Multi-jurisdictional practices FICPI Australia - 2013

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Structuring

- Strategy drives structure Ideally.....
 - Start with the business outcome. Why are we doing this?
 - Then consider regulatory and tax implications
- Common models
 - Federation of separate partnerships
 - Franchise arrangements
 - Partial or full profit sharing
 - Cost of living differentials?



Structuring

- BSW unincorporated JV between 2 partnerships
 - Enhanced Federation model with profit-sharing
 - Independent Management Board with balanced partner representation, non-executive director &CEO
 - Independent management company employing senior executives, with appropriate service agreements
 - Management fees and cross-promotional payments to facilitate resource and profit-sharing
 - Adjustments for cost of living differentials
 - (see one we prepared earlier, but don't try this at home!)
 - Model encouraged collaboration but was resource intensive!



Transfer pricing

- A key issue for multi-national firms
 - A potential fly in the ointment whenever charges are made or profits shared -between related or controlled entities within the same group.
 - A deemed "permanent establishment" or business presence in a location can result in complications, including multiple tax returns for individual partners.
 - Complications can arise due to different tax rules, coupled with more complex structures such as management companies and service trusts.
 - Even a small foreign outpost with one or two partners can be tricky.
 - Be warned tax offices are more cooperative (with each other), exchange more information, are hungrier for revenue, and are more punitive, than in the past.



Governance

- What is the governance model?
 - What is the management structure?
 - Board of directors
 - Overarching management committee
 - Substantial independence, with negotiated resource sharing
 - Benevolent dictatorship?
- Will Partners "buy in" to delegated authority ...
 - In theory and in practice?
 - Are delegated authorities well-defined?
 - Are cultures, values and commercial drivers compatible with the management model?
 - What happens if "they" tell us something we don't want to hear?
 - Who controls the brand?



Financial considerations

- Be wary of "synergies" (that may never eventuate)
- Factor in diversion of professional time & resources
- Indirect costs (will be more than you think)
- Integration of systems (will be harder than you think)
- What will the investment of time and money really be?
- Can liability be quarantined?
- Approach as if buying a new business....
 - How much are we willing to invest, in real dollars?
 - How will we ensure potential synergies are realised?
 - How will we ensure an appropriate return on investment?



Culture

Cultural dimensions to consider

- Who is the dominant party?
- Is there a shared understanding around this?
- Jurisdictional differences
- Geographical differences
 - (e.g. Sydney-Melbourne, Auckland-Wellington)
- Generational differences
- Retirement timelines
- Historical differences
- Common objectives?
- Shared values?



Culture

- Premise: the whole will be greater than sum of the parts
- This is linked to partnership dynamics
 - (...which is linked to cultural compatibility).
- The best modelling, planning and management can be overdone if this isn't fundamentally right.
- Assumptions should be tested and explored.



Useful lessons

- Begin with business strategy and a clear rationale.
- Don't assume business environments are the same in different jurisdictions – investigate carefully!
- Get the "ducks in a row" temper initial exuberance.
- Be dispassionate and realistic in analysing business acquisition opportunities, risks, costs and returns.
- Ensure plans, targets, incentives, reports & performance benchmarks are aligned with expected outcomes.
- Don't underestimate the importance of profitability.
- Have an agreed, well-defined exit strategy!



Questions?

Thank you!

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