

Helping You Make An Informed Decision

Life Insurance Solutions For Corporate Owners

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Opportunity Overview

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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

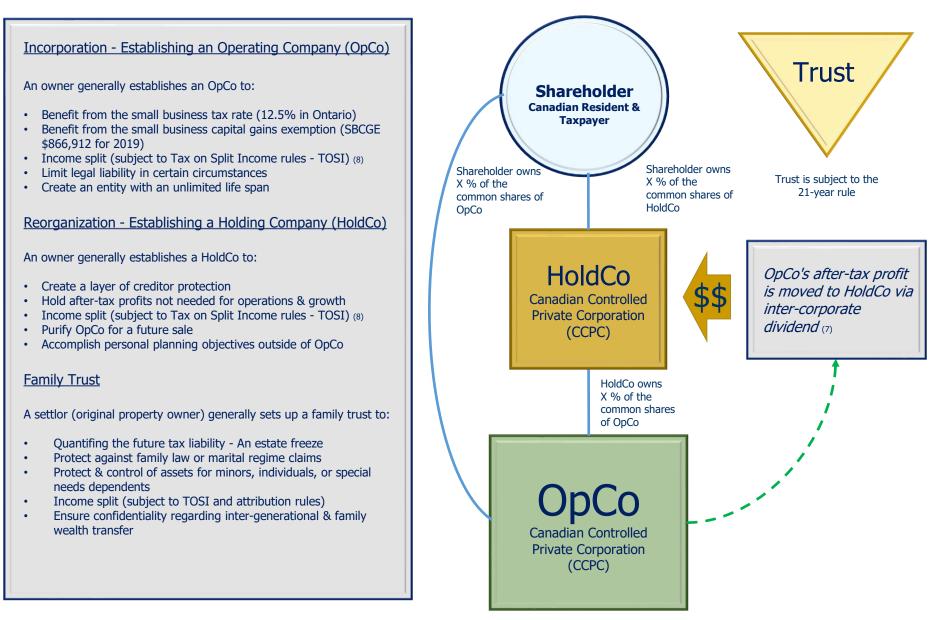
The strategy allows you to take excess cash and:

- o Grow It Fully Sheltered From Tax (1)
 - 50% 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)
- Reduce the impact of the Small Business Deduction grind
 - Business limit reduced when passive income exceeds \$50k (6)

Corporate Life Insurance Plan

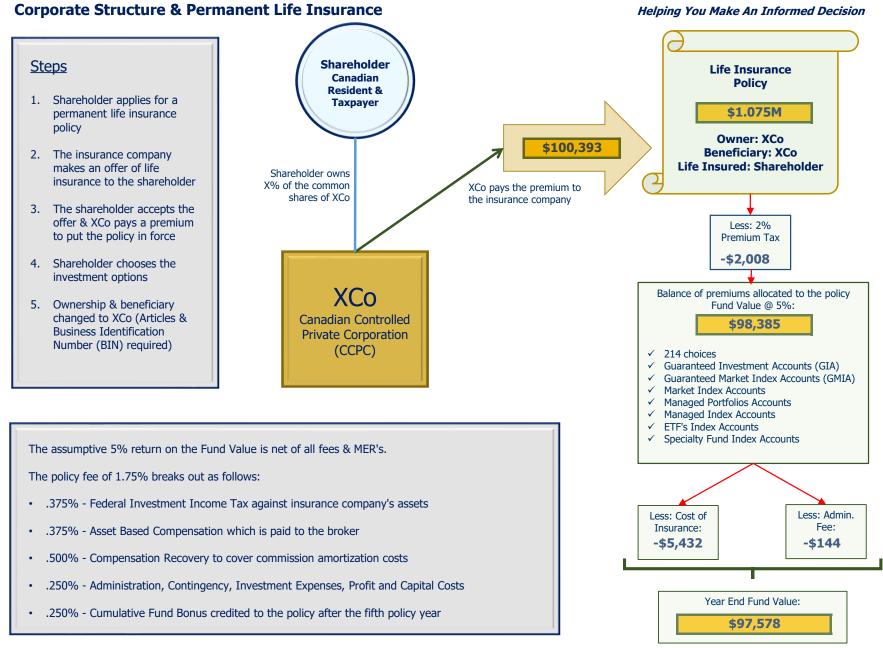
Common Tax Planning Concepts

corporate | solutions



Corporate Life Insurance Plan



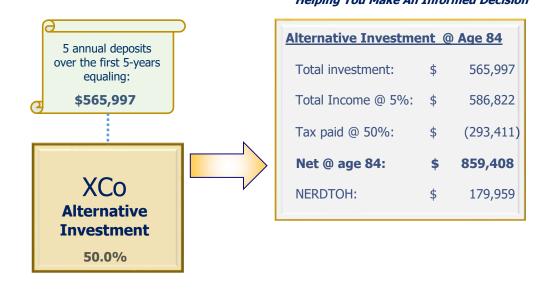


Corporate Life Insurance Plan

Problem & Solution - Corporate Passive Income

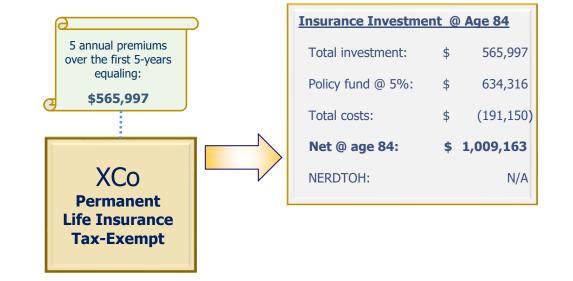
Problem - Corporate Passive Income

- 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 NERDTOH offsets corporate tax on non-eligible dividends when declared (5)



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
- $\checkmark~$ XCo is the owner, beneficiary and premium payor
- ✓ Growth of the life insurance policy is fully taxexempt - 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





corporate solutions

Corporate Life Insurance Plan corporate solutions **Problem & Solution - Dividend Tax** Helping You Make An Informed Decision **Taxable Dividend** Alternative **Problem - Dividend Tax** Investment: Dividend: \$ 859,408 \$565,997 Surviving shareholder(s) of XCo can elect to take NERDTOH: \$ 179,959 dividends from XCo's retained earnings for personal use Tax paid @ 47%: \$ (488, 502)These surviving shareholders are often a • combination of a spouse, children, and Net: \$ 550,864 grandchildren XCo Dividends declared by surviving shareholders are • **Taxable Alternative** Shareholder elects a taxed at the taxpayers top marginal rate (4) Investment taxable dividend (5) Surviving Shareholder At Age 84 NERDTOH subject to ordering rule (5) • nets tax-paid 859,408 \$ \$551K **Capital Dividend Solution - Permanent Life Insurance** Capital Dividend: \$ 887,022 Insurance ✓ The XCo purchases a permanent tax-exempt life Premiums: Taxable Dividend: \$ 275,060 insurance policy on the life of the shareholder(s) \$565,997 as one of the assets it owns Tax paid @ 47%: \$ (129, 278)✓ At death the life insurance proceeds are paid taxfree to the beneficiary (XCo) (1) Net: \$ 1,032,804 ✓ Death benefits paid to XCo (beneficary) qualify for capital dividend account (CDA) treatment (3) XCo Shareholder elects a Surviving **Tax-free Insurance** ✓ Capital dividends declared by surviving capital dividend (3) Shareholder shareholders are tax-free dividends **Death Benefit** nets tax-paid \$1.033M At Age 84 \$ 1,162,082

Permanent Life Insurance vs. Alternative Investment



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Date: September 3, 2019 Male, 65, Non-smoker 565,997 \$1.075M Prepared for: Permanent Life Insurance: \$ Death benefit: Prepared by: Raymond Matt, CFP, CLU, TEP, CHS Alternative Investment: \$ 565,997 Deposit years: 5 **After-tax Estate Benefit Cash Value Cumulative Costs & Taxes** Permanent Diff. Permanent Diff. Permanent Alternative Alternative Alternative Difference % Life Insurance Investment % Investment % Life Insurance Investment Life Insurance Year Age 66 1.082.075 55,354 1854.8% 102,903 7,584 -202.2% 2,510 1 2 67 1,089,684 116,654 104,457 215,340 -106.2% 17,478 7,762 -125.2% 834.1% 3 68 1.097.937 183.807 497.3% 222.048 337.004 -51.8% 28,883 15.982 -80.7% 4 69 1,107,033 256,909 330.9% 367,520 467,931 -27.3% 41,352 27,395 -50.9% 5 70 1.117.176 336,087 232.4% 509,701 608,226 -19.3% 54,502 42,229 -29.1% 6 71 929,191 349,089 166.2% 527,548 623,432 -18.2% 67,470 57,435 -17.5% 7 72 835,199 362,416 130.5% 565,387 639,018 -13.0% 78,170 73,021 -7.1% 605,604 8 73 840,657 376,076 123.5% 654,993 -8.2% 87,637 88,996 1.5% 9 74 846,840 390,078 117.1% 646,436 671,368 -3.9% 97,705 105,371 7.3% 10 75 404,429 853,763 111.1% 704,387 688,152 2.3% 108,621 122,155 11.1% 11 76 861,428 419,140 105.5% 729,632 705,356 3.3% 120,070 139,359 13.8% 12 77 869,824 434,218 100.3% 755,736 722,990 4.3% 131,972 156,993 15.9% 13 78 878,943 449,673 95.5% 784,164 741,065 5.5% 142,949 175,068 18.3% 14 79 888,760 465,515 90.9% 815,134 759,592 6.8% 152,907 193,594 21.0% 80 899,233 86.7% 778,581 8.3% 161.749 23.9% 15 481,752 848,878 212,584 16 81 912,505 83.1% 798,046 9.9% 232,049 27.0% 498,396 885,652 169,368 17 82 951,277 515,455 84.6% 924,933 817,997 11.6% 176,429 252,000 30.0% 18 83 991.423 532,941 86.0% 966.035 838,447 13.2% 183.725 272,450 32.6% 19 84 1,032,804 550,864 87.5% 1,009,163 859,408 14.8% 191,150 293,411 34.9% 88.9% 20 85 1,075,195 569,236 1,054,572 880,893 16.5% 198,560 314,896 36.9% 21 86 1,118,214 588,066 90.2% 1,102,615 902,916 18.1% 205,728 336,919 38.9% 22 87 1,161,424 607,368 91.2% 1,153,912 925,489 19.8% 212,184 359,491 41.0% 23 92.0% 1,209,071 43.2% 88 1,204,002 627,151 948,626 21.5% 217,504 382,629 24 89 1,244,745 647,430 92.3% 1,268,918 972,341 23.4% 221,083 406,344 45.6% 25 90 1,285,996 668,215 92.5% 1,334,293 996,650 25.3% 222,346 48.4% 430,653 26 91 27.3% 51.2% 1,369,824 689,520 98.7% 1,404,271 1,021,566 222,490 455,569 27 92 1.457.717 711.358 104.9% 1,477,927 1.047.105 29.2% 222,634 481,108 53.7% 28 93 1,549,851 733,742 111.2% 31.0% 222,778 507,286 56.1% 1,555,454 1,073,283 29 94 1,637,055 756,685 116.3% 32.8% 222,922 58.3% 1,637,055 1,100,115 534,118 30 95 1.722.946 780,202 120.8% 1.722.946 1,127,618 34.6% 223,066 561,621 60.3% 31 96 1,813,350 804,306 125.5% 1,813,350 1,155,808 36.3% 223,210 589,811 62.2% 32 97 1.908.506 829,014 130.2% 1.908.506 1,184,704 37.9% 223,354 618,706 63.9% 33 98 2,008,663 854,339 135.1% 2,008,663 1,214,321 39.5% 223,498 648,324 65.5% 34 99 2,114,083 880,297 140.2% 2,114,083 1,244,679 41.1% 223,642 678,682 67.0% 35 100 2,225,045 2,225,045 906,904 145.3% 1,275,796 42.7% 223,786 709,799 68.5%

Summary

Investment Options

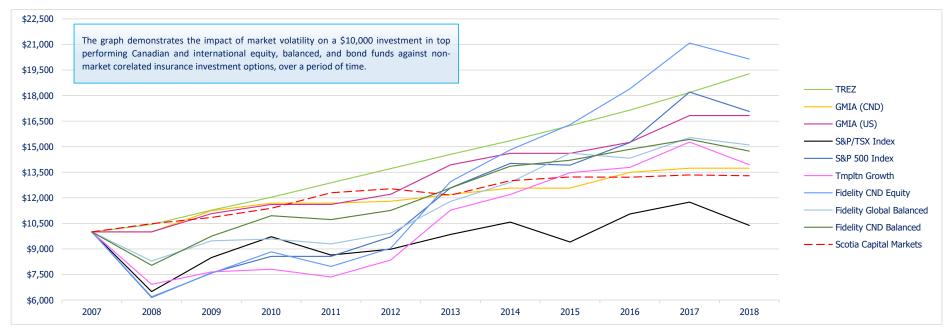


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Market Analysis

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

	TREZ	Annual	CND	Annual	US	Annual	S&P/TSX	Annual	S&P 500	Annual	Tmpltn	Annual	Fidelity	Annual	Fidelity	Annual	Fidelity	Annual
Year	Capital	Return	GMIA	Return	GMIA	Return	Index	Return	Index	Return	Growth	Return	CND Equ.	Return	Glo. Bal.	Return	CND Bal.	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%
Avera	ge	6.2%		3.0%		5.0%		1.9%		6.7%		4.3%		8.7%		4.3%		4.5%



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: 50.0%
- 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%



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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 Buisness 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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