

JONES THOMBLISON LLP, CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

3515 Mainway
Burlington, ON L7M 1A9

Dear Clients/Friends:

Ph: (905) 319-3515
Fax: (905) 332-7712
Email: steve@jtca.ca
jay@jtca.ca

This is a quarterly newsletter which we send to clients, referral sources and friends. The information is meant to be educational and application of the concepts should be on an individual basis. Please do not hesitate to contact us should you require further clarification of any item.

YEAR-END TAX PLANNING

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Some 2010 year-end tax planning tips include:

1. Certain **expenditures** made by **individuals** by **December 31, 2010** will be eligible for **2010 tax deductions** or **credits** including: moving expenses, child care expenses, safety deposit box fees, charitable donations, political contributions, medical expenses, alimony, eligible employment expenses, union, professional, or like dues, carrying charges and interest expenses, certain public transit amounts, and children's fitness amounts.
2. You have until **March 1, 2011** to make tax deductible Registered Retirement Savings Plan (**RRSP**) contributions for the 2010 year.



Consider contributing to a

spousal RRSP to achieve income splitting in the future.

3. If you own a business, consider paying a **reasonable salary** to family members for services rendered to the business.
4. An individual whose **2010 net income** exceeds **\$66,733** will lose all, or part, of their **old age security**.

Senior citizens will begin to lose their income tax **age credit** if net income exceeds **\$32,506**.

Contact your professional advisors for assistance in **managing** 2010 personal income.

5. Consider purchasing assets eligible for **capital cost allowance** before the year-end.
6. Consider selling capital properties with an **underlying capital loss** prior to the year-end if you had **taxable capital gains** in the **year**, or any of the **preceding three years**. This capital loss may be offset against the capital gains.

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7. **Registered Education Savings Plan (RESP)**

A **Canada Education Savings Grant (CESG)** for RESP contributions will be permitted equal to 20% of annual contributions for children (maximum \$500 per child per year).

8. **Health and dental premiums for the self-employed**

Individuals will be allowed to **deduct** amounts payable for **Private Health Service Plan** coverage in computing **business income** provided they meet

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certain criteria.

9. A **refund of Employment Insurance** paid for non-arm's length employees **may** be available upon application to CRA.
10. Taxpayers that receive "**eligible**" dividends from private and public corporations may have a significantly lower tax rate on the dividends. **Notification** from the corporation to the shareholder is required.
11. Eligible **public transit passes** will be entitled to a tax credit.
12. A **tax credit** for children under 16 enrolled in certain organized activities is available.
13. A **Registered Disability Savings Plan** may be established for a person who is eligible for the **Disability Tax Credit**. Non-deductible contributions to a **lifetime maximum of \$200,000** are permitted which are eligible for tax-deferred grants and bonds. Please contact your professional advisors for details.

2010 REMUNERATION

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Some **general guidelines** to follow in **remunerating the owner of a Canadian-controlled**



private

corporation earning "**active business income**" include:

1. **Bonusing down** active business earnings in excess of the **annual business limit** may reduce the **overall tax**. However, leaving corporate **active business income** over this amount presents a **tax deferral**. **Professional advice** is needed in this area.
2. **Notification** must be made to the shareholders when an "**eligible**" dividend is paid - usually in the form of a **letter dated** on the date of the **dividend declaration**. If all **shareholders** are **directors**, the **notification** may be made in the **Directors' Minutes**.
Please contact your **professional advisor** for advice before paying an **eligible** or **ineligible** dividend.
3. Elect to pay out tax-free "**capital dividend account**" dividends.
4. Consider paying dividends to obtain a refund of "**refundable dividend tax on hand**".
5. Corporate earnings in excess of personal requirements could be left in the company to obtain a **tax deferral**. The effect on the "**Qualified Small Business Corporation**" status should be reviewed before selling the shares.

6. **Dividend income**, as opposed

to salaries, will reduce an individual's **cumulative net investment loss** balance thereby providing greater access to the **capital gain exemption**.

7. Excessive **personal income** affects receipts subject to **clawbacks**, such as **old age security**, the **age credit**, **child tax benefits**, and **GST credits**.
8. Salary payments require **source deductions** to be remitted to the Canada Revenue Agency on a timely basis.
9. Individuals that wish to contribute to the Canada Pension Plan or a Registered Retirement Savings Plan may require a **salary** to create "**earned income**".
10. **Salaries** paid to family members must be **reasonable**.

PERSONAL TAX RETURNS

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TUITION AND EDUCATION CREDITS - SCHOLARSHIP

CRA notes that the Income Tax Act expands the **scholarship exemption** so that most scholarships and bursaries received by students are **exempt** from income tax subject to certain criteria.



Also, **tuition**, **education** and

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textbook tax credits are available to students enrolled at a “designated educational institution” in a “qualifying educational program”.

MEDICAL EXPENSES - COSMETIC PROCEDURES

In a June 16, 2010 **Technical Interpretation**, CRA notes that the 2010 Budget **precludes** the **medical credits** for expenses incurred after **March 4, 2010** for purely **cosmetic purposes**, including any related services and other expenses such as travel. Both surgical and non-surgical procedures for enhancing ones appearance will be **ineligible**. However, an expense will continue to **qualify** as a medical expense if it is required for **medical or reconstructive purposes**, such as surgery to address a deformity related to a congenital abnormality, a personal injury resulting from an accident or trauma, or a disfiguring disease.

Editor’s Comment

Also, **GST/HST** may **apply** to the **ineligible** cosmetic expenses.

MEDICAL EXPENSE - WEIGHT-LOSS CLINIC

In a June 25, 2010 **Technical Interpretation**, CRA notes that fees paid to a **weight-loss clinic** by an individual in respect of a **weight-loss program** for the treatment of obesity would qualify as a medical expense where the services are provided by a **medical practitioner** who is authorized to act as such in the province in which the services are rendered.

DISABILITY TAX CREDIT (DTC) - PRIOR YEARS

In a June 7, 2010 **Technical Interpretation**, CRA notes that there is no provision in the Income Tax Act that precludes an individual from requesting to have a prior year tax return reassessed for the DTC where the **certificate** was **signed in one year** certifying that the impairment started in an **earlier year**.

EMPLOYMENT INCOME

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EMPLOYEE VS. INDEPENDENT CONTRACTOR

In a June 22, 2010 **Tax Court** of Canada case, the Appellant was found to be engaging the truck driver in **insurable/pensionable employment income**, not as an independent contractor.

The Court noted that **factors** which suggest that the trucker was an **employee** of the Appellant include:

1. **Tools/equipment** - The Appellant provided all the tools and equipment, **including the truck**.
2. **Chance of profit/risk of loss** - The trucker had **no expenses and no liability** exposing him to a risk of loss. There was no opportunity for him to increase his income.
3. **Control** - The trucker received **instructions** from the Appellant and reported to the Appellant on a daily basis for work assignments.

Also, in a June 30, 2010 **Tax Court** of Canada case, **CRA** took the position that the **43 incorporated** and **53 unincorporated truck**

drivers were **employees** of the payer and subject to EI and CPP.

The **Court** concluded that the **43 incorporated** truck drivers were **independent contractors** because the **intent** of the incorporated workers and the Appellant was that of being independent contractors.

However, based on the evidence presented, the Court found that the **remaining 53 workers** were **employees**.

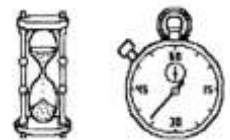
Also, in a May 4, 2010 **Tax Court** of Canada case, the **Court** found that a **professor** at the **University of British Columbia** was engaged as an **independent contractor** not an employee and noted that the professor honoured the **contract** which defined the **independent contractor status** by becoming a **GST Registrant**, invoicing his time with **GST** and bidding on new contracts as existing contracts expired.

BUSINESS/PROPERTY INCOME

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EMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT (EIA)

In a September 25, 2008 **Tax Court** of Canada case, the **Court** concluded that the relationship between Brother 1 and Sister 1, who each owned 30% of the Corporation, was such that the **salary paid** to them was **not subject to EI** under the EIA. (Individuals that control more than 40% of the voting shares



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are automatically exempt from EI.)

The EIA notes that insurable employment also does not include employment if the employer/employee are **not** dealing with each other at **arm's length**. However, this requires that the **terms and conditions** of their employment are **different** from those of other arm's length employees.

The Court noted that the **Brother** and **Sister** stated that they had a **great deal of autonomy** and freedom in carrying out their tasks. They both assumed their responsibilities, knowing very well that they did **not** need to obtain any **approval**. Decisions were made during **dinners** at their **mother's home** or at other locations.

The Court concluded that the **familial aspect** of the business had a marked influence on its operation to the point that some important decisions were made based on the familial connection rather than on the economic reality of the business. The Brother and Sister also received a **salary** that was **different and not comparable** in terms of hours worked to other employees. They both received generous **bonuses** when the business was flourishing.

GENERAL PURPOSE ELECTRONIC DATA PROCESSING EQUIPMENT (GPEDPE)

GPEDPE (computers and ancillary equipment) are eligible for a **100% tax deduction** in the year if acquired after January 27, 2009 and **before February, 2011**.

Keep this **January 31, 2011 deadline** in mind.

OWNER-MANAGER REMUNERATION

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NATIONAL JOINT COUNCIL TRAVEL DIRECTIVES

Owner-managers are often looking for objective, **reasonable travel allowances** to pay themselves, and employees, so as to **reduce or avoid disputes** with CRA. The **kilometric rates** paid by the Government of Canada for **privately owned vehicles** driven on authorized government business and for private **non-commercial accommodation** and **meal allowances** and **incidental expenses** are at www.njc-cnm.gc.ca/directive/index.php?sid=97&lang=eng (or Google **National Joint Council Travel Directives**)..

CLEARANCE CERTIFICATES

In a June 16, 2010 **Technical Interpretation**, CRA notes that where a **legal representative distributes** the deceased person's assets **without** first obtaining a **Clearance Certificate**, the **Income Tax Act**, the **Employment Insurance Act**, and the **Excise Tax Act** permit the **CRA to assess the representative personally** for unpaid tax debts.

TRANSFERRING CAPITAL LOSSES BETWEEN SPOUSES

Typically, a loss must be claimed by the individual who owned the asset while it declined in value. However, CRA has confirmed that they accept

transactions which **transfer capital losses between spouses**. This could be useful where **one spouse owns appreciated assets**, or has realized a **capital gain**, while the **other** has **capital losses**.

Careful planning is required to ensure all technical requirements are met. Please contact us for details.

In most cases that transfer must happen **before the end of November** if the loss is to be transferred in the current tax year.

WEB TIPS

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OFFICE OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY

This **Natural Resources Canada** program provides a large number of **services and information** that helps individuals and corporations **track and be knowledgeable about their resource usage**. Divided primarily into two categories (**Personal and Business**), this website offers a **host of useful calculators** and **knowledge sheets** such as:

- Choosing a **fuel-efficient vehicle**,
- **Fuel Consumption** calculator,
- **Computer energy ratings by model**,
- **ENERGY STAR**, **EnerGuide** and **R-2000**,
- **Grants and incentives**, and
- **Life Expectancies of appliances**.

To view this website, go to:

<http://oe.nrcan.gc.ca>

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