Genus Seminar:Tax Strategies for 2023

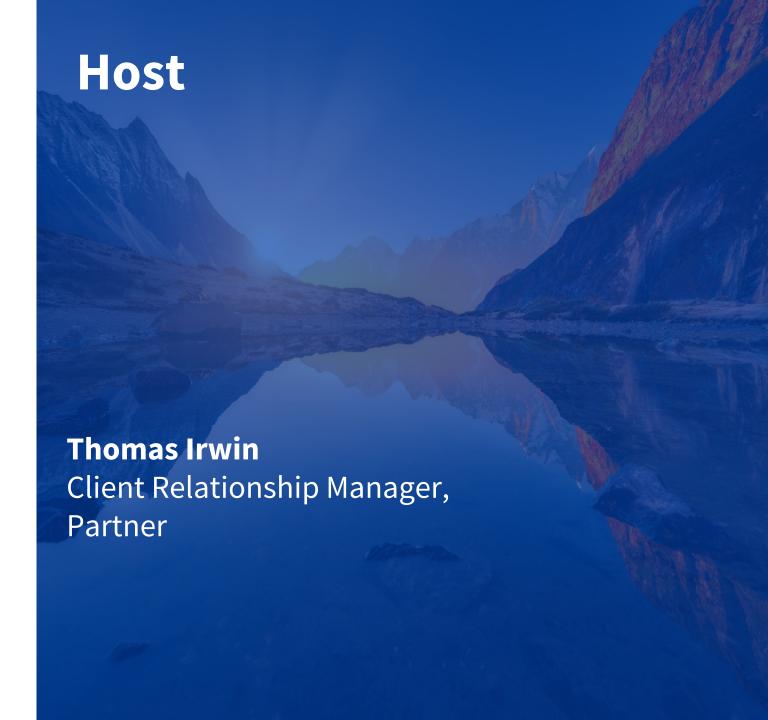
February 23, 2023





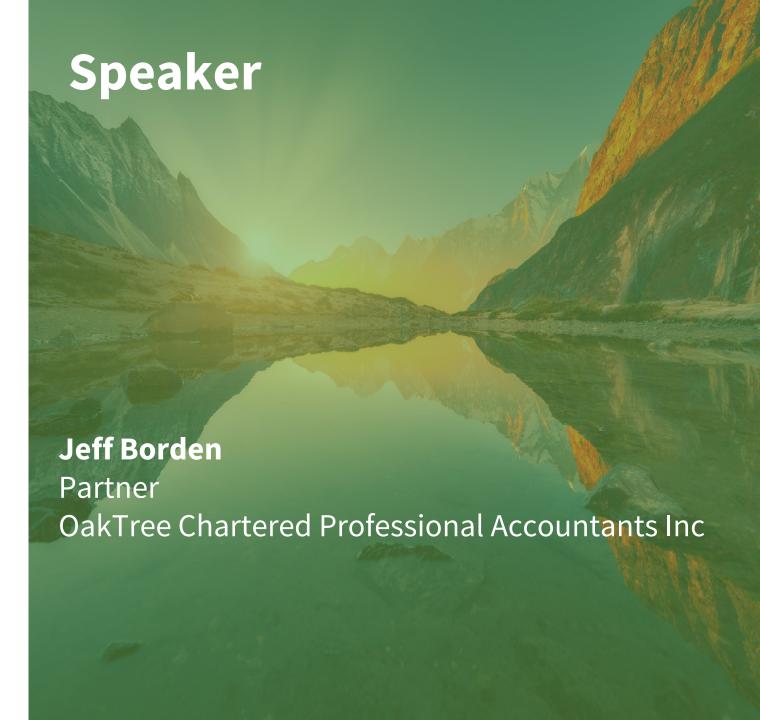












Tax Strategies 2023 Agenda

- 1 RRSP vs TFSA
- 2 Income Splitting Strategies
- 2023 Tax Changes
- Tax Treatment of Investment Income
- CPP/OAS, when should I take it?

RRSP vs TFSA

RRSP

- Tax deduction, reduces income
- Tax deferred growth
- Withdrawals fully taxable
- Least tax efficient account
- 2023 limit 18% earned income \$30,780 max

TFSA

- No tax deduction
- No tax on growth
- Withdrawals not taxable
- Most tax efficient account
- 2023 limit \$6,500 / \$88,000 lifetime

RRSP vs TFSA Strategies

RRSP Strategies

- Contribute to RRSP in high income years
- Withdraw in lower income years at lower tax rate
- Large RRSP contribution can be carried forward, used in future years
 - ex: Proceeds from a property sale, severance payout, inheritance, etc.
 - Deduction can be claimed after age 71, reducing tax in retirement
- RRSP roll-over to RRIF at age 71
 - tax planning opportunities before & after

RRSP vs TFSA Strategies

TFSA Strategies

- Contribute to TFSA in lower income years
- Transfer funds to RRSP in higher income years to create tax deduction
- Flexibility to withdraw without tax
- Funds withdrawn create new contribution room

2023 Combined Federal & British Columbia Tax Rates

Taxable income				British Columbia					
		_		Marginal rate on					
					Eligible	Other	_		
Lower		Upper	Basic	Rate on	dividend	dividend	Capital		
limit		limit	tax ²	excess	income ³	income ³	gains ⁴		
			_						
\$ -	to	15,000	-	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		
15,001	to	22,277	-	15.00%	0.00%	6.87%	7.50%		
22,278	to	23,179	1,092	20.06%	0.00%	10.43%	10.03%		
23,180	to	37,814	⁵ 1,272	23.62%	0.00%	14.53%	11.81%		
37,815	to	45,654	4,729	20.06%	0.00%	10.43%	10.03%		
45,655	to	53,359	6,302	22.70%	0.00%	13.47%	11.35%		
53,360	to	91,310	8,051	28.20%	7.56%	19.80%	14.10%		
91,311	to	104,835	18,753	31.00%	7.56%	23.02%	15.50%		
104,836	to	106,717	22,946	32.79%	7.96%	25.07%	16.40%		
106,718	to	127,299	23,563	38.29%	15.55%	31.40%	19.15%		
127,300	to	165,430	31,444	40.70%	18.88%	34.17%	20.35%		
165,431	to	172,602	⁶ 46,963	44.02%	23.45%	37.98%	22.01%		
172,603	to	235,675	⁶ 50,120	46.12%	26.35%	40.40%	23.06%		
235,676	to	240,716	79,207	49.80%	31.44%	44.64%	24.90%		
240,717	and up		81,717	53.50%	36.54%	48.89%	26.75%		

Income Splitting Strategies

Passive Strategies

Income split to <u>spouse only</u> on tax return:

- Registered Pension Plans
- Certain Annuities
- RRIF income

Different rules before or after age 65

Active Strategies

Direct income to other individuals:

- RESP/RDSP
- Spousal RRSP
- Spousal Loan
- Family trust



Income Tax. Understand, Plan and Manage



Inflation & indexation

- ► Federal inflation factor
 - **▶** 2022: 2.4%
 - **2023: 6.3%**
- Affects many areas:
 - ► Tax brackets
 - ► OAS Old Age Security
 - ► CPP Canada Pension Plan
 - ► GIS Guaranteed Income Supplement
 - ▶ Other benefits, credits, limits and thresholds
 - ► CRA Prescribed Interest Rates loans, tax payable...





Tax Free Home Savings Account

- Contributions are deductible (\$8k/yr \$40k lifetime) without affecting RRSP contribution limit
- ► Income is not taxed (similar to TFSA)
- ▶ Withdrawal is not taxed but must be used for purchase of first home
- Can be used in combination with RRSP HBP \$35k withdrawal





Residential Property Flipping

- Profit on property held <12 mo = fully taxable income</p>
- No access to Principal Residence Exemption
- ► No access to Capital Gains 50% exemption
- Exemptions for special circumstances beyond taxpayers control (divorce, death, bankruptcy...)





Housing Taxes

- Canada Under-used Housing Tax
 - ▶ 1.0% of assessed value
 - Non-resident, non-Canadian owned residential real estate
 - considered vacant or under-used
- ► BC Speculation Tax
 - Specific regions with low vacancy
 - ▶ 0.5% 2.0% of assessed value
- ► City of Vancouver Empty Homes Tax
 - ▶ 3.0% of 2022 assessed value
 - ▶ 5.0% of 2023 assessed value

All are separate filings and payment from T1 Personal Tax returns





Home Accessibility Tax Credit

- ► Must have a resident in the home eligible for Disability Tax Credit
- ► Up to \$20,000 expense (up from \$10,000 previously)

Multi Generational Renovation Tax Credit

- ► Create a secondary dwelling unit to for eligible person to occupy (parent, grandparent, child, grandchild, brother, sister, aunt, uncle, niece or nephew)
- Must have permits and be built to local code
- ▶ Up to \$50,000 expense





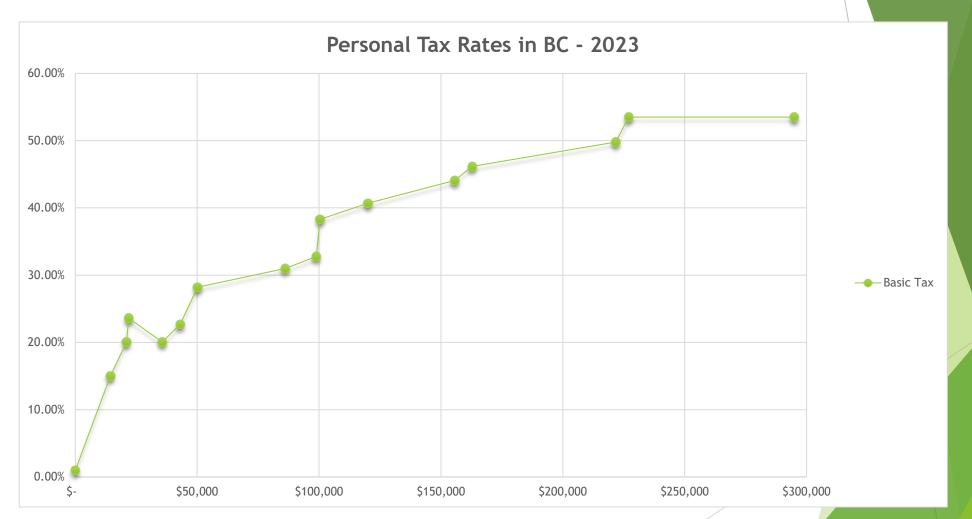
Personal Marginal Tax Rates

Taxable income				British Columbia					
			-		_	Marginal rate o	al rate on		
						Eligible	Other	_	
Lower		Upper		Basic	Rate on	dividend	dividend	Capital	
limit		limit		tax ²	excess	income ³	income ³	gains ⁴	
\$ -	to	15,000			0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
15,001	to	22,277		_	15.00%	0.00%	6.87%	7.50%	
-				1 000					
22,278	to	23,179		1,092	20.06%	0.00%	10.43%	10.03%	
23,180	to	37,814	5	1,272	23.62%	0.00%	14.53%	11.81%	
37,815	to	45,654		4,729	20.06%	0.00%	10.43%	10.03%	
45,655	to	53,359		6,302	22.70%	0.00%	13.47%	11.35%	
53,360	to	91,310		8,051	28.20%	7.56%	19.80%	14.10%	
91,311	to	104,835		18,753	31.00%	7.56%	23.02%	15.50%	
104,836	to	106,717		22,946	32.79%	7.96%	25.07%	16.40%	
106,718	to	127,299		23,563	38.29%	15.55%	31.40%	19.15%	
127,300	to	165,430		31,444	40.70%	18.88%	34.17%	20.35%	
165,431	to	172,602	6	46,963	44.02%	23.45%	37.98%	22.01%	
172,603	to	235,675	6	50,120	46.12%	26.35%	40.40%	23.06%	
235,676	to	240,716		79,207	49.80%	31.44%	44.64%	24.90%	
240,717	and up			81,717	53.50%	36.54%	48.89%	26.75%	





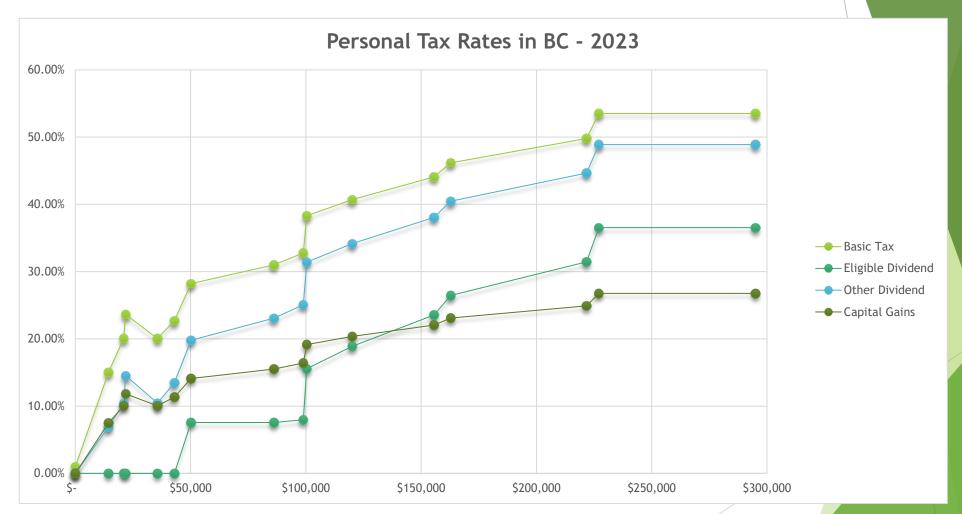
Personal Marginal Tax - Earned Income







Personal Marginal Tax - All Income







Tax on Investment Income

- ► Taxpayer with \$120,000 salary
- ▶ \$5,000 investment income from
 - ► GIC interest
 - Canadian Dividends
 - ► Capital Gains
- Net income after tax:
 - ▶ **Dividends 36% higher** than interest income
 - ► Capital Gains 39% higher than interest income



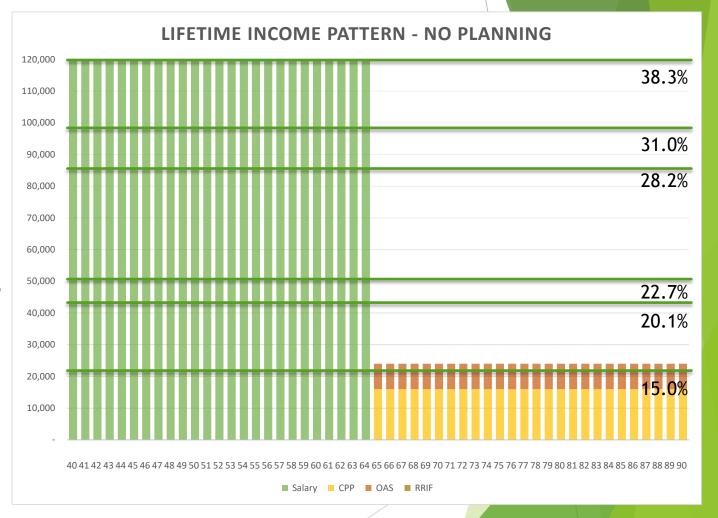




Income Splitting

Typical income pattern

- ► Working life income = Salary
- ► Retirement income = CPP + OAS + Savings



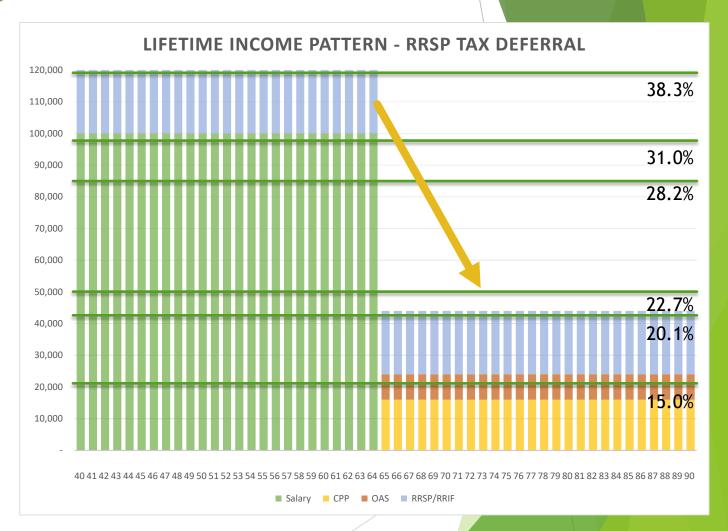




Income Splitting - RRSP

RRSP Strategy

- ► Reduce taxable income while working
- Receive income in retirement
- Defer tax AND lower tax rate



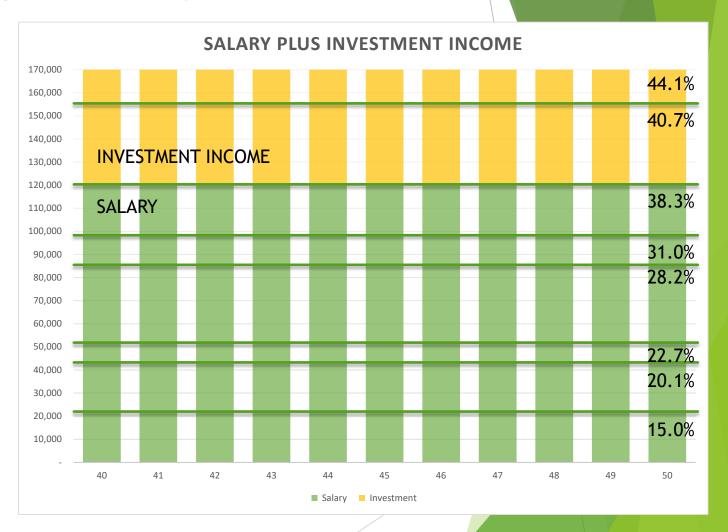




Income Splitting - Family Trust

Typical Income Pattern

- ► Salary plus investment income
- ► High tax rates on investment income



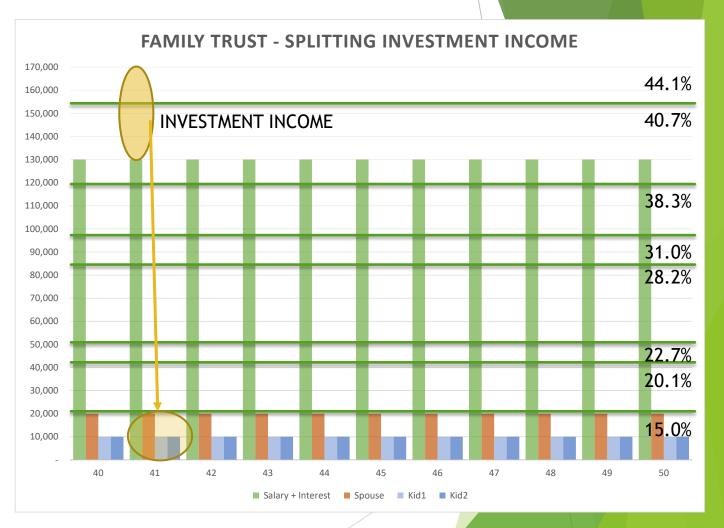




Income Splitting - Family Trust

Family Trust Strategy

- Divert investment income away from high income earner to other family members
- Lower tax payable on investment income



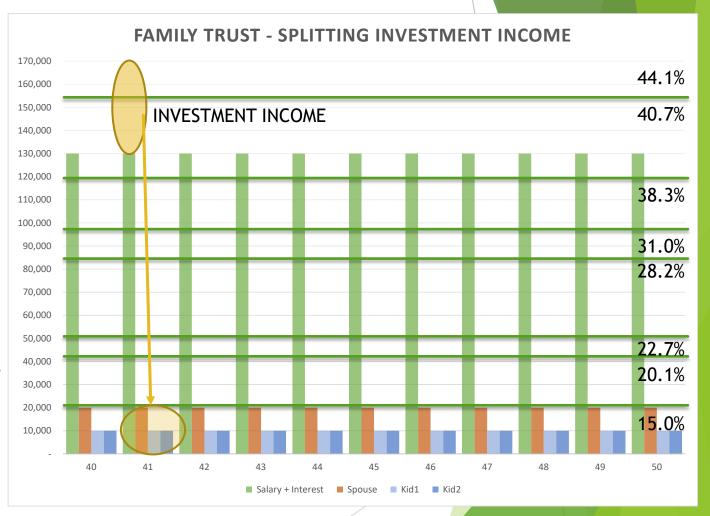




Income Splitting - Family Trust

Family Trust Strategy

- ▶ On top of \$120k salary, a balanced portfolio average tax rate approx. 25%
- By splitting \$40,000 of investment to family members with little or no other income, tax savings potential = \$10,000/yr
- Separate legal entity
 - ▶ additional legal & accounting fees
 - ▶ Requires either permanent contribution of assets, or prescribed interest rate loan of investment assets to the Trust



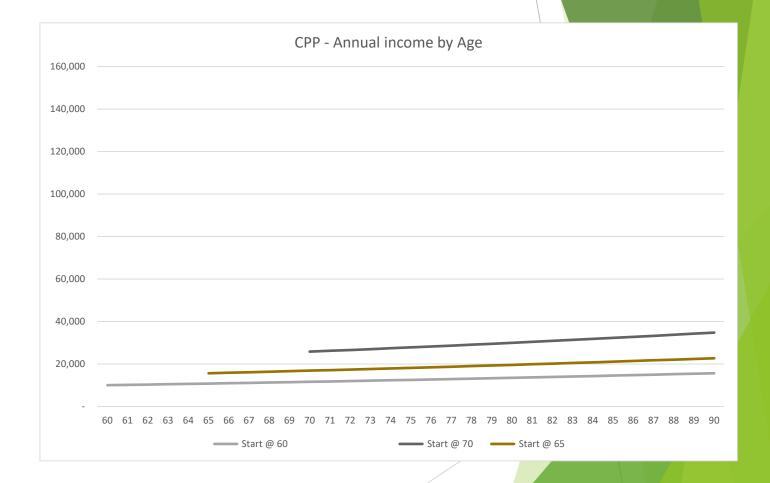




When should I take CPP?

OPTIONS:

- ► Age 60 = \$10,034 (-7.2%/yr)
- ► Age 65 = \$15,679
- ► Age 70 = \$25,838 (+ 8.4%/yr)



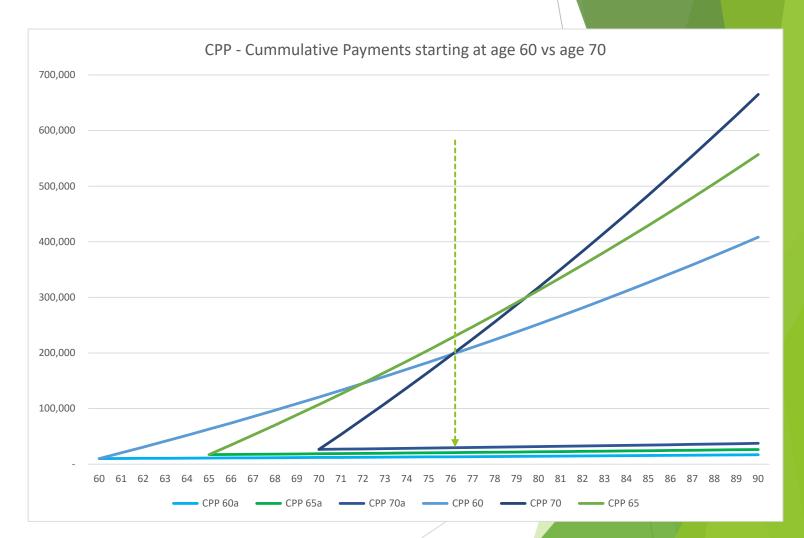




When should I take CPP?

- ► Age 60 = \$10,034 (-7.2%/yr)
- ► Age 65 = \$15,679
- ► Age 70 = \$25,838 (+ 8.4%/yr)

▶ Break-even point @ age 76+







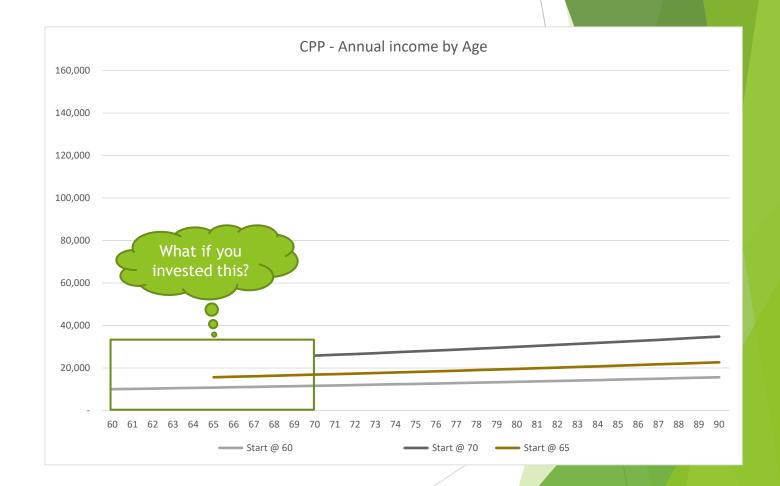
When should I take CPP?

OPTIONS:

- ► Age 60 = \$10,034 (-7.2%/yr)
- ► Age 65 = \$15,679
- ► Age 70 = \$25,838 (+ 8.4%/yr)

STRATEGY:

▶ What if you invested the CPP income from age 60 to 70?







Invest your CPP payments

CPP Early to Invest Strategy #1:

- ► Start at Age 60
- ► Invest the CPP payments until age 70
- Withdraw from investments to match cash flow of only CPP at age 70

Advantages:

- Break-even point extended to age 84+
- You own the portfolio.
- Access to cash any time between 60 and 84 from investments

Disadvantage:

Lower monthly income after investment account used up







Invest your CPP from age 60-70

CPP Early to Invest Strategy #2:

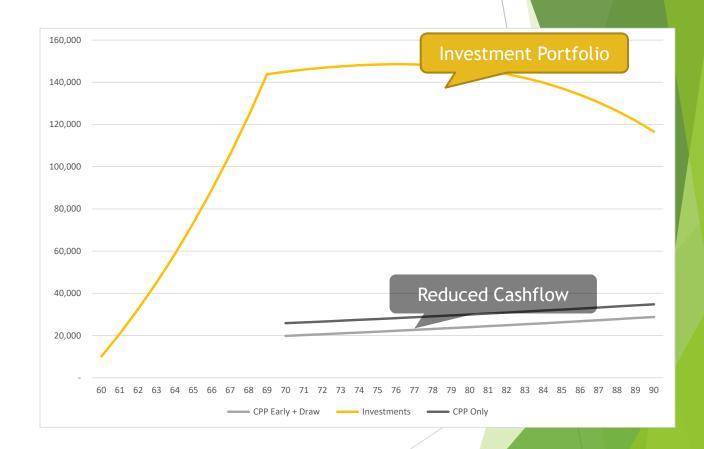
- ► Take CPP at Age 60
- ► Invest the payments until age 70
- ▶ at age 70 start to draw from investment account

Advantages:

- Increased estate value (passes to your beneficiaries)
- Access to investments (emergency, etc.)

Disadvantage:

► Slightly less cashflow at age 70, but this is discretionary!







Leverage + Invest your CPP

CPP Early + Leverage Strategy #3:

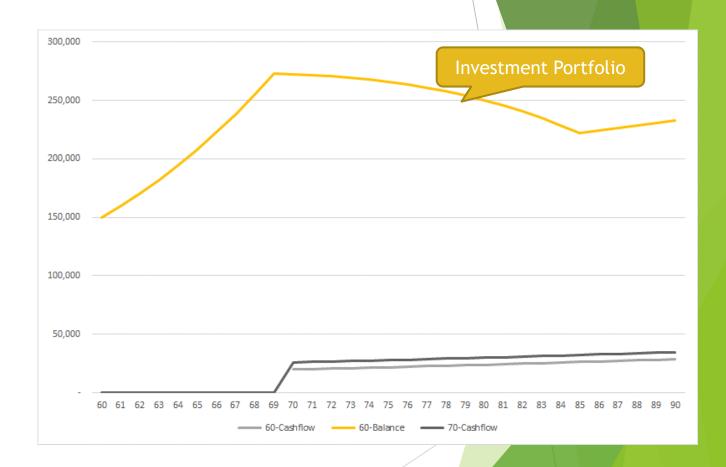
- ▶ \$150k mortgage
- Mortgage payments made using CPP benefit from age 60
- ▶ Decrease monthly draws by \$500 compared to max CCP @ age 70

Advantages:

- ► Investment portfolio you own from age 60 to 100+
- ► Access to cash any time after age 60
- ▶ More than \$200k+ increase in Estate

Disadvantage:

▶ \$500 lower monthly income > age 70







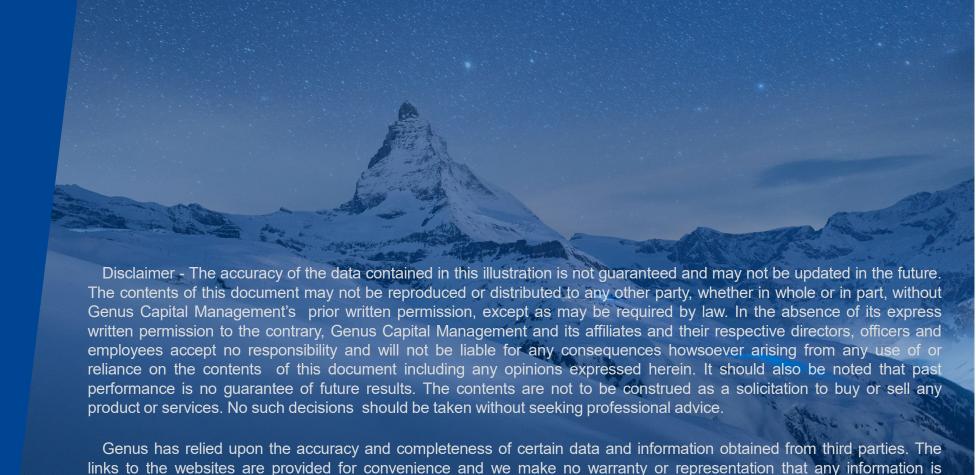
Thank You!

Are you ready to make an impact with your investments? Let's talk!



860 – 980 Howe Street Vancouver, BC V6Z 0C8, Canada

T 1.800.668.7366 info@genuscap.com genuscap.com



accurate and do not accept any responsibility for information posted on their website.



Webinar:

Women in Impact Investing

Join us as we explore the pivotal role women are playing in the impact investing space - as investors, as asset managers and in other critical roles.

March 23, 2023 10:00AM - 11:00AM PT

Click the link in the chat to register



Mary Lou Miles
Head of Wealth Management
Genus Capital Management



Sue May Talbot
Portfolio Manager, Partner
Genus Capital Management



Elyse Crowston
VP, Operations
Active Impact Investments



Mari Mathews
Director of Business Development,
Spring Activator