



Wealth
Management

the Navigator

INVESTMENT, TAX AND LIFESTYLE PERSPECTIVES FROM RBC FAMILY OFFICE SERVICES

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Debt swap and debt conversion strategies

Reduce your taxes by restructuring debt

Do you own a home that's financed with a mortgage? If so, it's likely that the interest on that mortgage is not deductible for tax purposes. Interest is generally only deductible if the money you borrow is used for the purpose of earning income. So how can you turn your non-deductible mortgage into tax-deductible debt?

The debt swap and the debt conversion strategies effectively replace your mortgage (non-deductible debt) with tax-deductible debt in order to create tax savings. This article describes the two strategies and highlights some of the potential issues you should consider before incorporating these borrowing-to-invest strategies into your overall financial plan.

The debt swap strategy

If you own a home that's financed with a mortgage and you also own a portfolio of investments in a non-registered account, you may want to consider the debt swap strategy, especially if the value of your investment portfolio is equal to or greater than your outstanding mortgage. In a simple debt swap strategy, you dispose of your non-registered investments and use the proceeds from the sale to pay off your mortgage (the non-deductible debt). You subsequently re-borrow the same amount (secured by your home) and use the proceeds to purchase a non-registered portfolio of income-producing assets. Since

you're directly using the borrowed money for the purpose of earning income, the interest you pay on the re-borrowing may be deductible for tax purposes.

How it works

To make your interest payments tax-deductible, you will need to identify your current non-registered assets and any debt where the associated interest payments are not deductible. You would need to sell the appropriate amount of your non-registered investments to pay off the non-deductible debt. If you're paying off a mortgage, consider any related fees or penalties that may apply. You should also consider the tax cost



of disposing of your investments in your non-registered account. Review your Notice of Assessment to determine if there are capital losses carried forward that you could use to offset any capital gains realized when disposing of your investments.

Once you have paid off your non-deductible debt, you would re-borrow the equivalent amount of the assets that were sold to pay off the debt, to replenish your non-registered investments. If you disposed of your original investments at a loss, consider waiting at least 30 days before reacquiring the identical securities, otherwise the superficial loss rules may prevent you from claiming the capital loss.

The result of this strategy is that your net assets and liabilities remain the same, but now that you've re-borrowed for investment purposes, the interest on the debt is tax-deductible.

Debt swap illustration

Assume you have a mortgage valued at \$200,000 with an interest rate of 5%, an interest term and amortization of 10 years, and you make monthly payments. The non-deductible interest cost on your \$200,000 mortgage over 10 years is \$53,956. You decide to pay off the mortgage using non-registered funds and then you borrow from a home equity line of credit (HELOC) at 5% to invest in an income-producing portfolio. The interest you pay on the HELOC is now tax-deductible.

Assume your marginal tax rate is 50%. While the amount of interest you pay remains the same over the 10-year period, your tax savings over 10 years would be \$26,978 ($50\% \times \$53,956$) due to the interest deduction.

Using a holding company

The debt swap strategy works well when the tax cost of disposing of your investments in your non-registered account is minimal. If you have significant accrued capital gains and you have a holding company, you could consider an alternative — a debt swap using your holding company.

This strategy involves transferring your investments to your holding company on a tax-deferred basis in exchange for shares in your holding company and a promissory note. Care must be taken to ensure the value of the promissory note you take back does not exceed the tax cost of the investments you transferred to the holding company. You could then borrow money from the bank and use the cash to subscribe for more shares in your holding company. Since you'd then be borrowing to invest in shares (with a reasonable expectation of earning dividends from your holding company), the interest would be deductible on the borrowed money. Your company can

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use the funds it receives from your share subscription to pay off the promissory note owing to you. You can then use the proceeds from the promissory note to pay off your mortgage, your non-deductible debt.

The debt conversion strategy

If you have a home that's financed with a mortgage but you don't have the cash flow for an investment portfolio in addition to your mortgage, you may want to consider the debt conversion strategy. The debt conversion strategy (also known as the "Smith Manoeuvre") involves making regular mortgage payments, re-borrowing the principal you just repaid and investing it in a portfolio of income-producing assets. The interest you pay on the re-borrowing may be deductible for tax purposes, since you are then directly using the money for the purpose of earning income. The deductible interest may create tax savings, which you can then use (as well as the income earned on your investments) to pay down your mortgage further. If you continue this process until the mortgage is completely paid off, you should end up with no mortgage, a portfolio of investments, and a tax-deductible investment loan.

How it works

The debt conversion strategy involves setting up a re-advanceable mortgage that has two components: a regular mortgage and a HELOC. A re-advanceable mortgage lets you re-borrow the principal (not the interest) you pay off each month. As you make your mortgage payments, the lender increases the amount you can borrow from your HELOC by the amount of principal you pay off each month. You may then borrow from your HELOC and invest the funds in a portfolio of income-producing investments.

Provided you're investing the borrowed funds to earn income, you can deduct the associated interest expense on your tax return for the year. This interest deduction may result in tax savings. You can use the income earned on your newly acquired investments as well as the tax savings generated to pay down your mortgage further. You may repeat this process annually until your mortgage is completely paid off. The result of this strategy is that your home equity is converted into a HELOC, or investment loan, as you pay down your mortgage.

Are these strategies right for you?

For these strategies to be most effective, you will need to be disciplined and not use any tax savings for daily cash flow. It's also important to be aware that these strategies will not reduce your debt level. Since you're only paying off the interest on your investment loan, your debt servicing level never decreases and it requires you, as an investor, to be extremely diligent about your cash flow to ensure you can service the debt. You'll need to be even more diligent if you use an investment loan with a variable interest rate, since the payments will fluctuate over time.

In the case of the debt swap strategy, you may consider using the income from the borrowed funds being invested to repay the principal of the loan to eliminate your borrowings.

In the case of the debt conversion strategy, once the equity in your mortgage is completely paid off, consider directing your annual tax savings to pay off your investment loan to increase your net worth and eliminate all borrowings.

Will you have to pay alternative minimum tax (AMT)?

If you're deducting your interest expense for tax purposes, it's important to consider AMT. This tax aims to ensure that every Canadian individual pays a minimum amount of tax. The calculation of AMT is based on an adjusted taxable income, which seeks to remove the advantages of certain tax-preferential items such as certain deductions and tax credits. The AMT rules limit the deduction of interest and carrying charges. For AMT purposes, you can only deduct 50% of the interest expense you would typically claim as a 100% deduction under regular tax rules. If you're subject to AMT due to the interest expense claimed, you may need to re-evaluate the tax effectiveness of restructuring your debt so you can deduct the interest. For more information regarding AMT, ask your RBC advisor for an article on this topic.

Have you discussed financing options with your lender?

Paying off your mortgage or other debt ahead of schedule may trigger a prepayment penalty. Make sure you discuss your prepayment options with your lender well in advance. In addition, if the interest rate on your line of credit is higher than your mortgage rate, you'll need to determine if the income tax savings outweigh the incremental borrowing cost.

Do you have a long investment time horizon?

Generally, a long investment time horizon may increase the possibility of successfully implementing a borrowing

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to invest strategy. A long investment time horizon provides time for your investment to grow and compound returns, and mitigates the effects of short-term market volatility. This helps to increase the probability that your total investment assets will exceed your loan plus interest costs. Collapsing these strategies early increases the chance that a loss may result.

Do you have surplus cash flow?

Ensure you have adequate surplus cash flow (i.e. after-tax income less expenses) from sources other than your investment portfolio to pay at least the interest on your debt.

Your source of cash flow should also be sufficient to absorb the effects of a market downturn. A market downturn may result in a potential increase in your borrowing costs as well as a decrease in the value of your investments. If borrowing costs increase, you need to ensure you have enough cash flow to cover any loan interest payment increases.

If the value of the investments you purchased with borrowed money decreases, this may result in significant losses. In this situation, it's prudent to have enough cash flow to cover any potential demands for repayment.

What's your investment risk tolerance?

Your investment risk tolerance is a measure of how comfortable you are with taking risk in the hopes of earning greater returns on your investments. Most investments have some degree of risk associated with them, and borrowing to invest adds an additional level of risk to your investing. Borrowing to invest will magnify your returns when your investments are appreciating in value. This is due to the larger pool of investment capital that can benefit from investment growth. However, the downside is that if your investments start to decrease in value, your losses will be magnified as well, and it will be your responsibility to repay the loan as required by its terms. Diversification of the assets you purchase with your investment loan can help reduce the volatility of the investments.

How can you keep your interest tax-deductible?

One major advantage of borrowing to invest is the ability to deduct your interest expense for tax purposes.

This deductibility may allow you to increase your after-tax rate of return on your investment. There are a number of important points you should bear in mind in order to maintain interest deductibility. For information on this topic, ask your RBC advisor for an article on borrowing to invest.

Conclusion

The debt swap and debt conversion strategies may allow you to replace your non-deductible debt with tax-deductible debt in order to create tax savings and build long-term wealth. However, they are aggressive strategies with associated risks. Your RBC advisor, along with a qualified tax advisor, can help you evaluate whether or not borrowing to invest makes sense for you.

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