



What are the legal risks faced by start-ups?

#	Risk type	Details
1	Contract disputes	Start-ups often enter into contracts with suppliers, customers, partners, or employees, which can lead to disputes over terms, conditions, and obligations
2	Intellectual property infringement	Start-ups may inadvertently infringe on existing intellectual property rights, such as patents, trademarks, copyrights, or trade secrets
3	Compliance with regulations	Start-ups must comply with various regulations, such as data protection laws (e.g., GDPR), employment laws, tax laws, and health and safety regulations
4	Defamation and libel	Start-ups may face defamation or libel claims if they publish false or misleading information about others, leading to reputational damage and financial losses
5	Breach of fiduciary duty	Founders and executives may breach their fiduciary duties to the company, leading to claims for mismanagement, neglect, or other breaches of trust
6	Data protection breaches	Start-ups that handle personal data must comply with data protection laws, which can lead to costly breaches and reputational damage if they fail to do so
7	Cybersecurity risks	Start-ups may face cybersecurity risks, including hacking, phishing, and other forms of cyber threats
8	Licensing and permitting issues	Start-ups that operate in regulated industries, such as healthcare or finance, must obtain necessary licenses and permits
9	Disputes with investors	Start-ups may face disputes with investors over issues such as valuation, governance, and exit strategies
10	Regulatory investigations	Start-ups may be subject to regulatory investigations if they have failed to comply with relevant laws and regulations