





Case Study

Small Business CGT and Business Valuations

Topics discussed in this paper include

CGT Small Business Concessions

Restructure

Succession Planning

An independent business valuation compiled by an expert helped one accountant crystallise a capital gain while their client was still within realm of the ATO small business CGT concessions. The subsequent sale of the business resulted in non-concessional CGT only being paid on a smaller portion of overall the gain.

Background

Mr & Mrs Brown owned a successful import and wholesale business of floor and wall tiles, operated through a partnership structure. Having started their business from scratch ten years earlier, the couple were developing plans for transition to retirement. Over the next two years a restructure of the business would see them work alongside their son James who would be promoted into the role of General Manager. The restructure necessitated the creation of a unit trust allowing the business to be transferred to James. 20% of the units would immediately devolve to James as an added incentive.

The Brown's Accountant reviewed their financial position and determined the net value of the Brown's CGT assets to be \$6.5mil (being \$1.5mil for the estimated business value and \$5mil in other assets). This assessment meant the Brown's proposed transaction would incur significant CGT because they would not satisfy the Maximum Net Asset Value test of \$6mil under the ATO's small business CGT concessions. If they failed this test they would be ineligible for the 50% active asset discount.

Situation Analysis

The potential impact of such a CGT assessment saw the accountant call for a fuller valuation of the business, one taking into account all aspects of its operation. At first instance, The Brown's business was very successful, with Net Profit before tax averaging around \$500k. However, the valuation report noted that the Brown's tiling business had only one supplier – an Italian tile manufacturer with whom there was no formal contract. This supply arrangement represented a potentially significant risk to the ongoing success of the business. Taking this into account, the Brown's business was valued at the lower amount of \$500k.

Outcome

The independent business valuation of \$500k, when combined with the other assets worth \$5mil, delivered a total Net Asset Value of \$5.5mil. This satisfied the Small Business CGT Concessions and allowed the Brown's to avoid \$60,000 in capital gains tax upon the restructure and issue of units to their son.

The business valuation also highlighted an area of risk in the current business arrangements: supply. New import agreements contracted with other manufacturers would see that risk reduced. Two years after the restructure a competitor offered \$1mil for 100% the business. In calculating CGT on the sale the Brown's Accountant was able to use a cost base of \$500k from the earlier valuation resulting in CGT of \$121k (see table). Had the previous restructure not been completed, the Brown's would have incurred CGT of double that amount, approximately \$242k.

| | With Restructure | Without Restructure |
|--|------------------|---------------------|
| Sale Proceeds | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| Cost Base | (500,000) | - |
| Capital Gain | 500,000 | 1,000,000 |
| 50% discount (held over 12 months) | (250,000) | (500,000) |
| Capital Gain after discount | 250,000 | 500,000 |
| | | |
| CGT at 48.5% tax rate | 121,250 | 242,500 |
| CGT on earlier restructure at 48.5% tax rate | 60,625 | - |
| Total CGT (including restructure) | 181,875 | 242,500 |

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