



DISADVANTAGES OF PARTNERSHIP (GENERAL) IN SINGAPORE



LIABILITY RISKS				
UNLIMITED PERSONAL LIABILITY Partners are fully liable with personal assets for all business debts.	JOINT & SEVERAL LIABILITY One partner can be held responsible for the entire liability.	PERSONAL ASSETS AT RISK Creditors can claim against personal savings, property, or assets.	LIABLE FOR PARTNERS' ACTIONS Misconduct or negligence by one affects all partners legally.	NO LEGAL SEPARATION Business and owners are treated as the same entity.
LEGAL & CONTINUITY ISSUES				
NO SEPARATE LEGAL ENTITY Cannot own assets or enter contracts independently.	BUSINESS INSTABILITY Death, resignation, or bankruptcy can dissolve the firm.	LIMITED CONTINUITY No perpetual succession like companies.	OWNERSHIP TRANSFER DIFFICULT Requires consent of all partners to admit new ones.	DISPUTE SENSITIVITY Conflicts can directly disrupt operations and decision-making.
FUNDING & GROWTH LIMITATIONS				
LIMITED CAPITAL RAISING Cannot raise funds through shares or equity investors.	NO SHARE STRUCTURE Ownership cannot be easily divided into transferable units.	DEPENDENCE ON PARTNERS' FUNDS Growth tied to personal financial capacity.	LOW INVESTOR CONFIDENCE High risk structure discourages external investors.	SCALABILITY LIMITATIONS Not ideal for expansion into large-scale operations.
MANAGEMENT CHALLENGES				
DECISION-MAKING CONFLICTS Differences in opinions can delay business actions.	UNCLEAR AUTHORITY STRUCTURE Equal rights may create confusion in leadership.	PROFIT SHARING REQUIRED Earnings must be divided among partners.	MISMANAGEMENT RISK One partner's poor decisions affect the entire business.	TRUST-DEPENDENT STRUCTURE Heavy reliance on mutual trust increases vulnerability.

CORPORATE SERVICE PROVIDER (CSP) / REGISTERED FILING AGENT (RFA)

EMPLOYMENT CUM RECRUITMENT AGENCY, HR COMPLIANCE & IMMIGRATION SERVICES

