

COVID-19 Government Assistance



A Quick Guide **(Updated Sep 28, 2020)**

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COVID-19 Government Assistance

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COVID-19 Programs – For Businesses

- **Deferred various tax filing and payment deadlines** including WSIB (pages 6-8).
- **Canada Emergency Wage Subsidy (CEWS):** Originally 75% of the pre-crisis weekly wage for all businesses that suffered a 30% reduction in revenue. It was capped at \$847 per eligible employee per week for 4 four-week periods, from March 15 to July 4, 2020. CEWS 2.0 expended to December 19, 2020, with a base subsidy up to 60% sliding down to 20% and a top-up subsidy up to 25% if revenue reductions above 50%.
- **Temporary Wage Subsidy:** A 10% wage subsidy for eligible employers for 3 months from March 18 to June 19, 2020. This benefit is to be deducted from the CEWS subsidy. (Program ended on June 19)
- **Canada Emergency Business Account (CEBA):** a government-guaranteed \$40,000 loan interest free until Dec 2022 (with \$10,000 forgivable when repaid by Dec 2022). To qualify, the business needs a 2019 T4 Sum of \$20,000 – \$1.5 million, or non-deferrable expenses of \$40,000 - \$1.5million. (Pages 19-20)
- **Canada Emergency Commercial Rent Assistance (CECRA):** Provide a forgivable loan to qualifying commercial landlords to cover 50% of April-September rent, if reduced by 75%, and payable by small business tenants who pay < \$50,000 per month in rent and have a 70% drop in revenue due to COVID-19.
- **Business Credit Availability Program:** a government guaranteed credit, which will need to be applied through your bank, and then EBC/BDC. This is at your own credit approval (extended until June 2021).

COVID-19 Programs – For Individuals

- **Canada Emergency Response Benefit (CERB):** \$2,000 a month for up to **7** months (**28** weeks), from Mar 15 to **Sep 26, 2020**. Must have earned \$5,000 in 2019 or past 12 months, and ceased working owing to COVID-19. Apply via CRA My Account or toll free number 1-800-959-2019.
- **Canada Emergency Student Benefit (CESB):** \$1,250 per month for eligible students from May through August 2020, and \$1,750 for students with dependents and those with permanent disabilities. Apply via CRA My Account or toll free number 1-800-959-2019.
- **One-time GST Credit:** \$400 for single individuals and close to \$600 for couples.
- **One-time Canada Child Benefit:** (CCB) \$300 per child. Payout in May and if you qualify for CCB.
- **One-time Senior Benefit:** the Old Age Security (OAS) pensioner will receive a one-time tax-free payment of \$300; and the Guaranteed Income Supplement (GIS) will add an additional \$200.
- **Employment Insurance (EI) changes:** Increased to \$500 per week for maximum 26 weeks and relaxed hours requirement.
- **Canada Recovery Benefit (CRB):** Proposed \$500 per week for up to 26 weeks to workers who are not eligible for EI but are looking for work (proposed, effective from September 27, 2020 for one year along with CRSB and CRCB – Page 25).

COVID-19 Tax due dates deferral – part 1

	Tax Return Due Date	Tax Payment Due Date
T1 Individuals	Deferred until <u>June 1, 2020</u> .	Any balance due for the 2019 T1 return has been extended from April 30, 2020, to <u>September 30, 2020</u> . Penalties (including late-filing penalties) and interest will not be applied if returns are filed and payments are made by September 30, 2020. Includes the June 15, 2020 instalment payment.
T1 with Self-employed and their spouse or common law partner	No deferral - Still due June 15, 2020.	
T2 Corporations	<p>Deferred until June 1, 2020. All administrative tax actions required under the Income Tax Act (ITA) that are due after March 18, 2020, until June 1, 2020. They include the filing of returns, forms, elections, designations, and responses to information requests.</p> <p>Further extended to <u>September 1, 2020</u>. Applicable to corporations that would otherwise have a filing deadline on May 31, or in June, July, or August 2020.</p>	Any income tax amounts that become owing or due after March 18, 2020 and before September 30, 2020 has been extended to <u>September 30, 2020</u> . <u>No penalties or interest if returns are filed and the balance due is paid by September 30, 2020.</u>

COVID-19 Tax due dates deferral – part 2

	Tax Return Due Date	Tax Payment Due Date
T3 Trust	Deferred - For trusts with a taxation year end of December 31, 2019, the filing due date of March 31, 2020, will be deferred to May 1, 2020.	All trusts that have an upcoming income tax balance due date or an income tax instalment payment due date before September 1, 2020, will have their payment due date effectively extended to September 30, 2020. Penalties and interest will not be applied if returns are filed and payments are made by September 30, 2020.
T5013 Partnership Information Return	Deferred until May 1, 2020 (for December 31, 2019 year ends), where all partners are corporations, May 31, 2020. Extended to September 30, 2020, applicable to partnerships that normally have a filing deadline on May 31, or in June, July, or August 2020.	
NR4 Information Return	Deferred until May 1, 2020.	

COVID-19 Tax due dates deferral – part 3

	Tax Return Due Date	Tax Payment Due Date
HST Returns	No deferral – however, no penalty for not filing HST returns on time.	Defer remittance of the GST/HST owing or due after March 27, 2020 to June 30, 2020 (including installments).
Payroll Remittances	No deferral - Payroll deductions and all related activities (except to the extent they relate to the reduction of remittances related to the temporary wage subsidy) must continue to be done on time.	
WSIB Premium	WSIB premium reporting and payments are deferred until August 31, 2020 (New: reporting deferred to October 31, 2020, but repayment of deferred WSIB premiums will not begin before January 2021).	
T1134, T1135, T1141 and T1142	No mention of any deferral, however: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • T1134 Information Returns Relating to Controlled and Not-Controlled Foreign Affiliates – Deferred until June 1, 2020 for December 31, 2018 year ends. • T1135, T1141 and T1142 – 2019 foreign reporting forms deferred until May 1, 2020 for trusts and partnerships, and June 1, 2020 for individuals who are not self-employed or for corporation (or September 1, for certain corporations whose filing deadline was due otherwise on May 31, or in June, July, or August 2020). 	

Canada Emergency Wage Subsidy (CEWS)

- The **existing** CEWS would apply at a rate of **75%** of the first \$58,700 employee wages, up to **\$847 per week**. This program was in place for 4 four-week periods, from March 15 to July 4, 2020. An expanded CEWS was introduced for the next 5 four-week periods from July 5 to Nov 21, 2020 (and ends on Dec 19, 2020).
- Eligible employers are those **suffering a drop in gross revenues** from arm's length sources, of at least **15% in March, 30% in April, May or June**, when compared to the same month in 2019 or the average of Jan and Feb 2020. *Need to re-apply each month to access the subsidy.* The expanded CEWS would apply to any revenue drops.
- The exiting CEWS is calculated at **75% of pre-crisis wages** of existing employees up to \$847 per week.
 - The pre-crisis weekly wage for a given employee would be based on the average weekly remuneration paid from Jan 1 to March 15, 2020 (or from March 1 to Jun 30, 2019) inclusively, excluding any seven-day periods in respect of which the employee did not receive remuneration (**baseline remuneration**).
 - Up to 75 per cent of salaries and wages paid to new employees.
- There are also **refund of employer-paid CPP and EI contributions** for the furloughed employees.
- Refer to: <https://www.canada.ca/en/revenue-agency/services/subsidy/emergency-wage-subsidy.html>

75% CEWS – Eligibility (existing)

- **Eligible Periods Revenue***: Employers would select the general year-over-year approach or the alternative approach (using an average of their revenue earned in Jan and Feb 2020) when first applying for the CEWS and would be required to use the same approach for the entire duration.

	Claiming period	Required reduction in revenue	Reference period for eligibility
Period 1	March 15 to April 11	15%	March 2020 over: - March 2019 or - Average of January and February 2020
Period 2	April 12 to May 9	30%	Eligible for Period 1**, OR April 2020 over: - April 2019 or - Average of January and February 2020
Period 3	May 10 to June 6	30%	Eligible for Period 2**, OR May 2020 over: - May 2019 or - Average of January and February 2020
Period 4	June 7 to July 4	30%	Eligible for Period 3**, OR June 2020 over: - June 2019 or - Average of January and February 2020

Note:

* Can choose accrual method or cash method.

**once an employer is found eligible for a specific period, the employer automatically qualifies for the next period.

- **Eligible Employees**: The CEWS will be available to employees other than those who have been without remuneration for 14 or more consecutive days in the eligibility period.

CEWS – Expanded version 2.0

- Applicable from July 5 through Nov 21, 2020 (i.e., qualifying periods 5 to 9). Instead of requiring that a 30% revenue drop threshold be met to qualify for the program, the CEWS will be available to any qualifying employer which has experienced any level of reduction in revenue.
 - **Base Subsidy:** Eligible for a base subsidy amount proportional to their revenue decline (e.g. 1.2x), up to the maximum subsidy rate with a 50% decline in revenue. The maximum base subsidy rate will be capped at 60% for periods 5 and 6 and will decrease gradually to 20% by period 9;
 - **Top-up Subsidy:** In addition, employers who experience a drop of more than 50% in their proceeding three-month rolling average of revenue will be entitled to an additional CEWS “top-up” rate of up to 25%. As such, **the combined base and top-up subsidies could be up to 85%.**
 - **Safe Harbour Rule:** An employer who would have qualified for the 75% subsidy under the existing rules will still be entitled to that rate for periods 5 and 6. It is effectively the higher of 75%, or the subsidies under the new rules up to 85%.

Example of CEWS 2.0 for the combined base CEWS and the top-up CEWS:

Timing	Period 5*: July 5 – Aug 1	Period 6*: Aug 2 – Aug 29	Period 7: Aug 30 – Sep 26	Period 8: Sep 27 – Oct 24	Period 9: Oct 25 – Nov 21
Max weekly subsidy (%)	85%	85%	75%	65%	45%

Max weekly benefit per employee (max pay \$1,126)	Up to \$960	Up to \$960	Up to \$847	Up to \$734	Up to \$508
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Base CEWS Subsidy 1.2*revenue drop 1.2*revenue drop 1.0*revenue drop 0.8*revenue drop 0.4*revenue drop
 - on current or proceeding month revenue drop (per Drop-in-Revenue Test)

- max 50% rev drop:	60%	60%	50%	40%	20%
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- example: Jun or Jul rev drop 20%, Period 5 base subsidy = $20\% \times 1.2 = 24\%$

Top-up CEWS Subsidy 1.25*(rev drop - 50%)

- on proceeding 3 months revenue drop, vs the same months last year

- max 70% rev drop:	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%
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- example: Apr-Jun 3 months rev drop is 70% => Period 5 top-up subsidy = $1.25 \times (70\% - 50\%) = 25\%$

- example: Period 5 combined base & top-up subsidies = $24\% + 25\% = 49\%$

Safe Harbour Rule

* In Periods 5 and 6, employers who would have been better off in the CEWS design in Periods 1 to 4 would be eligible for a 75% wage subsidy if they have a revenue decline of 30% or more.

- example: apply the safe harbour rule, if Jun rev drop was 30% or more, i.e. Period 5 would use 75% existing subsidy.

CEWS 2.0, rules

- The following additional changes will apply for periods 5 to 9:
 - Eligible remuneration will no longer be based on baseline remuneration, except in the case of non-arm's length employees;
 - Employees who are without remuneration for 14 or more consecutive days in a period will no longer be excluded from being "eligible employees";
 - Employers may re-elect between the year-over-year and alternative revenue drop methods;
 - Employers may use the greater of the revenue drop for the current period or for the previous period (like before); and
 - Regulations will be enacted to limit the eligible remuneration in respect of an employee on paid leave to the amount that the employee would receive under the CERB. Certain measures relating to amalgamations, newly-purchased businesses, government-source revenue and entities using payroll service providers are also proposed and would apply as of March 15, 2020.
 - Refer to the government website:
<https://www.canada.ca/en/departement-finance/news/2020/07/adapting-the-canada-emergency-wage-subsidy-to-protect-jobs-and-promote-growth.html>

CEWS 2.0, impact on owner-managers

- A modified special rule apply to active employees that do not deal at arm's length with the employer:
 - For Period 5 and subsequent periods, the wage subsidy for such employees would be based on the employee's weekly eligible remuneration or pre-crisis remuneration, whichever is less, up to a maximum of \$1,129.
 - Only available for non-arm's-length employees that were employed prior to March 16, 2020.
- For **Period 5** and subsequent periods, the pre-crisis remuneration of an employee would be based on the average weekly remuneration paid to the employee from January 1 to March 15, 2020 **or from July 1, 2019 to December 31, 2019**.
 - Exclude any period of 7 or more consecutive days without remuneration.
- **Example: a year-end bonus payer would now qualify: say \$60k was paid at 12/31/2019 → pre-crisis remuneration = $(\$60,000/183)*7 = \$2,295$ per week (current CRA interpretation, subject to change and CRA's categorization of the legality of the bonus payment)**

CEWS 2.0, Reference periods for the base CEWS

	Claim period	General approach	Alternative approach
Period 5	July 5 to August 1, 2020	July 2020 over July 2019 <u>or</u> June 2020 over June 2019	July 2020 <u>or</u> June 2020 over average of January and February 2020
Period 6	August 2 to August 29, 2020	August 2020 over August 2019 <u>or</u> July 2020 over July 2019	August 2020 <u>or</u> July 2020 over average of January and February 2020
Period 7	August 30 to September 26, 2020	September 2020 over September 2019 <u>or</u> August 2020 over August 2019	September 2020 <u>or</u> August 2020 over average of January and February 2020
Period 8	September 27 to October 24, 2020	October 2020 over October 2019 <u>or</u> September 2020 over September 2019	October 2020 <u>or</u> September 2020 over average of January and February 2020
Period 9	October 25 to November 21, 2020	November 2020 over November 2019 <u>or</u> October 2020 over October 2019	November 2020 <u>or</u> October 2020 over average of January and February 2020

CEWS 2.0, Reference periods for the top-up CEWS

	Claim period	General approach	Alternative approach
Period 5	July 5 to August 1, 2020	April to June 2020 over April to June 2019	April to June 2020 average over January and February 2020 average*
Period 6	August 2 to August 29, 2020	May to July 2020 over May to July 2019	May to July 2020 average over January and February 2020 average*
Period 7	August 30 to September 26, 2020	June to August 2020 over June to August 2019	June to August 2020 average over January and February 2020 average*
Period 8	September 27 to October 24, 2020	July to September 2020 over July to September 2019	July to September 2020 average over January and February 2020 average*
Period 9	October 25 to November 21, 2020	August to October 2020 over August to October 2019	August to October 2020 average over January and February 2020 average*

* The calculation would equal the average monthly revenue over the 3 months of the reference period divided by the average revenue for the months of January and February 2020.

Wage Subsidies – Revenue tracking

		Accrual Basis		YOY Inc/(Drop) Monthly	Vs. Jan-Feb Inc/(Drop) Monthly	YOY Proceeding 3-Month	Vs. Jan-Feb Proceeding 3-Month
		2020	2019				
	January	10,000	9,000				
	February	13,000	15,000				
	Jan & Feb Average	11,500					
Period 1	March	12,000	16,000	-25.0%	4.3%		
Period 2	April	2,000	14,000	-85.7%	-82.6%		
Period 3	May	2,000	20,000	-90.0%	-82.6%		
Period 4	June	5,000	6,000	-16.7%	-56.5%		
Period 5	July	5,000	6,000	-16.7%	-56.5%	-77.5%	-73.9%
Period 6	August	5,000	6,000	-16.7%	-56.5%	-62.5%	-65.2%
Period 7	September	6,000	6,000	0.0%	-47.8%	-16.7%	-56.5%
Period 8	October	6,000	6,000	0.0%	-47.8%	-11.1%	-53.6%
Period 9	November	6,000	6,000	0.0%	-47.8%	-5.6%	-50.7%
Period 10	December	6,000	6,000	0.0%	-47.8%	0.0%	-47.8%
		78,000	116,000				

10% Temporary Wage Subsidy

- Those organizations that do not qualify for the Canada Emergency Wage Subsidy may continue to qualify for the previously announced **wage subsidy of 10%** of remuneration **paid** from March 18 to **before June 20**, up to a maximum subsidy of \$1,375 per employee and \$25,000 per employer.
- Eligible employer criteria:
 - Individual (excluding trusts), Partnership*, NPOs and registered charity, or
 - CCPC eligible for the small business deduction;
 - Have an existing business number and payroll account with the CRA on March 18, 2020; and
 - Pay salary, wages, bonuses, or other remuneration to an eligible employee.

*Refer to **CRA's FAQ for the 10% wage subsidy**: <https://www.canada.ca/en/revenue-agency/campaigns/covid-19-update/frequently-asked-questions-wage-subsidy-small-businesses.html>

This program is no longer available for wages paid on or after June 20, 2020. For those wages paid between Mar 18 and Jun 19, but the 10% subsidy yet claimed, a credit will be given by CRA via the 2020 T4 filing.

Canada Emergency Business Account (CEBA)

Canada Emergency Business Account (CEBA)

- Interest-free loans of up to \$40,000 to small businesses and not-for-profits, to help cover their operating costs during a period where their revenues have been temporarily reduced, due to the economic impacts of the COVID-19 virus. Repaying the balance of the loan on or before December 31, 2022 will result in loan forgiveness of 25 percent (up to \$10,000).
- **Simplified payroll-based:** To qualify, these organizations will need to demonstrate they paid between \$20,000 to \$1.5 million in payroll in 2019 (T4 Summary).
- **Non-deferrable expense-based (CEBA 3.0):** Businesses with annual payroll less than \$20,000 during 2019 and eligible non-deferrable expenses for 2020 projected to be between \$40,000 and \$1.5 million can also qualify.
- Businesses (including sole-proprietorships) and not-for-profits are eligible to apply if they have: 1) an operating company registered in Canada on or before March 1, 2020; 2) a federal tax number and filed a 2018 or 2019 tax return; and 3) an active business chequing account (**to change**).
- Please contact your commercial bank and apply directly online. <https://ceba-cuec.ca/>
- **The CEBA program will end on August 31, 2020 (extended to October 31, 2020).** Therefore, you must complete your CEBA application by this date. If applying on the basis of non-deferrable expenses, applicants must upload all supporting documents no later than that date.

CEBA 3.0 Con't

– Eligible non-deferrable expenses

The Eligible Non-Deferrable Expense categories are the following:

- Wages and other employment expenses to independent (arm's length) third parties;
- Rent or lease payments for real estate used for business purposes;
- Rent or lease payments for capital equipment used for business purposes;
- Payments incurred for insurance related costs;
- Payments incurred for property taxes;
- Payments incurred for business purposes for telephone and utilities in the form of gas, oil, electricity, water and internet;
- Payments for regularly scheduled debt service;
- Payments incurred under agreements with independent contractors and fees required in order to maintain licenses, authorizations or permissions necessary to conduct business by the Borrower.

For those unable to access existing relief measures can apply for funding from the federal Regional Relief and Recovery Fund (RRRF): <http://www.feddevontario.gc.ca/eic/site/723.nsf/eng/home>

CECRA & CEBA – Taxation of Forgivable Loans

The CECRA and the forgivable portion of CEBA are taxable when received (ITA s.12(1)(x)), but if and when repaid, are deductible when repaid (ITA s. 20(1)(hh)).

- This means that the 25% (up to \$10,000) forgivable portion of CEBA and 100% of CECRA will be taxable in 2020. If any of the forgivable portion is repaid, because requirements were not met, then this can be deducted in the taxation year when the amount is repaid.
- See CRA's [Income Tax Audit Manual - Compliance Programs Branch \(CPB\) Inducement Payments](#)
- **Note:** The fact that these items are taxable does not affect revenue for the Canada Emergency Wage Subsidy (CEWS) calculation. The definition of "qualifying revenue" for CEWS allows the exclusion of funding received from government sources, for its current reference periods and all of its prior reference periods.

Canada Emergency Response Benefit (CERB)

- The CERB covers the following individuals:
 - Workers, including those who are self-employed, who must stop working due to COVID-19 and do not have access to paid leave or other income support;
 - Workers who lost their employment, as well as workers who are sick, quarantined or taking care of someone who is sick with COVID-19;
 - Working parents who must stay home without pay to care for children that are sick or need additional care because of school and daycare closures; and
 - Workers who still have their employment but are not being paid because there is currently not sufficient work and their employer has asked them not to come to work.

CERB cont'd - Eligibility

- The CERB benefit applies to employees, contract workers and self-employed individuals who would not otherwise be eligible for EI. In order to be eligible for CERB, applicants must
 - Be residing in Canada, who are at least 15 years old;
 - Stopped working because of COVID-19 or are eligible for EI regular or sickness benefits;
 - Have not voluntarily quit their job;
 - Have had \$5,000 in employment income, self-employment income, or maternity/parental leave benefits in 2019 or in the 12-month period prior to their application (including T5 non-eligible dividends, i.e. those paid out of corporate income taxed at the small business rate.)
 - Have ceased working due to COVID-19 for at least 14 consecutive days within the four-week period in respect of which they apply for the payment. (Now allow people to earn up to \$1,000 per month while collecting the CERB.)

CERB cont'd – How to apply

- The CERB will be paid in blocks of four weeks in the amount of \$2,000, which is equivalent to \$500 per week. If an individual's situation continues, they can re-apply for a payment for multiple 4-week periods, to a maximum of **28 weeks (7 periods, \$14,000 in total)**.
- The government has launched an online application portal since April 6. You can apply for the benefit using CRA My Account, My Service Canada Account or by calling a toll free number (1-800-959-2019). The deadline to apply for CERB is December 2, 2020.
- If you have already applied for EI, and have not started receiving your benefits, you do not need to reapply for the CERB. Your claim will be automatically rolled into the CERB and benefits will be paid from this program first.

Canada Recovery Benefit (CRB)

- Bill C-2 new benefits: To implement 3 new benefits, effective from September 27, 2020 for one year:
 - **Canada Recovery Benefit (CRB):** Provide \$500 per week for up to 26 weeks to workers who are not eligible for EI but are looking for work. Income must have dropped by at least 50%, workers must be available and looking for work, and accept work where reasonable to do so.
 - **Canada Recovery Sickness Benefit (CRSB):** Provide \$500 per week for up to 2 weeks for workers who are sick or must self-isolate for COVID-19-related reasons.
 - **Canada Recovery Caregiving Benefit (CRCB),** Provide \$500 per week for up to 26 weeks per household, for eligible Canadians unable to work because they must care for a child under 12 or family member because schools, day-cares or care facilities are closed due to COVID-19 or because the child or family member is sick and/or required to quarantine.

CRB Eligibility Details

- The CRB benefits are geared mainly towards self-employed, and will have a condition similar to CERB, i.e. 15+ years old with a SIN# (**and in Canada**), stopped working due to COVID, and had earned income of \$5,000+ in 2019 or 2020 or last 12 months, and **income must have dropped by at least 50%, workers must be available and looking for work, and accept work where reasonable to do so.**
- The claimants would apply every 2-week period including an attestation.
- The claimants would need to repay some or all of the benefit through their income tax return if their annual net income, excluding the CRB payment, is over \$38,000. In other words, claimants would need to repay \$0.50 of the benefit for each dollar of their annual net income above \$38,000 in the calendar year to a maximum of the amount of benefit they received.

CRA Guideline on International Tax Issues

- CRA published a web page with its guidance on certain international income tax issues caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. The CRA has now announced that the guidance will continue to apply until September 30, 2020 (e.g. non-resident remained in Canada for more than 183 days, see below)
- **Income Tax Residency:** Where the individual has remained in Canada solely because of the Travel Restrictions, that factor alone will not cause CRA to consider the common-law factual test of residency to be met. In addition, as an administrative matter and in light of these extraordinary circumstances, CRA will not consider the days during which an individual is present in Canada and is unable to return to their country of residence solely as a result of the Travel Restrictions to count towards the 183-day limit for deemed residency. This will be CRA's position where, among other things, the individual is usually a resident of another country and intends to return, and does in fact return, to his or her country of residence as soon as he or she is able to do so.
- Refer to CRA web page for greater details:
<https://www.canada.ca/en/revenue-agency/campaigns/covid-19-update/guidance-international-income-tax-issues.html>

New T4 reporting requirements

- For the 2020 tax year, the CRA will be introducing additional reporting for the T4 slip, Statement of Remuneration Paid. Additional reporting requirements will apply to all employers, and will help the CRA validate payments under the Canada Emergency Wage Subsidy (CEWS), the Canada Emergency Response Benefit (CERB), and the Canada Emergency Student Benefit (CESB). In addition to reporting employment income in Box 14 or Code 71, use new other information codes when reporting employment income and retroactive payments in the following periods:
 - Code 57: Employment income – March 15 to May 9
 - Code 58: Employment income – May 10 to July 4
 - Code 59: Employment income – July 5 to August 29
 - Code 60: Employment income – August 30 to September 26
- **Example: If you are reporting employment income for the period of April 25 to May 8, payable on May 14, use code 58.**



Thank You!

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