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Tax Effectiveness: Taxation and the Legal Practice

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Outline

- Key factors to consider when choosing a structure
- Types of Entities and Structures
 - Sole trader
 - Partnership
 - Company
- Division 152 Small Business CGT Concessions
- Superannuation
- Taxation implications with respect to specific transactions
- GST and the legal practice
- Professional indemnity insurance and general avoidance rules



Key factors to consider when choosing a structure

- 1. Asset protection
- 2. Income tax minimisation
- 3. Capital gains tax (CGT) minimisation
- 4. Ease of administration/Tax compliance costs
- 5. Admission of equity participants
- 6. Extent to which the identified structure tests the grey area between 'legitimate' tax planning and tax avoidance under Part IVA
- 7. Control
- 8. Succession planning
- 9. Minimisation of other taxes and costs
- 10. Personal circumstances



Types of Entities and Structures

Basic Structures

- Companies
- Trusts discretionary (family) trust, unit trust, hybrid trust
- Partnerships
- Individuals (sole trader)
- Superannuation funds

Complex Structures

- Complex structures are combinations of the basic structures
- Professional firm plus a service trust
- Partnership of discretionary trusts
- Unit trust owned by discretionary trusts
- Company with discretionary trusts as shareholders



Sole Trader

- No legal distinction between the owner and the business.
- Pay the same tax as individual taxpayers at personal income tax rates.
- Responsible for their own super arrangements.
- Unlimited liability.
- Full access to CGT concessions are obtained.
- Easiest structure to dismantle in ceasing business.



Partnership

- Definition of partnership under tax law v general law
- Commitment of assets to a partnership
- How are Partnership Profits Taxed?
- Taxation of Capital Gains
- Salaries to partners
- Profit Retention
- Partnership tax losses available to partners in year losses incurred
- Limited opportunity for income splitting
- Treatment of Goodwill
- Death of Partner/Dissolution of Partnership
- Combinations Involving Partnerships



Company

- Combinations involving companies
- Rollover of existing business assets into the company
- Personal service income rules
- Treatment of business goodwill and other capital assets
- Ownership of shares in practice company
- Asset protection
- Superannuation
- Fringe benefits
- Company losses
- Succession planning



Division 152: Small business CGT concessions

Basic conditions

- Maximum net asset value test OR small business entity test; and
- Active asset test.

Four separate CGT concessions:

- The 15-year exemption (in Subdivision 152-B);
- The 50% reduction (in Subdivision 152-C);
- The retirement exemption (in Subdivision 152-D); and
- The replacement asset rollover (in Subdivision 152-E).



Superannuation

Superannuation savings are taxed at two points

- Upon contribution to the superannuation fund; and
- Investment earnings within the superannuation fund will be taxed at the rate of 15%.

Significant incentives for taxpayers to contribute to their 'retirement' savings.



Taxation implications with respect to specific transactions

- Payments to Related Parties
- Insurance
- Obtaining Premises
- Leasing of business premises
- Home office expenditure
- Financing the legal practice



GST and the legal practice

- Accurate categorisation of services
- Claiming input tax credits



Questions?







Thank you

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