Insured retirement strategy

Tax-deferred growth today – tax-free income tomorrow

The tax sheltering opportunities provided by Registered Retirement Savings Plans (RRSPs), Tax-Free Savings Accounts (TFSAs) and Registered Pension Plans (RPPs) are limited. As a result, the insured retirement strategy may be the ideal solution for individuals who have maximized their RRSP, TFSA and RPP contributions, have a need for permanent life insurance protection, and are looking for a financial planning strategy that may provide a tax-efficient way to save for their retirement.

How does the insured retirement strategy work?

To implement the strategy, a permanent life insurance policy is purchased – based on your needs – and the premiums are structured to build a cash value within the life insurance policy. All investment earnings are tax deferred as long as they remain within the policy.

At retirement, when additional cash flow – either as a lump sum or as a stream of advances – is required, the life insurance policy is leveraged to access the cash value. Leveraging involves setting up a loan (or line of credit) through a financial institution and using the accumulated cash value within the life insurance policy as collateral for the loan. The maximum amount that can be borrowed ranges from 50% to 90% of the cash value within the policy, depending on the specifics of the situation at the time. Any loan advances provide you with a tax-free cash flow.

You will be charged interest on the loan; however, often an additional loan can be arranged to cover the interest payments. The accumulated loans must remain within the lending limits, based on the accumulated cash value within your policy, to prevent the policy from being terminated.

Upon death, the life insurance proceeds are used to repay the outstanding loan(s), and the remaining funds are paid to your named beneficiaries.

The insured retirement strategy uses a life insurance policy and leveraging to provide:

- Life insurance protection for your named beneficiaries
- Tax-deferred growth of funds
- Tax-free access to those funds in the future
- A tax-free benefit to your estate

Issues to consider

The insured retirement strategy isn't suitable for everyone as the strategy uses leveraging to access the cash value of the policy. It's important to have a long enough time horizon to accumulate a sufficient cash value in the life insurance policy to generate the cash flow you require. Loan rates and cash values should be considered before deciding if the insured retirement strategy is appropriate for your circumstances. In addition, you should be aware that future Income Tax Act changes could potentially impact the practicality of this strategy.

Case Study

Meet John and Sylvie
John is a 50 year old professional who maximizes his RRSP, TFSA and company pension plan contributions each year. John has additional disposable income and is looking for a tax-efficient way to build assets to fund his and his wife Sylvie's retirement, as well as provide life insurance protection for Sylvie if he were to die.

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To implement the insured retirement strategy, John purchases a $1,000,000 life insurance policy and plans to deposit $65,000 per year for 15 years (approximately $30,000 to prefund the life insurance coverage and approximately $35,000 to build the cash value of the policy). Sylvie is named as the beneficiary of the policy.

At age 70, John determines he needs to supplement his retirement income, so he arranges a loan with his banker. Based on the accumulated cash value within his life insurance policy, John is eligible for an annual loan advance of up to $47,400 per year for 14 years (or 75% of the cash value in his policy). John uses the loan to supplement his other retirement income sources. The annual loan advance takes into account John's desire to borrow an amount equal to his annual interest payment, so that he does not need to draw on his other savings to pay the loan interest.

If John were to pass away at age 85, the outstanding loan balance would be about $1,000,000. The proceeds of the life insurance policy ($2,300,000) would be used to repay the $1,000,000 outstanding loan balance, leaving approximately $1,300,000 to be paid to Sylvie as the named beneficiary.

The insured retirement strategy enables John to build a pool of non-registered assets in a tax-sheltered environment, while providing life insurance protection for his wife. At retirement, John benefits from a tax-free cash flow by taking a loan out against the policy. Upon John's death, the outstanding loan is repaid to the bank and the remaining funds are available for Sylvie to continue to fund her retirement.

The result

Life insurance policy benefit at death	$2,300,000
Approximately $30,000 required to prefund the life insurance coverage and approximately $35,000 to build the cash value within the policy	$65,000
Projected cash value at age 65 (assuming the investments earn 3% within the policy)	$950,000
Annual tax-free cash flow from age 70 to age 84	$47,400
Outstanding loan value at death – Age 85 (assuming a 5% loan interest rate)	$1,000,000
Life insurance proceeds available to Sylvie	$1,300,000 ($2,300,000 less $1,000,000 outstanding loan balance)

Illustrated values based on BMO Life – Life Dimensions Universal Life, Single Life, Male, age 50 non-smoker, YRT85/20 COI, with the assumptions that are shown in the table, but owned individually rather than corporately. Based on the assumption that the insured is healthy. Illustration generated on October 26, 2015.

If you are looking for a tax-efficient way to build additional retirement assets, you may want to consider the insured retirement strategy. For more information, speak with your BMO financial professional who will refer you to an Estate & Insurance Advisor from BMO Estate Insurance Advisory Services.

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