



Wealth
Management

the Navigator

INVESTMENT, TAX AND LIFESTYLE PERSPECTIVES FROM RBC WEALTH MANAGEMENT SERVICES



Blaine C. McKain, CFA, CFP, CIM
Senior Portfolio Manager
& Wealth Advisor
Tel: 250-448-9741
blaine.mckain@rbc.com



Craig R. MacKinnon, CFA, CFP, CIM
Investment Advisor & Financial
Planner
Tel: 250-448-9743
craig.mackinnon@rbc.com

McKain MacKinnon Private Wealth
of RBC Dominion Securities
1631 Dickson Ave, Suite 1400
Landmark Square 6
Kelowna, British Columbia V1Y 0B5
Tel: 250-448-9783
Fax: 250-712-2120
www.mmprivatewealth.com

Alter ego and joint partner trusts

You've taken a lifetime to accumulate your wealth. You want to ensure that your estate is well-protected and that your assets are managed according to your wishes, both during your lifetime and beyond. An alter ego or joint spousal or common-law partner trust (referred to as a joint partner trust) can help you do just that by potentially minimizing probate tax, protecting your capital from potential undue influence and giving you the peace of mind that your finances are being properly managed. The purpose of this article is to provide you with some basic information on alter ego and joint partner trusts, discuss some of their benefits and drawbacks, and outline some scenarios where it may be beneficial to use trusts of this kind.

For the purposes of this article, we have assumed you are not a U.S. person (U.S. citizen, green-card holder or resident). If you are a U.S. person, you should consult a qualified cross-border tax professional before you establish these kinds of trusts. You can also ask your RBC advisor for a copy of the article on alter ego and joint partner trusts for U.S. persons for more information.

What is an alter ego and joint partner trust?

An alter ego trust is an inter vivos trust created after 1999 by someone (the settlor) who is 65 years of age or over at the time they create the trust. The settlor must be entitled to receive the income of the trust while alive and no other person other than the settlor can receive or use income or capital from the trust during the settlor's lifetime.

If the settlor is 65 years old and wishes to include their spouse or common-law partner as a beneficiary of the trust, they can use a joint partner trust. For the purposes of this article, any reference to a "spouse" includes a common-law partner. A joint partner trust differs from an alter ego trust in one respect. Under the terms of this trust, the settlor in combination with their spouse must be entitled to receive all income from the trust prior to the

death of the second spouse. No one else can receive or use any income or capital from the trust before the death of the second spouse.

To create an alter ego or a joint partner trust, the settlor and the trust must be resident in Canada at the time the assets are transferred to the trust.

Since 2016, testamentary trusts generally no longer benefit from graduated tax rates. Graduated tax rates have been replaced with flat top-rate taxation that's currently used for most inter vivos trusts (i.e. taxed at the top personal marginal tax rate), making them less attractive from a tax perspective. In the absence of the favourable taxation that was previously available to testamentary trusts, estate planners may now wish to reconsider the benefits that inter vivos trusts, including alter ego and joint partner trusts, can provide as part of an estate plan.

Advantages of an alter ego or a joint partner trust

Alter ego or joint partner trusts may provide the following benefits (note that many of the advantages and benefits set out in the following sections do not apply in the province of Quebec):

Reduction of probate tax

Probate is the judicial process whereby the courts confirm an executor's authority to deal with the assets of an estate. Probate tax is usually payable as part of this process on the value of assets that form part of the estate. Probate tax varies across the provinces and territories. Assets transferred to an alter ego or a joint partner trust do not form part of a deceased's estate and therefore are not included in the calculation of probate tax.

Continuous management of property

If your executor is required to probate your Will, they may not be able to administer your estate until probate is granted. This may take some time. In addition, if you own assets, such as real estate, in different provinces or countries, your executor may be required to probate your Will in more than one jurisdiction. This can be both time consuming and costly. By transferring your property to an alter ego trust or a joint partner trust, you may be able to minimize the disruption to the management of your assets since the trustees of your alter ego or joint partner trust will not need to obtain probate in order to administer the trust assets.

Privacy and confidentiality

If your Will is probated, it becomes a public document. Anyone can obtain a copy of your probated Will from the court. This may disclose both your testamentary intentions and the value of your estate. If you wish to keep this

Assets transferred to an alter ego or joint partner trust do not form part of the estate and therefore are not included in the calculation of probate tax.

information private, you may want to consider transferring your assets to an alter ego or joint partner trust. The trust document that governs the administration of the trust is private and will not be subject to public scrutiny.

Protection from estate litigation

It may be more difficult to challenge the validity of a trust than a Will. In addition, a number of Canadian jurisdictions have laws enabling dependents to challenge the adequacy of the support provisions made for them in a Will. If you want to ensure that your estate is distributed in accordance with your wishes, you may want to consider using an irrevocable trust. Note that a court may be able to set aside a transfer to a trust or rule that trust assets form part of the estate in certain extreme situations. For example, this may occur in cases involving a spouse or minor child.

Alternative to a power of attorney

A power of attorney allows the person you appoint as your attorney to assist you in managing your assets. If you transfer your assets to an alter ego trust, you could choose to appoint the same person as trustee to manage the trust assets. In certain situations, there can be advantages to using a trust instead of a power of attorney when you're planning for incapacity. For example, if you have assets in multiple jurisdictions, you may need multiple powers of attorney to meet the different legal requirements of those jurisdictions. If your assets are managed in a trust, foreign banks and financial institutions may be more likely to recognize the authority of the trustee to act on behalf of the trust.

A trust may also be a more effective way to manage assets than a power of attorney in cases of diminished capacity. If you have a power of attorney, you can continue to manage your assets as long as you are mentally capable. However, during a period of declining mental health, you may make decisions relating to your assets that you would not otherwise make. You may be able to avoid this situation if you use an alter ego or joint partner trust and appoint someone other than yourself as the trustee. Note, however, that you will no longer be able to deal with the assets that you transfer to the trust if you are not a trustee, so you must be comfortable with this aspect of your plan.

Asset protection

Trust assets may be protected from your creditors. This is because when you transfer an asset to a trust, you transfer ownership of the asset to the trustee. Since you no longer own the asset, it may not be available to your creditors. However, if you are the income and/or capital beneficiary of the trust, your creditors may be able to lay claim to your interest in the trust. In an alter ego or a joint partner trust, you, or your spouse in the case of a joint partner trust, must be entitled to receive all of the income of the trust. Therefore, these kinds of trusts may only provide a limited amount of asset protection. You may benefit from a higher level of asset protection if you're not named as a capital beneficiary of the trust or if you're not a trustee of the trust and the distribution of capital to you is entirely within the trustee's discretion.

It's important to note that if you transfer assets to a trust to avoid or defeat an existing creditor, or potential future creditors, whatever trust structure you choose may not protect you against the claims of such creditors.

It's essential to obtain advice from a qualified legal advisor regarding the asset protection options available to you.

Disadvantages of an alter ego or a joint partner trust

Before setting up an alter ego or a joint partner trust, you should consider some of the disadvantages associated with these types of trusts:

Cost and complexity

Setting up an alter ego or a joint partner trust involves legal fees. After the trust is established, you may also incur ongoing administration costs such as accounting and/or trustee fees. Consider the time commitment your trustee will need to make to administer the trust and file the necessary tax returns. This should also be a factor in your decision to set up the trust and in your choice of an appropriate trustee.

Control and flexibility

Once you transfer the assets into the trust, the trustees will assume ownership and control of these assets. You may be able to retain control of these assets if you appoint yourself as the sole or controlling trustee; however, you may not be able to achieve any asset protection, particularly if you are the capital beneficiary.

It's also important to be aware that it's generally more difficult to change the terms of a trust, including the named contingent beneficiaries, once it's established than it is to change a Will. Changes made to the terms of the trust, as opposed to a Will, may also have tax consequences.

Consider the time commitment that your trustee will need to make to administer the trust and file the necessary tax returns. This should also be a factor in your decision to set up the trust and in your choice of an appropriate trustee.

Charitable donations

If you wish to make charitable donations during your lifetime, you may want to set aside assets to carry out this intention. As previously discussed, an alter ego or a joint partner trust is prohibited from distributing any of its income or capital to anyone other than you or your spouse (in the case of a joint partner trust) during your or your spouse's lifetime. Consequently, you will not be able to use trust assets to achieve your charitable objectives during your or your spouse's lifetime. You can, however, choose to donate the income or capital that you receive from these trusts to charity.

Your alter ego or joint partner trust can donate the trust property upon your death, or in the case of a joint partner trust, the death of the surviving spouse. You may be entitled to an immediate donation tax credit for the property you transfer to the trust if you structure the trust as a charitable remainder trust. Alternatively, the trust itself may also be eligible to claim a donation tax credit on any charitable donations made directly by the trust after your death. The charitable gift must be properly structured to ensure that the amount paid to the charity by the trust is viewed as a gift and not as a payment in satisfaction of the charity's interest as a beneficiary of the trust. You should talk to a qualified tax advisor about how best to effect and structure a charitable gift by an alter ego or joint partner trust.

What kind of assets can I transfer into an alter ego or a joint partner trust on a tax-deferred basis?

You can generally transfer any kind of "capital property" to an alter ego or joint partner trust on a tax-deferred basis. Capital property is "depreciable property" and any property that if disposed of may result in a capital gain or a capital loss. An example of depreciable property is a building from which you derive rental income. Other types of capital property could include stocks, bonds, mutual funds, personal-use property such as your principal residence, and private company shares. You cannot transfer non-capital property, such as inventory, into these trusts on a tax-deferred basis. Also, note that you cannot transfer your RRSP or RRIF directly into these trusts unless you withdraw the assets first. This

is generally not advisable since you will pay tax on any amount you withdraw from your RRSP or RRIF in the year you make the withdrawal.

Taxation of alter ego and joint partner trusts

It's common that the settlor (and contributor) to an alter ego or joint partner trust will be a sole trustee and/or capital beneficiary of the trust. In such a situation, subsection 75(2) of the Income Tax Act (the super attribution rules) applies to the trust. If the super attribution rules apply, all income/losses and capital gains/losses earned in the trust are attributed back to the settlor/contributor, and taxed in their hands at their marginal tax rate.

Even if the the super attribution rules do not apply to an alter ego trust or joint partner trust, the income earned in the trust will generally be taxable in your or your spouse's hands. As a beneficiary of an alter ego or joint partner trust, you must be entitled to receive all of the income of the trust during your lifetime. This means that all of the income earned by the trust each year must be paid or made payable to you, or to you and/or your spouse in the case of a joint partner trust. In general, the trust income paid or made payable to you will be taxed at your marginal tax rate. In the case of a joint partner trust, if the income paid or made payable to your spouse is traceable to property that you contributed to the trust, the income will be attributed back to you and taxed in your hands while you're alive.

When the settlor of an alter ego trust or the last spouse to die of a joint partner trust passes away, the trust is deemed to have disposed of all of its property at its fair market value (FMV) on the date of death. Any taxable capital gains arising on the death of the settlor, or in the case of a joint partner trust, on the death of the surviving spouse, will be taxable in the trust at the top marginal tax rate that applies to the trust. The trust will also have a deemed year-end at the date of death.

Taxation of foreign income and potential for double tax

If the super attribution rules apply to your alter ego or joint partner trust, you should be aware of the potential for double tax to occur where the trust earns foreign income that's subject to foreign withholding tax.

In general, if you earn foreign income that's subject to foreign withholding tax, you may be able to claim a foreign tax credit on your Canadian tax return for the taxes paid to the foreign jurisdiction and reduce your Canadian taxes payable on that foreign income. This may avoid double taxation of this income.

It's common that the settlor (and contributor) to an alter ego or joint partner trust will be a sole trustee and/or capital beneficiary of the trust.

Generally, a foreign tax credit may only be deducted by the taxpayer that paid the foreign withholding tax when they earned the foreign income. However, if a trust allocates foreign income earned to a beneficiary, the beneficiary is deemed to have paid the foreign withholding tax on that income and is able to claim a foreign tax credit for the foreign taxes paid.

Where the super attribution rules apply to a trust, the foreign income earned by the trust is deemed to be the income of the settlor or contributor to the trust. The income is taxed in the settlor/contributor's hands pursuant to the super attribution rules and not because the trust has allocated this income to them as a beneficiary of the trust. The super attribution rules do not attribute the foreign taxes paid on this income to the settlor/contributor. Since the trust is the one that paid the foreign tax, the settlor/contributor is not able to claim a foreign tax credit in respect of the foreign tax paid by the trust. As such, there generally will not be an ability to recover the foreign taxes paid, resulting in the potential for double tax.

If the super attribution rules apply to your alter ego or joint partner trust, you should consider this potential for double tax when choosing your investments.

How are alter ego and joint partner trusts different from other inter vivos trusts?

Alter ego and joint partner trusts differ from other types of inter vivos trusts in a few important ways.

First, when you transfer property to an inter vivos trust, you're generally deemed to have disposed of the property at its FMV. This could result in immediate tax consequences. Alter ego and joint partner trusts can be an appealing option because of this ability to transfer capital property to the trust on a tax-deferred basis. Alternatively, you could elect to transfer assets into either of these trusts at FMV. You may wish to do this, for example, if you own shares of a qualified small business corporation or a qualified farm property. This would enable you to take advantage of your capital gains deduction and bump up the adjusted cost base (ACB) of these assets. You can make this election to transfer property to the trust at the ACB or FMV on a property-by-property basis; however, for each property it is an all or nothing election. This means you must either transfer

the property at your ACB or at FMV and cannot choose a disposition value between your ACB and the FMV.

Another difference between alter ego and joint partner trusts and other types of inter vivos trusts is the application of the 21-year deemed disposition rule. Generally, inter vivos trusts are deemed to have disposed of their property at FMV every 21 years. This rule prevents a trust from accruing unrealized capital gains over a long period of time. The 21-year deemed disposition rule does not apply to alter ego or joint partner trusts. Instead, the first deemed disposition date for an alter ego trust is the date on which the settlor dies. In the case of a joint partner trust, the first deemed disposition date is the date of death of the last to die of the settlor and their spouse, regardless of whether these dates occur before or after the 21st anniversary of the trust.

Should you use an alter ego or a joint partner trust?

If you're considering setting up either an alter ego trust or a joint partner trust, weigh the potential savings in probate tax against the set-up costs of these kinds of trusts and the ongoing administration expenses that may be involved. As discussed previously, take into consideration the income taxes that may arise on your death, or on the death of the surviving spouse in the case of a joint partner trust. Other benefits to consider include preserving your privacy, providing continuity in the management of your property, and protecting your assets from estate litigation. Consider these potential advantages against the possibility that you may lose control of the assets you transfer into these trusts.

You may wish to consider using an alter ego or a joint partner trust in the following cases:

1. You own assets of significant value which may be subject to probate tax;
2. You do not need to access the trust capital during your lifetime but you're willing to pay tax on the income earned on the assets;

Consult a qualified legal and/or tax professional to determine if an alter ego or joint partner trust is appropriate for your circumstances.

3. You have assets in multiple jurisdictions;
4. You're in a second marriage and wish to provide for your spouse during their lifetime but to leave the remaining assets to your own children after your spouse's death; and/or
5. Protecting your privacy, providing continuous management for your property or protecting your assets from estate litigation is important to you.

Alter ego and joint partner trusts may be less attractive in the following cases:

1. The assets you wish to transfer to the trust are of nominal value;
2. You live in a jurisdiction that has no or minimal probate tax; and/or
3. You want to retain control over your assets.

Consult a qualified legal and/or tax professional to determine if an alter ego or a joint partner trust is appropriate for your circumstances.

This article may contain strategies, not all of which will apply to your particular financial circumstances. The information in this article is not intended to provide legal, tax or insurance advice. To ensure that your own circumstances have been properly considered and that action is taken based on the latest information available, you should obtain professional advice from a qualified tax, legal and/or insurance advisor before acting on any of the information in this article.



Wealth
Management

This document has been prepared for use by the RBC Wealth Management member companies, RBC Dominion Securities Inc. (RBC DS)*, RBC Phillips, Hager & North Investment Counsel Inc. (RBC PH&N IC), RBC Global Asset Management Inc. (RBC GAM), Royal Trust Corporation of Canada and The Royal Trust Company (collectively, the "Companies") and their affiliates, RBC Direct Investing Inc. (RBC DI) *, RBC Wealth Management Financial Services Inc. (RBC WMFS) and Royal Mutual Funds Inc. (RMFI). *Member-Canadian Investor Protection Fund. Each of the Companies, their affiliates and the Royal Bank of Canada are separate corporate entities which are affiliated. "RBC advisor" refers to Private Bankers who are employees of Royal Bank of Canada and mutual fund representatives of RMFI, Investment Counsellors who are employees of RBC PH&N IC, Senior Trust Advisors and Trust Officers who are employees of The Royal Trust Company or Royal Trust Corporation of Canada, or Investment Advisors who are employees of RBC DS. In Quebec, financial planning services are provided by RMFI or RBC WMFS and each is licensed as a financial services firm in that province. In the rest of Canada, financial planning services are available through RMFI, Royal Trust Corporation of Canada, The Royal Trust Company, or RBC DS. Estate and trust services are provided by Royal Trust Corporation of Canada and The Royal Trust Company. If specific products or services are not offered by one of the Companies or RMFI, clients may request a referral to another RBC partner. Insurance products are offered through RBC Wealth Management Financial Services Inc., a subsidiary of RBC Dominion Securities Inc. When providing life insurance products in all provinces except Quebec, Investment Advisors are acting as Insurance Representatives of RBC Wealth Management Financial Services Inc. In Quebec, Investment Advisors are acting as Financial Security Advisors of RBC Wealth Management Financial Services Inc. RBC Wealth Management Financial Services Inc. is licensed as a financial services firm in the province of Quebec. The strategies, advice and technical content in this publication are provided for the general guidance and benefit of our clients, based on information believed to be accurate and complete, but we cannot guarantee its accuracy or completeness. This publication is not intended as nor does it constitute tax or legal advice. Readers should consult a qualified legal, tax or other professional advisor when planning to implement a strategy. This will ensure that their individual circumstances have been considered properly and that action is taken on the latest available information. Interest rates, market conditions, tax rules, and other investment factors are subject to change. This information is not investment advice and should only be used in conjunction with a discussion with your RBC advisor. None of the Companies, RMFI, RBC WMFS, RBC DI, Royal Bank of Canada or any of its affiliates or any other person accepts any liability whatsoever for any direct or consequential loss arising from any use of this report or the information contained herein. ®/™ Registered trademarks of Royal Bank of Canada. Used under licence. © 2021 Royal Bank of Canada. All rights reserved. NAV0056 (07/21)