

AN ESTATE PLANNING STORY · FOR ALBERTA FAMILIES

A Tale of Two Estates

Two Cochrane families. The same \$8 million, built over the same lifetime. One plans for the day it transfers; the other assumes there's no estate tax to plan for. Their children inherit very different numbers.



Canada has no inheritance tax and no estate tax. What it has is a rule that quietly does the same work — and the families who don't see it coming pay the most.

On the date of death, a person is *deemed to have sold* every capital property they own at fair market value. Decades of accrued gains — on the business, the rental, the portfolio, the cottage — crystallize at once, on a single final return. What you plan for, you can shape. What you don't, Canada Revenue Agency collects first.

Both families begin in exactly the same place — an estate worth about **\$8.0 million**, built over four decades in Alberta.

Family business (CCPC) **\$4.0M**Rental property **\$2.0M**Investment portfolio **\$1.0M**RRIF **\$0.6M**Cottage **\$0.4M****FAMILY A** · the Bauers

"There's no estate tax in Canada — we'll deal with it later."

No structures. No coordination. No conversation with the children. The plan is the will, and the will is in a drawer.

FAMILY B · the Caldwelles

"Let's get organized while we still have choices."

An estate freeze, a family trust, tax-smart giving, and an early family meeting — coordinated years before they were needed.

THE ONLY DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THEM

It isn't luck, returns, or the size of the estate. It is whether the plan was made while there was still time to make it.

A Family A goes in blind

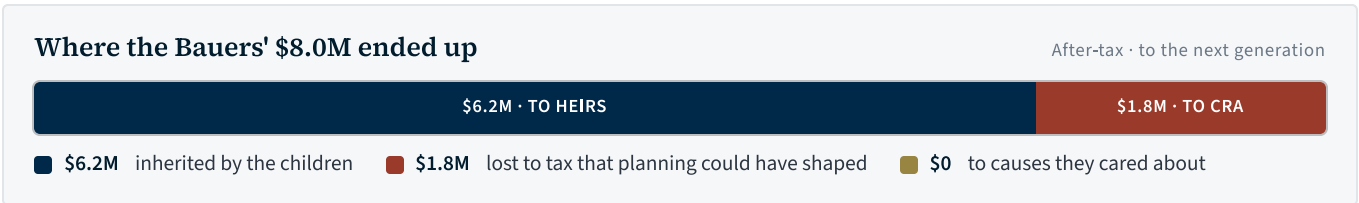
The Bauers were sure they had no estate problem — there's no estate tax, after all. Then Dave passed, and two years later Marie. Everything they owned was *deemed sold* on her final return in a single year. There was no spouse left to defer to, no exemption claimed, no liquidity set aside. The gains of a lifetime arrived all at once — and the tax came due before the children inherited a dollar.

WHAT DEATH COST THE BAUERS		
THE ASSET	WHAT HAPPENED ON THE FINAL RETURN	TAX TO CRA
Family business CCPC shares · \$4.0M	Deemed sold at fair market value. No estate freeze, no Lifetime Capital Gains Exemption claimed — the full gain crystallized.	≈ \$910,000
Rental property \$2.0M · cost \$0.4M	The entire \$1.6M gain realized at once — with no cash to pay it, the estate had to sell.	≈ \$384,000
RRIF \$0.6M	Collapsed fully into income in the year of death, taxed near the top bracket.	≈ \$288,000
Investment portfolio \$1.0M · cost \$0.5M	\$0.5M gain realized. Nothing was donated, so nothing was sheltered.	≈ \$120,000
Cottage \$0.4M · cost \$0.1M	A second property — fully exposed to the gain, with the principal-residence exemption used on the home.	≈ \$72,000
Total surrendered to Canada Revenue Agency		≈ \$1.8M

Illustrative only — not a tax estimate. Assumes an Alberta resident, a 50% capital gains inclusion rate, nominal cost bases where shown, no rollover or exemptions claimed, and an assumed 48% top marginal rate. Actual outcomes depend on the year-of-death return, province, adjusted cost base, and tax law in effect. Figures are rounded.

THE COST THAT DIDN'T SHOW UP ON THE RETURN

The children first learned the estate's terms from a lawyer reading the will. No one had explained who would get the cottage, or why. Within a year the family was no longer speaking — the most expensive line item never appeared on any tax form.



B Family B plans ahead

The Caldwells owned the same things the Bauers did. The difference is that, a decade earlier, they treated the eventual transfer as a project — with their advisor as the quarterback connecting the accountant, the tax lawyer, and the insurance specialist. By the time it mattered, each asset already had a plan, and the cash to fund it.

- ◆ **The estate freeze + family trust**

Robert froze the business at its value years ago; a family trust holds the future growth and lets the gain be shared across three beneficiaries — multiplying the Lifetime Capital Gains Exemption.
- ◆ **Liquidity by design**

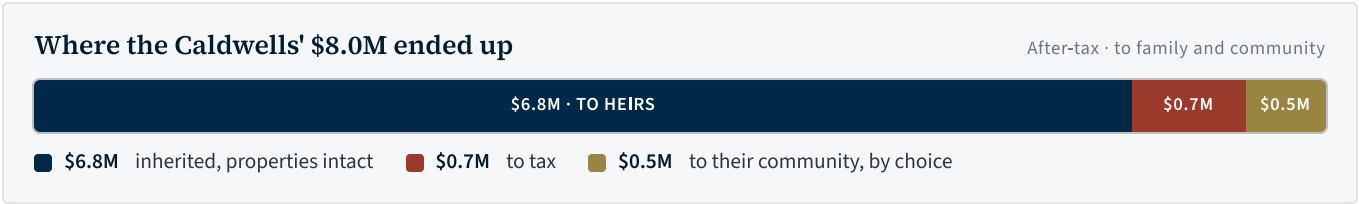
A joint partner trust and a life-insurance policy fund the tax on the rental and cottage — so the heirs keep the properties instead of being forced to sell at the worst moment.
- ◆ **Giving that gives back**

Instead of cash, they donated \$0.5M of appreciated securities ◆ *in-kind* to a donor advised fund — eliminating the capital gain entirely and earning a credit that offset other tax.
- ◆ **The conversation, held early**

Five years out, the Caldwells told their children the plan and the reasoning. There were no surprises to litigate — only decisions to understand.

THE SAME ESTATE, ORGANIZED		
THE ASSET	THE STRUCTURE THAT DID THE WORK	TAX TO CRA
Family business CCPC shares · \$4.0M	Estate freeze caps the gain; the family trust multiplies the LCGE across three beneficiaries.	≈ \$250,000
Investment portfolio \$1.0M	\$0.5M donated in-kind to a DAF — capital gain eliminated, donation credit earned and applied.	≈ \$0
RRIF \$0.6M	Drawn down on a planned schedule and topped up with insurance, smoothing the bracket.	≈ \$150,000
Rental + cottage \$2.4M	Held in a joint partner trust; insurance funds the tax so the properties stay in the family.	≈ \$300,000
Total to Canada Revenue Agency + \$0.5M directed to the causes the Caldwells chose		≈ \$0.7M

Illustrative only — not a tax estimate. The structures shown (estate freeze, family trust, joint partner trust, in-kind giving, insurance funding) are technical and depend on eligibility, timing, and current law. The LCGE is \$1,250,000 for 2025 dispositions and is indexed; QSBC qualification, attribution and TOSI rules, AMT, and trust terms all affect the result. Confirm every figure with qualified tax and legal advisors.



→ The reckoning: same estate, two endings

Place the two outcomes side by side and the lesson is unmistakable. The Bauers and the Caldwells started with the identical \$8.0 million. The only variable was the planning — and it moved more than a million dollars from the tax bill into the hands of the people and causes the family cared about.

FAMILY A • THE BAUERS

WENT IN BLIND • TO HEIRS **\$6.2M**



FAMILY B • THE CALDWELLS

PLANNED AHEAD • TO HEIRS **\$6.8M**



Illustrative comparison only, drawn from the assumptions on the previous pages. Both estates total \$8.0M; segments show the after-tax split. Actual results vary with assets, timing, eligibility, and tax law. Not a projection of any client's outcome.

\$1.1M

redirected from the tax bill to family and community — \$0.6M more to the Caldwell children and \$0.5M to causes they chose, instead of a larger cheque to CRA. Same estate. Different plan.

WHAT MADE THE DIFFERENCE • 01

Structures that fit the assets

An estate freeze, family trust, and joint partner trust, all in place years before death.

WHAT MADE THE DIFFERENCE • 02

Tax-smart generosity

Appreciated securities gifted in-kind turned a tax bill into a charitable credit.

WHAT MADE THE DIFFERENCE • 03

The conversation, on time

An early family meeting aligned the heirs and protected the relationships.

Which estate will yours be?

The difference was a plan made in time. In a **complimentary conversation**, we'll map your deemed-disposition exposure and the structures that can reduce it. We work alongside your advisors; **CWM does not provide tax or legal advice.**

Our work is to help your family finish like the **Caldwells**, not the **Bauers**.

WE COORDINATE WITH

Accountants • Tax advisors • Estate lawyers • Trust specialists •
Insurance advisors • Charitable-giving counsel

Book a conversation →



Greg Wood, CIM®

PARTNER • FINANCIAL ADVISOR

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Tax and estate rules are complex, change over time, and differ by province. The capital gains inclusion rate used throughout is 50%; the Lifetime Capital Gains Exemption is \$1,250,000 for 2025 dispositions and is indexed — confirm the applicable limit for the year of any disposition. Strategies such as estate freezes, family trusts, joint partner trusts, purification, post-mortem elections, and in-kind charitable gifts are technical and must be reviewed with qualified tax, legal, accounting, and charitable-giving professionals before any action. Raymond James advisors are not tax or legal advisors.

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