

Year-End Planning

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Year-End Planning

1. Capital Gains / Losses

- Trigger capital losses to offset current year gains / 3-year carryback
- Losses on stocks, be careful of superficial loss rules (if buy back within 30 days)
- Strategy – sell Oilco A, buy Oilco B

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Year-End Planning

1. Capital Gains / Losses (*Continued*)

- Need good estimate of tax position
- Be careful of exchange gains / losses (Cdn./US exchange rate 69¢ to 83¢)

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2. ABIL Claims

- For debt, can elect if bad
- For shares, need disposition to arm's length person unless corporation bankrupt / insolvent
- Be careful, CRA audits ABIL claims, document

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3. Pay Out ERDTH / NERDTH

- Why
 - possible tax increase in 2022 (?)
- Incremental cost to pay out ERDTH is small (about 1%) at top bracket
- Cost to pay out NERDTH about 9% at top bracket / needs more careful thought

Check ERDTH transition.

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4. Realize Capital Gains

- Why
 - possible tax increase in 2022 (?) either by moving 50% inclusion rate up (75%?) and/or tax rate increase
- Strategy
 - realize gains in 2021
 - use rollover so reversible
 - sale or gift to spouse

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4. Realize Capital Gains (*Continued*)

- Strategy
 - transfer to corporation with section 85 election
 - if no change, elect at cost later

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5. Capital Gains Strip

- Why
 - possible tax increase
 - better remuneration strategy to extract corporate funds
 - may not be able to do if legislative change

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5. Capital Gains Strip (*Continued*)

➤ Strategy

- deliberately realize capital gains in holding company
- pay out CDA and taxable dividend
- overall tax about 29% v. 39% or 47%

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6. Increase Remuneration

➤ Why

- possible tax increase

➤ Strategy

- increase remuneration in 2021, prepay tax but at lower rate if tax increase in 2022
- do in moderation

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7. Switch Salary to Dividend

➤ Why

- overall tax about the same
- if future losses in corporation, leaves income for loss carryback
- case by case, very fact specific

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Year-End Planning

A Look to the Future

2020

- disaster, unprecedented, not foreseen
- some winners, lots of losers, lots of disasters
- very industry specific

Permanent Changes

- working remotely, less need for office space, changing roles

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A Look to the Future (*Continued*)

Permanent Changes

- some businesses will fail close
- lasting impact

But

- M&A business very active
- stock market at or close to record high
- very low interest rates
- lots of liquidity, money on the sidelines

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A Look to the Future (*Continued*)

2021

- long cold miserable winter
- spring, beginning of return to new normal
- vaccine program, numbers drop, restrictions ease
- pent up demand for hospitality, spending, with less supply, lots of liquidity, low interest rates
- leads to major rebound, lots of new businesses, acquisitions, uplift in real estate values

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A Look to the Future (*Continued*)

2021

- demand may exceed supply, leading to inflation then higher interest rates

And What Happened?

Some people made fortunes!

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Owner-Manager Remuneration

Summary of Major Points

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Personal Tax Rates

- Modest rates to around \$89,000
- Reasonable rates to \$150,000
- Avoid taxable income over \$150,000 if possible
- Low rate taxpayers may waste dividend tax credit if very low income
- Bigger rate spread on eligible v. ineligible dividend at lower brackets

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Tax Deferral

- Major tax deferral on low rate ABI
- Large tax deferral on high rate ABI

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Corporate Tax Rate

Rates 12.2% (ABI, low rate)

26.5% (ABI, high rate)

50.2% (RDTOH)

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Corporate Tax Rate (*Continued*)

- Now a new hybrid rate on low rate ABI and passive income. No federal SBD but Ontario SBD. 18.2% rate and eligible dividend
- Passive income grind can be a benefit

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Small Business Reduction

- More complex than ever
- Specified partnership and specified corporate income limit restrictions
- Passive income grind

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Integration

- No major salary / dividend bias on active income
- Higher overall tax on passive income (58% v. top rate on salary at 53.53%)
- No overall cost to leaving high rate active income in corporation, pay later as dividend

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Passive Income

- Incremental cost under the NRDTOH and ERDTOH system – 1% for eligible and 9% for ineligible
- Income splitting to take advantage of low tax brackets of shareholders. Need to watch for TOSI

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Passive Income (*Continued*)

- Royalty income from own activities should be considered be active business income. Relevant for copyright royalties
- Property Management Services:
 - Management fee can be considered active even if rental is passive

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RDTOH

Breaks down in the following areas:

- FTC reduces RDTOH, leads to double taxation
- Overpay dividends – match the RDOTH which dividends paid out
- Loss carry back – RDTOH recalculated and personal tax on dividend remains

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RDTOH SYSTEM

Planning Ideas

- Real estate rented to active business, make companies associated to make rental payments active
- Rental Group – merge to have over 5 full-time employees
- Non-CCPC status

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RDTOH SYSTEM (*Continued*)

Planning Ideas

- Stay in low brackets – taxable income below \$150,000 (RDTOH is favourable) but watch for TOSI
- Two companies, take dividends from RDTOH source if cash required and choice between ABI and RDTOH

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GRIP - Rules

- Cannot consolidate GRIP of subsidiaries must pay up the chain
- Must make a designation in writing to ensure dividends are eligible
- Late designation up to three years
- Can designate a dividend to be partially eligible
- Excessive eligible dividend can be designated as ordinary dividend within 90 days of NOA

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Common Mistakes to Avoid

GRIP and Eligible Dividends

- Dividends from foreign affiliates not being added to GRIP balance
- Sufficient GRIP balance at year-end
- Cannot allocate eligible dividend to a non-resident

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Common Mistakes to Avoid (*Continued*)

GRIP and Eligible Dividends

- Eligible dividends to low income taxpayers as long as DTC used
- Eligible dividends paid to taxpayers with losses carried forward

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Planning Ideas - GRIP

- Two class of shares – pay eligible to Canadian residents and ineligible to non-residents
- In trust sandwich, if GRIP is scarce, save it for individuals
- If only one class of shares issued, you can look to redeem shares (not used as often) to designate and allocable eligible dividend to chosen individuals

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Common Mistakes to Avoid - CDA

- ABIL should be deducted from CDA
- 100% of capital gain on donation of public stock added to CDA
- Gain on disposal of life insurance policy (except on death) not capital gain no CDA addition
- Overpayment can be elected as taxable dividend

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Remuneration Business Owners

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Non-Active Business Income

- Bonus to active owner, no problem with deduction
- Investments – avoid bonuses as shareholder not active, not deductible

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Salaries Considerations

- SRED no longer a factor (used to bonus income to \$500,000)
- Maximize RRSP contribution, pay enough bonus in prior year to make maximum RRSP contribution
- Tax deferral up to 180 days (it is less than six months), pay late not deductible until next year
- Cost of not bonusing is minimal

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Salaries Considerations (*Continued*)

- Deferral of personal tax if funds left in the corporation
- Retained earnings becoming capital gain on death (postpone tax and tax rate at 26.5% is lower than on a dividend @ 39% or 47%)
- Pipeline strategy for ultimate capital gain strategy

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Ineligible Dividends

- Does not eliminate AMT
- Triggers dividend refund
- TOSI sensitive
- Offsets CNIL and debit balances

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Eligible Dividends

- Especially good result in taxable income under \$150k
- Triggers dividend refund only in ERDTOH
- TOSI and AMT sensitive
- Offsets CNIL and debit balances

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CDA

- Tax-free and always pay out
- Not TOSI sensitive
- Effective against debit balances
- Offsets CNIL

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Interest on Shareholder Loan

- Must have legal obligation to pay interest or not deductible
- Reasonable interest rate
- Effective for CNIL and AMT
- Be careful of income attribution on loan gifted to spouse

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Capital Gain

- Lower tax but it could be aggressive
- CDA not TOSI sensitive

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Summary

- Pay eligible dividends if the taxpayer is not a very low rate taxpayer
- Capital gain strategies
- Income split subject to TOSI
- If RDTOH and active sources, trigger RDTOH by dividend

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Capital Gain Strategies

| | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| Internal share re-organization | Holdco exchanges shares for separate classes (Section 85) and triggers a capital gain and pays out CDA and taxable dividends. |
| Drop down of shares / assets | To subsidiary (Aggressive but no specific anti-avoidance rules, some GAAR risk). |
| Pipeline | Capital gain personally high ACB and transfer into a corporation (CG at personal level). Post-mortem plan ok (as per CRA if paid over say 3 years). Risk of dividend result if part of capital gains strip. |
| Deemed capital gain | Spousal rollover not to apply, 21 year rule for trusts, gifts to children, can use for creating capital gain, then pipeline but caution. |
| Acquisition of control election | Real acquisition or artificial (Anti avoidance rules for losses but not for gains). Aggressive strategy to create capital gains. |

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Structures - Analysis

- **Creditor Proofing Structure:** Dividend from Opco to Holdco and loan back dividend to Opco for security interest. **Issues:** TOSI exception not available and qualifying for CGE is problem.
- **PC:** Loan to Investco and avoid personal tax on withdrawing funds. **Issues:** Passive income rule will be triggered and associated for passive income grind.
- **Non-CCPC:** Create non-CCPC by issuing voting preferred shares to Fco.
- **CGE:** Holdco has excess investments or owns multiple companies, won't be able to claim CGE – Butterfly structure (Transaction won't be tax free if done before contemplation of a sale).
- **TOSI:** Excluded shares blocked by Holdco, so trigger an amalgamation to form Amalco, freeze Opco and issue new shares to shareholders to meet TOSI exemption.
- **Trust Sandwich:** Switch remuneration from salary to dividend and pay out excess funds to a corporation which is beneficiary of a family trust (Part IV tax not applicable if common control) and now Opco shares continue to qualify for CGE.

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Income Splitting

➤ **Spouse / Common-Law Partner**

- Income and capital gains attribute
- N/A if transferor is deceased or non-resident or spouse separated
- Attribution avoided by prescribed rate loan, FMV transfer, or freeze

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Income Splitting

➤ **Non-Arm's Length Children**

- Income attribution back to the contributor (no attribution on capital gains)
- Ceases when transferee turns 18
- Attribution avoided by prescribed rate loan
- Parents, grandparents, siblings, cousins no attribution

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Income Splitting

➤ Trust If Reversionary

- The income will attribute income to the person to whom the income will revert to transferor – Section 75(2)
- No tax-free rollover to beneficiaries
- Contribution is beneficiary of a trust, or contributor is trustee of a trust (sole or 1 of 2)
- Have 3 trustees, contributor not a beneficiary, FMV sale to the trust or contribution by prescribed rate loan

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Income Splitting (*Continued*)

➤ Corporate Attribution

- Imputation of income to preferred shareholder (if children under 18 or spouse are beneficiaries of the trust)
- Applies if the corporation is not an SBC
- Exceptions apply (clause in trust deed for children under 18, spouse not to benefit)

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Income Splitting (*Continued*)

➤ Interest Free Loan

- Interest free loan, income from the loan proceeds attributes to non-arm's length lender
- Applies to non-residents as well
- Income earned on the proceeds of the loan attributes (Does not apply to capital gains)

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TOSI

- Applies to all sources of income from private companies unless salary or excluded
- Husband pays interest on loan spouse and earns business income (proprietor). Interest income not be subject to TOSI
- TOSI rules – ages at various levels, related business definition, excluded business, excluded share

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TOSI (Continued)

- Real Estate Co-tenancy – Partnership will be related business, but a co-tenancy for real estate is exempt. Co-tenancy income, gains not listed as TOSI.
- Partnerships – Related business for related partners and no minimum % rule (problem)
- Excluded business and excluded shares definitions

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TOSI (Continued)

- Investco that earns property income that constitutes a business qualifies for excluded shares (probably)
- Excluded shares definition targets professionals and services businesses. Holding via trusts won't qualify for excluded shares exception from TOSI as it requires direct shareholdings of 10% or more of voting and FMV

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TOSI (Continued)

- Holding companies are problematic for TOSI
- No donation tax credit against TOSI
- No capital losses or net capital loss carryover do not offset capital gains that are considered to be TOSI
- Expenses allowed in determining net rental and business income for TOSI, otherwise no deductions
- No TOSI on income retained in a trust

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TOSI Planning

Examples

| | |
|---|--|
| Real estate corporation with rental (Three individuals who are related) | Not subject to TOSI even if not actively involved, excluded shares |
| Partnership | Tax-free dissolution and make it a real estate co-tenancy (but be careful not still a partnership) |
| Service Opco | Need >10% from non-service business revenue for excluded shares |
| Opco and Holdco | Drop down structure freeze (Freeze and new common shares to family members) for excluded shares |
| Two share classes | A is active, but B is not. Issue 2 class shares and only pay dividends to active family member |

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TOSI Planning (*Continued*)

Examples

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Become active | Work at least 20 years a week, keep time sheets |
| Non-resident | Ownership exempt of TOSI |
| Management company widely held | No shareholder has 10%, no TOSI |
| Timing of planning | Offside in 2021, not excluded share for 2022. Meaning planning for 2021 to qualify for 2023 |
| Use of Trust | Set up a spousal trust / transfers shares to the trust. Then the sale happens and capital gains taxed in the trust. No TOSI |
| Sale of shares to Pubco | TOSI exempt if rolled into Pubco for shares under Section 85 |
| Inheritance | Under 25 rule, age 25 rule (golden share) |
| Preferred beneficiary election | Income allocated to PB not subject to TOSI if not designated as dividend. |

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Summary Strategies to Minimize TOSI Impact

- Pay out CDA by triggering capital gains at corporate level (Trust Sandwich Structure). No TOSI on CDA
- Reasonable amount for person not substantially active. Biggest income splitting benefit is for small amounts
- Personal capital gains on SBC shares
- Use non-TOSI income to split

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Summary Strategies to Minimize TOSI Impact (Continued)

- Sell shareholder loan for prescribed rate loan (1%) and pay interest @ 7% (the spread is 6%)
- Switch to salary (reasonable)
- Two classes of shares – taxable dividend to active member and capital dividends to non-active

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Summary Strategies to Minimize TOSI Impact (Continued)

- Age 18 and under prescribed rate loans and investment assets (need to avoid normal attribution rules also)
- Age 18 to 24 no related business plan
- Age 25 (excluded shares)
- Age 65 and active or excluded shares, other spouse no TOSI

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