CORPORATE REORGANIZATIONS ITA 85(1) ROLLOVERS

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Outline

- > introduction
- > conditions of application
- > elected amount
- > results of application
- > special cases
- > compliance

Introduction

- permits transfer of certain assets to a taxable Canadian corporation to occur on a tax-deferred or "rollover" basis
- whether transfer will be taxable or tax deferred will depend on:
 - who is transferor?
 - who is transferee?
 - what is the transferred property and what are its tax attributes?
 - what kind of consideration and what amount of each type of consideration is received?
 - what is the elected amount?

Introduction

- > uses
 - incorporation of a business or investments
 - estate planning (estate freeze)
 - corporate reorganizations
 - butterflies
 - acquisitions and dispositions
 - loss utilization
- > elective
- allows complete or partial rollover
- asset by asset

Introduction

- requirement for effective commercial transaction
 - commercial transaction may impact tax deferral but not vice versa (except that desire for tax deferral may influence the structuring of the commercial transaction)
- potential for technical errors and unintended tax consequences
- potential for double taxation
 - when property sold by corporation
 - when shares sold by transferor
- not the only tax issue
 - 20(24), 22 and commodity taxes

Conditions of Application

> 5 conditions

- transferor taxpayer
- transferee Taxable Canadian Corporation
- transferred property eligible property
- consideration received must include shares of transferee
- election transferor and transferee must make a joint election

Conditions of Application — Transferor

- Taxpayer
 - any person whether or not liable for tax
 - individuals
 - corporations
 - trusts
 - partnerships (ITA 85(2))
 - non-residents

Conditions of Application — Transferee

- Taxable Canadian Corporation
- > 89(1)
- two conditions
 - Canadian Corporation
 - not exempt from tax under Part I of ITA
- Canadian Corporation
 - resident in Canada, and
 - either incorporated in Canada or resident in Canada from June 18, 1971

- Eligible Property
- > 85(1.1)
- capital property (other than real property owned by a non-resident)(ITA 85 (1.1)(a))
- certain real property owned by a non-resident
 - capital property owned by a non-resident insurer in certain circumstances (ITA 85(1.1)(b))
 - capital property used by a non-resident in a Canadian branch (ITA 85(1.1)(h)) where the transfer is part of the incorporation of the Canadian branch

- incorporation of a Canadian branch
- > 85(1.2)
- three conditions
 - immediately after the disposition the corporation is controlled by the taxpayer or a related person
 - all or substantially all of the property of the branch is transferred to the corporation
 - the transfer is not part of a series of transactions that results in control
 of the corporation being acquired by a person after the transfer

- ➤ Eligible Capital Property (ITA 85(1.1)(e))
 - e.g. goodwill
- inventory (other than real property inventory) (ITA 85(1.1)(f))
 - including work in progress of professionals and cash basis inventory
 - exclusion of real property inventory intended to prevent conversion of an inventory gain from the sale of land into a capital gain from the sale of shares
- Canadian and certain foreign resource property (ITA 85(1.1)(c) and (d))
- ➤ a security or debt obligation used in an insurance or money-lending business (ITA 85(1.1)(g))

- excluded property
 - real property inventory
 - real property that is capital property held by a non-resident (subject to exceptions)
 - deferred financing charges
 - life insurance policies (unless held as inventory)
 - unbilled disbursements
 - holdbacks

- income interest in a trust
- cash basis receivables
- > prepaid expenses
- > tax pools (e.g. R&D) (Doc. No. 9826207)
- > rights under fishing licence (Doc. No. 9726477)
- non-principal residence portion of unsevered land (Doc. No. 9725647)

- what about a partnership interest
 - Walchuk v. The Queen
 - IC 88-2, paragraph 24
 - Loyens v. The Queen
- Membrex Limitée v. The Queen

- two types of considerations
 - shares in the capital of the transferee
 - everything else
- consideration must include share consideration.
- everything else is called "non-share consideration" or "boot"
- amount of boot may result in loss of tax deferral or trigger gain on the transaction

- one or more shares in the capital of the transferee must be received as consideration
- "share" means a share or a fractional share of the capital stock of a corporation (ITA 248(1))
- what if several properties transferred for one share?
 - IT-291R2
- > share can include common or preferred share
- Estate of Louise Barnabe v. M.N.R.
- Dale v. The Queen

- "boot" can include cash, debt, assumed liabilities, shares of other corporations or other property
- boot not exceeding ACB/cost amount of transferred property will not trigger gain
- boot permits recovery of original investment without recognition of gain
- excessive boot will give rise to gain

- beware of 84.1 and 212.1 on share transfers
- > Doc. No. 2000-0039335
- provisions of assumption agreement

- amount specified in joint tax election
- ITA sets out prescribed limits
- > can elect within range
- allows full rollover, partial rollover or fully taxable transaction
- ITA will adjust if outside range

- elected amount
 - deemed proceeds of property to transferor
 - deemed cost of property to transferee
- accounting and corporate law amounts may be different

- prescribed limits
 - deferral available to the extent of share consideration.
 - deferral not available to the extent boot exceeds ACB/cost amount of transferred property
- generally between ACB/cost amount of transferred property and FMV of transferred property

- three general limits (for non-depreciable capital property)
 - (a) cannot elect in excess of FMV of transferred property
 - (b) subject to (a), cannot elect less than FMV of boot
 - (c) cannot elect less than lesser of (i) the ACB/cost amount of the transferred property and (ii) the FMV of the transferred property
- Where (b) and (c) are different amounts, greater of the two is the lower limit of the elected amount
- (a) trumps but may have shareholder benefit if FMV of boot exceeds FMV of transferred property
- forced to recognize losses

- property by property
- cannot elect at nil
- if want full tax deferral
 - ensure boot does not exceed ACB/cost amount of transferred property
 - elect at ACB/cost amount of transferred property
- may want to elect even if want to realize gain on the transaction
 - Tuxedo Holdings
- partnership with negative basis

Results of Application

- what do the rules do?
 - proceeds to transferor of transferred property
 - cost to transferee of transferred property
 - basis for determining cost to transferor of consideration received
 - basis for determining PUC of share consideration
- general principle
 - tax attributes should be limited to elected amount
- value of consideration, price adjustment clauses and deemed dividends

Rules of Application — Cost of Consideration

- > cost of boot
 - FMV
- cost of preferred shares
 - elected amount exceeds boot (but not exceeding FMV of shares)
- cost of common shares
 - elected amount exceeds boot exceeds cost of preferred shares
- if more than one class of preferred or common shares is received, allocation among share classes is based on relative fair market value
- > planning
 - isolate bases

Rules of Application — Cost of Consideration

Asset Transferred

Coct

Cost	\$100
FMV	200
Consideration Received	
Note	100
Common Shares (FMV)	100

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Tax Results of Election

Elected Amount	100
Cost of asset to corporation	100
Cost of shares to transferor	Nil

Rules of Application — PUC of Consideration

- > 85(2.1)
- may result in PUC grind
- applies only to 85 rollovers and does not apply if 84.1 applies
- > if PUC exceeds (elected amount exceeds boot)
 - PUC reduced to (elected amount exceeds boot)
- reduction is pro-rated over all classes of share consideration based on relative PUC of each class of share consideration
- can sometimes hold down corporate law stated capital to avoid a 85(2.1) PUC grind

Rules of Application — Value of Consideration

- > FMV of consideration > FMV of transferred property
 - **1**5(1)
- > FMV of transferred property > FMV of consideration received
 - 85(1)(e.2)
 - desire to confer benefit on related shareholder
 - adjusts elected amount upward

Rules of Application — Value of Consideration

- valuation issues
- share features
 - redeemable at the option of the holder or the issuer?
 - amount of dividends?
 - dividends are discretionary or fixed?
 - dividends are cumulative or non-cumulative?
 - voting rights?
 - any fixed entitlement on a liquidation, dissolution or winding-up?
 - preference as to dividends or distributions on a liquidation, dissolution or winding-up?
 - restrictions on transferability?
 - restrictions on dilution or impairment of value by issuance of and distributions on other shares?

Rules of Application — Price Adjustment Clauses

- price adjustment clause
- provides for adjustment of purchase price of property or redemption amount of shares if purchase price or redemption amount greater or less than FMV of transferred property
- > in agreement of purchase and sale or terms of preferred shares
- alternative
 - formula purchase price or redemption amount

Rules of Application — Price Adjustment Clauses

- what triggers adjustment
 - CRA audit
 - determination by directors
- how is adjustment effected
 - pay more or get refund of boot
 - should interest be payable?
 - issue more shares or donate some shares back to the issuer
 - any adjustment for interim dividends?
 - change in redemption amount or other share attributes

Rules of Application — Price Adjustment Clauses

- > IT-169
 - bona fide
 - notification
 - excess/shortfall refunded
- > 1980 Round Table donation of excess shares
- > TR-82 terms of preferred shares
- Doc. No. 2002-0162427 amended election

Rules of Application — Deemed Dividends

- > 84(1)
- deemed dividend to the extent that the PUC of the issued shares exceeds the FMV of the transferred assets
- contributed surplus arising on a transaction in respect of which an election under subsection 85(1) is made cannot be converted into PUC without triggering a deemed dividend

Rules of Application — Deemed Dividends

- > 84.1
- conditions
 - taxpayer other than a corporation
 - transfer shares of a "subject corporation"
 - to a no-arm's length transferee corporation
 - transferee corporation and subject corporation are connected
 - controlled or over 10% votes and value

Rules of Application — Deemed Dividends

- > results
 - PUC grind
 - PUC of consideration shares
 - to the extent PUC of consideration shares exceeds the amount by which

 (a) greater of PUC and adjusted ACB of transferred shares exceeds (b)
 boot
 - deemed dividend to the extent boot exceeds greater of PUC and adjusted ACB of transferred shares
- Juliar v. Canada

SPECIAL CASES

- cost averaging for identical properties held as capital property (ITA-47)
- separate pools for pre-and post- 1971 properties
- consideration received may result in cost averaging
- planning
 - isolate holdings

SPECIAL CASES

- non-resident issues
- **>** 116
- Deemed "taxable Canadian property"
 - 85(1)(i)
- > 212.1
- > treaty protection
- > may want to elect even if treaty protection

COMPLIANCE

- JOINT ELECTION BY TRANSFEROR AND TRANSFEREE PRESCRIBED FORMS
- > T2057 Individuals, Corporations, Trusts
- ➤ T2058 Partnerships
- > FILING PROCEDURES
- > Filed in duplicate
- By Transferor
- > At Transferor's District Taxation Centre
- Separate from any Tax Returns

COMPLIANCE

- DEADLINE FOR FILING
 - ITA 86(6) On or before earliest tax return filing date for parties to transfer
- ➤ LATE FILING PERMITTED ITA 85(8)
 - Within 3 years from time that the election form should have been filed
 - Penalty Lesser of :
 - A 1/4 of 1% (FMV of Assets Elected Amount)
 - B \$100 x number of months late
- ➤ MAXIMUM PENALTY \$8,000

COMPLIANCE

- ➤ SPECIAL CASES ITA 85(7.1)
 - Election cannot be revoked
 - Minister may permit election to
 - be filed after 3 years
 - be amended