Structuring of Funding and compliances

Equity Shares

Preference shares – coupon rate and conversion/redemption

Debentures – secured/unsecured, convertible or non-convertible, coupon rate

Loans – convertible/non-convertible

ESOPs

 to be in accordance with the Companies Act, 2013 and properly documented thereof. E.g. necessary board and shareholders approvals, maintaining proper minutes, compliance with the procedure for issuance of securities, requisite filings with MCA,



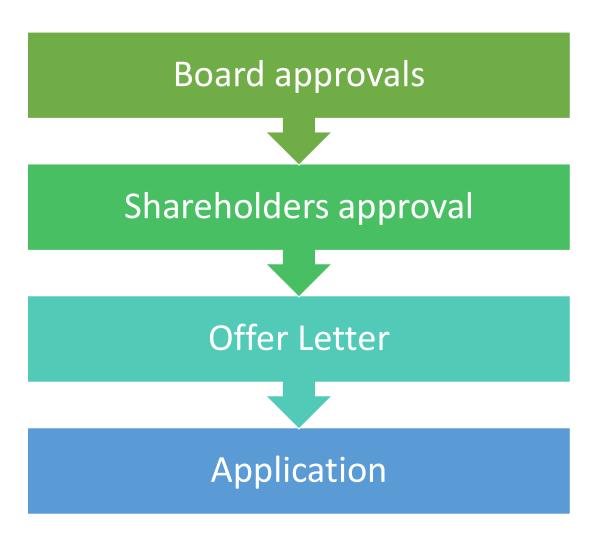
- Term sheet/MOU/Letter of Intent
 - Basic commercial understanding between the VC/PE, Founder and start-up
 - Principal T&C of the proposed investment by Investor
 - Fully diluted pre-money valuation of the start-up
 - Investment amount
 - Investment Instrument/securities
 - Share capitalization before and after the investment (on fully diluted basis)
 - Directorship and Board representation
 - Protective Provisions (till consummation of the Deal)
 - Due Diligence
 - Exclusivity
 - Confidentiality
 - Dispute resolution mechanism



Pre- funding Documentation

- Share Purchase Agreement (SPA)
- Share Holders Agreement (SHA), Tag along, Drag Along, ROFR, ROFO, Buy back rights, AVM, exit rights, board seat, board representations, chairman of meetings, voting rights, board documents, annual documents, transfer and lock in, liquidation preference, founder status (as promoters/occupiers), related party transactions, auditors and audit, IPR, termination, events of defaults, indemnity, confidentiality, governing law, dispute resolution
- CCD Agreement
- CP Certificate

Documentation at the time of Funding



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Post Funding Documentation

- Amendment of MOA/AOA
- Board resolutions
- Issuance of Securities
- Updating statutory registers
- Filing of Forms with MCA/RBI, etc.
- Closing Certificate

Corporate compliances

Getting requisite
Board and
Shareholders
Approval

Drafting the letter of offer

Issuance of securities, payment of stamp duties

Updating the statutory registers

Amending the MOA/AOA

Providing the closing certificate

Filings with MCA & RBI

Its just the beginning.....,

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The information presented herein is for purpose of general information only. You need to obtain specify legal advice with all the facts and details that are specific and customized to your requirements and circumstances.