## Kelly Oakes, CPA LLC 6562 Glenway Avenue Cincinnati, Ohio 45211 (513) 598-6500 oakescpas.com

Typo	Colo Propriotorchia	
Type of	Sole Proprietorship	Double out to
	Single Member LLC	Partnership
Entity	Husband and Wife Business	
Organization and	Easiest business to organize	Two or more owners conducting an
Ownership	Minimal legal restrictions	unincorporated business
Ownership	Does not exist apart from owner	No limit on number of partners
	Business transfers by selling assets	More flexibility than a corporation
	business transfers by sening assets	in dividing profits, losses,
		ownership of capital, and making
		special allocations to partners
		special allocations to partners
Taxation of Profits	Self employment tax on	Partnership pays no income tax
Profits and Losses	net profits	Partners cannot defer tax by retaining
	Cannot defer tax by retaining	profits
	earnings	General Partner's distributive share
	Losses generally offset	of profits subject to self employment
	other income	tax
		Limited Partner's share of profits NOT
	·	subject to SE tax unless guaranteed
÷		payments
		Losses can offset partners' other income
Accounting and	Separation of business	Complex records necessary when a partner
Record Keeping	and personal funds	exchanges property other than cash for a
	No special accounting	partnership interest or special allocations
,		
Fringe Benefits	No excludable fringe benefits	Benefits are reported as guaranteed
	UNLESS spouse is an employee	payments and are taxable to partner
	and owner covered as	·
	employee's spouse	
Liability	Owner personally liable for all	General Partner personally
	debts and lawsuits	liable for all debts and lawsuits
	UNLESS organized as an LLC,	unless General Partner is
	then limited to owner's	organized as an LLC, then
	investment and his/her own	limited to investment and own
	malpractice	malpractice



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Type of Entity	S Corporation	C Corporation
Organization and Ownership	A Corporation that has elected S Corp treatment by filing Form 2553 Ownership is through owning stock Stock limited to one class of stock Limited to 100 shareholders	A legal association carrying on a trade or business organized under state law Ownership is through owning stock No limit on number of shareholders Must hold shareholder meetings and keep corporate minutes.
Taxation of Profits Profits and Losses	S Corporations pay no tax, profits flow through to shareholders Distributions are NOT subject to self employment tax Shareholders who perform services are paid as employees with a W-2 Losses flow through to shareholders and offset other income	Shareholders who perform services are paid as employees with a W-2 Net profits subject to tax at corporate rates Profits distributed as dividends taxed again to shareholders Shareholder tax can be deferred by retaining profits Losses do not carry through to shareholders
Accounting and Record Keeping	If total receipts and total assets are under \$250,000 no balance sheet required for tax return, but should prepare one anyway to track shareholders' basis	Double entry bookkeeping required Balance sheet required for tax return
Fringe Benefits	Benefits are taxable to greater than 2% shareholders	Shareholder employees eligible for excludable fringe benefits to the same extent as any other employee
Liability	Shareholder liability limited to amount invested plus his/her own malpractice	Shareholder liability limited to amount invested plus his/her own malpractice

