

Company Letterhead:

Date: _____

To: Nissan Motor Co. (Australia) Pty Ltd
Attention: General Manager Dealer Network Development
1 Peters Avenue,
MULGRAVE VIC 3170

[CONFIDENTIAL] Expression of Interest in Application for Nissan Franchise

I am interested in making an application for a Nissan franchise.

I understand that:

1. Prior to entering into discussions about specific locations, I will sign a Nissan Confidentiality Agreement.
2. I must keep confidential all items that are of sensitive or confidential nature and divulged to me by the employees of Nissan, its advisers, suppliers or any other Dealers during the course of my application for the franchise.
3. I will be required to meet pre-qualifying criteria as set by Nissan prior to receiving a full Application Pack for a specific Prime Market Area.
4. Approval of my application will be conditional upon my meeting Nissan's Selection Criteria.
5. All costs incurred by me or on my behalf in relation to my application will be borne by me.
6. I will undertake to review all data provided to me by Nissan thoroughly, and that if I do not understand the information or require clarification, I will seek the appropriate assistance in order to ensure my full understanding.
7. Should my application be unsuccessful or should I decide not to proceed, I agree to return all Nissan documents supplied during the application process including but not limited to copies of the Dealer Agreement, Policies and Trading terms, market information etc.
8. By signing below and returning this document I agree that Nissan has provided me with an Information Statement for Prospective Franchisee (**Ref Attachment – 1**)

Yours faithfully,

Name: _____

Title: _____

Please direct all Expression of Interest correspondence to the following address:

| | |
|--|--|
| Applicant's name: | |
| Applicant's address: | |
| Postal address (if different to above): | |
| Business telephone number: | |
| Afterhours telephone number: | |
| e-Mail: | |

Please attach your completed Expression of Interest letter (pages 1 & 2) on your Company Letterhead and return it to Nissan via the following e-Mail address:

newnissanfranchise@nissan.com.au



Information statement for prospective franchisees

Before you sign the franchise agreement

Entering a franchise is a big decision. Check these important things off your list before signing up

Learn about franchising

Franchisees who participate in pre-entry training tend to have better relationships with their franchisor and be more successful in business. Free online courses for prospective franchisees can be found at www.accc.gov.au/franchising-education-program.

Information about franchising (including translations) can be found at www.accc.gov.au/buyingafranchise.

Conduct due diligence

Thoroughly research the franchise system. Study the disclosure document, the franchise agreement and any other documents provided by the franchisor. Talk to current and former franchisees about what they find rewarding and challenging about the business.

Get professional advice

It's important to get legal, accounting and business advice from independent professionals with expertise in franchising. They will identify risks and help you make decisions.

Consider other options

Look at more than one franchise business. It's a good way to test if a franchise is the right fit for you.

The Franchise Disclosure Register is a free directory of franchisors available in Australia.

Use it to compare important information about different franchises, such as costs and contract terms. This can help you make informed decisions.

Check the Franchise Disclosure Register accessible via the www.business.gov.au/franchising 'Buy a Franchise' page.

Understand franchising

It is important that you understand what franchising is before you enter a franchise.

Franchising is a way of doing business based on a brand name and business system. Usually the franchisor controls the system closely. The franchisor grants you the right to operate a business in line with its system, normally for a set time. As a result, you may be limited in the changes you can make in the business without the franchisor's agreement.

In some ways your franchise is your business and in some ways it's not your business.

You could be bound by confidentiality obligations. This may include limits on your rights to discuss the franchise business with third parties or to use the franchisor's intellectual property or business system outside the franchise.

The franchisor might make changes to the franchise system to adjust to market conditions. A franchisor may make these changes, even if you don't agree with them.

Benefits

Some franchise systems offer benefits other types of businesses cannot

- an existing product or service
- an existing reputation and image
- a pool of resources to fund advertising
- economies of scale when purchasing supplies

Not all franchise systems offer the benefits listed.

Risks

Even with a well-established brand, franchising is not risk free

Watch out for site turnover

Look for warning signs about a franchise system like high site turnover. If one site has had many owners (known as churning) it could mean it's not in a suitable location. A high turnover across a system might indicate the system has expanded too quickly or without a plan to make existing businesses successful (known as burning).

Think about potential unexpected expenses

Franchisors can impose significant capital expenditure on you if certain conditions are met. For example, if some conditions are met a franchisor can make you pay for new equipment or refurbish your store - even if it costs you a lot of money.

If something is important, make sure it's in the franchise agreement

Some franchise agreements contain 'no agent' and 'entire agreement' clauses. Franchisors include these clauses so the terms of the franchise agreement can override any previous information provided to you. This could include all verbal or written information from an agent, the franchisor, or an associate of the franchisor. If there is something important that you've been promised verbally or in writing that is not in the franchise agreement, consider the risk you are taking.

You can choose not to sign the agreement.

Questions to ask

Take your time to do your research and seek professional advice. If the franchisor tries to rush you, remember you can walk away. There will be other opportunities.

Some of the following questions are answered or give an indication in the Franchise Disclosure Register.

You will also have lots of questions to ask your franchisor, professional advisers, and current and former franchisees. Here are questions to consider:

Franchisor experience and reputation

- How long has the franchise system been operating? What success has it had and where? The economy has its ups and downs. Consumer demand for products or services is not the same in every geographical area.
- What experience does the franchisor and its key staff have in managing a business?

Start-up costs

- How much working capital or extra funds will you need to get the business established?
- How long will it take you to break even after paying the costs of setting up the business?

Ongoing costs

- Can you only get products from an approved supplier?
- Does the franchisor receive rebates from suppliers and how is that rebate used?
- Will you pay franchise fees even if you are not making a profit?

- Will you make enough money to pay yourself as well as any staff? Labour costs can be hard to estimate. It's up to you to know what employment laws apply and to comply with them. The Fair Work Ombudsman can help you understand workplace rights and obligations: www.fairwork.gov.au/franchises
- What happens when there is product 'wastage' and 'shrinkage'? Some franchise agreements include clauses on wastage and shrinkage. Wastage refers to products that are no longer fit for sale. Shrinkage can include theft, another loss or accounting error.

Earnings

- Have any profit or earning promises been made to you? Ask current and former franchisees if profit or earning promises were kept. Their contact details will be in the disclosure document.
- Will you have an exclusive territory in which to operate your business?
- Does your franchisor have the ability to compete with you online?

Changes

- What changes can be made without your approval and how will this impact your business?

Franchisor-franchisee relationships

- What are the dispute resolution procedures? Will the franchise agreement include a commitment by the franchisor to binding arbitration? Arbitration can be a quicker and less expensive way to

resolve disputes than going to court. It might be hard to imagine needing arbitration, but it could become important if things go wrong.

What happens at the end of a franchise agreement?

- Will you be able to renew the agreement if you want to? Are there conditions on this?
- What rules apply if you want to sell the business before the end of the term?
- When the franchise term ends, what are you entitled to (such as paid market value for your equipment or for goodwill), and what happens if you are in debt?
Goodwill refers to the market value added to the franchise business by the franchisee for example, by building a client-base. However, in franchising, franchisees often have limited rights once the franchise agreement ends. You may not get any value for goodwill at the end.
- Are there any restrictions on you starting a similar business if the agreement is not renewed? It's a good idea to obtain legal advice on restraint of trade clauses.
- If the franchise ends unexpectedly, how would this impact you? Are you aware of the types of events that may lead to non-renewal or termination of an agreement? For example, if the franchisor becomes insolvent, you may not be compensated for the loss of your business. You may not get back the money you contributed to a marketing fund.

Speak to former franchisees to find out what happened at the end of their agreement.

If you change your mind

Take your time before you sign

The Franchising Code of Conduct gives you at least 14 days to read all the information that a franchisor provides you. This includes the franchise agreement, disclosure document, key facts sheet and information about any lease arrangement.

You can take longer than 14 days to study this information and get advice. For most people this is a bigger investment decision than buying a house so it's okay to take your time before signing a franchise agreement.

Cooling off period

You are entitled to terminate a new franchise agreement within 14 days. If you choose to exercise this right, you are entitled to a refund of the payments you have made (though reasonable expenses may be retained).

Your cooling-off rights are outlined in the Franchising Code of Conduct.

If you have doubts

If you have any doubts, consider not signing the franchising agreement or exercising your right to back out of the agreement during the cooling-off period.

Even if you have already invested time and money, it's worth considering how much more you could lose if the business is not successful.

After you sign the franchise agreement

Know your rights

A franchisee may have private rights of action under the Franchising Code of Conduct, the Australian Consumer Law and the law of contract. Your franchise agreement is a contract that contains many of your legal rights and obligations. You may have rights in contract law if the franchisor does not honour the agreement.

The Franchising Code of Conduct requires franchisors to disclose certain information to both potential and existing franchisees.

It also sets out minimum conditions on the rights of the parties under a franchise agreement. It can be found at www.legislation.gov.au.

Dispute resolution

Franchisors must have an internal procedure for handling complaints. If you can't agree on an outcome within 3 weeks, either party may refer the matter to mediation or conciliation facilitated by an independent third party. Arbitration is also an option when both parties agree to this process.

Dispute resolution services are provided by the Australian Small Business and Family Enterprise Ombudsman (ASBFEO). Visit the ASBFEO [website](#), email info@asbefo.gov.au or call 1300 650 460.

More information about franchising and running a business

www.business.gov.au offers information about franchising and running a business.

www.accc.gov.au/buyingafranchise includes a franchisee manual and other information, videos and publications for people thinking about buying a franchise, including in languages other than English.

Enforcing your rights

If something goes wrong after you sign the agreement, you may need to take your own legal action to enforce your rights.

ACCC's role

The Australian Competition and Consumer Commission (ACCC) enforces the Australian Consumer Law and the Franchising Code of Conduct. The ACCC takes action for breaches of these laws where it serves the public interest. The ACCC does not take action on your behalf if something goes wrong for your franchise.

You can make a report to the ACCC via its website at www.accc.gov.au/contact-us.

Sign up to the ACCC's Franchise Information Network

Subscribers receive regular email bulletins about current franchising issues, including changes to the law, information for franchisors about compliance and updates about the ACCC's franchising work. To subscribe, visit www.accc.gov.au/fin.