

Eight Ways to Exit Your Company

According to Paul Simon, there are 50 ways to leave a lover. Not being as creative as Mr. Simon, we've only come up with eight ways for owners to leave their companies:

- Transfer the company to a family member
- Sell the business to one or more key employees
- Sell to key employees using an Employee Stock Ownership Plan (ESOP)
- Sell the business to one or more co-owners
- Sell to an outside third party
- Engage in an Initial Public Offering
- Retain ownership but become a passive owner
- Liquidate

Given the right circumstances, one of these paths may be appropriate for you. The process of determining exactly which path is best presents an obstacle to many owners. If, however, you wish to "leave your business in style," we suggest that you work through this three-step path selection process.

Establishing thoughtful objectives lays the foundation for an Exit Plan. Doing so well in advance of your departure gives you and your advisors the time necessary to make your goals a reality. As you work through this path selection process, you will synthesize or harmonize your exit objectives with the characteristics and capabilities of your company as well as with the external realities of the marketplace.

Choosing a Path

Step One

First, you, as an owner and with the help of your advisors, *identify your most important objectives*. These objectives are both financial ("How much money will I need from the transfer of the business to assure my, and my family's, financial security?") and non-financial ("I want the company to stay in the family," or "I want to remain involved").



Stan P. Purvis, CPA, CFP®
stan.purvis@hornewealth.com

HORNE Wealth Advisors
HORNE Wealth Advisors
1020 Highland Colony Parkway
Suite 400
Ridgeland, MS 39157
[601-326-1211](tel:601-326-1211)

Internal and external considerations also impact an owner's choice of exit path. For example, the owner who wishes to transfer the business for cash, but is unwilling to trust his company's and his employees' fate to an unknown third party, may decide that an ESOP or carefully-designed sale to a key employee group is the best exit route.

Exterior considerations that may impact the choice of exit path include business, market or financial conditions. For example, the option of selling your business for cash to an outside buyer may be eliminated because of the anemic state of the M&A market.

Step Two

As you develop consistent objectives and motives, you then must *value your company and determine its marketability*. This analysis usually provides direction and can eliminate potential exit paths.

For example, if the value of a company is high and its marketability is low (perhaps because of weak conditions in the M&A market), an owner may decide that a sale of the business to an outside party is impractical. Instead, selling to an "insider" (co-owner, family member or employee) may be a better option.

Step Three

The final step in choosing a path is to *evaluate the tax consequences and strategies of various exit paths*. Many tax-minimizing techniques require, literally, years to fully implement. Remember too, that appropriate tax-saving strategies are often linked to the person or entity you wish to transfer the business to.

Using these three criteria (objectives, value and tax consequences), owners can begin to narrow the list of exit routes. It is far better for you to choose the appropriate exit path than to delay and allow circumstances to force you onto a particular path.

If you have already decided on a path, perhaps to transfer your company to your children, but have failed to implement the appropriate transfer and tax decisions, you have delayed your departure. Likewise, if you have decided to sell to a third party, but haven't prepared your company to go to market when the time is right, you have not taken advantage of the tools that can make your company valuable in the eyes of a third party buyer. And as the economy has clearly demonstrated through its swings and cycles, postponing decisions can increase business risk.

If you have not yet chosen a specific exit path, we encourage you to conduct open and frank discussions with your advisors about which path to take and when. Feel free to contact us for further suggestions on the pros and cons of each exit path. You can also request a copy of our Exit Routes White Paper, which discusses these issues in more detail.

The information contained in this article is general in nature and is not legal, tax or financial advice. For information regarding your particular situation, contact an attorney or a tax or financial advisor. The information in this newsletter is provided with the understanding that it does not render legal, accounting, tax or financial advice. In specific cases, clients should consult their legal, accounting, tax or financial advisor. This article is not intended to give advice or to represent our firm as being qualified to give advice in all areas of professional services. Exit Planning is a discipline that typically requires the collaboration of multiple professional advisors. To the extent that our firm does not have the expertise required on a

particular matter, we will always work closely with you to help you gain access to the resources and professional advice that you need.

This is an opt-in newsletter published by Business Enterprise Institute, Inc., and presented to you by our firm. We appreciate your interest.

Any examples provided are hypothetical and for illustrative purposes only. Examples include fictitious names and do not represent any particular person or entity.

The content of the newsletter is for informational purposes only and does not constitute legal, tax, accounting, investment or financial advice. Please consult an attorney, CPA or wealth advisor about what is best for you.

©2017 Business Enterprise Institute, Inc. All rights reserved.