



corporate | solutions

Helping You Make An Informed Decision

Life Insurance Solutions For Corporate Owners

Corporate Life Insurance Plan

Opportunity Overview

This strategy is designed for a Canadian resident taxpayer who:

- Owns shares of a Canadian Controlled Private Corporation (CCPC)
- Is in good health, relative to their age, with no major health challenges
- Has excess cash
- Cares about the next generation and tax planning

The strategy allows you to take excess cash and:

- o **Grow It – Fully Sheltered From Tax** ⁽¹⁾
 - **39% tax efficient on a balanced portfolio (passive income)** ⁽²⁾
 - **25% tax efficient on capital gains (passive income)** ⁽²⁾
- o **Move It To The Next Generation Tax Free** ⁽³⁾
 - **47% tax savings on non-eligible dividends paid to shareholder(s)** ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾
- o **Reduce the impact of the Small Business Deduction grind**
 - **Business limit reduced when passive income exceeds \$50k** ⁽⁶⁾

Corporate Life Insurance Plan

Common Tax Planning Concepts

Helping You Make An Informed Decision

Incorporation - Establishing an Operating Company (OpCo)

An owner generally establishes an OpCo to:

- Benefit from the small business tax rate (12.5% in Ontario)
- Benefit from the small business capital gains exemption (SBCGE \$866,912 for 2019)
- Income split (subject to Tax on Split Income rules - TOSI) ⁽⁸⁾
- Limit legal liability in certain circumstances
- Create an entity with an unlimited life span

Reorganization - Establishing a Holding Company (HoldCo)

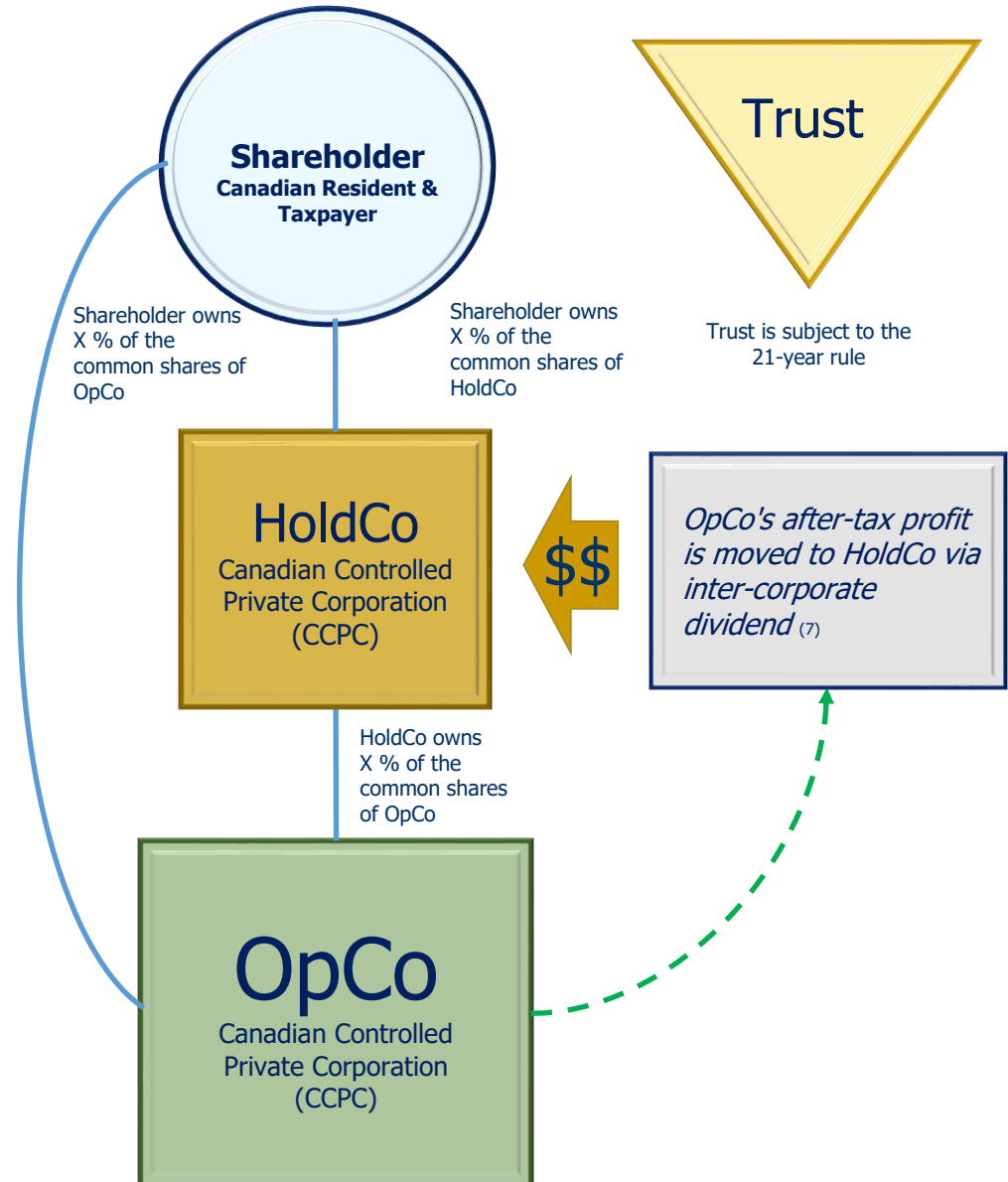
An owner generally establishes a HoldCo to:

- Create a layer of creditor protection
- Hold after-tax profits not needed for operations & growth
- Income split (subject to Tax on Split Income rules - TOSI) ⁽⁸⁾
- Purify OpCo for a future sale
- Accomplish personal planning objectives outside of OpCo

Family Trust

A settlor (original property owner) generally sets up a family trust to:

- Quantifying the future tax liability - An estate freeze
- Protect against family law or marital regime claims
- Protect & control of assets for minors, individuals, or special needs dependents
- Income split (subject to TOSI and attribution rules)
- Ensure confidentiality regarding inter-generational & family wealth transfer

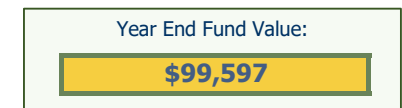
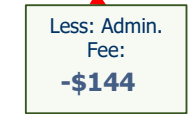
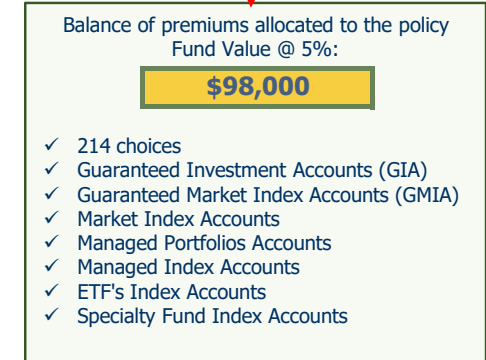
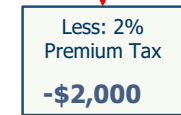
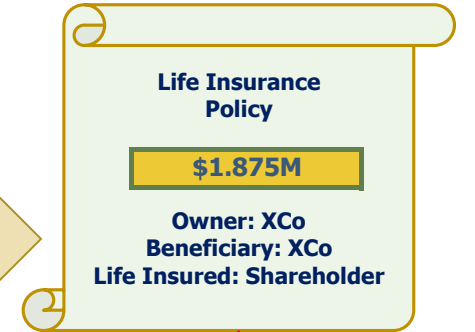
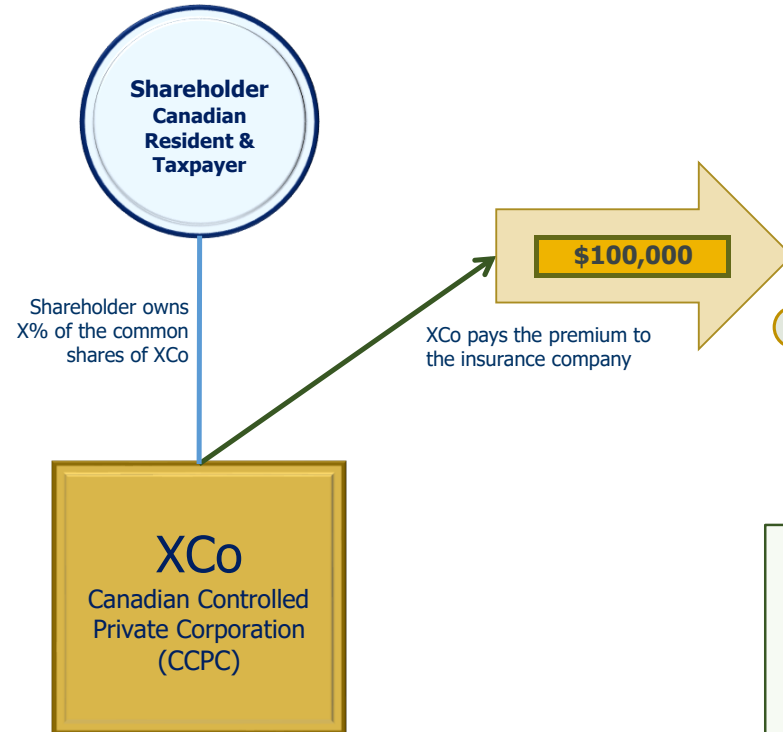


Corporate Life Insurance Plan

Corporate Structure & Permanent Life Insurance

Helping You Make An Informed Decision

- Steps
1. Shareholder applies for a permanent life insurance policy
 2. The insurance company makes an offer of life insurance to the shareholder
 3. The shareholder accepts the offer & XCo pays a premium to put the policy in force
 4. Shareholder chooses the investment options
 5. Ownership & beneficiary changed to XCo (Articles & Business Identification Number (BIN) required)



The assumptive 5% return on the Fund Value is net of all fees & MER's.

The policy fee of 1.75% breaks out as follows:

- .375% - Federal Investment Income Tax against insurance company's assets
- .375% - Asset Based Compensation which is paid to the broker
- .500% - Compensation Recovery to cover commission amortization costs
- .250% - Administration, Contingency, Investment Expenses, Profit and Capital Costs
- .250% - Cumulative Fund Bonus credited to the policy after the fifth policy year

Corporate Life Insurance Plan

Problem & Solution - Corporate Passive Income

Helping You Make An Informed Decision

Problem - Corporate Passive Income

- Profit not needed for growth, operations or personal needs are invested in an Alternative Investment
- Passive investment income generated by the Alternative Investment is taxed at the top corporate rate
- Passive income in excess of \$50k grinds Small Business Deduction (SBD)
- XCo books refundable tax - NERDTH - offsets corporate tax on non-eligible dividends when declared ⁽⁵⁾



Alternative Investment @ Age 80

Total investment:	\$	500,000
Total Income @ 5%:	\$	972,089
Tax paid @ 39%:	\$	(379,115)
Net @ age 80:	\$	1,092,974
NERDTH:	\$	298,107

Solution - Permanent Life Insurance

- ✓ XCo purchases a permanent tax-exempt life insurance policy on the life of the shareholder(s) as one of the assets it owns
- ✓ XCo is the owner, beneficiary and premium payor
- ✓ Growth of the life insurance policy is fully tax-exempt - no taxable passive income is generated ⁽¹⁾
- ✓ Reduces the impact of the SBD grind ⁽⁶⁾
- ✓ The cash surrender value of the life insurance policy is an asset on XCo's balance sheet
- ✓ Premiums are not deductible, in specific circumstances premiums may be deductible



Insurance Investment @ Age 80

Total investment:	\$	500,000
Policy fund @ 5%:	\$	1,102,978
Total costs:	\$	(305,443)
Net @ age 80:	\$	1,297,536
NERDTH:		N/A

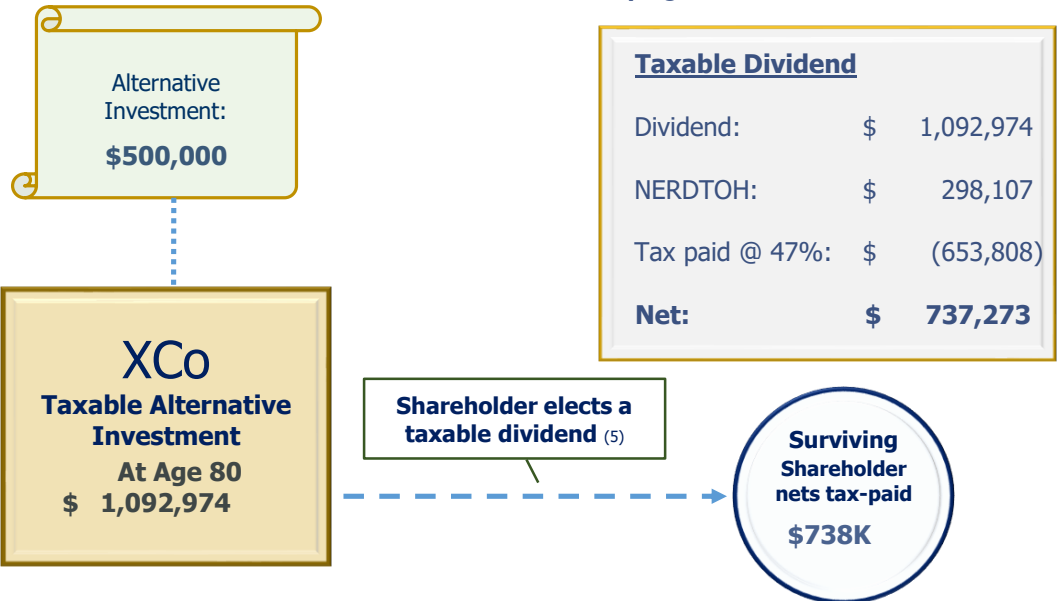
Corporate Life Insurance Plan

Problem & Solution - Dividend Tax

Helping You Make An Informed Decision

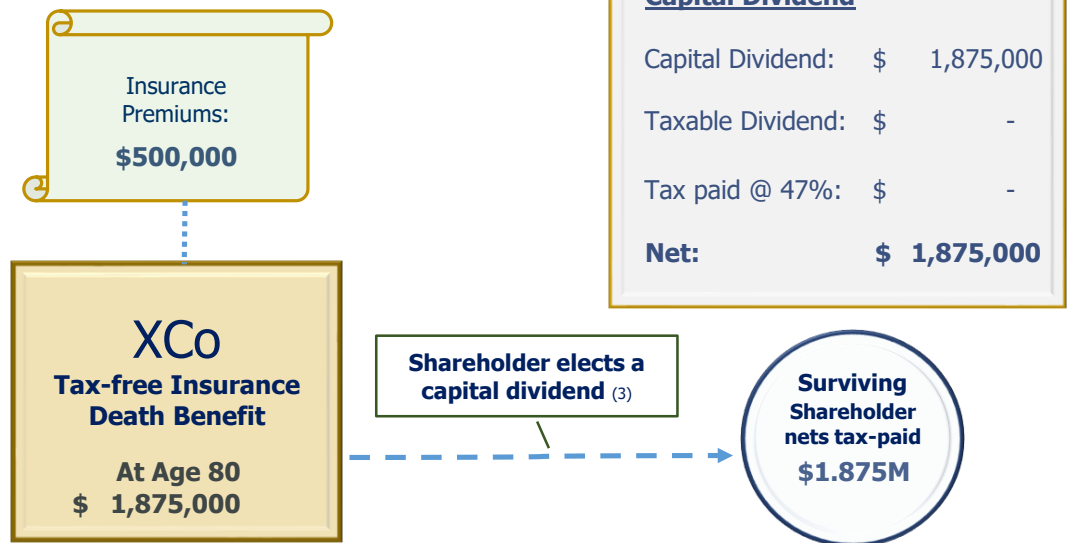
Problem - Dividend Tax

- Surviving shareholder(s) of XCo can elect to take dividends from XCo's retained earnings for personal use
- These surviving shareholders are often a combination of a spouse, children, and grandchildren
- Dividends declared by surviving shareholders are taxed at the taxpayers top marginal rate ⁽⁴⁾
- NERDTH subject to ordering rule ⁽⁵⁾



Solution - Permanent Life Insurance

- ✓ The XCo purchases a permanent tax-exempt life insurance policy on the life of the shareholder(s) as one of the assets it owns
- ✓ At death the life insurance proceeds are paid tax-free to the beneficiary (XCo) ⁽¹⁾
- ✓ Death benefits paid to XCo (beneficiary) qualify for capital dividend account (CDA) treatment ⁽³⁾
- ✓ Capital dividends declared by surviving shareholders are tax-free dividends



Permanent Life Insurance vs. Alternative Investment

Summary

Helping You Make An Informed Decision

Date: September 3, 2019
 Prepared for: Male, 52, Non-smoker
 Prepared by: Raymond Matt, CFP, CLU, TEP, CHS

Permanent Life Insurance: \$ 500,000
 Alternative Investment: \$ 500,000

Death benefit: \$1.875M
 Deposit years: 5

After-tax Estate Benefit

Cash Value

Cumulative Costs & Taxes

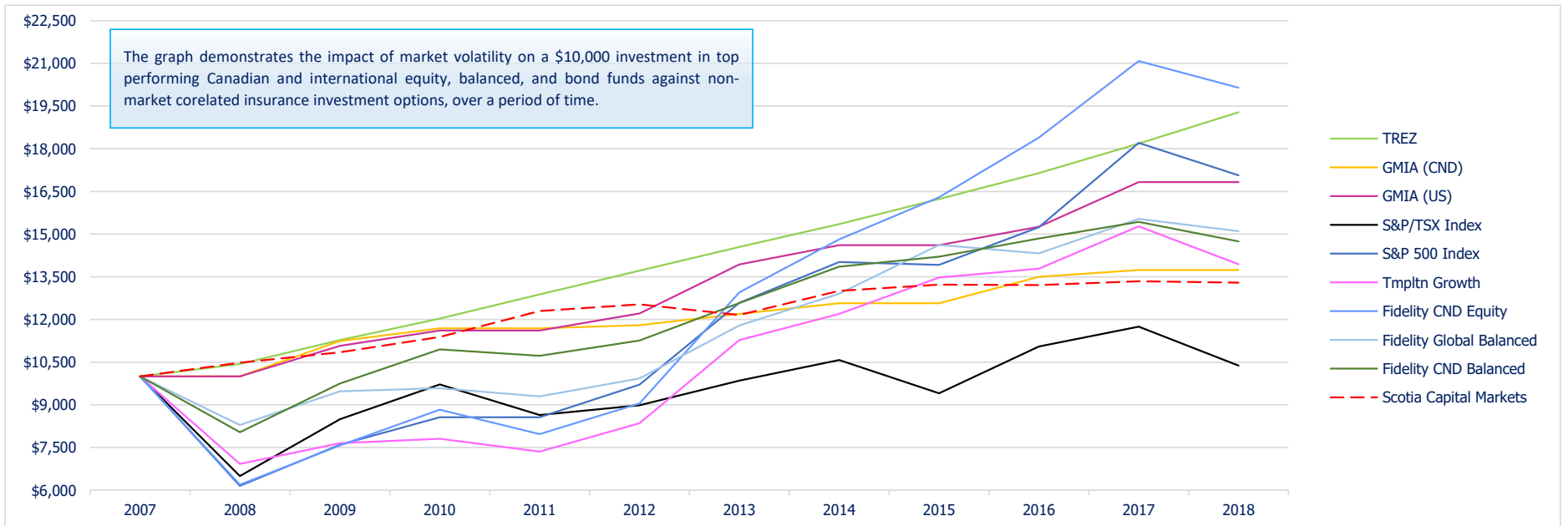
Year	Age	Permanent Life Insurance	Alternative Investment	Diff. %	Permanent Life Insurance	Alternative Investment	Diff. %	Permanent Life Insurance	Alternative Investment	Difference %
1	53	1,828,851	55,429	3199.4%	29,858	103,050	-245.1%	5,217	1,950	-167.5%
2	54	1,783,062	113,362	1472.9%	133,342	209,243	-56.9%	11,498	5,909	-94.6%
3	55	1,737,562	173,874	899.3%	241,332	318,675	-32.0%	18,429	11,940	-54.3%
4	56	1,692,348	237,044	613.9%	365,882	431,445	-17.9%	25,811	20,104	-28.4%
5	57	1,647,421	302,954	443.8%	485,502	547,654	-12.8%	33,465	30,467	-9.8%
6	58	1,649,866	316,257	421.7%	507,645	564,357	-11.2%	39,716	41,146	3.5%
7	59	1,652,729	329,966	400.9%	541,985	581,570	-7.3%	46,540	52,151	10.8%
8	60	1,656,058	344,094	381.3%	576,919	599,308	-3.9%	53,948	63,492	15.0%
9	61	1,659,899	358,652	362.8%	612,468	617,587	-0.8%	61,949	75,178	17.6%
10	62	1,664,323	373,654	345.4%	660,080	636,423	3.6%	70,745	87,221	18.9%
11	63	1,669,394	389,114	329.0%	685,025	655,834	4.3%	80,223	99,632	19.5%
12	64	1,675,187	405,045	313.6%	710,548	675,837	4.9%	90,414	112,420	19.6%
13	65	1,681,802	421,462	299.0%	737,619	696,450	5.6%	100,404	125,599	20.1%
14	66	1,689,340	438,380	285.4%	766,333	717,692	6.3%	110,180	139,180	20.8%
15	67	1,697,914	455,814	272.5%	796,781	739,581	7.2%	119,737	153,175	21.8%
16	68	1,707,661	473,780	260.4%	829,084	762,138	8.1%	129,046	167,597	23.0%
17	69	1,718,317	492,293	249.0%	862,344	785,384	8.9%	139,075	182,458	23.8%
18	70	1,729,953	511,372	238.3%	896,545	809,338	9.7%	149,889	197,773	24.2%
19	71	1,742,637	531,032	228.2%	931,715	834,023	10.5%	161,509	213,556	24.4%
20	72	1,756,423	551,292	218.6%	967,880	859,460	11.2%	173,958	229,819	24.3%
21	73	1,771,375	572,169	209.6%	1,005,051	885,674	11.9%	187,277	246,578	24.0%
22	74	1,787,539	593,684	201.1%	1,043,272	912,687	12.5%	201,474	263,849	23.6%
23	75	1,804,947	615,854	193.1%	1,082,563	940,524	13.1%	216,584	281,646	23.1%
24	76	1,823,622	638,701	185.5%	1,122,979	969,210	13.7%	232,609	299,987	22.5%
25	77	1,843,569	662,245	178.4%	1,164,559	998,771	14.2%	249,566	318,886	21.7%
26	78	1,864,762	686,507	171.6%	1,207,421	1,029,233	14.8%	267,401	338,362	21.0%
27	79	1,875,000	711,509	163.5%	1,251,688	1,060,625	15.3%	286,060	358,432	20.2%
28	80	1,875,000	737,273	154.3%	1,297,536	1,092,974	15.8%	305,443	379,115	19.4%
29	81	1,875,000	763,823	145.5%	1,345,221	1,126,310	16.3%	325,381	400,428	18.7%
30	82	1,875,000	791,183	137.0%	1,395,072	1,160,662	16.8%	345,650	422,391	18.2%
31	83	1,875,000	819,378	128.8%	1,447,509	1,196,062	17.4%	365,951	445,023	17.8%
33	85	1,875,000	878,372	113.5%	1,562,545	1,270,135	18.7%	404,866	492,381	17.8%
38	90	1,960,031	1,042,343	88.0%	1,960,031	1,476,012	24.7%	454,016	624,007	27.2%
43	95	2,531,334	1,232,891	105.3%	2,531,334	1,715,259	32.2%	454,736	776,969	41.5%
48	100	3,269,399	1,454,325	124.8%	3,269,399	1,993,287	39.0%	455,456	954,724	52.3%

Investment Options

Market Analysis

Date: January 14, 2019
 Prepared by: Raymond Matt, CFP, CLU, TEP, CHS

Year	TREZ Annual Capital Return	CND GMIA Annual Return	US GMIA Annual Return	S&P/TSX Index Annual Return	S&P 500 Index Annual Return	Tmpltn Growth Annual Return	Fidelity CND Equ. Annual Return	Fidelity Glo. Bal. Annual Return	Fidelity CND Bal. Annual Return
2007	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000
2008	10,435 4.4%	10,000 0.0%	10,000 0.0%	6,497 -35.0%	6,151 -38.5%	6,923 -30.8%	6,193 -38.1%	8,290 -17.1%	8,038 -19.6%
2009	11,275 8.1%	11,247 12.5%	11,070 10.7%	8,491 30.7%	7,593 23.5%	7,651 10.5%	7,575 22.3%	9,478 14.3%	9,749 21.3%
2010	12,029 6.7%	11,690 3.9%	11,608 4.9%	9,718 14.5%	8,564 12.8%	7,805 2.0%	8,829 16.6%	9,587 1.2%	10,951 12.3%
2011	12,883 7.1%	11,690 0.0%	11,608 0.0%	8,642 -11.1%	8,564 0.0%	7,353 -5.8%	7,971 -9.7%	9,293 -3.1%	10,726 -2.1%
2012	13,720 6.5%	11,795 0.9%	12,209 5.2%	8,988 4.0%	9,712 13.4%	8,353 13.6%	9,047 13.5%	9,927 6.8%	11,262 5.0%
2013	14,550 6.1%	12,199 3.4%	13,937 14.2%	9,847 9.6%	12,587 29.6%	11,274 35.0%	12,952 43.2%	11,788 18.7%	12,580 11.7%
2014	15,351 5.5%	12,570 3.0%	14,616 4.9%	10,578 7.4%	14,021 11.4%	12,199 8.2%	14,812 14.4%	12,904 9.5%	13,853 10.1%
2015	16,234 5.8%	12,570 0.0%	14,616 0.0%	9,405 -11.1%	13,918 -0.7%	13,472 10.4%	16,300 10.0%	14,623 13.3%	14,206 2.6%
2016	17,146 5.6%	13,495 7.4%	15,257 4.4%	11,051 17.5%	15,246 9.5%	13,783 2.3%	18,389 12.8%	14,327 -2.0%	14,844 4.5%
2017	18,180 6.0%	13,739 1.8%	16,829 10.3%	11,748 6.3%	18,207 19.4%	15,274 10.8%	21,083 14.7%	15,537 8.4%	15,430 4.0%
2018	19,284 6.1%	13,739 0.0%	16,829 0.0%	10,380 -11.6%	17,071 -6.2%	13,942 -8.7%	20,147 -4.4%	15,103 -2.8%	14,745 -0.4%
Average	6.2%	3.0%	5.0%	1.9%	6.7%	4.3%	8.7%	4.3%	4.5%



Assumptions

Helping You Make An Informed Decision

We help private Canadian shareholder's implement and manage permanent life insurance plans, fully sheltered from tax, and move residual wealth to the next generation tax-free. The objective is to minimize the impact of market volatility over time by seeking out policy returns that are not correlated to the broader equity markets. Our focus is capital preservation, risk reduction, and consistency over time.

This presentation demonstrates the advantages of using permanent life insurance as part of your overall tax and estate planning strategy. We highlight the impact of planning with, and without, life insurance, using apples-to-apples comparisons, with conventional tax and estate planning structures.

This presentation uses the following assumptions:

• Interest Rate & Cost of Borrowing Assumptions Net of Fees & MER's:

- Alternative Investment: 5.0%
- Permanent Life Insurance: 5.0%
- Cost of Borrowing: 5.0%

• Tax Rate Assumptions:

- T5 Income: 50.0%
- Capital Gains: 25.0%
- Non-eligible Dividends: 47.0%
- Passive Income: 39.0%
- Refundable Tax: 30.7%
- Capital Gains Inclusion: 50.0%

• Ontario's Combined Top Marginal Tax Rates for individuals earning in excess of \$220,000:

- T4 & T5 Income: 53.5%
- Capital Gains: 26.8%
- Eligible Dividends: 39.3%
- Non-eligible Dividends: 47.4%

• Small Business Income Threshold:

- \$ 500,000

• Small Business Exemption Grind Starts At:

- \$ 50,000

• Ontario's Combined Tax Rates For Income Earned by a CCPC:

- Income up to \$500,000: 12.5%
- Active Business Income: 26.5%
- Passive Income: 50.2%
- Refundable Tax: 30.7%

Footnotes & Notice To Reader

Notice To Reader

This analysis is provided for general information and discussion purposes only. This document is made available only for the purposes of assisting in determining a level of interest in the proposed life insurance plan. It will not form part of the insurance contract. It is subject to underwriting and approval and is intended to demonstrate benefits based on specific assumptions. These assumptions will change over time and should be considered hypothetical. Interest rates for loans and investment accounts are assumptions; they are neither guarantees nor estimates of future performance. Consult the contract for specific details including policy charges and surrender charges. If there is any discrepancy between any illustration provided to you and your policy contract, your contract governs. Every implementation is different; such as, but not limited to, the client's specific facts and circumstances. Care and attention should be paid to Subsection 55(2) as it relates to safe income. All post-mortem planning (164(6) & 88(1)(d)) will vary based on the deceased's will, current tax legislation, the intentions of the beneficiaries and may be subject to stop-loss rules 112(3.2). All loans, unless otherwise stated in writing, are assumed to be personal loans secured with personal assets. Loans secured with corporate assets for a personal benefit could result in a deemed benefit for tax purposes.

Any taxpayer considering this insurance plan should consult with his or her tax advisor for advice as to the income tax consequences to him or her and any other relevant parties having regard to his or her own particular circumstances prior to implementation.

A copy of the assumptions used for all illustrations will be made available upon request. Errors & Omissions Excepted.

Footnotes

1. Section 148 of the ITA - Life Insurance Rules
2. January 1, 2019 - Federal and Provincial tax rate for passive investment income earned by a CCPC
3. Subsections 83(2) & 89(1)(d) - Reg. 2101: Capital Dividends and Life Insurance Capital Dividends Payable by Private Corporations
4. January 1, 2019 - Top marginal tax rate in Ontario for individuals with taxable income in excess of \$220,000
5. Subsection 129(1)(a) of the ITA - Ordering Rules for Refundable Dividend Tax On Hand (RDTOH) Accounts
6. Subsection 125(1)(a) of the ITA - Passive Income Small Business Deduction (SBD) Grind Rules
7. Subsection 55(2) of the ITA - Inter-corporate Dividend Safe Income Rules
8. Subsection 120.4(1) of the ITA - Tax On Split Income (TOSI)

Contact Information

Aaron Ledlie

Independent Insurance Broker
President

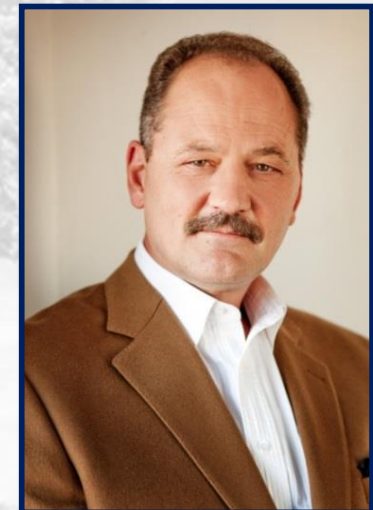
aaron@csiplan.ca
Cell: 705-427-5945



Raymond Matt, CFP, CLU, TEP, CHS

Independent Insurance Broker
Founder

raymond@csiplan.ca
Cell: 416-452-2334



MLP Corporate Solutions Inc.

543 Yonge Street
Midland, ON L4R 2C6
Bus: 705-526-2807
Fax: 705-526-0615
www.csiplan.ca