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NEWSLETTER

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My office will be closing on 23 December 2015 and reopening on 18 January 2016. You can contact me with any urgent matters on 0274 878 120.

Thank you for your business.

Deborah and Melissa and I wish you a very happy Christmas and a prosperous 2016.

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Selling a business – things to consider

You've worked hard to make your business what it is, but you're now ready to move on. So you list it for sale, accept an offer, receive the funds and hand over possession. Sounds simple, right? Not always.



There are many things you should consider if you want to achieve the best price, minimise your ongoing risk, and ensure your business will have the best opportunity to thrive once sold. As each business is different there is no 'one size fits all' approach. Things to consider include:

- Why are you selling? Probably the most important question, this can affect how the transaction is structured and timing.
- Are you replaceable? Many business owners have unique and integral knowledge and skills that may be difficult for a purchaser to learn or replicate. Remove that key person, and the business suffers. It can be important therefore to devise an exit strategy, perhaps by employing and training a potential new owner for some time (often years) before the business is eventually offered to them. Depending on your business structure, a shareholders' agreement could record that the shares of the business are transferred to your successor in parts over time.
- Are you selling the shares in your company, or just the assets of the business? Selling shares can be simpler, but can include more risk.
- Your business accounts and turnover figures should be up-to-date and accurate. You will usually be asked to provide a warranty that the turnover figures for the last 12 months are accurate.

- Landlords and tenants on good terms sometimes overlook completing the proper paperwork to renew a lease. It is important to ensure you have signed copies of the lease together with any deeds of assignment, renewal and rent review. A purchaser will typically want to ensure there are several rights of renewal available so they can be confident they won't be forced to relocate shortly after purchasing (especially if there is goodwill tied to the business location).
- Your landlord can usually stop a sale transaction if they are not reasonably satisfied that the new purchaser will be a good tenant. Also, your liability under the lease often extends beyond settlement if the new purchaser turns out to be a bad tenant.
- Do you own everything your business needs to operate? Is any plant or equipment leased or owned by the landlord? If so, these need to be disclosed and you need to ensure that they can be assigned to the purchaser (if they so require).
- What is happening with your employees? Do you

have employment agreements in place? Do you expect the new purchaser to take over all existing employees? If not, will you need to make redundancy payments?

- Do you have all the consents, licences, permits, certificates or authorisations required to carry out your business?
- What is your business actually worth? Have you valued the assets? What is the goodwill in the business worth, and how much of that is tied to the business itself, to you as the owner, or to the physical location? With that knowledge, what can you do to ensure you can sell as much goodwill as you can to the new owner?

Finally, when do you need to sell? A common theme here is that there are many things you can do to make your business more attractive (and therefore more valuable and easier to sell), but they can take time. Seek advice early to ensure you are on the right track.

Tax changes for settlements and the proposed “bright-line” test

With effect from 1 October 2015, there are new requirements around disclosure of tax information when buying, selling and transferring New Zealand property. There is also a new proposed “bright-line” test that will apply solely to residential land transactions to clarify and supplement the existing laws around taxation of property transactions.

The bright-line test is expected to require income tax to be paid on any gains made from the sale of residential property within two years of purchase. The current proposed exceptions are if the transaction relates to the “main home”, to a relationship property transfer, or to inherited property.

The disclosure changes (which do not apply when the party is dealing with their “main home”) require parties to a property transaction to provide their IRD numbers, and where applicable, their taxpayer identification number from any overseas countries where they have to pay tax on their worldwide income.



Where a Trust is dealing with property, the IRD number to be supplied must be the IRD number for the Trust itself – not the trustees' personal IRD numbers. However the “main home” exemption does not apply when the property is owned by a Trust so the Trust must have an IRD number before the property can be bought or sold.

Tying into the new disclosure requirements is the proposed bright-line test that will apply to residential property transactions entered into on or after 1 October 2015. This proposed test (which has not as yet been enacted and may be subject to changes before being passed) is intended to complement our current property tax rules.

Under existing law, gains from the sale of land can already be taxed as income if that land was acquired for the purpose or intention of disposing of the land. This law remains unchanged, but has proved problematic for the IRD to implement as the IRD cannot always prove intention on the part of the taxpayer. The proposed bright-line test was introduced in part to resolve this problem for the IRD.

As the bright-line test is only intended to apply to residential land, there is also an associated definition of residential land. Residential land means land that has a dwelling on it, or for which there is an arrangement to build a dwelling, or bare land that is capable of having a dwelling on it due to its area and nature.

If you are involved in or anticipating entering into a property transaction in the near future it is important that you make sure you can comply with these new disclosure requirements and have considered the bright-line test and its potential effect.

Modernising Child, Youth and Family Services – Interim Report

In April 2015, Hon. Anne Tolley, the Minister for Social Development, established the Modernising Child, Youth and Family ('CYF') Expert Panel ('the Panel'). The Panel was tasked with reviewing and analysing the current issues facing the care, protection and youth justice systems. It is the latest in a long line of almost continuous reviews stretching back to the introduction of the Children, Young Persons and Their Families Act 1989. The panel's interim report ('the report') was released 24 September 2015.

It is unlikely to come as a surprise to many that the report has in effect given a failing grade to the current CYF system. A key finding of the report is that CYF, in its current operational state, is failing to adequately protect children from harm.

In line with the numerous previous reviews, the report has identified that the challenges facing CYF must be addressed through fundamental legislative and systemic changes. Of particular note was the identification that the current system as a whole focusses on managing immediate risk, leaving little in the way of resources to focus on successful long-term outcomes for our vulnerable children and young people. Although there have been opportunities for change in the past, the report proposes changes not only within CYF but also across agencies, providers and the community.



Key areas identified

In formulating a plan for the modernisation of CYF, the panel has set out four key areas that would underpin a new operating model:

- **A child centred system** that hears and incorporates the voices of children and young people and their families,

- **An investment approach** encouraging earlier intervention with an eye on lifetime costs and benefits,
- **A professional practice framework** that states clearly the mandatory tasks for front line workers to ensure the safety and wellbeing of vulnerable children and young people, and
- **Greater engagement with all New Zealanders** by encouraging New Zealanders to take action and be supportive of vulnerable children and young people and provide them with safe, loving and stable family care.

The panel propose that CYF improves its tracking of children in state care and contracts out to other organisations where appropriate. The finer details of the proposed restructuring and how it will be implemented are expected in the final report, due to be released December 2015.

Where to from here

While the final report is due in December 2015, there will be no short-term quick fix of such a large, complex and important government department. Change on this scale is likely to take years and will be inherently costly. A clear strategic direction is required to reverse the current and distressing patterns of repeat abuse, poor life outcomes and the overuse of custodial and institutional responses facing too many of our children and young people.

A significant number of New Zealand children continue to experience disturbing levels of harm, abuse and neglect. While any attempt to keep our children safe must be applauded, it remains to be seen whether this latest review will deliver on promises of a better future for our children and young people now and into the future. This review is yet another opportunity to make a difference to our vulnerable children and young people. Lives depend upon it being successful.

Snippets

Alcohol control

It is not an offence per se to have alcohol in a public place.

It is however an offence to breach council bylaws. Each council makes their own alcohol control rules that best suit their circumstances. You might therefore find each holiday hotspot applies liquor bans differently.



Using Tauranga as a famous example, parts of Papamoa are liquor-free from 9pm to 7am each night, while other popular public areas are liquor-free permanently, such as Mount Maunganui, Mount town and main beach, and Tauranga CBD. From 26 December to 6 January the ban in these public areas is significantly extended to cover other past problem areas, including Pilot Bay, Marine Parade and its adjacent beach, and Papamoa beach.

Alcohol in an unopened container can typically be transported through a liquor-controlled area to a private residence, although this should be prompt - storing alcohol in a vehicle will not protect you. Recent changes mean a breach of a liquor ban will likely mean an instant \$250 fine and your alcohol confiscated.

Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement update

In October 2015 the final form of the Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement ('TPPA') was agreed upon in principle by the trade representatives for each of the 12 member states – although this does not mean it has yet become law.

The TPPA process has proved to be controversial, with the secrecy of negotiations and contents of the leaked TPPA text being criticised in some quarters.

Under a rule set by the US, the full text of the TPPA should be released to the public within 30 days, and the TPPA cannot be ratified by any country within 90 days of conclusion of negotiations. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade advises that the final text may however be delayed due to ongoing discussions as to the interpretation of some the terms of the agreement between the negotiators, which has affected preparation of a complete text.

Once the TPPA text is released it is expected to go through the parliamentary treaty examination process. Being an international treaty it is, if approved, ratified by Cabinet and not Parliament.



If you have any questions about the newsletter items, please contact me, I am here to help.