

Teaching Taxes Student Workbook

2011



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Introduction

Why should you learn about taxes?

Taxes will affect you and your family both now and in the future. As individuals or businesses, Canadians have to deal with taxes, whether they file a return or claim a credit.

Canada has a self-assessment tax system which means that everyone is responsible for completing and submitting a tax return. You need to complete and submit a return, even if you don't have any taxable income, to make sure you receive any benefits to which you are entitled.

A basic knowledge and understanding of Canada's income tax system will allow you to deal effectively with taxes throughout your life. You will learn how to comply with the law and, at the same time, learn about all the federal, provincial, or territorial benefits and credits to which you may be entitled.

What will you learn from Teaching Taxes?

Teaching Taxes is made up of four sections that will introduce you to Canada's tax system.

After completing the tax scenarios in this workbook, you will be able to complete an income tax and benefit return with confidence, and you can help family members and friends with their returns.

You could also join the **Community Volunteer Income Tax Program**. It is an excellent opportunity for you to get involved in your community and to deal with real-life tax situations. If your school requires you to complete a number of hours of volunteer work, this may be a way to fulfill that requirement. See page 31 for more information.

Additional information

This workbook also has definitions, a quick reference sheet on common information slips and related income tax return line numbers, and sample copies of some forms.

Definitions

Canada Child Tax Benefit (CCTB) – a tax-free monthly payment that eligible families get to help them with the cost of raising children under age 18. The amount of the benefit varies depending on the number of children, their ages, and the family net income.

Canada Pension Plan (CPP) – a pension plan that will protect you and your family when you lose income because of retirement, death, or disability.

Child care expenses – the money you or another person pay for someone to look after an eligible child, so that you or the other person could earn employment income, carry on a business, attend school, or conduct research.

EFILE – a way to file your income tax and benefit return using an EFILE service provider.

Employment Insurance (EI) premiums – a deduction from your salary or wages. If you become unemployed, you might be entitled to EI benefits. Self-employed people may be able to enter into an agreement with the Canada Employment Insurance Commission through Service Canada to participate in the new Employment Insurance (EI) program for access to EI special benefits.

Goods and services tax/harmonized sales tax (GST/HST) credit – a tax-free quarterly payment that helps individuals and families with low and modest incomes offset all or part of the GST or HST that they pay.

Income tax and benefit return – the form you complete every year to report your income and/or to apply for benefits. The five most common income tax and benefit returns are the following:

- **T1 General** this is the most detailed of all the returns and it covers all tax situations. It is the only income tax and benefit return available by going to **www.cra.gc.ca/forms**.
- T1 Special this is a simplified version of the T1 General and is sent to individuals based on their previous year return.
- T1S-A this return is for retired seniors 65 and over with straightforward tax situations

- whose taxable income is \$50,000 or less. It includes the most common types of retirement income and credits.
- T1S-C this return is for individuals who have certain types of income for which no taxes are being withheld and no taxes are payable. They use this return to apply for the GST/HST credit and to give the CRA the information needed to calculate any CCTB (and related provincial or territorial child benefits and credits) payments they may be entitled to receive.
- T1S-D this credit and benefit return is for Indians who are registered, or who are entitled to be registered, under the *Indian Act*.

Income tax deductions – employers deduct amounts for income tax from your salary or wages and send them to the Canada Revenue Agency (CRA).

Information slips – forms that employers, trusts, and businesses use to tell both the CRA and taxpayers how much income the taxpayer earned and how much tax was deducted, if applicable. These include forms T3, T4, and T5.

Instalment payments – most taxpayers have their taxes routinely deducted from their pay cheques. Other taxpayers have income that hasn't had either any or enough tax withheld. If they paid the taxes they owe only once a year, their tax bills could be very large, so they may have to pay their taxes by instalments or smaller amounts several times during the year.

NETFILE – a method of filing a return electronically over the Internet using commercially available software.

Net income – your **total income** is the total of all the money you acquire during the year. After you deduct the allowable deductions from your total income, the remaining amount is your **net income**.

Non-refundable tax credits – these credits reduce the amount of income tax you owe. However, if the total of these credits is more than the tax you owe, you will not get a refund

for the difference. This is why they are called "non-refundable."

Notice of assessment (NOA) – a notice that the CRA sends you after it processes your income tax and benefit return. The notice tells you about any corrections the CRA made to your return, and if you owe tax or are getting a refund. The amount of your registered retirement savings plan (RRSP) deduction limit for the following year is also included on your NOA.

Penalties – amounts that the courts or the CRA may tell a taxpayer to pay if the taxpayer does not file an income tax and benefit return on time, or tries to evade paying tax by not filing a return. Individuals who make false statements on a return, who deliberately leave information off a return, or who refuse to use the correct form may also pay a penalty. Penalties may increase for repeat offenses.

Quebec Pension Plan (QPP) – a pension plan maintained by the Province of Quebec, which is equivalent to the CPP.

Refund – the amount returned to a taxpayer if he or she paid more tax than he or she owed.

Refundable tax credits – these credits reduce the amount of income tax you owe. If the total of these credits is more than the amount you owe, you may be entitled to a refund of the difference.

Registered savings plans – there are many types of education and retirement savings plans. The CRA recognizes some as registered plans, which means they follow the conditions outlined in the *Income Tax Act* and can result in tax savings.

Registered education savings plan (RESP) – contributors to these plans contribute money to build a fund for post-secondary education of a child. The contributors cannot deduct the contributions from their taxes, but they do not have to declare the income the plan earns. The

child will have to include the money he or she gets from the plan in his or her tax return in the year the income is received.

Registered retirement savings plan (RRSP) – contributors to these plans make tax-deductible contributions to build a fund for their retirement. They do not pay taxes on the income the plan earns until they begin to receive income from the plan.

Self-assessment – Canada's tax system is based on self-assessment, which means that taxpayers complete their tax return to report their annual income and to calculate whether they owe tax or receive a refund.

Tax credits – amounts that the CRA allows you to deduct from your taxes owing if you qualify. For example, some students can claim tax credits for tuition fees, or for charitable donations.

Tax-Free Savings Account (TFSA) – a registered account that allows individuals to earn investment income tax-free.

Taxable income – the amount of income remaining after the allowable deductions have been subtracted from net income.

Tax year – for individuals it is the calendar year. For a company, the tax year can start on any date.

Taxpayer – an individual or business that is required to pay tax.

TELEFILE – a way of filing a return electronically. This system lets you file your completed return using a touch-tone telephone.

Universal Child Care Benefit (UCCB) – a taxable benefit paid monthly to help eligible families provide child care for their children under six years of age.

Working Income Tax Benefit (WITB) – a refundable tax credit for low-income individuals and families who have earned income from employment or business.

Learning sections

Section 1 – History of taxes in the world

Many people assume that taxes are a recent development and that our ancestors did not have to pay them. This is not the case.

Since the beginning of recorded history, some kind of tax system has existed in organized societies and governments. Over 3,500 years ago, the ancient Egyptians collected taxes and the Roman Empire had a highly evolved tax system.

Section 2 – Canada's tax system and the Taxpayer Bill of Rights

This section will introduce you to the characteristics of a good tax system. It will also give you an overview of Canada's tax system, and you will learn about the principle upon which the tax system is founded.

In this section, you will get a brief overview of the evolution of taxes from the early years of civilization to our present day. You will also have the opportunity to discover some of the milestones in Canada's tax system.

You will also take a closer look at your rights as a taxpayer by reviewing the Taxpayer Bill of Rights.

Section 3 – Your tax obligations when you start working

You will learn all you need to know about some of the documents and forms that will help you to meet your tax obligations, and be introduced to those you will most likely see when you start working. You will also get information on completing Form TD1, *Personal Tax Credits Return*, and be introduced to the common deductions you will most likely see on your statement of earnings (pay stub). You will also learn how to read and understand the T4 information slips.

Social insurance number

A social insurance number (SIN) is a nine-digit number that you need to work in Canada and to have access to government programs and benefits.

For more information, or to get an application for a SIN, contact Service Canada at **1-800-206-7218**, or visit their Web site at **www.servicecanada.gc.ca**.

Form TD1, Personal Tax Credits Return

When you begin working, your employer will ask you to complete a Form TD1, *Personal Tax Credits Return*. This will enable your employer to calculate the correct amount of income tax to deduct from your income.

Depending on your income level and the province or territory in which you work, you may also have to complete a similar form for that province or territory.

Form TD1 outlines the non-refundable tax credits you can claim on the income tax and benefit return you file after the end of each year. Non-refundable tax credits are used to reduce the amount of tax withheld from your income, because they reduce the federal and provincial/territorial taxes you have to pay.

Generally, every taxpayer is eligible to claim the basic personal amount on Line 1 of Form TD1. Depending on your situation when you complete Form TD1, you may be eligible for other non-refundable tax credits.

If you have **more than one** employer or payer at the same time and you have already claimed personal tax credit amounts on another Form TD1, you must not claim them again. So if you have two part-time jobs, you will complete a Form TD1 at both jobs, but you will only claim the personal tax credit amounts on one. If you claim your personal tax credits twice, you may have taxes owing at the end of the year when you file your income tax and benefit return. You can avoid this by entering "0" on Line 13 and not complete lines 2 to 12 on all TD1s after the first one.

The amount of tax withheld by your employer during the year will build a credit (total income tax deducted) that you will apply against your total taxes payable when you complete your income tax and benefit return. See a copy of Form TD1 on page 27.

What gets deducted from your salary or wages?

Your employer will make deductions from your salary or wages. The most common deductions are Canada Pension Plan (CPP) or Quebec Pension Plan (QPP) contributions, Employment Insurance (EI) premiums, and income tax.

Canada Pension Plan (CPP) or Quebec Pension Plan (QPP) contributions

Once you turn 18, and until you turn 70, you will make CPP or QPP contributions based on your pensionable employment income. Your employer is responsible for deducting these contributions and sending them to the CRA.

If you worked in the province of Quebec, your employer will deduct QPP contributions instead of CPP contributions.

The amount of your contribution (deducted each pay period) is calculated on an estimate of your pensionable earnings, including an exemption of \$3,500 up to a maximum of \$48,300.

The result is then multiplied by the contribution rate. The contribution rate and the maximum amount that you can pay for the year may change from year to year.

Employment Insurance (EI) premiums

There is no age limit for EI contributions. These are also a percentage of your insurable earnings (generally gross pay). The employee's EI rate and the maximum premium you pay for the year may change from year to year, and the rate in Quebec may be different from other provinces.

Quebec Parental Insurance Plan (QPIP) premiums (only if province of employment is Quebec)

The QPIP is a plan to which employers and employees must contribute, to provide for the payment of benefits to an employee whose regular income is interrupted as a result of taking maternity, paternity, parental, or adoption leave. All employees, regardless of their age, pay QPIP premiums. The rate may change from year to year.

Income tax deductions

Your employer or payer will determine the income tax, CPP/QPP, and EI premiums to deduct based on your total claim amount on the Form TD1, *Personal Tax Credits Return* that you completed. There is no annual limit to the total amount of income tax your employer or payer can deduct in a year.

If you expect your total income for the year to be less than the total claim amount on Form TD1, you can ask your employer or payer not to deduct tax from your earnings. If you have multiple employers throughout the year, it is important that you complete Form TD1 for each employer.

If your employer(s) deducts the correct amount of income tax, CPP/QPP, and EI premiums, you may not have to pay any additional payments at the end of the year. If you do not complete a Form TD1 for each employer, you may have to pay taxes at the end of the year.

Your statement of earnings (pay stub)

When you receive your first statement of earnings (pay stub), it will show how much income you have earned over a specified period. Most importantly, it will show what your employer deducted from your income such as CPP or QPP contributions, EI premiums, and income tax. The rates for your contributions, premiums, and deductions are revised every year. See a sample of a pay stub on page 29.

T4 information slip – Statement of remuneration paid

You will receive your T4 slip from your employer by the end of February following the year in which you worked.

Your T4 slip will show your gross earnings for the year, CPP or QPP contributions, EI premiums, and income tax deducted at source. Use the amounts from your T4 slip to complete your income tax and benefit return. See a sample of a T4 slip on page 30.

Section 4 - Income tax and benefit return

This section will introduce you to the T1 General, *Income Tax and Benefit Return* and the *General Income Tax and Benefit Guide*. You will learn how to use the guide as a reference tool to complete an income tax and benefit return.

You will also learn the importance of filing a return every year and the various ways of filing a completed return.

You will use the guide to complete simple returns using the examples of tax scenarios on pages 11–23 of this workbook. You will also learn about the deductions and credits that you are entitled to claim and which information slips and official receipts you must attach to your return before you file it.

You may also find helpful the Quick reference on page 26 of this workbook, which matches box numbers on common information slips to the related line numbers on the return.

Take the time to read the "General information" section of the guide. To complete a return, read the line-by-line instructions, and enter the appropriate amounts on the corresponding lines of the return. All the information you need to complete your return is in the guide.

The return is set up in an easy-to-follow format with clearly defined areas called:

- Identification;
- Elections Canada;
- Goods and services tax/harmonized sales tax (GST/HST) credit application;
- Total income;
- Net income;
- Taxable income; and
- Refund or balance owing.

Start with the "Identification" area and move through each area of the return in the order that they appear. Use **only** the lines that apply to your situation. **Leave the other lines blank**. You may also have to complete one or more schedules, such as Schedule 1, *Federal Tax*.

Calculating your income

Most of the income you receive should be reported on your return.

Total income (Line 150)

The most common types of income you may receive as a student include:

- employment income;
- tips and occasional earnings;
- Universal Child Care Benefit (UCCB);
- investment income;
- research grants;
- registered education savings plan income; and
- scholarships, fellowships, bursaries, study grants, and artists' project grants.

Note

The full amount of scholarships, fellowships, or bursaries that you receive as a student, for your enrolment in a program that entitles you to claim the education amount, are not taxable and are not reported as income on your tax return.

Your GST/HST credit, Canada Child Tax Benefit (CCTB) payments or those from related provincial or territorial programs, lottery winnings, or most gifts and inheritances, are not included on your return.

Net income (Line 236)

In this section, you reduce your total income with certain deductions such as registered retirement savings plan (RRSP) contributions, union dues, child care expenses, and moving expenses to determine your net income.

Net income is used to calculate certain federal and provincial or territorial credits. It is also used to calculate the CCTB and GST/HST credit.

Taxable income (Line 260)

This is the amount left after you have subtracted all of the allowable deductions from your net income. This amount is used to calculate your federal and provincial or territorial taxes payable.

Calculating federal and provincial or territorial taxes payable

Your taxable income (Line 260) is used to calculate both federal and provincial or territorial taxes. Use Schedule 1, *Federal Tax*, to calculate your net federal tax. Use Form 428 for the province (except Quebec) or territory where you lived on December 31 to calculate your net provincial or territorial tax. These forms are included in the tax package.

Although your federal and provincial or territorial tax is calculated using a separate form, the method and structure are similar. Each province or territory has its own tax brackets and rates, which differ from the federal brackets and rates.

Working Income Tax Benefit (WITB)

The WITB is for low-income individuals and families who have earned income from employment or business. To find out if you can claim the WITB, see Schedule 6 in the forms book.

Federal and provincial or territorial non-refundable tax credits

Non-refundable tax credits reduce the amount of income tax you owe. However, even if the total of these credits is more than the amount you owe, you will not get a refund for the difference.

The eligibility criteria and rules for claiming provincial or territorial non-refundable tax credits are the same as the federal non-refundable tax credits. However, the value and calculation of most provincial and territorial non-refundable tax credits are different from the corresponding federal credits. You will find it easier to calculate your net federal tax before you calculate your net provincial or territorial tax payable.

Refund or balance owing

In this area, calculate all federal and provincial or territorial credits and taxes payable and determine if you will get a refund or have a balance owing.

Enter any federal and provincial or territorial tax payable on the applicable lines of the return, and follow the instructions on the return to calculate the total payable on Line 435.

Add all the tax credits listed from lines 437 to 479, and enter the total on Line 482. Unlike the non-refundable credits, we do refund the part of the total credits on Line 482 that is more than the total payable on Line 435.

The most common refundable credits that will apply to you are:

- total income tax deducted;
- CPP overpayment;
- EI overpayment;
- Working Income Tax Benefit (WITB); and
- provincial or territorial credits.

Once you have determined the total credits on Line 482, subtract this amount from the total payable shown on Line 435.

If the amount on Line 435 is less than the amount on Line 482, you are entitled to a refund of the difference. Enter the refund amount on Line 484.

If the amount on Line 435 is more than the amount on Line 482, you owe the amount of the difference. Enter the balance owing on Line 485. For information on paying a balance owing, go to www.cra.gc.ca/electronicpayments.

Even if you cannot pay all of your balance owing right away, you should still file your return on time. This way you will not have to pay a penalty for filing your return after the due date.

Filing your return

You can mail or deliver your return, or you can file it electronically using EFILE, NETFILE, or TELEFILE. If you mail or deliver your return, you should attach all the required information slips, receipts, schedules, and statements to the return, as explained in the *General Income Tax and Benefit Guide*, and sign your return.

If you file your return electronically, keep all your documents in case we ask to see them at a later date. Generally, you should keep your supporting documents for six years. If you choose EFILE, you cannot do it your self. A tax preparer will have to do this for you.

My Account

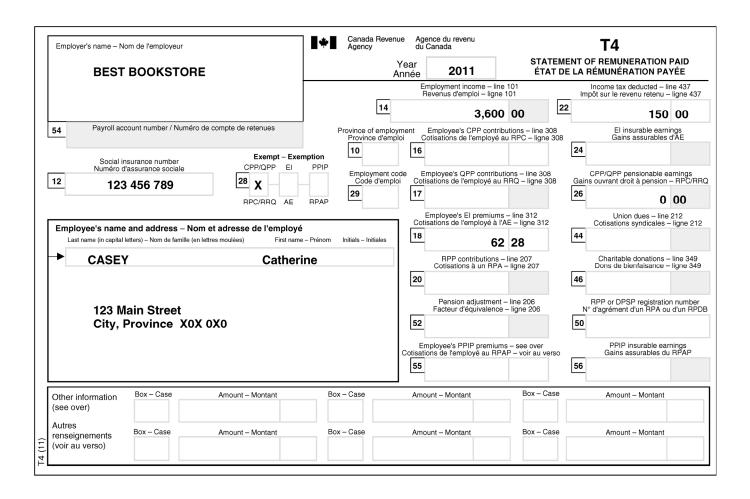
You can access your tax information online by registering with My Account. My Account is a secure, convenient, and time-saving way for taxpayers to access and manage their tax and benefit information online, seven days a week. If a taxpayer is not registered with My Account but needs information right away, they can use Quick Access to get fast, easy, and secure access to some of their information. For more information, go to www.cra.gc.ca/myaccount or see Pamphlet RC4059, My Account for individuals.

Example 1 – High school student

- Catherine Casey is a single 17-year-old high school student (born November 13, 1994) who lives at home with her parents. During 2011, she worked part time at Best Bookstore and Mario's Pizzeria.
- In February 2012, her employers sent her the attached T4 information slips.
- In 2011, she earned \$300.00 in tips (not indicated on T4) at Mario's Pizzeria.

Based on the information given, complete Catherine's 2011 tax return.

- T1 General, Income Tax and Benefit Return
- Schedule 1, Federal Tax
- If province of residence is Quebec: use Example 2 High school student (with Quebec as the province of employment).



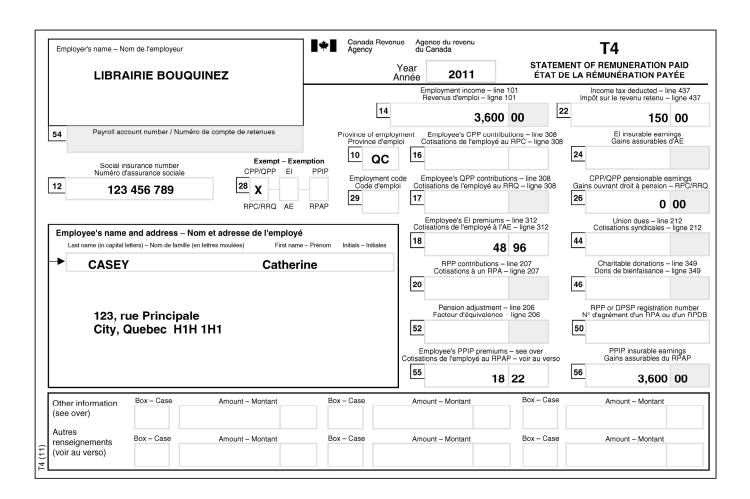
| | Emplo | yer's name – No | m de l'employeur | | * | Canada Revenu Agency | | gence du revenu I Canada | | | T 4 | |
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| | Empl | oyee's name | and address – | Nom et adresse de l'employé | | | | Employee's El premiums tisations de l'employé à l' | s – line 312 AE – ligne 312 | - | Union dues – line Cotisations syndicales - | 212 |
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| | | | | | | | Cotisa | mployee's PPIP premium tions de l'employé au RP. | is – see over AP – voir au verso | 56 | PPIP insurable ear Gains assurables du | nings RPAP |
| | | | | | | | 55 | - | | 56 | - | |
| | Other (see o | information ver) | Box - Case | Amount – Montant | Во | x – Case | Am | ount - Montant | Box - Case | | Amount - Montant | |
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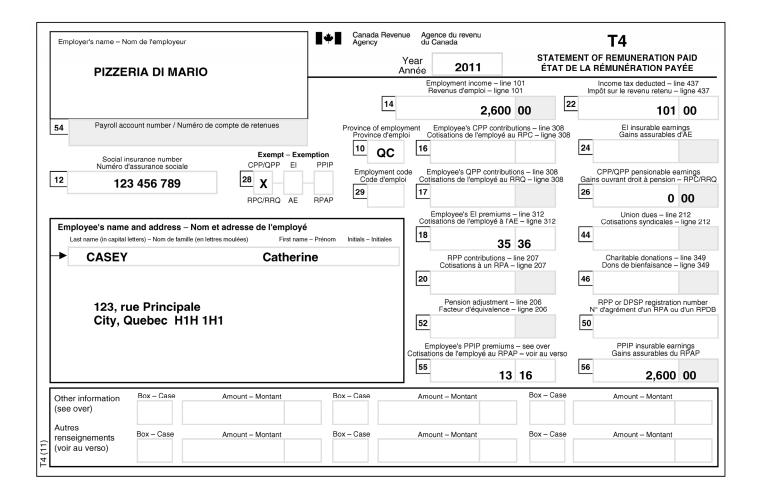
Example 2 – High school student (with Quebec as the province of employment)

- Catherine Casey is a single 17-year-old high school student (born November 13, 1994) who lives at home with her parents. During 2011, she worked part time at Librairie Bouquinez and Pizzeria de Mario.
- In February 2012, her employers sent her the attached T4 information slips.
- In 2011, she earned \$300.00 in tips (not indicated on T4) at Pizzeria de Mario.

Based on the information given, complete Catherine's 2011 tax return.

- T1 General, Income Tax and Benefit Return
- Schedule 1, Federal Tax
- Schedule 10, Employment Insurance (EI) and Provincial Parental Insurance Plan (PPIP) Premiums



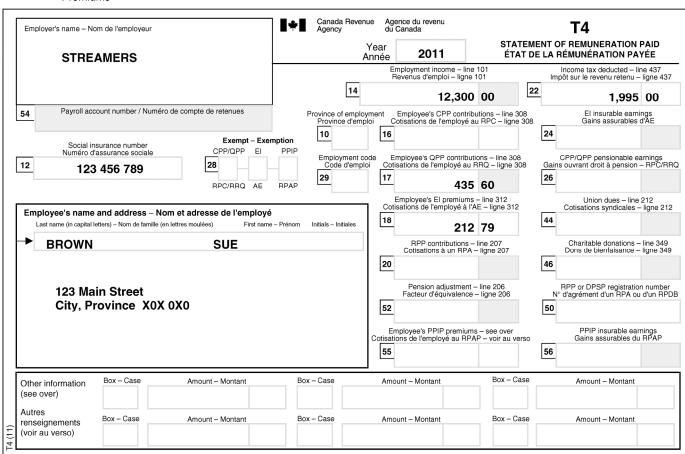


Example 3 - Post-secondary student

- Sue Brown attends a post-secondary institution. She was born on August 2, 1992 and is single.
- The attached T2202A information slip that the post-secondary institution gave her shows she paid tuition fees of \$2,500 for the courses she took during 2011. According to the slip, she can claim the education and textbook amounts for eight months. She wants to carry forward any amount she cannot use this year.
- During the year, she received a scholarship of \$3,500 from her post-secondary institution, Town University. This amount is shown on the attached T4A information slip.
- Sue moved to her parents' home for the summer months (a distance of 500 kilometres) and got a job there at Streamers. She completed Form T1-M, *Moving Expenses Deduction*, listing her expenses of \$300 for the move, and determined that she can claim the expenses on her tax return.
- She earned \$12,300 at Streamers during the summer. They sent her the attached T4 information slip.
- She earned \$52 interest in her savings account at the North Bank. The bank sent her the attached T5 information slip.
- In 2011, Sue paid \$720.00 for her public transit passes (\$60 a month).

Based on the information given, complete Sue's 2011 tax return.

- T1 General, Income Tax and Benefit Return
- Schedule 1, Federal Tax
- Schedule 4, Statement of Investment Income
- Schedule 11, Tuition, Education, and Textbook Amounts
- if province of residence is Quebec: Schedule 10, Employment Insurance (EI) and Provincial Parental Insurance Plan (PPIP)
 Premiums



| TOWN UNIVERSITY STATEMENT OF PENSION, RI ANNUITY, AND OTHER II Year Année 2011 ÉTAT DU REVENU DE PENSION, DE RENTE OU D'AUTRES S | |
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| * | Canada Revenue Agence du revenu Agency du Canada | | Year T5 2011 STATEMENT OF INVESTMENT INCOME |
|-----------|---|--|---|
| | Dividends from Canadian corporations – Dividendes de sociétés canadiennes | Federal credit – Crédit fédéral | Année ÉTAT DES REVENUS DE PLACEMENTS |
| | 24 Actual amount of eligible dividends 25 Taxable amount of eligible dividends | Dividend tax credit for eligible dividends | 13 Interest from Canadian sources 18 Capital gains dividends |
| | | | 52.00 |
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| | Actual amount of dividends other than eligible dividends other than eligible dividends | 12 Dividend tax credit for dividends other than eligible dividends | 21 Report Code 22 Recipient identification number 23 Recipient type |
| | | | 123 456 789 |
| | Montant réel des dividendes Montant imposable des dividendes autres que des dividendes déterminés | Crédit d'impôt pour dividendes autres que des dividendes déterminés | Code du feuillet Numéro d'identification du bénéficiaire Type de bénéficiaire |
| | Other information (see the back) Autres renseignements (voir au verso) Box / Case Amount / Montant | Box / Case Amo | ount / Montant Box / Case Amount / Montant |
| | Recipient's name (last name first) and address – Nom, prénom e | et adresse du bénéficiaire | Payer's name and address – Nom et adresse du payeur |
| → | BROWN, SUE 123 Main Street City, Province X0X 0X0 | | NORTH BANK |
| Privacy . | Devises étrangères <i>Act</i> , Personal Information Bank number CRA PPU 150 and CRA PPU 005 / <i>Loi sur la</i> | Numéro | For information, see the back. Pour obtenir des renseignements, de compte du bénéficiaire s, Fichiers de renseignements personnels ARC PPU 150 et ARC PPU 005 |
| T5 (11) | | | |

Canada Revenue Agency

Agence du revenu du Canada

TUITION, EDUCATION, AND TEXTBOOK AMOUNTS CERTIFICATE CERTIFICAT POUR FRAIS DE SCOLARITÉ, MONTANT RELATIF AUX ÉTUDES **ET MONTANT POUR MANUELS**

T2202A (11)

- Issue this certificate to a student who was enrolled during the calendar year in a qualifying educational program or a specified educational program at a post-secondary institution, such as a college or university, or at an institution certified by Human Resources and Skills Development Canada (HRSDC).
- Tuition fees paid in respect of the calendar year to any one institution have to be more than \$100. Fees paid to a post-secondary institution have to be for courses taken at the postsecondary level. Fees paid to an institution certified by HRSDC have to be for courses taken to get or improve skills in an occupation, and the student has to be 16 years of age or older before the end of the year.
- Do not enter the cost of textbooks on this form. Students calculate the education and textbook amounts based on the number of months indicated in Box B or C below.

 Hame of program or course – Nom du programme ou du cours
- Délivrez ce certificat à un étudiant qui était inscrit, au cours de l'année civile, à un programme de formation admissible ou à un programme de formation déterminé dans un établissement postsecondaire, comme un collège ou une université, ou dans un établissement reconnu par Ressources humaines et Développement des compétences Canada (RHDCC).
- Les frais de scolarité payés à un établissement quelconque pour une année civile doivent dépasser 100 \$. Les frais payés à un établissement postsecondaire doivent viser des cours de niveau postsecondaire. Les frais payés à un établissement reconnu par RHDCC doivent viser des cours suivis en vue d'acquérir ou d'améliorer des compétences professionnelles, et l'étudiant doit avoir 16 ans ou plus avant la fin de l'année.
- N'inscrivez pas le coût des manuels sur ce formulaire. L'étudiant calcule les montants relatifs aux études et pour manuels d'après le nombre de mois indiqué dans les cases B ou C ci-dessous.

 Student number Numéro d'étudiant

| International Business | | | | | 12- | 345 | |
|--|-------|------------------|--|--|---|------------------------------|-------|
| Name and address of student – Nom et adresse de l'étudiant | | ériodes d'étud | art-time and ful es à temps part nps plein | A Eligible tuition fees, part-time and full-time sessions | Nombre o | f months for: de mois à : | |
| | Fron | From – De To – À | | | Frais de scolarité admissibles pour études à | B Part-time Temps | |
| BROWN, SUE | Y – A | М | Y – A | М | temps partiel et à temps plein | partiel | plein |
| 123 Main Street | 11 | 01 | 11 | 04 | 1,250 | | 4 |
| City, Province X0X 0X0 | 11 | 09 | 11 | 12 | 1,250 | | 4 |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Totals | | | |
| | | | | Totaux | 2,500 | <u> </u> | 8 |

Name and address of educational institution - Nom et adresse de l'établissement d'enseignement

TOWN UNIVERSITY

Information for students: See the back of copy 1. If you want to transfer all or part of your tuition, education, and textbook amounts, complete the back of copy 2.

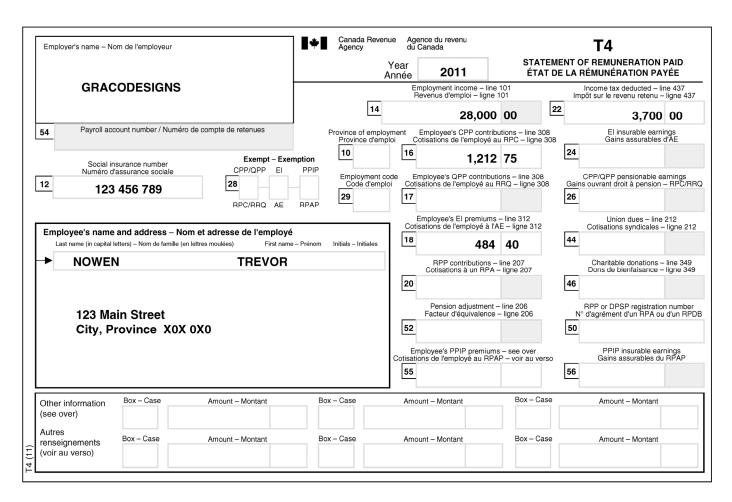
Renseignements pour les étudiants: Lisez le verso de la copie 1. Si vous désirez transférer une partie ou la totalité de vos frais de scolarité et de vos montants relatifs aux études et pour manuels, remplissez le verso de la copie 2.

Example 4 – Employed individual with spouse

- In 2011, Trevor Nowen, who is married to Ivana (SIN 987 654 321), started a job as a graphic artist at GracoDesigns. He was born August 2, 1986. During 2011 he earned \$28,000, and in February 2012, GracoDesigns sent him a T4 information slip.
- In December 2011, he contributed \$1,180 to a registered retirement savings plan (RRSP) at his local bank. The bank gave him an official RRSP contribution slip showing this amount. Trevor has determined he has the RRSP deduction limit to claim the full amount on his 2011 tax return.
- In 2011, Ivana earned \$4,000 from consulting work. The payer withheld no deductions at source and Ivana had no business expenses.
- Trevor also received \$22 interest from his savings account at the bank. He did not receive a T5 information slip for this amount.

Based on the information given, complete Trevor's 2011 tax return.

- T1 General, Income Tax and Benefit Return
- Schedule 1, Federal Tax
- Schedule 4, Statement of Investment Income
- if province of residence is Quebec: Schedule 10, Employment Insurance (EI) and Provincial Parental Insurance Plan (PPIP) Premiums

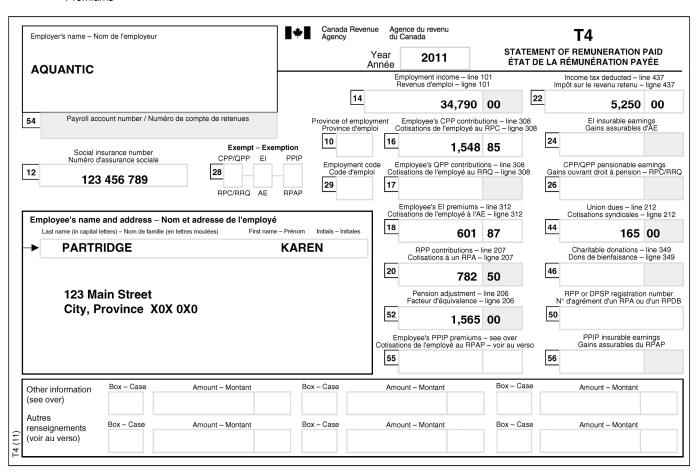


Example 5 – Single-parent family

- Karen Partridge is a single mother of a young child, Annie, born June 4, 2009. Karen's date of birth is May 15, 1978.
- During 2011, she worked for 40 weeks and earned \$34,790. This income, plus other relevant information, is shown on the attached T4 information slip.
- She also received \$950 in social assistance payments and \$1,200 in Universal Child Care Benefit payments. These payments are shown on the attached information slips T5007, Statement of Benefits and RC62, Statement of Universal Child Care Benefit.
- Karen sent her child to Beacon Nursery while she was working. Karen has partially completed the attached Form T778, Child Care Expenses Deduction for 2011 and has determined that she is entitled to claim \$3,160 for child care expenses on her tax return.
- Karen paid \$9,000 in rent during 2011.

Based on the information given, complete Karen's 2011 tax return.

- T1 General, Income Tax and Benefit Return
- Schedule 1, Federal Tax
- Schedule 5, Details of Dependant
- Form T778, Child Care Expenses Deduction for 2009 (You must finish the partially completed Form T778 included)
- if province of residence is Quebec: Schedule 10, Employment Insurance (EI) and Provincial Parental Insurance Plan (PPIP)
 Premiums



| 4 | Canad Agend | da Revenue Agence du re cy du Canada | venu | | | | T5007 STATEMENT OF BENEFITS ÉTAT DES PRESTATIONS |
|------|--------------------------------------|--|---|--|--|--------------|--|
| | Year | Workers' compensation benefit | ts 11 Social ass | sistance payments or territorial supplements | 12 Social insurar | ice number | 13 Report code |
| | 2011 | | | 950.00 | 123 456 | 789 | |
| | Année | Indemnités pour accidents du tra | | d'assistance sociale ou t provincial ou territorial | Numéro d'assur | ance sociale | Code de genre de feuillet |
| _ | Last name (pleas Nom de famille (| e and address – Nom et adresse du br se print) en lettres moulées) RTRIDGE | enéficiaire First name Prénom Karen | | yer's name and address m et adresse du payeur | | |
| | | 3 Main Street y, Province X0X 0X0 | | | | | |
| rens | | al Information Bank number CR/ rsonnels ARC PPU 150 | A PPU 150 <i>Loi sur la p</i> | protection des renseigne | ments personnels, Fi | ichier de | |

| UNIVERSAL CHILD CARE BENEFIT STATEMENT RC6 ÉTAT DE LA PRESTATION UNIVERSELLE POUR LA GARDE D'ENFANTS | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|--------------|--|--------------|---|--|
| Year 2011 Année | Social Insurance Numb 123 456 78 9 Numéro d'assurance soc | 9 | 10 | Total benefit paid 1,200.00 restation totale versée | | nent of previous-years benefits t de prestations d'années précédentes | |
| Issued by: Humar Émis par : Ressoi Déveld | n Resources and Skills Developmen urces humaines et uppement des compétences Canad RTRIDGE Karen Main Street , Province X0X 0X0 | | Year / Année | Amount / Montant | Year / Année | Amount / Montant | |
| RC62 (10/12) | | | | | | Canad ä | |

Child Care Expenses Deduction for 2011

Read the attached information sheet. On the sheet we define **child care expenses**, **eligible child**, **net income**, **earned income**, and **educational program**. For more information, see Interpretation Bulletin IT-495, *Child Care Expenses*.

Each person claiming the child care expenses deduction must attach a completed Form T778 to his or her return.

Do not include receipts, but keep them in case we ask to see them.

Part A – Total child care expenses -

Enter your total child care expenses from Part A.

Enter the amount from line 4, 5, or 6, whichever is least.

Part D. Otherwise, enter this amount on line 214 of your return.

If you are the person with the higher net income, go to Part C. Leave lines 8 and 9 blank.

Enter any child care expenses that the other person (as described under "Who can claim child care expenses?" on the attached sheet) with the higher net income deducted on line 214 of his or her 2011 return.

Line 7 minus line 8. If you attended school in 2011 and you are the only person making a claim, also go to

Enter your earned income.

If you are the only person claiming child care expenses, complete parts A and B, and, if it applies, Part D.

If there is another person (as described under "Who can claim child care expenses?" on the attached sheet) and you are the one with the lower net income, complete parts A and B.

If there is another person (as described under "Who can claim child care expenses?" on the attached sheet) and you are the one with the higher net income, complete parts A, B, C, and, if it applies, Part D.

| and the second state of the second second | | f birth of all your eligible children, | | | | | |
|---|--|--|-----------------|---------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------|
| | child care expenses fo | r all of them. | 10 | | ear 1 0 1 9 | Month 0 1 6 | 1 |
| Annie Partridge | • | | — ≤ | <u></u> | 0 9 | 0 0 | 0 4 |
| | | | | +- | | + + | |
| | | | _ | | | ++ | |
| First name of each child for whom payments were made | Child care expenses paid (see note below) | Name of the child care organization or the name and so number of the individual who received the payments | ocial insu | iranc | bo | umber of parding s vernight | chools |
| Annie | 3,160 00 | Beacon Nursery | | | | | |
| | + | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | + | | | | | | |
| Total | = 3,160 00 | | | | | | |
| | | | | _ | | | |
| | | ses that relate to a stay in a boarding school (other tha school) is \$175 per week for a child included on line | | | | | |
| | | eek for a child included on line 3. | | -, +- | p | | |
| ioi a chila included on | | | | | | | |
| | openses included above | e that were incurred in 2011 for a child who was 18 or o | older. | 679 | 95 | | |
| | penses included above | that were incurred in 2011 for a child who was 18 or c | older. | 679 | 95 | | |
| | penses included above | e that were incurred in 2011 for a child who was 18 or o | older. | 679 | 95 | | |
| Enter any child care ex | | | older. | 679 | 95 | | |
| Enter any child care ex | mit for child care | | older. | 679 | 95 | | |
| Enter any child care ex - Part B — Basic li Number of eligible chile | mit for child care | expenses — | | | 95 | | |
| Enter any child care ex - Part B — Basic Ii Number of eligible chile Born in 2005 or lat | mit for child care dren: er, for whom the disabil | expenses —————————————————————————————————— | 67,000 = | : | | | |
| Enter any child care ex - Part B – Basic Ii Number of eligible child Born in 2005 or lat Born in 2011 or ea | mit for child care dren: er, for whom the disabi | expenses lity amount cannot be claimed × \$ bility amount can be claimed × \$ | | : | | | |
| - Part B - Basic Ii Number of eligible child Born in 2005 or lat Born in 2011 or eal Born in 1995 to 200 | mit for child care dren: er, for whom the disabi | expenses lity amount cannot be claimed | 67,000 = | : | | | |

* Attach Form T2201, *Disability Tax Credit Certificate*. If this form has already been filed for the child, attach a note to your return showing the name and social insurance number of the person who filed the form and the tax year for which it was filed.

Canadä

Your allowable deduction

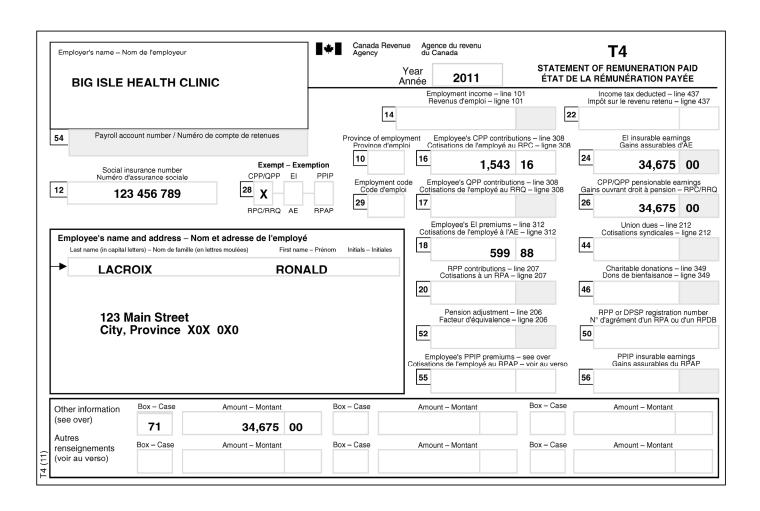
8

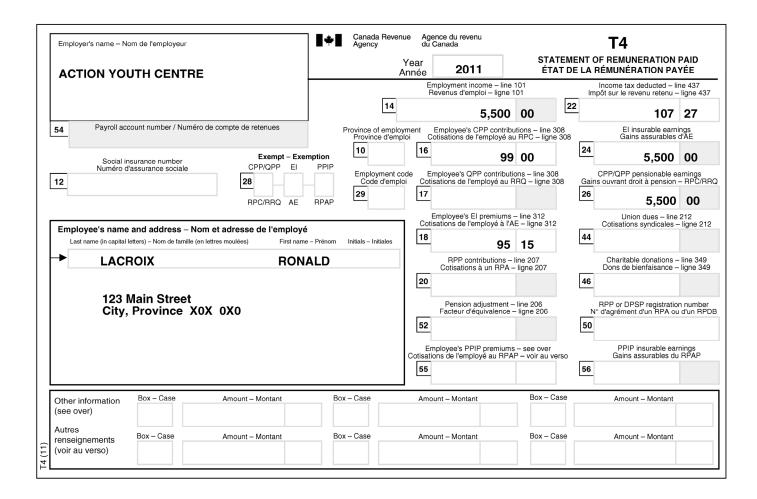
Example 6 - Aboriginal peoples

- Ronald Lacroix is a single, registered Indian, born on July 8, 1977. In 2011, he worked as a full-time administrator for a medical clinic located on a reserve. His employer, Big Isle Health Clinic, has elected to participate in the CPP.
- In 2011, Ronald also worked part-time for an organization dedicated to developing social programs for local youth. The organization is located off reserve and all of Ronald's work was carried out off reserve.

Based on the information given, complete Ronald's 2011 tax return.

- T1 General, Income Tax and Benefit Return
- Schedule 1, Federal Tax
- if province of residence is Quebec: Schedule 10, Employment Insurance (EI) and Provincial Parental Insurance Plan (PPIP)
 Premiums
- For assistance in completing this return, go to www.cra.gc.ca/brgnls/gdlns-eng.html on our Web site.







TAXPAYER BILL OF RIGHTS

- 1. You have the right to receive entitlements and to pay no more and no less than what is required by law.
- 2. You have the right to service in both official languages.
- 3. You have the right to privacy and confidentiality.
- You have the right to a formal review and a subsequent appeal.
- You have the right to be treated professionally, courteously, and fairly.
- 6. You have the right to complete, accurate, clear, and timely information.
- 7. You have the right, as an individual, not to pay income tax amounts in dispute before you have had an impartial review.
- 8. You have the right to have the law applied consistently.
- 9. You have the right to lodge a service complaint and to be provided with an explanation of our findings.
- 10. You have the right to have the costs of compliance taken into account when administering tax legislation.
- 11. You have the right to expect us to be accountable.
- 12. You have the right to relief from penalties and interest under tax legislation because of extraordinary circumstances.
- 13. You have the right to expect us to publish our service standards and report annually.
- 14. You have the right to expect us to warn you about questionable tax schemes in a timely manner.
- You have the right to be represented by a person of your choice.

Commitment to Small Business

- The Canada Revenue Agency (CRA) is committed to administering the tax system in a way that minimizes the costs of compliance for small businesses.
- The CRA is committed to working with all governments to streamline service, minimize cost, and reduce the compliance burden.
- 3. The CRA is committed to providing service offerings that meet the needs of small businesses.
- $4. \ \, \text{The CRA is committed to conducting outreach activities that} \\ \text{ help small businesses comply with the legislation we administer.}$
- 5. The CRA is committed to explaining how we conduct our business with small businesses.

CHARTE DES DROITS DU CONTRIBUABLE

- Vous avez le droit de recevoir les montants qui vous reviennent et de payer seulement ce qui est exigé par la loi.
- Vous avez le droit de recevoir des services dans les deux langues officielles
- 3. Vous avez droit à la vie privée et à la confidentialité.
- 4. Vous avez le droit d'obtenir un examen officiel et de déposer par la suite un appel.
- Vous avez le droit d'être traité de façon professionnelle, courtoise et équitable.
- 6. Vous avez droit à des renseignements complets, exacts, clairs et opportuns
- 7. Vous avez le droit, en tant que particulier, de ne pas payer tout montant d'impôt en litige avant d'avoir obtenu un examen impartial.
- 8. Vous avez droit à une application uniforme de la loi.
- Vous avez le droit de déposer une plainte en matière de service et d'obtenir une explication de nos constatations.
- 10. Vous avez le droit que nous tenions compte des coûts liés à l'observation dans le cadre de l'administration des lois fiscales
- 11. Vous êtes en droit de vous attendre à ce que nous rendions compte.
- 12. Vous avez droit, en raison de circonstances extraordinaires, à un allégement des pénalités et des intérêts imposés en vertu des lois fiscales
- 13. Vous êtes en droit de vous attendre à ce que nous publiions nos normes de service et que nous en rendions compte chaque année.
- 14. Vous êtes en droit de vous attendre à ce que nous vous mettions en garde contre des stratagèmes fiscaux douteux en temps opportun.
- 15. Vous avez le droit d'être représenté par la personne de votre choix.

Engagement envers les petites entreprises

- L'Agence du revenu du Canada (ARC) s'engage à administrer le régime fiscal afin de réduire au minimum les coûts de l'observation de la loi engagés par les petites entreprises.
- 2. L'ARC s'engage à collaborer avec tous les gouvernements en vue de rationaliser les services, de réduire les coûts et d'alléger le fardeau lié à l'observation de la loi.
- 3. L'ARC s'engage à offrir des services qui répondent aux besoins des petites entreprises.
- 4. L'ARC s'engage à offrir des services au public qui aident les petites entreprises à observer les lois qu'elle administre.
- L'ARC s'engage à expliquer sa façon de mener ses activités auprès des petites entreprises.

For more information and a detailed description of each right and commitment, visit the CRA Web site at cra.gc.ca/rights.

Canada Revenue Agency Agence du revenu du Canada **C**anadä

Appendix 1 – Checklist

| Di | d you |
|----|--|
| | verify your address on the income tax and benefit return? |
| | complete the information about your province or territory of residence? |
| | complete the Elections Canada area on page 1 of the return? |
| | check to see if you are eligible for the GST/HST credit? |
| □ | complete the federal Schedule 1, your provincial or territorial Forms 428 and 479, and all applicable schedules? |
| | attach all completed schedules and information slips, e.g. T4, T4A? |
| | sign your return? |
| | keep a copy for your records? |
| | complete the "Direct deposit – Start or change" section on page 4 if you are entitled to a refund? |
| | make your payment online using the CRA's My payment option if you have a balance owing, or attach your cheque or money order to page 1 of your return? If you are sending a cheque, did you make it payable to the Receiver General for Canada and write your SIN on the back? |
| | keep a record of the address of your tax centre in case you want to ask for a change to your tax return? |

Appendix 2 – Quick reference

 B^{ox} numbers on common information slips and the related line numbers on an income tax and benefit return.

| Slip type | Box No. | Box title | Line on return |
|--------------|---------|--|-----------------------------------|
| T4 | | Statement of Remuneration Paid | |
| | 14 | Employment income | 101 |
| | 16 | Employee's Canada Pension Plan contributions | 308 |
| | 17 | Employee's Quebec Pension Plan contributions | 308 |
| | 18 | Employee's Employment Insurance premiums | 312 |
| | 20 | Registered pension plan contributions | 207 |
| | 22 | Income tax deducted | 437 |
| | 55 | Employee's provincial parental insurance plan (PPIP) premiums (if province of employment is Quebec) | 375 |
| T4A | | Statement of Pension, Retirement, Annuity, and Other Incompared to the Incompared to Incompared to the Incompared to Incompared Incom | me |
| | 016 | Pension or superannuation | 115 and 314 |
| | 018 | Lump-sum payments | 130 |
| | 020 | Self-employed commissions | 166 and 139 |
| | 022 | Income tax deducted | 437 |
| | 028 | Other income | Various |
| | 040 | RESP accumulated income payments | 130 and 418 |
| | 042 | RESP educational assistance payments | 130 |
| T5 | | Statement of Investment Income | |
| | 25 | Taxable amount of eligible dividends | 120 |
| | 26 | Dividend tax credit for eligible dividends | 425 |
| | 11 | Taxable amount of dividends other than eligible dividends | 180 and 120 |
| | 12 | Dividend tax credit for dividends other than eligible dividends | 425 |
| | 13 | Interest from Canadian sources | 121 |
| | 14 | Other income from Canadian sources | 121 |
| | 15 | Foreign income | 121 |
| T4E | | Statement of Employment Insurance and Other Benefits | |
| | 7 | Repayment rate | 235 and 422 |
| | 14 | Total benefits paid | 119 |
| | 20 | Taxable tuition assistance | Not entered on return |
| | 22 | Income tax deducted | 437 |
| | 23 | Quebec income tax deducted | 437 (if not a resident of Quebec) |

Agence du revenu du Canada

2011 PERSONAL TAX CREDITS RETURN

TD1

Your employer or payer will use this form to determine the amount of your tax deductions.

Read the back before completing this form. Complete this form based on the best estimate of your circumstances.

| Last name | First name and initial(s) | Date of birth (YYYY/MM/DD) | Employee number |
|--|---|---|---|
| Address including postal code | | For non-residents only – Country of permanent residence | Social insurance number |
| Basic personal amount – Every resor payer at the same time in 2011, see If you are a non-resident, see "Non-resident, see" | "More than one employer or payer | | mployer 10,527 |
| 2. Child amount – Either parent (but n parents throughout the year. Any unus child does not reside with both parents dependant" on line 8 may also claim \$2 | ed portion can be transferred to that throughout the year, the parent who | t parent's spouse or common-law part | ner. If the |
| 3. Age amount – If you will be 65 or ol be \$32,961 or less, enter \$6,537. If you calculate a partial claim, get the TD1-W appropriate section. | ır net income for the year will be bet | tween \$32,961 and \$76,541 and you [,] | want to |
| 4. Pension income amount – If you we Pension Plan, Quebec Pension Plan, Cyour estimated annual pension income | old Age Security, or Guaranteed Inc | s from a pension plan or fund (excludi ome Supplement payments), enter \$2 | ng Canada 2,000 or |
| 5. Tuition, education, and textbook a college, or an educational institution cethan \$100 per institution in tuition fees, disability and are enrolled part time, enenrolled, plus \$65 per month for textboenter the total of the tuition fees you wimonth for textbooks. | rtified by Human Resources and Sk complete this section. If you are en ter the total of the tuition fees you w oks. If you are enrolled part time an | ills Development Canada, and you wirolled full time, or if you have a menta rill pay, plus \$400 for each month that d do not have a mental or physical dis | ll pay more il or physical you will be sability, |
| 6. Disability amount – If you will claim <i>Disability Tax Credit Certificate</i> , enter \$ | | ne tax return by using Form T2201, | |
| 7. Spouse or common-law partner a you, and whose net income for the year estimated net income for the year. If yo \$10,527, you cannot claim this amount | r will be less than \$10,527, enter th our spouse's or common-law partne | e difference between \$10,527 and his | s or her |
| 8. Amount for an eligible dependant relative who lives with you, and whose \$10,527 and his or her estimated net ir you cannot claim this amount. | net income for the year will be less | than \$10,527, enter the difference be | tween |
| 9. Caregiver amount – If you are takin \$14,624 or less, and who is either your parent or grandparent (aged 65 or o relative (aged 18 or older) who is de If the dependant's net income for the yoget the TD1-WS, and complete the approximation | or your spouse's or common-law p lder); or pendent on you because of an infirr ear will be between \$14,624 and \$1 | artner's: nity, enter \$4,282. | |
| 10. Amount for infirm dependants ag or your spouse's or common-law partne \$6,076 or less, enter \$4,282. You cann income for the year will be between \$6 and complete the appropriate section. | er's relative, who lives in Canada, an ot claim an amount for a dependant | nd whose net income for the year will t you claimed on line 9. If the dependa | be ant's net |
| 11. Amounts transferred from your suse all of his or her age amount, pensional amount on his or her income tax in | on income amount, tuition, education | | |
| 12. Amounts transferred from a depher income tax return, enter the unused grandchild will not use all of his or her the unused amount. | d amount. If your or your spouse's o | r common-law partner's dependent cl | nild or |
| 13. TOTAL CLAIM AMOUNT – Ad Your employer or payer will use this an | | our tax deductions. | Continue on the next page ➤ |
| | | | |

TD1 E (11)

 $(Vous \ pouvez \ obtenir \ ce \ formulaire \ en \ français \ \grave{a} \ \textbf{www.arc.gc.ca/formulaires} \ ou \ au \ \textbf{1-800-959-3376.})$



| Completing Form TD1 | |
|---|--|
| Complete this form only if: • you have a new employer or payer and you will receive salary, wages, commissions, pensions, Employment Insurance benefits, or any other remuneration; | |
| you want to change amounts you previously claimed (such as when the number of your eligible dependants has cha you want to claim the deduction for living in a prescribed zone; or you want to increase the amount of tax deducted at source. Sign and date it and give it to your employer or payer. | |
| If you do not complete a TD1 form, your new employer or payer will deduct taxes after allowing the basic personal amo | ount only . |
| More than one employer or payer at the same time | |
| If you have more than one employer or payer at the same time and you have already claimed personal tax credit TD1 form, you cannot claim them again. If your total income from all sources will be more than the personal tay on another TD1 form, check this box, enter "0" on line 13 on the front page and do not complete lines 2 to 12. | |
| Total income less than total claim amount | |
| Check this box if your total income for the year from all employers and payers will be less than your total claim a Your employer or payer will not deduct tax from your earnings. | amount on line 13. |
| Non-residents Are you a non-resident of Canada who will include 90% or more of your world income when determining your taxable in 2011? If you are unsure of your residency status, call the International Tax Services Office at 1-800-267-5177. | ncome earned in Canad |
| If yes, complete the previous page. If no, check the box, enter "0" on line 13 and do not complete lines 2 to 12, as you are not entitled to the personal complete lines 2. | sonal tax credits. |
| Provincial or territorial personal tax credits return | |
| If your claim amount on line 13 is more than \$10,527, you also have to complete a provincial or territorial personal tax of the square an employee, use the TD1 form for your province or territory of employment. If you are a pensioner, use the Tprovince or territory of residence. Your employer or payer will use both this federal form and your most recent provincia TD1 form to determine the amount of your tax deductions. | TD1 form for your |
| If you are claiming the basic personal amount only (your claim amount on line 13 is \$10,527), your employer or payer or territorial taxes after allowing the provincial or territorial basic personal amount. | will deduct provincial |
| Note : If you are a Saskatchewan resident supporting children under 18 at any time during 2011, you may be able to child amount on Form TD1SK, <i>2011 Saskatchewan Personal Tax Credits Return</i> . Therefore, you may want to comple even if you are only claiming the basic personal amount on this form. | |
| Deduction for living in a prescribed zone If you live in the Northwest Territories, Nunavut, Yukon, or another prescribed northern zone for more than six months or ending in 2011, you can claim: | in a row beginning |
| • \$8.25 for each day that you live in the prescribed northern zone; or | |
| \$16.50 for each day that you live in the prescribed northern zone if, during that time, you live in a dwelling that you maintain, and you are the only person living in that dwelling who is claiming this deduction. Employees living in a prescribed intermediate zone can claim 50% of the total of the above amounts. | \$ |
| For more information, get Form T2222, <i>Northern Residents Deductions</i> , and the Publication T4039, Northern Residents Deductions – Places in Prescribed Zones. | |
| Additional tax to be deducted | |
| You may want to have more tax deducted from each payment, especially if you receive other income, including | |
| non-employment income such as CPP or QPP benefits, or Old Age Security pension. By doing this, you may not have to pay as much tax when you file your income tax return. To choose this option, state the amount of additional tax you want to have deducted from each payment. To change this deduction later, complete a new Form TD1. | \$ |
| Reduction in tax deductions You can ask to have less tax deducted if on your income tax return you are eligible for deductions or non-refundable tax listed on this form (for example, periodic contributions to a Registered Retirement Savings Plan (RRSP), child care or eand charitable donations). To make this request, complete Form T1213, Request to Reduce Tax Deductions at Source, authority from your tax services office. Give the letter of authority to your employer or payer. You do not need a letter of employer deducts RRSP contributions from your salary. | employment expenses, , to get a letter of |
| Certification———— | |
| I certify that the information given in this return is, to the best of my knowledge, correct and complete. | |

Signature _____

It is a serious offence to make a false return.

Date ____

Sample – Statement of earnings (pay stub)

| YOUR NAME | | Employee #: | 0032344589 Emplo | | loyer #: 11-36 | | Pay from: 2011/11/23 | | | To: 2011/12/06 | | Date: 2011/12/09 |
|---------------|--|-------------|------------------|--------|-----------------------------|-------|------------------------|------------------------|-------|----------------|---------|---------------------|
| | EMPLOYEE DEDUCTIONS AND EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TYPE | нои | RS RATE | AMOUNT | Y.T.D. | TYPE | CURRE | NT | Y.T.D. | ТҮРІ | E | CURRENT | Y.T.D. |
| 001 BASIC PAY | 40.0 | 0 11.00/hr | 440.00 | 440.00 | EI CPP/QPP INCOME TAX | | 7.83 15.12 77.47 | 7.83 15.12 77.47 | * QPI | IP | 2.36 | 2.36 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| SUMMARY | GROSS PAY | DEDUCTIONS | NET PAY | NET PAY ALLOCATION |
|--------------|-----------|------------|---------|--------------------|
| CURRENT | 440.00 | 100.42 | 339.58 | 339.58 – CHEQUE |
| Year-to-date | 440.00 | 100.42 | 339.58 | |

Canada Pension Plan / Quebec Pension Plan

Based on the earned income shown on this stub, the employer deducted \$15.12 as CPP contributions. If the province of employment is Quebec, this contribution will be called QPP instead of CPP. The employer will also contribute \$15.12 on the employee's behalf.

Employment Insurance (EI)

The El premium on this stub is \$7.83. It represents 1.78% of the insurable earnings. The employer will contribute its share of 1.4 times the premium deducted $(1.4 \times \$7.83 = \$10.96)$. If the province of employment is Quebec, the premium will be \$6.20, representing 1.41% of the insurable earnings and the employer will contribute \$8.68 on the employee's behalf $(1.4 \times \$6.20)$.

*Quebec Parental Insurance Plan (QPIP)

Also if the province of employment is Quebec, a premium for QPIP will be deducted. Based on the earned income shown on this stub, the employer deducts \$2.36 and will in turn contribute \$3.31 on behalf of the employee.

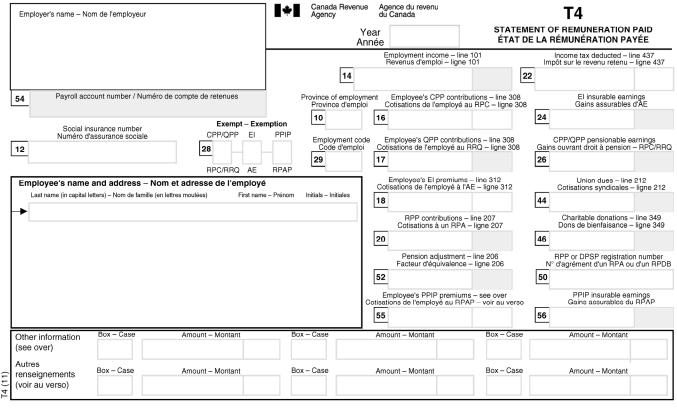
Income Tax

By referring to the total claim amount on a Form TD1, 2011 Personal Tax Credits Return, and using Canada Revenue Agency approved calculation methods, the employer deducted \$77.47 from the income.

Remittance to the CRA

The employer is responsible for regularly sending their contribution as well as the total employee contributions, premiums and deductions from the earned income on this pay stub to the CRA.

Sample: Statement of remuneration paid – T4 information slip



Report these amounts on your tax return

- Employment income Enter on line 101.
- Employee's CPP contributions See line 308 in your tax guide.
- 17 Employee's QPP contributions – See line 308 in your tax guide.
- 18 Employee's El premiums - See line 312 in your tax guide.
- 20 RPP contributions - Includes past service contributions. See line 207 in your tax guide.
- Income tax deducted Enter on line 437.
- 37 Employee home-relocation loan deduction - Enter on line 248.
- Security options deduction 110(1)(d) Enter on line 249.
- 41 Security options deduction 110(1)(d.1) - Enter on line 249.
- 42 Employment commissions - Enter on line 102.
- This amount is already included in box 14.
- Canadian Forces personnel & police deduction Enter on line 244. This amount is already included in box 14.
- 44 Union dues - Enter on line 212.
- 46 Charitable donations - See line 349 in your tax guide.
- 52 Pension adjustment - Enter on line 206.
- Provincial Parental Insurance Plan (PPIP) Residents of Quebec. see line 375 in your tax guide. Residents of provinces or territories other than Quebec, see line 312 in your tax guide.
- Eligible retiring allowances See line 130 in your tax guide.

- Non-eligible retiring allowances See line 130 in your tax guide. 67
- Section 122.3 income Employment outside Canada See Form T626.
- 73 Number of days outside Canada - See Form T626.
- 74 Past service contributions for 1989 or earlier years while a contributor

See Form T2121.

Gross income.

See Form T2125.

Do not enter on line 101.

Do not enter on line 101.

- Past service contributions for 1989 or earlier years while not a contributor - See line 207 in your tax guide.
- Workers' compensation benefits repaid to the employer -Enter on line 229
- 78 Fishers - Gross income
 - Fishers Net partnership amount
- 80 Fishers - Shareperson amount
- 81 Placement or employment
- agency workers
- Taxi drivers and drivers of other passenger-carrying vehicles
- 83 Barbers or hairdressers
- 84 Public transit pass - See line 364 in your tax guide.
 - Employee-paid premiums for private health services plans -
- 85
 - See line 330 in your tax guide.

Do not report these amounts on your tax return - Canada Revenue Agency use only (Amounts in boxes 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 86 and 87 are already included in box 14.)

- **Board and lodging**
- 31 Special work site
- 32 Travel in a prescribed zone
- 33 Medical travel assistance
- 34 Personal use of employer's automobile or motor vehicle
- 36 Interest-free and low-interest loans
- 38 Security options benefits

- Other taxable allowances and benefits
- 68 Indian (exempt income) - Eligible retiring allowances
- 69 Indian (exempt income) - Non-eligible retiring allowances
- 70 Municipal officer's expense allowance
- 71 Indian employee
- 86 Security options election
- 87 Volunteer firefighter exempt amount

Privacy Act, Personal Information Bank numbers CRA PPU 005 and 150 / Loi sur la protection des renseignements personnels, Fichiers de renseignements personnels numéro ARC PPU 005 et 150

Community Volunteer Income Tax Program (CVITP)

What is the CVITP?

Since 1971, the Canada Revenue Agency (CRA) has been partnering with community organizations to have volunteers prepare income tax and benefit returns for eligible individuals.

Helping people in your community

Many taxpayers do not know how to prepare their income tax and benefit return themselves. We need volunteers like you to provide this important community service to taxpayers who have low income and a simple tax situation.

Volunteers **must** respect the confidentiality of taxpayer information and decline any offers of monetary reward for their services.

What do you get out of it?

As a volunteer with the CVITP you will:

- give back to your community;
- help Canadians maintain uninterrupted access to benefits and entitlements;
- gain new skills and improve existing ones; and
- receive training, free tax software, and a kit of reference material.

Want to know more about the CVITP?

For more information about the CVITP, to find out how to become a volunteer, or to find a participating community organization in your area, go to www.cra.gc.ca/volunteer, or call us at 1-800-959-8281.

You would be a welcome addition to our volunteer team!

Your opinion counts

If you have any comments or suggestions that could help us improve our publications, we would like to hear from you. Please send your comments to:



Taxpayer Services Directorate Canada Revenue Agency 750 Heron Road Ottawa ON K1A 0L5