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## 2005 PERSONAL INCOME TAX RETURN CHECKLIST

### 73(1)

*Appendix A* provides a *checklist of information* that will be needed to complete your *2005 Personal Income Tax Return*.



## PERSONAL TAX

### 73(2)

#### MEDICAL EXPENSE - OUTSIDE CANADA

In an October 3, 2005 article in the *Globe and Mail* it was noted that an Ontario taxpayer was *reimbursed* for her *medical expenses* by the Ontario Hospital Insurance Plan (*OHIP*) under a decision of the Ontario Health Services Appeal and Review Board for a hip operation *done in Florida*. It was noted that the 18 to 24 month wait that she faced would have caused "medically significant irreversible tissue damage". This follows a similar Ruling for a London, Ontario man who went to Port Huron, Michigan for a hip replacement.

If foreign medical expenses are *not reimbursed* by government authorities, they are usually allowed as a *medical expense*

*credit* on the Canadian personal tax return.

Also, the *transportation costs* for the taxpayer and a required attendant may qualify but CRA may request from the taxpayer a *letter* provided by a *medical practitioner* in Canada that *equivalent* medical services were *not available* at their Canadian location.

#### MEDICAL EXPENSE - SPECIAL SCHOOL

In a November 25, 2005 *Tax Court* of Canada case, the taxpayer's *daughter* had *learning disabilities* and attended a *special school* in Hamilton, Ontario to assist her in overcoming these disabilities.



CRA *allowed* the *tuition fees* as a *medical expense*. The *Tax Court* also *allowed* the *travel expenses* incurred in driving the daughter to the school from her home in Simcoe each day.

#### DISABILITY TAX CREDIT

In a November 7, 2005 *Tax Court* of Canada case, the taxpayer was allowed a *Disability Tax Credit* (DTC) in respect of her *son* who suffered from *Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder*.

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## EMPLOYMENT INCOME

### 73(3)

#### TREASURY BOARD NON-TAXABLE TRAVEL ALLOWANCES

Effective *October 1, 2005*, the Treasury Board increased *non-taxable government travelling allowances* by *5 cents* per kilometre as follows:

Effective	10/1/05	4/1/05	7/1/05
Alberta	49.0	44.0	43.5
British Columbia	49.0	44.0	43.0
Manitoba	47.0	42.0	40.5
New Brunswick	49.5	44.5	43.5

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Newfoundland and Labrador Northwest Territories	52.5	47.5	47.5
Territories	54.5	49.5	49.0
Nova Scotia	49.5	44.5	44.0
Nunavut	54.5	49.5	49.0
Ontario	50.5	45.5	45.5
Prince Edward Island	49.0	44.0	44.0
Quebec	53.5	48.5	47.5
Saskatchewan	46.0	41.0	40.0
Yukon	57.0	52.0	50.5

Also, the total *meal and incidental allowance* increased from \$73.90 to **\$74.65** per day.

For details see website [http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/pubs\\_pol/hrpubs/TBM\\_113/tb-dv-c\\_e.asp](http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/pubs_pol/hrpubs/TBM_113/tb-dv-c_e.asp).

This could be a *starting point* for providing *non-taxable travel allowances* to employees.

### SELF-ADMINISTERED SUPPLEMENTARY UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT (SUB) PROGRAMS

The basic *Employment Insurance* (EI) program can be *enhanced* with an employer *top-up plan* called *Supplementary Unemployment Benefit* (SUB) Programs.

Employer payments go on top of the \$413/week EI pays, bringing the employee closer to his/her *pre-disability earnings*.

All plans are *registered* with HRSDC (Human Resources and Skills Development Canada). Reference material can be found on the HRSDC website "Guide to SUB Plans". ([www.hrsdc.gc.ca](http://www.hrsdc.gc.ca)).

### TOP ONE HUNDRED EMPLOYERS

The October 22, 2005 issue of the *National*



*Post* included an article on the *top one*

*hundred employers* and provided information on benefits provided to their employees such as:

1. Maternity and compassionate leave Employment Insurance top-ups,
2. Tuition subsidies,
3. Fitness plans,
4. Health Plans,
5. Product discounts, and
6. Scholarships to employees.

### PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT PAYMENTS

In an October 17, 2005 *External Technical Interpretation*, CRA notes that when an employee takes employer-paid *training* primarily for the *benefit of the employer*, there is *no taxable benefit* to the employee whether or not the training leads to a degree, diploma or certificate.

For example, it was noted that the Ontario Ministry of Education provides School Boards with grant monies for "Teacher and Support Staff Development" (*TSSD*). \$512 (maximum) is paid tax free to *each employee* for *professional development*.

### GIFT CERTIFICATES

In an October 20, 2005 *External Technical Interpretation*, CRA notes that cash or *near-cash gifts and awards* are *not* covered by their policy to permit tax-free gifts and awards of up to **\$500 per year** to an employee. CRA considers near-cash gifts and awards to include securities, gold nuggets, and *gift certificates*.

### AUTOMOBILE BENEFITS

*Employer-owned automobiles* made *available to employees* require reporting of a *taxable benefit* on the employees' T4s for the *standby charge* and the *operating benefit*. This may be a *complicated* calculation. For example, if the personal kilometres are *less than 20,000* and the automobile is used *more than 50%* for business, the standby charge and operating

benefits are *reduced* accordingly.

CRA provides a valuable *online tool* to assist in calculating *taxable benefits* at [www.cra.gc.ca/autobenefits-calculator](http://www.cra.gc.ca/autobenefits-calculator).

### CRITICAL ILLNESS INSURANCE

An *employer* may provide "*group critical illness insurance*" for employees which provide *tax deductible premiums* to the employer, *without a taxable benefit* to the employee. Also, when cash is paid to the employee under a Direction to Pay, it may be *non-taxable* to the employee.

## BUSINESS/PROPERTY INCOME

### 73(4)

### SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND EXPERIMENTAL DEVELOPMENT (SR&ED)

Some *things to consider* when determining *eligibility* for *SR&ED investment tax credits* include:



1. You do not have to have a scientist working in a laboratory to qualify.



The *business owner* and *staff* may be carrying on SR&ED activities.

2. A claim does *not normally result* in a *CRA audit* of other matters in the business. CRA will simply send a *science consultant* to determine if the claim qualifies as SR&ED. Next, they will send a *financial reviewer* to check the amount of the claim.
3. The claim process includes writing a *technical report* for each SR&ED project and compiling the data (labour, materials, and overhead costs).
4. *Capital equipment*, as well as labour,

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is eligible for the SR&ED investment tax credit.

5. CRA is looking for evidence of *technological advancement*. Therefore, it is important to emphasize technological goals, not business objectives.
6. Some *CRA Guides* with respect to SR&ED claims include *Guide RC4290* (Refunds for Small Business SR&ED), *Guide RC4270* (Introducing the SR&ED Program's Account Executive Service), *Guide RC4271* (Pre-Claim Project Review Service), Interpretation Bulletin *IT-151R5*, Form *T661*, Information Circulars *86-4R2* and 3, and 94-1 and 2, and 97-1, *Income Tax Technical News 23* (List of Approved SR&ED entities), and the CRA website [www.cra.gc.ca/sred](http://www.cra.gc.ca/sred).
7. *Most provinces* also have tax credits for *SR&ED* expenditures.

#### DIRECTOR FEES PAID TO ADULT CHILDREN

In a September 27, 2005 *Tax Court* of Canada case, CRA disallowed *directors' fees paid to adult children* in 1997, 1998 and 1999 as being *unreasonable*.

The taxpayer admitted that the appointment of the children as directors was *largely tax driven* so that income earned in excess of the annual *small business deduction limit* could be *expensed* to the adult children. The disallowed expense to the company would result in *double tax* as the amounts had been included in income by the adult children.

The taxpayer argued that one motive to have the children as directors was to *expose them to the business* in the hopes that one day they would become more active in the business and ensure its continuity. However, when the children were first appointed they were all in school and *none* of the children were *employed* during the subject period with the taxpayer, other than in their capacity as directors. They did not participate in the day-to-day

operations or management of the corporation.

The directors' fees were determined *based on the draws* of the children and bore *no relationship* between the amount declared and the performance of duties.

#### CRA and the Taxpayer Both Lose/Win

The Court found that director fees of *\$11,600* paid to one child who did have a *possible interest* in the business, signed documents, and had liability risks were *allowed*.

With respect to the *other children*, only *\$1,500* per child per year was *allowed* on the basis that they did have some *liability risks* as directors.

#### RETIREMENT COMPENSATION ARRANGEMENTS

A corporation may consider declaring a *deductible* payment to a *Retirement Compensation Arrangement* (RCA) rather than a bonus payable to the shareholders. This is because, even though a *50% refundable tax* is payable to CRA on the amount allocated to the RCA, it may be possible to *borrow funds* against this 50% and the amounts in the RCA. Therefore, *funds may be available* to the business which would not be available if the bonus had been declared and income tax paid to CRA.

#### THEFTS

In an October 13, 2005 *Tax Court* of Canada case, Mr. G carried on a *proprietorship grocery store*. His *spouse*, who did much of the work, allegedly stole funds from the proprietorship. The taxpayer argued that this should be a *deduction* to the proprietorship.

#### Taxpayer Loses!

The Court noted that this was *likely a partnership* and thefts made by a partner are *not deductible* to the business. Even if it was a proprietorship, thefts made by

*senior employees* in a position to control or act as an owner are likely *not deductible*.

#### MUTUAL FUNDS

*CRA Guide RC4169* provides information on the "*Tax Treatment of Mutual Funds for Individuals*" including what is a mutual fund, how income from mutual funds is taxed, how to report income from information slips, calculating capital gains on redemption and sale, adjusted cost base calculations and examples.

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#### CAPITAL GAINS/LOSSES

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#### 73(5)

#### PRINCIPAL RESIDENCE EXEMPTION (P.R.E.)

In a November 9, 2005 *Tax Court* of Canada case, the taxpayer was a *contractor* who acquired land and *constructed a home* in Niagara Falls which was *sold two and one-half years* later at a gain of \$32,000 for which the taxpayer claimed the *P.R.E.* and the *GST new housing rebate*.

Both were *disallowed* by *CRA* on the basis that the property was *inventory* acquired with the intention of *resale*.

#### Taxpayer Wins!

The *Court* noted that, *even though* the individual was a *contractor*, the *primary intention* was to *build a residence* for his family which was *very specific* to their individual taste and needs.

Therefore, the *P.R.E.* and the *GST new housing rebate* were allowed.

#### AGRICULTURAL LAND RESERVE

In an October 25, 2005 *External Technical Interpretation*, *CRA*



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notes that where a residence is on an *agricultural land reserve* which *cannot be subdivided* and has been used on a *continuous basis* for the *home*, these are very *strong factors* to indicate that the *entire property* is eligible for the *principal residence exemption* even though it is in excess of one-half hectare.

## SHARE OF BANKRUPT/INSOLVENT CORPORATION

In a November 24, 2005 *External Technical Interpretation*, CRA notes that a taxpayer may *elect* to claim a *loss* on shares where the corporation:

- (i) becomes *Bankrupt* during the year;
- (ii) is under a *Winding-Up Order*; or
- (iii) is *insolvent*,

and *neither* the corporation nor a corporation controlled by it *carries on business*, the fair market *value* of the shares is *nil* and it is reasonable to expect that the corporation will be *dissolved or wound-up*.

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## ESTATE PLANNING/CHARITIES

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### 73(6)

#### NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS (NPO)

In a September 22, 2005 *External Technical Interpretation*, CRA notes that for a club, society or association to receive *non-taxable treatment* the *NPO* must be operated *exclusively* for social welfare, civic improvement, pleasure or recreation or for any other purposes *except profit*.

However, if an association happens to realize incidental profits from their non-profit activities, it *may still qualify* as a *NPO* unless the *primary purpose* is “*for profit*”.

#### DIRECTOR LIABILITY

Directors of *non-profit*



*organizations* may be sued because of *actual, or alleged, errors* such as wrongful employee termination, discrimination, unpaid salaries, environmental damage, unpaid GST and employee source deductions, etc. Lawsuits could come from many sources such as government, creditors, members of the public, employees, and even fellow directors.

Therefore, it may be important to have *director and officer liability insurance* that covers directors, officers, volunteers, staff and employees.

#### DISCRETIONARY FAMILY TRUST

It may be advantageous to have a Discretionary Family Trust (*DFT*) own a *class of shares* of a *family corporation* so that *dividends* may be paid on the class for *income splitting purposes*. (Caution - dividends allocated to *minor children* may be subject to the *Kiddy Tax*.)

Also, upon a *sale* of the shares, the *capital gain* can be allocated to a number of beneficiaries of the *DFT* thereby *multiplying* the *capital gain exemption*.

It may also be advisable to have *another class of shares* of the *family corporation* owned by another *corporation* so that dividends may be paid tax free on that class for *creditor proofing* and to maintain the *qualified small business corporation status* of the operating company.

#### Caution

*Specialized legal and tax advice* is needed in dealing with a *DFT*.

#### CHARITABLE DONATIONS

A number of *charitable donation tax shelters* were again offered by promoters in 2005. For example, a donation of \$10,000 may provide two donation receipts, one for \$10,000 and, another for, say, \$30,000. The \$30,000 typically relates to an asset received from a *Trust* which is in return donated to a charity for the \$30,000 receipt.

*CRA warned* taxpayers of the *pitfalls and risks* in these plans in a November 22, 2005 Release.

#### ART FLIPS - A LOSER

In a September 24, 2004 *Tax Court* of Canada case, the Court *allowed* the taxpayer's appeal where \$8,571 of *art prints* were *purchased* and *donated*. A receipt for \$29,400 was claimed as a donation tax credit based on *individual retail values* for each of the prints.

#### Taxpayer Loses - in the Federal Court of Appeal (FCA)

In this November 21, 2005 *FCA* case, the taxpayer made purchases and donations through *CVI Art Management Inc.*

The *Federal Court* noted that the evidence provided by the taxpayer on the *individual retail values* for each print was *not acceptable* because there was a normal market for the “*group*” of prints. The evidence was that *CVI* only sold *groups of prints*. Therefore, the highest price paid for the “*group*” of prints is the *correct value* for donation purposes. This is approximately equal to the \$8,571 *paid* by the taxpayer for the *prints*.

#### Editor's Comment

*CRA* will *likely proceed* against thousands of taxpayers involved in *art flip donations* as these cases were put on hold pending this *FCA* decision.

#### OFFICIAL DONATION RECEIPTS

In a December 2, 2005 *Registered Charity CRA Release* it was noted that registered charities have to include the *name and website address of CRA* on official *donation receipts* as of *January 1, 2006*.

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## FARMING

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### 73(7)

#### QUALIFIED FARM PROPERTY

In an October 3, 2005 *External Technical*

**Interpretation.** CRA note that farmland is *qualified farm property* where it was used by the *individual*, or a *parent* or *child* of the individual, principally in the course of farming in Canada in at least five years during which the property was owned by the individual, or a parent or child of the individual (rules for pre-**June 18, 1987** property). Because the property was farmed by the *parent*, it will be qualified farm property eligible for the *enhanced capital gain exemption*, even though it included a *gravel pit operation*.

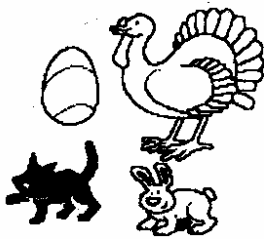
In another October 3, 2005 *External Technical Interpretation*, CRA note that to be *qualified farm property* on **post-June 18, 1987** property, the individual meeting the *two-year gross revenue test* may also be the *spouse*, *child* or *parent*. If a parent has met the two-year gross revenue test while he/she owned the property, and the parent later transfers the property to a child, the child is regarded as having met the two-year gross revenue test requirement even though the child may have never farmed the property.

Also, a reference to “parent” or a “child” includes a reference to a *grandparent* or a *grandchild*.

## “EBAY” OF THE FARMING WORLD

[www.directagsales.com](http://www.directagsales.com)

This website focuses on *internet auctions of farm products, materials, and equipment*. Although the number of items being offered for sale at this point is fairly low, one can get an idea of the going rate for certain items. In addition, the site offers a *localized weather forecast* in addition to a variety of *useful links* and *newsletters*.



Also, if you own a store that sells farm-related supplies and equipment, there is a section to enter information about *your store and products*. A website viewer will be able to see the information you have posted.

## GST

### 73(8)

#### DUE DILIGENCE DEFENSE FOR A GST PENALTY

CRA’s seven-page *GST/HST Policy Statement P-237* discusses the *due diligence defense* for penalties imposed under the Excise Tax Act for *failure to remit or pay* GST.

The Release has examples including one where the *due diligence defense* was *accepted* because the taxpayer *researched* product information, *compared* the product to similarly classified items, *consulted* CRA publications and the Excise Tax Act, and *questioned* the distributor of the product. Also, the registrant sought *formal advice* from an *accountant*, and *unknowingly* provided incomplete information to obtain advice from CRA officials.

#### DIRECTOR LIABILITY

In a November 22, 2005 *Tax Court* of Canada case, the *director* was assessed with *personal liability* for *unremitted GST*.

#### Taxpayer Wins!

The Court noted that the taxpayer had *resigned* as a director on April 21, 1997 well *over two years* before the date of the June 3, 2002 assessment. Therefore, the assessment was *statute-barred*.



## AGENTS

In a seven-page *GST/HST Info Sheet G1-012*, CRA discuss *agents* and the *GST implications* related thereto.

## WEB TIPS

### 73(9)

#### CALLING TIPS

Skype.com is a *convenient, cost effective* method of *calling to both computers and landlines* (*normal telephones*).



Skype offers *free computer to computer calling* (the program needs to be installed on both the sending and receiving computers). In addition, Skype has the ability to call, or receive calls, from a typical telephone. There are *approximately 30 countries to which a call can be made where the charges hover just under 3 cents/minute!* The prices for the rest of the countries generally lie significantly below normal retail charges.

## DID YOU KNOW...

### 73(10)

#### ENERGY COSTS

On October 6, 2005 - 2005-066 - The Department of Finance introduced *Federal* measures to *offset higher energy costs* including payment of *\$250* to *families* entitled to receive the *National Child Benefit* in January, 2006; *\$250* to *senior couples* where both spouses are entitled to receive the *Guaranteed Income Supplement* (GIS) in January, 2006; and *\$125* to *single seniors* entitled to receive the GIS in January, 2006.

A person must have *filed a 2004 income tax return* before they qualify for the Energy Cost Benefit. Also, if you have never

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applied for the *Canada Child Tax Benefit* (CCTB), you must complete the CCTB application (RC66) to register your children.

For more information call 1-800-OCANADA.

### Editor's Comment

The *Alberta Resource Rebate* of \$400 will be paid to every Albertan 18 years of age or over at *December 31, 2005*.

Children *under age 18* get the rebate via the primary caregiver listed for the *Canada Child Tax Benefit*.

The *2004 Personal Tax Return* must be filed by *December 31, 2006*.

### NATURAL RESOURCES CANADA

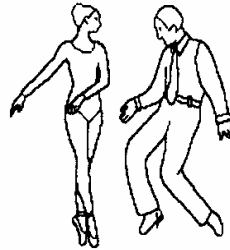
Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) will provide assistance through the Residential Rehabilitation Assistance Program (RRAP). Single, row and semi-detached *housing* may be eligible for financial assistance of between \$3,500 and \$5,000 for *energy retrofits* such as draft-proofing, heating system upgrades and window replacements if the house was *built prior to 1980*.

To *qualify*, the household must meet certain household income requirements. For example, a four-person household with two children residing in *Hamilton* with a household income of \$44,500 or less would be *eligible* for assistance. The same household would have to earn \$34,000 or less if they resided in *Kamloops* because of the lower cost of housing in that market.

Funding will also be provided for *multiple-unit buildings* and rooming houses of between \$1,000 and \$1,500 per unit.

The program will be available in *January, 2006*.

For details contact Grace Thrasher, CMHC, 1-613-748-2375 or see [http://www.nrca.n-rncan.gc.ca/media/newsreleases/2005/200577a\\_e.htm](http://www.nrca.n-rncan.gc.ca/media/newsreleases/2005/200577a_e.htm).



### SALE TO U.S. PURCHASER

Where a Canadian individual is about to *sell shares* of a Canadian corporation to a *U.S. person*, if the corporation is converted to an *Unlimited Liability Corporation* (ULC) before the sale, the sale may be viewed as an *asset acquisition* for *U.S. purposes* even though it is a *share sale* for *Canadian purposes*. Therefore, the U.S. purchaser would receive flow-through advantages while the Canadian vendor would still be eligible for capital gains treatment.

*Alberta and Nova Scotia* Corporation Acts currently provide for ULCs. We understand that *other provinces* (including British Columbia and Ontario) are considering *similar legislation*.

*Caution:* Specialized *expertise* is needed.

### GUARANTEED INCOME SUPPLEMENTS

In the past, *over 200,000* elderly taxpayers *missed out* on claiming approximately \$300 million in *Supplemental Old Age Security* benefits because they have not applied for them. This information comes from Statistics Canada.

Since 2002, *Social Development Canada* has been using *tax returns* to *identify* and contact persons who may have not claimed the low-income supplement, even though they qualify.

*First-time applicants* and those wishing to *be reconsidered* after losing eligibility and those *not filing a tax return* must *submit an application* directly to Social Development Canada.

### CAREGIVERS

The Federal Government mentioned that it will be announcing the *expansion* of the *Employment Insurance* (EI) program for *caregivers* of dying persons.

*Currently*, persons caring for dying persons must be a *direct kin*, such as a spouse, child or parent to qualify for EI payments.

### CHILD SUPPORT - THE 40% RULE

In a November 10, 2005 *Supreme Court* case, the Court ruled that a divorced father *cannot automatically reduce* his child support if he spends *greater than 40%* of the time with his child.

In this case, the Supreme Court noted that *increased time spent* with the child *does not necessarily* mean that there has to be *lower child support payments*.

### ARREARS

In a November 1, 2005 *Tax Court* of Canada case, the taxpayer was in *arrears* on *spousal and child support* and made a *lump-sum payment* of \$25,000 which *released* him from any *past and future* obligations arising from the arrears.

### Taxpayer Loses

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The Court found that this was a *capital payment* in *settlement* of all amounts payable. It is *not deductible* to the payor.

The preceding information is for educational purposes only. As it is impossible to include all situations, circumstances and exceptions in a commentary such as this, a further review should be done. Every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of the information contained in this commentary. However, because of the nature of the subject, no person or firm involved in the distribution or preparation of this commentary accepts any liability for its contents or use.

# Tax Tips & Traps

## APPENDIX A

### 2005 PERSONAL INCOME TAX RETURN CHECKLIST

#### INFORMATION REQUIRED INCLUDES:

1. All *information slips* such as T3, T4, T4A, T4A(OAS), T4A(P), T4E, T4F, T4PS, T4RIF, T4RSP, T5, T10, T2200, T2202, T100, T101, T600, T1163, T1164, TL11A, T5003, T5007, T5008, T5013, T5018 (Subcontractors) and corresponding provincial slips.
2. Details of *other income* for which no T slips have been received such as:
  - other employment income (including stock option plans and Election Form T1212),
  - business income,
  - partnership income,
  - rental income,
  - alimony, separation allowances, child maintenance,
  - pensions,
  - interest income earned but not yet received - example Canada Savings Bonds, Deferred Annuities, Term Deposits, Treasury Bills, Mutual Funds, Strip Bonds, Compound Interest Bonds
  - professional fees,
  - director fees,
  - scholarships, fellowships, bursaries,
  - replacement properties acquired.
3. Details of *other expenses* such as:
  - employment related expenses - Provide Form T2200 - Declaration of Conditions of Employment,
  - tools acquired by apprentice vehicle mechanics,
  - business and employment purchases like vehicles, supplies, etc.,
  - interest on money borrowed to purchase investments,
  - investment counsel fees,
  - moving expenses - including costs of maintaining a vacant former residence,
  - child care expenses,
  - alimony, separation allowances, child maintenance,
  - safety deposit box fees,
  - accounting fees,
  - pension plan contributions,
  - film and video production eligible for tax credit,
  - mining tax credit expenses,
  - business research and development,
  - adoption related expenses,
  - clergy residence deduction information, including Form T1223,
  - disability supports expenses (speech, sight, hearing, learning aids for impaired individuals and attendant care expenses).
4. Details of *other investments* such as:
  - real estate or oil and gas investments - including financial statements,

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- labour-sponsored funds,
  - Registered Education Savings Plans.
5. Details and *receipts* for:
    - Registered Retirement Savings Plan (RRSP) contributions,
    - professional dues,
    - tuition fees - including mandatory ancillary fees, and Forms T2202, TL11A and TL11D,
    - charitable donations (including publicly traded securities),
    - medical expenses (including certain medical related modifications to new or existing home and travel expenses),
    - political contributions.
  6. Details of *capital gains and losses* realized in 2005.  
Also, new rules now permit *rollovers* for *foreign share spin-offs* and various *foreign share reorganizations*.
  7. Details of previous *capital gain exemptions* claimed, *business investment losses* and *cumulative net investment loss accounts*.
  8. Name, address, date of birth, S.I.N., and province of *residence* on December 31, 2005.
  9. *Marital/common-law status* and spouse/partner's income, S.I.N. and birth date.
  10. List of *dependents* - including their incomes and birth dates.
  11. If you or one of your dependents was in full time attendance at a *college or university*, details concerning name of institution, number of months in attendance, tuition fees, income of dependent, Form T2202.
  12. Are you *disabled or are any of your dependents* disabled? Provide Form T2201 - disability tax credit certificate. This also includes extensive therapy such as kidney dialysis and certain cystic fibrosis therapy. Also, the *transfer rules* include relatives such as parents, grandparents, child, grandchild, brothers, sisters, aunts, uncles, nephews or nieces.  
  
Persons with *disabilities* also may receive tax relief for the cost of *disability supports* (eg. sign language services, talking textbooks, etc.) incurred for the purpose of *employment or education*.
  13. Details regarding residence in a prescribed area which qualifies for the *Isolated Area Deduction*.
  14. Information regarding *child tax credit* receipts.
  15. Details regarding *RRSP - Home Buyers' Plan* withdrawals and repayments; *RRSP - Lifelong Learning Plan* repayment.
  16. Receipts for 2005 income tax *installments* or, payments of tax.
  17. Copy of 2004 personal tax *returns*, 2004 Assessment *Notices* and any correspondence from Canada Revenue Agency (CRA).
  18. 2005 *Personalized Tax information* which CRA may have sent you.
  19. Do you want your *tax refund or credit* deposited directly to your account in a financial institution? Yes/No.  
  
To start direct deposit, or to change banking information, attach a void personalized cheque or your branch, institution and account number.
  20. Details of *carry forwards* from previous years including losses, donations, forward averaging amounts, registered retirement savings plans.
  21. Details of *foreign property* owned at any time in 2005 including cash, stocks, trusts, partnerships, real estate, tangible and intangible property, contingent interests, convertible property, etc..
  22. Details of *income* from, or *distributions* to, *foreign entities* such as foreign affiliates and trusts.

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23. Details of your ***Pension Adjustment Reversal*** if you ceased employment and were in a Registered Pension Plan or a Deferred Profit Sharing Plan. (T10 Slip)
24. If you provided ***in-home care*** for a ***parent or grandparent*** (including in-laws) 65 years of age or over, or an infirm ***dependent relative***, a federal tax credit may be available.
- Also, the caregiver may claim related ***training costs*** as a medical expense credit.
25. Interest paid on qualifying ***student loans*** is eligible for a tax credit.
26. ***Retroactive lump-sum payments***
- Individuals receiving qualifying retroactive ***lump-sum payments*** over \$3,000 may be allowed to use a special mechanism to compute the tax.
27. Changes in ***family circumstance*** that could affect the ***Goods and Services Tax Credit***, such as births, deaths, marriages, reaching the age of 19 years, and becoming or ceasing to be a resident in Canada.
28. ***Children born*** on or after ***January 1, 2004*** to low or middle income parents may be entitled to a ***Canada Learning Bond*** of ***\$500*** in the initial year and ***\$100*** per year until age 15. Please ask us for details
29. **Do you have any personal interest expense** – such as on a house mortgage or vehicle?
- If so, it may be possible to take steps to convert this into deductible interest.

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