

Income Tax and Benefit Return

Protected B when completed

If this return is for a deceased person, enter their information on this page. For more information, see Guide T4011, Preparing Returns for Deceased Persons. Attach to your paper return only the documents that are requested to support your deduction, claim or expense. Keep all other documents in case the Canada Revenue Agency (CRA) asks to see them later.

Step 1 – Identification and other information

ON 7

Identification First name <u>James</u> Last name <u>Walker</u> Mailing address (apartment - number, street) <u>2044 Dovercourt Ave</u> PO Box _____ RR _____ City <u>Ottawa</u> Prov./Terr. <u>ON</u> Postal code <u>K2A 0X1</u> Email Address _____ By providing an email address, you are registering to receive email notifications from the CRA and agree to the Terms of use . To view the Terms of use, go to canada.ca/cra-email-notifications-terms .		Social insurance number (SIN) <u>501 538 193</u> Date of birth (Year Month Day) <u>1977-01-30</u> If this return is for a deceased person , enter the date of death (Year Month Day) _____	Marital status on December 31, 2023: 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Married 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Living common-law 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Separated 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Single
		Your language of correspondence: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> English Votre langue de correspondance : <input type="checkbox"/> Français	


Residence information Your province or territory of residence on December 31, 2023: <u>Ontario</u> Your current province or territory of residence if it is different than your mailing address above: _____ Province or territory where your business had a permanent establishment if you were self-employed in 2023: <u>Ontario</u>	If you became a resident of Canada in 2023 for income tax purposes, enter your date of entry: _____ (Month Day) _____ If you ceased to be a resident of Canada in 2023 for income tax purposes, enter your date of departure: _____ (Month Day) _____
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Your spouse's or common-law partner's information Their first name <u>Laramie</u> Their SIN <u>505 575 407</u>	
Tick this box if they were self-employed in 2023. 1 <input type="checkbox"/>	
Net income from line 23600 of their return to claim certain credits (even if the amount is "0")	_____ 0 00
Amount of universal child care benefit (UCCB) from line 11700 of their return	_____
Amount of UCCB repayment from line 21300 of their return	_____

Do not use this area.

Do not use this area.	17200					17100				
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Step 1 – Identification and other information (continued)

 **Elections Canada**

For more information, go to canada.ca/cra-elections-canada.

A) Do you have Canadian citizenship?
If **yes**, go to question B. If **no**, skip question B. 1 Yes 2 No

B) As a Canadian citizen, do you authorize the Canada Revenue Agency to give your name, address, date of birth and citizenship to Elections Canada to update the National Register of Electors or, if you are 14 to 17 years of age, the Register of Future Electors? 1 Yes 2 No

Your authorization is valid until you file your next tax return. Your information will only be used for purposes permitted under the Canada Elections Act, which include sharing lists of electors produced from the National Register of Electors with provincial and territorial electoral agencies, members of Parliament, registered and eligible political parties, and candidates at election time.

Your information in the Register of Future Electors will be included in the National Register of Electors once you turn 18 and your eligibility to vote is confirmed. Information from the Register of Future Electors can be shared only with provincial and territorial electoral agencies that are allowed to collect future elector information. In addition, Elections Canada can use information in the Register of Future Electors to provide youth with educational information about the electoral process.

Indian Act – Exempt income

Tick this box if you have income that is exempt under the Indian Act.
For more information about this type of income, go to canada.ca/taxes-indigenous-peoples. 1

If you ticked the box above, complete Form T90, Income Exempt from Tax under the Indian Act, so that the CRA can calculate your Canada workers benefit for the 2023 tax year, if applicable, and your family's provincial or territorial benefits. The information you provide on Form T90 will also be used to calculate your Canada training credit limit for the 2024 tax year.

Climate action incentive payment

Tick this box if you **reside outside** of the census metropolitan areas (CMA) of Barrie, Belleville, Brantford, Greater Sudbury, Guelph, Hamilton, Kingston, Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo, London, Oshawa, the Ontario part of Ottawa-Gatineau, Peterborough, St. Catharines-Niagara, Thunder Bay, Toronto or Windsor, as determined by Statistics Canada (2016), and expect to continue to reside outside the same CMA on April 1, 2024. 1

Note: If your marital status is married or living common-law, and both you and your spouse or common-law partner were residing in the same location outside of a CMA, you must tick this box on both of your returns.

Foreign property

Did you own or hold specified foreign property where the total cost amount of all such property, at any time in 2023, was **more than CAN\$100,000**? 26600 1 Yes 2 No

If **yes**, complete Form T1135, Foreign Income Verification Statement. There are substantial penalties for not filing Form T1135 by the due date. For more information, see Form T1135.

Consent to share contact information – Organ and tissue donor registry

I authorize the CRA to provide my name and email address to Ontario Health so that Ontario Health (Trillium Gift of Life) may contact or send information to me by email about organ and tissue donation.
For more information about organ and tissue donation in Canada, go to canada.ca/organ-tissue-donation. 1 Yes 2 No

Note: You are **not** consenting to organ and tissue donation when you authorize the CRA to share your contact information with Ontario Health. Your authorization is only valid for the tax year for which you are filing this tax return. Your information will only be collected under the Ontario Gift of Life Act

Step 3 – Net income

Enter the amount from line 33 of the previous page.

91,377|87 34

Pension adjustment (box 52 of all T4 slips and box 034 of all T4A slips)	20600				
Registered pension plan (RPP) deduction (box 20 of all T4 slips and box 032 of all T4A slips)	20700				35
RRSP deduction (see Schedule 7 and attach receipts)	20800				36
FHSA deduction (see Schedule 15 and attach receipts)	20805				37
Pooled registered pension plan (PRPP) employer contributions (amount from your PRPP contribution receipts)	20810				
Deduction for elected split-pension amount (complete Form T1032)	21000				38
Annual union, professional or like dues (receipts and box 44 of all T4 slips)	21200				39
Universal child care benefit repayment (box 12 of all RC62 slips)	21300				40
Child care expenses (complete Form T778)	21400				41
Disability supports deduction (complete Form T929)	21500				42
Business investment loss (see Guide T4037)					
Gross	21699			Allowable deduction	21700
Moving expenses (complete Form T1-M)				21900	44
Support payments made (see Guide P102)					
Total	21999			Allowable deduction	22000
Carrying charges, interest expenses and other expenses (use Federal Worksheet)	22100		25,148	65	46
Deduction for CPP or QPP contributions on self-employment income and other earnings (complete Schedule 8 or Form RC381, whichever applies)	22200				•47
Deduction for CPP or QPP enhanced contributions on employment income (complete Schedule 8 or Form RC381, whichever applies)	(maximum \$631.00) 22215				•48
Exploration and development expenses (complete Form T1229)	22400				49
Other employment expenses (see Guide T4044)	22900				50
Clergy residence deduction (complete Form T1223)	23100				51
Other deductions (specify):	23200				52
Add lines 35 to 52.	23300		25,148	65	▶
Line 34 minus line 53 (if negative, enter "0")				23400	25,148 65 53
				Net income before adjustments	66,229 22 54

Social benefits repayment:

Complete the chart for line 23500 using your Federal Worksheet if one or more of the following apply:

- You entered an amount for EI and other benefits on line 11900 **and** the amount on line 23400 is **more than \$76,875**
- You entered an amount for OAS pension on line 11300 or net federal supplements paid on line 14600 **and** the amount on line 23400 is **more than \$86,912**

If not, enter "0" on line 23500.

23500 •55

Line 54 minus line 55 (if negative, enter "0")

(If this amount is negative, you may have a non-capital loss. See Form T1A.)

Net income 23600 66,229|22 56

Step 4 – Taxable income

Enter the amount from line 56 of the previous page.

Canadian Armed Forces personnel and police deduction (box 43 of all T4 slips)	24400	58		
Security options deductions (boxes 39 and 41 of T4 slips or see Form T1212)	24900	59		
Other payments deduction (enter the amount from line 14700 if you did not enter an amount on line 14600; otherwise, use Federal Worksheet)	25000	60		
Limited partnership losses of other years	25100	61		
Non-capital losses of other years	25200	62		
Net capital losses of other years	25300	63		
Capital gains deduction (complete Form T657)	25400	64		
Northern residents deductions (complete Form T2222)	25500	65		
Additional deductions (specify):	25600	66		
Add lines 58 to 66.	25700			67
Line 57 minus line 67 (if negative, enter "0")			Taxable income 26000	66,229 22 68

Step 5 – Federal tax

Part A – Federal tax on taxable income

Use the amount from line 26000 to complete the appropriate column below.

	Line 26000 is \$53,359 or less	Line 26000 is more than \$53,359 but not more than \$106,717	Line 26000 is more than \$106,717 but not more than \$165,430	Line 26000 is more than \$165,430 but not more than \$235,675	Line 26000 is more than \$235,675	
Amount from line 26000		66,229 22				69
Line 69 minus line 70 (cannot be negative)	0 00	53,359 00	106,717 00	165,430 00	235,675 00	70
Line 71 multiplied by the percentage from line 72	15 %	20.5 %	26 %	29 %	33 %	71
Line 73 plus line 74	0 00	2,638 40	18,942 24	34,207 62	54,578 67	72
Federal tax on taxable income		8,003 85				73
		10,642 25				74
						75

Enter the amount from line 75 on line 118 and continue at line 76.

Part B – Federal non-refundable tax credits

Basic personal amount:

If the amount on line 23600 is **\$165,430 or less**, enter \$15,000.

If the amount on line 23600 is **\$235,675 or more**, enter \$13,520.

Otherwise, use the Federal Worksheet to calculate the amount to enter.	(maximum \$15,000)	30000	15,000 00	76
Age amount (if you were born in 1958 or earlier) (use Federal Worksheet)	(maximum \$8,396)	30100		77
Spouse or common-law partner amount (complete Schedule 5)		30300	15,000 00	78
Amount for an eligible dependant (complete Schedule 5)		30400		79
Canada caregiver amount for spouse or common-law partner, or eligible dependant age 18 or older (complete Schedule 5)		30425		80
Canada caregiver amount for other infirm dependants age 18 or older (complete Schedule 5)		30450		81
Canada caregiver amount for infirm children under 18 years of age (see Schedule 5)				
Number of children you are claiming this amount for	30499	x \$2,499 =	30500	82
Add lines 76 to 82.			30,000 00	83

Part B – Federal non-refundable tax credits (continued)

Enter the amount from line 83 of the previous page.				30,000	00	84
Base CPP or QPP contributions (complete Schedule 8 or Form RC381, whichever applies):						
through employment income	30800					85
on self-employment income and other earnings	31000					86
Employment insurance premiums:						
through employment (boxes 18 and 55 of all T4 slips)	(maximum \$1,002.45)	31200				87
on self-employment and other eligible earnings (complete Schedule 13)		31217				88
Volunteer firefighters' amount (VFA)		31220				89
Search and rescue volunteers' amount (SRVA)		31240				90
Canada employment amount: Enter whichever is less : \$1,368 or line 1 plus line 2.		31260				91
Home buyers' amount	(maximum \$10,000)	31270				92
Home accessibility expenses (use Federal Worksheet)	(maximum \$20,000)	31285				93
Adoption expenses		31300				94
Digital news subscription expenses	(maximum \$500)	31350				95
Add lines 85 to 95.						96
Pension income amount (use Federal Worksheet)	(maximum \$2,000)	31400				97
Add lines 84, 96 and 97.				30,000	00	98
Disability amount for self (if you were under 18 years of age, use Federal Worksheet; if not , claim \$9,428)		31600				99
Disability amount transferred from a dependant (use Federal Worksheet)		31800				100
Add lines 98 to 100.				30,000	00	101
Interest paid on your student loans (see Guide P105)		31900				102
Your tuition, education and textbook amounts (complete Schedule 11)		32300				103
Tuition amount transferred from a child or grandchild		32400				104
Amounts transferred from your spouse or common-law partner (complete Schedule 2)		32600				105
Add lines 101 to 105.				30,000	00	106
Medical expenses for self, spouse or common-law partner and your dependent children under 18 years of age	33099		5,471	94		107
Amount from line 23600	66,229	22	x 3% =	1,986	88	108
Enter whichever is less : \$2,635 or the amount from line 108.				1,986	88	109
Line 107 minus line 109 (if negative, enter "0")				3,485	06	110
Allowable amount of medical expenses for other dependants (use Federal Worksheet)	33199					111
Line 110 plus line 111	33200		3,485	06		112
Line 106 plus line 112				33,485	06	113
Federal non-refundable tax credit rate					15 %	114
Line 113 multiplied by the percentage from line 114				3,380	76	115
Donations and gifts (complete Schedule 9)				3,490		116
Line 115 plus line 116				5,022	76	117
Total federal non-refundable tax credits				35,000	00	

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Part C – Net federal tax

Enter the amount from line 75.			10,642	25	118
Federal tax on split income (TOSI) (complete Form T1206)	40424				•119
Line 118 plus line 119	40400		10,642	25	120
Amount from line 35000		5,022	76	121	
Federal dividend tax credit (use Federal Worksheet)	40425	604	68	•122	
Minimum tax carryover (complete Form T691)	40427			•123	
Add lines 121 to 123.		5,627	44	▶	
Line 120 minus line 124 (if negative, enter "0")		Basic federal tax	42900	5,627	44 124
Federal surtax on income earned outside Canada (complete Form T2203)				5,014	81 125
Line 125 plus line 126				5,014	81 127
Federal foreign tax credit (complete Form T2209)	40500			161	89 128
Line 127 minus line 128				4,852	92 129
Recapture of investment tax credit (complete Form T2038(IND))					130
Line 129 plus line 130				4,852	92 131
Federal logging tax credit					132
Line 131 minus line 132 (if negative, enter "0")		Federal tax	40600	4,852	92 •133
Federal political contribution tax credit (use Federal Worksheet)					
Total federal political contributions (attach receipts)	40900	(maximum \$650)	41000		•134
Investment tax credit (complete Form T2038(IND))			41200		•135
Labour-sponsored funds tax credit					
Net cost of shares of a provincially registered fund	41300	Allowable credit	41400		•136
Add lines 134 to 136.			41600		▶ 137
Line 133 minus line 137 (if negative, enter "0")			41700	4,852	92 138
Advanced Canada workers benefit (ACWB) (complete Schedule 6)			41500		•139
Special taxes			41800		•140
Add lines 138 to 140.		Net federal tax	42000	4,852	92 141

Step 6 – Refund or balance owing

Amount from line 42000				4,852	92 142
CPP contributions payable on self-employment income and other earnings (complete Schedule 8 or Form RC381, whichever applies)	42100				•143
Employment insurance premiums payable on self-employment and other eligible earnings (complete Schedule 13)	42120				144
Social benefits repayment (amount from line 23500)	42200				145
Provincial or territorial tax					
(complete and attach your provincial or territorial Form 428, even if the result is "0")	42800			2,733	04 •146
Add lines 142 to 146.		Total payable	43500	7,585	96 •147

T1-2023

Capital Gains (or Losses)

Schedule 3

Protected B when completed

Complete this schedule to report your taxable capital gains on line 12700 of your return. If you need more space, attach a separate sheet. Attach a copy of this schedule to your paper return.

For more information about capital gains or losses, including business investment losses, go to canada.ca/taxes-capital-gains or see Guide T4037, Capital Gains. If you realized a gain on a disposition, you may be able to claim a capital gains deduction on line 25400 of your return. If you have capital gains or losses on your T5, T5013, T4PS and T3 information slips, report them on line 17400 or line 17600 of this schedule.

Property type	(1) Year of acquisition	(2) Proceeds of disposition	(3) Adjusted cost base	(4) Outlays and expenses (from dispositions)	(5) Gain (or loss) (column 2 minus columns 3 and 4)
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Qualified small business corporation shares (QSBCS)

Number	Name of corp. and class of shares	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		Total	10699		Gain (or loss)	10700

Qualified farm or fishing property (QFFP)

Address or legal description	Prov./Terr.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		Total	10999		Gain (or loss)	11000

Mortgage foreclosures and conditional sales repossessions

Address or legal description	Prov./Terr.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		Total	12399		Gain (or loss)	12400

Publicly traded shares, mutual fund units, deferral of eligible small business corporation shares and other shares

Number	Name of fund/corp. and class of shares	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	RBC DIRECT INVESTING INC./RBC PLACEMENTS EN DIREC		515 05	2,753 47		-2,238 42
	RBC DOMINION SECURITIES INC. RBC DOMINION VALEUI		428,411 38	426,982 08		1,429 30
	RBC DIRECT INVESTING INC./RBC PLACEMENTS EN DIREC		71,655 20	70,841 23		813 97
		Total	13199	500,581 63		Gain (or loss) 13200 4 85

Real estate, depreciable property and other properties (see principal residence and property flipping on pages 2 and 3)

Address or legal description	Prov./Terr.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		Total	13599		Gain (or loss)	13800

Bonds, debentures, promissory notes, crypto-assets, and and other similar properties

Face value	Maturity date	Name of issuer	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		Total	15199		Gain (or loss)	15300	

Other mortgage foreclosures and conditional sales repossessions

Address or legal description	Prov./Terr.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		Total	15499		Gain (or loss)	15500

Personal-use property (see principal residence and property flipping on pages 2 and 3)

(Provide full description)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
					Gain only	15800

Listed personal property (LPP) (LPP losses can only be applied against LPP gains)

(Provide full description)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
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Subtract: unapplied LPP losses from other years						Net gain only	15900
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Add lines 1 to 9. **Total of gains (or losses) of qualified properties and other properties** 4 85 10

Calculation of taxable capital gains (or net capital loss) in 2023

Amount from line 10 of the previous page.			4 85	11
Capital gains deferral from qualifying dispositions of eligible small business corporation shares included on line 4 of the previous page	16100			12
Line 11 minus line 12			4 85	13
Capital gains (or losses) from T5, T5013 and T4PS information slips	17400	1,325	70	14
Capital gains (or losses) from T3 information slips	17600	85	04	15
Add lines 13 to 15.		1,415	59	16
Capital loss from a reduction in your business investment loss	17800			17
Total of all gains (or losses) before reserves: line 16 minus line 17	19100	1,415	59	18
Reserves from line 67060 of Form T2017 (if negative, show in brackets)	19200			19
Total capital gains (or losses): line 18 plus line 19 (if line 19 is negative: line 18 minus line 19)	19700	1,415	59	20
Applicable rate			50 %	21
Line 20 multiplied by the percentage from line 21 If the amount is positive, enter it on line 12700 of your return. If negative (a loss), see below.				
		2023 taxable capital gains (or net capital loss)	19900	707 80
				22

If line 22 is negative

If the amount at line 22 is negative (loss), do **not** report it on line 12700 of your return. Instead, use your latest notice of assessment or reassessment to find out the amount of the loss that you can use to reduce your taxable capital gains of other years.

If you have a net capital loss in 2023 that you would like to apply against the taxable capital gains that you reported on your 2020, 2021 or 2022 return, complete Form T1A, Request for Loss Carryback.

You can carry forward your net capital losses indefinitely and apply them against your taxable capital gains in the future.

Principal residence

Complete this part if you disposed of a property (or properties) in 2023 that you are claiming a principal residence exemption for.

Also complete Form T2091(IND), Designation of a Property as a Principal Residence by an Individual (Other than a Personal Trust), or Form T1255, Designation of a Property as a Principal Residence by the Legal Representative of a Deceased Individual, whichever applies.

Even if you do **not** sell your property, you may have a **deemed disposition** that you must report. A deemed disposition occurs when you are considered to have disposed of property even though you did **not** actually sell it. For example, a deemed disposition may occur when you change how you use your principal residence, such as when you change all or part of your principal residence to a rental or business operation, or change your rental or business operation to a principal residence.

If you were **not** a resident of Canada for the entire time you owned the designated property, your period of non-residence may reduce or eliminate the amount of the principal residence exemption. For more information, see Income Tax Folio S1-F3-C2, Principal Residence.

Principal residence designation

Tick the box that applies to your designation of the property described on Form T2091(IND) or Form T1255.

- 17900**
- 1 I designate the property as my principal residence for all of the years that I owned it or for all of the years that I owned it except one year.
- 2 I designate the property as my principal residence for some but not all of the years that I owned it.
- 3 I designate the properties as my principal residences for some or all of the years that I owned them.

Property flipping

A **flipped property** is a housing unit (including a rental property) located in Canada or a right to acquire a housing unit located in Canada that you owned or held, for **less than 365 consecutive days** before its disposition (12-month holding period). A property is **not** considered a flipped property if it was already considered to be inventory or was owned or held for 365 or more consecutive days before its disposition or if the disposition occurred due to, or in anticipation of, certain life events as listed at line 17906 below.

If you disposed of a **flipped property**, the resulting gain on the disposition is taxable as business income and not as a capital gain. To report this transaction, complete Form T2125, Statement of Business Income or Professional Activities.

Did you dispose of a housing unit, or a right to acquire a housing unit, located in Canada (including a rental property) that was **not** already considered inventory and was owned for **less than 365 consecutive days** before the disposition?

17905 Yes No

If **no**, the housing unit is **not** considered a flipped property and any gain from the disposition of the property is taxable as a capital gain.

If **yes**, was the disposition due to, or in anticipation of, any of the following life events?
(tick the boxes that apply, if any)

- 17906**
- 1 the death of the taxpayer or a related person
 - 2 a related person joining the taxpayer's household or the taxpayer joining a related person's household (for example, moving in with a spouse or common-law partner, for the birth of a child, adoption, or care of an elderly parent)
 - 3 the breakdown of a marriage or common-law partnership where the taxpayer had been living separate and apart from their spouse or common-law partner for **at least 90 days** before the disposition
 - 4 a threat to the personal safety of the taxpayer or a related person (for example, domestic violence)
 - 5 a serious disability or illness of the taxpayer or a related person
 - 6 the eligible relocation of the taxpayer or their spouse or common-law partner where the taxpayer's new home is **at least 40 kilometres closer** to the new work location or school (generally, an eligible relocation allows the taxpayer to carry on business, be employed or attend full-time post-secondary education)
 - 7 the involuntary termination of employment of the taxpayer or their spouse or common-law partner
 - 8 the insolvency of the taxpayer (for example, due to an accumulation of debt)
 - 9 the destruction or expropriation of the taxpayer's property (for example, when the property is destroyed due to natural or man-made disaster)

If you answered **yes** at line 17905 and **one or more** of the life events above apply to you, the housing unit is **not** considered a flipped property and any gain from the disposition of the property is taxable as a capital gain. For more information, go to canada.ca/real-estate-income.

If you answered **yes** at line 17905 and **none** of the life events above apply to you, the housing unit is considered a flipped property and the gain is taxable as business income. To report this transaction, complete Form T2125, Statement of Business Income or Professional Activities. For more information, go to canada.ca/taxes-businesses-income or see Guide T4002, Self-employed Business, Professional, Commission, Farming, and Fishing Income.

For more information about property flipping, go to canada.ca/cra-property-flipping.

See the privacy notice on your return.

Net Partnership Income (Loss) – Limited or Non-Active Partners

Net partnership income (loss)

Specify: _____

Net income (loss) from resources _____

Net income (loss) from certified films _____

Slip	Partnership's name	Taxpayer share
T5013	WCMIF - 223 St. Limited P	

Net partnership income (loss) - limited or non-active partners (T1, line 12200)

	300 00
	300 00

T1-2023

Schedule 5

Amounts for Spouse or Common-Law Partner and Dependants

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Complete this schedule to claim an amount on line 30300, 30400, 30425 or 30450 of your return.

For information about the Canada caregiver amount for infirm children under 18 years of age, see line 30500 on the last page of this schedule.

Attach a copy of this schedule to your paper return.

Eligibility for the Canada caregiver amount

You may be able to claim the Canada caregiver amount for 2023 if, at any time in the year, you supported your spouse or common-law partner with an impairment in physical or mental functions, or if one or more of the following individuals was dependent on you for support because of an impairment in physical or mental functions:

- your (or your spouse's or common-law partner's) child or grandchild
- your (or your spouse's or common-law partner's) parent, grandparent, brother, sister, uncle, aunt, niece or nephew (if they resided in Canada at any time in the year)

An individual is considered to be dependent on you for support if they rely on you to regularly and consistently provide them with some or all of the basic necessities of life, such as food, shelter, and clothing.

Person with an impairment in physical or mental functions	You may be entitled to claim
Spouse or common-law partner	both of the following amounts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$2,499 in the calculation of line 30300 • up to \$7,999 on line 30425
Eligible dependant 18 years of age or older (who is a person you are eligible to make a claim for on line 30400) (see note)	both of the following amounts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$2,499 in the calculation of line 30400 • up to \$7,999 on line 30425
Eligible dependant under 18 years of age at the end of the year (who is a person you are eligible to make a claim for on line 30400) (see note)	one of the following amounts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$2,499 in the calculation of line 30400 • \$2,499 on line 30500
Each of your (or your spouse's or common-law partner's) children under 18 years of age at the end of the year (see note)	\$2,499 on line 30500
Each dependant 18 years of age or older who is not your spouse or common-law partner or an eligible dependant for whom an amount is claimed on line 30300 or line 30400	up to \$7,999 on line 30450

Note: You **cannot** claim an amount on lines 30400, 30450 and 30500 for your child if you were the only parent required to make support payments for that child to your current or former spouse or common-law partner. This rule applies only if one of the following conditions applied to you:

- You lived separate and apart from your current or former spouse or common-law partner throughout 2023 because of a breakdown of your relationship
- You were separated from your spouse or common-law partner for only part of 2023 because of a breakdown in your relationship and you are claiming a deduction on line 22000 of your return for support amounts that you paid to your current or former spouse or common-law partner

For more information, see lines 30400, 30450 and 30500 of this schedule.

Supporting documents

The Canada Revenue Agency (CRA) may ask for a signed statement from a medical practitioner showing when the impairment began and what its duration is expected to be.

For children under 18 years of age, the statement should also show that the child is, and will likely continue to be, dependent on others for a long and continuous period because of an impairment in physical or mental functions. (**Dependent on others** means the child needs much more help for their personal needs and care compared to children of the same age.)

You do **not** need a signed statement from a medical practitioner if the CRA already has an approved Form T2201, Disability Tax Credit Certificate, for a specified period.

Line 30300 – Spouse or common-law partner amount

Claim this amount if, at any time in the year, you supported your spouse or common-law partner and their net income from line 23600 of their return (or the amount that it would be if your spouse or common-law partner filed a return) was less than your basic personal amount (**plus \$2,499** if your spouse or common-law partner was dependent on you because of an impairment in physical or mental functions).

If you had to make support payments to your current or former spouse or common-law partner and you were separated for only part of 2023 because of a breakdown in your relationship, you can claim whichever amount is better for you:

- the amount on line 22000 of your return for deductible support payments made in the year to your current or former spouse or common-law partner
- the amount on line 30300 of your return for your spouse or common-law partner

If you reconciled with your spouse or common-law partner and were living together on December 31, 2023, you can claim an amount on line 30300 of your return and any allowable amounts on line 32600 of your return.

Only one spouse or common-law partner can claim the amount on line 30300 for each other for the same year.

Did your marital status change to a status other than married or living common-law in 2023? If yes , tick this box and enter the date of the change.	55220	Month Day	
Basic personal amount from line 30000 of your return		15,000	00 1
If you are eligible for the Canada caregiver amount for your spouse or common-law partner, enter \$2,499 (see line 30425 on page 4).	51090		2
Line 1 plus line 2		15,000	00 3
Your spouse's or common-law partner's net income from line 23600 of their return ⁽¹⁾			4
Line 3 minus line 4 (if negative, enter "0") Enter this amount on line 30300 of your return.		15,000	00 5

(1) If you were living with your spouse or common-law partner on December 31, 2023, use their net income for the whole year even if you separated for part of the year (then you got back together and started living together again in 2023), you got married in 2023, or became a common-law partner or started to live with your common-law partner again in 2023.

If you separated in 2023 because of a breakdown in your relationship and were not back together on December 31, 2023, reduce your claim by the amount of your spouse's or common-law partner's net income before the separation.

Line 30400 – Amount for an eligible dependant

Claim this amount if, at any time in the year, you supported an eligible dependant and their net income from line 23600 of their return (or the amount that it would be if your eligible dependant filed a return) was less than your basic personal amount (**plus \$2,499** if the eligible dependant was dependent on you because of an impairment in physical or mental functions).

If you did **not** claim an amount on line 30300 of your return, you may be able to claim this amount for one dependant if, at any time in the year, you met **all** the following conditions:

- You did not have a spouse or common-law partner or, if you did, you were not living with them, supporting them, or being supported by them
- You supported the dependant in 2023
- You lived with the dependant (in most cases in Canada) in a home you maintained. You **cannot** claim this amount for a person who was only visiting you

In addition, the dependant must also be one of the following persons by blood, marriage, common-law partnership or adoption:

- your parent or grandparent
- your child, grandchild, brother or sister **under 18 years of age**
- your child, grandchild, brother or sister **18 years of age or older** with an impairment in physical or mental functions

Line 30400 – Amount for an eligible dependant (continued)

Notes: If your dependant usually lives with you when not in school, the CRA considers that dependant to live with you for the purposes of this amount.

For the purposes of this claim, your child is not required to live in Canada but they must still have lived with you. For example, you were a deemed resident living in another country with your child. (For information about deemed residents, go to canada.ca/cra-deemed-residents.)

You **cannot** claim this amount if **any** of the following applies:

- The person you want to claim this amount for is your spouse or common-law partner. (You may be able to claim an amount for your spouse or common-law partner on line 30300 of your return.)
- Another person is claiming the spouse or common-law partner amount on line 30300 of their return for this dependant
- Another person in your household is making this claim. (Each household is allowed only one claim for this amount, even if there is more than one dependant in the household)
- Another person is claiming the amount on line 30400 of their return for this dependant. If you and another person can both claim this amount for the same dependant (such as in the shared custody of a child) but cannot agree on who will claim the amount, neither of you can make the claim
- The claim is for a child you had to make support payments for in 2023. However, if you were separated from your spouse or common-law partner for only part of 2023 because of a breakdown in your relationship, you may be able to claim an amount for that child on line 30400 (**plus** any allowable amounts on lines 30425 and 31800 of your return) if you did not claim any support amounts paid to your spouse or common-law partner on line 22000 of your return. Claim whichever is better for you

Note: If you **and** another person had to make support payments for the child for 2023, claim this amount only if you and the other person(s) paying support agree that you will be the one making the claim. For more information, see Guide P102, Support Payments.

Eligible dependant with an impairment in physical or mental functions

If the eligible dependant is 18 years of age or older and dependent on you because of an impairment in physical or mental functions, see line 30425 of this schedule.

If the eligible dependant is **under 18 years of age** at the end of the year, you may claim one of the following amounts:

- \$2,499 on line 30500 of your return for each eligible dependant who is your (or your spouse's or common-law partner's) child
- \$2,499 in the calculation of line 30400 if the eligible dependant does **not** meet the definition of child below

A **child** includes a person who is one of the following:

- your (or your spouse's or common-law partner's) biological or adopted child
- your child's spouse or common-law partner
- under your custody and control, and who is wholly dependent on you for support, even if they are older than you

Note: The eligible dependant must be dependent on others because of the impairment and will likely continue to be dependent on others for an indefinite duration. Because of this impairment, the eligible dependant needs much more help for personal needs and care compared to other persons of the same age.

You cannot split this amount with another person. Once you claim this amount for a dependant 18 years of age or older, no one else can claim this amount or an amount on line 30425 of the return for that dependant.

If you were a single parent on December 31, 2023, and you chose to include all of the universal child care benefit lump-sum payment that you may have received in 2023 on your dependant's return, include this amount in the calculation of the dependant's net income.

If you cannot claim an amount on line 30400 of your return for an eligible dependant 18 years of age or older because you have a spouse or common-law partner, you may still be able to claim the Canada caregiver amount for other infirm dependants age 18 or older on line 30450 of your return.

Line 30400 – Amount for an eligible dependant (continued)

Did your marital status change to married or common-law in 2023? Month Day
If **yes**, tick this box and enter the date of the change. 55290

Information about your dependant

First and last name		Social insurance number (SIN)
	55295	
Address	Year of birth	Relationship to you

Does this dependant have an impairment in physical or mental functions? Yes No

Basic personal amount from line 30000 of your return		1
If you are eligible for the Canada caregiver amount for your dependant (other than your infirm child under 18 years of age), enter \$2,499 ⁽²⁾ (see line 30425 below).	51100	2
Line 1 plus line 2		3
Dependant's net income from line 23600 of their return	51106	4
Line 3 minus line 4 (if negative, enter "0")		5
Enter this amount on line 30400 of your return.		

(2) If the dependant is your (or your spouse's or common-law partner's) infirm child under 18 years of age, you **must** claim the Canada caregiver amount on line 30500 instead of line 51100.

Line 30425 – Canada caregiver amount for spouse or common-law partner, or eligible dependant age 18 or older

You may be able to claim this amount if you can claim an amount for your spouse or common-law partner on line 30300 of your return, or an eligible dependant 18 years of age or older on line 30400 of your return.

Note: Only one claim can be made for this amount. You cannot split this amount with another person.

Complete this calculation **only** if you entered \$2,499 on line 51090 or line 51100 of this schedule for a person whose net income is between \$8,020 and \$26,782.

Base amount		1
Net income for this person from line 23600 of their return		2
Line 1 minus line 2 (if negative, enter "0") (maximum \$7,999)		3
Amount claimed on line 30300 or line 30400 of your return, if applicable		4
Line 3 minus line 4 (if negative, enter "0")		5
Enter this amount on line 30425 of your return. Allowable amount for this person		

Line 30450 – Canada caregiver amount for other infirm dependants age 18 or older

You can claim an amount for each dependant who meets all of the following conditions:

- They were dependent on you because of an impairment in physical or mental functions
- They were 18 years of age or older
- They were your (or your spouse's or common-law partner's) child, grandchild, parent, grandparent, brother, sister, aunt, uncle, niece or nephew
- They were a resident of Canada at any time in the year. You **cannot** claim this amount for a person who was only visiting you
- Their net income from line 23600 of their return (or the amount it would be if the dependant filed a return) was **less than \$26,782**

You **cannot** claim an amount on line 30450 of your return for dependants who do not have an impairment in physical or mental functions, including a parent or grandparent.

A **parent** includes someone you were completely dependent upon and who had custody and control of you when you were under 19 years of age.

A **child** includes a person who is under your custody and control, and is wholly dependent on you for support, even if they are older than you.

If you or another person is claiming an amount on line 30300 or on line 30400 of the return for the dependant, you **cannot** claim an amount on line 30450 of the return for that dependant.

If you had to make support payments for a child, you **cannot** claim an amount on line 30450 of your return for that child. However, if you were separated from your spouse or common-law partner for only part of 2023 because of a breakdown in your relationship, you may be able to claim an amount for that child on line 30450 of your return if you do not claim any support amounts paid to your spouse or common-law partner on line 22000 of your return. You can claim whichever is better for you.

Note: If you and another person support the same dependant, you can split the claim for that dependant. However, the total amount of your claim and the other person's claim cannot be more than the maximum amount allowed for that dependant.

Complete the chart below for each dependant who meets the conditions above.

Information about your dependant		
First and last name		
Address	Year of birth	Relationship to you
Base amount		1
Infirm dependant's net income from line 23600 of their return		2
Allowable amount for this dependant: Line 1 minus line 2 (if negative, enter "0")	(maximum \$7,999)	3
Enter on line 30450 of your return the total of allowable amounts claimed for all dependants.		
Enter the number of dependants you are claiming this amount for.	51120	

See the privacy notice on your return.

Line 30500 – Canada caregiver amount for infirm children under 18 years of age

You can claim \$2,499 for each of your (or your spouse's or common-law partner's) children who meet **all** of the following conditions. The child:

- was under 18 years of age at the end of the year
- had an impairment in physical or mental functions and will likely continue to be dependent on others for an indefinite duration
- needs much more help with personal needs and care compared to children of the same age

Note: You can claim the full amount in the year of the child's birth, death or adoption.

If the child does **not** live with both parents throughout the year, only the parent (or the parent's spouse or common-law partner) who claims an amount on line 30400 for that child can make the claim on line 30500. You may still be able to claim an amount on line 30500 for your child if you (or your spouse or common-law partner) could **not** claim the amount on line 30400 for any of the following reasons:

- You claimed an amount on line 30300 for your spouse or common-law partner
- You claimed an amount on line 30400 for another dependant
- Another person in your household claimed an amount on line 30400 for another dependant
- The child's income is too high

You (or your spouse or common-law partner) can claim this amount for all eligible children separately, but the amount can only be claimed once for each child.

If you have shared custody of the child throughout the year, the parent who claims the amount for an eligible dependant (line 30400) for that child can make the claim on line 30500. If you have shared custody of the child throughout the year, but **cannot** agree who will claim the amount, neither of you can make this claim.

If you **and** another person had to make support payments for the child in the year, you can claim this amount **only** if both of you agree that you will be making the claim.

If you were the only person who had to make support payments for the child for 2023, you may not be eligible to claim this amount for that child.

For more information about support payments, see Guide P102, Support Payments.

For the purposes of this amount, a **child** includes a person who is one of the following:

- your (or your spouse's or common-law partner's) biological or adopted child
- your child's spouse or common-law partner
- under your custody and control and is completely dependent on you for support

Put the number of children you are claiming this amount for on line 30499 of your return and enter the result of the calculation on line 30500.

Note: To transfer all or part of this amount to your spouse or common-law partner, or to claim all or part of their amount, complete Schedule 2.

Medical Expenses Worksheet – Federal

Period covered by claim from 2023-01-01 to 2023-12-31

Date paid	Name of patient	Payment made to	Description of expenses	Amount		Claimed X
2023-12-31	West	Catarina Buttera	Therapeutic Tutor	3,810	00	X
2023-11-27	West	Clinic Assist	Prescriptions	283	44	X
2023-11-27	West	Pediatrist	Consulting	1,378	50	X
Subtotal				5,471	94	

Line 33099 – Medical expenses paid for self, spouse and your dependent children born in 2006 or later

Premiums paid to a private health services plan for the period ending in the year			
Name of the plan			
Premiums paid according to the T4 and T4A slips			
Premium under the Québec prescription drugs insurance plan from 2022 (if applicable)			
Medical expenses for self, spouse and your dependent children born in 2006 or later		+	5,471 94
Expenses for medical services not available in your area (when the distance travelled is at least 40 km)		+	
Expenses for medical services not available in your area (when the distance travelled is at least 80 km)		+	
Expenses for medical services not available in your area (when the distance travelled is at least 200 km)		+	
Eligible medical expenses for which a choice must be made between the claim as medical expenses and the claim for the disability amount		+	
Eligible medical expenses for which a limit could be applied because of the disability amount		+	
Home accessibility expenses (T1, line 31285)		+	
Reimbursements not included in income for medical expenses		-	
		Subtotal	= 5,471 94
Amount claimed by spouse (if applicable)		-	
		Medical expenses (T1, line 33099)	= 5,471 94

Line 33200 – Calculation of medical expenses

Medical expenses for self, spouse and your dependent children born in 2006 or later			5,471 94
Least amount \$ 2,635 00 or 3% of line 23600		-	1,986 88
		Subtotal (if negative, enter 0)	= 3,485 06
Allowable amount of medical expenses for other dependants		+	
		Medical expenses (T1, line 33200)	= 3,485 06

Line 58689 – Medical expenses paid for self, spouse and your dependent children born in 2006 or later

Medical expenses for self, spouse and your dependent children born in 2006 or later			5,471 94
Amount claimed by spouse (if applicable)		-	
		Medical expenses (Form 428, line 58689)	= 5,471 94

Line 58769 – Calculation of medical expenses

Medical expenses for self, spouse and your dependent children born in 2006 or later			5,471 94
Least amount \$ 2,685 00 or 3% of line 23600		-	1,986 88
		Subtotal (if negative, enter 0)	= 3,485 06
Allowable amount of medical expenses for other dependants		+	
		Medical expenses (Form 428, line 58769)	= 3,485 06

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For departmental use.

Foreign Income Verification Statement

- This form must be used for the 2015 and later taxation years.
- Complete and file this form if at any time in the year the total cost amount to the reporting taxpayer of all specified foreign property was more than \$100,000 (Canadian).
- If an election has been made to use a functional currency (see attached instructions), state the elected functional currency code. [] [] [] []
- See attached instructions for more information about completing this form.

If this is an amended return, tick this box.

Identification

Tick a box to indicate who you are reporting for, and complete the areas that apply.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Individual	First name James	Last name Walker	Initial	Social insurance number 501 538 193	Individual code <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2
<input type="checkbox"/> Corporation	Corporation's name		Business number RC		
<input type="checkbox"/> Trust	Trust's name			Account number	
<input type="checkbox"/> Partnership	Partnership's name	Partnership code <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3		Partnership's account number	
Reporting entity's address					
2044 Dovercourt Ave					
No. Street					
Ottawa		ON	K2A 0X1	CAN	
City		Province or territory	Postal code	Country code	
For what taxation year are you filing this form?					
From		Year Month Day 2023-01-01	to	Year Month Day 2023-12-31	

Tick the appropriate box that applies for the taxation year:

- If the total cost of all specified foreign property held at any time during the year exceeds \$100,000 but was less than \$250,000, you are required to complete either Part A or Part B;
- If the total cost of all specified foreign property held at any time during the year was \$250,000 or more, you are required to complete Part B.

Part A: Simplified reporting method

For each type of property that applies to you, tick the appropriate box.

Type of property:

- Funds held outside Canada
- Shares of non-resident corporations (other than foreign affiliates)
- Indebtedness owed by non-resident
- Interests in non-resident trusts
- Real property outside Canada (other than personal use and real estate used in an active business)
- Other property outside Canada
- Property held in an account with a Canadian registered securities dealer or a Canadian trust company

Country code:

Select the top three countries based on the maximum cost amount of specified foreign property held during the year. Enter the country codes in the boxes below:

[USA] [] []

Gross income from all specified foreign property \$ 1,043

Gain (loss) from the disposition from all specified foreign property \$ -1,235

Part B: Detailed reporting method**Categories of specified foreign property**

In each of the tables below, provide the required details of each specified foreign property held at any time during the particular tax year. If you need additional space, please attach a separate sheet of paper using the same format as the tables.

A taxpayer who held specified foreign property with a Canadian registered securities dealer or a Canadian trust company is permitted to report the aggregate amount, on a country-by-country basis, of all such property in Category 7, *Property held in an account with a Canadian registered securities dealer or a Canadian trust company*. See attached instructions for Category 7 for details as to how to report under this method.

1. Funds held outside Canada

Name of bank/other entity holding the funds	Country code	Maximum funds held during the year	Funds held at year-end	Gross income
		0	0	0
Total			0	0

2. Shares of non-resident corporations (other than foreign affiliates)

Name of corporation	Country code	Maximum cost amount during the year	Cost amount at year-end	Gross income	Gain (loss) on disposition
		0	0	0	0
Total			0	0	0

3. Indebtedness owed by non-resident

Description of indebtedness	Country code	Maximum cost amount during the year	Cost amount at year-end	Gross income	Gain (loss) on disposition
		0	0	0	0
Total			0	0	0

4. Interests in non-resident trusts

Name of Trust	Country code	Maximum cost amount during the year	Cost amount at year-end	Income received	Capital received	Gain (loss) on disposition
		0	0	0	0	0
Total			0	0	0	0

5. Real property outside Canada (other than personal use and real estate used in an active business)

Description of property	Country code	Maximum cost amount during the year	Cost amount at year-end	Gross income	Gain (loss) on disposition
		0	0	0	0
Total			0	0	0

6. Other property outside Canada

Description of property	Country code	Maximum cost amount during the year	Cost amount at year-end	Gross income	Gain (loss) on disposition
		0	0	0	0
Total			0	0	0

7. Property held in an account with a Canadian registered securities dealer or a Canadian trust company

Name of registered security dealer/Canadian trust company	Country code	Maximum fair market value during the year	Fair market value at year-end	Gross income	Gain (loss) on disposition
		0	0	0	0
Total			0	0	0

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Certification

I certify that the information given on this form is, to my knowledge, correct and complete, and fully discloses the reporting taxpayer's foreign property and related information.		If someone other than the taxpayer or the partnership prepared this form, provide their:	
Print name James Walker		Name Vaive and Associates Professional Corporation	
Sign here (It is a serious offence to file a false statement.)		Address 441 MacLaren Street 200A Ottawa ON	
Telephone number	Date (YYYYMMDD) 2024-04-18	Postal or ZIP code K2P2H3	Telephone number (613) 369-5064



Ontario Tax

Form ON428
2023

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For more information about this form, go to canada.ca/on-tax-info.

Part A – Ontario tax on taxable income

Enter your **taxable income** from line 26000 of your return. 66,229|22 1

Use the amount from line 1 to complete the appropriate column below.

	Line 1 is \$49,231 or less	Line 1 is more than \$49,231 but not more than \$98,463	Line 1 is more than \$98,463 but not more than \$150,000	Line 1 is more than \$150,000 but not more than \$220,000	Line 1 is more than \$220,000	
Amount from line 1		66,229 22				2
Line 2 minus line 3 (cannot be negative)	0 00	49,231 00	98,463 00	150,000 00	220,000 00	3
		16,998 22				4
Line 4 multiplied by the percentage from line 5	5.05 %	9.15 %	11.16 %	12.16 %	13.16 %	5
		1,555 34				6
Line 6 plus line 7	0 00	2,486 17	6,990 89	12,742 42	21,254 42	7
Ontario tax on taxable income		4,041 51				8

Enter the amount from line 8 on line 51 and continue at line 9.

Part B – Ontario non-refundable tax credits

	Internal use	56050			
Basic personal amount	Claim \$11,865	58040		11,865 00	9
Age amount (if you were born in 1958 or earlier) (use Worksheet ON428)	(maximum \$5,793)	58080			10
Spouse or common-law partner amount:					
Base amount			11,082 00		11
Your spouse's or common-law partner's net income from line 23600 of their return					12
Line 11 minus 12 (if negative, enter "0")	(maximum \$10,075)	58120	10,075 00	▶	13
Amount for an eligible dependant:					
Base amount					14
Your eligible dependant's net income from line 23600 of their return					15
Line 14 minus line 15 (if negative, enter "0")	(maximum \$10,075)	58160		▶	16
Ontario caregiver amount (use Worksheet ON428)				58185	17
Add lines 9, 10, 13, 16 and 17.				21,940 00	18
CPP or QPP contributions:					
Amount from line 30800 of your return		58240			•19
Amount from line 31000 of your return		58280			•20
Employment insurance premiums:					
Amount from line 31200 of your return		58300			•21
Amount from line 31217 of your return		58305			•22
Adoption expenses		58330			23
Add lines 19 to 23.					▶
Line 18 plus line 24				21,940 00	24
					25

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Part B – Ontario non-refundable tax credits (continued)

Amount from line 25 of the previous page			21,940	00	26
Pension income amount	(maximum \$1,641)	58360			27
Line 26 plus line 27			21,940	00	28
Disability amount for self (claim \$9,586 or, if you were under 18 years of age, use Worksheet ON428)		58440			29
Disability amount transferred from a dependant (use Worksheet ON428)		58480			30
Add lines 28 to 30.			21,940	00	31
Interest paid on your student loans (amount from line 31900 of your return)		58520			32
Your unused tuition and education amounts (attach Schedule ON(S11))		58560			33
Amounts transferred from your spouse or common-law partner (attach Schedule ON(S2))		58640			34
Add lines 31 to 34.			21,940	00	35
Medical expenses:					
Go to canada.ca/on-tax-info and read line 58689 under "Form ON428 – Ontario Tax".		58689	5,471	94	36
Amount from line 23600 of your return		66,229	22		37
Applicable rate			3 %		38
Line 37 multiplied by the percentage from line 38		1,986	88		39
Enter whichever is less: \$2,685 or the amount on line 39.			1,986	88	40
Line 36 minus line 40 (if negative, enter "0")			3,485	06	41
Allowable amount of medical expenses for other dependants (use Worksheet ON428)		58729			42
Line 41 plus line 42		58769	3,485	06	43
Line 35 plus line 43			58800	25,425	44
Ontario non-refundable tax credit rate				5.05%	45
Line 44 multiplied by the percentage from line 45			58840	1,283	46
Donations and gifts:					
Amount from line 13 of your federal Schedule 9	x 5.05% =				47
Amount from line 14 of your federal Schedule 9	x 11.16% =				48
Line 47 plus line 48		58969			49
Line 46 plus line 49					
Enter this amount on line 52.			Ontario non-refundable tax credits	61500	50
				1,283	97

Part C – Ontario tax

Ontario tax on taxable income from line 8			4,041	51	51
Ontario non-refundable tax credits from line 50			1,283	97	52
Line 51 minus line 52 (if negative, enter "0")			2,757	54	53
Ontario tax on split income (complete Form T1206)			61510		54
Line 53 plus line 54			2,757	54	55
Ontario minimum tax carryover:					
Enter the amount from line 53 above.			2,757	54	56
Ontario dividend tax credit (use Worksheet ON428)		61520	401	48	57
Line 56 minus line 57 (if negative, enter "0")			2,356	06	58
Amount from line 40427 of your return	x 33.67% =				59
Enter whichever is less: amount from line 58 or line 59.			61540		60
Line 55 minus line 60 (if negative, enter "0")			2,757	54	61

Protected B when completed

Part C – Ontario tax (continued)

Amount from line 83 of the previous page		2,133	04	84
Low-income individuals and families tax (LIFT) credit (complete Schedule ON428-A)	62140			85
Line 84 minus line 85 (if negative, enter "0")		2,133	04	86
Community food program donation tax credit for farmers: Enter the amount of qualifying donations that have also been claimed as a charitable donation.	62150			87
				× 25% =
Line 86 minus line 87 (if negative, enter "0")		2,133	04	88
Ontario health premium (complete the chart below)		600	00	89
Line 88 plus line 89				
Enter this amount on line 42800 of your return.		2,733	04	90
				Ontario tax

Ontario health premium

Go to the line on the chart below that corresponds to your taxable income from line 1 to determine your Ontario health premium.

Taxable income	Ontario health premium
\$20,000 or less	\$ 0
more than \$20,000 but not more than \$25,000 <input type="text"/> - \$ 20,000 = <input type="text"/> × 6 % = <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
more than \$25,000 but not more than \$36,000	\$ 300
more than \$36,000 but not more than \$38,500 <input type="text"/> - \$ 36,000 = <input type="text"/> × 6 % = <input type="text"/> + \$ 300 = <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
more than \$38,500 but not more than \$48,000	\$ 450
more than \$48,000 but not more than \$48,600 <input type="text"/> - \$ 48,000 = <input type="text"/> × 25 % = <input type="text"/> + \$ 450 = <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
more than \$48,600 but not more than \$72,000	\$ 600
more than \$72,000 but not more than \$72,600 <input type="text"/> - \$ 72,000 = <input type="text"/> × 25 % = <input type="text"/> + \$ 600 = <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
more than \$72,600 but not more than \$200,000	\$ 750
more than \$200,000 but not more than \$200,600 <input type="text"/> - \$ 200,000 = <input type="text"/> × 25 % = <input type="text"/> + \$ 750 = <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
more than \$200,600	\$ 900
Enter the result on line 89 above.	

See the privacy notice on your return.

Worksheet ON428

Line 61520 – Ontario dividend tax credit

Amount from line 12000 of your return	4,040	56	A			
Amount from line 12010 of your return	–	36	79	B	x	2.9863 % =
Amount A minus amount B	=	4,003	77	C	x	10.00 % = +
Line 1 plus line 2						= 401 48 3

Enter the amount from line 3 on line 61520 of your Form ON428.

Line 17 – Ontario political contribution tax credit

Use the amount from line 63110 of your Form ON479 to complete the appropriate column below.

	Line 63110 is \$465.60 or less	Line 63110 is more than \$465.60 but not more than \$1,552	Line 63110 is more than \$1,552	
Enter your total political contributions from line 63110 of your Form ON479.	000.00	465 60	1,552 00	1
Line 1 minus line 2 (cannot be negative)	75.00 %	50.00 %	33.3333 %	2
Line 3 multiplied by the percentage from line 4	000.00	349 20	892 40	3
Line 5 plus line 6				4
				5
				6
				7



Application for the 2024 Ontario Trillium Benefit and Ontario Senior Homeowners' Property Tax Grant

Form ON-BEN
2023

Protected B when completed

To find out if you are eligible for the Ontario trillium benefit and the Ontario senior homeowners' property tax grant, go to canada.ca/on-tax-info.

Complete the application areas and parts that apply to you and attach this form to your return.

To estimate the amount of the Ontario trillium benefit and Ontario senior homeowners' property tax grant you may be entitled to, use the calculator at canada.ca/child-family-benefits-calculator.

The payments for these benefits will be issued separately from your tax refund.

If you had a spouse or common-law partner on December 31, 2023, only one of you should apply for the Ontario energy and property tax credit, the Northern Ontario energy credit, and the Ontario senior homeowners' property tax grant for both of you.

If only one of you is 64 years of age or older on December 31, 2023, that spouse or common-law partner has to apply for these credits and the grant for both of you.

For a description of **principal residence** for the purposes of the Ontario energy and property tax credit and the Northern Ontario energy credit, or the Ontario senior homeowners' property tax grant, go to canada.ca/on-tax-info.

Ontario trillium benefit (OTB)

Ontario sales tax credit (OSTC)

You do not need to apply for the OSTC when you file your tax return. The Canada Revenue Agency will tell you if you are entitled to receive the credit. For families, the OSTC is paid to the person whose return is assessed first.

Application for the Ontario energy and property tax credit (OEPTC)

You may qualify for the OEPTC if, on December 31, 2023, you resided in Ontario and **any** of the following conditions applied:

- Rent for your principal residence was paid by or for you for 2023 and that residence was subject to property tax
- Property tax for your principal residence was paid by or for you for 2023
- You lived in a student residence
- You lived in a long-term care home and an amount for accommodation was paid by or for you in 2023
- You lived on a reserve and home energy costs were paid by or for you for your principal residence on the reserve for 2023

If you met **any** of these conditions and are applying for the 2024 OEPTC, tick this box and complete Parts A and B of this form.

61020

Application for the Northern Ontario energy credit (NOEC)

You may qualify for the NOEC if, on December 31, 2023, you resided in Northern Ontario (see the definition at canada.ca/on-tax-info), and **any** of the following conditions applied:

- Rent for your principal residence in Northern Ontario was paid by or for you for 2023 and that residence was subject to property tax
- Property tax for your principal residence in Northern Ontario was paid by or for you for 2023
- You lived in a long-term care home in Northern Ontario and an amount for accommodation was paid by or for you in 2023
- You lived on a reserve in Northern Ontario and home energy costs were paid by or for you for your principal residence on the reserve for 2023

If you met any of these conditions and are applying for the 2024 NOEC, tick this box and complete Parts A and B of this form.

61040

Choice for delayed single OTB payment

By ticking this box, you are choosing to **wait until June 2025** to get your 2024 OTB entitlement. You will get your OTB in **one payment** at the end of the benefit year (June 2025) instead of receiving it monthly from July 2024 to June 2025.

61060

Protected B when completed

Application for the Ontario senior homeowners' property tax grant (OSHPTG)

You may qualify for the OSHPTG if, on December 31, 2023, **both** of the following conditions applied:

- You were **64 years of age or older**
- You owned and occupied a principal residence in Ontario that you, or someone on your behalf, paid property tax on for 2023

If you met these conditions and are applying for the 2024 OSHPTG, tick this box.

Enter the total amount of property tax paid on line 61120 in Part A and complete Part B of this form.

61070

Part A – Amount paid for a principal residence for 2023

If, on December 31, 2023, you and your spouse or common-law partner occupied separate principal residences for medical reasons and you are **choosing** to apply individually for the OEPTC, the NOEC, or the OSHPTG, tick this box and enter your spouse's or common-law partner's address in Part C of this form.

61080

Enter the total amount of rent paid for your principal residence (including a **private** long-term care home) in Ontario for 2023. (Do **not** include rent paid for a principal residence that was not subject to property tax. If you lived in a subsidized housing unit, check with your landlord to find out if property tax was paid for your unit.)

61100 20,517|00

Enter the total amount of property tax paid for your principal residence in Ontario for 2023. (If your municipality let you defer all or some of your 2023 property tax, enter only the amount of property tax actually paid to the municipality for the year.)

61120 |

If you resided in a designated student residence in Ontario in 2023, tick this box.

61140

If you lived on a reserve, enter the total amount of home energy costs (like electricity and heat) paid for your principal residence in Ontario for 2023.

61210 |

Enter the total amount paid for your accommodation in a **public** long-term care home or **non-profit** long-term care home in Ontario for 2023.

61230 |

Part B – Declaration

Complete this part if you are applying for the OEPTC, the NOEC, or the OSHPTG.

Enter the amounts paid for rent, property tax, home energy costs on a reserve, and accommodation in a public long-term care home or non-profit long-term care home in the column "Amount paid for 2023".

If you need more space, attach a separate sheet of paper.

I declare the following information about my principal residences in Ontario during 2023:

Address	Postal code	Number of months resident in 2023	Amount paid for 2023	Check this box if this is a long-term care home	Name of landlord, municipality, or supplier payment was made to
498 Wentworth Ave, K2B 5K1, Ottawa On	K2B 5K1	6	20,517 00	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mahmud Ghasemzadeh
				<input type="checkbox"/>	
				<input type="checkbox"/>	
				<input type="checkbox"/>	

Part C – Involuntary separation

If, on December 31, 2023, you and your spouse or common-law partner occupied separate principal residences in Ontario for medical reasons and you are **choosing** to apply individually for the OEPTC, the NOEC, or the OSHPTG, enter your spouse's or common-law partner's address:

See the privacy notice on your return.

Calculation of the OSHPTG and the Ontario Trillium Benefit

The amounts calculated in this worksheet are amounts estimated based on the information available at the time the return was prepared. This is provided for your information only.

Ontario Senior Homeowners' Property Tax Grant (OSHPTG) for 2024

Calculation

Property tax paid in 2023

	Property tax paid (maximum \$500)		Adjusted family income		
Person living alone		- (% x (- \$))
Spouse or common-law partner		- (% x (- \$)) ▶

Ontario Senior Homeowners' Property Tax Grant for 2024

You should receive this amount within 4 to 8 weeks after you receive your 2023 notice of assessment.

Ontario Trillium Benefit

Month	Ontario Sales Tax Credit (OSTC)	Ontario Energy and Property Tax Credit (OEPTC)	Northern Ontario Energy Credit (NOEC)	Monthly payments
July 2024	14 77	10 42		25 19
August	14 77	10 42		25 19
September	14 77	10 42		25 19
October	14 77	10 42		25 19
November	14 77	10 42		25 19
December	14 77	10 42		25 19
January 2025	14 77	10 42		25 19
February	14 77	10 42		25 19
March	14 77	10 42		25 19
April	14 77	10 42		25 19
May	14 77	10 42		25 19
June	14 80	10 36		25 16
Total				302 25

Total Ontario Trillium Benefit (from July 2024 to June 2025)

Ontario Sales Tax Credit (OSTC)	177 27
Ontario Energy and Property Tax Credit (OEPTC)	124 98
Northern Ontario Energy Credit (NOEC)	
Total	302 25

Note: The OSTC, the OEPTC and the NOEC will be paid in one payment, in June 2025, if the election to receive the Ontario Trillium Benefit has been made at field 61060 of the ONBEN form and the amount of the benefit is greater than \$360.

If the Ontario Trillium Benefit is less than or equal to \$360 and greater than \$2, the benefit will be paid in one payment, in June 2024.

Designation of a Property as a Principal Residence by an Individual (Other than a Personal Trust)

Tax year
2023

Use this form to designate a property as a principal residence. You must also complete the "Principal residence designation" section of Schedule 3 for the year you are in **one** of the following situations:

- You disposed of, or were considered to have disposed of, your principal residence, or any part of it
- You granted someone an option to buy your principal residence, or any part of it

Note

If you were not a resident of Canada for the entire time you owned the designated property, call **1-800-959-8281**.
The period of non-residence may reduce or eliminate the availability of the principal residence exemption.

For more information about designating a principal residence and what qualifies as a principal residence, see Income Tax Folio S1-F3-C2, Principal Residence, or the "Principal residence" chapter in Guide T4037, Capital Gains.

You can only designate one property as your principal residence for any specific year. However, where you sell a principal residence and buy another (or move to another property that you own) in the same year, the "plus one" rule in calculating the principal residence exemption amount will allow you to claim the principal residence exemption for both properties for that year even though you can only designate one property as your principal residence.

For dispositions that occurred after October 2, 2016, if you were a non-resident throughout the taxation year in which the property was purchased or acquired, the "plus 1" rule does **not** apply.

For dispositions after 2022, if you owned a housing unit (including a rental property) or held a right to acquire a housing unit located in Canada for less than 365 consecutive days before the disposition, the property is generally considered to be a **flipped property**, unless it was already considered to be inventory of the taxpayer. The resulting gain on the disposition of a flipped property is taxable as business income and not as a capital gain. Therefore, you **cannot** use the principal residence exemption. There are exceptions to this rule when the disposition occurs due to, or in anticipation of, certain life events. For more information on these new rules and relevant life event exceptions, see Guide T4037.

If you are filing electronically, keep this form in case the Canada Revenue Agency asks to see it later. If you are filing a paper return, you **must** complete, sign, and attach this form to your return.

Definitions

For the purpose of this form, the **acquisition date** is the later of the following: December 31, 1971, or the date on which you acquired or last reacquired the property. However, if you or your spouse or common-law partner filed Form T664 or T664(Seniors), you or your spouse or common-law partner are **not** considered to have disposed of and immediately reacquired the property as a result of that election.

The term **spouse** used throughout this form applies to a person to whom you are legally married. For 1993 to 2000, a spouse included a common-law spouse. For 2001 and later years, the reference to spouse is replaced with spouse or common-law partner as defined in the "Definitions" section in Guide T4037, Capital Gains.

Note

If you made an election to have your same-sex partner considered your common-law partner for 1998, 1999, or 2000, then, for those years, your common-law partner also can not designate a different housing unit as their principal residence.

Completing this form

If you ticked box 1 at line 17900 of Schedule 3, you only need to complete "Section 1 – Description of property" below. You do not need to report any gain amount on Schedule 3 for this property.

If you ticked either box 2 or 3 at line 17900 of Schedule 3, you must also complete "Section 2 – Calculation of capital gain." This section starts on the next page and should be completed according to what is applicable to your situation.

If you disposed of, or were considered to have disposed of, a property for which you or your spouse or common-law partner filed Form T664 or T664(Seniors), Election to Report a Capital Gain on Property Owned at the End of February 22, 1994, use this form to calculate the capital gain for the year if one of the following applies:

- The property was your principal residence in 1994
- You are designating the property in this form as your principal residence for any tax year

You may be entitled to a reduction as a result of the capital gains election. To calculate this reduction, use Form T2091(IND)-WS, Principal Residence Worksheet. To get this form, go to canada.ca/cra-forms-publications or call 1-800-959-8281.

Section 1 – Description of property

Provide the information requested below for the property you disposed of in the tax year. Complete a separate form for each property you sold.

Address				Year of acquisition	Proceeds of disposition
Street number, street name, and unit number if applicable					
184 Rainbow Valley Drive				9955	2021
Prov./Terr	Postal code	City	Country		
ON	K7A 5B8	Smiths Falls		9954	550,000 00

Designation

I, James Walker, hereby designate the property described above to have been my principal residence for the following number of tax years ending after the acquisition date:
(print your name)

After 1981	3	1
After 1971 and before 1982		2
Total number of years designated (line 1 plus line 2)	9956	3 3

For those years after 1981, I also confirm that neither I, nor my spouse or common-law partner (who was not separated and living apart from me throughout the year under a judicial separation or written separation agreement), nor any of my children (who were under 18 and unmarried or not in a common-law partnership throughout the year) designated any other property as a principal residence. For any tax year after 1981 for which I am designating the property and throughout which I was under 18 and unmarried or not in a common-law partnership, I also confirm that neither my mother, father, nor any of my brothers and sisters (who were under 18 and unmarried or not in a common-law partnership throughout the year) designated any other property as a principal residence.

For those years before 1982, I confirm that I have not designated any other property as my principal residence.

Note

If the property was designated as a principal residence for the purpose of filing Form T664 or T664(Seniors), you have to include those previously designated tax years as part of this principal residence designation.

Signature	Social insurance number	Date (Year Month Day)
	501 538 193	2024-04-18

Section 2 – Calculation of the capital gain

Information needed to calculate the capital gain

Number of tax years for which the property is designated as a principal residence (from line 3 of page 2)	4
Number of tax years ending after the acquisition date in which you owned the property (jointly with another person or otherwise):	
After 1981	5
After 1971 and before 1982	6
Total number of years owned (line 5 plus line 6)	7
Proceeds of disposition or deemed disposition	8
Outlays and expenses made or incurred related to the disposition	9
Adjusted cost base at the time of disposition (if you or your spouse or common-law partner filed Form T664 or T664(Seniors) for this property, do not take into consideration any increase to the adjusted cost base as a result of that election)	10
Adjusted cost base on December 31, 1981	11
Fair market value on December 31, 1981	12
Adjustments to the cost base made after 1981 (for example, capital expenditures)	13

Part 1

Proceeds of disposition or deemed disposition (line 8)	14
Adjusted cost base at the time of disposition (line 10)	15
Outlays and expenses made or incurred (line 9)	16
Line 15 plus line 16	▶ 17
Line 14 minus line 17	Capital gain before principal residence exemption 18
Amount from line 18	19
Line 4 plus 1 (see note on page 4)	1 20
Multiply line 19 by line 20.	21
Total number of years from line 7	22
Divide line 21 by line 22.	▶ 23
Line 18 minus line 23 (if negative, enter "0")	Net capital gain 24

Part 2

Complete Part 2 if the property disposed of is one of two or more properties that qualify as principal residences a family member owned on December 31, 1981, and continuously thereafter until its disposition. You will find a definition of **family** in the "Principal residence" chapter in Guide T4037, Capital Gains. In all **other cases**, do not complete Part 2 and enter the amount from line 24 above on line 54 in Part 3 on the next page.

A. Pre-1982 gain

If you designated the property as a principal residence for all the years you owned it before 1982, do **not** complete lines 25 to 32. Instead, enter "0" on line 33.

Fair market value on December 31, 1981 (line 12)	25
Adjusted cost base on December 31, 1981 (line 11)	26
Line 25 minus line 26	Pre-1982 gain before principal residence exemption 27
Amount from line 27	28
Line 2 plus 1 (see note on page 4)	29
Multiply line 28 by line 29.	30
Number of years from line 6	31
Divide line 30 by line 31.	▶ 32
Line 27 minus line 32 (if negative, enter "0")	Pre-1982 gain 33

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Part 2 (continued)

B. Post-1981 gain

If you designated the property as a principal residence for all the years you owned it after 1981, do **not** complete lines 34 to 44. Instead, enter "0" on line 45 and complete area D.

Proceeds of disposition or deemed disposition (line 8)			34
Fair market value on December 31, 1981 (line 12)			
If the fair market value of the property on December 31, 1981, is more than the amount on line 34, do not complete lines 35 to 44. Instead, enter "0" on line 45 and complete areas C and D.			
		35	
Adjustments made to the cost base after 1981 (line 13)		36	
Outlays and expenses (line 9)		37	
Add lines 35 to 37.		▶	38
Line 34 minus line 38	Post-1981 gain before principal residence exemption		39
Amount from line 39		40	
Number of years from line 1		41	
Multiply line 40 by line 41.		42	
Number of years from line 5		43	
Divide line 42 by line 43.		▶	44
Line 39 minus line 44 (if negative, enter "0")	Post-1981 gain		45

C. Post-1981 loss

Fair market value on December 31, 1981 (line 12)			46
Proceeds of disposition or deemed disposition (line 8)			47
Line 46 minus line 47 (if negative, enter "0")	Post-1981 loss		48

D. Net capital gain

Pre-1982 gain, if any (line 33)			49
Post-1981 gain, if any (line 45)			50
Line 49 plus line 50			51
Post-1981 loss, if any (line 48)			52
Line 51 minus line 52 (if negative, enter "0")	Net capital gain		53

Note

One year is granted by law. If you disposed of your principal residence after October 2, 2016, and were a non-resident throughout the year of acquisition of the property, you are not eligible to use the "plus one" rule in this calculation.

Part 3

If you completed Part 2, enter **whichever amount is less**: line 53 above or line 24 of Part 1.

Otherwise, enter the amount from line 24.	Total Capital Gain		54
-------------------------------------------	---------------------------	--	----

Part 4

Complete Part 4 if you or your spouse or common-law partner filed Form T664 or T664(Seniors) for this property. In all **other cases**, enter the amount from line 54 on line 15800 of Schedule 3, Capital Gains (or Losses), for dispositions or deemed dispositions.

Total capital gain before reduction (line 54)			55
Reduction as a result of the capital gains election (line 66 of Form T2091(IND)-WS)			56
Line 55 minus line 56 (if negative, enter "0")	Capital Gain		57

Enter the amount from line 57 on **line 15800** of Schedule 3, Capital Gains (or Losses), for dispositions or deemed dispositions.

See the privacy notice on your return.

T1028 – RRSP Deduction Limit Statement

This statement indicates the actual amount of 2023 RRSP deduction limit.

RRSP deduction limit

Enter the amount of maximum RRSP deduction room from the 2022 Notice of Assessment			
OR perform the following calculation:			
2022 RRSP deduction limit			89,222
Allowable RRSP/PRPP deducted in 2022		-	
2022 employer PRPP contribution amount		-	
Contributions to a United States retirement plan or a foreign employer-sponsored pension plan (RC267/RC268/RC269)		-	
	Unused RRSP deduction limit at the end of 2022	=	89,222
2022 earned income	20,000	x 18% (maximum \$30,780.00)	3,600
2022 pension adjustment		-	
2023 prescribed amount for connected persons		-	
		=	3,600
		Subtotal	= 92,822
2022 Net past-service pension adjustment (T215)		-	
2023 pension adjustment reversal (PAR) (T10)		+	
		RRSP deduction limit for 2023	= 92,822
Unused RRSP contributions			

2023 PRPP non-deductible limit (tax exempt income)

Note: Starting in 2013, with regards to contributions to a pooled registered pension plan (PRPP), the <i>Income Tax Act</i> allows tax exempt earned income by an Indian (as per the <i>Indian Act</i> definition) to be included in the calculation of his or her non-deductible PRPP limit.			
Enter the amount of maximum PRPP non-deductible room from the 2022 Notice of Assessment			
OR perform the following calculation:			
2022 PRPP non-deductible limit			
2022 PRPP contributions		-	
2022 employer PRPP contribution amount		-	
		Unused PRPP contributions at the end of 2022	=
2022 tax-exempt earned income		x 18% (maximum \$30,780.00)	+
		PRPP non-deductible limit for 2023	=

Next Year RRSP Deduction Limit

Step 1 – Calculation of the unused RRSP deduction room at the end of 2023

2023 RRSP deduction limit		92,822	00	1
Total RRSP contributions deducted on line 20800	-			2
2023 employer PRPP contribution amount	-			3
Contributions to a United States retirement plan or a foreign employer-sponsored pension plan (RC267/RC268/RC269)	-			4
Unused RRSP deduction room at the end of 2023. (This amount can be negative.)	=	92,822	00	5

Step 2 – 2024 RRSP dollar limit

2023 earned income			x 18%	=		6
RRSP dollar limit for 2024		31,560	00			7
Enter the amount from line 6 or 7, whichever is less	=					8

Step 3 – 2023 pension adjustment (PA)

2023 PA (the total from box 52 of 2023 T4 slips and box 034 of 2023 T4A slips)	-			9
Line 8 minus line 9 (if negative, enter "0")	=			10

Step 4 – 2024 pension adjustment reversal (PAR)

PAR and PAC (the total from box 2 of 2024 T10 slips)	+			11
Line 10 plus line 11 (enter amount on line 19)	=			12

Step 5 – 2024 net past service pension adjustment (PSPA)

Exempt PSPA and PCC for 2023 (the total from box 2 of T215 slips)				13
Certified PSPA for 2024 (line A in Part 3 of Form T1004, <i>Applying for the Certification of a Provisional PSPA</i>)	+			14
Line 13 plus line 14	=			15
Qualifying withdrawals for 2024 (Part 3 of Form T1006, <i>Designating an RRSP Withdrawal as a Qualifying Withdrawal</i>)	-			16
2024 net PSPA (This amount can be negative.)	=			17

Step 6 – 2024 RRSP deduction limit

2023 unused RRSP deduction		92,822	00	18
Amount from line 12	+			19
Line 18 plus line 19	=	92,822	00	20
2024 net PSPA from line 17	-			21
2024 RRSP deduction limit (if negative, enter "0")	=	92,822	00	22

Step 7 – 2024 unused RRSP deduction room

Amount from line 20		92,822	00	23
Amount from line 21	-			24
2024 unused RRSP deduction room that can be carried forward to 2025 (This amount can be negative.)	=	92,822	00	25

Step 8 – 2024 RRSP contribution

RRSP deduction limit for 2024		92,822	00	26
Undeducted RRSP contributions carried forward	-			27
Line 26 minus line 27	=	92,822	00	28
Excess contribution of \$2,000 permitted	+			29
Maximum contributions that may be made to RRSPs for 2024 (except for transfers)	=	92,822	00	30

Statement of investment income, carrying charges, and interest expenses

Use this worksheet to calculate the amounts to report on your return. Complete the charts for the lines that apply to your situation.
Keep this worksheet for your records.

Do not attach this worksheet to the return you send to the CRA.

Lines 12000, 12010, 12100, and 22100 – Statement of investment income, carrying charges, and interest expenses

For more information, see lines 12000, 12100, and 22100 in the guide.

I – Taxable amount of dividends (eligible and other than eligible) from taxable Canadian corporations

Taxable amount of dividends **other than eligible dividends** (specify):

Slip	Issuer	Taxpayer share and exchange rate	
T5	Addy (163 Reunion Loop) C		36 79
Compensatory dividend payments (attributable to slips)		x 1.15	
Enter this amount on line 12010 of your return.			12010 36 79

Taxable amount of **eligible dividends** (specify):

Slip	Issuer	Taxpayer share and exchange rate	
T5	RBC DOMINION SECURITIES I		3,958 93
T3	RBC Dominion Securities I		4 42
T5013	Brookfield Infrastructure	(29.29 x 1.38)	40 42
Compensatory dividend payments (attributable to slips)		x 1.38	
Enter this amount on line 12000 of your return.			12000 4,040 56

II – Interest, other investment income, and income from foreign sources

Specify:

Prescribed rate loan interest (accrual basis)	79,527 16
RBC 361-875865 (\$7.85 x 1.3497)	10 59

Slip	Issuer	Taxpayer share and exchange rate	
T5	RBC DOMINION SECURITIES I		81 42
T5	RBC INVESTOR SERVICES TRU		2,113 04
T5	RBC DOMINION SECURITIES I	(5.98 x 1.349700)	8 07
T5	RBC DOMINION SECURITIES I		262 38
T5	RBC INVESTOR SERVICES TRU		2,371 34
T5	RBC INVESTOR SERVICES TRU		94 89
T5013	Brookfield Infrastructure		5 77

Income from foreign sources, including foreign dividends (specify):

Slip	Issuer	Taxpayer share and exchange rate	
T5	RBC DOMINION SECURITIES I	(777.05 x 1.349700)	1,048 78
T5013	ICN Carlyle Direct Access		100 72
T3	RBC Dominion Securities I		67 97
T5013	Brookfield Infrastructure		313 66
Enter this amount on line 12100 of your return.			12100 86,005 79

III – Carrying charges, interest expenses, and other expenses

Carrying charges (specify):

Management Fee (361-87586)	981 00
Management Fee (361-61784)	3,375 38
Accounting fees	1,017 00

Slip	Partnership's name	Taxpayer share	
T5013	ICN Carlyle Direct Access		19,404 04
T5013	Brookfield Infrastructure		64 66

Interest expenses (specify):

RBC 667-90017 USD (\$122.40 x 1.3497)	165 20
---------------------------------------	--------

Interest expenses (specify):

RBC 361-61784 CAD		45	97
RBC 361-61784 USD (\$70.68 X 1.3497)		95	40
Enter this amount on line 22100 of your return.	22100	25,148	65

Foreign Tax Credits and Deductions Summary – Federal

Country name United State Bermuda Total

Net foreign non-business income and tax paid on this income

	United State	Bermuda	Total		
Net income					
Investment	1,251 83	279 30	1,531 13		
Other	+ 657 12		657 12		
Employment	+				
Deduction under ss. 20(11)	-				
Deduction under ss. 20(12)	-				
Foreign tax not eligible to the credit	-				
Net non business income	= 1,908 00	279 00	2,188 00		
Tax paid					
Investment	168 97		168 97		
Other	+				
Employment	+				
Deduction under ss. 20(11)	-				
Deduction under ss. 20(12)	-				
Foreign tax not eligible to the credit	-				
Non business tax paid	= 168 97		168 97		

Net foreign business income and tax paid on this income

	United State	Bermuda	Total		
Net business income					
Tax paid					
Current year					
Unused – previous years	+				
Business income tax	=				

Tax credits and deductions summary

	United State	Bermuda	Total		
Tax credits					
Federal non-business foreign tax credit (T2209)	161 89		161 89		
Federal business foreign tax credit (T2209)					
Provincial or territorial non-business foreign tax credit (T2036)	7 08		7 08		
Special credit (if minimum tax applies)					
Deductions					
Deduction under ss. 20(11)					
Deduction under ss. 20(12)					

Federal Foreign Tax Credits

Protected B when completed

Use this form to calculate the amount you can deduct from your federal tax for 2023. If this claim is for a year before 2023, go to canada.ca/cra-forms to get a previous version of this form.

You can claim this credit if you were resident in Canada at any time in the tax year and you had to include, on your Canadian return, income sourced from a country other than Canada for which you paid non-business or business taxes to that foreign country.

Send only one Form T2209 per tax year. If your total foreign taxes paid to **all** foreign countries was **more than \$200**, calculate the total foreign taxes paid for each foreign country on a separate sheet and enter the total on this form.

For more information, see Income Tax Folio S5-F2-C1, Foreign Tax Credit.

Country or countries for which you are making this claim: United States

Federal non-business foreign tax credit

Non-business income tax paid to a foreign country ⁽¹⁾	43100		168 97 •	1
Net foreign non-business income ⁽²⁾ 43300	1,908 00	x Basic federal tax ⁽⁴⁾	5,619 49 =	161 89
Net income ⁽³⁾	66,229 22			2
Enter whichever amount is less: line 1 or line 2.				Federal non-business foreign tax credit
			161 89	3

Federal business foreign tax credit

Business income tax paid to a foreign country ⁽⁵⁾ for the year, plus any unused foreign tax credits for that country for the 10 years ⁽⁶⁾ before, and the 3 years after this year	43400			•	4
Net foreign business income ⁽⁷⁾ 43900	00	x Basic federal tax ⁽⁸⁾	5,619 49 =		5
Net income ⁽³⁾	66,229 22				
Federal surtax on income you earned outside Canada: amount from line 10 of Part 2 of Form T2203, Provincial and Territorial Taxes for Multiple Jurisdictions, or 48% of the amount from line 42900 of your return. Enter the amount that applies to the country or countries you identified at the top of this page.					
Add lines 5 and 6.					6
Add basic federal tax ⁽⁸⁾ and the amount from line 6.				5,619 49	8
Enter the amount from line 3, if any.				161 89	9
Line 8 minus line 9				5,457 60 ▶	10
Enter whichever amount is less: line 4, 7 or 10.				Federal business foreign tax credit	11

Federal foreign tax credit

Add lines 3 and 11.		Federal foreign tax credit	161 89	12
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The amount on line 12 should not be more than the amount on line 42900 of your return.
Enter the amount from line 12 on line 40500 of your return.

See the privacy notice on your return.

(1) **Non-business income tax paid to a foreign country**

Total of non-business income or profits tax you paid to that country or to a political subdivision of that country for the year, minus any part of this tax that is deductible under subsection 20(11) or deducted under subsection 20(12) of the Act. Non-business income tax paid to a foreign country does not include tax that can reasonably be attributed to an amount that:

- any other person or partnership has received, or is entitled to receive from the foreign country
- relates to taxable capital gains from that country, and you or your spouse or common-law partner claimed a capital gains deduction for that income
- was deductible as income exempt from tax under a tax treaty between Canada and that country
- was taxable in the foreign country because you were a citizen of that country, and relates to income from a source within Canada

Note

The CRA considers any amount of tax you paid to a foreign government in excess of the amount you had to pay according to a tax treaty as a voluntary contribution and does not qualify as foreign taxes paid.

(2) **Net foreign non-business income**

Net amount you calculate when the non-business income you earned in a foreign country is more than the non-business losses you incurred in that country. When you calculate the non-business income and losses, claim the allowable expenses and deductions relating to the foreign income or loss. Subtract all of the following from your foreign non-business income:

- your income from that foreign country for which you claimed a capital gains deduction
- your income that was, under a tax treaty between Canada and that country, deductible as exempt from tax in Canada or in that country
- your foreign resource and exploration and development expenses
- a deduction you claimed under subsections 20(11) or 20(12) and under subsection 4(3) of the Act relating to the foreign income, including any deduction claimed for:
 - your foreign union dues
 - your contributions to a foreign pension plan or a social security arrangement
 - your foreign carrying charges

Do **not** reduce your foreign non-business income by any deduction you claimed for a dividend you received from a controlled foreign affiliate. If your net foreign non-business income is more than your net income, use your net income in the calculation.

For more information on deductions claimed under subsections 20(11) and 20(12) of the Act, see Income Tax Folio S5-F2-C1, Foreign Tax Credit.

Note

Include only your foreign non-business income for the part of the year you were a resident of Canada.

(3) **Net income**

Line 23600 of your return **plus** the amount on line 68360 of Form T1206, Total split income, **minus** any:

- amount deductible as a Canadian Forces personnel and police deduction (line 24400 of your return)
- amount deductible as security options deductions (line 24900 of your return)
- amount deductible as an other payments deduction (line 25000 of your return)
- net capital losses of other years you claimed (line 25300 of your return)
- capital gains deduction you claimed (line 25400 of your return)
- amounts deductible as net employment income from a prescribed international organization, as foreign income exempt under a tax treaty, or as adult basic education tuition assistance (included on line 25600 of your return)

(4) Basic federal tax

If you were a **resident of a province or territory other than Quebec**, basic federal tax is the amount on line 42900 of your return **plus** any:

- federal dividend tax credit (line 40425 of your return)
- federal surtax on income you earned outside Canada (line 10 of Part 2 of Form T2203 or 48% of the amount from line 42900 of your return)

minus any:

- refundable Quebec abatement (line 44000 of your return or line 15 of Part 2 of Form T2203)
- federal refundable First Nations abatement (line 44100 of your return)

If you were a **resident of Quebec**, basic federal tax is the amount on line 42900 of your return **plus** any:

- federal dividend tax credit (line 40425 of your return)

minus any:

- refundable Quebec abatement (line 44000 of your return or line 15 of Part 2 of Form T2203)

(5) Business income tax paid to a foreign country

Total of business income or profits tax you paid to a country or a political subdivision of a country for the year. If you were a resident of Quebec, multiply this amount by 55%. It does not include any part of the business income tax that can be reasonably attributed to an amount that any other person or partnership has received or is entitled to receive from a country, or that was payable on income that was exempt from tax under a tax treaty between Canada and that country.

Note

The CRA considers any amount of tax you paid to a foreign government in excess of the amount you had to pay according to a tax treaty as a voluntary contribution and does not qualify as foreign taxes paid.

(6) Unused business foreign tax credits

Unused business foreign tax credits can be carried forward 10 years and carried back 3 years.

(7) Net foreign business income

Net amount by which the business income you earned in a foreign country is more than the business losses you incurred in that country. When you calculate the business income and losses, claim the allowable expenses and deductions relating to the foreign income or loss, including foreign resource and exploration and development expenses. Also reduce your foreign business income by any income from that country that was, under a tax treaty between Canada and that country, exempt from tax in Canada or in that country. If your net foreign business income is more than your net income, use your **net income** in the calculation.

Note

Include only the foreign business income for the part of the year you were a resident of Canada.

(8) Basic federal tax

Line 42900 of your return **plus** any federal dividend tax credit (line 40425 of your return).

Note

If you were a resident of Quebec, these instructions do not apply. Instead, follow the instructions for Quebec residents in note (4) above to calculate the "Basic federal tax" at line 5 of this form.

Provincial or Territorial Foreign Tax Credit

Use this form to calculate the foreign **non-business** income tax credit for 2023, that you can deduct from the income tax payable to the province or territory you resided in at the end of the tax year.

This form does not apply to residents of Quebec. If you are a resident of Manitoba and you must pay minimum tax, you cannot claim a provincial foreign tax credit.

Before you complete this form, calculate your federal foreign tax credit by using Form T2209, Federal Foreign Tax Credits. If the amount of the federal foreign non-business income tax credit you are entitled to deduct is equal to the foreign non-business tax you paid, your provincial or territorial foreign tax credit would be zero. As a result, you do not have to complete this form.

If you paid tax to more than one foreign country, and the total of the non-business income taxes that you paid to all foreign countries was **more than \$200**, do the calculation on a separate form for each country in Canadian dollars. Enter the total on this form.

Country or countries for which you are making this claim: Multiple

Enter the amount from line 43100 of Form T2209. 168|97 1

Enter the amount from line 3 of Form T2209.

If you must pay minimum tax for 2023 and at the end of the year you were a resident of:

- **British Columbia**, enter the amount from line 3 of Form T2209
- **Ontario**, follow the instructions that apply to your situation:
 - If the total non-business income taxes you paid to all foreign countries is **\$200 or less**, calculate the ratio of the amount from line 1 over the sum of the amount on line 1 of this form and the amount on line 88 of Form T691, Alternative Minimum Tax, and enter the product of this ratio and the special foreign tax credit (line 91 of Form T691) on line 2; **otherwise**
 - For each country, calculate the ratio of the amount from line 1 for that country over your total foreign taxes paid for 2023 (for example, the sum of (i) the amount on line 87 of Form T691 divided by 66.6666% and (ii) the amount on line 88 of Form T691), and enter the product of this ratio and the special foreign tax credit (line 91 of Form T691) on line 2 of the sheet for that country

• **another province or territory**, enter on line 2 the part of the special foreign tax credit (line 91 of Form T691) that relates to non-business income taxes you paid to a foreign country for 2023. 161|89 2

Line 1 minus line 2 7|08 3

Net foreign non-business income ⁽¹⁾	2,187 00	x	Provincial or territorial tax otherwise payable ⁽³⁾	2,757 54	91 06 4
Net income ⁽²⁾	66,229 22				

Enter the amount from line 3 or 4, whichever is **less**. The amount on line 5 should not be more than the amount entered on the line for provincial or territorial tax otherwise payable. **Provincial or territorial foreign tax credit** 7|08 5

Enter the total from line 5 (of each form if applicable) on the line for the provincial or territorial foreign tax credit of Form 428. If you have to pay tax to more than one jurisdiction, enter the amount from line 5 on the applicable line in Part 4, Section 428MJ of Form T2203, Provincial and Territorial Taxes for Multiple Jurisdictions, only for the province or territory you resided in on the last day of the tax year.

Continue on the next page.

(1) **Net foreign non-business income**

Enter the amount reported as net foreign non-business income from line 2 of Form T2209.

(2) **Net income**

Enter the amount reported as net income from line 2 of Form T2209.

If you were a resident of Canada for part of the year, include the income for the part of the year you were a resident of Canada plus any income and losses referred to in paragraphs 115(1)(a) to (c) of the federal Income Tax Act as reported on your Canadian tax return, for the part of the year you were not a resident of Canada.

If you paid tax to more than one jurisdiction in 2023, calculate this amount according to note (3) of Form T2209. However, instead of "line 23600 of your return plus the amount on line 68360 of Form T1206" as stated in that note, use the amount allocated to your province or territory of residence in column 4, Part 1 of Form T2203 to do the calculation.

(3) **Provincial or territorial tax otherwise payable**

If you were a resident of a province or territory other than **Ontario, Alberta, or British Columbia**, enter the amount of tax calculated **before** determining the provincial or territorial foreign tax credit by using the appropriate Form 428 or, if you have to pay tax to more than one jurisdiction, complete the applicable part of Section 428MJ of Form T2203 for the province or territory in which you resided at the end of the tax year.

If you were a resident of **Ontario**, calculate this amount by entering "0" on lines 70 and 72 of Form ON428 and continue the calculation. The result from line 81 is your provincial or territorial tax otherwise payable. If you paid tax to more than one jurisdiction in 2023, calculate this amount by entering "0" lines 43 and 45 in Part 4 of Section ON428MJ of Form T2203 and continue the calculation. The amount from line 58 is your provincial or territorial tax otherwise payable.

If you were a resident of **Alberta**, calculate your provincial or territorial tax otherwise payable by adding the amount from line 56 to the amount on line 61 of Form AB428 or by adding the amount from line 13 to the amount from line 32 in Part 4 of Section AB428MJ of Form T2203.

If you were a resident of **British Columbia** at the end of the tax year, your provincial or territorial tax otherwise payable is the amount of tax calculated **before** determining the Provincial and territorial foreign tax credit minus any British Columbia additional tax for minimum tax purposes from Form BC428 or Section BC428MJ of Form T2203.

See the privacy notice on your return.

Canada Training Credit Limit for 2024

The Canada training credit is a refundable tax credit designed to provide financial assistance to cover up to half of the tuition and other eligible expenses associated with training.

The amount that may be claimed for a taxation year is equal to the lesser of:

- half of the tuition and other eligible expenses paid for the taxation year; and
- the balance of the individual's Canada training credit limit for the taxation year (based on the amounts used and accumulated in respect of previous years).

To accumulate an amount of \$250 corresponding to the Canada training credit limit for 2024, an individual must:

- file a tax return for the year;
- be at least 25 years old and less than 65 years old at the end of the year;
- be resident in Canada throughout the year;
- have earnings (including income from an office or employment, self-employment income, Maternity and Parental Employment Insurance benefits or benefits paid under the *Act respecting parental insurance*, the taxable part of scholarship income, and the tax-exempt part of earnings of status Indians and emergency service volunteers) of \$10,994.00 or more in the year; and
- have individual net income for the preceding year that does not exceed the top of the third tax bracket for the preceding year.

The taxpayer's account balance will be communicated to them each year in their Notice of Assessment and will be available through the Canada Revenue Agency's My Account portal.

Individuals will be able to accumulate up to a maximum amount of \$5,000 over a lifetime. Any unused balance will expire at the end of the year in which an individual turns 65.

Canada training credit limit for 2024

Canada training credit limit for 2023 (maximum \$1,000)	500 00	1
Canada training credit limit		
You can accumulate the amount of \$250 corresponding to the training amount limit if your working income and maternity and parental benefits (amount on line 7) is more than \$10,994.00 and if your net income (amount on line 8) does not exceed \$165,430.00.		
In 2023, are you eligible to accumulate the amount of \$250 corresponding to the training amount limit?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Working income and maternity and parental benefits		
Employment income and other employment income reported on line 10100 and line 10400 of the return	+	2
Taxable scholarships, fellowships, bursaries, and artists' project grants reported on line 13010 of the return	+	3
Total self-employment income reported on lines 13500, 13700, 13900, 14100, and 14300 of the return (excluding losses)	+	4
Tax-exempt working income earned on a reserve reported on line 10000 of Form T90, Income Exempt From Tax Under the Indian Act or an allowance received as an emergency volunteer reported on line 10105 of the return	+	5
Employment insurance maternity and parental benefits and provincial parental insurance plan benefits reported on line 11905 of the return and/or on line 10019 of Form T90, Income Exempt From Tax Under the Indian Act	+	6
Add lines 2 to 6	=	7
Net income amount from line 23600 of the return	66,229 22	8
Canada training credit limit	+	9
Canada training credit claimed in 2023 (line 45350 of your return)	–	10
Line 1 plus line 9 minus line 10	=	500 00 11
Maximum limit (\$5,000)	5,000 00	12
Cumulative Canada training credit claimed in previous years	13	
Canada training credit claimed in 2023 (line 45350 of your return)	▶	= 5,000 00 14
Canada training credit limit for 2024	The lesser of line 11 and line 14	500 00 15

Federal Foreign Tax Credits

Use this form to calculate the amount you can deduct from your federal tax for 2023. If this claim is for a year before 2023, go to canada.ca/cra-forms to get a previous version of this form.

You can claim this credit if you were resident in Canada at any time in the tax year and you had to include, on your Canadian return, income sourced from a country other than Canada for which you paid non-business or business taxes to that foreign country.

Send only one Form T2209 per tax year. If your total foreign taxes paid to **all** foreign countries was **more than** \$200, calculate the total foreign taxes paid for each foreign country on a separate sheet and enter the total on this form.

For more information, see Income Tax Folio S5-F2-C1, Foreign Tax Credit.

Country or countries for which you are making this claim: <u>United States</u>

Foreign non-business income

Investment income

Originating from	Gross foreign income	Other expenses	Net foreign income before 20(11/12)	Foreign income tax paid in the year	Tax treaty withholding rate (%)	Calculate deduction under ss. 20(11)	Subsection 20(11) deduction	Non-eligible foreign tax
T3	67 97		67 97	8 87	15.00			
T5013	34 36		34 36	2 86	15.00			
T5013	100 72		100 72		15.00			
T5	1,048 78		1,048 78	157 24	15.00			
Total	1,251 83 *		1,251 83	168 97	N/A	N/A		

Other non-business income

Originating from	Gross foreign income	Other expenses	Net foreign income before 20(11/12)	Foreign income tax paid in the year	Tax treaty withholding rate (%)	Calculate deduction under ss. 20(11)	Subsection 20(11) deduction	Non-eligible foreign tax
T5013	657 12		657 12		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	657 12		657 12		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Total foreign non-business income	1,908 00		1,908 00	168 97	N/A	N/A		
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Non-business income tax paid to a foreign country 168|97 1

Net foreign non-business income⁽¹⁾ 1,908|00 X Basic federal tax 5,619|49 = 161|89 2
 Net income 66,229|22

Enter the amount from line 1 or line 2, whichever is **less** **Federal non-business foreign tax credit** 161|89 3

Provincial or Territorial Foreign Tax Credit

Use this form to calculate the foreign **non-business** income tax credit for 2023, that you can deduct from the income tax payable to the province or territory you resided in at the end of the tax year.

This form does not apply to residents of Quebec. If you are a resident of Manitoba and you must pay minimum tax, you cannot claim a provincial foreign tax credit.

Before you complete this form, calculate your federal foreign tax credit by using Form T2209, Federal Foreign Tax Credits. If the amount of the federal foreign non-business income tax credit you are entitled to deduct is equal to the foreign non-business tax you paid, your provincial or territorial foreign tax credit would be zero. As a result, you do not have to complete this form.

If you paid tax to more than one foreign country, and the total of the non-business income taxes that you paid to all foreign countries was **more than \$200**, do the calculation on a separate form for each country in Canadian dollars. Enter the total on this form.

Country or countries for which you are making this claim: United States

Enter the amount from line 43100 of Form T2209. 168|97 1

Enter the amount from line 3 of Form T2209.

If you must pay minimum tax for 2023 and at the end of the year you were a resident of:

- **British Columbia**, enter the amount from line 3 of Form T2209
- **Ontario**, follow the instructions that apply to your situation:
 - If the total non-business income taxes you paid to all foreign countries is **\$200 or less**, calculate the ratio of the amount from line 1 over the sum of the amount on line 1 of this form and the amount on line 88 of Form T691, Alternative Minimum Tax, and enter the product of this ratio and the special foreign tax credit (line 91 of Form T691) on line 2; **otherwise**
 - For each country, calculate the ratio of the amount from line 1 for that country over your total foreign taxes paid for 2023 (for example, the sum of (i) the amount on line 87 of Form T691 divided by 66.6666% and (ii) the amount on line 88 of Form T691), and enter the product of this ratio and the special foreign tax credit (line 91 of Form T691) on line 2 of the sheet for that country
- **another province or territory**, enter on line 2 the part of the special foreign tax credit (line 91 of Form T691) that relates to non-business income taxes you paid to a foreign country for 2023. 161|89 2

Line 1 minus line 2 7|08 3

Net foreign non-business income ⁽¹⁾	1,908 00	x	Provincial or territorial tax otherwise payable ⁽³⁾	2,757 54	79 44 4
Net income ⁽²⁾	66,229 22				

Enter whichever amount is **less**: line 3 or line 4. The amount on line 5 should not be more than the amount entered on the line for provincial or territorial tax otherwise payable. **Provincial or territorial foreign tax credit** 7|08 5

Enter the total from line 5 (of each form if applicable) on the line for the provincial or territorial foreign tax credit of Form 428. If you have to pay tax to more than one jurisdiction, enter the amount from line 5 on the applicable line in Part 4, Section 428MJ of Form T2203, Provincial and Territorial Taxes for Multiple Jurisdictions, only for the province or territory you resided in on the last day of the tax year.

Continue on the next page.

(1) **Net foreign non-business income**

Enter the amount reported as net foreign non-business income from line 2 of Form T2209.

(2) **Net income**

Enter the amount reported as net income from line 2 of Form T2209.

If you were a resident of Canada for part of the year, include the income for the part of the year you were a resident of Canada plus any income and losses referred to in paragraphs 115(1)(a) to (c) of the federal Income Tax Act as reported on your Canadian tax return, for the part of the year you were not a resident of Canada.

If you paid tax to more than one jurisdiction in 2023, calculate this amount according to note (3) of Form T2209. However, instead of "line 23600 of your return plus the amount on line 68360 of Form T1206" as stated in that note, use the amount allocated to your province or territory of residence in column 4, Part 1 of Form T2203 to do the calculation.

(3) **Provincial or territorial tax otherwise payable**

If you were a resident of a province or territory other than **Ontario, Alberta, or British Columbia**, enter the amount of tax calculated **before** determining the provincial or territorial foreign tax credit by using the appropriate Form 428 or, if you have to pay tax to more than one jurisdiction, complete the applicable part of Section 428MJ of Form T2203 for the province or territory in which you resided at the end of the tax year.

If you were a resident of **Ontario**, calculate this amount by entering "0" on lines 70 and 72 of Form ON428 and continue the calculation. The result from line 81 is your provincial or territorial tax otherwise payable. If you paid tax to more than one jurisdiction in 2023, calculate this amount by entering "0" on lines 43 and 45 in Part 4 of Section ON428MJ of Form T2203 and continue the calculation. The amount from line 58 is your provincial or territorial tax otherwise payable.

If you were a resident of **Alberta**, calculate your provincial or territorial tax otherwise payable by adding the amount from line 56 to the amount on line 61 of Form AB428 or by adding the amount from line 13 to the amount from line 32 in Part 4 of Section AB428MJ of Form T2203.

If you were a resident of **British Columbia** at the end of the tax year, your provincial or territorial tax otherwise payable is the amount of tax calculated **before** determining the provincial and territorial foreign tax credit minus any British Columbia additional tax for minimum tax purposes from Form BC428 or Section BC428MJ of Form T2203.

See the privacy notice on your return.

Goods and Services Tax Credit

(for review and reference only)

The Canada Revenue Agency (CRA) will reserve the right to determine the eligibility for this credit. In the case of spouses or common-law partners, the taxpayer whose return will be assessed first by the CRA will receive the GST/HST credit.

The program calculates the GST/HST credit in the return of the taxpayer for whom this credit has been claimed in the previous year. **Note that the return in which the credit is calculated will have no impact on the allocation of the credit**, because the CRA will determine to whom it will be paid.

The tax credit is calculated in the return of James Laramie

Meets the basic eligibility criteria for the GST/HST credit, the related provincial benefits and/or the Canada carbon rebate.

Family information

Marital status on December 31, 2023

CODES:	1 = Married	2 = Widowed	3 = Divorced
	4 = Separated	5 = Single	6 = Common-law

Marital status code 1

Entitled to the amount for an eligible dependant Yes No

Income information

	Taxpayer	Spouse	Total
Net income from line 23600	66,229 22		1
UCCB amount (line 11700 of the T1 return) and RDSP income (line 12500 of the T1 return)	-		2
UCCB repayment (line 21300 of the T1 return) and RDSP repayment (included on line 23200 of the T1 return)	+		3
Net income amount used for the GST calculation	= 66,229 22		4 66,229 22

Chart 1 – Goods and services tax credit

Basic credit		340 00	5
Credit for spouse or common-law partner		340 00	6
Credit for an eligible dependant			7
Credit for qualified children		358 00	8
Number of qualified children	<u>2</u>		
Additional credit (for a taxpayer with no spouse)			
With qualified children			9
or			
Without qualified children			
Income from line 4			
Basic amount	-		
Income over base amount			10
The lesser of 2% on line 10 and \$179.00			11
Lines 5 to 9 and line 11	Subtotal	1,038 00	12
Income from line 4		66,229 24	13
Basic amount	-	44,325 00	14
Income over base amount		21,904 24	15
5% of line 15		1,095 20	16
Line 12 minus line 16	Subtotal		17
GST credit instalment amounts (line 17)			
July 2024			
October 2024			
January 2025			
April 2025			
	Goods and services tax credit		

Chart 1.1 – Canada carbon rebate

Base amount	560	00	1
Amount for an eligible spouse or common-law partner	280	00	2
Amount for a single parent's qualified dependant			3
Amount for qualified dependants	280	00	4
Number of qualified dependants		2	
Total of lines 1 to 4	1,120	00	5
Supplement amount			
Residents of small and rural communities			6
Total of lines 5 and 6	1,120	00	7
Canada carbon rebate (line 7)			
April 2024	280	00	
July 2024	280	00	
October 2024	280	00	
January 2025	280	00	
Canada carbon rebate	1,120	00	

Two-Year Comparative Summary – Federal – 2023

	2023	2022		2023	2022
10100 Employment income			30000 Basic amount	15,000	14,398
10400 Other employment income			30100 Age amount		
11300 OAS pension			30300-30400 Spouse or eligible dep.	15,000	
11400 CPP/QPP benefits			30425-30450 Caregiver amount		
11500 Other pensions and superannuation			30500 Caregiver (infirm under 18 years)		
11600 Elected split-pension amount			30800-31000 CPP/QPP		817
11700 Universal Child Care Benefit			31200-31217 Tot. empl./self-empl. EI prem.		
11900 EI benefits			31205-31215 PPIP premiums		
12000 Taxable dividends	4,041	4,959	31220-31240 Vol. (firefighters/rescue)		
12100 Interest/other inv. income	86,006	52,154	31260 Canadian employment amount		
12200 Limited partnership income	300		31270-31285 Home (buyers' amt/acc.)		
12500 RDSP income			31300 Adoption expenses		
12600 Rental income			31350 Digital news subscription expenses		
12700 Taxable capital gains	708		31400 Pension income amount		
12800 Support payments received			31600-31800 Disability amount		
12900 RRSP income		1,213	31900 Interest/student loans		
12905 Taxable FHSA income			32300 Tuition and education amounts		
12906 Taxable FHSA income – other			32400-32600 Spouse/dependant trans.		
13000 Other income	324	134	33200 Allowable medical expenses	3,485	
13010 Taxable scholarship			33500 Total amounts	33,485	15,215
13500-14300 Self-employment income		20,000	33800 Credits	5,023	2,282
14400 Workers' compensation			34900 Donations and gifts		
14500 Social assistance payments			35000 Non-refundable credits	5,023	2,282
14600 Net federal supplements			Tax on taxable income	10,642	11,532
15000 Total income	91,378	78,460	40425 Dividend tax credit	605	745
20700 RPP deduction			40427 Minimum tax carry-over		
20800 RRSP deduction			Non-resident surtax		
20805 FHSA deduction			40600 Federal tax	4,853	8,172
21000 Deduct. elected split-pension			41000 Political contribution credit		
21200 Union/professional dues			41200 Investment tax credit		
21300 UCCB repayment			41400 Labour-sponsored funds credit		
21400 Child care expenses			41450 Section 217 tax adjustment		
21500 Disability supports deduction			AMT/TOSI adjustment		
21700 Business investment loss			41500 ACWB payments		
21900 Moving expenses			41800 Special taxes		
22000 Support payments made			42000 Net federal tax	4,853	8,172
22100 Carrying charges	25,149	7,673	42100-42120 Self-employment CPP		1,881
22200 CPP/QPP - self-employment		1,064	42200 Social benefits repayment		
22215 CPP/QPP - employment income			42800-43200 Provincial or territorial tax	2,733	3,985
22300 Deduction for PPIP			43500 Total payable	7,586	14,037
22400 Expl./dev. expenses			43700 Total income tax deducted		
22900 Other employment expenses			43800 Tax deducted transfer		
23100-23200 Other deductions			44000 Refundable abatement		
23210 Federal COVID-19 repayment	N/A		44800 to 45100 CPP/EI overpayment		
23500 Social benefits repayment			45200 Medical expense supplement		
23600 Net income	66,229	69,723	45300 Canada workers benefit		
24400 Canadian forces police deduct.			45350 Canada training credit (CTC)		
24900 Security options deductions			45355 MHRTC tax credit		
25000 Other payments deduction			ITC refund/Credit Part XII.2		
25100 Limited partnership losses			45700 GST/HST rebate (GST370)		
25200 Non-capital losses			46900 Eligible educator school supply cr.		
25300 Net capital losses			47555 Canadian journ. labour tax credit		
25400 Capital gains deduction			47556 Farmers tax credit		
25500 Northern residents			47557 Air quality improvement credit		
25600 Additional deductions			47600 Instalments		
26000 Taxable income	66,229	69,723	47900 Provincial or territorial credits		
GST/HST credit and fed./prov. benefits	1,422	976	48200 Total credits		
CCB and provincial benefits			Balance due/refund (-)	7,586	14,037
RRSP limit (2024)	92,822				

Two-Year Comparative Summary – Provincial – 2023

	2023	2022
Province of residence	<u>ON</u>	<u>ON</u>
Form 428		
Taxable income	66,229	69,723
Tax on taxable income	4,042	4,484
Non-refundable tax credits		
Basic personal amount	58040 11,865	11,141
Spouse or common-law partner amount	58120 10,075	
Amount from line 31000, Schedule 1	58280	817
Medical expenses	58769 3,485	
Non-refundable tax credits	58800 25,425	11,958
Rate	5.05 %	5.05 %
Total	58840 1,284	604
Non-refundable tax credits	61500 1,284	604
Tax credits		
Ontario dividend tax credit	61520 401	496
Tax reduction	216	
Tax reduction		
Foreign tax credit	7	
Tax credits		
Ontario health premium	600	600
Provincial tax (T1, line 42800)	2,733	3,985

Attached Notes – Summary

Name of the cell Sales and commissions Form T2125 - Statement of business or professional activities

Per dw RV, \$20k management fee reported. Will need to report this as an expense in one of the corps.

manderson - 2021-06-08

Keep this note when rolling forward the file