

BLLP Tax Tips

BLLP Tax Tips is a quarterly publication designed to provide general information about significant tax news and updates. You can find all editions of this publication on our website located [here](#).

Quick Tips

Some quick points to consider...

- For 2023, the maximum amount that may be deducted for **non-taxable allowances paid** to an **employee** using a personal vehicle for business purposes has **increased** by 7¢ to 68¢/km for the first 5,000 kms driven and to 62¢ for each additional km. For Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut, the tax-exempt allowance will continue to be 4¢/km higher.
- **Rapid inflation** has resulted in a significant **increase** of 6.3% to personal **income tax and benefit amounts** for 2023. For example, the income level at which **OAS repayments** commence is now \$86,912 (from \$81,761), the **capital gains exemption** for the sale of certain small businesses is now \$971,190 (from \$913,630), and the **annual TFSA** contribution limit has increased to **\$6,500** (from \$6,000).
- Legislation that requires **more trusts to file trust returns** and **more information** to be **disclosed** has been **enacted**. The commencement date was recently **deferred by a year** to apply to fiscal years ending on or after **December 31, 2023**. These filing requirements include **bare trust arrangements**, such as in-trust bank accounts that a parent or grandparent may have with their child or grandchild, unless a specific exception applies.

Covid Benefits: Review/Audit Activity

On December 6, 2022, the **Auditor General of Canada** released its **report** on COVID benefit **compliance enforcement**. The report reviewed a total of **\$210.7 billion in payments** with the following breakdown among programs.

- **Canada Worker Lockdown Benefit (CWLB)** – \$0.9 billion
- **Canada Emergency Wage Subsidy (CEWS)** – \$100.7 billion
- **Canada Recovery Sickness Benefit (CRSB)** – \$1.5 billion
- **Canada Recovery Childcare Benefit (CRCB)** – \$4.4 billion
- **Canada Recovery Benefit (CRB)** – \$28.4 billion
- **Canada Emergency Response Benefit (CERB)** and related EI program – \$74.8 billion

The report indicated that \$4.6 billion in overpayments were made to **ineligible individuals**, and an additional **\$27.4 billion** of payments to **individuals and businesses** should be **investigated further**. This included an estimated \$15.5 billion in CEWS received by employers that did not suffer a significant drop in revenue, extrapolated from a review of **monthly GST/HST filers'** reported revenues. The report noted that GST/HST filings were far from a perfect measure but were still useful for risk assessment.

CRA has indicated that they have completed **audits of \$2.8 billion** in CEWS claims (1,739 applications), but this only led to **\$200 million being redetermined** post-payment. **\$11.6 million in penalties** had been issued as of October 28, 2022.

The report also indicated the following in respect of **CERB** paid to recipients likely ineligible:

- **\$1.6 billion** was provided to 190,254 individuals who had **quit their jobs**;
- **\$6.1 million** was provided to 1,522 people who were in **prison** and **\$1.2 million** to 391 **dead** people; and
- **\$2.2 million** was provided to 434 **children** under 15 years old at the time of application.

Just before the release of the report, a November 30, 2022 National Post article (Christopher Nardi) noted the following, based on comments from two top CRA officials:

- CRA has issued notices of redetermination **disallowing \$3.2 billion in COVID-19** benefit overpayments;
- CRA sent out **825,000** notices of **redetermination** to **individuals** it suspected of receiving ineligible or excess payments from several COVID-19 benefit programs as of November 18, 2022;
- **post-payment reviews** are set to continue until **at least 2025**; and
- **25,000 cases of fraudulent payments** were tied to **identity theft**.

Many of the overpayments **stemmed from confusion** and challenges associated with the **attestation-based** programs.

One of the CRA representatives also noted that “we **want to recover money**, but we **don't want** to create **financial hardship**” and “it's going to be **based on the capacity of each** and every individual to repay.”

ACTION: Review and audit activity in respect of COVID benefits is likely to increase. Ensure to have all supporting documentation ready for claims made.

Unreported Real Estate Dispositions: Multiple Issues

A September 12, 2022 **Tax Court of Canada** case reviewed the gain on a **residential property** purchased in 2007 and **disposed** of in 2011. The property was **substantially rebuilt** during the ownership period. The **proceeds, cost and gain** were all **determined by CRA** as the sale was **unreported**. These amounts were largely unchallenged by the taxpayer and accepted by the Court. The Court noted that the taxpayer's **tumultuous relations** with her **ex-husband**, whom she divorced in 2014, resulted in "an off-again/on-again cohabitation" during much of the relevant period.

Although the **taxpayer argued** that the property was her **principal residence**, CRA denied it, assessing the **gain** as an **adventure in the nature of trade** and, therefore, fully taxable. CRA also assessed **outside the normal reassessment period** of three years and applied **gross negligence penalties**.

Capital property or adventure in the nature of trade?

The Court accepted that the **taxpayer lived at this property** from time to time during the ownership period, a **personal use inconsistent** with a **business venture** of acquiring, improving and selling the property for a profit. In addition, the taxpayer was a **teacher** not connected to the real estate sector. Her **marital difficulties** demonstrated a **plausible reason** for acquiring this **larger residence for personal use** as a residence in which to start a family. There was **no suggestion** that the **reconstruction** was undertaken for **purposes** other than for personal use. The **nature of the property, length of ownership, lack of prior or subsequent activity in real estate** and her **personal circumstances** all led to the conclusion that the property was acquired for **personal use** and **not resale**, so it was a **capital property**.

Principal residence?

The property was used as an **intermittent refuge** and was **never occupied** with **regularity**. In the **absence of evidence** such as a **change of address, domestic expenses** beyond mandatory utilities or other permanent hallmarks, the Court could **not conclude** that the property was **ordinarily inhabited, preventing** it from being the taxpayer's **principal residence**. As such, the taxpayer could not claim the principal residence exemption on the disposition.

Statute-barred?

The Court acknowledged that a **fully exempt** principal residence sale was **not required** to be **disclosed** in the taxpayer's **2011** personal tax return. However, the taxpayer **provided no details** to show a **reasonable basis** for believing the **gains** were fully **exempt**. Without such evidence, she **could not** support her defense that the **failure to report** the gain was based on a reasoned and **thoughtful** assessment of her filing position **rather than** a result of **carelessness** or neglect, as CRA asserted. As she could not disprove CRA's assertions, the return **could be assessed outside the normal reassessment period**.

Note that all **principal residence sales** were **required** to be **disclosed** in an individual's tax **return** starting in **2016**. If not reported, the individual could not claim the principal residence exemption on the disposition of the property and would be liable for the tax on the gain on disposition. As the taxpayer's disposition was in 2011, this issue was not addressed in the Court case.

Gross negligence?

The Court noted that CRA's **gross negligence penalty assessment** (50% of the understated tax) was linked to three factors: the conclusion that the property was held in the course of an **adventure in the nature of trade**; the assertion that the **taxpayer never lived** in the property; and the **magnitude of unreported income**. **All three** of these **assertions** were **incorrect**. The taxpayer's **belief** that she could **navigate the tax laws** related to personally held real property was **incorrect**; however, it was **not tantamount** to a **deliberate act** demonstrating **indifference to compliance with the law**. The **gross negligence penalties** were therefore **reversed**.

ACTION: Ensure to report all dispositions of real property, whether it is eligible for the principal residence exemption or not, on your personal tax return.

Employee Gifts and Parking: Updated CRA Policies

CRA **updated** several administrative **policies** in respect of **employment benefits**, effective **January 1, 2022**. Two of the key changes relate to **employee gifts and parking**. These updates were released in late 2022.

Gifts, awards and long-service awards

Under CRA's existing **gifts and awards administrative policy**, the **first \$500** of annual **gifts** and awards provided to arm's length employees is **non-taxable**. This policy does **not apply to cash or near-cash gifts**. **Historically**, CRA had considered all **gift cards** to be **cash or near-cash gifts** and, therefore, a taxable benefit.



However, CRA will now accept certain **gift cards** to be **non-cash** and eligible to be a **non-taxable benefit** provided **all** of the following **requirements** are met:

- the gift card comes with **money already on it** which the terms clearly state **cannot be converted to cash**;
- the use of the gift card is **limited** to purchases from a **single retailer or a group of retailers** identified on the card;
- the employer maintains a **log** to record all of the following details:
 - name of the **employee**;
 - **date** the gift card was provided;
 - **reason** for providing the gift card to the employee (e.g. gift, award, social event);
 - **type** and **amount** of gift card; and
 - name of **retailer(s)** at which the gift card can be used.

Parking

Generally, **employer provided parking** is a **taxable benefit** to employees unless a particular exception applies, such as where there is scramble parking. As a **COVID-19 relieving measure**, CRA stated that where there was a **closure of the place of employment** (including situations where employees were given the option to work from home full-time) due to COVID-19 between March 15, 2020 and December 31, 2022, **no taxable benefit** arose in respect of employer-provided parking in this period. When the **employee returns** to their regular place of employment to perform their duties, **including** returning on a **part-time basis**, the **policy no longer applies**, meaning that the **parking benefit** becomes **taxable** (unless another exception applies).

CRA also discussed **many other policies** related to **parking benefits**, such as the exception for **scramble parking** such that **no taxable benefit** arises. This policy requires that parking spaces are **not assigned** and are available to **all employees** who want to park. Not more than **two parking spaces** can be available for every **three employees** who want to park. CRA indicated that this ratio would be based on the **average number** of parking spaces and employees, calculated at least **annually**, with a **recalculation** if there is a **significant change**.

ACTION: Consider whether these updates will affect the taxability of current benefits offered.

Canada Dental Benefit: Support for those with Young Children

The **Canada dental benefit**, announced in September 2022, provides **up-front tax-free payments** to cover **dental expenses for children under age 12 without dental coverage**. The program began **December 1, 2022**, with expenses **retroactive to October 1, 2022** being covered.

The program is available for **two periods**: December 1, 2022 to June 30, 2023, and July 1, 2023 to June 30, 2024. While the program expires in mid-2024, the **government** has stated that it is **committed to fully implementing** a dental program for all households with income under \$90,000 **by 2025**.

Services that **dentists, denturists or dental hygienists** are lawfully able to **provide**, including oral surgery and diagnostic, preventative, endodontic, periodontal, prosthodontic and orthodontic services, are eligible for the benefit.

Amounts

The **amount** of payments that are provided annually (per period) per child under age 12 are based on adjusted family net income (AFNI) as follows:

- **\$650/child** if AFNI is under \$70,000;
- **\$390/child** if AFNI is between \$70,000 and \$79,999; and
- **\$260/child** if AFNI is between \$80,000 and \$89,999.

AFNI for the benefit's purpose is the same as for the **Canada child benefit**, with the annual income period ending on **December 31, 2021** for the first period and **December 31, 2022** for the second period.

Shared-custody parents at the beginning of the relevant period are each eligible for **50%** of the benefit, based on whether they incur or will incur eligible expenses in the period and their respective AFNI.

The benefit does **not reduce** other **federal income-tested benefits** (for example, the Canada workers benefit, the Canada child benefit, and the GST credit).

Eligibility

To **qualify**, parents need to **attest** that the following conditions are met:

- their child does **not** have **access** to **private dental care coverage** (for example, through a parent's employer or coverage that is paid for personally); and
- the child has **received**, or is **intended to receive**, **dental care services** during the relevant period.

Parents also need to provide documentation to **verify** that out-of-pocket **expenses occurred** (e.g. show receipts) if required by CRA.



To qualify, the child must be **under 12** on **December 1, 2022** for the **first period** and **under 12** on **July 1, 2023** for the **second period**.

Application

The **application portal** for the benefit is available online through CRA's My Account. Those unable to apply online can call 1-800-715-8836 to complete their application with an agent. In addition to an individual's standard **identifying information** and the above-noted **attestation**, parents need to **provide CRA** with the name, address and telephone number of their and their spouse or common-law partner's **employer**. They also need to provide **information** about the **dental service provider** from which they received or intend to receive services for their child.

ACTION: Eligible individuals must apply for this benefit on their own as accountants and representatives cannot apply on the client's behalf.

One-Time Top-Up to The Canada Housing Benefit: Additional Support

A **one-time tax-free payment of \$500**, announced in September 2022, is now available to **low-income renters**. The payment does not reduce other federal income-tested benefits.

Eligible individuals must:

- be **15 years** of age or older on December 1, 2022;
- be **resident in Canada** for tax purposes in **2022**;
- have filed their **2021 tax return** with **adjusted net income below \$35,000 for families** or **\$20,000 for individuals**. If the individual has a spouse or common-law partner, they must have also filed the return. Eligible individuals that were non-residents in 2021 will need to submit a 2021 statement of income;
- have **paid rent** for their principal residence in calendar 2022 **equal to at least 30%** of the applicant's **adjusted family income**.

Applicants must provide the address of the rental property, the total rent they paid in 2022, and the landlord's contact information. **Applications** can be submitted until **Friday, March 31, 2023** through CRA's My Account, an online application Form, or by phone (1-800-282-8079).

ACTION: While this benefit may not be able to you personally due to income levels, it may be available to lower-income adult children or family members.

Poker Winnings: Taxable or Not?

A November 25, 2022 French **Tax Court of Canada** case considered whether a taxpayer's **poker activity** constituted a **source of business income** and therefore the winnings were taxable, as argued by CRA. The taxpayer argued that his winnings were non-taxable as they were derived from his **hobby** rather than a business. The taxpayer generated poker winnings each year from 2008 to 2011, ranging from \$156,855 to \$573,882.

Taxpayer loses

Where an activity can be considered **both a hobby and a business**, the Court will examine whether it is carried on in a **sufficiently commercial manner**. If carried on in a sufficiently commercial manner, the activity would be from a business and therefore proceeds taxable. The Court analyzed various elements of the taxpayer's gambling activities, noting the following.

- The taxpayer's activities were much **more than entertainment**; he **played for a living**. It was his **sole source of income** and he devoted almost **all of his time** to it. Although the taxpayer reported to CRA that he only played 10 hours per week, CRA was able to demonstrate that he was playing over 50,000 hands per month at a rate of 765 hands per hour, averaging **over 30 hours/week** for at least two of the years in question.
- The taxpayer had demonstrated over the four years an ability to **make profits on a consistent and regular basis** even though he could not predictably control each specific game. The purchase of a residence in Quebec and a condo in Florida indicated confidence in his ability to generate income.
- Despite an **unusual lifestyle** (frequent parties and travelling), he behaved like a **serious businessman**, for example:
 - using **various strategies** depending on table limits and strength of opponents;
 - playing **high volumes of games at low-limit tables** against weaker players;
 - **using software** that provided information on the tendencies of opponents;
 - **tracking and analyzing** his own monthly statistics;
 - **buying and selling shares** of player entries in large poker tournaments (such as a 5% purchase in Jonathan Duhamel's 2010 world poker championship win); and
 - **constantly reinvesting** a portion of winnings into gambling.



The Court found that the taxpayer “had a subjective **intention to make a profit**, and that he used his expertise and ability to **earn a living** in poker, a game of chance where skill is a strong consideration.” Therefore, the earnings were **taxable as business income**. Further, the Court noted that this result was not inconsistent with another recent poker winnings case in which the much larger winnings were not considered taxable. The results in that case were different as, although the evaluation criteria were the same, the facts were different.

ACTION: Earnings from gambling and hobbies may be taxable depending on the intention and circumstances surrounding the earnings. If in doubt as to the tax status, consult a tax advisor.

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