



Information Bulletin

CT-1

Issued: January, 1981

Revised: June, 2002

THE CORPORATION CAPITAL TAX ACT

Was this bulletin useful?
[Click here to complete our short
READER SURVEY](#)

CALCULATION OF PAID-UP CAPITAL

This bulletin has been prepared to help corporations determine what items are to be included in paid-up capital. It is a general guide and not a substitute for the legislation.

The changes to this bulletin are indicated by a (I).

The contents of this bulletin are presented under the following sections:

- A. Paid-up Capital Stock
- B. Surpluses
- C. Loans and Advances
- D. Bonds, Debentures and Mortgages Payable
- E. Reserves
- F. Accrued Interest
- G. Dividends Payable
- H. Deemed Fiscal Year
- I. Resource Corporations
- J. Saskatchewan Electronic Tax Service (SETS)

A. PAID-UP CAPITAL STOCK

Paid-up capital stock is the value of the issued share capital, as shown on a corporation's audited balance sheet prepared for the shareholders. It includes the value given to all types of issued shares: common shares, preferred shares and special category shares.

The following amounts must be included:

- the grossed-up value of shares issued for intangibles such as goodwill;
- premiums received from shareholders on the issue of shares.

The following amounts may be excluded:

- subscriptions receivable from shareholders on shares issued to them but not fully paid for;
- discounts allowed to shareholders on the issue of shares.

B. SURPLUSES

(1) Earned Surplus

The earned surplus, or retained earnings, of a corporation represents the accumulated annual profits, capital and other gains, and all other items of income that are available for distribution to the shareholders as dividends. A deficit (negative earned surplus) may be deducted from paid-up capital.

(2) Capital, Appraisal, Contributed and Other Surpluses

Some of the most common surpluses in this category arise from:

- non-taxable portion of capital gains;
- appraisals of assets;
- earned but unappropriated profits of subsidiaries;
- revaluation of investments in excess of cost.

C. LOANS AND ADVANCES

(1) Loans and Advances From Other Corporations

This includes both sums loaned and credits advanced to the corporation by any other corporation. Examples of the type of liabilities falling under this category are:

- loans of cash from any other corporation;
- bank overdrafts and loans;
- amounts owing to other corporations even if cash was not advanced;
- banker's acceptance notes;
- long-term credits provided by a corporation for the purchase of inventories from the corporation.

(2) Loans and Advances From Shareholders

This includes both cash advances and credits made available by shareholders either directly or indirectly or by any person related to a shareholder.

All amounts loaned or advanced by shareholders or persons related to shareholders are included in paid-up capital.

Obligations of the same nature due to, and from, the same company may be netted if that company is an associate of or affiliated to the taxpayer corporation. For example, a subsidiary corporation may owe its parent corporation \$1,000,000 which had been advanced to the subsidiary. At the same time, the subsidiary may have advanced moneys to its parent company in the form of a small loan of \$200,000 as a temporary measure to overcome a cash shortage. These loans may be netted and only \$800,000 included in the subsidiary's paid-up capital.

(3) Loans and Advances From Government

Sums or credits that are loaned or advanced to the corporation by any government, are included in paid-up capital.

(4) Loans and Advances From Pensions or Other Trusts

Sums or credits which are loaned or advanced to the corporation by a pension trust or any other trust are included in paid-up capital.

(5) Accounts Payable

For capital tax purposes, an account payable means an amount owing by the corporation to a creditor for the purchase of merchandise or supplies or services from that creditor in the normal course of business of the corporation. Accounts payable are included in paid-up capital if they are:

- (a) payable to the corporation's shareholders or to persons (individuals or corporations) related to its shareholders;
- (b) payable to an unrelated corporation and outstanding for more than 90 days as at the close of the fiscal year;
- (c) payable to any government;
- (d) a portion of a long-term debt to another corporation; or
- (e) secured by property of the corporation, or guaranteed by any other corporation, financial institution or government.

D. BONDS, DEBENTURES AND MORTGAGES PAYABLE

Amounts owing to corporations, individuals or governments are included in paid-up capital if these amounts are secured by any property owned by the corporation.

Some of the most common forms of secured liabilities are:

- bonds;
- bond mortgages;
- lien notes;
- debentures;
- income bonds;

- income debentures;
- mortgages.

The above debt instruments usually provide for security in the event of default of payment. The security may take any form including a charge against a specific asset of the corporation (e.g. machinery), or a floating charge against assets, such as inventories, receivables, fixed assets or investments. Property may include intangibles such as patent rights as well as tangibles such as machinery and equipment.

In certain cases, a corporation may issue the debt instruments listed above without pledging any of its property as security. These unsecured amounts must also be included in paid-up capital if they are owing to a shareholder (see Loans and Advances from Shareholders on page 2). Amounts owing to individuals (other than shareholders or persons related to shareholders) are included in paid-up capital only when secured by the corporation's property.

Any account that is guaranteed by any other corporation, financial institution or government is included in paid-up capital.

E. **RESERVES**

(1) **Deferred Income Tax Reserves**

These reserves represent an appropriation of profits that is not allowed as a deduction from income for income tax purposes and is, therefore, included in paid-up capital. If the account is in a debit balance, the amount may be deducted from paid-up capital. Provisions for income taxes payable for the current year are not included in paid-up capital.

(2) **Contingent, Investment, Inventory and Similar Reserves**

These represent appropriations of profits that are not allowed as deductions from income for income tax purposes and are, therefore, included in paid-up capital.

(3) **Deferred Profit Reserves and Capital Gain Reserves**

Reserves for long-term receivables and capital gain reserves which have been deducted from income under paragraph 20(1)(n) or subparagraph 40(1)(a)(iii) or 44(1)(e)(iii) of the *Income Tax Act* (Canada) are included in paid-up capital if the amounts are also booked.

(4) **Other Reserves**

Often reserves are claimed by corporations in their books of account that differ in amount from the reserves allowed for income tax purposes. In these cases, paid-up capital must be either increased or decreased by the differences. For example, a corporation may book a depreciation reserve of \$1,000,000 whereas capital cost allowance for income tax purposes may amount to only \$900,000. The difference of \$100,000 must be added to paid-up capital in determining capital tax payable. The same \$100,000 must also be added to total assets in computing the investment allowance.

Conversely, where the capital cost allowance exceeds the depreciation booked, the difference is deducted from paid-up capital. For example, capital cost allowance may amount to \$1,000,000 whereas only \$800,000 has been booked as depreciation. The difference of \$200,000 is deducted from paid-up capital and from total assets in computing the investment allowance.

The above adjustments must be made on a cumulative annual basis to reflect the accumulated differences between depreciation booked and capital cost allowance claimed. As a short-cut to determine the accumulated differences, corporations may take the difference between the undepreciated capital cost (U.C.C.) of fixed assets and their net book value (N.B.V.). In so doing, however, extraneous items that may distort a proper comparison must first be removed. For example, land (non-depreciable) and appraisals of fixed assets must be deducted from N.B.V. before comparing the N.B.V. with U.C.C.

Examples of reserves that may require an adjustment to paid-up capital are:

- reserve for depreciation;
- reserve for doubtful debts;
- reserve for goods and services not yet delivered or rendered;
- reserve for rentals paid in advance.

In situations where a reserve (capital cost allowance) is re-assessed by Canada Customs and Revenue Agency, a corresponding adjustment will be made retroactively for capital tax purposes to the maximum number of years allowed by legislation.

(5) Adjustment to Net Book Value of Fixed Assets

There may be circumstances where assets are recorded at higher amounts for book purposes than for tax purposes. When using the N.B.V. versus U.C.C. comparison, a significant reduction to the surplus account may occur because the additions to fixed assets for book purposes differ from the additions shown for tax purposes. Therefore an adjustment may be required to N.B.V. to make N.B.V. and U.C.C. comparable when using the short-cut method to determine the amount of adjustment to paid-up capital.

Examples of situations that will require an adjustment to net book value are:

- rollover of depreciable assets from another corporation at a higher value for book purposes than for tax purposes;
- transfer of depreciable assets from a corporation as a result of an amalgamation or wind-up where the N.B.V. of the assets exceeds the N.B.V. of the assets of the predecessor/subsidiary corporation(s);
- appraisals of depreciable assets for book purposes where the appraisal is not recognized for tax purposes.

The acquiring corporation will, however, be allowed to reduce the above adjustments to net book value by 20% on an annual cumulative straight line basis. Therefore, in the first year the difference arises, N.B.V. will be adjusted for the full difference and by the sixth year no further adjustment will be required. The deduction will not be allowed on differences arising from the acquisition of intangibles where these assets are eligible for the goodwill allowance.

(6) Depreciable and Depletable Assets

Example 1 - Rollover Occurring in 2002

Book values of fixed assets of acquiring corporation	\$80,000
Tax values of fixed assets of acquiring corporation	\$50,000

Calculation of N.B.V./U.C.C. Difference for 2002

Book values of fixed assets	\$80,000
Less: * Difference between book values and tax values	\$30,000
U.C.C. of fixed assets	<u>\$50,000</u>
N.B.V./U.C.C. difference to be deducted for 2002	0

Example 2 - Amalgamation Occurring in 2002

Book values of fixed assets of new corporation	\$70,000
Book values of fixed assets of predecessor corporation(s)	\$45,000
Tax values of predecessor corporation(s)	\$30,000

Calculation of N.B.V./U.C.C. Difference for 2002

Book values of fixed assets	\$70,000
Less: * Difference between book values of new	
corporation and predecessor corporation(s)	\$25,000
U.C.C. of predecessor corporation(s)	<u>\$30,000</u>
N.B.V./U.C.C. difference to be deducted for 2002	\$15,000

*These differences will be reduced by 20% each year on an annual cumulative straight line basis beginning in 2003. In 2007, no further adjustment will be required to net book value to account for the differences when using the short-cut method in determining the N.B.V./U.C.C. difference.

(7) Amounts Deducted in Computing Income Tax that Differ From Amounts Booked

A number of other items which are not really reserves are treated similarly to other reserves for capital tax purposes.

Where the amount deducted from profits or surplus in the financial statements is greater than the amount deducted from income in computing income tax, the difference must be added to paid-up capital. Conversely, where the amount deducted from income in computing income tax is greater than the amount booked, the difference is deducted from paid-up capital.

Examples of these are:

- exploration and development expenses of resource corporations;
- scientific research and development expenses;
- write-off of cumulative eligible capital (goodwill);
- amortization of leases capitalized for tax purposes.

If the item is carried as an asset on the balance sheet, total assets used in computing the investment allowance must be increased (or decreased) by the same amount that is added to (or deducted from) paid-up capital. For example, scientific research expenditures of \$1,000,000 may be treated by a corporation as follows:

- (i) \$300,000 written off in the profit and loss statement with the balance of \$700,000 shown as a deferred asset on the balance sheet;
- (ii) \$500,000 deducted from income in computing income taxes.

The difference of \$200,000 (\$500,000 - \$300,000) is deducted from paid-up capital. The same \$200,000 is also deducted from the \$700,000 deferred asset on the balance sheet. This has the effect of reducing total assets by \$200,000 in computing the investment allowance.

F. ACCRUED INTEREST

Interest accrued is considered part of the indebtedness of a corporation and included in paid-up capital.

G. DIVIDENDS PAYABLE

All declared dividends that are unpaid at the close of the preceding fiscal year and remain unpaid and owing to a person who was a related person of the corporation at the close of the fiscal year are to be included in paid-up capital.

H. DEEMED FISCAL YEAR

Where a corporation sells, transfers or disposes of more than 50% of its fixed assets and inventories, the fiscal year may be deemed to end prior to such transactions.

I. RESOURCE CORPORATIONS

Refer also to Information Bulletin CT-3.

J. SASKATCHEWAN ELECTRONIC TAX SERVICE (SETS)

Saskatchewan Finance has made it possible for corporations to report and remit Corporation Capital Tax (CCT) instalment payments electronically through the use of a standard Internet connection. The Saskatchewan Electronic Tax Service (SETS) offers a secure, fast, easy and convenient alternative to filing instalments in a paper format.

Several E-File services are currently available through SETS, such as:

- File and pay Corporation Capital Tax instalment payments.
- File an instalment return and post-date the payment to the due date.
- View account balances for each fiscal year end.
- Authorize your accountant to file on your behalf.

Businesses may use SETS to file and pay returns for Provincial Sales Tax and other provincial taxes.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

Write: Saskatchewan Finance
Revenue Division
2350 Albert Street
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 4A6

Telephone: Toll Free 1-800-667-6102
Regina 306-787-7689

E-mail: sask.tax.info@finance.gov.sk.ca

Fax: 306-787-0241

Information bulletins and publications are available on the Internet at:
www.gov.sk.ca/finance