

Employee ownership trust (EOT)



HaworthTompkins









PORTLAND GALLERY





Employee ownership trust (EOT)





hodge jones & allen solicitors









Employee ownership trust (EOT)

- A new(ish) form of employee trust
- Created in 2014
- / Now over 300 in UK
- / Two new tax reliefs

Has an entirely different purpose and structure compared with EBTs for remuneration planning





Government's intention

- / Encourage the growth of employee-owned companies
- / Enjoy greater productivity, resilience, performance
- / Employees to share in rewards





So what did they do?

- / Tax reliefs introduced in 2014 to encourage employee ownership
- / Full CGT relief on sale to employee ownership trust (EOT)
- Income tax free bonuses for employees of a company controlled by an EOT





When could employee ownership be a succession solution?

We can't find a third party purchaser who would be compatible with our business

New potential partners don't wish to invest and/or can't source funds with which to do so

Employee ownership creates the strongest platform for continued success and growth

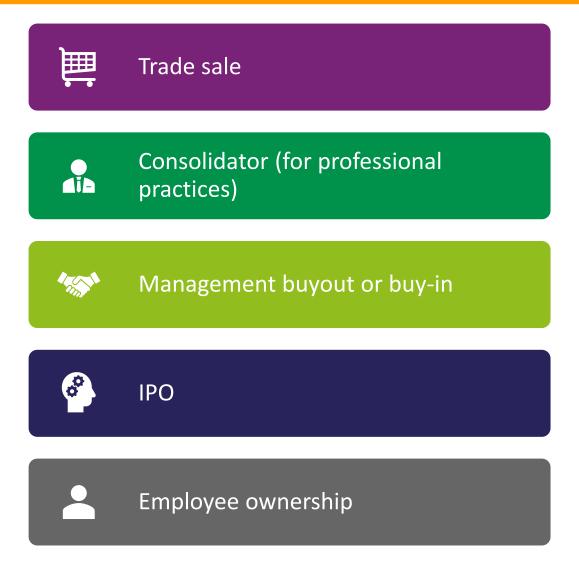
It's the employees who know the business best – shouldn't they be the next owners?

We're not big enough for an IPO





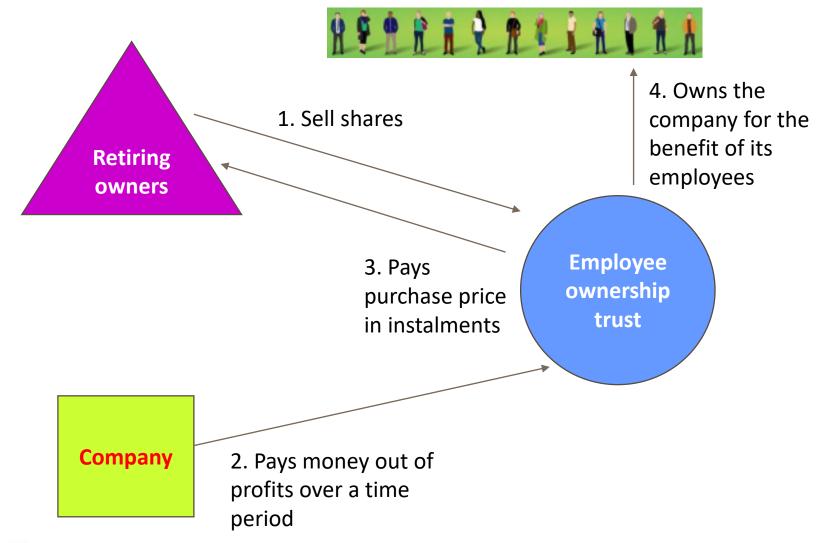
Approaches to succession







A typical EOT transaction







CGT relief

Finance Act 2014: sale of controlling interest to an "employee ownership trust"

- / 0% CGT for sellers
- / Must be a trading company (or the holding company of a trading group
- / Limited participation requirement must be met
- / If EOT benefits employees financially (e.g. transfers shares to them) must be on "same terms"





Same terms

"Same terms" means that benefits cannot be allocated by the trust in favour of particular employees, but can be varied by reference to salary, length of service or hours worked.

/ Any income tax free bonuses must be paid on the "same terms"

/ Can pay additional sums on different terms





Rewarding employees

The company paying bonuses or profit share	Employees acquiring shares	Eventual sale of the company?
Any part which goes to all (qualifying) employees on same terms can be income tax free. Max of £3600 per employee per year Same terms can reflect each employee's remuneration, hours worked or/and length of service	Should there be individual employee share ownership? Pros and cons If the EOT transfers shares to employees, it must be on the same terms	All (qualifying) employees would share in net sale proceeds, under terms of trust deed Unless it provided for proceeds to go to charity
The company can also pay bonus or profit share other than on same terms, but taxable in the normal way	More senior/key employees can be allocated larger numbers of shares than others, but not by the EOT	





What are the benefits for retiring owners?

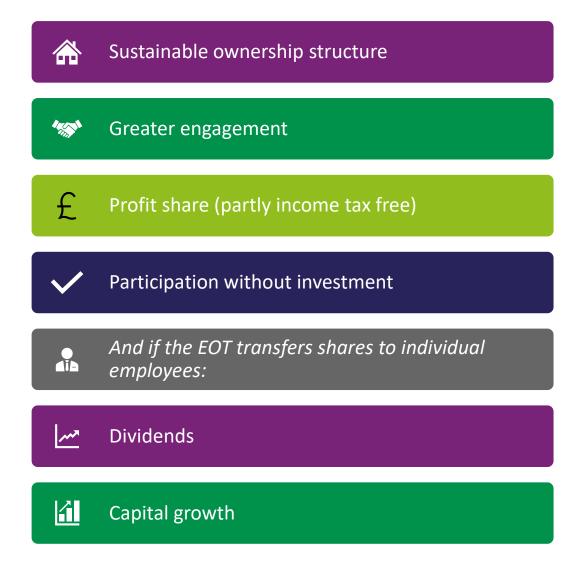
- / Legacy enables the business to continue
- / Retiring owners can realise the value built up
- / Employees are often the most natural next owners
- / Business well positioned to enjoy further growth
- / Allows time for leadership succession
- / Allows for key people to be appropriately rewarded
- / No CGT (but don't make this your prime reason)







What are the benefits for employees?







When is it most suitable?



Confidence that employee ownership will work well



The best succession solution compared with alternatives (if there are any)



Management support



Employee engagement





When less suitable?

- / Doing it mainly or purely for tax reasons don't believe employee ownership will be good for the company
- / Insufficient cash (present and future) to fund purchase price
- / Management need to support it and won't





What proportion of company should be sold?

- / Must be 51% for EOT to qualify
- / Clearance easier where >75% is sold
- / Must show fundamental change of ownership
- / Sale of 100% can be cleaner and avoid discounts
- / Keeping a shareholding can show employees that sellers have skin in the game, and also gives sellers some protection if company sold on
- / Consider anti-embarrassment clause if selling 100%





Valuation issues

- / What proportion of company is to be sold? Must be >51%, typically 75% or 100%
- / Should a minority/majority discount apply?
- How far can future performance be factored into valuation?
- Could there be an earnout where future results uncertain?





Further valuation issues

- / Value must be "right"
- / Trustees would probably want to instruct an independent valuation
- Valuation doesn't need to be a fixed number but can factor in conditional and deferred consideration
- / Majority stake in trading company so EBITDA based valuation probably most suitable?





Structure going forward

- / Typically, one or more of the sellers will become a trustee of the EOT
- / New directors appointed to board of trading company
- / EOT must have right to control board of directors, though does not need to exercise it
- / EOT will generally act as passive shareholder, unless things start going wrong.....





Risks

- / Decline in profits
- / Failure to engage employees
- / Over promise/under deliver
- / Leadership/key people don't get it
- / Retiring owners don't let go





Getting from A to Z

Key steps





Key steps

1. Design

- / Valuation
- / What price can the company fund and over what time period?
- / External funding towards purchase price?
- / How much of the company is to be sold?
- / Who will run the EOT?
- / Will the EOT retain its shares or pass some of them through to employees?





Key steps

2. Implementation

- Shareholder agreement between EOT and sellers if sale is less then 100%
- **HMRC** clearances
- Main documents, e.g. trust deed and share purchase agreement, any finance documents
- Obtain support of leadership team
- **Employee communication**







Thank you

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