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What is Buy/Sell Insurance?

Buy/Sell insurance pays a lump sum if you or one of your partners dies or suffers a serious illness or injury and are unable to stay in the business. The payout helps ensure that the remaining owners can acquire the departing owner's share and continue running the business. It should also help ensure that the departing owner or their estate will be fairly compensated for giving up their rights to the business.

When it comes to business estate planning, the big question you need to ask is:

'Would your business be able to buy a departing owner's share of the business if they died or suffered a serious illness or injury?'

If your answer to this question is no, you need to consider transferring that financial risk to an insurance company.

Your financial adviser can help you do

this, as well as answer any questions you have about Buy/Sell insurance. They can calculate how much Buy/Sell insurance you need to safeguard your business in the event something should happen to one of the partners.

And, if you wish, your adviser will use our sophisticated computer program to 'broker' the major insurers to find you and your business partners the right cover at a competitive price.*

Why is Buy/Sell insurance important?

Buy/Sell insurance can help minimise the risk of:

- The remaining owners having to sell the business in order to pay out the departing owner or their estate, and

- The control of the business or its assets being frozen due to legal difficulties created by the departing owner, or their spouse or estate, and
- A departing owner, or their spouse or estate, taking legal action over a valuation or payout figure, and
- A departing owner's spouse deciding – against the wishes of the continuing owners – to become an active partner of the business (rather than taking the pay-out) , and
- The departing owner's spouse or family taking their legal right to claim a share of the business profits without having to work in the business, and
- A departing owner's spouse or estate selling their share of the business to an unsatisfactory third party.

Types of insurance

There are three types of risks that can be covered by Buy/Sell insurance:

1. The death of a business partner (life insurance), and
2. Their total and permanent disablement (TPD insurance), and
3. Them suffering a trauma such as heart attack, stroke, cancer, and paraplegia (trauma insurance).

Ownership of the policies

There are several options available when it comes to policy ownership:

- Self-ownership – where the person insured is the policy owner. This is the simplest structure and the person insured keeps control of their own policy, even if they leave the business.
- Cross-ownership - where the business owners take on insurance on each other. The policy ownership changes with changes in business ownership.
- Insurance trust – where a trust owns the policies on behalf of all business owners.

This means policy ownership is not affected by changes in business ownership.

- Business entity – where the trading entity owns the policies on the business owners' lives. Policy ownership is not affected by changes in business ownership, unless the person insured wants the policy assigned to them when they leave the business. The business uses the insurance proceeds to buy back the departing owner's (or their estate's) share.

When considering ownership of a policy, you need to consider control of the policy, payment of premiums, the business structure, the potential for ownership changes and tax on the receipt of insurance proceeds.

Taxation considerations

The cost of the insurance cover you take out to fund a Buy/Sell agreement is generally not tax deductible. Depending on the

ownership structure chosen, income tax, capital gains tax and fringe benefits tax may apply - which is an important reason why professional advice is essential to achieving the best outcome for all parties.

Business valuation

An important part of a Buy/Sell agreement is reaching a consensus with your partners on how your business is valued. It's also important to ensure that the level of cover on your insurance policies keeps pace with changes in the business value. You should also take into consideration any capital gains tax that may apply when you may receive the insurance proceeds.

Payment of insurance premiums

For all ownership options, the business owners need to determine how premiums will be paid and an appropriate method for sharing costs. The premium cost for each owner is likely to vary due to age, health and other underwriting requirements. The owner of the policy is responsible for paying premiums. However in practice the business entity often pays the premium as a nondeductible or FBT expense. If paid by a company, the payment may be deemed to be a dividend or could be deducted from the owners' loan accounts. Owners may agree to combine premiums and each pay a portion of the total cost based on their share of ownership.

You and your professional advisers

Designing an effective buy/sell insurance package requires your financial adviser, accountant and solicitor to work together.

Case study

Ben and Anthony are co-owners of a fast growing firm. Both have young families, and they know that their share in the business is their family's main asset, as well as their source of income. They each take out life policies on their own lives, to the value of their business share, and then have a transfer agreement drawn up. When Anthony dies in a car accident, his estate receives the life insurance proceeds, and as per the agreement his share of the business is automatically transferred to Ben. Now that he owns the company outright, Ben can continue operating the business without the financial burden of paying out Anthony's estate. And Anthony's wife can invest the insurance payout to provide for her family's welfare.

***Disclaimer**

Before acting on any information you've may received during a strategic financial consultation, or read about on our websites, email communications, guides including our newsletters, you should consider the appropriateness of the advice, having regard to your own objectives, financial situation and needs.

If any products are discussed, you should obtain a Product Disclosure Statement relating to the products and consider its contents before making any decisions. It is recommended to seek advice from a qualified professional relevant to your particular needs or interests. (For instance, Tax Advice from a Tax Agent, Financial Advice from a Licensed Financial Adviser and so on and so forth).



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