## Insurance as an asset class: investing and leveraging through life insurance

**Angelo D'Amico,** FSCI,CIM,CIWM,CPA Senior Investment Advisor

**Zeina Khalifé,** LL.B., LL. M. (Fisc.), Pl. Fin. Financial Security Advisor



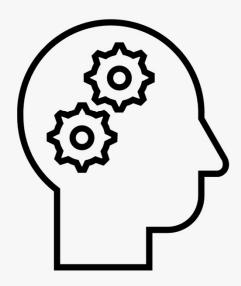
#### Introduction of our offer

- Independent from BMO insurance
- Under the BMO Nesbitt Burns umbrella
- Insurance brokers:
  - Life insurance
  - Critical illness
  - Disability insurance
  - Annuity
- Partnership with most of the insurance companies on the market in Quebec

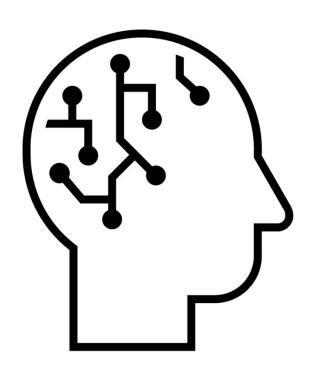


#### **Life Insurance Opportunities**

- Corporately Held "Never Money"
  - Benefit from tax shelter and CDA
- Real estate
  - Capital gain / recapture / Large amount of debt
- Business owners
  - Family Businesses are growing in value
- Older family trust
  - Trust created over 15 years ago (21-year tax cycle)
  - Value will belong to someone soon (gen 1 and gen 2)



#### Other opportunities



#### • Estate Equalization

- children and spouse from different unions
- Life insurance to secure a new spouse
- Life insurance for fairness between half-siblings

#### **Asset Allocation Strategy**

- Alternative to the more secure portion of portfolio
- **Philanthropy** 
  - Secure an amount to a charity or to fund a family foundation
- **US Estate Taxes**

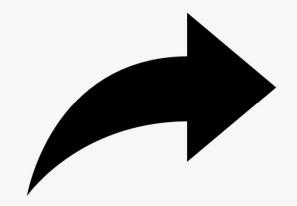
#### 1. Term insurance

- 2. Permanent insurance without growth
  - T100
  - Universal Life (pure insurance)
- 3. Permanent insurance with growth
  - Universal Life
  - Whole Life



#### 1. Term insurance

- Expense
- Limited on a 10, 15, 20, 30 year term
- Is automatically renewed for a new term with a very expensive premium
- Can be converted to permanent



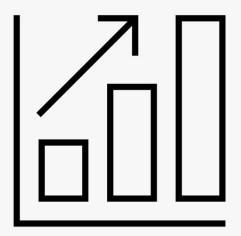
#### 2. Permanent insurance without growth

- T100 (or Universal Life)
- Annual premium for life
- Death benefit does not grow
- Return in the policy declines sharply in the last years of the policy
- Gives a strong protection for a relatively low premium in the first years of the policy



#### 3. Permanent insurance with growth

- Most common solution for High Net Worth
- Considered as a conservative asset class
- Requires important cash-flow in the first years of the policy (or lending)
- Usually funded on 10 or 20 years
- Has a Cash-Value (Equity)
- Universal Life
- Whole life



## Insurance as an asset class Whole Life policy

- Couple sold business and retired
- Large portfolio in their holding company
- Joint last to die policy

			\$4,353,771 d 10 pay	ERR*	•	Bond portfolio (4%)		
Year	Age	Annual Deposit	Cash Value	Death Benefit	Net Estate Value		Annual Deposit	Net Estate value
1	61	250 000	10 191	4 355 194	4 256 702		250 000	154 840
5	65	250 000	182 776	4 403 815	3 916 195		250 000	824 565
10	70	250 000	793 464	4 654 526	3 689 622		250 000	1 782 829
15	75		2 097 138	5 271 882	4 349 033			2 064 142
20	80		3 928 280	6 296 045	5 454 829			2 374 734
25	85		5 088 409	7 463 165	6 762 655	11%		2 717 652
30	90		6 363 215	8 601 750	8 125 010	10%		3 096 262
35	95		7 725 804	9 708 143	9 557 573	9%		3 514 278
		2 500 000					2 500 000	

\*ERR: equivalent rate of return



#### Whole life: high cash-value

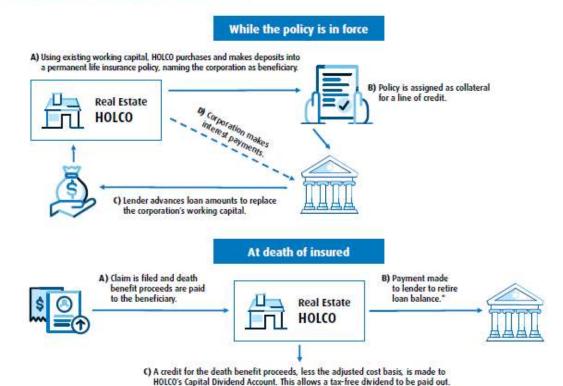
#### • Mr. Smith, 34 years old, Non-smoking

		\$5M High death benefit 10 pay (-1% rate)				\$5M High cash value Life pay paid on 10 years (-1% rate)			
Year	Age	Annual Deposit	Cash Value	Death Benefit		Annual Deposit	Cash Value	Death Benefit	
1	35	181 950	7 002	5 001 676		193 400	142 586	5 129 625	
5	39	181 950	126 736	5 059 292		193 400	954 345	6 035 865	
10	44	181 950	554 968	5 357 158		193 400	2 151 430	7 842 164	
15	49		1 496 115	6 093 220			2 569 025	8 785 114	
20	54		2 889 300	7 324 406			2 984 205	9 468 734	
25	59		3 892 404	8 741 940			3 537 283	9 342 687	
30	64		5 103 913	10 141 859			4 320 714	9 388 655	
35	69		6 525 814	11 520 238			5 270 478	9 663 142	
40	74		8 136 959	12 872 419			6 365 564	10 110 504	
45	79		9 896 633	14 193 631			7 569 660	10 681 496	
50	84		11 760 850	15 479 540			8 671 562	11 306 376	
		1 819 500				1 934 000			



#### **Leveraging the Whole Life policy**

#### **How Leveraged Life Insurance Works**



<sup>\*</sup> depending on lender's terms, loan balance may need to be paid directly from the insurance proceeds, then balance paid to beneficiary.



Questions, Comments...

Thank you!

