



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

# Corporate Life Insurance Plan

## Common Tax Planning Concepts

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### 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) <sup>(8)</sup>
- Limit legal liability in certain circumstances
- Create an entity with an unlimited life span

### Reorganization - Establishing a Holding Company (HoldCo)

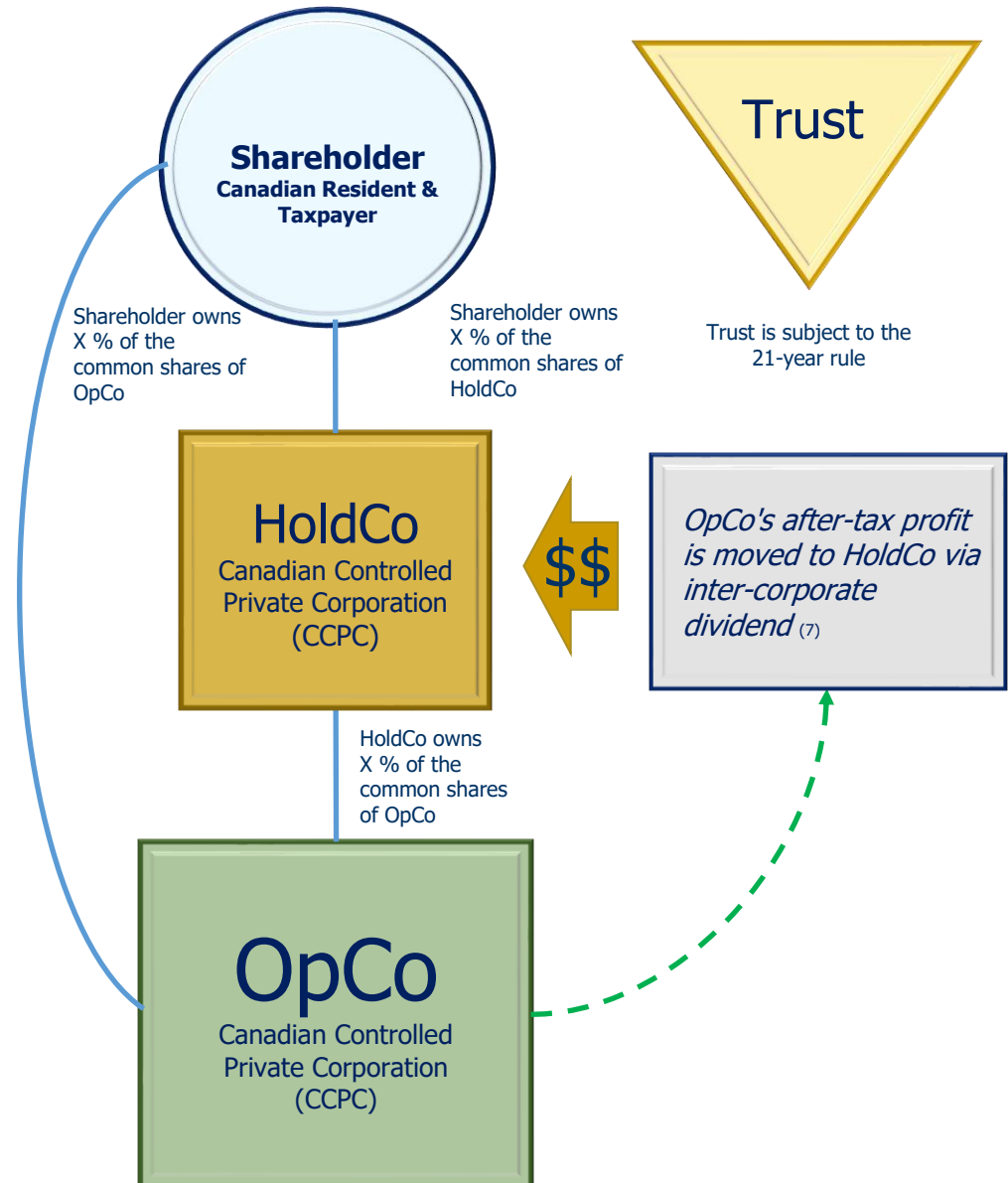
An owner generally establishes a HoldCo to:

- 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) <sup>(8)</sup>
- 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

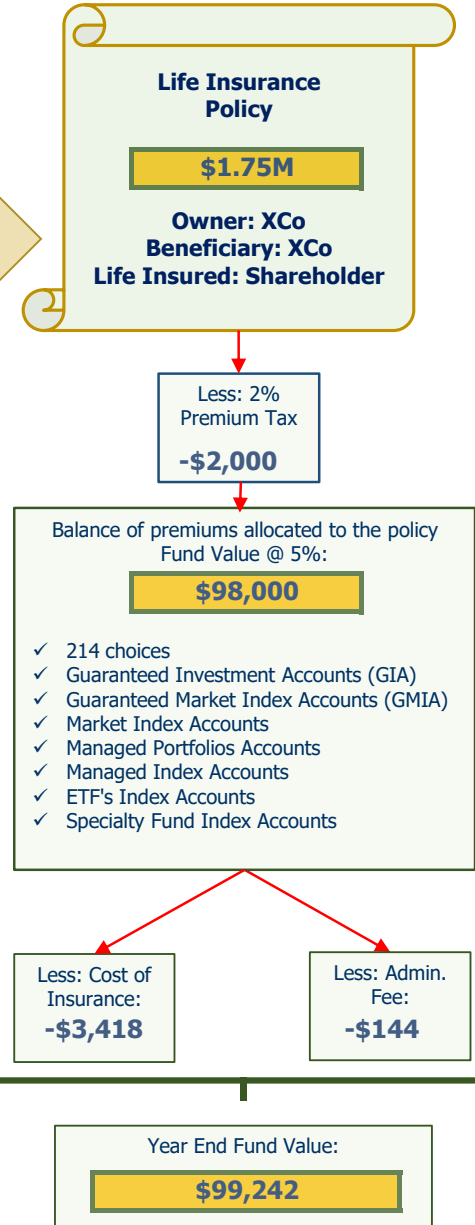
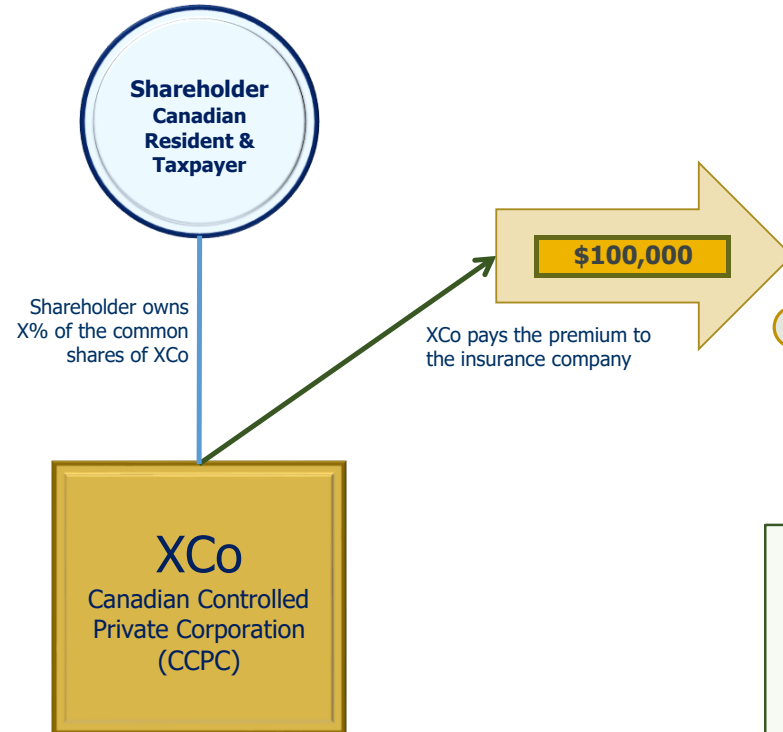


# Corporate Life Insurance Plan

## Corporate Structure & Permanent Life Insurance

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- 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

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### 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 81

Total investment:	\$	500,000
Total Income @ 5%:	\$	919,057
Tax paid @ 39%:	\$	(358,432)
<b>Net @ age 81:</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>1,060,625</b>
NERDTH:	\$	281,844

### 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 81

Total investment:	\$	500,000
Policy fund @ 5%:	\$	1,012,363
Total costs:	\$	(316,513)
<b>Net @ age 81:</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>1,195,850</b>
NERDTH:		N/A

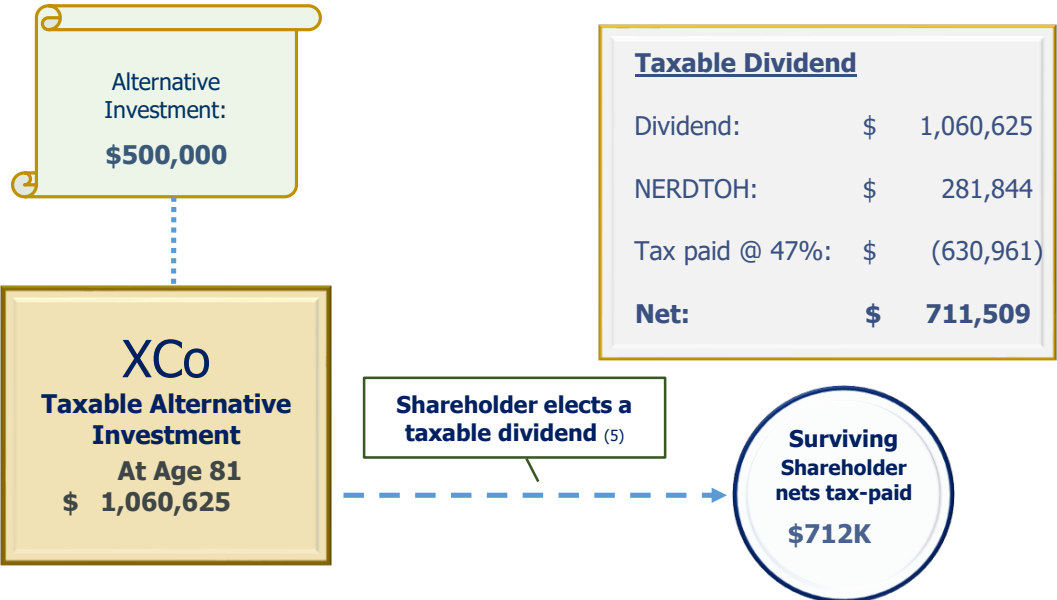
# Corporate Life Insurance Plan

## Problem & Solution - Dividend Tax

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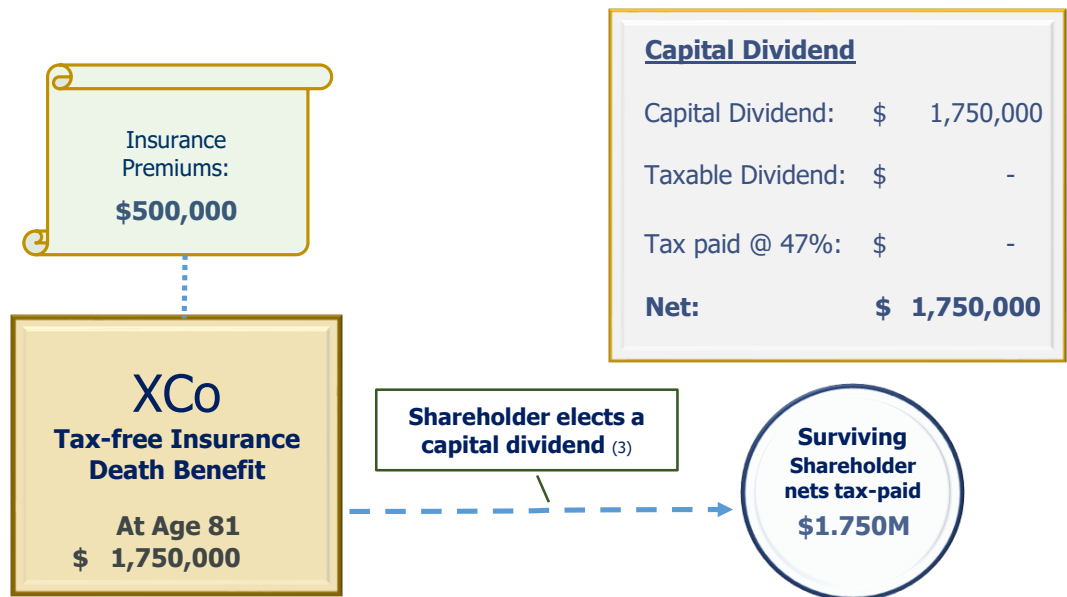
### Problem - Dividend Tax

- 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 <sup>(4)</sup>
- NERDTH subject to ordering rule <sup>(5)</sup>



### 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) <sup>(1)</sup>
- ✓ Death benefits paid to XCo (beneficiary) qualify for capital dividend account (CDA) treatment <sup>(3)</sup>
- ✓ Capital dividends declared by surviving shareholders are tax-free dividends



# Permanent Life Insurance vs. Alternative Investment

## Summary

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Date: September 3, 2019  
 Prepared for: Male, 54, Non-smoker  
 Prepared by: Raymond Matt, CFP, CLU, TEP, CHS

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

Death benefit: \$1.75M  
 Deposit years: 5

### After-tax Estate Benefit

### Cash Value

### Cumulative Costs & Taxes

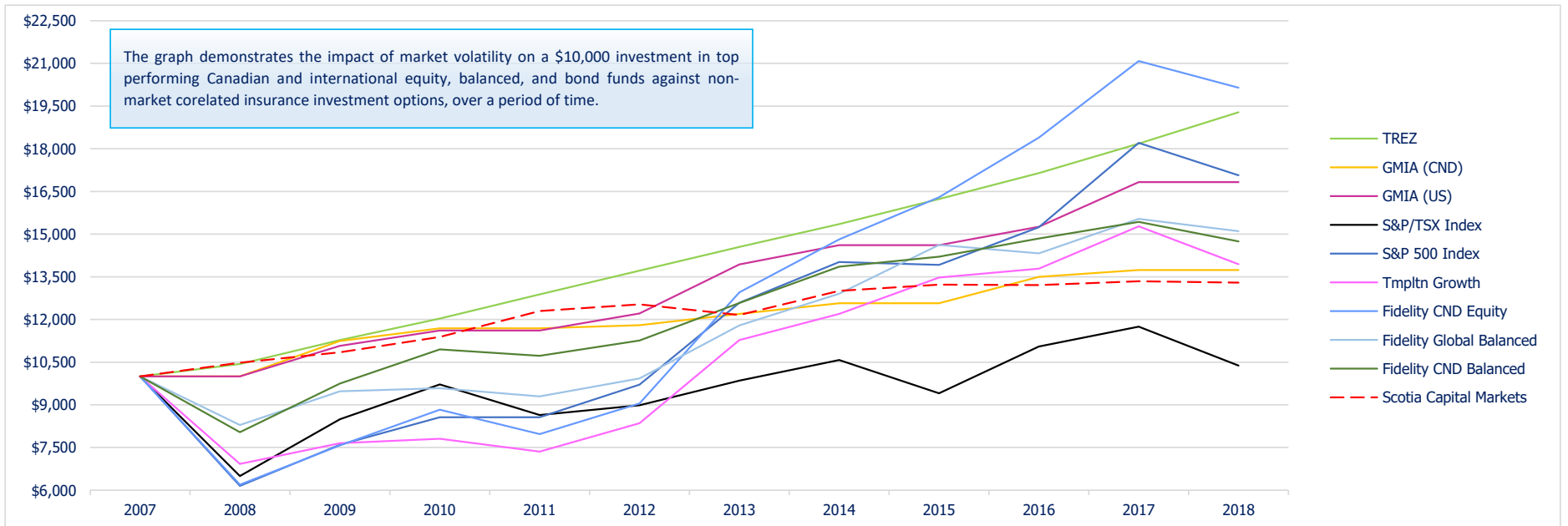
		After-tax Estate Benefit			Cash Value			Cumulative Costs & Taxes		
Year	Age	Permanent Life Insurance	Alternative Investment	Diff. %	Permanent Life Insurance	Alternative Investment	Diff. %	Permanent Life Insurance	Alternative Investment	Difference %
1	55	1,703,919	55,429	2974.0%	23,836	103,050	-332.3%	5,562	1,950	-185.3%
2	56	1,658,251	113,362	1362.8%	126,821	209,243	-65.0%	12,312	5,909	-108.3%
3	57	1,612,903	173,874	827.6%	234,222	318,675	-36.1%	19,775	11,940	-65.6%
4	58	1,567,874	237,044	561.4%	359,070	431,445	-20.2%	27,717	20,104	-37.9%
5	59	1,523,173	302,954	402.8%	478,005	547,654	-14.6%	35,930	30,467	-17.9%
6	60	1,525,890	316,257	382.5%	499,358	564,357	-13.0%	42,807	41,146	-4.0%
7	61	1,529,080	329,966	363.4%	533,726	581,570	-9.0%	50,340	52,151	3.5%
8	62	1,532,796	344,094	345.5%	568,561	599,308	-5.4%	58,534	63,492	7.8%
9	63	1,537,094	358,652	328.6%	603,875	617,587	-2.3%	67,400	75,178	10.3%
10	64	1,542,047	373,654	312.7%	652,013	636,423	2.4%	77,179	87,221	11.5%
11	65	1,547,734	389,114	297.8%	675,413	655,834	2.9%	87,747	99,632	11.9%
12	66	1,554,237	405,045	283.7%	699,180	675,837	3.3%	99,154	112,420	11.8%
13	67	1,561,661	421,462	270.5%	724,429	696,450	3.9%	110,335	125,599	12.2%
14	68	1,570,117	438,380	258.2%	751,267	717,692	4.5%	121,260	139,180	12.9%
15	69	1,579,727	455,814	246.6%	779,787	739,581	5.2%	131,922	153,175	13.9%
16	70	1,590,637	473,780	235.7%	810,097	762,138	5.9%	142,301	167,597	15.1%
17	71	1,602,546	492,293	225.5%	841,174	785,384	6.6%	153,482	182,458	15.9%
18	72	1,615,512	511,372	215.9%	873,025	809,338	7.3%	165,499	197,773	16.3%
19	73	1,629,600	531,032	206.9%	905,640	834,023	7.9%	178,401	213,556	16.5%
20	74	1,644,862	551,292	198.4%	939,035	859,460	8.5%	192,212	229,819	16.4%
21	75	1,661,343	572,169	190.4%	973,198	885,674	9.0%	206,981	246,578	16.1%
22	76	1,679,076	593,684	182.8%	1,008,146	912,687	9.5%	222,733	263,849	15.6%
23	77	1,698,085	615,854	175.7%	1,043,872	940,524	9.9%	239,515	281,646	15.0%
24	78	1,718,367	638,701	169.0%	1,080,434	969,210	10.3%	257,309	299,987	14.2%
25	79	1,739,906	662,245	162.7%	1,117,883	998,771	10.7%	276,108	318,886	13.4%
26	80	1,750,000	686,507	154.9%	1,156,306	1,029,233	11.0%	295,874	338,362	12.6%
27	81	1,750,000	711,509	146.0%	1,195,850	1,060,625	11.3%	316,513	358,432	11.7%
28	82	1,750,000	737,273	137.4%	1,236,703	1,092,974	11.6%	337,900	379,115	10.9%
29	83	1,750,000	763,823	129.1%	1,279,111	1,126,310	11.9%	359,860	400,428	10.1%
30	84	1,750,000	791,183	121.2%	1,323,423	1,160,662	12.3%	382,136	422,391	9.5%
31	85	1,750,000	819,378	113.6%	1,370,063	1,196,062	12.7%	404,411	445,023	9.1%
32	86	1,750,000	848,432	106.3%	1,419,628	1,232,542	13.2%	426,224	468,347	9.0%
36	90	1,750,000	973,785	79.7%	1,670,868	1,389,933	16.8%	489,652	568,973	13.9%
41	95	2,153,136	1,153,221	86.7%	2,153,136	1,615,228	25.0%	494,012	713,015	30.7%
46	100	2,780,807	1,361,742	104.2%	2,780,807	1,877,041	32.5%	494,732	880,403	43.8%

# Investment Options

## Market Analysis

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

Year	TREZ Capital	Annual 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	<b>19,284</b>	6.1%	<b>13,739</b>	0.0%	<b>16,829</b>	0.0%	<b>10,380</b>	-11.6%	<b>17,071</b>	-6.2%	<b>13,942</b>	-8.7%	<b>20,147</b>	-4.4%	<b>15,103</b>	-2.8%	<b>14,745</b>	-0.4%
<b>Average</b>		<b>6.2%</b>		<b>3.0%</b>		<b>5.0%</b>		<b>1.9%</b>		<b>6.7%</b>		<b>4.3%</b>		<b>8.7%</b>		<b>4.3%</b>		<b>4.5%</b>





# Assumptions

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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

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President

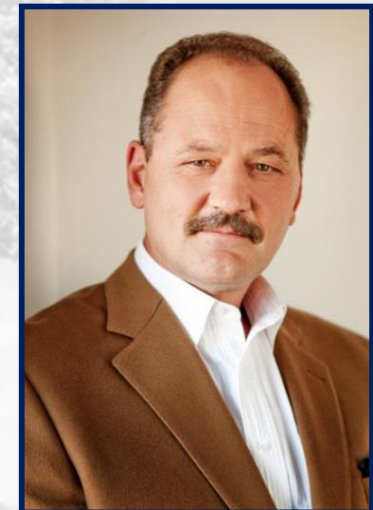
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