

THE PRIVATE WEALTH
AND PRIVATE
CLIENT REVIEW

NINTH EDITION

Editor
John Riches

THE LAWREVIEWS

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PREFACE

I would like to focus my remarks on some of the key trends that might be expected to affect the world of high net worth individuals in the immediate aftermath of the covid-19 pandemic.

I ISSUES DURING THE PANDEMIC

During the pandemic, we have seen a relatively consistent pattern among OECD countries of measures that are mainly focused on delaying obligations to file tax returns and make tax payments to reflect the turmoil in some business and personal finances that these exceptional circumstances have wrought. Interestingly, at the beginning of April the OECD issued an analysis examining double tax treaties and the impact of the crisis on individuals' presence, which may have been constrained as a result of the pandemic. The following were notable conclusions.

i Permanent establishments

For individuals constrained to work in a different location and, in particular, for those working from home, provided the state of affairs is regarded as temporary and exceptional it would not generate the required degree of permanency to create a fixed place of business.

ii Corporate tax residence

The view from OECD is that the temporary relocation of board members to different locations will not generally impact a company's tax residence.

iii Personal tax residence generally

In considering where an individual's centre of vital interest may be, any exceptional circumstances generated by the covid-19 pandemic should not, by themselves, cause an individual's residence to change.

One specific area where countries have taken steps to introduce exceptional guidance is in the context of a day count test. Specifically, Australia, Ireland and the UK have given guidance in the context of disregarding days of presence where this is used as a factor in determining residence. Clearly in all these cases, significant care needs to be taken to ensure that a temporary, exceptional circumstance does not become a permanent state of affairs. Where any tax analysis is dependent upon an individual being constrained in their ability to travel, it is likely to be prudent to keep contemporaneous records of attempts to travel to show that an individual has not changed his or her behaviour or residence in consequence of

the crisis on a more permanent basis and taken the opportunity to leave the relevant country as soon as possible. Difficulties may arise if an individual in Country A is unable to travel to Country B but could have gone to other locations. Will it be possible to argue that all steps were taken to leave if the individual waited until it was possible to travel to Country B?

II POSSIBLE RESHAPING OF TAX POLICY POST COVID-19

There have been many pronouncements and speculations appearing in the media about how national governments will look to finance the deficits they have incurred during the crisis. A significant degree of speculation has focused on the extent to which high net worth individuals will be targeted with an increased tax burden as one of the mechanisms for financing government deficits. Speculation varies between the possible introduction of some form of annual wealth tax to increased estate taxes.

One interesting example is a proposal in Argentina for a one-off tax levy on ultra-high net worth individuals (UHNWI). The bill being promoted in Argentina proposes a one-time tax on wealth calculated on personal assets of Argentine residents as at 31 March 2020. For individuals with a personal asset base of US\$3 million, the proposed rate of tax would fall in the range of 2 per cent to 5.5 per cent. This would be in addition to the current annual wealth tax burden of 2.25 per cent for individuals on wealth that is held outside of Argentina. An article published by an Argentine think tank in April 2020¹ sets out an interesting array of proposals that have been advanced, principally by opposition parties, in South America and Europe. One additional strand that has emerged in Europe is the exclusion from state aid programmes for companies that are headquartered in 'tax havens'. This has been promoted in countries including the United Kingdom, Denmark and France.

A pan-European tax for UHNWIs in the EU has been suggested by economists, Gabriel Zucman and Emmanuel Saez (University of California at Berkeley) and Camille Landais (London School of Economics).² The suggested parameters they advance would be to tax those holding assets of more than €2 million (the top 1 per cent) at 1 per cent, those holding assets of more than €8 million (the top 0.1 per cent) at 2 per cent above that threshold and those holding more than €1 billion at 3 per cent above that threshold. They also argue that by making the tax EU-wide, there will be no incentive for individuals to relocate within the EU to avoid the tax.

Historically, one of the objections that has been raised, certainly in Europe, to wealth taxes is the relative inefficiency in the collectability of wealth tax because of the significant degree of compliance work required in checking an individual's filings and valuing their net worth to calculate the levy.

Clearly there is a paradox for tax authorities in considering any form of one-off, or permanent, tax measures that are targeted on high net worth individuals, namely the concern that such measures do not detract from the efforts of business entrepreneurs to create employment and prosperity for others. Furthermore, there will clearly be concern about measures that could be seen as targeting wealthy individuals from other jurisdictions who are looking to locate in the relevant country where increased tax measures could both discourage

1 <https://centrocepa.com.ar/files/informes/20200502-wealth-tax.pdf>.

2 <https://voxeu.org/article/progressive-european-wealth-tax-fund-european-covid-response>.

high net worth migrants from relocating to the jurisdiction or, in some cases, might create an incentive for such individuals to give up their residence.

If new measures of this character are proposed, it will be very interesting to see, in countries such as the UK or Italy that have special regimes for non-domiciliaries, how those regimes will be impacted, if at all, by tax-raising measures targeted at wealthy individuals.

Turning to estate taxes, one recent proposal that is worthy of note in the UK is a report published in January 2020 by a cross-parliamentary group of politicians that considered the UK's inheritance tax policy in the context of intergenerational fairness.³ Notable conclusions from the report were to highlight the extent to which the UK's rule exempting gifts between individuals that occurred more than seven years before the death of the donor as allowing the very wealthy to mitigate their estate tax burden in a way that is not open to those of more modest means who do not have significant surplus to donate to future generations. The central proposal from the report was to scrap a 40 per cent inheritance tax burden levied on gifts occurring on death or within seven years with a flat rate 10 per cent tax that would apply to all gifts giving each individual a lifetime allowance for gifts that were exempt. Part of the thinking behind switching to a donee-based tax system is to encourage senior generations to make wealth transfers to younger generations (potentially from grandparents to grandchildren) in a manner that rebalances the distribution of wealth towards the young. While such measures are unlikely to be central in financing any deficits arising from the covid-19 pandemic in the short term, it will be interesting to see whether a flat rate tax, at a lower level, will find favour with policy makers in the UK. The thinking of the group issuing the report was that the overall unpopularity of the current regime, where taxes are levied on death could be overcome by one that is levied at a much lower rate and is applied uniformly to gifts during the lifetime as well as on death.

Another notable initiative from the EU that is likely to, potentially, impact private clients are the proposals incorporated within the sixth version of the EU Directive on administrative cooperation (DAC6). DAC6 aims to provide the tax authorities of EU Member States with additional information to enable them to close potential loopholes in tax legislation and harmful tax practices. Intermediaries advising on cross-border arrangements involving EU jurisdictions are obliged to report details of the arrangements and the relevant tax payers involved to their Member States who will share the information with other Member States' tax authorities. If there is no intermediary with an obligation to report, the relevant taxpayer will be obliged to do so. For the purposes of DAC6, an arrangement is interpreted very broadly and a cross-border arrangement is reportable if it concerns at least one EU member state and satisfies at least one of the hallmarks described in the Directive.

The hallmarks are very broadly worded and describe certain characteristics which, if satisfied, make the arrangement reportable. The majority of the hallmarks cover arrangements with some form of tax 'benefit' but there are specific hallmarks relating to arrangements that undermine the application of automatic exchange of information agreements such as the Common Reporting Standard and attempts to conceal beneficial ownership. A key concern with this particular hallmark is that the test appears to be wholly objective and the intentions of the parties are arguably not relevant. Intermediaries acting for high net worth individuals

3 www.step.org/sites/default/files/media/files/2020-05/STEPReform_of_inheritance_tax_report_012020.pdf.

and their structures will need to consider the impact of these rules on any arrangements entered into that may concern one or more EU Member States.

Turning away from the tax arena, many jurisdictions have introduced measures during lockdown to facilitate the digital execution of documents, including wills. It will be interesting to see to what extent policymakers will be happy to allow such measures to prevail on a long-term basis. Historically, the very strict measures that prevail on the execution of wills are clearly designed as a protective measure to mitigate the impact of undue influence. It seems likely that such measures will become a permanent part of the overall landscape for the execution of wills going forward. In circumstances where wills are drawn up by professional advisers who have direct contact with a testator or testatrix without the intervention of family members, such measures could well be a welcome relaxation that will make it easier for individuals to make wills in the years ahead in circumstances where it is likely to be less easy to travel to meet, in person, with one's professional advisers for a significant period of time. Given that, in many circumstances, there is a significant degree of 'inertia' that stops individuals from engaging with estate planning, this can only be a welcome development.

In conclusion, we can expect a significantly changed paradigm to prevail to the planning arena for wealthy families in the months and years ahead once the primary crisis generated by the pandemic concludes. A key area of uncertainty at present is the extent to which enhanced tax measures will be targeted at the wealthy. The wider changes in business practice and greater use of video meetings could, however, provide something of a 'silver lining' in terms of making it easier for individuals to access reliable estate planning and succession advice and measures on digital execution could facilitate the easier execution of documents once that process is concluded. What is certain is that a combination of these various measures is likely to significantly impact the planning environment for wealthy families in the years ahead. It seems likely in this context in particular that the EU will become more assertive in its approach to wealthy individuals and their tax affairs as DAC6 is implemented.

John Riches

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July 2020

CANADA

Margaret R O'Sullivan and Marly J Peikes¹

I INTRODUCTION

i The current Canadian wealth situation

So much has changed as Canada and the world struggles to meet the greatest global crisis since the Second World War brought about by the coronavirus pandemic.

Uncertainty and Big Government are the order of the day. And orders abound each day as governments introduce emergency legislation and other measures that have severely eroded individual rights and freedoms to conquer the covid-19 pandemic. Government has intruded without any precedent into the most personal matters of our everyday lives. The concern is, once the crisis is over, will government retreat? Or will it with its new-found dominance, continue to flex its muscles even more in the private wealth sphere – the path that it had taken pre-covid-19 on issues of privacy versus greater transparency, as part of the global agenda to combat money laundering, counter-financing of terrorist activity and fighting tax evasion.

At the time of writing, as a result of the pandemic, the Canadian federal budget originally planned to be delivered in Spring 2020 has been delayed, with no budget date announced. The deficit has ballooned to catastrophic amounts: on 8 July 2020 it was projected to be over C\$343.2 billion – almost 13 times the 2019 budget deficit. Canada's Parliamentary Budget Officer has stated that the level of spending is not sustainable and would eventually have to sunset otherwise we will be 'looking at a level of taxation that's not been seen for generations in this country'. So, higher taxes – maybe even an estate tax – will be on their way, and when they come, it will be easy for government to hide behind covid-19 as the basis for the 'big bath' of across-the-board, unparalleled tax increases and possibly new taxes. Which, of course, has private clients everywhere very worried and concerned. Pre-covid-19, the world was already on a trajectory of a backlash against private wealth and perceived increasing wealth disparity. Covid-19 has exposed and accentuated this division and will create a severe fault line in society as a whole.

So, fight or flight? No doubt, there has been and will be increasing interest in opportunities for tax minimisation, and in the Canadian context, a possible flight of capital to more tax-friendly jurisdictions.

¹ Margaret O'Sullivan is managing partner of and Marly Peikes is an associate lawyer at O'Sullivan Estate Lawyers LLP.

ii Key factors in respect of private clients

Canada's constitutional system is a federal one, with a clear division of powers between different levels of government. Its primary legal heritage for all provinces and territories, with the exception of Quebec, is based on English common law; Quebec's is based on civil law.

From the private client perspective, Canada offers the stability of a highly developed legal and court system and charter-based human rights protections. Property law, including succession, is a matter of provincial jurisdiction. Many modern and innovative concepts affecting private clients have been pioneered or progressed ahead of other jurisdictions in Canadian law, including equalisation of property between spouses on marital breakdown and death in several Canadian provinces recognising marriage as an equal economic partnership, recognition of common law spouses' and same-sex spouses' property and support rights, and same-sex marriage.

Many Canadian jurisdictions have modern laws governing incapacity and substitute decision-making to take into account the need for a modern infrastructure to deal with an increasingly ageing population. Canada's multiculturalism and relatively 'open-door' immigration policy, which is required to maintain positive population growth, expand the Canadian economy and is increasingly geared to attracting more entrepreneurs and skilled workers, have together created and contributed to a dynamic, sophisticated, diverse and innovative Canadian culture.

II TAX

i Personal taxation

Federal and provincial income tax

Canada taxes Canadian residents on their worldwide income from all sources, and non-residents on certain Canadian-source income, subject to international tax treaties. Income for Canadian tax purposes includes income from employment, business, property, 50 per cent of capital gains, and various other income sources, less certain deductions.

Canada is a federal state consisting of 10 provinces and three territories. The provinces and territories also tax income generally on the same basis as the federal government, except for Quebec, and increased federal tax applies to certain income not earned in a province or territory. Canadian tax is levied at graduated rates of up to approximately 54 per cent in combined federal and provincial rates on taxable income, less applicable tax credits.

Canada taxes non-residents on income earned in Canada, notably income from business or employment in Canada, and from certain taxable Canadian property, including Canadian real estate. A withholding tax of 25 per cent is deducted from certain income payable to non-residents, subject to international tax treaties that reduce the applicable rates.

Capital gains regime

Unlike most jurisdictions, Canada has no gift or inheritance tax. Instead, it levies taxes on capital gains. As of 2020, 50 per cent of capital gains are included in income upon actual disposition or deemed disposition. There is an exemption for capital gains on a principal residence and a lifetime exemption for capital gains on qualified small business corporation shares (C\$883,384 in 2020) and on qualified farm or fishing property (C\$1 million in 2020). The basic tax unit is the individual. Limited opportunities exist for income splitting,

including through the use of trusts. Tax on capital gains may be deferred on certain transfers of property, for example, between spouses, or on rollovers into private corporations in exchange for shares.

ii Developments relating to personal taxation

Provincial tax brackets for high earners

The combined provincial and federal tax rates for high earners in 2020 range from 44.5 per cent in Nunavut to 54 per cent in Nova Scotia. The highest tax rate in 2020 in Ontario is 53.53 per cent. In 2015, Alberta introduced graduated tax rates for taxpayers. Prior to the new rates, all Albertans paid tax based on a flat provincial tax rate of 10 per cent. As of 1 October 2015, the highest combined provincial and federal tax rate for Albertans has been 48 per cent. Over the past 10 years, there has been a significant increase in the top marginal rate. Combined rates in Ontario and Quebec in 2009 were below 50 per cent.

2017 tax amendments in planning with private corporations

As part of the 2017 federal budget's commitment to address what it termed unfair tax-planning strategies using private corporations, the federal government released a consultation paper called 'Tax Planning Using Private Corporations' and proposed legislation that addressed advantages that were not available to most Canadians, such as income 'sprinkling' to lower-tax rate family members using private corporations; accumulating earnings that had been taxed at a low tax rate inside private corporations; multiplying the lifetime capital gains exemption; and converting a private corporation's regular income into capital gains to take advantage of the lower rate on capital gains. Owing to a strong reaction from Canadian small businesses and the professional community, the government significantly scaled back its 2017 proposals, enacting only the income sprinkling and passive income proposals, but not the capital gains proposals, which would have made it more difficult for business owners and farmers to pass on their businesses to their children.

Revised federal legislation on the taxation of trusts and new reporting requirements for trusts

Certain estates and testamentary trusts are taxed at graduated rates applicable to individuals, while trusts established during a person's lifetime are generally taxed at the top of marginal tax rates applicable to individuals. In 2016, graduated rates for certain estates and testamentary trusts were eliminated. Now, the top marginal rate is applied to testamentary trusts and certain estates. However, graduated rates will continue to be available to 'graduated rate estates' for 36 months and to certain testamentary trusts having disabled beneficiaries who are eligible for the federal disability tax credit. In addition, the taxation year end for testamentary trusts is now 31 December and testamentary trusts are required to make instalment payments of income tax.

New trust reporting rules were introduced in July 2018, effective for taxation years ending on or after 31 December 2021. The new rules require the identity of settlors, trustees and beneficiaries and those who have control over trustee decisions to pay income or capital, such as a protector, to be reported to the government. As well as this, trusts (with limited exceptions) must file a tax return. Previously, a trust would file a tax return only if it received income or made distributions to the beneficiaries in a year.

Residence of trusts for tax purposes

The Supreme Court of Canada in 2012 clarified the law on the factual tax residence of a trust in *Fundy Settlement v. Canada*.² The Supreme Court of Canada held that the residence of a trust is where the central management and control of the trust occurs, a significant change from the former focus on a trustee's residence. *Discovery Trust v. Canada*³ was the first decision to apply the test that was articulated in *Fundy Settlement*. In *Discovery Trust*, the court held that the beneficiaries' involvement in the administration of the trust did not result in the trust being resident in the province in which the beneficiaries resided, as the trustee still made all decisions with respect to the administration of the trust. Instead, the court held that the trust was resident in the province in which the trustee resided. The Canada Revenue Agency (CRA)'s position in determining the location of the central management and where control of a trust takes place includes a review of whether the control rests with the trustee or someone else.⁴

In addition to factual residence, trusts may also be subject to statutory deemed residence rules for Canadian tax purposes. Trusts that are not factually resident in Canada may be deemed resident in Canada for certain tax purposes, including computing the trust's income. Deemed residence may apply to a trust if it has a Canadian-resident contributor or beneficiary.

Principal residence rules

In the Canadian system, capital gains are subject to taxation, and arise on the disposition of capital property. The capital gain is the difference between the property's adjusted cost base plus costs of disposal, and the proceeds of disposition. The adjusted cost is the actual cost of the property, subject to certain adjustments. Proceeds of disposition are, generally, the actual proceeds, but are subject to certain deeming provisions that will deem the proceeds to be equal to the fair market value of the property in respect of dispositions that are not at arm's length. A property is exempt from taxation on capital gains in the years that it is designated a principal residence.

As of 3 October 2016, both individuals and trusts must report the disposition of a principal residence and make a principal residence designation in the prescribed form and manner. The period in which the CRA can reassess beyond the normal reassessment period is indefinitely extended if the disposition of a property is not reported and a penalty applies for late filing. For dispositions on or after 3 October 2016, an individual who is a non-resident of Canada in the year of acquisition of a principal residence loses the bonus exemption year when calculating the principal residence exemption.

As of 2016, only certain eligible trusts may designate a property as a principal residence for any year of ownership after 2016. Eligible trusts include qualified disability trusts, alter ego trusts, spousal or common law partner trusts, joint spousal and joint common law partner trusts, and certain trusts for the exclusive benefit of the settlor during the settlor's lifetime. Eligible trusts also include 'orphan' trusts where: the settlor died before the start of the year;

2 *Fundy Settlement v. Canada*, 2012 SCC 14, [2012] 1 SCR 520.

3 *Discovery Trust v. Canada*, 2015 NLTD(G)86. Also see *The Herman Grad 2000 Family Trust v. Minister of Revenue*, 2016 ONSC 2402 and *Boettger c. Agence du revenu de Quebec*, 2017 QCCA 1670 (CanLii).

4 CRA, Income Tax Folio S6-F1-C1, Residence of a Trust or Estate, 24 November 2015.

the eligible beneficiary is a minor child whose parents died before the start of the year and is a minor child of the settlor; and at least one beneficiary of the trust is a resident of Canada during the year and is a specified beneficiary of the trust for the year.

Non-resident speculation tax

To date, two Canadian provinces – Ontario and British Columbia – have enacted additional land transfer taxes that apply to foreign buyers. As of 21 April 2017, the Ontario government introduced a 15 per cent tax on the value of the consideration when a residential property in the Greater Golden Horseshoe area is purchased or acquired by individuals who are not citizens or permanent residents of Canada, foreign corporations, or taxable trustees of trusts involving foreign individual or corporate trustees or beneficiaries. Residential property is defined as land that contains between one and six single family residences. The Toronto non-resident speculation tax applies in addition to the generally applicable land transfer taxes payable on Toronto properties at rates of up to 5 per cent (2.5 per cent being the Ontario land transfer tax and an additional 2.5 per cent being the Toronto land transfer tax).

As of 2 August 2016, British Columbia enacted a similar 15 per cent property transfer tax payable by foreign individuals, corporations or taxable trustees (the Vancouver tax) in addition to the general property transfer tax of approximately 2.5 per cent on transfers of residential property located in the Metro Vancouver Regional District (the Vancouver District). The 2018 British Columbia budget introduced an increase to the Vancouver tax to 20 per cent, effective as of 21 February 2018. British Columbia also has a Speculation and Vacancy Tax that has a higher rate of 2 per cent for foreign owners. The objective of the tax is to discourage housing speculation and vacancy of homes in major urban centres.

General anti-avoidance rule in respect of income tax

The Income Tax Act (the Tax Act) contains a general anti-avoidance rule (GAAR), which may be applied to deny a tax benefit otherwise available under the Tax Act where certain conditions are met. In considering whether the GAAR applies, a court will generally consider whether there was a tax benefit, whether the transaction (or series of transactions) giving rise to the tax benefit was an ‘avoidance transaction’ and whether the avoidance transaction giving rise to the tax benefit was abusive.

Whistle-blower rules, audit initiatives and compliance measures

The CRA has launched the Offshore Tax Informant Program, under which the CRA will enter into a contract to provide financial compensation to individuals who provide information that leads to the assessment and collection of additional federal taxes in excess of C\$100,000, provided all recourse rights associated with the assessment have expired and where the non-compliant activity involves property located outside Canada or certain other foreign elements. Banks and other financial intermediaries are required to report international electronic funds transfers of C\$10,000 and over, to the CRA. Such transfers are currently reported to Canada’s Financial Transactions and Reports Analysis Centre of Canada (FINTRAC). The CRA’s Related Party Audit Program (RPAP) is ongoing, under which individuals, including high net worth individuals (generally, with over C\$50 million) or those with complex planning using many related entities, have been asked to provide detailed information and supporting documents about Canadian and foreign interests. Thresholds relating to value and complexity have been relaxed, and individuals not under audit are also being asked for such information. There are over 30 audit teams across the country involved

in the RPAP programme. Over 600 audits are currently in place and between 2014 to 2019, more than 900 audits were completed. An aggressive tax planning reporting regime generally requires advisers to report to the CRA information concerning certain transactions on Form RC312 by 30 June of the following year. Reportable transactions or a reportable series of transactions will generally include an avoidance transaction or series of transactions for the purposes of GAAR if they feature two of the following: contingent fees, confidentiality protection or contractual protection. Where the form is not filed, the denial of tax benefits and possible penalties may result.

iii Cross-border structuring

Immigration to Canada

Canada relies heavily on immigration and offers certain tax concessions to immigrants. These same concessions, along with the lack of gift and inheritance tax, make Canada an attractive destination. Upon immigration to Canada, an individual receives a 'step up' in the tax cost of his or her capital property (excluding taxable Canadian property), which eliminates Canadian tax liability for capital gains accrued to that point. In some cases, it may be possible to transfer a foreign-registered pension plan into a Canadian-registered retirement savings plan on a tax-free basis.

Non-resident trusts and immigration trusts

Certain non-resident trusts established by non-resident settlors, provided various conditions are met, may be exempt from Canadian taxes and can distribute trust capital to Canadian-resident beneficiaries tax-free, which provides tax planning opportunities where a non-resident's trust is situated in a low-tax jurisdiction. However, the opportunities for trust planning with non-resident trusts have been significantly curtailed by the revised Section 94 of the Tax Act, which deems certain trusts with Canadian-resident contributors or Canadian-resident beneficiaries to be Canadian resident and taxable on their worldwide income. Where a trust is deemed to be Canadian resident, Canadian-resident contributors and beneficiaries may be liable for the trust's Canadian income tax, along with the trust itself.

Previously, an immigration trust could be set up to benefit an immigrant to Canada and his or her family, and the income and capital gains in the immigration trust could accrue tax-free for up to 60 months following immigration. If the trust was settled in a foreign jurisdiction (including a low-tax offshore jurisdiction) with foreign trustees who held the foreign investment assets, there could be significant tax savings depending on the applicable tax rates. However, this planning opportunity was unexpectedly eliminated as a result of the 2014 federal budget. Immigration trusts, including those established prior to the legislative changes, are now subject to Canadian tax on their worldwide income, and the 60-month exemption from the deemed residence rule is eliminated.

Emigration from Canada

A taxpayer emigrating from Canada must pay a departure tax, which taxes gains on his or her property accrued during his or her Canadian residency, subject to exceptions including for certain Canadian situs property and retirement plans. Payment of the departure tax may be deferred upon providing security to the CRA.

Tax treaties

Canada is party to many bilateral tax treaties, which in part aim to prevent double taxation of income. Among other benefits, Canada's tax treaties generally include tiebreaker rules for determining tax residency for treaty purposes and reduce the amount of withholding tax otherwise payable by taxpayers who are entitled to benefit under such treaties. Often, the withholding tax is reduced to 15 per cent from 25 per cent and in certain cases to zero per cent. Owing, however, to variations in the internal taxation laws of treaty nations, there can be mismatches in tax credits and timing that are not addressed in the treaties. In 2014, Canada ratified an intergovernmental agreement (IGA) relating to the US Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA), a US law that imposes strict reporting requirements to the US taxing authority, including on financial institutions located in Canada. Canada has also agreed to implement the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)'s Common Reporting Standard (CRS), which is based on FATCA. As of 1 July 2017, financial institutions located in Canada are subject to the CRS and are required to provide the CRA with certain information pertaining to accounts and account holders.

Foreign investment entity and foreign trust rules

Foreign trust rules designed to more effectively tax Canadian residents' passive investment, including income arising through non-resident trusts, have been enacted, following numerous amendments to draft legislation over a protracted period. The non-resident trust rules deem a trust to be resident in Canada if there is a Canadian-resident contributor, broadly defined, or a Canadian-resident beneficiary, and require tax to be withheld on distributions from trusts deemed Canadian resident, subject to exceptions. An election may be made to treat a portion of the trust as non-resident that will not generally be taxable in Canada. New provisions for taxing offshore investment funds have also been enacted, along with transitional provisions for those who filed under proposed foreign investment entity rules that were never enacted. Additional reporting requirements for certain non-resident trusts and new reporting rules were introduced in 2018. The rules require these trusts to annually report the identities of all their settlors, trustees, beneficiaries and all persons who have the ability (either under the trust terms or as a result of related agreements) to exercise control over trustees' decisions regarding the income or capital of the trust, such as protectors of a trust. The proposed reporting requirements will apply to 2021 and subsequent taxation years.

Canadian taxpayers holding specified foreign property outside Canada with a cost amount of C\$100,000 or more, are required to provide more detailed information about such property on a revised Form T1135, foreign income verification statement, including names of the countries and institutions where assets are held, foreign income earned on the assets, and a maximum cost amount of the assets in the year. If Form T1135 is filed late or contains certain errors or omissions, the normal reassessment period is extended for three years, and severe penalties apply for failure to file.

iv Regulatory issues

Regulation of banking and related industries

A significant portion of Canada's private wealth services are highly concentrated in the hands of six major Canadian national banks. In 2017, Bloomberg Markets magazine ranked four Canadian banks among the world's top-10 strongest banks with US\$100 billion or more of assets. No other country dominated the list as Canada did and Canada continues to shine

when it comes to international recognition of the strength of its banking sector. Banking is federally regulated by the Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions Canada, while the related investment industry, trust companies and insurance firms are regulated both federally and provincially. Canada's major banks are strongly capitalised and tend to have relatively conservative lending policies compared to other banking institutions.

In 1986, the federal government began to eliminate the four pillars of Canadian finance: Canada's traditional regulatory separation between banks, trust companies, insurance companies and investment companies. Numerous acquisitions of investment firms and trust companies by the six largest Canadian banks followed. In 1998, the proposed merger of two of the largest major Canadian banks was rejected by the federal government. In the past decade, Canada's major banks have expanded significantly into the United States. Canada's major banks offer an increasing array of services, including daily banking, investment services, financial planning and insurance, and wealth management, which tend to be fairly uniform among the banks.

For Canada, deregulation resulted in a flurry of mergers and acquisitions in the 1990s, leading to consolidation and the three largest insurance companies controlling about two-thirds of the domestic market.

v Issues affecting holders of active business interests

Corporate taxation

Canada's tax environment includes low corporate taxes levied at flat rates. The rates declined for small businesses' active business income between 2007 and 2017 but have substantially increased since then, making Canada far less competitive than previously, particularly given the substantial decrease in the US corporate tax rates, the United States being Canada's largest trading partner. The combined net federal and provincial corporate tax rates applicable to general corporations' active business income in 2020 range between 24 and 31 per cent.

Preferential tax treatment is offered to a 'small business corporation', which benefits from a reduced combined federal and provincial tax rate of between 9 and 14 per cent on the first C\$500,000 to C\$600,000 of its active business income. A small business corporation is a Canadian-controlled private corporation (CCPC) carrying on active business in Canada. The small business income limit is reduced on a straight-line basis for CCPCs that alone or as members of an associated group have taxable capital employed in Canada of between C\$10 million and C\$15 million in the previous year. Taxable capital is generally comprised of the corporation's retained earnings, surpluses and advances.

In 2018, amendments to tax legislation were enacted to reduce the small business deduction in the case of corporations that have more than C\$50,000 per year of passive investment income. These changes follow the 2017 taxation changes that target corporations that accumulate income that had benefited from the low small business tax rate. The small business limit for CCPCs and associated corporations is reduced on a straight-line basis for CCPCs that earn between C\$50,000 and C\$150,000 of investment income such that the small business limit would be completely eliminated where a corporation earns C\$150,000 of investment income per year. For this purpose, a definition of investment income or 'adjusted aggregate investment income' (AII) was introduced. Generally, AII will exclude taxable capital gains from the sale of active investments and investment income that is incidental to the business. These exclusions are included for the purpose of protecting investment interests

in Canadian innovation industry. Ontario and New Brunswick subsequently decided they would not create parallel legislation and instead have preserved the small business limit at the provincial level.

Shares of a small business corporation are eligible for a lifetime capital gains exemption of C\$800,000 in total, indexed for inflation from 2014 (C\$883,384 in 2020), as are certain qualified farm and fishing properties (capital gains exemption being C\$1 million in 2020).

Investment income earned in a CCPC is taxed at very high rates. For instance, in 2020, CCPCs in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island will pay income taxes on their investment income at the rate of 54.67 per cent, which is higher than the highest individual tax rate in those same provinces (54 per cent and 51.37 per cent, respectively). In other provinces, CCPC's investment income is taxed at rates ranging between 47.7 per cent and 53.7 per cent. General corporations (non-CCPCs), who do not benefit from the small business deduction, pay taxes on their investment income at lower rates – at combined federal and provincial rates of up to 31 per cent in 2020.

For extracting corporate income by way of dividends, a gross-up, dividend tax credit (an enhanced tax credit in the case of dividends funded by the corporation's active business income that did not benefit from the small business tax rate) and a corporate refundable tax mechanism (in the case of corporations that earn investment income) is provided to avoid double taxation of income earned in the corporation that is subsequently paid to its individual shareholders, who are taxed at their marginal tax rates.

The 2017 tax amendments made significant changes to shareholder taxation. The changes make dividends received by individual shareholders taxable at the top marginal rates (these provisions being called a 'tax on split income' (TOSI)), unless the shareholders receiving the dividends can show substantial labour or capital contributions to the operations of the business of the corporation. For example, TOSI will not apply to the business owner's spouse or common-law partner aged 65 or older; shareholders over the age of 18 who make a substantial labour contribution to the corporation's business of at least 20 hours per week; and shareholders over the age of 25 who own 10 per cent or more interest in the corporation that earns less than 90 per cent of its income from the provision of services. The shares cannot be shares of a professional corporation. Those shareholders who do not meet these 'bright line' tests will face a 'reasonableness' test review by the CRA.

There are generally two kinds of dividends that can be paid to individual shareholders of CCPCs: eligible and non-eligible dividends. Generally, eligible dividends are funded by the corporation's income that did not benefit from the small business tax rate. Eligible and non-eligible dividends are taxed at different rates in the hands of individual shareholders. For instance, in 2020 in Ontario, the highest individual tax rate on eligible dividends is 39.34 per cent and that on non-eligible dividends is 47.74 per cent. As part of the current tax integration rules, when a corporation pays a dividend to its shareholders, it may be able to receive a tax refund that is based on the corporation's notional refundable dividend tax on hand (RDTOH) account, which is calculated in reference to the corporation's investment income. New rules introduced in 2018 that apply to taxation years after 2018 limit CCPCs' access to the RDTOH refund to the payment of non-eligible dividends, with an exception for that portion of the RDTOH that arises from the corporation's eligible portfolio income.

A tax-deferred transfer or rollover of certain eligible property to a taxable Canadian corporation for consideration, which must include shares of the corporation, is available, subject to certain conditions. The corporation may retain the shareholder's tax cost of the

property or may elect a higher tax cost, within limits. Among other results, the corporation then assumes the tax liability relating to gains on the property, the payment of which is deferred to a later date.

Goods and services tax, provincial sales tax and harmonised sales tax

Federally, Canada levies a 5 per cent supply-side tax on most services and goods, including those made in Canada and imported, and certain property. The goods and services tax (GST) applies at all stages of production, subject to an input tax credit for tax paid at an earlier stage, and businesses are responsible for collecting and remitting the tax. The provinces and territories levy their own sales tax in addition to the GST. Five provinces have harmonised the GST with the provincial sales tax and this is known as harmonised sales tax. Combined, these taxes range from 5 per cent (in Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, Northwest Territories, Nunavut, Quebec, Saskatchewan and Yukon) to 15 per cent (New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island).

III SUCCESSION

i Overview of succession in Canada

Provincial and territorial jurisdiction

In Canada, succession to property on death is generally a matter within the jurisdiction of the provinces and territories. Of Canada's 10 provinces and three territories, 12 are governed under common law, and one – the province of Quebec – under civil law. With respect to aboriginal Canadians who are subject to the Indian Act, succession to property on death falls within the jurisdiction of the federal government. Certain First Nations, however, have entered into self-government agreements that permit enactment of individualised laws, including those that relate to succession. These two latter scenarios are beyond the scope of this chapter.

Conflicts of laws

With regard to determining the applicable law, the law governing succession to movables is generally that of the testator's domicile and the law governing succession to immovables, typically the jurisdiction where the property is located. Formal validity, which includes such matters as execution requirements for a will, is determined by conflicts of law principles (and in respect of succession to movables is also generally that of the testator's domicile at date of death and in respect of succession to immovables is typically the jurisdiction where the property is located), and in several provinces has been expanded by statute.

For clients with certain connections to both Canada and a participating European Union (EU) Member State, it is important to consider the impact of the EU Succession Regulation (Regulation (EU) No. 650/2012), which is, in effect, for deaths post 17 August 2015, including as it relates to a client's ability to choose the law of his or her nationality to govern certain succession issues.

Probate or equivalent court process

The common law principle of testamentary freedom is the general rule in Canadian succession law, as modified by contract or legislation. After the testator's death, a will is typically submitted to probate or equivalent court process, whereby it is validated and the executors' appointment

as legal representatives confirmed. In this process, the will and supporting documents, which may include a detailed asset listing, become public. The legal test for when a court file may be sealed was analysed in *Toronto Star Newspapers Ltd. v. Sherman Estate*,⁵ where the estate trustees unsuccessfully argued that the court files should be sealed to protect the privacy and dignity of the victims of violence. The Supreme Court of Canada granted leave to appeal, which may provide new considerations for when probate applications may remain private.

Probate fees are typically levied in the form of a flat fee, or tax based on a percentage of estate assets (e.g., approximately 1.5 per cent in Ontario). In some provinces, in particular those with a high rate structure to probate a will, the option of creating a second, non-probate will that governs private company shares and other assets that do not require a court grant of probate to administer is often used to minimise probate fees and tax. A Quebec notarial will need not be submitted to probate in that province. Manitoba abolished probate fees effective 1 July 2020 as well as provincial sales tax on the preparation of wills.

Once probate has been granted, the resulting certificate, grant or other like document is used by the personal representative to deal with third-party institutions and entities in the process of transferring title to the personal representative and gathering in the assets.

Legislative provisions for succession on intestacy

In an event of intestacy, each province and territory provides for a scheme of property division: typically between the testator's surviving spouse and children – if any – failing which to other relatives as specified. Some provinces allocate the spouse a preferential share prior to dividing the estate between spouse and children. In this context, spouses are married spouses, including same-sex married spouses and, in some provinces and two territories, *de facto* spouses, providing certain conditions are met. A court process for letters of administration or equivalent provides for the appointment of estate trustees on intestacy.

The Intestate Succession Law Act, 2019⁶ was introduced in Saskatchewan on 1 October 2019, which repealed The Intestate Succession Law Act, 1996.⁷ In the updated legislation, the preferential share for a spouse was increased from C\$100,000 to C\$200,000 and the legislation differentiated the share to which a spouse is entitled based on whether there was common issue with the deceased or issue from a different relationship. Other provinces, including British Columbia, Alberta and Manitoba also make such distinction in determining the share to which a surviving spouse is entitled on an intestacy.

As of 1 January 2017, under Part III of the Succession Law Reform Act⁸ in Ontario, Section 47(1) was amended to state that for the purposes of determining the beneficiaries on intestacy, the deceased's descendants and relatives conceived and born alive after the deceased's date of death shall inherit as if they were born during the deceased's lifetime and survived, provided specific statutory conditions are met.⁹

5 *Toronto Star Newspapers Ltd. v. Sherman Estate*, 2019 ONCA 376.

6 SS 2019, c I-13.2.

7 SS 1996, c I-13.2.

8 RSO 1990, c S26.

9 *ibid.*, see Section 1.1(1).

Legislative provisions for dependants' support

In all provinces, a dependant can claim support from the deceased's estate, provided he or she stands in a certain relationship with the deceased (typically including a spouse, *de facto* spouse or minor child) and the deceased was providing him or her with support or had a support obligation at the time of death. In Nova Scotia, a *de facto* spouse is only considered a dependant if registered as a domestic partner.¹⁰ When considering whether a *de facto* spouse is considered a dependant, the constitutionality of the distinction between a couple registered as a domestic partnership and a couple in an unregistered common law relationship was upheld in the recent decision of *LeBlanc v. Cushing Estate*.¹¹

The quantum of support is determined circumstantially and with judicial discretion, usually taking into account needs and means,¹² and in some cases, the dependant's accustomed standard of living.¹³ Some provinces recognise a moral entitlement to share in a deceased's estate and will vary the distribution in a will or award support on this basis.¹⁴ Recent decisions have also shown that support may be awarded to a dependant in spite of an existing domestic contract if its terms have become unfair with the passage of time.¹⁵

In Canada, it appears that cases involving entitlement to support in modern 'non-traditional' relationships (usually involving *de facto* spouses) are on the rise, including in recent decisions in Alberta¹⁶ and British Columbia.¹⁷

Legislative provisions for matrimonial property rights on death

Property law in Canada falls under the jurisdiction of the provinces and territories; thus the availability and scheme of statutory property division claims by surviving spouses upon death of a spouse vary throughout Canada. The matrimonial property regimes of most provinces and territories provide a surviving spouse with property rights on a first spouse's death. For example, in Ontario, a surviving spouse has a right to elect to claim against the deceased spouse's estate to notionally equalise the property acquired during marriage as between the two of them. If such an equalisation claim is made, he or she thereby loses entitlements if any, under the deceased spouse's will and to certain other benefits. In New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Labrador, Ontario and Quebec, claims for division of property on death of a spouse are available to legally married spouses only as well as, in the case of Quebec, the survivor of a couple who have entered into a civil union. Currently, in British Columbia, Alberta, Prince Edward Island and the Yukon, death does not trigger a statutory property claim for the surviving spouse. All other provinces and territories provide a statutory claim to division of property on death and extend its availability to surviving *de facto* spouses provided the specific requirements of the governing legislation have been met.

10 Vital Statistics Act, R.S.N.S. 1989, c 494, Part II.

11 *LeBlanc v. Cushing Estate*, 2020 NSSC 162.

12 See, for example, *Bath v. Bath Estate*, 2016 BCSC 1239.

13 See, for example, *McKenna Estate (Re)*, 2015 ABQB 37; *Morassut v. Jaczynski*, 2015 ONSC 502.

14 See, for example, *Tippett v. Tippett Estate*, 2015 BCSC 291; *Philp v. Philp Estate*, 2017 BCSC 625.

15 See, for example, *McKenna Estate (Re)*, 2015 ABQB 37.

16 *Riley Estate (Re)*, 2014 ABQB 725; *Umbach v. Lang Estate*, 2016 ABQB 16, 2016; *Wright v. Lemoine*, 2017 ABQB 395.

17 *Re Richardson Estate*, 2014 BCSC 2162; *Coombes Estate (Re)*, 2015 BCSC 2050; *Kish v. Sobchak Estate*, 2016 BCCA 65; *Connor Estate*, 2017 BCSC 978.

ii Key legislative or case law changes affecting succession

Increased Ontario compliance to probate a will

In Ontario in 2011, legislative measures were enacted under the Estate Administration Tax Act permitting the Minister of Finance to assess estates for payment of additional Estate Administration Tax. No practical means or process for determining which estates to assess was put in place until 1 January 2015 when, with little forewarning, a new regulation under the Act came into effect. The changes ushered in a reporting regime that is triggered by applying for and receiving a certificate of appointment of estate trustee. Estate representatives must now, in addition to the paperwork relating to the certificate, provide an estate information return to the Ministry of Finance within 180 calendar days of the court issuing the certificate of appointment. Most significantly, the return (an approved form, which is available from the Ministry) requires detailed information about each estate asset and its fair market date of death value. The estate representative must be able to corroborate the reported asset values. Penalties include fines and even imprisonment for failing to file a return or where the information filed was false or misleading. Amending returns must be filed within 60 days of discovering a prior return was incorrect or incomplete, except where the value previously provided for an estate asset has been determined to be incorrect and more than four years have passed since the issuance of the certificate of appointment. The Ministry has broad audit powers in conducting its review of the returns, including assessment of further tax if the estate date of death value is determined to be higher than originally reported.

Gifts in wills and public policy

Two Canadian lower court decisions (one decision from New Brunswick and another from an Ontario court) had limited testamentary freedom by altering gifts in wills for public policy reasons. The New Brunswick decision of *McCorkill v. Streed*¹⁸ had the effect of striking an unconditional bequest to a racist corporation on the basis of public policy. This decision was upheld on appeal and an application for leave to appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada was dismissed.¹⁹ In the Ontario decision of *Spence v. BMO Trust Co.*,²⁰ a court struck the entire will of a testator who was survived by two adult daughters (neither of whom qualified as dependants) where one daughter was entirely left out of the distribution of the estate. The will stated the testator had excluded the daughter because she had not communicated with him for years. Based on affidavit evidence, however, the court concluded that the real reason for the daughter's exclusion was that she had had a child with a man of a different race. Again, the doctrine of public policy was employed and the entire will was struck down with the result that both daughters shared in the estate equally on intestacy. The Ontario Court of Appeal reversed the decision, thereby confirming in this instance that testators do not have any obligation to benefit persons who they have no legal obligation to support or otherwise benefit (e.g., non-dependent adult children).²¹ In a recent Nova Scotia case, the court held that testamentary freedom is a decision of fundamental personal choice, which is protected

18 *McCorkill v. Streed*, 2014 NBQB 148 (discussed at length in *Spence v. BMO Trust Co.*, 2016 ONCA 196).

19 *Canadian Association for Free Expression v. Streed et al.*, 9 ETR (4th) 203 (NBCA); CanLII 34017 (SCC).

20 *Spence v. BMO Trust Co.*, 2015 ONSC 615.

21 *Spence Estate (Re)* 2016 ONCA 196, application to the Supreme Court of Canada for leave to appeal dismissed 2016 CanLII 34005.

under the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms. The court ‘read down’ Nova Scotia legislation that would otherwise have given non-dependant adult children of a testator the right to make a claim for support as a dependant of their parent’s estate to exclude them.²²

Mutual wills

In a recent Ontario lower court decision, two spouses executed wills simultaneously leaving everything to the survivor of them, followed by an identical gift over to their four children (each spouse having two children from a prior marriage). After the husband’s death, the wife made a new will and gifted her estate to her two adult children and she subsequently died. On an application commenced by the husband’s two adult children, the court found that while there was not a direct written or oral agreement that the spouses’ original wills were mutual wills, as a result of the extrinsic evidence presented – including with respect to the family context – an oral contract had existed between the spouses and by virtue of it, neither spouse was entitled to vary his or her will without the consent of the other spouse. The court held that the estate of the surviving spouse was to be divided between all four children.²³ In a similar case, the testator and his wife executed wills without receiving legal advice. The testator left his entire estate to his wife and, if she predeceased him, the estate went to his two stepchildren. The wife died and two days later, the testator executed a will leaving his entire estate to his biological children. The testator’s stepchildren brought an application regarding validity of the second will, questioning the capacity of the testator. However, the court found no evidence or agreement to support the argument that mutual wills existed between the couple. The second will was valid.²⁴ A recent Ontario lower court decision looked at the remedy of constructive trust and when it may arise.²⁵

ii Cross-border developments

Changes to US transfer tax

Canada is home to many dual citizens, including US–Canadian citizens. Many Canadians own holiday, real or personal property in the United States, or spend significant time in the United States. A number of Canadians are, as a result, subject to the US transfer tax regime (US estate, gift, and generation-skipping transfer taxes) and are attentive to any changes related to it. Following the American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012, which became law on 2 January 2013, the US exemption from estate tax was US\$5 million, indexed for inflation and the maximum rate of US estate tax increased from 35 per cent to 40 per cent, both permanently, subject to future legislation.

On 22 December 2017, President Donald Trump signed into law the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, which temporarily doubles the federal estate and gift tax exemption to US\$11.58 million for 2020, indexed for inflation. The increase is effective until 2025. Unless permanent legislation is enacted, the exemption will return to the pre-2018 regime in 2026. Where applicable, the US estate and gift tax exemption remains unified.

22 *Lawen Estate v. Nova Scotia* (Attorney General, 2019 NSSC 162).

23 *Ramage v. Estate of Roussel*, 2016 ONSC, 1857.

24 *Lavoie v. Trudel*, 2016 ONSC, 4141.

25 *Nelson v. Trotter*, 2019 ONSC 1657.

Income tax-related reporting requirements

FATCA, introduced to combat offshore tax evasion, affects Canadians with US connections and Canadian financial institutions. Final regulations under FATCA set out detailed reporting and withholding requirements for non-US financial institutions with respect to accounts with certain US connections, including those beneficially owned by US citizens. Information to be reported includes identifying information, information about the values of the accounts, and transaction amounts. Other non-US entities (and certain Canadian trusts) are also required to report the ownership or beneficial interests of US citizens.

Under FATCA, such information is generally required to be provided directly to the US Internal Revenue Service (IRS) by non-US financial institutions and entities. Canada has ratified a Model 1 type IGA with the United States and passed legislation that aims to implement the IGA. Designed to ease compliance with FATCA, the IGA modifies FATCA's provisions in respect of Canadian financial institutions and other Canadian entities, and expands the tax information exchange provisions between Canada and the United States. Pursuant to the IGA, Canadian financial institutions generally report information to the CRA rather than directly to the IRS, although they are generally required to register with the IRS to obtain an identification number. By complying with the IGA, Canadian financial institutions avoid a 30 per cent withholding requirement under FATCA on certain payments to them. Also, certain Canadian-registered plans are exempt from reporting under the IGA, and local financial institutions may be entitled to additional relief.

A self-reporting scheme applies to US persons (including US citizens, green-card holders and certain persons who spend a substantial amount of time in the United States) in Canada and elsewhere that may require reporting of non-US bank and financial accounts on a Report of Foreign Bank and Financial Accounts. Under FATCA, US persons must generally also report certain non-US financial assets exceeding threshold values on a Statement of Specified Foreign Financial Assets (Form 8938), filed with their tax returns.

In June 2015, Canada signed the Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement (MCAA), which provides for a coordinated arrangement for the automatic exchange of financial account information among various countries. Under the MCAA, Canada agreed to implement the OECD's CRS. As of 1 July 2017, financial institutions located in Canada are subject to the CRS and are required to provide the CRA with certain information pertaining to accounts and account holders. The first information exchanges took place in 2018. The CRS is based on FATCA and is similar in effect.

Uniform substitute decision-making legislation

The Uniform Law Conference of Canada (ULCC) adopted the Uniform Interjurisdictional Recognition of Substitute Decision-Making Documents Act (Uniform Act) in August 2016.

The Uniform Act is a joint project of the ULCC and the Uniform Law Commission of the United States (ULC), which was undertaken to promote cross-border portability and utility of substitute decision-making documents for property and personal care. The ULC adopted its version of the Uniform Act in July 2014 and US states may now consider enacting it internally. To date, Idaho, Connecticut and Alaska have enacted it, and Minnesota has introduced it. It is up to each Canadian province and territory to consider adopting and implementing the Uniform Act. This new uniform legislation in each jurisdiction marks a significant step forward in promoting cross-border effectiveness of powers of attorney.

Under the ULCC Uniform Act, which differs from the ULC one, a 'substitute decision-making document' will be formally valid if it complies with any of the following:

- a* the law indicated in the document;
- b* the law of the jurisdiction in which it was executed;
- c* the jurisdiction in which the individual was habitually resident; or
- d* the law of the place it is to be used.

In the Canadian Uniform Act, the application of the governing law can only be refused if its application would be manifestly contrary to the public policy of the enacting province or territory, which the notes to the Uniform Act indicate in matters relating to personal care, including specific medical procedures. The Uniform Acts provide for the ability of a third party to rely on a document as well as, subject to certain exceptions, the obligation of third parties within a reasonable time to accept a substitute decision-making document and not require an additional or different form of authority. It also provides for a court order mandating acceptance and liability for legal costs for refusal to accept a substitute decision-making document in violation of each Uniform Act. Little progress has been forthcoming to adopt the Canadian Uniform Act. The Alberta Law Reform Institute reviewed it and conducted a broad consultation, but there was not broad support for its implementation.

Recognition of foreign trusts

The Hague Convention of the Law Applicable to Trusts and on Their Recognition, adopted in 1984 by the Hague Conference on Private International Law, was ratified by Canada and for several years has been in force in the provinces of Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Saskatchewan, and, as of 12 February 2018, Ontario, meaning it is now in effect in all Canadian common law provinces.

ii Applicable changes affecting personal property

Same-sex marriage and Quebec civil unions

In 2005, Canada legalised same-sex marriage and, as a result, a broad array of statutory and common law rights have been available to same-sex married spouses for over a decade, including rights to share in an estate upon intestacy and any rights to property division under provincial family law statutes. Quebec also solemnises a civil union for same-sex or opposite-sex couples, which confers similar rights to marriage.

Rights of de facto spouses

For unmarried *de facto* spouses Canada recognises a limited subset of legal rights. *De facto* spouses are treated similarly to married spouses for various purposes, including taxation and certain government benefits, but significant gaps remain in respect of property rights on relationship breakdown and death, although this varies by province and territory. On 1 January 2020, Alberta introduced the Matrimonial Property Act,²⁶ which provides that the same property division rules will apply to both married spouses and couples in a relationship of interdependence.

26 Matrimonial Property Act, R.S.A. 2000, c M-8.

Spousal support provisions for de facto spouses in Quebec

In early 2013, the Supreme Court of Canada delivered its decision in *Quebec (Attorney General) v. A*,²⁷ also known as *Lola v. Eric*. Lola (not her real name) claimed spousal support and property rights from her billionaire *de facto* spouse Eric. The province of Quebec has a greater percentage of *de facto* spouses than any other province (approximately 32 per cent in 2011, with the national average being 16.7 per cent) and there are few legal rights provided to these spouses on relationship breakdown.²⁸ While a majority of the Supreme Court agreed with the Quebec Court of Appeal in finding that Article 585 of the Quebec Civil Code, which does not provide spousal support for *de facto* spouses although it provides for support among married or civil union spouses, discriminates against *de facto* spouses on equality grounds, the discrimination is justified on the principle of respecting individual couples' choice and autonomy.

Common law property division for de facto spouses

In *Kerr v. Baranow* and *Vanasse v. Seguin*,²⁹ the Supreme Court reviewed the principles of unjust enrichment and resulting trust applicable to *de facto* spouses on relationship breakdown. After a relationship of over 25 years, Ms Kerr claimed property and support entitlements. Both parties had worked and Mr Baranow had cared for Ms Kerr after she had suffered a stroke. The court reviewed the law of unjust enrichment applicable to *de facto* spouses not included in most provincial statutory property division schemes. The elements of the claim are enrichment of one spouse, the corresponding deprivation of another and absence of juristic reason (such as a contract), and remedies have included a constructive trust and monetary amounts, including amounts relating to value received. Where appropriate, the claimant should be treated as a co-venturer in a joint family venture and should share the couple's mutual gains. Indicia of a joint family venture include mutual effort, economic integration, intention and priority to the family, and there must also be a link between the contribution and wealth accumulated. A new trial was ordered in *Kerr* regarding unjust enrichment. A monetary remedy is not limited to a value-received approach, and in *Vanasse*, the Supreme Court upheld a monetary award granted at trial to a partner who had cared for a young family and given up career opportunities during a 12-year relationship.

Discretionary trust interests as matrimonial property

British Columbia's Family Law Act is the first Canadian family law statute to expressly address discretionary trust interests in the division of family property by categorising certain beneficial interests in property held in discretionary trusts as excluded property. Problems with the original wording of the Act have been rectified by amendments that came into force on 26 May 2014, thereby clarifying that only the increase in value of the spouse's beneficial interest in a discretionary trust will be subject to division on separation (rather than the increase in value of all of the property in the trust, as originally drafted). Valuation of these

27 2013 SCC 5.

28 *Statistics Canada* 'Portrait of Families and Living Arrangements in Canada: Families, households and marital status, 2011 Census of Population', 2012, p.6.

29 [2011] SCJ No. 10.

interests on separation will continue to remain a live and litigious issue in this province and throughout Canada, as evidenced by reported decisions in Saskatchewan,³⁰ Alberta³¹ and Ontario³² with relatively little valuation analyses having been reported to date.

Legal presumptions relating to jointly held personal property clarified and effect of transfer examined

In two companion cases, *Pecore v. Pecore*³³ and *Madsen Estate v. Saylor*,³⁴ the Supreme Court of Canada clarified the common-law presumptions of resulting trust and advancement, which are legal presumptions subject to being rebutted on the civil standard of proof. The court clarified that a recipient of gratuitously transferred personal property is generally presumed to hold it on resulting trust for the donor. The presumption that the property so transferred is advanced to the donor that has historically applied to certain family relationships, applies to transfers between a parent and minor child (and not from parent to adult child). The court also canvassed issues of evidence. In *Pecore*, the court found that a father who had placed financial accounts into joint names with his daughter had an actual intention to gift these, whereas in *Madsen* the opposite result prevailed. In *Bradford v. Lyell*,³⁵ a Saskatchewan court held that if an *inter vivos* transfer of a condo property into joint ownership by a grandmother to her granddaughter was found to be intended as a gift of the right of survivorship at the time of the transfer, both the legal and equitable title vested when the joint title was created such that the gift was complete at that time and the grandmother could not later change her mind in her will, thereby entitling the granddaughter to the beneficial ownership of the property upon the grandmother's death.

Joint ownership continues to be a legal minefield in the context of estates and estate planning. Two subsequent Ontario Court of Appeal decisions have added further outcomes to gratuitous transfers of property into joint ownership. In *Sawdon Estate v. Sawdon*, the court found that evidence of intention regarding the transfer may not only show that the presumption of resulting trust has been rebutted, but also that a transfer of personal property into joint names created a trust of the beneficial right of survivorship for certain beneficiaries in addition to the surviving joint owners (two of the deceased's children) such that the property passed outside the deceased's estate and was divided equally among all five of the deceased's children.³⁶ In *Mroz (Litigation guardian of) v. Mroz*,³⁷ the Ontario Court of Appeal reviewed a mother's transfer of her home into joint ownership with her daughter where the mother's will directed that the proceeds of sale from the home be used to fund two legacies to her grandchildren. In this instance and based on the findings of the trial judge regarding the mother's intentions at the time of the transfer, the court held that the daughter had not rebutted the presumption of resulting trust, held the property as trustee and the property was to be dealt with in accordance with her mother's will. *Mroz* was distinguished from *Sawdon* given that the trust obligation in *Sawdon* arose at the time of the transfer (it was *inter vivos*)

30 *Grosse v. Grosse*, 2015 SKCA 68.

31 *Shopik v. Shopik*, 2014 ABQB 41 (CanLII).

32 *Mudronja v. Mudronja*, 2014 ONSC, 6217, *Tremblay v. Tremblay*, 2016 ONSC 588.

33 *Pecore v. Pecore*, 2007 SCC 17, [2007] 1 SCR 795.

34 *Saylor v. Madsen Estate*, 2007, SCC 18, [2007] 1 SCR 838.

35 *Bradford v. Lyell*, 2013 SKQB 330 (CanLII).

36 *Sawdon Estate*, 2014 ONCA 101 (CanLII).

37 2015 ONCA 171.

and in *Mroz* the trust obligation was not to arise until after the mother's death. In other words, it would appear from these two decisions that trust obligations must take effect prior to a joint owner's death for the result in *Sawdon* to occur.

In Ontario, the Court of Appeal in *Andrade v. Andrade*³⁸ found that the presumption of resulting trust applied where a mother purchased a property using funds provided to her by her children who lived in the home with her, which were applied to the down payment, mortgage and expenses, but the property was held in the names of two of her seven adult children at any given time.

The court indicated that the trial judge had erred in finding that the mother had not contributed any of her own funds to the home, and that once her children had provided funds to their mother, the funds became hers. The court also noted that while the tax treatment of the asset post-transfer is one factor to be considered in determining intention at the time of a transfer of a property (in this case, units in the home had been rented out to third parties over the years and the title-holders had reported the rental income on their returns, while their mother had actually received the rent), but it is not determinative of the transferor's intention. Adding a further dimension to the presumption of resulting trust, a 2015 Alberta Queen's Bench decision considered, among other matters, whether the presumption applies when a person designates a beneficiary of a retirement plan (or other financial products capable of being designated).³⁹ The judge ultimately avoided deciding the issue by finding evidence of the deceased's intention on a balance of probabilities to gift the retirement plans proceeds to his son as the named beneficiary, leaving the question open for future judicial determination.

Adding more uncertainty to joint ownership, in the recent decision of *Marley v. Salga*,⁴⁰ the Ontario Superior Court expanded the ways in which spouses can sever a joint tenancy through a course of dealing. In this case, the deceased and his widow owned their matrimonial home as joint tenants with right of survivorship. The deceased dealt with his one-half interest in the home under his will and the court relied on evidence to support that the widow had knowledge of the deceased's steps to deal with his one-half interest, which the court held evidenced a mutual intention to hold the home as equal tenants-in-common. This decision is currently under appeal.

In Quebec, there is no equivalence to joint tenancy or rights of survivorship. In *Gauthier v. Gauthier*,⁴¹ the deceased and his son signed an account opening agreement in Florida that held the deceased's inheritance. The will named the deceased's three children as beneficiaries, but the son submitted that the account agreement left the inheritance to him, or in the alternative, his father intended to gift the account. The court did not apply *Pecore*, but rather looked to the deceased's intentions. The court held that the deceased did not intend to gift the account.

In the British Columbia Court of Appeal decision in *McKendry v. McKendry*,⁴² the deceased transferred property into joint tenancy with her son and executed a trust declaration to support her intention that the property was to be held in trust. The deceased later decided to gift the property to her son. The deceased executed a two-page document drafted by her

38 *Andrade v. Andrade*, 2016 ONCA 368.

39 *Morrison Estate (Re)*, 2015 ABQB 769.

40 *Marley v. Salga*, 2019 ONSC 3527.

41 2016 QCCS 2333.

42 2017 BCCA 48; similar decision by the Ontario Court of Appeal in *Laski v. Laski*, 2016 ONCA 337.

lawyer and revised her will to include a clause outlining that the property was to be a gift. The trial court held that the property was held in trust for the deceased by the son and an executed deed would have perfected the gift, but the Court of Appeal found the deceased's intentions to be 'manifest and unambiguous' in providing an *inter vivos* gift to her son. The presumption of resulting trust was not considered in this case. This decision highlights the importance of providing clear evidence of intention, whether that is through a third party or supporting documentation.

Legal presumption of advancement as between spouses in BC

In *F(VJ) v. W(SK)*,⁴³ the British Columbia Court of Appeal confirmed the common law presumption of advancement between spouses was not abolished by the enactment of that province's new Family Law Act⁴⁴ in 2011, and noted that a BC statute contained no express provision altering the impact of or abolishing the presumption as was the case in the family law statutes of other Canadian jurisdictions such as Alberta, Saskatchewan and Ontario. However, in *HCF v. DTF*,⁴⁵ the British Columbia Superior Court made a compelling finding that the presumption of advancement is an outdated concept and cannot co-exist with the property division scheme under the Family Law Act. The court held that the husband who owned excluded property was able to retain that exclusion on separation notwithstanding that he gifted it to his wife. The law in this area is far from settled and will be challenged as the decision is currently under appeal to the British Columbia Court of Appeal.

Exempting certain matrimonial property from the equalisation regime

The 2012 Ontario Court of Appeal decision in *Spencer v. Riesberry*⁴⁶ held that in the circumstances, a matrimonial property held by a family trust where one of the beneficiaries resided did not qualify as a matrimonial home for the purposes of Ontario's Family Law Act and excluded it from the equalisation calculation as the beneficiary in question did not have an 'interest' in the property within the meaning of the Act (although the value of the interest in the trust was still included for the purposes of the calculation). This case represents a frustration of the matrimonial home protection contained in the Act, as well as a potential circumvention of the usual requirements for the spouse's consent on the sale or encumbrance of a matrimonial home and the right of possession for the non-titled spouse.

The recent Supreme Court of Canada decision in *Yared v. Karam*⁴⁷ held a family home held in a trust that one of the spouse's controls can be included in a married couple's family patrimony to be divided equally between the spouses on a breakdown of the marriage. A family patrimony, which is unique to Quebec, is created when a couple marries and includes the property belonging to spouses that they use to meet their family's needs. Under Quebec's Civil Code, 'rights which confer use' are included in the family patrimony, and the court held that the control that the trustee had over the trust property, gave him 'rights which confer use'. This case illustrates Quebec's treatment of trusts in the family law context and how the civil law regime in Quebec differs from the common law regime in the rest of Canada.

43 2016 BCCA 186 (appeal dismissed with costs).

44 SBC 2011, c.25.

45 2017 BCSC 1226 (currently under appeal).

46 *Spencer v. Riesberry*, 2012 ONCA 418.

47 *Yared v. Karam*, 2019 SCC 62.

Proprietary estoppel

The equitable claim of proprietary estoppel has been successfully used in two 2014 Ontario cases as the basis for a cause of action in respect of an unfulfilled or reneged promise or assurance relating to a cottage property.⁴⁸ In both *Clarke v. Johnson* and *Love v. Schumacher*, the equity resulted in the appropriate remedy being, based on the facts and the exercise of judicial discretion, a proprietary one in the form of an exclusive, irrevocable and time-specific licence (as a monetary award was found in both instances to be inappropriate or insufficient). In both decisions, the courts followed the modern UK test to establish proprietary estoppel, being the establishment of three criteria:

- a encouragement or acquiescence in respect of land;
- b detrimental reliance; and
- c unconscionability.

A third case arising in British Columbia, resulting in a successful proprietary estoppel claim involving a horse farm that saw the trial judge award the entire horse farm to the applicant, was remitted back to the trial judge to assess the outstanding claims of unjust enrichment and express or implied trust, as well as the proportionality of the trial judge's remedy to the proprietary estoppel claim.⁴⁹ *Cowper-Smith v. Morgan*⁵⁰ is a British Columbia appellate court decision in which the proprietary estoppel claim was unsuccessful as the person against whom the claim was advanced did not own the property in question at the time the assurance or representation was made. On appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada,⁵¹ the court's ruling clarified the test for proprietary estoppel and expanded its scope. The British Columbia appellate court decision was overturned and the court found that proprietary estoppel had been established by the appellants. The court found that reliance on an expectation to enjoy a right or benefit over a property, even without an interest in such property, is reasonable.

Execution of estate planning documents during the covid-19 pandemic

Each province and territory has its own formal requirements for making a valid will and powers of attorney. In every province and territory except for Quebec, the law requires a will to be in writing and signed at the end by the will-maker in the presence of two witnesses, who each in turn sign the will in the presence of the will-maker and each other (Manitoba also has additional requirements of initialing each page). A similar process must be followed for a continuing or enduring power of attorney for property and for personal care, although the number of witnesses varies from one to two among the provinces and territories.

In order to address the problem of executing estate planning documents during the covid-19 pandemic, Quebec and Ontario leading the pack, followed by Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, Newfoundland and Labrador, and Saskatchewan, released emergency orders which temporarily allow for the virtual execution of wills and powers of attorney by means of 'audio-visual communication technology'. Some provinces, including British Columbia and Ontario, have gone so far as allowing execution of estate planning documents in counterpart. At the date of writing, British Columbia had on 22 June 2020 introduced legislation to accept electronic wills that are created on a computer and signed electronically

48 *Clarke v. Johnson*, 2014 ONCA 237 and *Love v. Schumacher Estate*, 2014 ONSC 4080.

49 *Sabey v. Rommel*, 2014 BCCA 360.

50 2016 BCCA 200 (overturned).

51 *Cowper-Smith v. Morgan*, 2017 SCC 61.

and for which there is no printed copy, the first Canadian jurisdiction to do so. Some of the provinces also require that one of the witnesses should be a lawyer. Quebec's emergency legislation allows electronic signing of notarial wills, which are wills that a notary prepares and that the will-maker signs in the presence of the notary and another witness. It will be interesting to see whether these temporary emergency orders will lead to long-term permanent changes to adopt technology in the execution of estate planning documents.

IV WEALTH STRUCTURING AND REGULATION

i Common vehicles for wealth structuring

Trusts and holding companies are perhaps two of the most common vehicles used in wealth structuring.

Trusts

Income splitting

Trusts can be established *inter vivos* or by will. *Inter vivos* trusts are often used to split income with family members, where the trust earns income and acts as a conduit to allocate income, including taxable capital gains, among beneficiaries who are subject to lower rates. Effective planning involves careful attention to the possible application of the attribution rules, which can attribute income back to a high-tax rate taxpayer.

Trusts used in conjunction with an 'estate freeze'

Trusts are also commonly used in conjunction with an estate freeze to hold growth property for future generations, such as common shares of a private company which are expected to grow in value, and thereby defer taxation on any gains until the future rather than until the death of the founder. This can achieve significant tax savings. The use of a trust can allow for control of the timing of distribution of property, for selection of beneficiaries and for general wealth protection purposes. Generally, a fully discretionary trust is used for such purposes.

Trusts as will substitutes

Trusts are also increasingly used as will substitutes, in particular 'alter ego' and 'joint partner' trusts that are specifically defined under Canadian income tax legislation and allow persons aged 65 and over, provided certain conditions are met, to roll over capital property on a tax-deferred basis, as opposed to triggering capital gains. Alter ego and joint partner trusts are often used to provide for succession to property on the death of the spouse or spouses as a substitute to a will. They may offer benefits such as:

- a avoiding expensive court fees, probate taxes and the protracted court probate process;
- b more privacy than a will;
- c ensuring capital succession to property on death; and
- d protection against estate litigation, including will challenges and other claims arising on death.

Trusts may also offer an effective and sophisticated vehicle to manage assets on incapacity as a primary alternative to a power of attorney.

Use of testamentary trusts for income splitting and other benefits

Testamentary trusts (trusts created under a will) have been used to provide for income splitting after the testator's death. Certain estates and testamentary trusts are taxed at the graduated rates applicable to individuals, whereas trusts established during lifetime are subject to the top marginal tax rates applicable to individuals. Prior to 2016, testamentary trusts allowed for income splitting between the trust and one or more beneficiaries, which resulted in significant tax savings. However, commencing in 2016, testamentary trusts with exceptions for graduated rate estates and for qualified disability trusts are subject to the top tax rate applicable to individuals and, consequently, the above tax benefits have been eliminated, although it will still be possible to 'sprinkle' income among a group of beneficiaries of a discretionary testamentary trust if the trust terms permit. Also, the use of a testamentary trust may provide for capital succession planning and can safeguard against beneficiaries' matrimonial and creditor claims, among other benefits.

Multiple wills used to minimise probate fees

Multiple wills are increasingly used in certain provinces to minimise estate administration tax and probate fees. For example, in Ontario, estate administration tax is approximately 1.5 per cent of the value of estate assets. Assets are often segregated under two wills: a primary will and a secondary will. Assets that generally do not require a probated will to administer by way of proof of executors' authority to third parties, such as financial institutions and purchasers of land property, are segregated under a secondary will. The secondary will would typically include private company shares, family loans, tangible personal property and beneficial trust interests. Only the primary will is typically probated, and applicable tax or court fees are then based on the value of the assets passing under the primary will, which is generally expected to be a more modest asset value base.

In the fall of 2018, the trusts and estates community, in particular the Ontario legal profession, was thrown into turmoil when a lower court decision *Re Milne Estate*⁵² held that a primary will and a secondary will that contained a 'basket clause' allowing the executors authority to allocate assets in their discretion between the wills rendered the wills invalid on the basis that a will is a trust and this discretion created uncertainty with regard to the property of each trust. Fortunately, a higher court overruled this decision on appeal in early 2019⁵³ and held that the assumption that traditional trust law principles apply to wills was incorrect, and in any event there was no legal uncertainty created given there was an objective standard to determine the property governed by each will.

Holding companies

Holding companies are a common feature of Canadian estate planning. They are often used to hold investment assets, including US securities and certain other US situs assets to protect against exposure to US estate tax, to defer tax on active business income where shares of an active business are held by the holding company, to split income, including in conjunction with use of a family trust, for asset protection and retirement planning.

52 2018 ONSC 4174.

53 2019 ONSC 579.

Potential tax advantages of holding companies

The utility of an investment holding company to earn investment income at a lower tax rate than if earned personally will depend on changing tax rates, which historically have at certain times offered tax advantages and at other times are neutral and less advantageous.

Holding companies are also used in conjunction with probate fee and estate tax minimisation strategies as outlined above. Private company shares can pass under a secondary will, which typically may not need to be probated, thereby saving fees and tax, which can be significant where the shares have a high value. There is potential for double taxation on death where assets are held in a holding company, because a deceased person will be subject to personal taxation on the deemed disposition of the shares of the holding company giving rise to possible taxable capital gains, and also the same gains may be reflected in the holding company's underlying assets, on which tax will be paid at the corporate level on sale of the assets or wind-up of the company. It is therefore necessary to implement proper post-mortem tax planning to avoid potential double taxation on death.

ii Anti-money laundering regime and new transparency requirements

The Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) and Terrorist Financing Act came into effect in 2001. It introduced requirements for a compliance regime, record-keeping, client identification and reporting. Reporting entities must implement a compliance regime, keep certain records, obtain certain client identification and report suspicious transactions to an independent agency, the FINTRAC. Certain other financial transactions, as well as terrorist property, must also be reported. Reporting entities include financial institutions, such as banks, trust companies, loan companies, life insurance companies, brokers and agents, securities dealers, accountants and accounting firms carrying out certain transactions, real estate brokers, and certain others. The legislation imposes harsh financial and criminal penalties, including imprisonment for failure to report. Reporting entities have to send large cash transaction reports to FINTRAC when they receive an amount of C\$10,000 or more in cash in the course of a single transaction, and financial entities, money service businesses and casinos have to report incoming and outgoing international electronic funds transfers of C\$10,000 or more in a single transaction.

In the past several years, initiatives to require company, trust and real estate transparency have been prolific on the global stage. In Canada, they form a backdrop to recent legislative proposals and changes. In 2018, the federal government introduced legislation that came into effect on 13 June 2019, which amended the Canada Business Corporations Act (CBCA) to require that corporations collect and keep a register of specified information regarding those who have 'significant control' over a corporation, including registered shareholders, beneficial owners of shares and persons who have direct or indirect influence, and as a result have control over the corporation. At the time of writing, the information is not to be publicly available, but is to be available to directors, shareholders and creditors of the corporation. This appears a first step towards a public register in line with developments in the EU, the UK, and elsewhere.

In December 2017, Canadian Finance Ministers entered into the Agreement to Strengthen Beneficial Ownership Transparency, which included a commitment on the part of the provinces to make legislative changes to require provincially incorporated corporations to maintain information on beneficial owners. Some of the provinces have forged ahead with legislative changes which contain similar requirements to those under the new federal legislation, including amendments to Manitoba's corporate legislation that came into effect

on 8 April 2020, proposed amendments to British Columbia's corporate legislation that were scheduled to come into force on 1 May 2020 but that have been postponed until 1 October 2020 because of the covid-19 pandemic, and proposed amendments to Prince Edward Island's and Saskatchewan's corporate legislation. In the autumn of 2019, Quebec began corporate transparency consultations, and in the 2020–2021 budget, the government introduced measures that would require enterprises to obtain information on beneficial owners for disclosure to the publicly accessible *Registraire des entreprises du Québec*, and to make it possible to do research on an enterprise using the name and address of a natural person.

On the real estate front, British Columbia's Land Owner Transparency Act to create a new public registry for beneficial ownership of real estate in the province received royal assent on 16 May 2019 and will be in force once regulations are passed. Corporations, trustees and partners will be required to provide specified information on those who have a beneficial interest in land, a significant interest in a corporation that owns land, or who own an interest in land through a partnership, with certain restrictions. The stated intention of the registry is to prevent tax evasion, fraud and money laundering by ending anonymous or hidden ownership of real estate. It remains to be seen whether or not this initiative will head east and roll out through other Canadian jurisdictions. In Quebec, in February 2019, a regulation was published that aimed at identifying non-resident purchasers of residential property. There is speculation that this is the first step to a tax on non-residents, as presently exists in certain designated areas of British Columbia and Ontario. In Ontario, since May 2017, additional disclosure has been required in making a real estate transfer pursuant to the Land Transfer Act, which includes disclosure of the beneficial ownership of the transferred property; however, this information is not publicly available.

With respect to trusts, as previously noted, new trust reporting and disclosure rules will come into effect on 1 January 2021. All Canadian resident trusts with very limited exceptions will be required to file an annual T3 trust tax and information return whether or not the trust earned income in any year. The provision of this information erodes privacy in the use of trusts and will provide substantial information to government that was previously not available to it.

V OUTLOOK AND CONCLUSIONS

Private client practice has held steady during the pandemic. Traditionally, it has always been considered 'recession proof'. The challenge is whether it will also be 'covid-19 proof'. Signs are it will be. More need for, interest in, and time to focus on estate planning is the silver lining during the pandemic for private client practitioners. In addition, changes in the law to bring the world of wills and powers of attorney into the digital age in terms of execution requirements in several Canadian jurisdictions will hopefully become permanent changes that will benefit private clients and practitioners. Law practice has changed for the better as we become better skilled in using more technology to connect with our clients virtually, providing flexibility for them and for private client practitioners.

On the macro side, uncertainty prevails. Each day is a new day and there is no one who can pretend to know how this story will end.

But end it will and then we will face a brave new world – higher taxes, Big Government, erosion of privacy and the world increasingly two solitudes of 'the haves' and 'the have nots'.

In the Canadian context, we went into this crisis with our economic house in order, a low deficit relative to GDP compared to other G8 countries, with a social benefits system which is geared to ensuring a baseline standard of living – our ‘social safety net’, and universal healthcare. The hope is we will come out of this crisis intact and without the divisiveness and polarity that other jurisdictions may experience.

Peace, order and good government – the Canadian motto on our coat of arms, served us well in the financial crisis of the last global recession, and it will as well in the crisis caused by this pandemic. As Canadians, we should all count our blessings.

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