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PERSONAL TAX

79(1)

MEDICAL EXPENSES - TUTORING SERVICES

In a May 15, 2007 *Tax Court* of Canada case, the taxpayer's *two sons* suffered from *learning disabilities* and were *home-schooled* through a program provided by the North Island Distance Education School (NIDES). In addition, a *private tutor* was hired to *facilitate* and *supplement* the distance learning and special needs education packages and provide supervision required because of the children's disabilities.

The Canada Revenue Agency (CRA) *disallowed* the medical expense for the tutoring costs of \$52,840.

Taxpayer Wins!

The Court found that these tutoring services were eligible *medical expenses*.

The *Court* noted that this provision should be *interpreted compassionately* in favour of the taxpayer.

MEDICAL EXPENSE - DEPENDANT PARENT

In a May 7, 2007 *External Technical Interpretation*, CRA notes that a taxpayer may claim a *medical expense* incurred in respect of a dependant parent.

CRA notes that it is possible for someone

to be *dependent on more than one person*. Accordingly, it is possible that more than one person may claim a portion of an allowable credit.

MEDICAL EXPENSE - TRAVEL INSURANCE

In a June 7, 2007 *External Technical Interpretation*, CRA notes that the cost to acquire certain *medical travel insurance policies* can *qualify* as a *medical expense* if paid as a premium, contribution or other consideration to a Private Health Services Plan.

TUITION FEE TAX CREDIT - DISTANCE LEARNING

In a May 9, 2007 *Technical Interpretation*,



CRA notes that a student enrolled at a university *outside Canada* and taking *courses over the Internet* may be able to *claim a tuition tax credit* for the tuition fees provided that the student is able to demonstrate that their attendance via the *Internet* constituted "*full-time attendance*".

CHILDREN'S FITNESS TAX CREDIT

In a June 11, 2007 *Technical Interpretation*, CRA notes that for *children's camp fees* to qualify for the *fitness tax credit* in 2007, the camp must have a *five-day dura-*

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tion with more than 50% of the program time devoted to physical activity - up to a maximum of \$500.

EMPLOYMENT INCOME

79(2)

OVERTIME MEAL ALLOWANCE

In a May 15, 2007 *External Technical Interpretation*,



CRA notes that it has an *administrative policy* that an *overtime meal allowance* will *not* be taxable if:

Tax Tips & Traps

1. the employee works *three or more hours* of overtime after his/her scheduled hours of work;
2. the overtime is *infrequent* and *occasional* (less than three times a week); and
3. in the case of an *allowance*, the employee *purchases a meal* during or immediately following the overtime period.

PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIP DUES

In a June 11, 2007 *External Technical Interpretation*, CRA notes that the payment of *professional membership fees* by an employer on behalf of employees is *not a taxable benefit* if the employer is the *primary beneficiary*. When the professional association is related to an *employee's duties*, and membership is a *requirement* of employment, the *employer* is likely the *primary beneficiary*.

However, *even when* membership is *not a condition of employment*, the question of primary beneficiary must still be resolved.

EMPLOYEE OR SELF-EMPLOYED - RC4110

New *CRA Guide RC4110* includes information on determining *employer/employee* versus *independent contractor* status. This is important because of the *significant trend* for employers to engage *independent contractors*, as opposed to employees, to save on payroll costs such as Employment Insurance (*EI*), Canada Pension Plan (*CPP*), and vacation pay. Recipients initially may be in favour of this status to *avoid source deductions* and to access *deductions* available to self-employed people but, this *may change* if they are *laid off* and they wish to *claim EI*.

Problems

There is significant *down-side* to a business that engages *independent contractors* who are subsequently determined by CRA

to be *employees*. CRA may *assess* the payor for *CPP* and *EI* causing significant financial hardship to the business. Also, certain *expenses* of the recipient may be *disallowed*. Therefore, it is essential to ensure that the relationship meets these CRA Guidelines.

BUSINESS/PROPERTY INCOME

79(3)

CONDOMINIUM RENTAL LOSSES

In a March 2, 2007 *Tax Court* of Canada case, the taxpayer incurred *rental losses* on a *luxury condominium property* in Whistler, British Columbia of \$16,247, \$37,156 and \$27,177 in the years 2001, 2002 and 2003.



Taxpayer Loses

The Court *disallowed a deduction* for the *losses* and noted that:

1. The taxpayer and his family had *significant personal use* of the condominium for recreational purposes. Therefore, the taxpayer must show a *commercial manner* for it to be considered a *source of income*.
2. There was *little evidence* respecting the ability to show a *profit*.

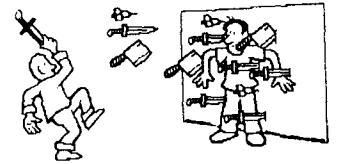
The property was purchased for \$1.3 million and financed with a \$900,000 mortgage. The Appellant recognized that he would have had to *reduce the interest expense* to make a profit but, had been unable to do so.

No analysis was done by the Appellant with respect to the property's potential to earn a profit other than a "back-of-the-envelope kind of thing".

OWNER-MANAGER

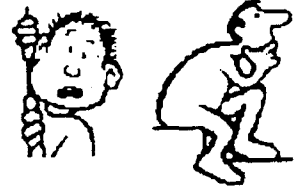
REMU- NERA- TION

79(4)



DIRECTOR LIABILITY

Where a corporation *fails to remit payroll deductions* or *GST/HST*, the *directors* are *jointly and severally liable* to pay that amount and, interest and penalties related thereto.



However, a director is *not liable* if he/she exercises the *degree of care, diligence and skill* to prevent the failure that a reasonably prudent person would have exercised in comparable circumstances.

Also, *no action* to recover any amounts payable by a director may be made by CRA *more than two years after* the director last ceased to be a director of the corporation.

In a January 19, 2007 *Tax Court* of Canada case, Mr. C was *one of five directors* in a corporation which had *not remitted payroll deductions*. He was assessed with personal liability for the *unremitted deductions*.

In a May 23, 2007 *Tax Court* of Canada case, the taxpayer was *one of two directors* in a housing development corporation.

The *taxpayer*, Mr. H, was responsible for the *operations side* of the business. The *other director*, Mr. O, was responsible for the *financial dealings*.

The corporation did not make its *GST/HST remittances* and *CRA assessed* Mr. H personally for the *unremitted amounts*.

Tax Tips & Traps

Taxpayer Wins!

The Court noted that given Mr. H's *involvement* in the company had *nothing* to do with the *financial aspects* of the operation, Mr. H did all that could be expected of him with respect to ensuring the GST/HST was paid.

INTERNATIONAL

79(5)

U.S. ESTATE TAX ON U.S. PROPERTY

A *Canadian citizen/resident* who dies is subject to *U.S. Estate Tax* on *U.S. situs assets*, subject to a tax credit of \$13,000 which applies on \$60,000 of *U.S. situs assets*. Also, a *prorated exemption* is calculated by multiplying \$2 million by the Canadian person's *U.S. situs assets* divided by the value of the *worldwide assets*.



In addition, a *marital exemption* is allowed equal to this *prorated exemption*.

ENGAGED IN A TRADE OR BUSINESS IN THE U.S.

Canadian businesses engaged in a *trade or business* in the *U.S.* must file a *U.S. Federal Income Tax Return*. If it is uncertain whether you are engaged in a *U.S. business* it may be advisable to file a "*protective*" *U.S. Income Return* showing *zero tax liability* on business income.

If you are engaged in a *U.S. business* but you do not have a "*permanent establishment*" in the *U.S.* there may be no *U.S. Federal Income Tax liability* but you still *must file a U.S. Income Tax Return* to take advantage of this *Tax Treaty claim*.

ESTATE PLANNING

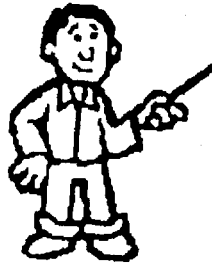
79(6)

BELL CANADA ENTERPRISES INC. (BCE) - SHARE SALE

Under the proposed buyout of *BCE shares* by the *private-equity group* lead by the Ontario Teachers' Pension Plan, expected in 2008, there will be *substantial capital gains* for most *BCE shareholders* who held the shares for a period of time, assuming they have *not* been held in registered plans such as *RRSPs or RRIFs*.

Options

1. Consider *donating the BCE shares* to a charity prior to the sale and obtain a *donation receipt* for the *fair market value* of the shares and *not* have to report the *capital gain*.
2. *Sell the BCE shares* in 2007 and *sell other securities* which have a *loss* to offset against the capital gain.
3. Use *capital losses* carried forward from *prior years* to *offset the capital gains*.
4. *Do nothing* and pay tax on the capital gain.



JOINT OWNERSHIP

In a May 3, 2007 *Supreme Court of Canada* case, a *father* had a *joint bank account* with his *daughter* when he died. Certain *bequests* were left to the daughter, her husband and her children. The *residue* was to be divided *equally* between the *daughter* and her *husband*. The Will did not mention the joint bank account.

The *daughter redeemed* and kept the balance in the joint accounts on the basis of a *right of survivorship*. The daughter later

divorced her husband and the *husband claimed* that he was *entitled* to part of the *joint bank account* on the basis that it was *meant to be* part of the *residue* of the estate.

Daughter Wins

The Court dismissed the husband's appeal but noted that the *onus* is on the *transferee* (the *daughter*) to demonstrate that a *gift was intended*. It falls on the party challenging the transfer (*husband*) to *rebut* the presumption of the gift. In this case, the *evidence* clearly *demonstrated the intention* on the part of the father that the balance left in the *joint accounts* was to go to the *daughter* alone on his death through survivorship.

Since it is *common nowadays* for *aging parents* to transfer assets into *joint accounts* with their *adult children* to have that child assist them in *managing* their financial affairs, it will fall to the *surviving joint account holder* to *prove* that the *transferor intended* to *gift* the right of survivorship to whatever assets are left in the account to the survivor. The evidence may include the wording used in the bank documents, the control and use of the funds in the account, the granting of a Power of Attorney and the tax treatment of the joint accounts.

Caution

This is a *tricky area*. Specialized *legal advice* is needed.

GST

79(7)

NEW HOUSING REBATE

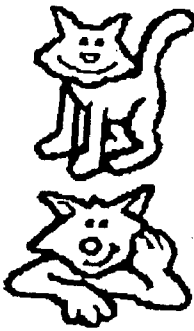
In a March 24, 2005 *Tax Court* of Canada case, the taxpayer claimed a *new housing rebate* for a *renovation of a condominium*. CRA disallowed the rebate on the basis that it was not "a substantial renovation".

Tax Tips & Traps

Taxpayer Wins!

The Court found that it was a *substantial renovation* and noted that:

1. The two bedrooms became one large room, the bathroom, the bathroom was modified, the room divisions were moved, and the kitchen was redone.
2. All the walls required touch-ups because of a water leak, the bathroom on the mezzanine was redone, the electrical fixtures were replaced by recessed lighting, and the heaters or electric baseboards were changed.



IMPORTED GOODS

For information on claiming an *Input Tax Credit* for GST on *imported goods* see CRA Guide *P-125R*, June 1, 2007.

SMALL SUPPLIERS

"*Small suppliers*" are *not* required to *register for GST*, but may wish to *voluntarily* do so in order to claim *input tax credits*.

A person is a "*small supplier*" if *taxable supplies* in the four preceding calendar quarters do *not exceed \$30,000*. The \$30,000 includes revenue from *associated persons*. For example, a *person is associated with a corporation* if the corporation is *controlled* by the person.

This means that if *Mr. A* owns *51%* of the shares of *Company A* and Company A has taxable supplies of over \$30,000, Mr. A *must register* even if he has *only \$1* of taxable supplies because he and an *associated corporation* has more than \$30,000 of taxable supplies.

WEB TIPS

79(8)

EVITE.COM

This tool is perfect for both *inviting and receiving organized responses* when *coordinating events*. One starts off by selecting the type of event being planned from the drop-down list on the home page.

From there you fill out pertinent information including items such as *date, time, location, and email addresses* of invitees.

Once completed, an email is sent to all invitees. Invitees can then click on the invitation received and *select whether they will attend or not* and may also send additional comments. The inviter will then have access to a *running list of all responses* and additional comments.

ODD NEWS LINKS

To add that *extra spark to your day*, check out the following

"*odd*" news sites:

www.reuters.com: click on "oddly enough" near the bottom of the centre sec-



tion.

<http://news.yahoo.com/>: click on "odd news" near the bottom of the centre section.

www.oddnews.org

www.newsoftheodd.com

www.stunning-stuff.com/

www.verystrangenews.com/

www.theonion.com

DID YOU KNOW...

79(9)

INDIVIDUAL PENSION PLANS

Under certain circumstances,

Individual

Pension Plans

for *owner-managers*

of *corporations* may

offer *significant*

increases in tax

deferred retirement assets, rather than simply utilizing the RRSP option.



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

Tax Tips & Traps