Sources of Business Law



Federal

- SEC Acts
- SEC Regulations
- SEC administrative rulings
- (Securities and Exchanges Commission is a federal administrative agency formed to regulate securities trading)
- Federal case law

Sources of Business Law



State

- All states have detailed state codes that deal with corporations and other business associations
- Examples of key state codes:
- Delaware Corporate Code
- New York Business Corporation Law
- California Corporations code
- State Case Law; especially Delaware

Sources of Business Law



The Uniforms Acts

- Uniform Partnership Act (and Revised Uniform Partnership Act)
- Uniform Limited Partnership Act
- Uniform Limited Liability Company Act
- Various other restatements and uniform acts

Open vs. Close Corporation



Definitions:

- Close (or "Closed") Corporation: Small group of people entirely own the corporation
- Open Corporation: The corporation is open to ownership by anyone and is owned by many people

Open vs. Close Corporation



Advantages of each corporation type:

Close Corporation:

- controlled by only a few people
- easier to make decisions
- limited accountability to shareholders
- not so heavily regulated

Open Corporation:

- much easier to raise money
- excellent liquidity (resale market) for the shares

Formation of a Corporation



- Important Note: Corporations are "creatures" of STATE LAW, not federal law. While federal law may help govern how a corporation must be run, it's the state law that must be looked to in determining its formation and existence.
- Formation requires 3 elements:
 - People
 - Paper
 - Acts

Formation: People



- The person who actually starts the corporation is called the "incorporator".
- The incorporator need not own any part of the corporation or even be an officer of the corporation.
- Anybody that is of age (usually 18) and mentally competent can be an incorporator.
- Jurisdictions are split as to whether a business entity may be an incorporator.

People Relevant to a Corporation



- Shareholders: owners of the company
- Directors: (i.e. Board of Directors) General managers of the corporation
- Officers: Managers of the day-to-day operations of the corporation



QUIZ TIME!

Formation: Paper



- Articles of Incorporation are required for every corporation to be formed
- The Articles are a contract between the shareholder, the incorporators and the state of incorporation

Articles must contain:

- Company's name and address of its place of business
- The names and addresses of each incorporator
- Purposes of the corporation (i.e., what types of businesses it will engage in)
- Authorized stock issuance and capital structure of the corporation (including classes of stock, if applicable)
- Duration of the Corporation's existence (if there is none, it's assumed to be perpetual)
- Some states require corporations to designate an agent for service of process

Formation: Paper



Corporate Bylaws

- These are not required; but can be adopted at any time. The are done after the Articles are filed and they discuss a variety of issues, such as voting procedure, contents of the board of directors, etc.
- Bylaws usually can only be added, amended or repealed by a shareholder vote; but they can also sometimes be done by the directors themselves
- The corporation must also issue stock certificates, where applicable
- There is also the requirement that an out of state company <u>register</u> before doing business in a state

Formation: Acts



Required for incorporation:

- Notarized signatures of all incorporators
- Filing with the correct state organization and payment of required filing fees

Organizational Meeting

- After the filing of the Articles, the incorporators meet to:
 - Elect the initial directors
 - Adopt initial bylaws for the corporation