



Opportunity Overview

Helping You Make An Informed Decision

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)



Common Tax Planning Concepts

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)

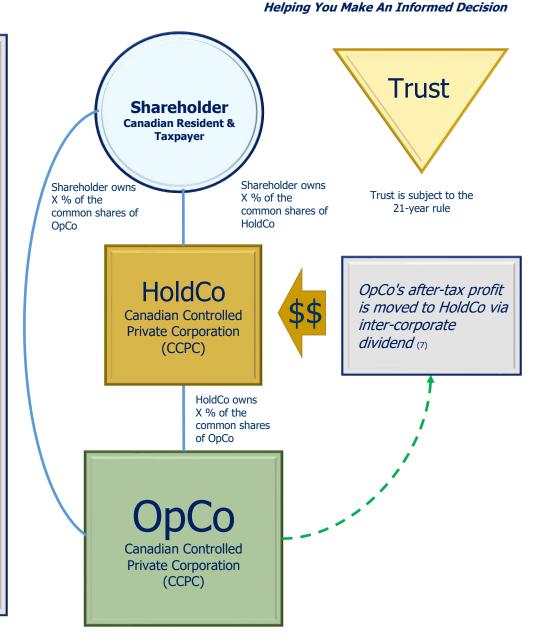
An owner generally establishes a HoldCo to:

- · 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:

- Quantifing 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



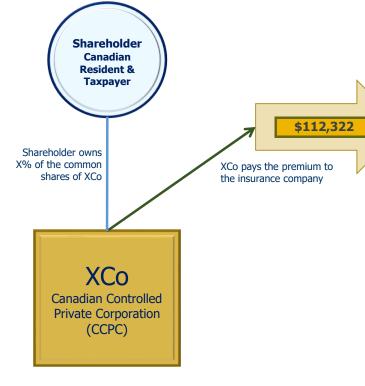


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Corporate Structure & Permanent Life Insurance

Steps

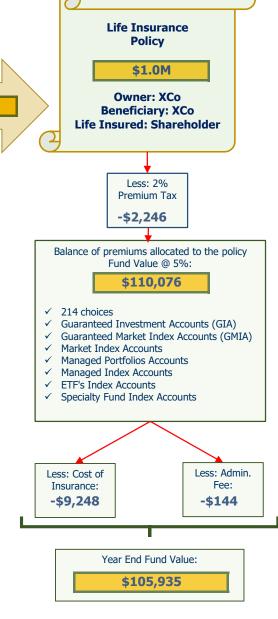
- 1. Shareholder applies for a permanent life insurance policy
- The insurance company makes an offer of life insurance to the shareholder.
- 3. The shareholder accepts the offer & XCo pays a premium to put the policy in force
- 4. Shareholder chooses the investment options
- 5. Ownership & beneficiary 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

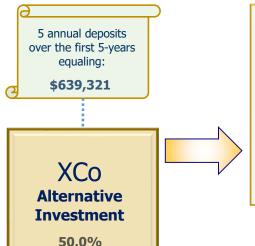




Problem & Solution - Corporate Passive Income

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)

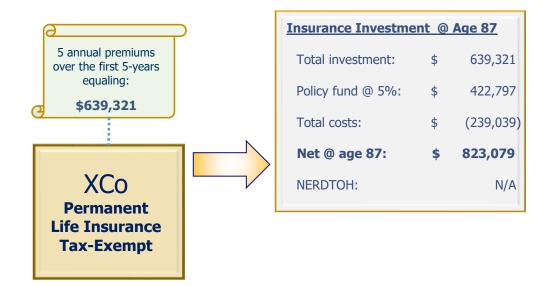


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Alternative Investme	nt @	Age 87
Total investment:	\$	639,321
Total Income @ 5%:	\$	437,189
Tax paid @ 50%:	\$	(218,595)
Net @ age 87:	\$	857,915
NERDTOH:	\$	134,071

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 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

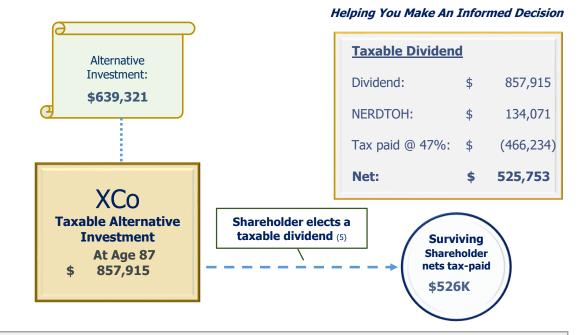




Problem & Solution - Dividend Tax

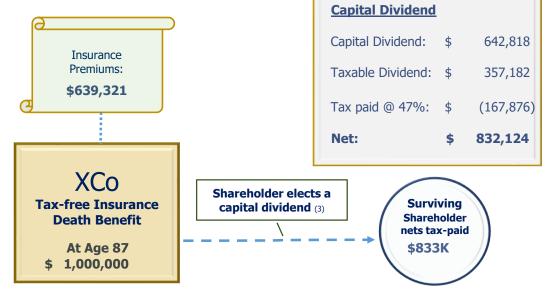
Problem - Dividend Tax

- 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)
- NERDTOH 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 taxfree to the beneficiary (XCo) (1)
- ✓ Death benefits paid to XCo (beneficary) 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

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September 3, 2019 Date: Prepared for: Male, 73, Non-smoker

Prepared by: Raymond Matt, CFP, CLU, TEP, CHS Permanent Life Insurance: \$ 639,321 Alternative Investment: \$ 639,321 Death benefit:

\$1.0M

Deposit years: 5

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After-tax Estate Benefit					Cash Value			Cumulative Costs	<u>& Taxes</u>	
Year	Age	Permanent Life Insurance	Alternative Investment	Diff.	Permanent Life Insurance	Alternative Investment	Diff.	Permanent Life Insurance	Alternative Investment	Difference %
1	74	998,771	61,932	1512.7%	_	115,130		11,639	2,808	-314.5%
2	75	997,988	131,215	660.6%	90,089	242,229	-168.9%	27,399	8,716	-214.4%
3	76	997,775	207,351	381.2%	217,577	380,196	-74.7%	45,603	17,989	-153.5%
4	77	998,392	290,188	244.1%	379,110	528,584	-39.4%	65,261	30,881	-111.3%
5	78	1,000,102	379,572	163.5%	533,098	686,957	-28.9%	85,407	47,636	-79.3%
6	79	818,294	394,257	107.6%	544,550	704,131	-29.3%	107,145	64,810	-65.3%
7	80	750,523	409,309	83.4%	583,771	721,734	-23.6%	123,881	82,414	-50.3%
8	81	759,927	424,737	78.9%	625,974	739,778	-18.2%	138,596	100,457	-38.0%
9	82	770,252	440,551	74.8%	668,295	758,272	-13.5%	154,227	118,952	-29.7%
10	83	781,420	456,761	71.1%	732,298	777,229	-6.1%	171,228	137,908	-24.2%
11	84	793,324	473,375	67.6%	752,507	796,660	-5.9%	188,998	157,339	-20.1%
12	85	805,823	490,405	64.3%	773,148	816,576	-5.6%	207,382	177,256	-17.0%
13	86	818,801	507,861	61.2%	796,544	836,991	-5.1%	224,139	197,670	-13.4%
14	87	832,124	525,753	58.3%	823,079	857,915	-4.2%	239,039	218,595	-9.4%
15	88	845,640	544,092	55.4%	853,190	879,363	-3.1%	251,816	240,043	-4.9%
16	89	859,170	562,890	52.6%	887,378	901,347	-1.6%	262,166	262,027	-0.1%
17	90	871,903	582,158	49.8%	925,547	923,881	0.2%	270,389	284,560	5.0%
18	91	883,584	601,908	46.8%	969,212	946,978	2.3%	275,216	307,657	10.5%
19	92	913,468	622,151	46.8%	1,018,987	970,653	4.7%	276,335	331,332	16.6%
20	93	978,054	642,900	52.1%	1,072,393	994,919	7.2%	276,479	355,598	22.2%
21	94	1,045,716	664,168	57.4%	1,128,607	1,019,792	9.6%	276,623	380,471	27.3%
22	95	1,116,581	685,968	62.8%	1,187,775	1,045,287	12.0%	276,767	405,966	31.8%
23	96	1,190,783	708,313	68.1%	1,250,052	1,071,419	14.3%	276,911	432,098	35.9%
24	97	1,268,452	731,216	73.5%	1,315,603	1,098,204	16.5%	277,055	458,884	39.6%
25	98	1,349,709	754,692	78.8%	1,384,599	1,125,659	18.7%	277,199	486,339	43.0%
26	99	1,434,648	778,755	84.2%	1,457,221	1,153,801	20.8%	277,343	514,480	46.1%
27	100	1,523,304	803,419	89.6%	1,533,659	1,182,646	22.9%	277,487	543,325	48.9%

Investment Options

corporate solutions

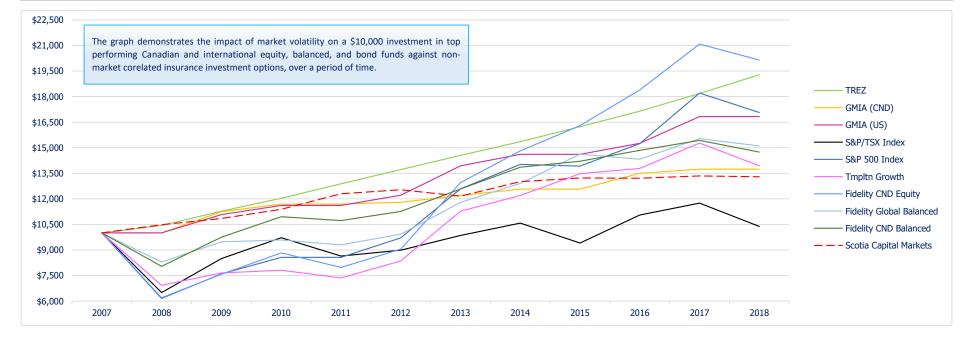
Market Analysis

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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:

٠	Alternative Investment:	5.0%
٠	Permanent Life Insurance:	5.0%
ě.	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%
٠	Capital Gains:	26.8%
٠	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%
٠	Active Business Income:	26.5%
٠	Passive Income:	50.2%
	Refundable Tax:	30.7%

Footnotes & Notice To Reader



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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)



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