

Benefits

- 1. Relatively simple to establish and administer even with multiple shareholders.
- 2. Life insurance proceeds provide operating company (Opco) with monies to implement the buy/sell.
- 3. Deceased's estate gets timely receipt for full value of interest/shares.
- 4. Proceeds may be tax-free if shares are grandfathered for purpose of stop-loss rules in Income Tax Act (ss 112(3.2)).
- 5. If stop-loss rules do not apply, income taxes deferred on first death.
- 6. Insurance premiums paid with corporate vs. personal after-tax dollars.
- 7. Insurance premiums shared by shareholders proportionate to ownership.

8. Insurance premiums not shareholder benefit provided operating company (Opco) is owner and beneficiary.

Drawbacks

- 1. Life insurance proceeds may be subject to corporate creditor claims.
- 2. Deceased shareholder cannot take advantage of available capital gains exemption.
- 3. No step-up in adjusted cost base of shares for surviving shareholder(s).
- 4. Corporate solvency tests need to be met in order to make dividend payments.
- 5. Potential for double taxation if stop-loss rules apply unless agreement properly structured to reduce/eliminate impact of rules.

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