

Brown | Yzenbrandt Wealth Management Group Newsletter



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Winning the Longevity Lottery

“Plan on Living Past Your Life Expectancy” – this is the headline of a recent article in the popular press that suggests many of us will live longer than we expect.¹ In fact, many of us systematically understate our chances of living to age 75 by 10 percentage points or more.² Yet, according to longevity researchers, those of us alive today have won a longevity lottery. We have been handed an extra 30 years of life compared to just 100 years ago.

In 1921, the average life expectancy was 57 years; today it is around 84. Reaching the esteemed 100-year milestone is no longer a rarity. As many as half of those born today can expect to become centenarians. The good news is that we are living longer and healthier lives. The not-so-good news is that some may realize too late that they have claimed government benefits too early, passed up the opportunity to buy insurance or annuities or have simply undersaved for these additional years.

What is the possibility that your life might last much longer than you believe – will it change your perspectives on the present moment? Of course, this means a whole new set of issues – notably, those relating to our wealth planning to ensure a good quality of life over an extended period. As advisors, we make retirement planning and beyond a key focus in the wealth planning process. Whatever your plans, you should have the necessary financial means to enable you to make choices freely.

Some will not have that choice. With the increasing cost of living, coupled with greater longevity, some retirees will need to consider work in some form. A recent survey suggests that over two-thirds of those who retired during the pandemic have considered returning to work, with more than half citing financial need as their main motivation. We may be on the verge of what has been referred to as the “Great Unretirement.”³ Yet, there may be a “silver” lining. The growing population of contributing seniors may spur a demographic dividend, accelerating growth per capita, driving economic expansion and enhancing social development. This “longevity economy,” in which the anticipated economic contributions from older adults will be higher, is expected to benefit everyone. Yet, it’s not just those who need to work to support themselves. Others are challenging the traditional notion of retirement: No longer is it a time for rest, and some will choose to reinvest themselves in different roles to share their wisdom or to enjoy income-generating hobbies.

What about you? What is your vision for retirement and beyond? Regardless of your aspirations, make sure to give your wealth plan the attention it deserves today. Even small contributions can build wealth down the road. Consider that an extra \$250 per month invested at a rate of return of 6 percent would yield over \$250,000 in 30 years – not an insignificant amount, by any means, for those “extra” three decades we’ve been granted. By recognizing the current opportunities, even in more challenging times, and committing to them, investors can share in the growth that lies ahead to make that vision a reality. Continue to invest and plan for tomorrow to build your flexibility. And, above all, continue to look forward with confidence.

1. “Plan on Living Past Your Life Expectancy,” Josh Zumbrun, Wall Street Journal, Feb. 11, 2023
2. www.wsj.com/articles/death-finances-and-how-many-of-us-get-our-money-needs-wrong-51a660a2
3. <https://weforum.org/agenda/2022/10/great-unretirement-older-people-working-longer/>

The Housing Market: Will It Impact Your Retirement Planning?

For much of the past year, we've experienced a period of declining housing prices. One reason has been the rapid rise in interest rates. Historically low rates made the cost of holding a mortgage affordable, but rising rates have increased the cost of borrowing substantially. Consider the impact on a \$160,000 mortgage: A 5-year, fixed-rate mortgage with a 25-year amortization and 3 percent interest rate will have monthly payments of around \$757. If interest rates double to 6 percent, monthly payments increase by \$267. At first glance, this may not seem significant, but over the life of the mortgage, this equates to an additional \$80,000 in interest costs! Higher borrowing costs have also made it more difficult to qualify for a mortgage and reduced the amount that some are eligible for.

At least for the near term, interest rates are likely to remain elevated as the central banks continue to fight inflation. New rules have also been put in place to try and slow the housing market, such as federal government measures like the "Residential Property Flipping Rule" and the "Prohibition on the Purchase of Residential Property by Non-Canadians Act." However, there continues to be a significant supply shortfall, which is expected to support prices, especially as the population continues to grow. In fact, the latest figures at the time of writing (April) suggest signs of a housing market rebound that may largely be driven by a lack of supply. According to recent reports, the supply of new homes on the market is at a 20-year low.¹

For many investors, the evolving housing market has changed the way we think about retirement planning. Here are two challenges:

Supporting (grand)kids to buy a home. With the cost of home ownership increasingly out of reach, many are assisting children. By some accounts, the average gift in the two most expensive housing markets – Toronto and Vancouver – has ranged from \$130,000 to \$180,000.² Given this substantial

amount, it is essential to carefully factor in how financial support may affect the gifter's own retirement plans – a recent survey suggests that 34 percent of parents are using their own retirement savings to help adult kids.³

Consider also that there are different ways to provide support, including purchasing the property in your name, gifting cash or lending funds to the child. Each comes with various tax and family law issues. For example, if the home is not designated as a principal residence, there may be a future capital gain payable upon its sale or disposition. Or, if the child is married/common-law, what happens if there is a marital breakdown? As such, seek advice from tax and family law professionals.

Relying on home equity in retirement. Sometimes a home's value is viewed as a potential source of retirement income. We often suggest exercising caution with this perspective for various reasons: e.g., future real estate prices are not guaranteed; there are often unanticipated costs with a sale, such as renovations or maintenance – and, at the end of the day, you still need a place to live. Or, in due course, some find that selling a lifelong home ends up being too emotionally difficult. Of course, there are exceptions: some choose to become renters; others retire abroad to more affordable destinations. Even in these circumstances, planning for contingencies is important – you may be unable to find a suitable rental property or perhaps you will eventually decide to move back, such as to access Canada's healthcare system.

These factors, along with others, may influence the wealth planning process for retirement and beyond. For a deeper discussion, please get in touch.

1. <https://financialpost.com/real-estate/housing-market-sales-surge-double-digits>
2. <https://www.theglobeandmail.com/investing/personal-finance/article-parents-gave-their-adult-kids-more-than-10-billion-to-buy-houses-in/>
3. "How Parents are Helping Their Adult Children," R. Carrick, 04/11/23.

This Summer: Check Your Credit Score

When was the last time you checked your credit score or credit history? It may be important for young and older people alike, for benefits beyond just understanding your credit position.

For older couples, one issue that sometimes arises is when one spouse has a good credit rating, but the other has none: If the spouse with the good rating passes away, the survivor may have difficulty qualifying for credit, such as a loan, or even something as basic as a credit card.

Establishing a good credit score can take time. It involves creating a credit history and showing that you are able to pay bills on time and in full. The two main Canadian credit bureaus, Equifax and TransUnion, keep track of your credit through public records of lenders like banks, collection agencies and credit card companies. Credit scores are usually based on a range between 300 and 900, with a score of over 700 considered very good.

Support Younger Folks: The Importance of Building Credit

Many young people may have limited experience with credit and do not realize that having a good credit history can make life easier. It is important because this score determines how lenders assess an individual's credit capacity – the higher the score, the greater the likelihood that you'll be approved for loans or credit. And, it is often checked when applying to rent a property or even for certain jobs.

A Preventative Measure: Protect Against Fraud or Identity Theft

Periodically accessing a credit report may be especially important in this age of increasing fraud and identity theft. A credit report can often detect fraudulent activity, such as identifying accounts you may not have opened or inquiries from companies with which you've never done business. The credit bureaus also offer monitoring services that can notify you if there are changes to your credit position, which may indicate fraud. You can also request extra security measures, such as a "fraud alert" to contact you when financial providers issue new credit in your name. Some of these services have associated fees, but the cost may be worthwhile to help minimize any damage if you become a victim, especially as new scams grow in sophistication. They may also be a consideration to help protect those who are more vulnerable, such as isolated and elderly individuals.



The Principal Residence Exemption: Your Questions Answered

Summer is often one of the busiest seasons for residential home sales. With many investors owning multiple properties, thinking ahead to their eventual disposition may be worthwhile.

As a reminder, when you sell your home and a capital gain is realized,* the resulting tax may be eliminated/reduced if the property is designated as a "principal residence" by claiming the Principal Residence Exemption (PRE). As of 2016, you must report the sale of a principal residence on your income tax return and claim the PRE. If you own multiple properties and sell one, you will need to decide which one to designate as the principal residence for each of the years it was owned: only one can be named each year.¹ Generally, you should consider designating the property with the largest average capital gain per year to reduce the overall tax liability. Yet, the decision is rarely straightforward and may involve multiple factors, such as predictions about the future value of the remaining residence(s).

Here are six common questions relating to the PRE:

- 1 To qualify, do I have to live in the unit most of the time?** A principal residence generally refers to a housing unit that is "ordinarily inhabited." This doesn't mean that the taxpayer needs to live there the majority of the time. The property may qualify if the taxpayer or member of the family unit lived in it at some point during the year.
- 2 Can a cottage/cabin qualify?** Yes, seasonal residences, even those outside of Canada, may be designated as a "principal residence."

- 3 What if I forget to report the sale on my income tax return?** The Canada Revenue Agency (CRA) may charge a late-filing penalty of \$100 per month, up to a maximum of \$8,000. As well, the PRE may be denied at a further date.
- 4 Can I use my property for rental/business income?** If a property is predominantly used to produce income, it will not be eligible for the PRE. If part of a principal residence is used for rental/business purposes, you may be able to claim the PRE for the portion used as a residence. If you change the use of a property, if it was a principal residence prior to the change, the PRE may be claimed for those years. Note: a "change in use" may result in additional tax implications.²
- 5 What if I leave Canada for extended periods?** If you weren't a resident of Canada for the entire time you owned a designated property, the period of non-residence may reduce/eliminate the PRE.
- 6 What if I move into a care home?** The PRE is only available if the unit is ordinarily inhabited, so a property may not qualify during the time an owner lived in a seniors' facility. As you plan ahead to use the PRE, one option may be to have an adult child occupy the home during this time.

*Or a deemed sale for tax purposes

1. Per family unit. For years before 1982, each spouse can designate a different property
2. www.canada.ca/en/revenue-agency/services/tax/individuals/topics/about-your-tax-return/tax-return/completing-a-tax-return/personal-income/line-12700-capital-gains/principal-residence-other-real-estate/changes-use.html

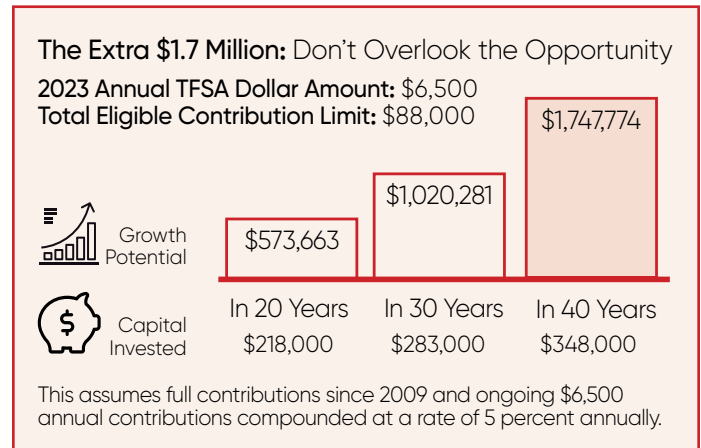
A Reminder: The TFSA is a Valuable Tool For Every Stage of Life

By now, you have likely received your CRA Notice of Assessment for your 2022 taxes. Do you have available TFSA contribution room? Many of us are not fully maximizing tax-advantaged accounts – even the wealthiest Canadians are overlooking the opportunity. At last count, only 30 percent of taxpayers earning \$250,000 or more had fully contributed.¹ Beyond the significance of growing funds on a tax-free basis, here are some reminders of how the TFSA can be a valuable tool:

Transferring Wealth While Alive – The TFSA may help to gradually transfer wealth to beneficiaries while you are alive. Gifted funds can be used by adult children to contribute to their own TFSA to grow over time, keeping in mind the loss of control of funds. This can also simplify an estate and potentially minimize taxes upon death.

Approaching Retirement: RRSP/RRIF Meltdown Strategy – There may be benefit in gradually drawing down RRSP/RRIF funds as you approach retirement. One significant reason is if you are in a lower tax bracket than you will be in the future. A strategy may be to use RRSP/RRIF withdrawals to fund TFSA contributions. As the TFSA grows, this tax-free income can augment or replace RRIF withdrawals later. At death, these funds can pass entirely to heirs; residual RRSP/RRIF income could potentially be subject to the highest marginal tax rates.

Funding Retirement – The TFSA can help optimize retirement income and cash-flow streams. TFSA withdrawals are not taxable and won't affect income-tested benefits such as Old Age Security. A TFSA may also help with tax planning. For example, if generating RRIF income will put you in a higher marginal tax bracket, you may be able to minimize tax by withdrawing only the required RRIF amount and using TFSA withdrawals to supplement income. On the other hand, if your marginal tax rate is lower than you expect in the future or at



death, funds in excess of the RRIF minimum requirement can be withdrawn and put into a TFSA where they can continue to grow. This can reduce an overall lifetime tax bill. The TFSA can also supplement cash flow if a retiree chooses to defer Canada Pension Plan benefits.

Your Estate – The TFSA can be an excellent way to pass along assets on a tax-free basis. Consider the way you have designated beneficiaries: a named "beneficiary" will receive proceeds upon death tax free. However, if a spouse/partner is named as "successor holder," they can continue operating the account "as is" going forward. Please contact the office if you require an update to beneficiary designations.

The bottom line? Ensure you have fully contributed to your TFSA!

1. <https://www.canada.ca/content/dam/cra-arc/prog-policy/stats/tfsa-celi/2019/table1c-en.pdf>



The FHSA: The High-Net-Worth (HNW) Investor Opportunity

Beyond its benefits in supporting the purchase of a first home, the First Home Savings Account (FHSA) offers a compelling opportunity for investors to transfer wealth to the next generation or potentially increase their retirement nest egg – but planning ahead is important.

What is the FHSA? The FHSA is a tax-advantaged registered account intended for the purchase of a first home. Eligible Canadian residents ages 18 or older who are first-time home buyers can contribute up to \$8,000 per year, to a lifetime maximum of \$40,000, and grow these funds. Contributions are tax deductible, similar to the Registered Retirement Savings Plan (RRSP), and withdrawals are tax free, similar to the Tax-Free Savings Account (TFSA), if used for the purchase of a first home. The FHSA must generally be closed after 15 years or the year after the first qualifying withdrawal is made or the holder reaches age 71.

The High-Net-Worth Investor Opportunity: Beyond the prospect of supporting young folks to purchase a first home, the FHSA may also provide opportunities for HNW investors:

- › A potential intergenerational wealth transfer tool;
- › For those who haven't owned a home over the past four years, a potential tax-advantaged way to supplement retirement savings.

Many parents and grandparents choose to gift funds to future generations to help cover large expenses such as an education or a first home purchase. Some HNW investors support a child's education through the RESP but stop contributions around age 17 when the Canada Education Savings Grants cease. The opportunity to then gift funds to a child to contribute to their own FHSA, which can begin at age 18, may be compelling (keeping in mind the loss of control with gifted funds). If the FHSA was opened at age 18, it would need to be closed in the calendar year after the child turns 33. By some accounts, this is the average age of a first-time home buyer.¹

For HNW renters, the FHSA provides an opportunity for tax-deductible contributions and tax-deferred growth. While the account would need to be closed by age 71 (if the 15-year limit isn't reached), the holder could transfer any amounts to their RRSP/RRIF without affecting any existing contribution room.

The Importance of Planning Ahead: Since the FHSA can remain active for a maximum of 15 years once it is opened, here are some ways to potentially maximize the growth opportunity:

- › **Start early** – If the holder intends to purchase a first home, keep in mind that the FHSA must be closed in the year after making the first qualifying withdrawal, so the account's life may be shortened. As such, helping a child to open it closer to age 18 may be beneficial to allow for compounded growth over the longest period possible.
- › **Maximize contributions from the onset** – Consider making full contributions at the start of each year to maximize the growth potential. Although unused portions of the annual contribution limit carry forward, the carryforward is limited to \$8,000 each year.
- › **Consider the way that funds are invested** – The FHSA offers a substantial tax-advantaged opportunity to grow funds. As such, we believe that investing funds in quality securities has the potential to provide meaningful growth and return potential.

The Compelling Outcome: By maximizing contributions from the onset, assuming a five percent annual rate of return, the account could grow to over \$75,000 by the end of 15 years, and this doesn't include the tax benefit from the initial contributions!

- › **A substantial down payment** – If both first-time buyers, a couple could each access the FHSA alongside the Home Buyers' Plan (HBP). The HBP allows first-time buyers to withdraw up to \$35,000 from the RRSP, subject to repayment in 15 years and other conditions. Together, this could provide a substantial down payment – using the example above, over \$220,000.
- › **Increase retirement savings** – If the holder decides not to purchase a home, the FHSA can be transferred to the holder's RRSP/RRIF without affecting the available contribution room.
- › **Defer the tax benefit** – Generally, contribution amounts not claimed as a deduction on an income tax return in the year made can be claimed in a future year – even beyond the FHSA's closure! If saved for future years, this may provide a substantial tax benefit when the holder's marginal tax rate may be significantly higher.

To learn more about the FHSA, please call the office.

1. cdn.nar.realtor/sites/default/files/documents/2021-highlights-from-the-profile-of-home-buyers-and-sellers-11-11-2021.pdf

Are We Nearing the End of the Rate Cycle?

Talk of interest rate increases has seemed unending: we are living through one of the most aggressive tightening cycles in 40 years. Back in May, the U.S. Federal Reserve raised rates for the 10th consecutive time in its pursuit to bring down inflation. In less than 14 months, the federal funds rate has risen by a total of 5 percentage points (500 bps) to 5.25 percent from where it stood at 0.25 percent in March 2022. The Bank of Canada has similarly increased interest rates, raising the overnight rate by 0.25 percent to 4.75 percent at the start of June. *(At the time of writing. Note: this newsletter was written before the Fed's June 14 rate announcement.)*

However, in its latest rate announcement, the Fed indicated it would be "determining the extent to which additional policy firming may be appropriate." This prompted the question: Are we nearing the end of the rate cycle?

Until recently, the effects of the rapid rate hikes have appeared relatively benign. One market strategist suggested that if you were to tell investors two years ago that we would be entering one of the most aggressive rate increase cycles in history, alongside inflation that would reach 9 percent in the U.S. (and 8 percent in Canada), you would think that there would be greater effects on the stock market.¹ In fact, in May 2023, both the S&P 500 and the S&P/TSX Composite hovered around similar levels to those of May 2021.

Glass Half-Empty or Half-Full: Are We Headed to Recession?

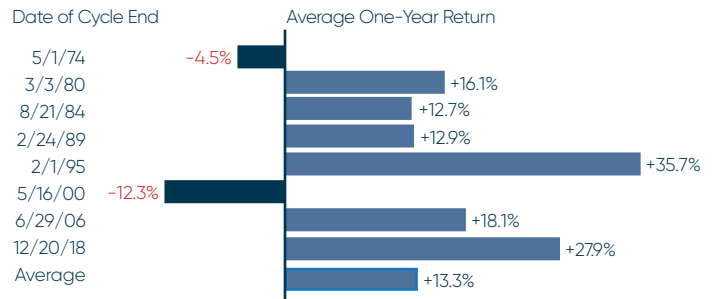
The regional banking sector fallout in the U.S. in the spring was a reminder that there were likely to be follow-on effects from the unprecedented speed and magnitude of the hikes. After all, these actions were intended to slow the economy. As part of the normal course in every business cycle, some businesses will collapse, making room for others to grow. Yet, it is somewhat confounding that unemployment levels remain at lows and consumer spending has been relatively strong. Despite the expectation for slower growth, the latest earnings season has been positive. For many months, market pundits have suggested an imminent recession, but these factors may suggest otherwise.

Equity Markets: What Happens at the End of the Rate Cycle?

If we are nearing the end of the cycle, if history is any indicator, it may be good news for the equity markets. A look back at past tightening cycles shows that equity markets have historically performed well in the year after the final rate increase. Similarly, analyses show that the markets have rallied in the months after a pause.²

Chart: What Happens to Equity Markets After the Last Rate Hike?

S&P 500 Average Return One Year After the Final Rate Hike in the Fed Tightening Cycle



However, in the near term, a resilient labour market and more sticky inflation, recently driven by service sector growth and housing costs, could contribute to keeping interest rates elevated – all of which are carefully being watched and likely to influence future rate decisions.

Of course, from our perspective as we manage assets for the long term, the challenge for investors is ignoring the day-to-day noise and continuing to position assets for when we will eventually need to access our capital – sometimes a decade or two into the future, or more, depending on your timeline. For many investors, longer-term returns are the only ones that matter. Though we may all appreciate some respite from the volatility of the past two years, consider also that buying when prices are lower is one of the best ways to improve longer-term results. Keep perspective and continue looking forward.

- <https://ritholtz.com/2023/05/half-empty/>
For historical rate hike cycles, please refer to: <https://www.cnn.com/2015/09/15/when-the-fed-raises-rates-heres-what-happens.html>
- <https://ritholtz.com/2023/05/10-wednesday-am-reads-330/>
<https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2023-05-06/wall-street-is-in-no-mood-to-celebrate-the-fed-s-last-rate-hike>



Generational Planning: Financial Lessons From the Summer Job

Remember the days of old, when the summer job was a rite of passage? Those of us who preceded the digital era may connect with an article in the popular press that reminisces on this bygone era: *“newspaper delivery was the first rung on many an economic ladder. Traditional summer work taught generations of teens about life, labour and their place in the universe.”*¹



While many parents may breathe a sigh of relief that a summer job will keep children from being glued to their screens, this is an opportune time for young folks to learn how to navigate life – being punctual, taking responsibility and working alongside others. Some of the greatest financial lessons can also come from the experience of a part-time job, which can support generational wealth planning. Here are a handful of considerations:

File a Tax Return – Often, the income earned within a part-time job is less than the basic personal amount (BPA) for tax purposes (i.e., the non-refundable tax credit available to all individuals that eliminates the tax on the first \$15,000 of income (federal, 2023)). As such, some may choose not to file an income tax return if no taxes are owing (assuming the earnings are under the annual BPA). However, this results in a lost opportunity for kids to generate Registered Retirement Savings Plan (RRSP) contribution room (more below). Those ages 19 or over may be entitled to the GST/HST credit of up to \$467 (2023) and a climate action incentive payment if they live in select provinces: AB, MB, ON, SK, NL, NS, PEI.² Consider also that supporting a (grand)child to complete the task of filing their own paper tax return can be an excellent teaching moment.

Contribute to an RRSP – This may be a great time to teach a child about the RRSP: the opportunity to compound savings on a tax-deferred basis and reduce a current or future personal income-tax liability by claiming the RRSP deduction on your tax return. If the child doesn't contribute to the RRSP in the current year, any unused contribution room will carry forward. Even if they do contribute to the RRSP, they can elect to defer the RRSP deduction until a future year when they are in a higher tax bracket to optimize the tax savings. Building up an RRSP may provide additional benefits as children grow older, such as accessing up to \$35,000 from the RRSP under the Home Buyers' Plan to aid in the purchase of a home.

Open a Bank Account – If a child hasn't already opened a bank account, this may be the impetus. A savings account can help kids learn how to set financial goals and work toward them by putting money aside regularly. Other concepts can be introduced, such as how to make a budget or understanding compound interest – with rising rates, some savings accounts now pay small amounts of interest, or funds can be transferred into short-term GICs, all of which can demonstrate how funds can grow. If the child is over the age of 18, consider the opportunity of opening a Tax-Free Savings Account.

Establish Credit – Many banks offer student or youth credit cards (some prepaid or requiring a co-signer), which may be a way to teach the importance of building a credit history and credit score. While some parents provide kids with supplementary cards on their own accounts, this doesn't allow kids to see how debt can quickly accumulate or to learn the importance of making payments on time. If a child manages their own credit card, they will have a better idea of how purchases quickly add up, as well as how to manage payments, establish credit and build a credit history.

If your child or grandchild has a summer job, congratulations! Many great financial lessons may be learned. As one newspaper article reminds us, *“teens with a sense of purpose do better in school and are more resilient and healthier...but, these days, they are also the minority.”*³

1. <https://www.wsj.com/articles/in-praise-of-the-teen-summer-job-1429890052>

2. <https://www.canada.ca/en/revenue-agency/services/forms-publications/publications/rc4215/climate-action-incentive-payment.html>

3. <https://www.wsj.com/articles/why-teens-need-a-sense-of-purpose-1518264001>

The Start of a Revolution? The Age of Artificial Intelligence Has Arrived

"In my lifetime, I've seen two demonstrations of technology that struck me as revolutionary...the graphical user interface, the forerunner of every modern (computer) operating system...and artificial intelligence (AI)." – Bill Gates¹

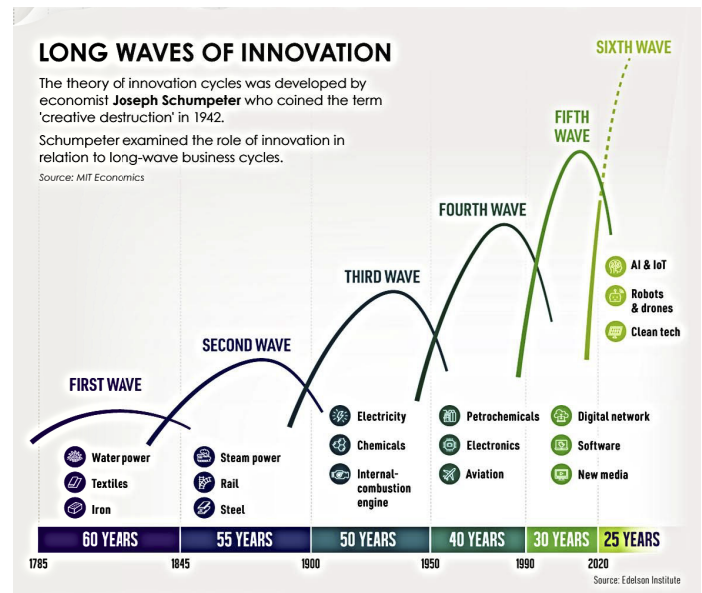
In the summer of 2022, technology pioneer Bill Gates met with the team that developed the algorithm ChatGPT and left them with a challenge: "Train an artificial intelligence to pass an Advanced Placement biology exam...if you can do that, you'll have made a true breakthrough." Expecting to keep them busy for two or three years, they came back to Gates in less than a few months. ChatGPT would correctly answer 59 of 60 multiple choice questions on this college-level test and provided outstanding answers to six open-ended questions. Then, to further amplify its capabilities, it masterfully answered this non-scientific question: "What do you say to a father with a sick child?" The experience, according to Gates, was "stunning."

Indeed, the age of AI has begun. The remarkable capacity of artificial intelligence is increasingly demonstrating its potential to be a significant disruptor. Quite understandably, it has also ignited a new debate about the threat of our technological advances. Yet, beyond this deeper existential debate, the evolution of AI should remind us of the continued pursuit of humans to constantly advance.

Earlier revolutions, such as those sparked by the development of railroads, electricity and the automobile ignited upwaves of economic growth that lasted for many decades. Consider the impact of the global petroleum industry or the assembly line introduced by Henry Ford – the latter changed global manufacturing processes forever. Will this revolution be any different?

Economist Joseph Schumpeter developed the theory of innovation cycles suggesting that business cycles operate under long waves of innovation (infographic). These new waves emerge as the markets are disrupted by "creative destruction." One observation is that as time progresses, these waves are getting shorter – some suggest that this is because there are diminishing marginal returns for innovation.

What does this mean for investing? Innovation will continue to drive economic growth, just as it always has. Taking a step back, let's not forget that when we invest in the equity markets, we are



investing in the businesses that underlie the economy. Over time, economies have continued to progress and grow because of the motivations of individuals and businesses to innovate and advance, as we are witnessing today.

Of course, in the face of increasingly rapid change, our willingness to adapt also remains important. In the third wave of innovation, Ford and GM had hundreds of competitors that caught the imagination of investors. And do you remember Wang and Commodore? They were the high-tech leaders of the 1980s that have faded from view. Investing involves assessing the changing world, with careful analysis, selectivity and a nimble approach.

Though we may currently be enduring slower economic times, we should expect innovation to support the new growth yet to come – and investors can share meaningfully in the change that lies ahead. Continue looking forward!

1. <https://www.gatesnotes.com/The-Age-of-AI-Has-Begun>
Infographic source: <https://www.visualcapitalist.com/the-history-of-innovation-cycles/>



Budget 2023 Recap...& The Canada Revenue Agency is Watching

On March 28, 2023, the federal government delivered its budget, with a focus on building a “stronger, more sustainable, and more secure Canadian economy,” highlighting three areas: affordability to address higher inflation, public health/dental care and the green economy. There were no changes to federal personal or corporate income tax rates. There was also no change to the capital gains inclusion rate. In brief, here are five changes that may impact investors and small business owners:*

- 1 Registered Education Savings Plan (RESP)** – Budget 2023 proposes to increase the limit on allowable educational assistance payments (EAPs) from \$5,000 to \$8,000 in the first 13-week period (for full-time students; and from \$2,500 to \$4,000 for part-time students). It also proposes that divorced or separated parents will be permitted to open a joint RESP for their children or move an existing joint RESP to another promoter.
- 2 Registered Disability Savings Plan (RDSP)** – Currently, a “qualifying family member” such as a parent, spouse or common-law partner can open an RDSP and be the plan holder for an adult who lacks the capacity to enter into an RDSP contract and who does not have a legal representative (guardian). Budget 2023 proposes to extend the qualifying family member provision for an additional three years until December 31, 2026. Budget 2023 also proposes to expand the definition of qualifying family member to include adult siblings of the RDSP beneficiary.
- 3 Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT)** – The AMT is intended to ensure that high-income individuals pay a minimum amount of tax. The AMT currently applies a flat 15 percent rate on adjusted taxable income minus a \$40,000 exemption and some basic tax credits. Budget 2023 proposes to increase the AMT rate to 20.5 percent, with a \$173,000 exemption, while limiting certain basic tax credits. This is expected to begin for the 2024 tax year.
- 4 Retirement Compensation Arrangement (RCA)** – Budget 2023 proposes that fees or premiums paid to secure or renew a letter of credit for an RCA will not be subject to the refundable tax. It will allow employers to request a refund of previously remitted refundable taxes in these instances, but the refund will be based on retirement benefits paid out of the employer’s corporate revenues.

- 5 Employee Ownership Trust (EOT)** – Budget 2023 introduces new rules to facilitate the use of an EOT for business succession. An EOT is a trust that holds shares of a corporation for the benefit of the corporation’s employees. The EOT is intended to provide an alternative business succession option for small business owners looking to sell to their employees. Currently, the government is seeking stakeholder feedback, but intends to introduce the EOT as of January 1, 2024.

For greater detail, please see: budget.gc.ca.

*At the time of writing, the budget implementation bill has yet to be fully passed.

The Canada Revenue Agency is Watching: Be Aware

Tax season may be over, but here are some CRA-related reminders. The CRA’s prescribed rate, which is adjusted quarterly based on prevailing interest rates, stands at 5 percent.¹ The interest rate charged for certain late-payment penalties, such as some overdue remittances, has risen to 9 percent! This may be particularly notable for investors who make quarterly instalment payments or remit payroll taxes for a small business: **Be on time to avoid costly penalties!**

Be aware that the CRA continues its crackdown on tax evasion/mishandling. More recently, it has held back tax refunds for those who incorrectly claimed pandemic benefits, recovering \$237 million through these actions.² It continues to monitor real estate transactions to curb non-compliance related to property flipping and unreported capital gains. The Residential Property Flipping Rule that took effect at the start of the year, which deems the profits from the sale of a flipped property (generally one held for less than 365 days) to be business income, is intended to support the CRA in clarifying a taxpayer’s obligations.

1. www.canada.ca/en/revenue-agency/services/tax/prescribed-interest-rates.html

2. www.cbc.ca/news/politics/cra-withholding-tax-refunds-pandemic-benefits-1.6829594.

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