2024 TAX STRATEGIST WEBCAST SERIES

PRIVATE EQUITY

The Tax Outlook for **Private Equity:** 2025 and Beyond

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#### With You Today



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Evaluate the potential impacts of the incoming administration's tax plan on private equity fund structures and operations.

## Learning Objectives



Identify strategic opportunities to adapt to changes in the tax environment.



Analyze how proposed tax reforms could affect portfolio companies and influence investment strategies.

## Knowledge Check #1

How has the outcome of the 2024 election impacted your view of future tax liability?





Expect it will increase slightly

Expect it will decrease significantly

Expect it will increase significantly

N/A





TCJA Permanent
Business Provisions

Whether through a tax package or an extenders bill, most TCJA provisions expire after 2025.

Permanent business provisions include: The 21% corporate rate and 15% CAMT are permanent (from IRA), as is the increased Sec. 179 expensing (from \$500K to \$1M), and business interest limitation (Sec. 163(j))

- ▶ 21% corporate rate
- ▶ 15% corporate AMT (enacted in IRA)
- ▶ Business interest limitation under Sec. 163(j), which limits the deduction to 30% of adjusted taxable income
- ▶ NOL deductions limited to 80% of taxable income with indefinite carryforward
- ► Requirement to capitalize and amortize R&E expenditures generally over 5 years
- ► Increased Sec. 179 expensing to \$1 million, indexed for inflation with increased phaseout to \$2.5 million



# TCJA Expiring Provisions

#### Expiring provisions include:

- ► Limit on excess business losses under Sec. 461; incomes over \$500K must carry forward; expires after 2028
- ▶ Bonus depreciation phase out; 20% 2026, then zero in 2027
- ▶ Qualified 20% Business Income Deduction under Sec. 199A
- Individual provisions. The alimony provisions effective in 2018 are permanent.
  - Individual rates with top rate of 39.6%
  - AMT exemption
  - PEP and Pease (personal exemption and itemized deduction limits)
  - Charitable contribution limit
  - SALT \$10,000 cap
  - Estate tax exemption reverts back from \$13.61 million in 2024 to \$7 million in 2026
    - The 40% rate is permanent

#### LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITY

## Potential Revenue Impact

- Decrease to revenue for full 10-year extension of TCJA Provisions\$4.2 trillion
- Exempt overtime from individual taxation \$750 billion \$2 trillion
- ► Exempt Social Security from taxation \$1.2 \$1.3 trillion
- Exempt tip Income \$120 \$300 billion
- ► Lower corporate rate to 15% for domestic production \$200 \$360 billion
- ► Remove SALT cap \$1.0 trillion
- ► Impose a universal 20% tariff plus a 50% tariff on all imports from China increase revenue by \$2.7 \$3.8 trillion.

Sources used Committee for a Responsible Federal Budget and The Tax Foundation

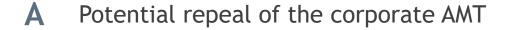


#### Corporate Items

- ► Corporate rates will potentially be reduced from 21% to 20%/15% for U.S. manufacturers (to be defined). Reduction would not be material for most middle market private equity portcos.
- ► CAMT 15% minimum book tax for large corporations (AFSI > \$1 billion).
  - CAMT proposed regulations involve tremendous complexity
  - Cost to taxpayers versus revenue generation
  - Finalized regulation timing
  - Impact on M&A
- Excise 1% corporate-level excise tax on redemptions of public corporation stock.
  - Intended rate increase under Harris off the table
  - Relatively easy to implement with the exception of certain specific structures
- ► Vance and SSGMA (March 24). Would tax otherwise tax-free mergers in excess of \$500 million threshold.

## Knowledge Check #2

Which of the following potential corporate tax changes in 2025 are you most interested in?



- B Potential repeal of the corporate excise
- C Potential rate decrease from 21% to 20%/15%
- D Potential repeal of R&E capitalization requirement
- E Potential extension of 100% bonus depreciation deduction
- F N/A



## Summary of Key Proposals for Partnership Reform

#### REPEAL

- ► Repeal the substantial appreciation requirement for "hot assets" with respect to partnership distributions
- Repeal guaranteed payments
- Repeal special rule for retiring or deceased partners - Section 736
- Repeal the disguised sale exception for preformation capital expenditures
- Repeal the 7-year anti-mixing bowl window - i.e., the rule would apply indefinitely

#### MANDATE

- Mandatory basis adjustments under Sections 734 and 743 (repeal Section 754 election)
- Mandatory use of remedial method for Section 704(c) allocations
- Mandatory revaluations, including through tiers in certain situations

#### **OTHER CHANGES**

- Change allocation rules repeal substantial economic effect safe harbor, impose a consistent allocation method for controlled partnerships, etc.
- Change rules for allocating debt
- Change rules for publicly-traded partnerships
- Change partnership rules for interest expense limitation - Section 163(j)
- Change partnership termination rules for related party transactions
- Change basis adjustment rules for related party transactions and tiered partnerships

## Knowledge Check #3

Which of the following partnership tax changes are you most interested in?





- C Potential repeal of substantial economic effect safe harbor for partnership allocations
- Potential repeal of disguised sale exception for preformation capital expenditures
- E N/A



#### **TCJA Extenders**



#### **Bonus Depreciation**

Under the TCJA, qualified property allowed 100% expensing in lieu of depreciation. Beginning in 2023, 100% deduction was reduced 20% per year until phaseout in 2027.



#### **R&D Expensing**

Section 174 amended to transition expensing of R&D costs to 5-year amortization for domestic research, 15 years for foreign.



#### **Business Interest Deduction**

Net interest plus 30% of adjusted taxable income. Post-2021, moved from an EBITDA calculation to EBIT.

## Knowledge Check #4

Would you like the BDO team to reach out to you?

- A Yes, I would like to speak someone from BDO.
- B No, I am not interested at this time.



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## Thank You!



