***Byrd and Chen's Canadian Tax Principles, 2024-2025* (Donell)**

**Chapter 2 Procedures and Administration**

2.1 Online Exercises

1) An individual can request from the CRA that an employer reduce the amounts withheld for income tax purposes. What conditions must be met for this request to be granted? Provide an example of a situation where the request would be granted.

Answer: For the CRA to grant this request, the reason for the reduction must be documented in a reasonable fashion and it must be recurring. Form T1213 would be required to be filed with the CRA. Common examples that lead to a request for a reduction include recurring annual RRSP contributions, child care expenses and deductible spousal support payments.

Type: ES

Topic: 0- reduction in withholdings

2) In some situations, an employee may request an increase in the amounts that are withheld for future income tax. What circumstances might lead an employee to make such a request?

Answer: While there are other possibilities, the ones that are mentioned in the textbook are:

• Normal withholding is based on rates in a low income tax rate province or territory, but the individual resides in a high income tax rate province or territory (e.g., the individual works in Alberta, but lives in Saskatchewan).

• An individual receives large amounts of taxable spousal support payments that are not subject to withholding.

Type: ES

Topic: Administration - increase in withholdings

3) Under what circumstances must an individual make income tax instalment payments during the current year?

Answer: Individuals are required to make instalment payments if their net tax owing is greater than $3,000 ($1,800 in Quebec) in the current year and in one of the two preceding years.

Type: ES

Topic: Administration - individual tax instalments

4) If an individual is required to make quarterly instalment payments, how is the required amount of the instalments determined?

Answer: An individual can choose from three different alternatives in determining their instalment payments:

**Alternative 1** - The instalments could be based on one-quarter of the estimated net tax owing for the current year.

**Alternative 2** - The instalments could be based on one-quarter of the net tax owing for the first preceding year.

**Alternative 3** - The first two instalments could be based on one-quarter of the net tax owing for the second preceding year, with the third and fourth instalments based on one-half of the net tax owing for the first preceding year, less the first two instalments paid.

Type: ES

Topic: Administration - individual tax instalments

5) By making all instalments on the basis of the CRA's instalment reminder, the taxpayer is assured that no interest will be assessed for deficient instalments. However, this may not be the best alternative for making instalment payments. Explain why this is true.

Answer: The CRA's instalment reminder (based on the second and first preceding years) generally results in total instalment payments equal to the net tax owing in the first preceding year. If the estimated net tax owing for the current year is less, lower instalments could be paid using the estimated current year net tax owing as the base.

Type: ES

Topic: Administration - individual tax instalments

6) One of your clients has received an instalment notice and has asked your advice as to whether instalments should be made. Provide the requested advice.

Answer: If the client has other debt on which he or she is paying non-deductible interest (e.g., interest on personal use credit cards), you should determine the applicable interest rates. If the client is paying interest at a rate in excess of the rate charged on deficient instalments (i.e., the prescribed rate plus 4%), the client might consider paying down the other debt instead of making instalment payments. Alternatively, if the interest rate on the other debt is lower, then an effort should be made to pay instalments. The excess penalty under ITA 163.1 would also have to be taken into consideration if the instalment payments are large.

Type: ES

Topic: Administration - individual tax instalments

7) How is interest on late instalments calculated?

Answer: Interest on late instalments is calculated using the highest prescribed interest rate (the base rate plus 4%) applied for the period from the date the instalment is due until the balance due date for the income tax payable for the year. Instalment interest can only be charged based upon the alternative that results in the lowest total instalment payments for the year.

Type: ES

Topic: Administration - interest on late or deficient instalments

8) On April 30 of the current year, her filing due date, Nicole Houde finds that she has a significant income tax balance owing. She will not be able to pay this until the beginning of July. She doesn't want to file her income tax return until she has the funds available to pay the balance. What advice would you give Ms. Houde in this regard?

Answer: She should file the return by the filing due date of April 30, regardless of whether she has the funds to pay the balance owing. Whether or not she files, she will have to pay interest on the balance owing. However, if she delays filing until early July, she will not only have to pay the non-deductible interest, she will also be subject to an immediate penalty of 5% of the balance owing, plus an additional 1% per complete month for a maximum of 12 months. Filing in July will result in a penalty of 7% for the period from April 30 to June 30.

If, within the last three years, there has been another late filing of her income tax return, an assessment of the late filing penalty and a request by the CRA had been made to file, the penalty will double to an immediate 10%, plus 2% for each complete month. The monthly penalty will be charged for a maximum of 20 months.

Type: ES

Topic: Administration - penalties and interest for individuals

9) Under what circumstances must a corporation make income tax instalment payments during its current taxation year?

Answer: Corporations are generally required to make either monthly or quarterly instalment payments throughout their taxation year. The only exception to this is when the income tax payable for the current year, or the income tax payable in the first preceding year, are $3,000 or less.

Type: ES

Topic: Administration - corporate tax instalments

10) If a corporation that is not a small CCPC is required to make instalment payments, how are the required amounts determined?

Answer: A corporation that is not a small CCPC can choose from three different alternatives in determining their instalment payments:

**Alternative 1** - The instalments can be based on one-twelfth of the income tax payable for the current taxation year.

**Alternative 2** - The instalments can be based on one-twelfth of the income tax payable for the first preceding taxation year.

**Alternative 3** - The first two instalments can be based on one-twelfth of the income tax payable for the second preceding year. The remaining 10 instalments will then be based on the income tax payable for the first preceding year reduced by the amounts paid in the first two instalments, with the net amount divided by 10.

Type: ES

Topic: Administration - corporate tax instalments

11) If a corporation that is a small CCPC is required to make quarterly instalment payments how are the required instalments determined?

Answer: A corporation that is a small CCPC can choose from three different alternatives in determining their instalment payments.

**Alternative 1** - The instalments can be based on one-fourth of the income tax payable for the current taxation year.

**Alternative 2** - The instalments can be based on one-fourth of the income tax payable for the first preceding taxation year.

**Alternative 3** - The first instalment can be based on one-fourth of the income tax payable for the second preceding taxation year. The remaining three instalments will then be based on the income tax payable for the first preceding taxation year reduced by the amount paid in the first instalment, with the net amount divided by 3.

Type: ES

Topic: Administration - corporate tax instalments

12) A corporation's balance due date is not the same as its filing due date. Explain how these dates differ.

Answer: Corporate income tax returns must be filed within six months of the end of the corporation's taxation year regardless of the status of the corporation (i.e. public corporations versus CCPCs). In contrast, the balance due date is either 2 months after the end of the corporation's taxation year (general rule) or 3 months after the end of the corporation's taxation year (qualifying CCPCs). As a consequence, payment is always required prior to the due date for filing the corporate income tax return.

Type: ES

Topic: Administration - corporate filing requirements

13) The normal reassessment period is 3 years for individuals and CCPCs and 4 years for other corporations. Indicate two situations where a reassessment can occur outside the normal reassessment period.

Answer: There are a number of situations that could be cited. The ones listed in the textbook are as follows:

• Reassessment can occur at any time if the taxpayer or person filing the income tax return has made any misrepresentation that is attributable to neglect, carelessness or wilful default, or has committed any fraud in filing the return or in supplying information under the ITA.

• Reassessment can occur at any time if the taxpayer has filed a waiver of the normal time limit. A taxpayer can revoke such a waiver at any time but it remains valid for six months from the date of revocation.

• Reassessment can occur outside the normal reassessment period if a request has been made to reduce income tax, interest, or penalties. The ability to use this provision is limited to ten years measured from the end of the relevant taxation year. The ability to request a refund however is generally restricted to individuals and Graduated Rate Estates (GRE).

Type: ES

Topic: Administration - normal reassessment period

14) Cases can be heard by the Tax Court of Canada using either the general or the informal procedures. How do these two procedures differ?

Answer: The general and informal procedures differ as follows:

• Under the informal procedures, the total federal income tax and penalties for a specific year must be less than $25,000, or the loss in question for a specific year is less than $50,000.

• Under the informal procedures, an individual can represent themselves, or be represented by someone other than a lawyer (e.g., an accountant).

• Under the informal procedures, the taxpayer cannot be charged court costs of the CRA.

• Under the informal procedures, if the taxpayer loses, there is no appeal to a higher court.

• Informal procedures usually resolve a dispute much more quickly than the general procedures.

Type: ES

Topic: Administration - tax court of Canada procedures

15) Briefly describe the difference between tax evasion and tax avoidance.

Answer: Tax evasion is described on the CRA web site as follows:

**Tax evasion** occurs when an individual or business intentionally ignores Canada's tax laws. This includes falsifying records and claims, purposefully not reporting income, or inflating expenses.

A less clear description of tax avoidance is as follows:

results when actions are taken to minimize tax, while within the letter of the law, those actions contravene the object and spirit of the law. Tax avoidance would include all unacceptable and abusive tax planning whereas aggressive tax planning would be considered to "push the limits" of acceptable tax planning.

Type: ES

Topic: Administration - tax evasion vs. tax avoidance

16) If an individual believes that the amount of income tax withheld by an employer is greater than the amount that the individual will have to pay in a particular year, a request to the CRA can be made to authorize the employer to reduce the income tax withheld no matter the reason for the difference.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The deficiency must be recurring, not just for one particular year.

Type: TF

Topic: Administration - reduction in withholdings

17) Because the taxation year of an individual must be based on the calendar year, all individuals will have the same filing due date.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: There are two filing due dates for individuals. April 30 or, for individuals, their spouses and common-law partners where none of the individuals carry on a business in the taxation year or June 15 where an individual, their cohabiting spouses or common-law partners carry on a business in the taxation year. In addition, deceased individuals may also have a different filing date depending on the date of death.

Type: TF

Topic: Administration - individual due dates

18) If an individual dies after October of a particular taxation year, the legal representatives must file the income tax return for that year by the later of his normal filing due date and six months after the date of death.

Answer: TRUE

Type: TF

Topic: Administration - individual due dates

19) If quarterly instalments must be paid by an individual, they can be calculated as one-quarter of the net tax owing for the first preceding year.

Answer: TRUE

Type: TF

Topic: Administration - individual tax instalments

20) If an individual is required to make income tax instalment payments, it is acceptable to base each payment on one-quarter of the estimated total income tax payable for the current year.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The acceptable approach is to use one-quarter of the net tax owing for the current year.

Type: TF

Topic: Administration - individual tax instalments

21) The interest rate on refunds to individuals is 4 percentage points lower than the interest rate on amounts owing to the CRA.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The interest rate on refunds to individuals is 2 percentage points lower than the interest rate on amounts owing to the CRA.

Type: TF

Topic: Administration - interest on refunds and/or amounts owing (Individuals)

22) The penalty for an individual making insufficient instalment payments is 5% of the total unpaid tax at the filing date, plus 1% for each complete month to a specified maximum number of months.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: There is no penalty for late payment of instalments. The 5% penalty is for late filing of the income tax return where there is an amount owing.

Type: TF

Topic: Administration - interest on late or deficient instalments

23) Without regard to whether an individual's filing due date is April 30 or June 15, any income tax balance owing must be paid by April 30.

Answer: TRUE

Type: TF

Topic: Administration - individual due dates

24) All corporations must file their income tax returns no later than six months after the end of their taxation year, and pay any balance of income tax owing no later than three months after the end of their taxation year.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Corporations, other than some CCPCs, must pay the balance of income tax owing no later than two months after the end of their taxation year.

Type: TF

Topic: Administration - corporate filing requirements

25) The notice of objection for a corporation must be filed within 90 days from the date of mailing of the notice of assessment.

Answer: TRUE

Type: TF

Topic: Administration - notice of objection

26) Interest and penalties may be waived or reduced in extraordinary circumstances, such as those involving natural disasters or serious illness.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Taxpayer relief provisions

Type: TF

Topic: Administration - taxpayer relief provisions

27) Which of the following statements is **NOT** correct?

A) If an individual has business income during the year, the due date for filing the income tax return is June 15 of the following calendar year.

B) An income tax return may be required of an individual, without regard to their age.

C) If an individual has no taxable income for the year and therefore no income tax payable, they never have to file an income tax return.

D) If an individual sells a capital property during the year, they are required to file an income tax return, even if there is no gain or loss on the transaction.

Answer: C

Explanation:
C) If an individual has no taxable income for the year and therefore no income tax payable, they do not have to file an income tax return. While having no income tax to pay in a specific taxation year is a reason not to have to file an income tax return for that year there are other reasons that override that result such as the disposition of a capital property (e.g. sale of a principal residence).

Type: MC

Topic: Administration - individual filing requirements

28) Which of the following statements is correct?

A) When an individual dies in a year, an income tax return must be filed for that year within 6 months of the date of death.

B) Only residents of Canada are required to file Canadian income tax returns.

C) An individual with business income during the year must pay any income tax balance owing by June 15 of the following year.

D) An individual sole proprietor with a business loss for the year and no other income would not have to file an income tax return for the year. because there would be no income tax payable.

Answer: D

Explanation:
D) An individual sole proprietor with a business loss for the year and no other income would not have to file an income tax return for the year. because there would be no income tax payable. Note that the CRA administratively requires the filing of an income tax return to recognize a business loss.

Type: MC

Topic: Administration - individual filing requirements

29) With respect to the filing of an individual income tax return, which of the following statements is correct?

A) An individual is required to file an income tax return if their only income is business income, even if no income tax is payable.

B) An individual is required to file an income tax return if they have reached the age of 18 by the end of the year.

C) If an individual has disposed of a capital property during the year, they are required to file an income tax return, even if no income tax is payable.

D) An individual is not required to file an income tax return if no income tax is payable for the year.

Answer: C

Explanation:
C) If an individual has disposed of a capital property during the year, they are required to file an income tax return, even if no income tax is payable.

D) There are other reasons why an income tax return has to be filed other than because there is no income tax payable for that year.

Type: MC

Topic: Administration - individual filing requirements

30) For the 2024 taxation year, John Bookman had a taxable capital gain of $45,000 and a business loss of $45,000, resulting in net and taxable income of nil. Which of the following statements is correct?

A) John is not required to file an income tax return for 2024.

B) John must file an income tax return on or before June 15, 2025.

C) John must file an income tax return on or before December 31, 2025.

D) John must file an income tax return on or before April 30, 2025.

Answer: B

Explanation:
B) John must file an income tax return on or before June 15, 2025.

Type: MC

Topic: Administration - individual filing requirements

31) John Barron carries on a business as a sole proprietor and plans to file his 2024 income tax return on June 15, 2025. His balance-due day is:

A) April 30, 2024.

B) April 30, 2025.

C) June 15, 2025.

D) June 15, 2024.

Answer: B

Explanation:
B) April 30, 2025. April 30 is the balance due day for all living individuals regardless of whether their filing due date is April 30 or June 15.

Type: MC

Topic: Administration - individual filing requirements

32) Bunly Im carries on a business as a sole proprietor. Which of the following dates are correct for the date by which his income tax return for a year must be filed (1st item) and his due date for the payment of any income tax balance owing (2nd item)?

A) April 30, April 30

B) June 15, April 30

C) April 30, June 15

D) June 15, June 15

Answer: B

Explanation:
B) June 15, April 30.

Type: MC

Topic: Administration - individual filing requirements

33) Ms. Deveco's 2024 income tax return is due on April 30, 2025. While she is too busy to file her income tax return on that date, she remits a cheque to the government for $10,000, her estimated amount of income tax owing a few days prior to April 30, 2025. The CRA acknowledges receipt on her My Account before April 30, 2025. She has never filed a late income tax return before. She prepares and files her income tax return on May 31, 2025. At this time, the return shows that her actual income tax owing was $9,800. Assuming that the interest rate applicable to late payment of income tax is one-half percent per month without daily compounding, how much will she owe in penalties and interest as a result of the late filing?

A) $49

B) $490

C) $588

D) $637

E) Nil

Answer: E

Explanation:
E) Nil. The late filing penalty is applied to any unpaid amount owing as of the filing due date of April 30, 2025. Since Ms. Deveco's $10,000 payment resulted in her entitlement to a $200 refund no penalties or interest would be charged even though her income tax return was late filed.

Type: MC

Topic: Administration - individual filing requirements

34) Mr. Finlay, a retired individual whose only income was pension income, dies on August 15, 2024. By what date must Mr. Finlay's final 2024 income tax return be filed?

A) April 30, 2025

B) February 28, 2025

C) February 15, 2025

D) December 31, 2024

E) None of the above

Answer: A

Explanation:
A) The final income tax return of individuals who die between January 1 and October 31 of a calendar year and who had not carried on business must be filed no later than April 30 of the following calendar year. The 6-month filing extension provided by ITA 150(1)(b) only applies where an individual dies between November 1 of the year and April 30 (or June 15 where a business was carried on by the individual or a cohabiting spouse or common-law partner) of the following calendar year.

Type: MC

Topic: Administration - individual filing requirements

35) Ms. Ali, an individual who carried on a music education business as a sole proprietor, dies on November 15, 2024. What is the latest filing date for her 2024 income tax return?

A) April 30, 2025

B) May 15, 2025

C) May 30, 2025

D) June 15, 2025

Answer: D

Explanation:
D) June 15, 2025. The later of June 15, 2025 (her normal filing due date) and six months after the date of death or May 15, 2025.

Type: MC

Topic: Administration - individual filing requirements

36) Mr. Khan, who carried on a construction business as a sole proprietor, dies on April 1, 2024. What is the latest filing date for his final 2024 income tax return?

A) April 30, 2025

B) June 15, 2025

C) October 1, 2025

D) December 31, 2025

Answer: B

Explanation:
B) June 15, 2025, his regular filing date for his 2024 income tax return. His 2024 income tax return filing is not affected by the six month extension because he did not die between November 1, 2024 and June 15, 2025. His 2023 income tax return however would have been eligible for the six month extension because he died between November 1, 2023 and June 15, 2024. The later date for his 2023 income tax return would have been October 1, 2025.

Type: MC

Topic: Administration - individual filing requirements

37) Ms. Loren dies on February 1, 2025. All of her income was from employment and she did not have a spouse or common-law partner. What is the latest date for filing her 2024 income tax return?

A) April 30, 2025

B) June 15, 2025

C) August 1, 2025

D) June 30, 2025

Answer: C

Explanation:
C) August 1, 2025 which is the latest of April 30, 2025 (her filing due date for 2024) and six months after the date of death.

Type: MC

Topic: Administration - individual filing requirements

38) Greta died on September 10, 2024. She has never carried on a business. By what date must her final income tax return be filed?

A) April 30, 2025

B) April 30, 2026

C) March 10, 2025

D) June 15, 2025

Answer: A

Explanation:
A) April 30, 2025 her regular filing due date for 2024.

Type: MC

Topic: Administration - individual filing requirements

39) Which of the following individuals would **NOT** have been required to pay instalments in 2024?

A) Jane Austen, who had business income of $50,000 in each of 2022 and 2024 and a $1,000 business loss in 2023. Jane had no other income in any of the three years.

B) Charlotte Bronte, who realized capital gains of $3,500 in 2023 and $4,000 in 2024. Her only other income during the years 2022 through 2024 was $5,000 in employment income.

C) George Eliot, who had rental income of $50,000 in each of the three years 2022 through 2024 and an allowable capital loss of $50,000 in 2023.

D) Emily Bronte, who received annual spousal support payments of $60,000 in each of the years 2022 through 2024.

Answer: B

Explanation:
A) A is not correct. Although there is a requirement to pay instalments, the minimum instalment would be nil because the prior year's net tax owing was nil.

B) Charlotte Bronte, who realized capital gains of $3,500 in 2023 and $4,000 in 2024. With her only other income during the years 2022 through 2024 being $5,000 in employment income, the net tax owing on the taxable one-half of the capital gains plus the employment income would be less than $3,000. She would not have met the conditions to determine instalment payments.

Type: MC

Topic: Administration - individual tax instalments

40) Ms. Marston has net tax owing for 2022 of $4,500, net tax owing for 2023 of $8,000, and estimated net tax owing for 2024 of $7,500. If she wishes to pay the minimum total amount of instalments for the 2024 taxation year, her first payment on March 15, 2024 will be for what amount?

A) Nil

B) $1,125

C) $1,875

D) $2,000

Answer: C

Explanation:
C) $1,875 ($7,500 ÷ 4).

Type: MC

Topic: Administration - individual tax instalments

41) Jason Marks has to pay income tax instalments as a result of significant investment income. His net tax owing in 2022 was $13,600. In 2023, it was $15,000. His net tax owing estimate for 2024 is $17,000. If he decides to pay his 2024 income tax instalments according to the first preceding year option, how much should he pay on September 15, 2024?

A) $3,400

B) $3,750

C) $4,250

D) $6,500

Answer: B

Explanation:
B) $3,750 ($15,000 ÷ 4).

Type: MC

Topic: Administration - individual tax instalments

42) All of the following individuals will have to pay income tax by instalments this year, except:

A) Jane White, who received a one-time bonus of $60,000 last year and, because her employer had not deducted enough income tax for that previous year, found herself with net tax owing of $8,200. In other years her employer had always withheld sufficient income tax resulting in small tax refunds for those other years.

B) Karen Phillips, who has started to earn investment income, which resulted in net tax owing of $3,100 last year. Her investment income is expected to be even greater this year.

C) Blake Fortin, who began a business as a sole proprietor two years ago. Blake had a very successful first year and, as result, he had net tax owing that year of $85,000. Business dropped in his second year, resulting in net tax owing of only $1,500. This year, business has picked up again and he expects to have net tax owing of $53,000.

D) Terri Jones, who has had net taxable capital gains on real estate in excess of $40,000 in each of the last two years, and who expects to have similar gains this year.

Answer: A

Explanation:
A) Jane White, who received a one-time bonus of $60,000 last year and, because her employer had not deducted enough income tax, found herself with net tax owing of $8,200.

Type: MC

Topic: Administration - individual tax instalments

43) Larry Short had business income of $62,000 in 2024. Prior to 2024, he was employed full-time and his employer's withholdings more than covered his income tax liability for all years such that he always received an income tax refund. Larry estimates that, based on his business income, his net tax owing for 2024 will be $8,000. Which of the following statements is true?

A) Larry must file his income tax return for 2024 by April 30, 2025.

B) Larry should pay instalments in 2024.

C) Larry must pay his income tax for 2024 by June 15, 2025.

D) If Larry has as much business income in 2025 as he had in 2024, he will have to pay instalments in 2025.

Answer: D

Explanation:
D) If Larry has as much business income in 2025 as he had in 2024, he will have to pay instalments in 2025.

Type: MC

Topic: Administration - individual tax instalments

44) Individuals are required to pay instalments:

A) when net tax owing is over $3,000 for any one of the past two years.

B) when net tax owing is over $3,000 for the current year and both of the two prior years.

C) when net tax owing is over $3,000 for the current year and one of the two prior years.

D) when net tax owing is over $3,000 for the current year only.

Answer: C

Explanation:
C) When net tax owing is over $3,000 for the current year and one of the two prior years.

Type: MC

Topic: Administration - individual tax instalments

45) One way to ensure that no interest will be charged for late instalments is:

A) to pay the amounts provided by the CRA in their instalment reminder on or before the required dates.

B) to pay the amounts required by the alternative which results in the lowest actual total instalments for the year.

C) to pay the estimated tax owing for the current year on the first instalment due date.

D) to pay the average of the three amounts calculated using the three alternative calculations on or before the required dates.

E) none of the above.

F) A and B.

Answer: F

Explanation:

F) The CRA will not charge interest if taxpayers follow the second previous year alternative which is the basis for their CRA reminder. In addition the ITA does not permit instalment interest to be charged where a taxpayer has made instalments based on the alternative which results in the lowest total instalments for the year based on actual net tax owing.

Type: MC

Topic: Administration - interest on late or deficient instalments

46) Dora Chen has determined that her minimum income tax instalments for 2024 are $8,000 for each quarter. She also owes $30,000 on her credit card, which carries an interest rate of 20%. She has since destroyed her credit card to avoid any further charges. Dora is unable to pay both the entire instalment amounts and her credit card balance, but she does have $8,000 in cash each quarter for her total debts. Which of the following would be the best choice for Dora from a financial planning perspective?

A) Dora should pay off her credit card balance before making instalment payments.

B) Dora must make all her instalment payments, even if it means she cannot pay anything off on her credit card this year.

C) Dora should split her payments equally between the credit card balance and the instalment liability, in order to show the CRA that she is trying her best to meet her obligations to them.

D) Dora should pay her first two instalments and then make payments on her credit card balance.

Answer: A

Explanation:
A) Dora should pay off her credit card balance before making instalment payments. The base rate in the first quarter of 2024 is 6% resulting in interest charges on amounts owing of 10% (the base rate plus 4%) which is half the interest charged on the credit cards.

Type: MC

Topic: Administration - interest on late or deficient instalments

47) Lang Ltd., a CCPC eligible for the small business deduction, has a March 31 taxation year end. Due to the death of the owner/manager, the income tax return for the taxation year ended March 31, 2024 was not filed until May 12, 2026. The unpaid income tax on March 31, 2024 was $15,500. Lang Ltd. has never filed an income tax return late before. What is the total late filing penalty that the corporation is required to pay? (Do not include any interest payable.)

A) $1,705

B) $2,635

C) $1,860

D) $3,720

Answer: B

Explanation:
A) (11%)($15,500) = $1,705

B) The penalty for a first offence is 5% + 1% per full month late to a maximum of 12 months. Since the return was more than 19 months late, the maximum penalty is 17% of $15,500 = $2,635.

C) (12%)($15,500) = $1,860

D) (24%($15,500) = $3,720

Type: MC

Topic: Administration - late filing penalty

48) Which of the following scenarios will result in a penalty being charged by the CRA?

A) A taxpayer pays less than the required amount of instalments. The amounts are not large.

B) A taxpayer who is owed an income tax refund files their income tax return late.

C) A taxpayer who has a balance owing files their income tax return late, with the payment enclosed.

D) A taxpayer who has a balance owing files their income tax return on time, but does not include a payment.

Answer: C

Explanation:
C) A taxpayer who has a balance owing files their income tax return late, with the payment enclosed.

Type: MC

Topic: Administration - late filing penalty

49) Which of the following statements with respect to corporations is **NOT** correct?

A) Corporate income tax returns must be filed within 6 months of the end of the taxation year.

B) For the 2024 taxation year corporations with gross revenues of less than $1,000,000 are permitted to file a paper income tax return.

C) If the corporation is a CCPC, the due date for any balance owing is three months after the end of the taxation year.

D) If a corporation has foreign operations, it may be able to determine its Canadian income tax liability on the basis of financial statements prepared in the corporation's functional currency.

Answer: B

Explanation:
B) All corporations (regardless of gross revenue) must file their income tax returns electronically beginning with taxation years that start in 2024.

Type: MC

Topic: Administration - corporate filing requirements

50) For corporations, the filing deadline for income tax returns is:

A) April 30.

B) the taxation year end.

C) three months after the taxation year end.

D) three months after the taxation year end if the small business deduction is claimed, otherwise two months after the taxation year end.

E) six months after the taxation year end.

Answer: E

Explanation:
E) Six months after the taxation year end.

Type: MC

Topic: Administration - corporate filing requirements

51) PS Swim Inc. has a taxation year end of November 30. It is a small CCPC. For its 2024 taxation year, its income tax return is due on:

A) January 31, 2025.

B) February 28, 2025.

C) April 30, 2025.

D) May 31, 2025.

E) none of the above.

Answer: D

Explanation:
D) The income tax return would be due by May 31, 2025, six months after the taxation year end.

Type: MC

Topic: Administration - corporate filing requirements

52) For its 2024 taxation year, its first year of operation, PS Swim Inc. filed its income tax return three months late. The unpaid income tax at the due date for the income tax return was $2,500. This amount was not paid until the income tax return was filed. What would its penalty be?

A) Nil

B) $175

C) $125

D) $200

E) $500

Answer: D

Explanation:
D) The penalty would be 5% of the tax unpaid at the date the return was due to be filed, plus 1% per month for three months, a total of 8%. This amounts to $200 [(8%)($2,500)].

Type: MC

Topic: Administration - late filing penalty

53) The balance due date for a corporation is:

A) April 30 of the following calendar year.

B) the same as the filing deadline.

C) three months after the end of the taxation year, or two months after the end of the taxation year if the corporation is a small CCPC.

D) two months after the end of the taxation year, or three months after the end of the taxation year if the corporation is a small CCPC.

Answer: D

Explanation:
D) Two months after the end of the taxation year, or three months after the end of the taxation year if the corporation is a small CCPC.

Type: MC

Topic: Administration - corporate filing requirements

54) A Canadian public corporation has income tax payable of $62,000 in 2022, $95,000 in 2023, and $75,000 in 2024. The corporation would like to minimize its 2024 income tax instalments. What would its instalments be?

A) One monthly payment of $5,167 per month, followed by eleven monthly payments of $8,167 per month

B) Twelve payments of $5,167 per month

C) Twelve payments of $6,250 per month

D) Two monthly payments of $5,167 per month, followed by ten monthly payments of $8,467 per month

Answer: C

Explanation:
C) Twelve payments of $6,250 per month based on the current year alternative.

Type: MC

Topic: Administration - corporate tax instalments

55) PP Ltd., a client of your firm, has a November 30 taxation year end and has requested you to advise them on what its monthly instalments for the 2024 taxation year will be. Its income tax payable for its 2022 and 2023 taxation years were $13,800 and $13,200, respectively. Its estimated income tax payable for the 2024 taxation year is $14,400. PP Ltd. wants to pay the lowest amount possible, without incurring interest or penalties. What would its instalments be?

A) Twelve payments at $1,200 per month

B) Twelve payments at $1,100 per month

C) Twelve payments at $1,150 per month

D) Two monthly payments at $1,150 each, followed by ten monthly payments at $1,090 each

E) None of the above

Answer: B

Explanation:
B) Its preceding year's income tax payable of $13,200, divided by twelve months.

Type: MC

Topic: Administration - corporate tax instalments

56) A Canadian public corporation had income tax payable in each of 2022 and 2023 exceeding $3,000. One correct option it has with respect to its 2024 instalments is to pay:

A) equal instalments, on a quarterly basis, based on its 2023 income tax payable.

B) on a monthly basis, instalments equal to 1/12th of its estimated 2024 income tax payable.

C) one lump-sum payment, within three months of its 2024 taxation year end.

D) on a monthly basis, instalments equal to 1/12th of its 2022 income tax payable.

Answer: B

Explanation:
B) The only correct approach listed is to pay monthly instalments equal to 1/12th of the current year's estimated income tax payable.

Type: MC

Topic: Administration - corporate tax instalments

57) If a Canadian public corporation is experiencing a year-to-year decrease in income tax, the most advantageous calculation of instalments that would be allowed is:

A) monthly, based on the estimated income tax for the current year.

B) quarterly, based on the estimated income tax for the current year.

C) monthly, based on the estimated income tax for the first preceding year.

D) quarterly, based on the estimated income tax for the first preceding year.

E) monthly, based on the estimated income tax for the second preceding year and the immediately preceding year.

F) quarterly, based on the estimated income tax for the second preceding year and the immediately preceding year.

Answer: A

Explanation:
A) Monthly, based on the estimated income tax for the current year.

Type: MC

Topic: Administration - corporate tax instalments

58) Which of the following is **NOT** one of the criteria for a CCPC to be considered a small CCPC eligible to pay instalments on a quarterly basis?

A) Taxable income cannot exceed $500,000 for the corporation and its associated corporations for the current taxation year and the two previous years.

B) The corporation has claimed the small business deduction in the current or previous taxation year.

C) The corporation has a perfect compliance record during the last 12 months.

D) The corporation and its associated corporations do not have Taxable Capital Employed in Canada that exceeds $10 million for the current or previous taxation year.

Answer: A

Explanation:
A) Taxable income cannot exceed $500,000 for the corporation and its associated corporations for the current taxation year and the two previous years. The condition only requires looking at the current and previous taxation year not two previous taxation years.

Type: MC

Topic: Administration - corporate tax instalments

59) Dora Burch files her 2024 income tax return on March 2, 2025. She receives an original notice of assessment dated June 3, 2025. However, on December 28, 2025, she receives a reassessment indicating that she owes a substantial amount of additional income tax. She would like to object to this reassessment. What is the latest date for her to file a notice of objection? She does not carry on a business.

A) March 3, 2026

B) April 30, 2026

C) March 27, 2026

D) December 28, 2026

Answer: B

Explanation:
B) April 30, 2026. The later of 90 days from the notice of reassessment dated December 28, 2025 or March 27, 2026 and one year from the filing due date for the 2024 taxation year being reassessed or April 30, 2026.

Type: MC

Topic: Administration - notice of objection

60) Which of the following statements is **NOT** correct?

A) When an income tax return has been filed that contains misrepresentation attributable to neglect, carelessness or wilful default, the normal reassessment period can be extended beyond 3 years.

B) A taxpayer can choose to file a waiver to extend the 3 year time limit.

C) When an income tax return has been reassessed once, no further reassessments are permitted.

D) When there has been a misrepresentation attributable to carelessness the CRA is only allowed to reassess amounts that are incorrect because of the misrepresentation.

Answer: C

Explanation:
C) When a return has been reassessed once, no further reassessments are permitted.

Type: MC

Topic: Administration - normal reassessment period

61) Which of the following is **NOT** one of the criteria that must be met before an adjustment to a filed income tax return is permitted?

A) The CRA must be satisfied that the previous assessment was incorrect.

B) The change is based on a successful appeal to the courts by another taxpayer.

C) The taxpayer's return was filed within 3 years of the end of the year to which it relates.

D) The reassessment must be made within the normal assessment period, or under certain permitted extensions to this period.

Answer: B

Explanation:
B) The change is based on a successful appeal to the courts by another taxpayer. The opposite is required.

Type: MC

Topic: Administration - assessments and appeals

62) Tom Arnold filed his 2024 income tax return on March 1, 2025. The CRA mailed the original notice of assessment to Tom dated May 15, 2025, and Tom received it on May 30, 2025. If Tom disagrees with the notice of assessment, what is the latest date he has to file a notice of objection? Tom does not carry on a business.

A) 90 days from March 1, 2025

B) 90 days from April 30, 2025

C) 90 days from May 15, 2025

D) 90 days from May 30, 2025

E) None of the above

Answer: E

Explanation:
E) For individuals, the notice of objection must be filed before the later of 90 days from the date of the notice of assessment or reassessment, and one year from the filing due date for the return under assessment or reassessment. The later date would have been April 30, 2026 which is not among the choices provided.

Type: MC

Topic: Administration - notice of objection

63) Minnie Belanger is retired. She filed her 2024 income tax return on March 5, 2025. She received a portion of the income tax refund claimed for 2024 and an original notice of assessment, dated April 19, 2025, which set out the difference between the amount claimed and the amount of the refund. As Minnie disagrees with the notice of assessment, she wishes to file a notice of objection. What is the latest date she has to file a notice of objection? Minnie does not carry on a business.

A) March 5, 2026

B) April 19, 2026

C) April 30, 2026

D) July 18, 2025

E) June 15, 2026

Answer: C

Explanation:
C) Her notice of objection must be filed before the later of 90 days from the date of the notice of assessment (July 18, 2025), and one year from the filing due date for the 2024 income tax return (April 30, 2026).

Type: MC

Topic: Administration - notice of objection

64) For a public corporation, which of the following statements is correct with respect to filing a notice of objection?

A) It must be filed no later than 180 days from the date on the original notice of assessment.

B) It must be filed by the later of 90 days after the date on the notice of assessment and one year from the filing date for the income tax return under assessment.

C) It must be filed by the later of 180 days after the date on the notice of assessment and one year from the filing date for the income tax return under assessment.

D) It must be filed no later than 90 days after the date on the notice of assessment.

Answer: D

Explanation:
D) It must be filed no later than 90 days after the date of the notice of assessment.

Type: MC

Topic: Administration - notice of objection

65) Marc Mayer filed his 2024 income tax return on March 1, 2025. Neither he nor his spouse carries on a business. The CRA mailed an original notice of assessment to Marc dated May 5, 2025 and Marc received it on May 14, 2025. If Marc disagrees with the notice of assessment, he has until which one of the following dates to file a notice of objection?

A) August 3, 2025

B) August 12, 2025

C) March 1, 2026

D) April 30, 2026

Answer: D

Explanation:
D) April 30, 2026.

Type: MC

Topic: Administration - notice of objection

66) An individual who resides in Saskatchewan has not filed her 2019, 2020 and 2021 income tax returns because the individual was told that withholdings for source deductions were sufficient and that no income tax would be owing for any of the three years. The individual has since learned that the withholdings for source deductions were excessive and that the individual is entitled to a refund for all three years. The individual files all three income tax returns on September 29, 2024. Refunds will be issued for the following years:

A) 2019 & 2020.

B) all three years.

C) 2021 only.

D) none of the years.

Answer: C

Explanation:
C) ITA 164(1) provides that refunds will only be issued if a request for the refund is made by filing an income tax return no later than three years from the end of the taxation year. As a result the return for 2019 and 2020 would have had to have been filed by December 31, 2022 and 2023 respectively. The individual is however within the time limit of December 31, 2024 for the 2021 taxation year. The individual could make a taxpayer relief application to attempt to recover the refunds for 2019 and 2020.

Type: MC

Topic: Administration - statute-barred refunds

67) An individual carries on a business as a sole proprietor. The individuals files his 2024 income tax return on June 2, 2025 which indicates he is entitled to a refund of $7,200. Assuming that he receives the full refund on July 12, 2025 interest will be included for what period of time?

A) June 2, 2025 to July 12, 2025

B) April 30, 2025 to July 12, 2025

C) July 2, 2025 to July 12, 2025

D) No interest will be received.

Answer: C

Explanation:
C) July 2, 2025 to July 12, 2025. ITA 164(3) requires interest on refunds to begin at the later of (1) 30 days after the balance due day of April 30, 2025 and (2) 30 days after the income tax return has been filed which would be July 2, 20254.

Type: MC

Topic: Administration - interest on refunds and/or amounts owing (Individuals)

68) BarkCo is a CCPC with a December 31 taxation year end. The company expects a large refund when it files its income tax return for the 2024 taxation year. For what period of time will interest on the refund begin to accrue if the company files its 2024 income tax return June 10, 2025?

Answer: The company's filing due date is six months after its taxation year end which is June 30, 2025 for the 2024 taxation year. ITA 164(3) establishes the date on which refund interest begins as the later of (1) 120 days after the taxation year end which would be April 30, 2025 and (2) 30 days after the income tax return is filed but only if the return is filed after the filing due date of June 30, 2025.

Since the income tax return was filed before the filing due date the limitation is April 30, 2025 only.

Type: ES

Topic: Administration - interest on refunds and/or amounts owing (Corporations)

69) BarkCo is a CCPC with a December 31 taxation year end. The company expects a large refund when it files its income tax return for the 2024 taxation year. For what period of time will interest on the refund begin to accrue if the company files its 2024 income tax return July 10, 2025?

Answer: The company's filing due date is six months after its taxation year end which is June 30, 2025 for the 2024 taxation year. ITA 164(3) establishes the date on which refund interest begins as the later of (1) 120 days after the taxation year end which would be April 30, 2025 and (2) 30 days after the income tax return is filed but only if the income tax return is filed after the filing due date of June 30, 2025.

Since the income tax return was filed after the filing due date interest begins to accrue from August 9, 2025 which is 30 days after the income tax return was filed.

Type: ES

Topic: Administration - interest on refunds and/or amounts owing (Corporations)

70) Mark Brown's 2024 net income includes business income. When is his 2024 income tax return due? By what date must any 2024 income tax owing be paid in order to avoid interest?

Answer: While Mr. Brown's 2024 income tax return does not have to be filed until June 15, 2025, any amount owing must be paid by April 30, 2025 in order to avoid any interest charges.

Type: ES

Topic: Administration - individual due dates

71) Ms. Jeanine Farrel has 2024 net income which includes business income. When is her 2024 income tax return due? In addition, indicate when any income tax owing must be paid to avoid interest charges.

Answer: While Ms. Farrel's 2024 income tax return does not have to be filed until June 15, 2025, however she must pay any income tax owing by April 30, 2025 to avoid interest charges.

Type: ES

Topic: Administration - individual due dates

72) George Klause dies on March 1, 2025. All of his 2024 income is from the carrying on of a business. By what date must his representative file his 2024 income tax return? Explain your answer.

Answer: Mr. Klause's 2024 income tax return must be filed by the later of six months after the date of his death and his normal filing date if he died between November 1, 2024 and June 15, 2025. Since he died within this period the later date of six months that is September 1, 2025 applies rather than the regular filing due date which would have been June 15, 2025.

Type: ES

Topic: Administration - deceased individual taxpayer due date

73) Gloria Klump dies on December 1, 2024. Much of her 2024 income is from the carrying on of a business. By what date must her representatives file her 2024 income tax return? Explain your answer.

Answer: Ms. Klump's 2024 income tax return must be filed by the later of six months after the date of her death and her normal filing date if she died between November 1, 2024 and her regular filing due date of June 15, 2025. Since she died within that period of time her 2024 income tax return can be filed the later of the filing due date of June 15, 2025 and six months after her death which would be June 1, 2025. Given this, the later date is June 15, 2025.

Type: ES

Topic: Administration - deceased individual taxpayer due date

74) At the beginning of 2024, the following information relates to Sarah Elmsley:

**Year Net Tax Owing**

2022 $1,800

2023 6,400

2024 (Estimated) 3,600

Indicate whether Ms. Elmsley is required to make instalment payments in 2024. Explain your conclusion and, if your answer is yes, indicate the minimum total instalments that will be required and the instalment payment dates.

Answer: As the net tax owing for the current year and one of the two preceding years exceeds $3,000, she is required to make instalment payments for 2024. The best alternative for instalment payments would be to use the current year estimate. This would result in required instalment payments of $900 ($3,600 ÷ 4) to be paid on March 15, June 15, September 15, and December 15 of 2024. Note, however, that if the estimated net tax owing is below the actual net tax owing for 2024, instalment interest would be charged on the shortfall.

Type: ES

Topic: Administration - individual tax instalments

75) Horace Greesom filed his 2024 income tax return on time. At the beginning of 2024, the following information relates to Mr. Greesom:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Year** | **Tax Payable** | **Amounts****Withheld** |
| 2022 | $56,000 | $45,000 |
| 2023 | 49,000 | 46,200 |
| 2024 (Estimated) | 65,000 | 45,000 |

What amounts will be shown on CRAs Instalment Reminder notices for 2024 and when will the amounts be due? Should he pay those amounts? Explain your conclusion.

Answer: The net tax owing amounts can be calculated as follows:

 **2022** $11,000 ($56,000 - $45,000)

 **2023** $2,800 ($49,000 - $46,200)

 **2024** $20,000 ($65,000 - $45,000)

As the net tax owing exceeds $3,000 in the current year and the second preceding year, instalments are required to be determined. The CRA Instalment Reminder will have March 15 and June 15 instalments of $2,750 each ($11,000 ÷ 4). There would be no further instalments required for 2024 as his net tax owing for 2023 is only $2,800 and he would already have paid $5,500 [(2)($2,750)].

The best alternative for instalment payments would be to use the prior year alternative. This would result in required instalment payments of $700 ($2,800 ÷ 4) to be paid on March 15, June 15, September 15, and December 15 of 2024.

Type: ES

Topic: Administration - individual tax instalments

76) At the beginning of 2024, the following information relates to Jerry Farrow:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Year** | **Tax Payable** | **Amounts****Withheld** |
| 2022 | $83,000 | $78,000 |
| 2023 | 76,000 | 77,200 |
| 2024 (Estimated) | 63,000 | 59,000 |

Is Mr. Farrow required to make instalment payments in 2024? If he is required to make instalment payments, indicate the amounts that would be required under each of the three instalment alternatives. Indicate which alternative would be preferable.

Answer: The net tax owing amounts can be calculated as follows:

 **2022** $5,000 ($83,000 - $78,000)

 **2023** Nil ($76,000 - $77,000). Note Negative amounts are not recognized.

 **2024** $4,000 ($63,000 - $59,000)

As the net tax owing exceeds $3,000 in the current year and the second preceding year, instalments are required to be determined. The three alternatives for calculating instalment payments are as follows:

• Based on the estimate for the current year, the instalments would be $1,000 ($4,000 ÷ 4).

• Based on the net tax owing for the preceding year, the instalments would be nil.

• Based on the second preceding year, the first two instalments would each be $1,250 ($5,000 ÷ 4). As the net tax owing for the previous year is nil, no further instalments would be required.

The best alternative would be to base the payments on the previous year, resulting in instalments of nil. This is perfectly acceptable.

Type: ES

Topic: Administration - individual tax instalments

77) Despite the fact that her net tax owing has been between $7,000 and $8,000 in the two previous years, and is expected to be a similar amount for 2024, Marsha Fields has made no instalment payments in 2024. While her normal filing date for 2024 is April 30, 2025, she does not file her 2024 income tax return or pay the balance owing until August 24, 2025. Marsha has filed her income tax return on time in all previous years. What amount of penalties and interest will be charged for the 2024 taxation year?

Answer: Given the size of her net tax owing, ITA 163.1 will not apply and there will be no penalties for late instalments. However, a penalty of 8% of the income taxes owing on her filing due date will be charged for filing three complete months late (5%, plus 1% per month).

Interest will be charged on the deficient instalments, the balance owing on her filing due date, and the penalty assessed for late filing. Interest will be charged at the prescribed base interest rate plus 4% for the period May 1 through August 24, 2025 for all amounts except the deficient instalment payments. Interest on the deficient instalment payments accrues from the date of the required instalment payment to April 30, 2025. For example the required March 15, 2024 instalment payment will be charged interest from March 15, 2024 to April 30, 2025.

Type: ES

Topic: Administration - penalties and interest for individuals

78) As his taxable income in 2023 was nil, Mark Felton did not make any income tax instalment payments in 2024. In completing his income tax return for 2024, he finds that he has net tax owing of $22,500. While his normal filing due date would be April 30, 2025, he does not file his income tax return or pay the balance owing until September 12, 2025. What penalties and interest will be charged for the 2024 taxation year?

Answer: A penalty of 9% of the income tax amount owing will be charged for filing four complete months late (5%, plus 1% per complete month). There will be no interest on late income tax instalments because, with the previous year's net tax owing of nil no instalments would have been required. This would also mean that the ITA 163.1 penalty would not apply.

Interest at the prescribed base interest rate plus 4% will be charged on the amount owing on his filing due date and the penalty assessed for late filing for the period May 1 through September 12, 2025.

If, in one of the three preceding taxation years he had also late filed and been assessed a late filing penalty, the penalty for the 2024 taxation year could be 18% (10%, plus 2% per month) if the individual has received a notice from the CRA demanding that the 2024 income tax return be filed.

Type: ES

Topic: Administration - penalties and interest for individuals

79) Lemar Ltd. has a December 31 taxation year end. It is not a small CCPC. For 2022, its income tax payable was $71,500, while for 2023, the amount was $93,600. For 2024, its estimated income tax payable are $114,700. What would be the minimum instalment payments for the 2024 taxation year and when would the instalments be due? How would your answer change if Lemar Ltd. qualified as a small CCPC?

Answer: **Not Small CCPC –** The first two instalments would be based on the second preceding year and would be $5,958.33 each ($71,500 ÷ 12). The remaining 10 instalments would be based on the preceding year, less the $11,916.66 paid in the first two instalments. The amount would be $8,168.33 [($93,600 - $11,916.66) ÷ 10]. The instalments would be due on the last day of each month in 2024 beginning January 31.

**Small CCPC** – In this case, the first instalment would be based on the second preceding year and would be $17,875 ($71,500 ÷ 4). The remaining 3 instalments would be based on the preceding year, less the $17,875 paid for the first instalment. The amount would be $25,241.67 [($93,600 - $17,875) ÷ 3]. The instalments would be due on the last days of March, June, September, and December of 2024.

Note that when the initial instalment(s) are based on the second preceding year, the total amount of instalments will be the same as when all of the instalments are based on the first preceding year as long as the income tax payable is increasing each year. However, using the second preceding year is preferable in that it provides some deferral of income tax.

Type: ES

Topic: Administration - corporate tax instalments

80) Chemco Inc. has a December 31 taxation year end and is not a small CCPC. For 2022, its income tax payable was $146,300, while for 2023, the amount was $94,650. In 2024, its estimated income tax payable is $52,300. What would be the minimum instalment payments for the 2024 taxation year and when would the instalments be due? How would your answer change if Chemco Inc. qualified as a small CCPC?

Answer: **Not Small CCPC –** The minimum instalments would be based on the estimated income tax payable for 2024. The amount would be $4,358.33 ($52,300 ÷ 12). The instalments would be due on the last day of each month in 2024 beginning January 31. Note that, if the estimate for 2024 is too low, interest will be charged on the deficiency.

**Small CCPC –** In this case, all four instalments would be based on the estimated income tax payable for 2024. The amount would be $13,075 ($52,300 ÷ 4). The instalments would be due on the last days of March, June, September, and December of 2024.

Note that when the initial instalment(s) are based on the second preceding year, the total amount of instalments will generally be the same as when all of the instalments are based on the first preceding year as long as income tax is increasing each year. However, using the second preceding year is preferable in this case in that it provides some deferral of income tax.

Type: ES

Topic: Administration - corporate tax instalments

81) Dustin Inc. has a September 30 taxation year end and is not a small CCPC. Its income tax payable for the 2022 taxation year was $33,500. $93,400 for its 2023 taxation year and it is estimated that its income tax payable for the 2024 taxation year will be $56,200. What are the minimum income tax instalment payments for the 2024 taxation year and when would the instalment payments be due? How would your answer change if Dustin Inc. qualified as a small CCPC?

Answer: **Not Small CCPC –** Minimum instalments would be based on the estimate for the current year. The monthly amount would be $4,683.33 ($56,200 ÷ 12). If the second previous year was used, the first two installments would be lower. However, as the remaining instalments would be based on the previous year's $93,400, the total would be significantly larger. The instalments would be due on the last day of each month during the period October, 2023 through September, 2024. Note that, if the estimate for 2024 is too low, interest will be charged on the shortfall.

**Small CCPC** – Minimum instalments would be based on the estimate for the current year. The monthly amount would be $14,050 ($56,200 ÷ 4). The instalments would be due on the last day of December, 2024, March, 2025, June, 2025, and September, 2025.

Type: ES

Topic: Administration - corporate tax instalments

82) The taxation year end for Grange Inc. is March 31. It is a CCPC that claims the small business deduction and had taxable income for the year ending March 31, 2023 of $165,000. Indicate the date on which the corporate income tax return for the 2024 taxation year must be filed, as well as the date on which any final payment of income tax is due.

Answer: Grange Inc.'s income tax return is due six months after its 2024 taxation year end, on September 30, 2024. As it is a CCPC that claims the small business deduction, and its taxable income for the preceding taxation year did not exceed $500,000, the final income tax payment is due three months after the taxation year end. This would be June 30, 2024.

Type: ES

Topic: Administration - corporate due dates

83) The taxation year end for Lawnco Inc. is January 31. Lawnco Inc. is a Canadian public corporation. Indicate the date on which the 2024 corporate income tax return must be filed, as well as the date on which any final payment of income tax is due.

Answer: Lawnco Inc.'s income tax return is due six months after its year end, on July 31, 2024. As Lawnco is a public corporation that is not eligible for the small business deduction, the final income tax payment is due two months after the year end, on March 31, 2024.

Type: ES

Topic: Administration - corporate due dates

84) The taxation year end for Breyson Ltd., a CCPC, is June 30. The company claims the small business deduction and has taxable income for its 2023 taxation year of $132,000. Indicate the date on which the corporate income tax return for the 2024 taxation year must be filed, as well as the date on which any final payment of income tax is due.

Answer: Breyson's income tax return is due December 31, 2024, six months after its taxation year end of June 30, 2024. As it is a CCPC that claims the small business deduction, and its taxable income for the preceding taxation year did not exceed $500,000, its final income tax payment is due three months after the taxation year end on September 30, 2024.

Type: ES

Topic: Administration - corporate due dates

85) Nancy Forth filed her 2024 income tax return as required on April 30, 2025. Her Notice of Assessment dated May 15, 2025 indicated that her 2024 income tax return was accepted as filed. On July 12, 2026, she receives a Notice of Reassessment dated July 2, 2026 indicating that she owes additional income tax, as well as interest on the unpaid amounts. What is the latest date for filing a notice of objection? Explain your answer.

Answer: A notice of objection must be filed by the later of:

• 90 days after the date of July 2, 2026 on the Notice of Reassessment (September 30, 2026); or

• one year after the filing due date for the 2024 income tax return that is being reassessed (April 30, 2026).

The later of these two dates is September 30, 2026.

Type: ES

Topic: Administration - notice of objection

86) Norman Foster filed his 2024 income tax return as required on June 15, 2025. His Notice of Assessment dated August 28, 2025, indicated that his 2024 income tax return was accepted as filed. On March 15, 2026, he receives a Notice of Reassessment dated March 8, 2026 indicating that he owes additional income tax, as well as interest on the unpaid amounts. What is the latest date for filing a notice of objection for this reassessment? Explain your answer.

Answer: A notice of objection must be filed by the later of:

• 90 days after the March 8, 2026 date on the Notice of Reassessment (June 6, 2026); or

• one year after the filing due date for the 2024 income tax return that is reassessed (June 15, 2026).

The later of these two dates is June 15, 2026.

Type: ES

Topic: Administration - notice of objection

87) In the three independent cases which follow, assume that Barry Levenor's income tax payable before withholdings for each of the three taxation years is as follows:

 **2022** $14,256

 **2023** 15,776

 **2024** (Estimated) 16,483

The amount Barry's employer withholds for the three independent cases is as follows:

 **Case 1 -** $11,800 in 2022, $14,150 in 2023, and $12,400 (estimated) in 2024.

 **Case 2 -** $14,920 in 2022, $11,400 in 2023, and $13,226 (estimated) in 2024.

 **Case 3 -** $11,220 in 2022, $13,275 in 2023, and $12,873 (estimated) in 2024.

**Required:**

A. For each of the three cases:

• indicate whether instalments are required to be determined in 2024;

• in those Cases where instalments are required, calculate the amount of the instalments that would be required under each of the three acceptable alternatives; and

• in those cases where instalments are required, indicate which of the three acceptable alternatives would be the best.

B. For those Cases where instalments are required, indicate the dates on which the payments will be due.

Answer: ***Part A - Case 1***

Barry's net tax owing in each of the three taxation years is as follows:

 **2022** = $2,456 ($14,256 - $11,800)

 **2023** = $1,626 ($15,776 - $14,150)

 **2024** = $4,083 ($16,483 - $12,400) Estimated

While the net tax owing in the current year is expected to exceed $3,000, it did not exceed $3,000 in either of the two preceding years. Instalments are not required.

***Part A - Case 2***

Barry's net tax owing in each of the three taxation years is as follows:

 **2022** = Nil ($14,256 - $14,920) Note that a negative number are not recognized.

 **2023** = $4,376 ($15,776 - $11,400)

 **2024** = $3,257 ($16,483 - $13,226) Estimated

As his net tax owing is expected to exceed $3,000 in 2024 and was more than $3,000 in 2023, instalments are required to be determined.

Instalments under the three acceptable alternatives would be as follows:

**Alternative 1 -** Using the estimated net tax owing for the current year would result in quarterly instalments of $814.25 ($3,257 ÷ 4), for a total amount of $3,257.

**Alternative 2 -** Using the net tax owing for the first preceding year would result in quarterly instalments of $1,094 ($4,376 ÷ 4), for a total amount of $4,376.

**Alternative 3 -** Using the net tax owing for the second previous year would result in the first two instalments being nil. The remaining two instalments would be $2,188 ($4,376 ÷ 2), a total of $4,376.

The best choice would be Alternative 1. While the first two instalments are lower under Alternative 3, the total for the year under Alternative 3 is $1,119 ($4,376 - $3,257) higher.

***Part A - Case 3***

Barry's net tax owing in each of the three taxation years is as follows:

 **2022** = $3,036 ($14,256 - $11,220)

 **2023** = $2,501 ($15,776 - $13,275)

 **2024** = $3,610 ($16,483 - $12,873) Estimated

As his net tax owing is expected to exceed $3,000 in 2024 and was more than $3,000 in 2022, instalments are required to be determined.

Instalments under the three acceptable alternatives would be as follows:

**Alternative 1 -** Using the estimated net tax owing for the current year would result in quarterly instalments of $902.50 ($3,610 ÷ 4), for a total amount of $3,610.

**Alternative 2 -** Using the net tax owing for the first preceding year would result in quarterly instalments of $625.25 ($2,501 ÷ 4), for a total amount of $2,501.

**Alternative 3 -** Using the net tax owing for the second previous year would result in the first two instalments being $759 ($3,036 ÷ 4) each, a total of $1,518. The remaining two instalments would be $491.5 [($2,501 - $1,518) ÷ 2], a total of $983. When combined with the first two instalments, the total for the year would be $2,501 ($1,518 + $983).

The best choice would be Alternative 2. While the total for the year under Alternative 3 is the same, the first two instalments are lower under Alternative 2, allowing for a small amount of tax deferral.

***Part B***

In Case Two and Case Three, the required instalments would be due on March 15, June 15, September 15, and December 15 of 2024.

Type: ES

Topic: Administration - individual tax instalments (Comprehensive)

88) For the 2022 taxation year, Mr. Mason Boardman has combined federal and provincial/territorial income tax payable of $62,350. The employer withheld $61,600.

For 2023, his combined federal and provincial/territorial income tax payable is $29,760. The employer withheld $13,740.

In 2024, he anticipates having combined federal and provincial/territorial income tax payable of $52,370. Employer withholdings are expected to be $47,390.

In January, 2024, you are asked to provide income tax advice to Mr. Boardman. He has asked you whether it will be necessary for him to make instalments payments in 2023 and, if so, what the minimum amount should be and the dates the amounts are due.

**Required:** Provide the information requested by Mr. Boardman. Show all your calculations.

Answer: ***Need For Instalments***

Instalments are required when an individual's "net tax owing" exceeds $3,000 in the current year and in one of the two preceding years. In somewhat simplified terms, "net tax owing" is defined as the combined federal and provincial/territorial income tax payable, less amounts withheld. Mr. Boardman's net tax owing for each of the three years are as follows:

 **2022** = $750 ($62,350 - $61,600)

 **2023** = $16,020 ($29,760 - $13,740)

 **2024** = $4,980 ($52,370 - $47,390) Estimated

As Mr. Boardman's net tax owing in 2024 (the current year) and his net tax owing in 2023 (one of the two preceding years) is greater than $3,000, he is required to determine the amount of any instalment payments.

***Amounts***

If Mr. Boardman bases the first two quarterly payments on the 2022 net tax owing, they would only be $187.50 each ($750 ÷ 4). However, the payments for the last two quarters would be $7,822.50 each {[$16,020 - (2)($187.50)] ÷ 2}, resulting in total instalment payments of $16,020.

A preferable alternative would be to base the payments on the estimated net tax owing for 2024. These payments would be $1,245 each ($4,980 ÷ 4), for a total of $4,980.

***Payment Dates***

The quarterly payments would be due on March 15, June 15, September 15, and December 15 of 2024.

Type: ES

Topic: Administration - individual tax instalments (Comprehensive)

89) For the three taxation years ending December 31, 2022 through December 31, 2024, a corporation's combined federal and provincial/territorial income tax payable is as follows:

 **2022** = $153,640

 **2023** = $186,540

 **2024** = $172,340 (Estimated)

***Case One***

The taxpayer is a small CCPC.

***Case Two***

The taxpayer is a small CCPC. Assume that its combined federal and provincial/territorial income tax payable for the 2023 taxation year was $163,420, instead of $186,540.

***Case Three***

The taxpayer is a public corporation.

***Case Four***

The taxpayer is a public corporation. Assume that its combined federal and provincial/territorial income tax payable for the 2023 taxation year was $163,420, instead of $186,540.

**Required:** For each of the preceding independent Cases, provide the following information:

1. Indicate whether instalments are required in 2024. Provide a brief explanation of your conclusion.

2. Calculate the amount of instalments that would be required under each of the three acceptable alternatives.

3. Indicate which of the available alternatives would be best if the goal is to minimize instalment payments.

Answer: ***Case One***

1. As the corporation's income tax payable for both the current and the first preceding year exceeds $3,000, instalments are required to be determined. As the corporation is a small CCPC, instalments can be made on a quarterly basis.

2. The three acceptable alternatives would be as follows:

• Quarterly instalments of $43,085 ($172,340 ÷ 4) based on the current year estimate.

• Quarterly instalments of $46,635 ($186,540 ÷ 4) based on the first preceding year.

• One instalment of $38,410 ($153,640 ÷ 4) based on the second preceding year, followed by three instalments of $49,376.67 [($186,540 - $38,410) ÷ 3], a total of $186,540.

3. The best alternative in terms of total minimum instalments would be four instalments of $43,085, for total payments of $172,340. The instalments are due on March 31, June 30, September 30, and December 31 of 2024.

***Case Two***

1. As the corporation's income tax payable for both the current and the preceding year exceeds $3,000, instalments are required. As the corporation is a small CCPC, instalments can be made on a quarterly basis.

2. The three acceptable alternatives would be as follows:

• Quarterly instalments of $43,085 ($172,340 ÷ 4) based on the current year estimate.

• Quarterly instalments of $40,855 ($163,420 ÷ 4) based on the first preceding year.

• One instalment of $38,410 ($153,640 ÷ 4) based on the second preceding year, followed by three instalments of $41,670 [($163,420 - $38,410) ÷ 3], a total of $163,420.

3. The best alternative would be one payment of $38,410, followed by three payments of $41,670. While the total instalments are the same $163,420 in both the second and third alternatives, the third alternative is preferable because the first payment is lower. This provides a small amount of tax deferral.

The instalments are due on March 31, June 30, September 30, and December 31 of 2024.

***Case Three***

1. As the corporation's income tax payable for both the current and the preceding year exceeds $3,000, instalments are required to be determined. As the corporation is not a small CCPC, monthly instalments are required.

2. The three acceptable alternatives would be as follows:

• Monthly instalments of $14,361.67 ($172,340 ÷ 12) based on the current year estimate.

• Monthly instalments of $15,545 ($186,540 ÷ 12) based on the first preceding year.

• Two monthly instalments of $12,803.33 ($153,640 ÷ 12) based on the second preceding year, followed by 10 monthly instalments of $16,093.33 {[($186,540 - (2)($12,803.33)] ÷ 10}, a total of $186,540.03.

3. The best alternative in terms of total minimum instalments would be 12 instalments of $14,361.67, resulting in a total of $172,340 of instalment payments.

The instalments would be due on the last day of each month, beginning January 31, 2024.

***Case Four***

1. As the corporation's income tax payable for both the current and the preceding year exceeds $3,000, instalments are required to be determined. As the corporation is not a small CCPC, monthly instalments are required.

2. The three acceptable alternatives would be as follows:

• Monthly instalments of $14,361.67 ($172,340 ÷ 12) based on the current year estimate.

• Monthly instalments of $13,618.33 ($163,420 ÷ 12) based on the first preceding year.

• Two monthly instalments of $12,803.33 ($153,640 ÷ 12) based on the second preceding year, followed by 10 monthly instalments of $13,781.33 {[$163,420 - (2)($12,803.33)] ÷ 10}, a total of $163,420.

3. The best alternative would be two payments of $12,803.33, followed by ten payments of $13,781.33. While the total instalments are the same in both the second and third alternatives, the third alternative is preferable because the first two payments are lower. This provides a small amount of tax deferral.

The instalments would be due on the last day of each month, beginning January 31, 2024.

Type: ES

Topic: Administration - corporate tax instalments (Comprehensive)

90) For the following three taxation years Galina Skurnick's combined federal and

Provincial/territorial income tax payable are as follows:

 **2022** $28,800

 **2023** 23,040

 **2024** (Estimated) 21,600

Assume Ms. Skurnick's employer withholds combined federal and provincial/territorial income tax for each year as follows:

**Case One** $19,200 in 2022, $16,000 in 2023, and $16,000 in 2024.

**Case Two** $11,200 in 2022, $24,000 in 2023, and $14,400 in 2024.

**Case Three** $27,500 in 2022, $16,200 in 2023, and $18,200 in 2024.

**Required:** For each of the preceding independent Cases, calculate the minimum instalment payments that are required to be made in 2024. Show all required calculations.

If instalments must be paid, your answer should include the date that each instalment is due.

Note that, in answering this question, you should state a conclusion as to whether instalments may be required even if the most favourable alternative results in nil instalments.

Answer: While there are alternatives in all Cases, the following answers represent the "minimum" instalments, as required in the problem. The minimum instalments would be the instalment method with the lowest total instalment payments. If two methods result in equal total instalments then the one with the most tax deferral would be considered the best.

***Case One***

Ms. Skurnick's net tax owing in each of the three years is as follows:

 **2022** = $9,600 ($28,800 - $19,200)

 **2023** = $7,040 ($23,040 - $16,000)

 **2024** = $5,600 ($21,600 - $16,000) Estimated

As her net tax owing is expected to exceed $3,000 in 2024 and was more than $3,000 in both 2022 and 2023, the payment of instalments is required to be determined.

**Alternative 1** - Using the estimated net tax owing for the current year would result in quarterly instalments of $1,400 ($5,600 ÷ 4) for a total of $5,600.

**Alternative 2** - Using the net tax owing for the first preceding year would result in quarterly instalments of $1,760 ($7,040 ÷ 4), for a total amount of $7,040.

**Alternative 3** - Using the net tax owing for the second preceding year would result in an amount of $2,400 ($9,600 ÷ 4) for the first two instalments. The remaining two instalments would be $1,120 each {[$7,040 - (2)($2,400)] ÷ 2}. This would result in total instalments of $7,040.

The best choice would be Alternative 1 with total instalments of $5,600. Instalments would be due on March 15, June 15, September 15, and December 15 of 2024.

***Case Two***

Ms. Skurnick's net tax owing in each of the three following taxation years is as follows:

 **2022** = $17,600 ($28,800 - $11,200)

 **2023** = Nil ($23,040 - $24,000)

 **2024** = $7,200 ($21,600 - $14,400) Estimated

As her net tax owing is expected to exceed $3,000 in 2024 and was more than $3,000 in 2022, the conditions for instalments have been met and instalments payments may be required.

**Alternative 1** - Using the estimated net tax owing for the current year would result in quarterly instalments of $1,800 ($7,200 ÷ 4) for a total of $7,200.

**Alternative 2** - Using the net tax owing for the first preceding year results in quarterly instalments of nil.

**Alternative 3** - Using the net tax owing for the second preceding year would result in an amount of $4,400 ($17,600 ÷ 4) for each of the first two instalments. As the first two instalments total more than the nil balance for 2023, no further instalments are required.

The best choice would be Alternative 2 with no required instalments.

***Case Three***

Ms. Skurnick's net tax owing in each of the following three taxation years is as follows:

 **2022** = $1,300 ($28,800 - $27,500)

 **2023** = $6,840 ($23,040 - $16,200)

 **2024** = $3,400 ($21,600 - $18,200) Estimated

As her net tax owing is expected to exceed $3,000 in 2024 and was more than $3,000 in 2023, instalments are required to be determined.

Instalments under the three acceptable alternatives would be as follows:

**Alternative 1 -** Using the estimated net tax owing for the current year would result in quarterly instalments of $850 ($3,400 ÷ 4) for a total of $3,400.

**Alternative 2** - Using the net tax owing for the first preceding year would result in quarterly instalments of $1,710 ($6,840 ÷ 4), for a total amount of $6,840.

**Alternative 3** - Using the net tax owing for the second preceding year would result in an amount of $325 ($1,300 ÷ 4) for each of the first two instalments. The remaining two instalments would be $3,095 each {[$6,840 - (2)($325)] ÷ 2}. This would result in total instalments of $6,840.

The best choice would be Alternative 1. While the first two instalments are lower under Alternative 3, the total for the year under Alternative 3 is $3,340 ($6,840 - $3,400) higher.

Instalments would be due on March 15, June 15, September 15, and December 15 of 2024.

Type: ES

Topic: Administration - individual tax instalments (Comprehensive)

91) For both income tax and accounting purposes Ledux Inc. has a January 31 year end. Ledux is a publicly traded Canadian corporation.

For the 2022 taxation year, Ledux Inc. had income tax payable of $193,420. During the 2023 taxation year, the income tax payable was $215,567. While final amounts are not available at this time, it is estimated that income tax payable for the 2024 taxation year will be $203,345.

**Required:**

A. Calculate the instalment payments that are required for the 2024 taxation year under each of the three alternative available. Indicate which of the alternatives would be preferable.

B. If the corporation did not make any instalment payments towards its 2024 income tax payable, and did not file its corporate income tax return or pay its income tax payable on time, indicate how the interest and penalty amounts would be determined (a detailed calculation is not required).

Answer: ***Part A***

Under ITA 157(1), Ledux Inc. would have three alternatives with respect to the calculation of its instalment payments. The alternatives and the relevant calculations are as follows:

**Current Year Base** – The instalment payments could be 1/12th of the estimated income tax payable for the current year. In this case the resulting instalments would be $16,945.42 per month ($203,345 ÷ 12).

**Preceding Year Base** – The instalment payments could be 1/12th of the income tax payable in the first preceding year. The resulting instalments would be $17,963.92 ($215,567 ÷ 12).

**First and Second Preceding Years** – The third alternative would be to base the first two instalments on 1/12th of the income tax payable in the second preceding year and the remaining instalments on 1/10th of the income tax payable in the first preceding year, less the total amount paid in the first two instalments.

In this case, the first two instalments would be $16,118.33 ($193,420 ÷ 12) each, a total of $32,236.66. The remaining 10 instalments would be $18,333.03 [($215,567 - $32,236.66) ÷ 10] each. The total instalments under this alternative would be $215,567.

While the third approach would provide the lowest instalment payments for the first two instalments, the payments would total $215,567 under alternative three. As this is larger than the $203,345 total when the instalments are based on the current year's estimated income tax payable (Alternative one), the current year alternative would be the best alternative.

***Part B***

If the Company failed to make instalment payments towards its 2024 income tax payable, it would be liable for interest from the date each instalment should have been paid to the balance due date, March 31, 2024.

Assuming the actual 2024 income tax payable is $203,345, it would be the least of the amounts described in ITA 157(1), and interest would be calculated based on that current year instalment alternative. The interest rate charged would be the regular base rate plus 4%.

There is a penalty on large amounts of late or deficient instalments. This penalty is specified in ITA 163.1 and is equal to 50% of the amount by which the interest actually owing on the late or deficient instalments exceeds the greater of $1,000 and 25% of the interest that would be owing if no instalments had been made. While detailed calculations are not required, we would note that this penalty would apply in this case.

Interest on the entire balance of $203,345 of income tax payable would be charged beginning on the balance due date, March 31, 2024, two months after the end of the 2024 taxation year. The rate charged would be the regular base rate plus 4%.

There is also a penalty for late filing the income tax return. If the income tax return is not filed by the filing due date of July 31, 2024, the penalty amounts to 5% of the amount owing at the filing due date plus 1% per complete month of the unpaid income tax for a maximum period of 12 months. This penalty is in addition to any interest charged due to late or deficient payment of instalments or the balance owing at the balance due date. In addition, interest would also be charged on any penalties until such time as the income tax return is filed or the amount owing is paid.

The late filing penalty could be doubled to 10%, plus 2% per month for a maximum of 20 months for a second offence within a three year period if the CRA has sent a notice demanding that the 2024 income tax return be filed and a late filing penalty had been assessed within that period.

Type: ES

Topic: Administration - instalments, interest and penalties for corporations

92) For the three following taxation years, Gloria Sloan had combined federal and provincial/territorial income tax payable as follows:

 **2022** $23,600

 **2023** 25,400

 **2024** (Estimated) 27,200

Using this information consider the following three independent Cases.

**Case One**  Ms. Sloan's employer withholds $23,100 in 2022, $21,100 in 2023, and $23,300 in 2024.

**Case Two**  Ms. Sloan's employer withholds $24,100 in 2022, $18,600 in 2023, and $23,700 in 2024.

**Case Three** Ms. Sloan's employer withholds $19,100 in 2022, $20,200 in 2023, and $24,300 in 2024.

**Required:**

A. For each of the three Cases:

• indicate whether instalments are required in 2024. Show all of the calculations required to make this decision;

• in those Cases where instalments are required, indicate the amount of the instalments that would be required under the alternative used in the CRA's instalment reminder; and

• in those Cases where you have calculated the instalments required under the CRA's instalment reminder, indicate whether you believe there is a better alternative and calculate the required instalments under that alternative.

B. For those Cases where instalments are required, indicate the dates on which the payments will be due.

Answer: While there are three alternatives in all Cases, the following answers represent the "minimum" total instalments, as required in the problem.

In all three Cases, the current year alternative is the best, but you should note that if the estimated net tax owing is lower than the actual net tax owing, Ms. Sloan may be charged interest on the insufficient amounts of the instalments if the interest totals more than $25.

***Part A - Case One***

Ms. Sloan's net tax owing in each of the three taxation years is as follows:

 **2022** = $500 ($23,600 - $23,100)

 **2023** = $4,300 ($25,400 - $21,100)

 **2024** = $3,900 ($27,200 - $23,300) Estimated

As her net tax owing is expected to exceed $3,000 in 2024 and was more than $3,000 in 2023, the conditions to determine instalments have been met.

Under the CRA approach, the first two instalments would be $125 [($500 ÷ 4)] each, for a total of $250. The remaining two instalments would be $2,025 [($4,300 - $250) ÷ 2], for a total of $4,050. This would bring the total instalments for the year to $4,300 ($250 + $4,050). A better solution would be to base the instalments on the estimated 2024 results. Each instalment would be $975 ($3,900 ÷ 4). The resulting total of $3,900 would be less than the $4,300 total under the CRA reminder.

***Part A - Case Two***

Ms. Sloan's net tax owing in each of the three taxation years is as follows:

 **2022** = Nil ($23,600 - $24,100)

 **2023** = $6,800 ($25,400 - $18,600)

 **2024** = $3,500 ($27,200 - $23,700) Estimated

As her net tax owing is expected to exceed $3,000 in 2024 and was more than $3,000 in 2023, the conditions for the determination of instalments has been met.

Under the CRA approach, no payment would be required for the first two instalments. However, the remaining two instalments would be $3,400 each [($6,800 - Nil) ÷ 2], bringing the total for the year to $6,800. A better solution would be to base the instalments on the estimated 2024 results. Each instalment would be $875 ($3,500 ÷ 4). The resulting total of $3,500 would be less than the $6,800 total under the CRA Reminder.

***Part A - Case Three***

Ms. Sloan's net tax owing in each of the three taxation years is as follows:

 **2022** = $4,500 ($23,600 - $19,100)

 **2023** = $5,200 ($25,400 - $20,200)

 **2024** = $2,900 ($27,200 - $24,300) Estimated

As her net tax owing is not expected to exceed $3,000 in 2024, the conditions for the payment of instalments has not been met and no instalments are required.

***Part B***

In Case One and Case Two, the required instalments would be due on March 15, June 15, September 15, and December 15 of 2024.

Type: ES

Topic: Administration - individual tax instalments (Comprehensive)

93) For the 2022 taxation year ending December 31, a corporation's combined federal and provincial/territorial income tax payable is $57,600. The combined income tax payable for 2023 is $67,900. For the 2024 taxation it is estimated that combined federal and provincial/territorial income tax payable will be $62,900.

***Case One***

The taxpayer is a public corporation.

***Case Two***

The taxpayer is a public corporation. Assume that its combined federal and provincial/territorial income tax payable for the 2023 taxation year ending December 31 was $61,400, instead of $67,900.

***Case Three***

The taxpayer is a small CCPC.

***Case Four***

The taxpayer is a small CCPC. Assume that its combined federal and provincial/territorial income tax payable for the 2023 taxation year was $61,400, instead of $67,900.

**Required:** For each of the preceding independent Cases, provide the following information:

1. Indicate whether instalments are required in 2024. Provide a brief explanation of your conclusion.

2. Calculate the amount of instalments that would be required under each of the three acceptable alternatives.

3. Indicate which of the alternatives would be best to minimize total instalment payments for 2024. If instalments must be paid, indicate the dates on which they are due. The best alternative is considered to be the alternative that provides the lowest total instalments. If two alternatives result in the same total instalments then the alternative with the best tax deferral will be considered the best alternative.

Answer: ***Case One***

1. As the corporation's income tax payable for both the current and the preceding year exceeds $3,000, instalments are required. As the corporation is not a small CCPC, monthly instalments are required.

2. The three acceptable alternatives would be as follows:

• Monthly instalments of $5,241.67 ($62,900 ÷ 12) based on the current year estimate.

• Monthly instalments of $5,658.33 ($67,900 ÷ 12) based on the first preceding year.

• Two monthly instalments of $4,800 ($57,600 ÷ 12) based on the second preceding year, followed by 10 monthly instalments of $5,830 {[($67,900 - (2)($4,800)] ÷ 10}, a total of $67,900.

3. The best alternative in terms of minimum instalments would be 12 instalments of $5,241.67, resulting in a total of $62,900 of instalment payments.

The instalments would be due on the last day of each month, beginning January 31, 2024.

***Case Two***

1. As the corporation's income tax payable for both the current and the preceding year exceeds $3,000, instalments are required to be determined. As the corporation is not a small CCPC, monthly instalments are required.

2. The three acceptable alternatives would be as follows:

• Monthly instalments of $5,241.67 ($62,900 ÷ 12) based on the current year estimate.

• Monthly instalments of $5,116.67 ($61,400 ÷ 12) based on the first preceding year.

• Two monthly instalments of $4,800 ($57,600 ÷ 12) based on the second preceding year, followed by 10 monthly instalments of $5,180 {[($61,400 - (2)($4,800)] ÷ 10}, a total of $61,400.

3. The best alternative would be two payments of $4,800, followed by ten payments of $5,180. While the total instalments are the same $61,400 in both the second and third alternatives, the third alternative is preferable because the first two payments are lower. This provides a small amount of tax deferral.

The instalments would be due on the last day of each month, beginning January 31, 2024.

***Case Three***

1. As the corporation's income tax payable for both the current and the preceding year exceeds $3,000, instalments are required to be determined. As the corporation is a small CCPC, instalments will be quarterly.

2. The three acceptable alternatives would be as follows:

• Quarterly instalments of $15,725 ($62,900 ÷ 4) based on the current year estimate.

• Quarterly instalments of $16,975 ($67,900 ÷ 4) based on the first preceding year.

• One instalment of $14,400 ($57,600 ÷ 4) based on the second preceding year, followed by three instalments of $17,833.33 [($67,900 - $14,400) ÷ 3], a total of $67,900.

3. The best alternative in terms of minimum instalments would be four instalments of $15,725, for total payments of $62,900. The instalments are due on March 31, June 30, September 30, and December 31 of 2024.

***Case Four***

1. As the corporation's income tax payable for both the current and the preceding year exceeds $3,000, instalments are required to be determined. As the corporation is a small CCPC, instalments will be quarterly.

2. The three acceptable alternatives would be as follows:

• Quarterly instalments of $15,725 ($62,900 ÷ 4) based on the current year estimate.

• Quarterly instalments of $15,350 ($61,400 ÷ 4) based on the first preceding year.

• One instalment of $14,400 ($57,600 ÷ 4) based on the second preceding year, followed by three instalments of $15,667.67 [($61,400 - $14,400) ÷ 3], a total of $61,400.

3. The best alternative would be one payment of $14,400, followed by three payments of $15,667.67. While the total instalments are the same $61,400 in both the second and third alternatives, the third alternative is preferable because the first payment is lower. This provides a small amount of tax deferral.

The instalments are due on March 31, June 30, September 30, and December 31 of 2024.

Type: ES

Topic: Administration - corporate tax instalments (Comprehensive)

94) Mr. James Simon has asked for your services with respect to dealing with a Notice of Reassessment requesting additional income tax for the 2020 taxation year which he says he has just received. Your first interview takes place a week later, on April 25, 2024, and Mr. Simon informs you that he has had considerable difficulty with the CRA in past years and, on two occasions in the past five years, he has been required to pay penalties as well as interest.

With respect to the current reassessment, he assures you that he has complied with the law and that there is a misunderstanding on the part of the CRA assessor. After listening to him describe the situation, you decide it is likely that his analysis of the situation is correct.

**Required:** Indicate what additional information should be obtained during the interview with Mr. Simon and what steps should be taken if you decide to accept him as a client.

Answer: The following additional information would be relevant in considering Mr. Simon's situation:

A. Determination of the date of the Notice of Reassessment. A notice of objection must be filed prior to the later of:

• 90 days from the date of the Notice of Reassessment; and

• one year from the due date for the income tax return under reassessment.

In this case, the later date is 90 days after the date of the Notice of Reassessment.

B. Determination of the date of the Notice of Assessment for the 2020 taxation year. A three year time limit applies from the date of the Notice of Assessment. As the Notice of Assessment for 2020 could have been sent in early April, 2021, this reassessment could be within the three year time limit.

C. Determination of whether Mr. Simon has signed a waiver of the three year time limit or if he is guilty of fraud or misrepresentation attributable to neglect, carelessness or wilfil default. If the reassessment is not within the three year time limit, Mr. Simon will not usually be subject to reassessment. However, if Mr. Simon has signed a waiver of the three year time limit, or if fraud or a misrepresentation is involved, he becomes subject to reassessment, regardless of the fact that the normal three year time period has expired.

If the preceding determinations indicate that the reassessment is valid and you decide to accept Mr. Simon as a client, the following steps should be taken:

• You should have Mr. Simon authorize you to represent him in his affairs with the CRA and/or authorize you to access his file through the online Represent a Client service.

• A notice of objection should be filed before the expiration of the 90 day time limit.

• You should begin discussions of the matter with the relevant assessor at the CRA if possible.

Type: ES

Topic: Administration - appeals (Comprehensive)

95) For each of the following independent cases, indicate whether you believe any penalty would be assessed under ITA 163.2 on any of the parties involved. Explain your conclusion.

***Case 1***

In preparing an income tax return for one of his established clients, an accountant relies on the financial statements that another accountant has prepared for the client's business income. Nothing in these statements seemed unreasonable.

On audit, the CRA finds that the business income financial statements prepared by the other accountant contained material misrepresentations.

***Case 2***

An accountant is asked to prepare an income tax return for a new client. The accountant had no previous acquaintance with the individual.

The client provides statements showing business income of $45,000 and no other income. He indicates that, during the current year, he made a $32,000 contribution to a registered Canadian charity, but has lost the receipt and has requested a duplicate. As it is now April 29, in order to avoid a late filing penalty, the accountant e-files the income tax return, claiming a tax credit for the contribution without seeing the receipt.

***Case 3***

An accountant has been engaged by a new client to use client provided records to prepare an income statement and to use the information in this statement to prepare an income tax return. As part of this engagement, the accountant reviews both the expense and revenue information that has been provided by the new client. Revenues are $285,000 and expenses $201,000. The information used to arrive at these amounts seems reasonable and, given this, the accountant files the required income tax return.

When the client is audited, the CRA finds a large proportion of the expenses claimed cannot be substantiated by adequate documentation and may not have been incurred. Furthermore, it appears that the client has a substantial amount of unreported revenues.

***Case 4***

An accountant who lives in an expensive neighbourhood notices that the house next door has just been sold. It was listed for $1 million. The accountant introduces himself to the new neighbour and they become friends.

At tax time the friend hires the accountant to prepare his income tax return. The accountant is given a T4 with $25,000 in income reported. Thinking that the gross income is on the low side, the accountant asks if this is all the income and the individual answers yes. The accountant is still not satisfied with the answer as the income seems to be out of proportion with the living standard of the friend, so he then asks if there is any other income or a source of funds other than the employment income and the friend replies that he received a substantial inheritance from his mother last year.

The accountant does not ask any further questions and prepares and files the income tax return. When the friend is audited it is discovered that he had over $200,000 in unreported income.

***Case 5***

Units in a new limited partnership tax shelter are being sold by a company. The company had established this limited partnership by acquiring a software application in the open market for $100,000. However, the prospectus prepared by the company states that the fair market value of the application is $5,000,000, a value that was supported by an independent appraiser. The tax shelter is registered with the CRA and is available as an investment opportunity in the current year.

On audit, the CRA determines that the $100,000 that was paid for the software application is, in fact, its fair market value on the date of the transfer. In discussing the matter with the independent appraiser, the CRA finds that the appraisal was not prepared using normal valuation procedures. In addition, the appraiser based his work entirely on assumptions and facts that were provided by the company. The appraiser was paid $50,000 for the appraisal.

***Case 6 (Requires Basic GST/HST Knowledge)***

An accountant is asked to file an HST return for a client who has not kept records of the HST paid or payable on purchases for a business carried on as a sole proprietor. However, the client does have financial statements for her business which, after a brief review, the accountant concludes are reasonable.

During the review, the accountant found that the client-provided financial statements contain large amounts for wages and interest expense, as well as a significant amount of purchases that are zero-rated. (HST is not paid on any of these types of expenditures). In preparing the HST return, the accountant applies a factor of 13/113 to all of the expenses shown in the income statement. This results in an overstatement of input tax credits reported on the HST return which significantly reduces the HST payable.

Answer: ***Case 1***

While the use of the other accountant's business income statements resulted in the income tax return that was filed, the tax return preparer would be entitled to the good faith defense since he or she relied, in good faith, on information provided by another professional on behalf of the client. Therefore, the current accountant would not be subject to the preparer penalty unless it was evident that the financial statements contained misrepresentations.

The third party penalties may be applied to the other accountant if he or she knew or would be expected to know, but for circumstances amounting to culpable conduct, that the financial statements contained false statements. **Based on Example 2 of IC01-1 ("Third-Party Civil Penalties")**

***Case 2***

Since the tax return preparer e-filed the taxpayer's return without viewing the charitable donation receipt, the CRA would consider assessing the tax return preparer with the preparer penalty. Given that the size of the donation is so disproportionate to the taxpayer's apparent resources as to defy credibility, to proceed unquestioningly in this situation would show wilful blindness and thus an indifference as to whether the ITA is complied with. It would have been preferable for the preparer to file the income tax return without claiming the donation then to request an adjustment subsequently once the donation receipt became available. **Based on Example 12 of IC01-1 ("Third-Party Civil Penalties")**

***Case 3***

In view of the business that the taxpayer is in, there was nothing in the income statement that would have made the accountant question the validity of the information provided. Therefore, the accountant could rely on the good faith reliance exception and would not be subject to the preparer penalty. **Based on Example 1 of IC01-1 ("Third-Party Civil Penalties")**

***Case 4***

The accountant would not be subject to penalties for participating or acquiescing in the understatement of an income tax liability. The facts were highly suspect until the accountant asked pointed questions to clear up any doubt. The client response appeared plausible given the circumstances. **Based on Example 4 of IC01-1 ("Third-Party Civil Penalties")**

***Case 5***

The prospectus prepared by the company contains a false statement (overstated fair market value of the software) that could be used for income tax purposes to reduce the income tax liability of investors. The company knew or would reasonably be expected to know, but for culpable conduct, that the fair market value of the software was false. The CRA would consider assessing the company and the appraiser with third party civil penalties. **Based on Example 9 of IC01-1 ("Third-Party Civil Penalties")**

***Case 6***

The issue is whether the accountant is expected to know that HST is not payable on wages, interest expense, and zero-rated purchases. It is clear that the accountant should have known that no HST could be claimed on these expenditures. Given this, in filing a claim that includes an HST refund the accountant made a false statement, either knowingly, or in circumstances amounting to culpable conduct. Consequently, the CRA would consider assessing the accountant with the third party civil penalty, specifically, the preparer penalty. **Based on Example 13 of IC01-1 ("Third-Party Civil Penalties")**

Type: ES

Topic: Administration - tax preparer's penalties