

IF YOUR BUSINESS IS CONSISTENTLY EARNING \$40,000+ IN NET PROFIT, AN S-CORPORATION MAY BE A GREAT WAY TO REDUCE YOUR TAX BURDEN.



Right now, as a sole proprietor or single-member LLC, all of your net income is subject to self-employment tax (which is 15.3% for Social Security and Medicare) and income tax. However, by electing to be taxed as an S-Corp, you can take a portion of your earnings as payroll—reducing the amount subject to self-employment tax.

HOW DO THE TAX SAVINGS WORK?

Here's a simple breakdown:

- As an S-Corp, you must pay yourself a "reasonable salary," which is subject to payroll taxes.
- Any remaining profits can be taken as distributions, which are not subject to self-employment tax.
- This structure can lead to significant savings on Social Security and Medicare taxes while still allowing you to take home the same overall

HOW CERTUS CAN HELP:

- 1. Talk to our tax team to see if this makes sense for you.
- 2. We help you restructure
- 3. Conduct an IRS defensible Reasonable Compensation Study
- 4. We set up payroll, recommend a wage and take care of the processing and tax filings



EXAMPLE OF POTENTIAL SAVINGS

Let's say you earn \$100,000 in net profit:

- As a sole proprietor: The entire \$100,000 is subject to self-employment tax (15.3%), costing \$15,300 in self-employment taxes.
- As an S-Corp: If you pay yourself a reasonable salary of \$50,000, only that portion is subject to payroll taxes (\$7,650), and the remaining \$50,000 in distributions is now free from self-employment tax—saving you \$7,650!

To take advantage of this strategy, the IRS requires that:

- You pay yourself a reasonable salary (based on industry standards).
- You process payroll and file payroll tax reports.
- You maintain separate business finances and keep accurate records.

There are some additional costs that come with an S-Corp, such as:

- Payroll service fees
- Tax preparation and filing for the S-Corp

