



Canada Revenue
Agency

Agence du revenu
du Canada

Corporation Instalment Guide 2011

Is this guide for you?

Generally, corporations have to pay their taxes in instalments. An instalment payment is a partial payment of the total amount of tax payable for the year. The *Income Tax Act* requires corporations to make instalment payments so that they are treated the same as taxpayers who have tax deducted from their income at source.

Since special rules may apply, read the whole guide to determine if you have to make instalment payments.

When we mention parts, sections, subsections, paragraphs, and subparagraphs in this guide, we are referring to the *Income Tax Act* and *Income Tax Regulations* of Canada, unless otherwise specified. This guide does not replace the *Income Tax Act* and its regulations.

The Act authorizes us to charge instalment interest and penalties, and arrears interest, if we do not get the required payments on time.

Note

The terms **instalment payment** and **interim payment** are interchangeable. Either term may appear in correspondence and publications you get from us. The term **reporting period** has the same meaning as the term **tax year** since both terms describe the period assessed.

If you have a visual impairment, you can get our publications in braille, large print, etext (CD or diskette), or MP3. For more information, go to www.cra.gc.ca/alternate or call 1-800-959-2221.

What's new?

We list the major changes below, including income tax changes that have been announced but were not law at the time of printing. If they become law as proposed, they will be effective for 2010 or as of the dates indicated.

Interest on overpaid taxes

Effective **July 1, 2010**, the prescribed rate of interest for amounts owing to corporations is equal to the average yield of three-month Government of Canada treasury bills sold in the first month of the preceding quarter, rounded up to the nearest percentage point. For periods prior to July 1, 2010, the prescribed rate of interest for amounts owing to corporations included an additional two percentage points.

My Business Account

You can now use the Instalment payment calculator service to calculate your instalment payments and view their due dates.

To learn more about the growing list of services available in My Business Account, go to www.cra.gc.ca/mybusinessaccount.

Statement of Interim Payments

Effective **October 2010**, the Statement of Interim Payments will be mailed less frequently. For corporations, the statement will be mailed every three months when there has been interim activity. With this statement, we will send Form RC160, *Interim Payments Remittance Voucher*, to make your subsequent instalment payments.

You can use **My Business Account** to check your up-to-the-minute account information or to request additional remittance vouchers. Your representative can access these services through Represent a Client at www.cra.gc.ca/representatives.

Table of Contents

	Page		Page
Instalment requirements	5	Transfers	11
Parts I, VI, VI.1, and XIII.1 tax instalments	5	Transferring instalment payments	11
Calculating instalments of Parts I, VI, VI.1, and XIII.1 tax.....	5	Refunds and overpayments	12
Part XII.1 – Tax on carved-out income	6	Refunding instalment payments.....	12
Reporting Part XII.1 tax	6	Expecting a large refund	12
Calculating instalments of Part XII.1 tax	6	Transferring overpayments	12
Part XII.3 – Tax on investment income of life insurers...	6	Prepaying reassessments	12
Reporting Part XII.3 tax	6	Interest and penalties	13
Calculating instalments of Part XII.3 tax	6	Instalment interest	13
Special situations where you do not have to pay instalments.....	7	Instalment penalty	14
Tax payable of \$3,000 or less	7	Arrears interest.....	14
New corporations.....	7	Refund interest.....	14
Special rules.....	7	Effect of a carryback	14
Short tax years.....	7	Forgiven interest	14
Fluctuating filing period ending (fiscal period longer than 365 days)	8	Cancelling small amounts of penalty and interest	14
Amalgamations.....	8	Cancelling or waiving penalties and interest.....	14
Wind-ups	8	Worksheets	15
Transfers or rollovers	8	Rates of tax.....	15
Change of control	8	Federal	15
Specified future tax consequences.....	8	Provincial or territorial.....	15
Due dates	8	Appendices	17
Instalment due dates.....	8	Appendix 1 – Instalment base – Amalgamations [Regulation 5301(4)]	17
Balance due date.....	8	Appendix 2 – Instalment base – Wind-ups [Regulation 5301(6)]	18
Amalgamations.....	9	Before the wind-up	18
Wind-ups.....	9	After the wind-up	18
Statements	9	Appendix 3 – Instalment base – Transfers or rollovers [Regulation 5301(8)]	19
Online requests for statements	9	Before the rollover.....	19
Statement of Interim Payments	9	After the rollover.....	19
Statement of Arrears	10	Appendix 4 – Worksheet 2 – Example 1	21
Registering an alternate address.....	10	Appendix 5 – Worksheet 2 – Example 2	22
Paying instalments	10	Appendix 6 – Worksheet 3 – Example	23
Making a payment	10	For more information	24
Canada Revenue Agency (CRA) Web site	10	What if you need help?	24
Electronically.....	10	Forms and publications.....	24
At your financial institution.....	10	Non-resident corporation enquiries	24
By mail	10	My Business Account	24
Paying on time	10	Represent a Client.....	24
Payment vouchers	10	My Payment.....	24
Form RC159, <i>Amount Owing Remittance Voucher</i>	11	Teletypewriter (TTY) users.....	24
Form RC160, <i>Interim Payments Remittance Voucher</i>	11	Our service complaint process	24
Making large payments.....	11	Your opinion counts	24
Owing minimal amounts.....	11		

Instalment requirements

Corporations generally make monthly or quarterly payments called instalments towards their tax liability under these parts of the *Income Tax Act*:

- Parts I, VI, VI.1, and XIII.1;
- Part XII.1; and
- Part XII.3.

Parts I, VI, VI.1, and XIII.1 tax instalments

These taxes are added together to determine your instalment requirements:

- Part I – Tax on income;
- Part VI – Tax on capital of financial institutions;
- Part VI.1 – Tax on corporations paying dividends on taxable preferred shares; and
- Part XIII.1 – Additional tax on authorized foreign banks.

Calculating instalments of Parts I, VI, VI.1, and XIII.1 tax

There are three options you can use to calculate the least amount of tax you have to pay in instalments for the current tax year [subsections 157(1) and 157(3)], based on the current year, the previous year, or a combination of the previous year and the year before the previous year.

For all three options, you base the calculation on the total tax you have to pay under Parts I, VI, VI.1, and XIII.1 of the Act and the tax you have to pay to provinces and/or territories (other than Quebec and Alberta).

Unlike other provinces and the territories, Quebec and Alberta administer and collect their own corporation taxes. Corporations that earned taxable income in these provinces pay provincial tax directly to those provinces.

Note

Corporations that have a permanent establishment in Ontario file a harmonized *T2 Corporation Income Tax Return* with the Canada Revenue Agency (CRA). When calculating your instalment payments, include the following Ontario corporation taxes: corporate income tax, corporate minimum tax, capital tax, and special additional tax on life insurance corporations.

Refundable and non-refundable, federal, provincial, and territorial tax credits are included in the calculation of instalment payments. Use the estimated credits for the current year to calculate your instalment payments under the three options.

We will assess your return using the option that results in the least amount payable by instalments. We will charge interest if you use option 1 and your estimated tax was lower than the year's actual tax and the tax calculated using option 2 or 3.

Monthly instalment payments

You can calculate your monthly instalment payments using one of the following options:

Option 1 – One-twelfth of the estimated tax payable for the current tax year is due each month of the tax year.

Option 2 – One-twelfth of the tax payable from the previous tax year is due each month of the current tax year.

Option 3 – One-twelfth of the tax payable from the year before the previous tax year is due in each of the first two months of the current tax year. One-tenth of the difference between the tax for the previous tax year and the total of the first two payments is due in each of the remaining 10 months of the current tax year.

We provide two worksheets to help you calculate your estimated tax payable and tax credits, as well as your monthly instalment payments:

- Worksheet 1 – *Calculating estimated tax payable and tax credits for 2011*; and
- Worksheet 2 – *Calculating monthly instalment payments for 2011*.

These worksheets can be found in the middle of this guide or you can get them at www.cra.gc.ca/forms as T2WS1 and T2WS2.

Quarterly instalment payments

Other options for eligible small Canadian-controlled private corporations (CCPCs)

You can calculate the quarterly instalment payments of Parts I and VI.1 for an eligible small CCPC using one of the following options:

Option 1 – One-quarter of the estimated tax payable for the current tax year is due each quarter of the tax year.

Option 2 – One-quarter of the tax payable from the previous tax year is due each quarter of the current tax year.

Option 3 – One-quarter of the tax payable from the year before the previous tax year is due the first quarter of the current tax year. One-third of the difference between the tax for the previous tax year and the first payment is due in each of the remaining three quarters of the current tax year.

We provide Worksheet 3, *Calculating quarterly instalment payments for 2011*, to help you calculate your quarterly instalment payments. This worksheet can be found in the middle of this guide or you can get it at www.cra.gc.ca/forms as T2WS3.

Are you eligible to make quarterly instalment payments?

A small CCPC is eligible to make quarterly instalment payments if, at the time the payment is due:

- it has a perfect compliance history;
- it has claimed a small business deduction for the current or previous tax year;

- together with any associated corporations, for the current or previous tax year:
 - it has taxable income of \$500,000 or less; and
 - it has taxable capital employed in Canada for the tax year of \$10 million or less.

We consider you to have a perfect compliance history if, during the previous 12 months ending at the time your last instalment is due:

- you remitted on time all the amounts required for GST/HST, withholding under subsection 153(1) of the *Income Tax Act*, Canada Pension Plan contributions and Employment Insurance premiums; and
- you filed on time all returns required under the *Income Tax Act* or under Part IX of the *Excise Tax Act* (GST/HST).

Note

“Last instalment is due” means the due date of the previous instalment.

Example

If the corporation has made quarterly instalments on March 31 and June 30 and is currently deciding whether or not a quarterly instalment on September 30 is allowed, see if the corporation met the compliance requirements throughout the 12-month period ending June 30, which is the due date of the last previous instalment.

Are you no longer eligible to make quarterly instalments?

When a corporation has paid quarterly instalments and ceases at any time in a tax year to be eligible to pay quarterly instalments, the corporation is still allowed to pay its next instalment due at the end of the current quarter; however, the corporation will have to begin to pay monthly instalments following that quarter.

Example

This example shows how to calculate the required instalment amounts when a corporation is no longer eligible to make quarterly instalments.

Estimated tax payable for the current year: \$120,000

Divided by 4

Quarterly instalment payments: \$30,000

A corporation ceases to be compliant on May 31, 2011. It is allowed to pay its next instalment due at the end of the current quarter, which is June 30, 2011. The corporation will have to begin to pay monthly instalments starting on July 31, 2011.

The first two instalment payments of \$30,000 are due quarterly on March 31 and June 30, 2011.

The number of months remaining in the tax year after June 30, 2011 is six.

Formula to calculate remaining monthly instalment payments:

Estimated tax payable for the current year **minus** the total of all instalment payments due quarterly while eligible, **divided by** the number of months remaining in the tax year

$$[\$120,000 - (\$30,000 \times 2)] \div 6 = \$10,000$$

Therefore, six monthly instalment payments of \$10,000 are due on July 31, August 31, September 30, October 31, November 30, and December 31, 2011.

Note

You can also base this calculation on the first instalment base; however, you have to add to your monthly payments any estimated Part VI and XIII.1 tax payable for the current year, divided by the number of months remaining in the tax year.

Part XII.1 – Tax on carved-out income

Part XII.1 of the *Income Tax Act* applies to the income from carved-out property acquired after July 19, 1985 [section 209]. Carved-out property includes Canadian resource property when certain conditions are met. The tax rate is 45% of this income.

Arrears and refund interest apply to Part XII.1 of the Act.

Reporting Part XII.1 tax

Report the Part XII.1 tax you owe on Form T2096, *Part XII.1 Tax Return – Tax on Carved-Out Income*. We should receive the return within six months of the end of your tax year.

Calculating instalments of Part XII.1 tax

You have to make instalment payments equal to one-twelfth of the tax payable under Part XII.1 of the Act each month in the tax year. Do not use option 1, 2, or 3 mentioned previously to calculate these instalments.

The remaining tax, if any, is due on or before your balance due date.

Part XII.3 – Tax on investment income of life insurers

Life insurers may have to pay tax under Part XII.3 of the *Income Tax Act* [section 211.1]. The amount of tax you may have to pay is 15% of your taxable Canadian life investment income for the year.

Arrears and refund interest apply to Part XII.3 of the Act.

Reporting Part XII.3 tax

Report the Part XII.3 tax you owe on Form T2142, *Part XII.3 Tax Return – Tax on Investment Income of Life Insurers*. We should receive the return no later than six months after the end of your tax year.

Calculating instalments of Part XII.3 tax

Calculate each instalment payment as one-twelfth of the lesser of:

- the estimated Part XII.3 tax payable for the current tax year; and
- the Part XII.3 tax payable for the previous tax year.

Do not use option 1, 2, or 3 mentioned previously to calculate Part XII.3 instalment payments.

Use Form T901, *Remittance Voucher*, to make your instalment payments under Part XII.3.

The remaining tax, if any, is due on or before your balance due date.

Note

If you use the estimated Part XII.3 tax payable for the current tax year to determine your instalment payments and the actual amount is greater than your estimate, you may not have made the required monthly instalments. If so, you may be charged interest.

Special situations where you do not have to pay instalments

Tax payable of \$3,000 or less

You do not have to make instalment payments on your federal taxes if the total of your taxes payable under Parts I, VI, VI.1, and XIII.1, determined before taking into consideration specified future tax consequences prior to the deduction of current-year refundable tax credits for either the current or previous year, is \$3,000 or less [subsection 157(2.1)].

If your Part XII.3 tax is \$3,000 or less in the current or previous year, you do not have to make instalment payments on this tax.

Similarly, you do not have to make instalment payments on your provincial or territorial taxes if the total of your provincial or territorial taxes for the current or previous year is \$3,000 or less; however, you have to pay your taxes, if any, on your balance due date.

New corporations

Except for Part XII.1 tax, you do not have to make instalment payments for a new corporation until you have started your second year of operation. However, for your first year of operation, you have to pay any tax you owe on or before your balance due date for that tax year.

Note

You may have to start making instalment payments for your second year even before you pay your balance due or file your first return. To help us allocate your first payment to the correct tax year-end, you can contact the CRA to have your tax year-end established before you make the first payment. Otherwise, the system will allocate your first payment to a December 31 year-end.

Your first tax year should start on your incorporation date. If you start your tax year after this date, it may affect your requirement to make instalments later.

Special rules

Short tax years

Your tax year may be less than 12 months. If so, you have to pay one-twelfth or one-tenth of your tax each complete month in the tax year, depending on which calculation option you choose. If you are an eligible small CCPC, you have to pay one-quarter or one-third of your tax each complete quarter in the tax year. See previous sections on how to calculate instalments.

You do not have to make an instalment payment for a tax year that is shorter than one month, or in the case of an eligible small CCPC, shorter than one quarter.

The tax you did not pay in instalments is due on your balance due date.

Example

Start of tax year:	January 15, 2011
End of tax year:	August 31, 2011

Tax owed by instalments under option 2: \$300,000.

Seven **monthly** instalments of \$25,000 (1/12 of \$300,000) each must be paid on February 14, March 14, April 14, May 14, June 14, July 14, and August 14.

If the actual tax for the year is \$400,000, the remaining \$225,000 is due by the balance due date.

For an eligible small CCPC, two **quarterly** instalments of \$75,000 (1/4 of \$300,000) each must be paid on April 14 and July 14.

If the actual tax for the year is \$400,000, the remaining \$250,000 is due by the balance due date.

For option 2 or 3, when a previous tax year is less than 12 months, the tax payable for that year is adjusted to a 12-month equivalent [Regulation 5301(1)]. This is called the **adjusted base**.

To calculate the adjusted base, divide 365 by the number of days in the tax year. Multiply this figure by the actual tax payable for that year.

Note

365 is not adjusted for the leap year.

For option 2 or 3, when a previous tax year is less than 183 days, the adjusted base is whichever of the following amounts is greater:

- the adjusted base for that tax year; or
- the adjusted base for the next previous tax year of more than 182 days [Regulation 5301(3)].

Fluctuating filing period ending (fiscal period longer than 365 days)

No change to the fiscal period is considered to occur when a corporation follows the practice of ending its fiscal period on a chosen day of the week that is nearest to a certain day of the year provided that the resulting period does not exceed 53 weeks.

Amalgamations

When a new corporation is formed by amalgamation, it is treated as a continuation of the predecessor corporations [section 87]. Generally, the instalment base of the new corporation is the total of the predecessor corporations' instalment bases [Regulation 5301(4)].

For an example, see Appendix 1 on page 17.

Wind-ups

When a subsidiary corporation is wound up into a Canadian parent corporation [subsection 88(1)], the parent corporation generally has to include, in addition to its own instalment base, the instalment base of its subsidiary corporation [Regulation 5301(6)].

For an example, see Appendix 2 on page 18.

Transfers or rollovers

There are situations where, in a transaction to which subsection 85(1), 85(2), or 142.7(3) applies, a corporation receives all or substantially all (generally 90% or more) of the property of another corporation that it does not deal with at arm's length. In this case, the corporation has to include, in addition to its own instalment base, the instalment base of the other corporation [Regulation 5301(8)].

For an example, see Appendix 3 on page 19.

Reference

IT-419, *Meaning of Arm's Length*

Change of control

If there is a change of control of a corporation under subsection 249(4), the corporation continues to exist as it was before for instalment purposes.

When there is a short tax year, see the special rules for short tax years on page 7.

Reference

IT-302, *Losses of a Corporation – The Effect that Acquisitions of Control, Amalgamations, and Windings-up have on Their Deductibility – After January 15, 1987*

Specified future tax consequences

For instalment calculations, the tax payable for a tax year is the total tax payable for the year before taking into consideration the specified future tax consequences for the year [Regulation 5301(10)].

Specified future tax consequences are defined in subsection 248(1). These include things like loss carryback, foreign tax credit adjustments, and flow-through share renunciation.

Due dates

Instalment due dates

Instalment payments are due on the last day of every complete month of your tax year [subsection 157(1)], or of every complete quarter [subsection 157(1.1)] if you are an eligible small CCPC. The first payment is due one month or one quarter less a day from the starting day of your tax year. The rest of the payments are due on the same day of each month or of each quarter that follows.

You can view your instalment due dates by using the Instalment payment calculator service in My Business Account at www.cra.gc.ca/mybusinessaccount. Your representative can access this service through Represent a Client at www.cra.gc.ca/representatives.

Example 1

Start of tax year:	January 1, 2011
End of tax year:	December 31, 2011

Each of the monthly instalment payments is due by the last day of each month during the tax year. The first payment is due by January 31, 2011. The last payment is due by December 31, 2011.

If the corporation is allowed to make quarterly instalment payments, the payments are due on March 31, June 30, September 30, and December 31, 2011.

Example 2

First day of tax year:	October 10, 2010
End of tax year:	October 9, 2011

The first monthly instalment payment is due by November 9, 2010. The last payment is due by October 9, 2011.

If the corporation is allowed to make quarterly instalment payments, the payments are due on January 9, April 9, July 9, and October 9, 2011.

Balance due date

The balance due date is the date you have to pay the remainder of the tax you owe for the tax year [paragraph 157(1)(b)].

Generally, all corporation taxes (except Part III and Part XII.6) charged under the *Income Tax Act* are due **two** months after the end of the tax year.

However, for Parts I, VI, VI.1, and XIII.1 tax, the balance of tax is due **three** months after the end of the tax year if conditions 1 and 2 that follow are met, as well as condition 3 or 4:

1. the corporation is a Canadian-controlled private corporation (CCPC) throughout the tax year;
2. the corporation claimed the small business deduction for the current or previous tax year;

3. the corporation's taxable income for the previous tax year does not exceed its business limit for that tax year (if the corporation **is not associated** with any other corporation during the tax year);
4. the total of the taxable incomes of **all** the associated corporations for their last tax year ending in the previous calendar year does not exceed the total of their business limits for those tax years (if the corporation **is associated** with any other corporation during the tax year).

Note

For determining balance due dates, the previous-year taxable income of corporations and associated, subsidiary, and predecessor corporations means taxable income before applying loss carrybacks.

For information on your business limit, see Guide T4012, *T2 Corporation – Income Tax Guide*.

Amalgamations

The **balance due date** of a new corporation formed after an amalgamation has taken place will be affected by the new corporation's taxable income for the previous year. This taxable income is the total of the predecessor corporations' taxable income for their tax years that ended just before they amalgamated [paragraph 87(2)(oo.1)].

The same rule applies for determining the business limit.

Wind-ups

To determine a parent corporation's **balance due date** in its first tax year after it receives the assets of a subsidiary corporation that is winding up [paragraph 88(1)(e.9)], the taxable income for the previous tax year is the total of:

- the parent corporation's taxable income for that year; and
- the subsidiary corporation's taxable income for its tax years ending in the calendar year that the parent corporation's previous tax year ended.

The same rule applies for determining the business limit.

Statements

The Canada Revenue Agency is committed to promoting sustainable development and reducing the paper burden on taxpayers. In doing so, the CRA stopped mailing the Statements of Arrears and reduced the mailing frequency of the Statement of Interim Payments. You can request a customized Statement of Arrears. For more information, see Statement of Arrears on page 10.

We issue statements of interim payments on a periodic basis rather than on a transactional basis. This statement shows interim balances carried forward from previous statements, plus the details of any credit activity that occurred during the statement period.

All information is displayed by reporting period. Interim information shows you the balance of instalment payments for each reporting period for which we have not processed a return.

Review the Statement of Interim Payments to make sure we have applied your payments correctly. You can transfer a payment online, from one interim period to another or to pay an amount owing, and immediately view the results, including interest, if applicable. For detailed information, see Transferring instalment payments on page 11.

Note

Payments are not transferable once your tax return has been assessed.

Keep the statements with your records for future use.

If you require a statement or additional remittance vouchers, My Business Account allows you to view up-to-the-minute account information, and request remittance vouchers and customized statements. You can also request statements or remittance vouchers using Online Requests for Business at www.cra.gc.ca/requests-business. Your representative can access these services through Represent a Client or Online Requests for Business.

Taxpayers or their representatives can call our business enquiries line at 1-800-959-5525 to have a customized statement mailed to the address of their choice.

Online requests for statements

You can make an online request in My Business Account or Online Requests for Business to:

- stop or restart the mailing of your statements or return envelope received with your remittance voucher(s) using the "Change mailing instructions" option;
- get copies of notices and statements; and
- get a statement for a time frame of your choice.

Your representative can access these services through Represent a Client or Online Requests for Business.

Statement of Interim Payments

The Statement of Interim Payments is issued every three months for corporations when there has been interim activity. It is used to:

- acknowledge receipt of interim payments;
- show credit movement (transfers in or out);
- show the application of interim credits to assessments;
- provide interim credit balances by period(s);
- provide the grand total balance across all interim periods; and
- provide *Interim Payments Remittance Vouchers* (Form RC160) to make subsequent instalment payments.

The instalment credits we show on your Statement of Interim Payments for each tax year should agree with your records. If there is a discrepancy between the amount you report on your corporation income tax return and the interim balance in your business account, we will use the amount in your business account for the tax year being assessed when we process the return and we may refund the difference. If you return the refund, we will credit the

account using the date that we received it as we would with any other payment.

You can view your instalment payments using the “Account balance and activities” service in My Business Account. Your representative can access this service through Represent a Client.

Statement of Arrears

The customized Statement of Arrears shows all amounts assessed and charged to your account for a particular reporting and/or non-reporting period. It is used to:

- acknowledge receipt of arrears payments;
- show all other transactions posted to assessed and non-reporting periods (for example, (re)assessments and transfers) since the last statement;
- provide processed balances by period; and
- provide the grand total balance across all processed periods.

Registering an alternate address

You can have statements and any Notification of Returned Payment sent to either:

- your program account mailing address; or
- your business’ physical location; or
- the mailing address we have on record for your Business Number.

You can register an alternate address for a definite or indefinite period, effective immediately or in the future.

Paying instalments

Making a payment

Canada Revenue Agency (CRA) Web site

You may be able to pay online using the CRA’s My Payment option. To use My Payment, or to see if your financial institution offers this service, go to www.cra.gc.ca/mypayment.

Electronically

You may be able to pay by telephone or Internet banking. For information, go to www.cra.gc.ca/electronicpayments or contact your financial institution to see if they provide these services. Most financial institutions allow you to schedule future-dated payments.

At your financial institution

You can make your payment free of charge at your financial institution in Canada. Present the part of your statement that displays your remittance voucher with your payment to the teller. The teller will return the top part to you as a receipt. You must have an original voucher from the CRA for your financial institution to accept the payment. **Photocopies are not accepted.**

By mail

You can mail a cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General, along with your completed remittance voucher, to the following address:

Canada Revenue Agency
875 Heron Road
Ottawa ON K1A 1B1

To help us process your payment correctly, write your full 15-character Business Number, for example 12345 6789 RC0001, on the back of the cheque or money order. Cheques that are post-dated to the due date are acceptable. Do not send cash in the mail.

Paying on time

We consider you to have made your tax payment on the day that:

- it is **received** by the CRA; or
- it is **processed** at any financial institution belonging to the Canadian Payments Association. (Payments made at an Automated Teller Machine (ATM) may not be processed that same day.)

If you mail your payment, we consider you to have made the payment on the day we receive the payment, not on the day you mailed it [subsection 248(7) of the *Income Tax Act*].

If your payment due date falls on a Saturday, a Sunday, or a public holiday, the payment will be considered received on time if it is received on the first business day after the due date.

Payment vouchers

We have two common personalized remittance vouchers that we send with your statements:

- Form RC159, *Amount Owing Remittance Voucher*; and
- Form RC160, *Interim Payments Remittance Voucher*.

We will automatically send you the appropriate voucher type(s) based on your account status and needs. If you need more vouchers, you can:

- request them online using our “Make online requests” service in My Business Account at www.cra.gc.ca/mybusinessaccount or Online Requests for Business at www.cra.gc.ca/requests-business; or
- call 1-800-959-5525.

Your representative can access these services through Represent a Client at www.cra.gc.ca/representatives or Online Requests for Business.

To start making instalment payments, you need to order Form RC160, *Interim Payments Remittance Voucher*. You will not automatically receive Form RC160 for your next instalment payment unless you make the current payment.

If you are a **new corporation** making its first payment, you may not have a personalized remittance voucher and should ask for one. We will process your first payment and then send you a personalized form with a statement to show the balance on your account.

Notes

Financial institutions will not accept photocopied remittance vouchers.

If you make a payment with a cheque that your financial institution does not honour, including a payment on which you put a stop payment, we will charge you an administrative fee.

Form RC159, Amount Owing Remittance Voucher

Use Form RC159 to make payments on an existing debt or to make an advance deposit for an anticipated reassessment. When using this payment voucher to make an advance deposit, clearly indicate that it is an advance deposit and include the tax year-end for which the advance deposit is intended.

If you are making an advance deposit for multiple tax years, include a list of the individual tax years for which you are expecting a reassessment and the amount to be held for each year.

Form RC159 can also be used to pay tax under Parts IV, IV.1 and XIV.

Form RC160, Interim Payments Remittance Voucher

Use Form RC160 only to make interim payments for the tax year-end for which we have not processed a return. Form RC160 will show the remittance period-end, that is, your monthly or quarterly instalment payment due date, not the tax year-end.

After all monthly or quarterly interim payments are made for the current year (for example, tax year-end 2011-12-31), you will get the first Form RC160 for the next year (for example, tax year-end 2012-12-31), along with another Form RC160.

This additional form can be used to remit the remainder of the tax you owe for the current tax year (for example tax year-end 2011-12-31). To use this form, print the current tax year-end in the space provided.

If you are making one payment for taxes under different parts of the *Income Tax Act*, tell us how to allocate each amount to make sure that we credit your accounts correctly.

Making large payments

The Canadian Payments Association sets a maximum value of \$25 million for any cheque or other paper-based payment instrument cleared through the banking system. Canadian financial institutions will not accept cheques in excess of \$25 million that you drop off or mail to one of our locations.

You are encouraged to make arrangements with your financial institutions for payments of large amounts.

Owing minimal amounts

After we process your return and apply any interest or penalty charges, if the total amount owing at that time is \$2 or less, you do not have to pay that amount.

If an amount of \$2 or less is owed to you, the amount will not be paid; however it will be applied to any existing liability.

Transfers

Transferring instalment payments

Our transfer policy allows for the movement of excess instalment payments from one account where they are not immediately needed to another account where they are needed to pay an existing balance or required instalment amount.

We will transfer an amount to pay an outstanding balance on a corporation, a GST/HST, or an employer account or to cover a required payment on an employer account. Instalment payments may not be transferred to another period or account as an advance deposit for an anticipated reassessment.

We will consider transfers within the same account or between related accounts of a corporation based on the following guidelines:

- Only an authorized officer of the corporation can ask for a transfer of instalment payments.
- The request has to specify how you want to apply the payments.
- You can transfer funds between tax years in the same account or to another account to pay an existing balance, required instalments or a remittance on your employer account.
- You can transfer either part of a payment or an amount made up of several payments.
- You can ask for more than one transfer during the year.
- You cannot transfer a payment after we have assessed the income tax return for the tax year in question.

You can transfer a payment from one interim period to another or to pay an amount owing and immediately view the results, including interest, if applicable, using the "Account balance and activities" service in My Business Account. You can also request a transfer through our "Make online requests" service using My Business Account or Online Requests for Business. Your representative can access these services through Represent a Client or Online Requests for Business.

You can make a request for a transfer:

- online using Online Requests for Business;
- by telephone at 1-800-959-5525; or
- in writing by addressing your request to Corporation Services at your tax centre.

For calculating interest, transferred payments keep their original payment date [section 221.2]. We consider any other allocation not to have occurred.

You must make every effort to remit your payments to the correct account. Our transfer policy is meant to provide you with flexibility in reallocating payments when it has been determined that the instalment requirement previously estimated has been overpaid. If you make continuous requests for multiple transfers, we may ask you to explain why in writing.

Note

If you do not file an income tax return within three years of the end of the tax year, instalment payments correctly processed to this tax year will not be refunded [subsection 164(1)]. You will not be able to apply these payments to another debt.

Refunds and overpayments

Refunding instalment payments

We will not refund instalment payments until we have assessed the return for the year in question. We will refund any overpayment [subsection 164(1)] provided there is no debt or missing return on your account or any of your related Business Number accounts.

Note

You must file a return no later than three years after the end of a tax year to get a tax refund.

We will consider refunding a payment posted as an instalment payment that was intended for a third party.

To request a refund, you can use the “Make online request” service in My Business Account at www.cra.gc.ca/mybusinessaccount or Online Requests for Business at www.cra.gc.ca/requests-business. Your representative can access this service through Represent a Client at www.cra.gc.ca/representatives or Online Requests for Business.

We do not pay refund interest on this type of refund.

Expecting a large refund

If you are expecting a refund greater than **\$25 million**, you need to complete a T2-DD, *Direct Deposit Request Form for Corporations*, and contact your tax centre to register for the Large Value Transfer System. We will then issue the refund electronically.

Transferring overpayments

You may ask to transfer an overpayment when you file your income tax return. This can be done by either entering “2” on line 894 of the return or attaching a letter to the front page of the return.

Note

If a “2” is entered on line 894, the overpayment will first be applied to any outstanding debits on your account and any related Business Number account, and the rest of the overpayment will be transferred to the next instalment year.

If you enter “2”, we will transfer the residual overpayment to the next year’s instalment account, as well as any applicable refund interest. We will calculate refund interest using the effective interest rate [subsection 164(3)].

We do **not** transfer the overpayment to a related Business Number account if there is a missing return on your account.

Prepaying reassessments

If you anticipate a reassessment to a previous tax year, you may choose to make a payment in advance (advance deposit) to reduce interest charges.

To make advance deposits, use Form RC159, *Amount Owing Remittance Voucher*. To assist us in processing your payment, clearly indicate that it is an **advance deposit** and include your 15-character Business Number and the tax year-end for which the advance deposit is intended.

If you are making an advance deposit for multiple tax years, include a list of the individual tax years for which you are expecting a reassessment and the amount to be held for each year. We will hold the advance deposits for this purpose and apply them when we process the reassessments.

Note

If the required information (for example, Business Number, tax year-end) is not provided, the payment will be refunded.

Advance deposits are reviewed on a regular basis to make sure that there is a risk of reassessment for the period(s) in question and that the amount on deposit is reasonable. During this review process, we may contact you to confirm that the advance deposit is still needed.

There are guidelines limiting the transfer of an advance deposit once it has been assigned to a specific tax year; however, you can transfer an advance deposit to pay:

- an amount owing;
- an instalment for an unassessed tax year on your corporation account;
- an instalment for an unassessed period on your GST/HST account; or
- a remittance due on your employer account.

If you need additional remittance vouchers, see Payment vouchers on page 10.

Interest and penalties

We will charge interest if you make late or insufficient payments. This interest is called instalment interest or arrears interest, depending on the debt. We pay applicable refund interest up to the day an overpayment is refunded, repaid, or applied.

The interest rate is based on the average rate of three-month treasury bills sold during the first month of the previous quarter.

Underpayments are rounded to the next higher whole percentage point and raised 4 percentage points.

Overpayments are rounded to the next higher whole percentage point.

For a list of prescribed interest rates, go to www.cra.gc.ca/interestrates.

You can request an interest review or a Statement of Interest using the "Make online request" service in My Business Account or Online Requests for Business. Your representative can access these services through Represent a Client or Online Requests for Business.

You can also view previously issued statements using "View correspondence" in My Business Account. Your representative can access this service through Represent a Client.

Instalment interest

We will charge interest [subsection 161(2)] according to the prescribed interest rate [Regulation 4301] if you make late or insufficient instalment payments.

We calculate instalment interest compounded daily [subsection 248(11)], according to your instalment requirements for the year [subsection 157(1)].

We use the offset method to calculate instalment interest. This means we give you credit when you prepay or overpay your instalments, and this can reduce or eliminate the interest we charge on late or insufficient payments.

We do not refund any excess of this credit. It is used only when calculating instalment interest charges. See the example that follows.

Note

Credit instalment interest is only calculated on instalment payments from the start of the tax year.

The interest rate on overpayments is lower than on underpayments; however, when we calculate instalment interest using the offset method, the interest rate is the same on prepayments and overpayments as it is on underpayments.

Example

Corporation A has a December 31 year-end and has to make monthly instalment payments of \$75,000 starting in January 2011. The corporation only makes two instalment payments in the year. The corporation makes one payment of \$120,000 on March 12 and a second payment of \$150,000 on April 25. Therefore, when we assess Corporation A's return, we will charge \$29,495.69 in instalment interest. We have used an interest rate of 9% compounded daily in the following calculation.

Date 2011	Instalment payment due	Payment received	Balance	Number of days	Interest
January 31	\$75,000		\$75,000.00	28	\$ 519.54
February 28	75,000		150,519.54	12	445.98
March 12		\$120,000	30,965.52	19	145.39
March 31	75,000		106,110.91	25	656.05
April 25		150,000	(43,233.04)	5	(53.33)
April 30	75,000		31,713.63	31	243.31
May 31	75,000		106,956.94	30	794.02
June 30	75,000		182,750.96	31	1,402.10
July 31	75,000		259,153.06	31	1,988.27
August 31	75,000		336,141.33	30	2,495.44
September 30	75,000		413,636.77	31	3,173.49
October 31	75,000		491,810.26	30	3,651.09
November 30	75,000		570,461.35	31	4,376.68
December 31	75,000		649,838.03	60	9,657.66
Balance due date February 29, 2012	Total instalment interest				<u>\$29,495.69</u>

Instalment penalty

When instalment interest is more than \$1,000, we may charge an instalment penalty under section 163.1 of the Act.

We calculate the penalty by subtracting from the instalment interest the greater of:

- \$1,000; and
- 25% of the instalment interest calculated if no instalment payment had been made for the year.

One-half of the difference is the amount of the penalty.

Example

In the previous example, we charged Corporation A instalment interest of \$29,495.69. Therefore, we assess a penalty of \$8,205.15 as follows:

Instalment interest	\$29,495.69
Minus the greater of: \$1,000 and 25% of the instalment interest charged if Corporation A had made no payment at all $52,341.52 \times 25\% =$	<u>13,085.38</u>
Difference.....	\$16,410.31
Instalment penalty (one-half of difference).....	\$ 8,205.15

Arrears interest

We charge arrears interest [subsection 161(1)] according to the prescribed interest rate [Regulation 4301]. Arrears interest is compounded daily on any unpaid balance from the balance due date to the date of payment.

We charge arrears interest [subsection 161(11)] on the instalment penalty from the balance due date to the date it is paid.

Refund interest

We pay refund interest [subsection 164(3)] according to the prescribed interest rate [Regulation 4301]. Refund interest is compounded daily on an overpayment [subsection 164(7)] up to and including the day the overpayment is refunded, repaid, or applied.

When we refund or apply an overpayment, we pay refund interest from whichever of the following dates is later:

- the date of the overpayment;
- the 120th day after the end of the tax year if the return for the year is filed on time; or
- the 30th day after the date the return was filed if it is filed late.

In the case of a repayment of tax in controversy, special provisions apply.

Effect of a carryback

You cannot use a carryback to reduce instalment interest [subsection 161(7)]. We will not adjust instalment interest we previously charged if the amount of the current year credit (for example, dividend refund or capital gains refund) is adjusted because of the carryback.

We will calculate arrears interest, refund interest, or both, for the carryback [subsection 164(5)] from 30 days after whichever of the following dates is later:

- the first day following the tax year in which the carryback originates;
- the date the tax return on which the carryback originates is filed;
- the date a prescribed form, such as Schedule 4, or an amended return is filed; or
- the date a request is made in writing to reassess a year to take into account a loss from another tax year.

Forgiven interest

If you pay an amount quoted on a notice of assessment or reassessment in full within 20 days of that notice, any additional interest from the notice date to the date of payment will not be charged.

Cancelling small amounts of penalty and interest

We will cancel any penalty or interest on an amount owed if the total amount of penalty and interest charged is \$25 or less when the tax is paid in full. However, if a future adjustment is processed, this cancellation will be reversed and the account reviewed.

Cancelling or waiving penalties and interest

We may cancel or waive penalties or interest charges when you fail to pay an amount due to circumstances beyond your control. Such circumstances include:

- natural or man-made disasters, such as flood or fire;
- civil disturbances or disruptions in services, such as a postal strike;
- a serious illness or accident; or
- serious emotional or mental distress, such as a death in the immediate family.

We may also cancel or waive penalties or interest charges if such charges arose mainly because of actions of the CRA, such as errors made in the material available to the public, that led you to file returns or make payments based on incorrect information.

In addition, we may cancel or waive penalties or interest charges in certain circumstances based on your inability to pay or if you suffered from financial hardship.

Requests will only be considered for a tax year that ended within 10 calendar years before the beginning of the calendar year of the request.

If you are in one of these situations, let us know about the problem and try to pay any amount owing as soon as possible. If you think there is a valid reason for cancelling or waiving penalty or interest charges, send us a letter explaining why you feel the penalty or interest charges should be cancelled or waived. Or, you can use Form RC4288, *Request for Taxpayer Relief*, to make a request. A copy of this form is available at www.cra.gc.ca/forms or by phone at 1-800-959-2221.

For more information on cancelling or waiving penalties and interest, see Information Circular IC07-1, *Taxpayer Relief Provisions*, and the taxpayer relief provisions at www.cra.gc.ca/fairness.

You may have paid an amount of interest or a penalty that is later cancelled after you make an application under the CRA's taxpayer relief provisions. We will calculate interest on this overpayment 30 days after your written request or Form RC4288 was received.

Worksheets

The three worksheets in the middle of this guide will help you determine your instalments of Parts I, VI, VI.1, and XIII.1 and provincial and territorial tax for 2011.

Use Worksheet 1 to estimate your current-year tax payable and your tax credits. Then use these amounts to complete the current-year information area on Worksheet 2 or Worksheet 3.

Use Worksheet 2 to determine your monthly instalments for the year. Use Worksheet 3 to determine your quarterly instalments.

After you have calculated the taxes you owe under Parts I, VI, VI.1, and XIII.1 of the *Income Tax Act*, and your provincial and territorial tax, enter the amounts in the appropriate columns for options 1, 2, and 3. See "Calculating instalments of Parts I, VI, VI.1, and XIII.1 tax" on page 5 for information on the three options.

You can use the option that results in the least amount payable by instalments. Any remaining unpaid tax is payable on or before the balance due date.

You may have instalments to pay for Part XII.1 or Part XII.3 tax. If so, see "Calculating instalments of Part XII.1 tax" or "Calculating instalments of Part XII.3 tax" on page 6.

Notes

These worksheets are available online at www.cra.gc.ca/forms.

For examples of how to calculate monthly instalment payments with Worksheet 2, see appendices 4 and 5.

For an example of how to calculate quarterly instalment payments with Worksheet 3, see Appendix 6.

Rates of tax

The information in this part will help you estimate your taxes payable and tax credits for 2011 on Worksheet 1.

Federal

The basic rate of Part I tax is 38% of your taxable income.

Provincial or territorial

You have to calculate and pay provincial or territorial income tax in addition to your federal income tax.

Generally, provinces and territories have two rates of income tax—a lower rate and a higher rate.

The lower rate applies to either:

- the income eligible for the federal small business deduction; or
- the income based on limits established by the particular province or territory.

The higher rate applies to all other income. Various deductions, credits, and tax relief may affect the above rates. For more detailed information, see Guide T4012, *T2 Corporation – Income Tax Guide*, or your provincial or territorial legislation.

Quebec and Alberta do not have corporation tax collection agreements with the federal government. If you have a permanent establishment in these provinces, send your income tax return and your instalment payments for the provincial corporation tax to your province.

If you have a permanent establishment in Ontario, send your harmonized *T2 Corporation Income Tax Return* and your combined instalment payments for the Ontario and federal corporation tax to the CRA.

Include the following Ontario corporation taxes payable when establishing tax payable or determining the instalment base:

- corporate income tax;
- corporate minimum tax;
- capital tax; and
- special additional tax on life insurance corporations.

Include New Brunswick and Nova Scotia tax on large corporations as a provincial tax when establishing tax payable or determining the instalment base for a particular year. The New Brunswick tax on large corporations is eliminated effective January 1, 2009.

If you have a permanent establishment in more than one province or territory, you have to calculate the taxable income you earned in each province or territory and file Schedule 5, *Tax Calculation Supplementary – Corporations*. See the schedule or Part IV of the *Income Tax Regulations* for more details.

The following table shows the 2011 income tax rates for the provinces and territories that have corporation tax collection agreements with the federal government. **These rates will be in effect January 1, 2011 and may change during the year.** For more information, go to www.cra.gc.ca/t2return and select "Corporation tax rates".

Province or territory	Tax rate on taxable income eligible for the small business deduction (lower rate)	Tax rate on other taxable income (higher rate)
Newfoundland and Labrador	4%	14%
Nova Scotia	4.5%	16%
Prince Edward Island	1%	16%
New Brunswick	5%	11%*
Ontario	4.5%	12%**
Manitoba	nil	12%
Saskatchewan	4.5%	12%
British Columbia	2.5%	10%
Yukon	4%	15%
Northwest Territories	4%	11.5%
Nunavut	4%	12%

* 10% effective July 1, 2011

** 11.5% effective July 1, 2011

Appendices

Appendix 1 – Instalment base – Amalgamations [Regulation 5301(4)]

Corporation A	Corporation B	Corporation C
Start of tax year: January 1, 2009	Start of tax year: January 1, 2009	Start of tax year: January 1, 2009
End of tax year: December 31, 2009	End of tax year: December 31, 2009	End of tax year: December 31, 2009
Tax payable: \$2,000	Tax payable: \$2,500	Tax payable: \$3,000
Start of tax year: January 1, 2010	Start of tax year: January 1, 2010	Start of tax year: January 1, 2010
End of tax year: December 31, 2010	End of tax year: December 31, 2010	End of tax year: December 31, 2010
Tax payable: \$4,000	Tax payable: \$5,000	Tax payable: \$6,000

Corporations A, B, and C amalgamated on January 1, 2011 to form Corporation ABC.

For its first tax year, which will end on December 31, 2011, Corporation ABC estimated its tax payable to be \$20,000.

For Regulation 5301(4), the instalment base amounts for Corporation ABC's first tax year (which ends on December 31, 2011) would be:

Tax year-end December 31, 2011	First instalment base amount (1)	Second instalment base amount (2)
Corporation ABC	Predecessors (Corporations A + B + C)	Predecessors (Corporations A + B + C)
<u>\$20,000</u>	4,000 + 5,000 + 6,000 = <u>\$15,000</u>	2,000 + 2,500 + 3,000 = <u>\$7,500</u>

- (1) The first instalment base amount for the successor's 2011 tax year is \$15,000. This amount is the total of the predecessor corporations' tax payable (2010) for their last tax year before amalgamation.
- (2) The second instalment base amount for the successor's 2011 tax year is \$7,500. This amount is the total of the predecessor corporations' first instalment base amount for the 2010 tax year.

For Regulation 5301(4), the instalment base year amounts for Corporation ABC's second tax year that ends on December 31, 2012 would be:

Tax year-end December 31, 2012	First instalment base amount (1)	Second instalment base amount (2)
Corporation ABC	Corporation ABC	Predecessors' bases (Corporations A + B + C)
<u>\$25,000*</u>	<u>\$20,000</u>	4,000 + 5,000 + 6,000 = <u>\$15,000</u>

* estimate of tax payable for 2012

- (1) The first instalment base amount for the successor's 2012 tax year is \$20,000.

Note

If the successor's first tax year had been less than 183 days, the first instalment base amount for 2012 would have equalled the greater of the following two amounts:

- the adjusted base amount for 2011; and

- the adjusted base amount for the next previous tax year of more than 182 days as stated in the requirements related to short tax years (see page 7).
- (2) The second instalment base amount for the successor's 2012 tax year is \$15,000. This amount is the successor's first instalment base amount for its first tax year (2011).

Appendix 2 – Instalment base – Wind-ups

[Regulation 5301(6)]

On July 31, 2011, a subsidiary corporation wound up and dissolved, and all its assets were distributed to its parent corporation.

Note

Although the subsidiary must file a return for the tax year that includes January 1, 2011 to July 31, 2011, the tax assessed for this period will not be part of the instalment base in any year for the parent corporation.

Tax year-end	Tax payable (parent)	Tax payable (subsidiary)
December 31, 2009	\$14,000	\$5,000
December 31, 2010	\$12,000	\$6,000
December 31, 2011*	\$20,000	N/A

* For the current tax year ending on December 31, 2011, the estimated tax payable is \$20,000.

For Regulation 5301(6), the instalment base year amounts for the parent corporation's tax year that ends on December 31, 2011 would be:

Before the wind-up

Tax year-end December 31, 2011	First instalment base amount	Second instalment base amount
<u>\$20,000</u>	<u>\$12,000</u>	<u>\$14,000</u>

Seven instalment payments of \$1,000 each ($\$12,000 \div 12$) are due up to July 31, 2011.

After the wind-up

Tax year-end December 31, 2011	First instalment base amount (1)	Second instalment base amount (2)
<u>\$20,000</u>	$12,000 + 6,000 =$ <u>\$18,000</u>	$14,000 + 5,000 =$ <u>\$19,000</u>

Five instalment payments of \$1,500 each ($\$18,000 \div 12$) are due up to December 31, 2011.

- (1) The first instalment base amount for the parent's 2011 tax year is \$18,000. This amount is the total of:
- the parent's normal first instalment base amount of \$12,000; and
 - the subsidiary's first instalment base amount of \$6,000 for its 2011 tax year.
- (2) The second instalment base amount for the parent's 2011 tax year is \$19,000. This amount is the total of:
- the parent's normal second instalment base amount of \$14,000; and
 - the subsidiary's second instalment base amount of \$5,000 for its 2011 tax year.

For Regulation 5301(6), the instalment base year amounts for the parent’s tax year that ends on December 31, 2012 would be:

Tax year-end December 31, 2012	First instalment base amount (1)	Second instalment base amount (2)
<u>\$26,000*</u>	20,000 + (6,000 × 7/12) = <u>\$23,500</u>	12,000 + 6,000 = <u>\$18,000</u>

* estimate of tax payable for the next tax year

(1) The first instalment base amount for the parent’s 2012 tax year is \$23,500. This amount is the total of:

- the parent’s normal first instalment base amount of \$20,000; and
- the subsidiary’s first instalment base amount of \$6,000 for its 2011 tax year, multiplied by the number of complete months (7) in the parent’s 2011 tax year before the winding-up distribution divided by 12.
Calculate this amount as follows: $(\$6,000 \times 7) \div 12 = \$3,500$.

(2) The second instalment base for the parent’s 2012 tax year is \$18,000. This amount is the total of:

- the parent’s normal first instalment base amount of \$12,000 for its 2011 tax year; and
- the subsidiary’s first instalment base amount of \$6,000 for its 2011 tax year.

Appendix 3 – Instalment base – Transfers or rollovers **[Regulation 5301(8)]**

On October 31, 2010, a corporation (transferor) disposed of all its property through a section 85 rollover to another corporation it was not dealing with at arm’s length (transferee).

Note

Although the transferor may have an income tax liability for its tax year that includes the period July 1, 2010 to October 31, 2010, in which all or substantially all of its property has been disposed of, the actual tax assessed for that year will not be part of the transferee’s instalment base in any year.

Tax year-end	Tax payable (transferee)	Tax payable (transferor)
June 30, 2009	\$14,000	\$5,000
June 30, 2010	\$12,000	\$6,000
June 30, 2011*	\$20,000	N/A

* For the current tax year ending on June 30, 2011, the transferee estimated its tax payable to be \$20,000.

For Regulation 5301(8), the instalment base year amounts for the transferee’s tax year that ends on June 30, 2011 would be:

Before the rollover

Tax year-end June 30, 2011	First instalment base amount	Second instalment base amount
<u>\$20,000</u>	<u>\$12,000</u>	<u>\$14,000</u>

Four instalment payments of \$1,000 each ($\$12,000 \div 12$) are due up to October 31, 2010.

After the rollover

Tax year-end June 30, 2011	First instalment base amount (1)	Second instalment base amount (2)
<u>\$20,000</u>	12,000 + 6,000 = <u>\$18,000</u>	14,000 + 5,000 = <u>\$19,000</u>

Eight instalment payments of \$1,500 each ($\$18,000 \div 12$) are due up to June 30, 2011.

(1) The first instalment base amount for the transferee’s 2011 tax year is \$18,000. This amount is the total of:

- the transferee’s normal first instalment base amount of \$12,000; and
- the transferor’s first instalment base amount of \$6,000 for its 2011 tax year.

- (2) The second instalment base amount for the transferee's 2011 tax year is \$19,000. This amount is the total of:
- the transferee's normal second instalment base amount of \$14,000; and
 - the transferor's second instalment base amount of \$5,000 for its 2011 tax year.

For Regulation 5301(8), the instalment base year amounts for the transferee's tax year that ends on June 30, 2012 would be:

Tax year-end June 30, 2012	First instalment base amount (1)	Second instalment base amount (2)
<u>\$27,000*</u>	$20,000 + (6,000 \times 4/12) = \underline{\underline{\$22,000}}$	$12,000 + 6,000 = \underline{\underline{\$18,000}}$

* estimate of tax payable for the transferee's next tax year

- (1) The first instalment base amount for the transferee's 2012 tax year is \$22,000. This amount is the total of:
- the transferee's normal first instalment base amount of \$20,000; and
 - the transferor's first instalment base amount of \$6,000 for its 2011 tax year, multiplied by the number of complete months (4) in the transferee's 2011 tax year before the rollover, divided by 12.
Calculate this amount as follows: $(\$6,000 \times 4) \div 12 = \$2,000$.
- (2) The second instalment base for the transferee's 2012 tax year is \$18,000. This amount is the total of:
- the transferee's normal first instalment base amount of \$12,000 for its 2011 tax year; and
 - the transferor's first instalment base amount of \$6,000 for its 2011 tax year.

Appendix 4 – Worksheet 2 – Example 1

Corporation A has estimated its tax for 2011 at \$900,000. The actual taxes for 2010 and 2009 are \$912,000 and \$60,000 respectively. Using Worksheet 2, we will determine the most advantageous option.

Canada Revenue Agency / Agence du revenu du Canada		Worksheet 2 Example 1		
Calculating monthly instalment payments for 2011				
Instalment payments are due each month of your corporation's tax year.				
	Option 1 2011	Option 2 2010	Option 3 2009	
Add: Part I tax payable	900,000	912,000	60,000	
Part VI tax payable	+	+	+	
Part VI.1 tax payable	+	+	+	
Part XIII.1 tax payable	+	+	+	
Total of Parts I, VI, VI.1, and XIII.1 tax*	= 900,000	= 912,000	= 60,000	
Add: Provincial and territorial tax payable before refundable credits**	+	+	+	
Total of Parts I, VI, VI.1, and XIII.1 tax, as well as provincial and territorial tax	= 900,000	= 912,000	= 60,000	
Subtract: Total 2011 estimated refundable credits (enter the amount from line D of Worksheet 1)	-	-	-	
Instalment base amount	= 900,000	= 912,000	= 60,000	
Divide by:	÷ 12	÷ 12	÷ 12	
Each of the 12 payments due under options 1 and 2	= 75,000	= 76,000		
Each of the first 2 payments under option 3			= 5,000	
Previous-year instalment base (option 2 instalment base amount above)			912,000	
Subtract: The total of payments 1 and 2 under option 3			- 10,000	
Difference			= 902,000	
Divide by:			÷ 10	
Each of the remaining 10 payments under option 3			= 90,200	
<p>* If the total of Parts I, VI, VI.1 and XIII.1 tax is \$3,000 or less for either 2011 or 2010, you do not have to make instalment payments on this amount for 2011.</p> <p>** This amount is net of provincial and territorial non-refundable credits. If the provincial and territorial tax before refundable credits is \$3,000 or less for either 2011 or 2010, you do not have to make instalment payments on this amount for 2011. Include New Brunswick and Nova Scotia tax on large corporations, but do not include provincial tax payable from Quebec or Alberta. The New Brunswick tax on large corporations is eliminated effective January 1, 2009. Ontario tax payable before refundable credits includes only corporate income tax (net of non-refundable credits), corporate minimum tax, capital tax, and special additional tax on life insurance corporations.</p>				

T2WS2 E (10) (Vous pouvez obtenir ce formulaire en français à www.arc.gc.ca/formulaires ou au 1-800-959-3376.)

Canada

Option 1 is the most advantageous of the three options. Therefore, Corporation A will have to remit an instalment payment of \$75,000 for each month. We may charge interest if the corporation uses option 1 and its estimated tax was lower than the year's actual tax and the tax calculated using option 2 or 3.

Appendix 5 – Worksheet 2 – Example 2

Corporation A has estimated its tax for 2011 at \$912,000. The actual taxes for 2010 and 2009 are \$912,000 and \$60,000, respectively. Using Worksheet 2, we will determine the most advantageous option.

Canada Revenue Agency / Agence du revenu du Canada		Worksheet 2 Example 2		
Calculating monthly instalment payments for 2011				
Instalment payments are due each month of your corporation's tax year.				
	Option 1 2011	Option 2 2010	Option 3 2009	
Add: Part I tax payable	912,000	912,000	60,000	
Part VI tax payable	+	+	+	
Part VI.1 tax payable	+	+	+	
Part XIII.1 tax payable	+	+	+	
Total of Parts I, VI, VI.1, and XIII.1 tax*	= 912,000	= 912,000	= 60,000	
Add: Provincial and territorial tax payable before refundable credits**	+	+	+	
Total of Parts I, VI, VI.1, and XIII.1 tax, as well as provincial and territorial tax	= 912,000	= 912,000	= 60,000	
Subtract: Total 2011 estimated refundable credits (enter the amount from line D of Worksheet 1)	-	-	-	
Instalment base amount	= 912,000	= 912,000	= 60,000	
Divide by:	÷ 12	÷ 12	÷ 12	
Each of the 12 payments due under options 1 and 2	= 76,000	= 76,000		
Each of the first 2 payments under option 3			= 5,000	
Previous-year instalment base (option 2 instalment base amount above)			912,000	
Subtract: The total of payments 1 and 2 under option 3			- 10,000	
Difference			= 902,000	
Divide by:			÷ 10	
Each of the remaining 10 payments under option 3			= 90,200	
<p>* If the total of Parts I, VI, VI.1 and XIII.1 tax is \$3,000 or less for either 2011 or 2010, you do not have to make instalment payments on this amount for 2011.</p> <p>** This amount is net of provincial and territorial non-refundable credits. If the provincial and territorial tax before refundable credits is \$3,000 or less for either 2011 or 2010, you do not have to make instalment payments on this amount for 2011. Include New Brunswick and Nova Scotia tax on large corporations, but do not include provincial tax payable from Quebec or Alberta. The New Brunswick tax on large corporations is eliminated effective January 1, 2009. Ontario tax payable before refundable credits includes only corporate income tax (net of non-refundable credits), corporate minimum tax, capital tax, and special additional tax on life insurance corporations.</p>				

T2WS2 E (10) (Vous pouvez obtenir ce formulaire en français à www.arc.gc.ca/formulaires ou au 1-800-959-3376.) **Canada**

Option 3 is the most advantageous of the three options. Therefore, Corporation A will have to remit an instalment payment of \$5,000 in each of the first two months and \$90,200 for each of the last 10 months.

Note

The total amount of instalments calculated under option 3 is always the same as under option 2, but option 3 is often chosen when the first two payments are lower.

Appendix 6 – Worksheet 3 – Example

Corporation A has estimated its tax for 2011 at \$240,000. The actual taxes for 2010 and 2009 are \$240,000 and \$36,000, respectively. Using Worksheet 3, we will determine the most advantageous option.

Canada Revenue Agency / Agence du revenu du Canada		Worksheet 3 Example		
Calculating quarterly instalment payments for 2011				
Instalment payments are due each quarter of your small CCPC's tax year.				
	Option 1 2011	Option 2 2010	Option 3 2009	
Add: Part I tax payable	240,000	240,000	36,000	
Part VI tax payable	+	+	+	
Part VI.1 tax payable	+	+	+	
Part XIII.1 tax payable	+	+	+	
Total of Parts I, VI, VI.1, and XIII.1 tax*	= 240,000	= 240,000	= 36,000	
Add: Provincial and territorial tax payable before refundable credits**	+	+	+	
Total of Parts I, VI, VI.1, and XIII.1 tax, as well as provincial and territorial tax	= 240,000	= 240,000	= 36,000	
Subtract: Total 2011 estimated refundable credits (enter the amount from line D of Worksheet 1)	-	-	-	
Instalment base amount	= 240,000	= 240,000	= 36,000	
Divide by:	÷ 4	÷ 4	÷ 4	
Each of the four payments due under options 1 and 2	= 60,000	= 60,000		
First payment under option 3			= 9,000	
Previous-year instalment base (option 2 instalment base amount above)			240,000	
Subtract: First payment under option 3			- 9,000	
Difference			= 231,000	
Divide by:			÷ 3	
Each of the remaining three payments under option 3			= 77,000	
<p>* If the total of Parts I, VI, VI.1, and XIII.1 tax is \$3,000 or less for either 2011 or 2010, you do not have to make instalment payments on this amount for 2011.</p> <p>** This amount is net of provincial and territorial non-refundable credits. If the provincial and territorial tax before refundable credits is \$3,000 or less for either 2011 or 2010, you do not have to make instalment payments on this amount for 2011. Include New Brunswick and Nova Scotia tax on large corporations, but do not include provincial tax payable from Quebec or Alberta. The New Brunswick tax on large corporations is eliminated effective January 1, 2009. Ontario tax payable before refundable credits includes only corporate income tax (net of non-refundable credits), corporate minimum tax, capital tax, and special additional tax on life insurance corporations.</p>				

T2WS3 E (10) (Vous pouvez obtenir ce formulaire en français à www.arc.gc.ca/formulaires ou au 1-800-959-3376.)

Canada

Option 3 is the most advantageous of the three options. Therefore, Corporation A will have to remit an instalment payment of \$9,000 for the first quarter and \$77,000 for each of the last 3 quarters.

Note

The total amount of instalments calculated under option 3 is always the same as under option 2, but option 3 is often chosen when the first payment is lower.

For more information

What if you need help?

If you need help after reading this guide, visit www.cra.gc.ca or call 1-800-959-5525.

For detailed information on topics in this guide, see the federal *Income Tax Act* and the *Income Tax Regulations*. We have identified the section, subsection, paragraph, or regulation in square brackets.

For information about filing your *T2 Corporation Income Tax Return*, see Guide T4012, *T2 Corporation – Income Tax Guide*. Go to www.cra.gc.ca/corporation-internet for corporation internet filing and www.cra.gc.ca/t2return for corporate income tax information.

Forms and publications

To get any forms or publications, go to www.cra.gc.ca/forms or call 1-800-959-2221.

Non-resident corporation enquiries

If you have a question about a **non-resident corporation** account, go to www.cra.gc.ca/tx/nnrstdnts/bsnss, or call the International Tax Services Office at one of the following numbers:

Canada and the United States
1-800-561-7761, ext. 9155

Outside Canada and the United States
(we accept collect calls)
613-954-9681

Fax number
613-952-3845

My Business Account

My Business Account is a secure and convenient way to access and manage your business accounts online.

You can:

- view your account balance and transactions
- request additional remittance vouchers
- file your return and view its status
- calculate your instalment payments
- view notices, letters, and statements
- view address and banking information
- transfer payments and immediately view an updated balance

Quick. Easy. Secure. For more information, go to www.cra.gc.ca/mybusinessaccount.

Represent a Client

Represent a Client is a secure online service to access tax information and services on behalf of businesses, including your employer.

To register, go to www.cra.gc.ca/representatives.

My Payment

My Payment is a payment option that allows individuals and businesses to make payments online, using the Canada Revenue Agency's Web site, from an account at a participating Canadian financial institution. For more information on this self-service option, go to www.cra.gc.ca/mypayment.

Teletypewriter (TTY) users

TTY users can call 1-800-665-0354 for bilingual assistance during regular business hours.

Our service complaint process

If you are not satisfied with the **service** you have received, contact the CRA employee you have been dealing with (or call the phone number you have been given). If you still disagree with the way your concerns are being addressed, ask to discuss the matter with the employee's supervisor.

If the matter is still not resolved, you have the right to file a service complaint by completing Form RC193, *Service-Related Complaint*. If you are still not satisfied with the way the CRA has handled your complaint, you can contact the Taxpayers' Ombudsman.

For more information, go to www.cra.gc.ca/complaints or see Booklet RC4420, *Information on CRA – Service Complaints*.

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

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