

Financial Relief Measures Guide

The Federal Governments' Economic Response to COVID-19

Current as of April 21, 2020

Support for Businesses

Measure	Who It's For	Implementation and How to Apply	Benefit	More Info
<p>Business Wage Subsidy (separate from the Canada Emergency Wage Subsidy (CEWS) – see below)</p>	<p>Eligible employers – individuals (excluding trusts); partnerships (all members – CCPCs, individuals, partnerships or reg. charities); non-profit organizations; registered charities; and Canadian controlled private corporations (CCPCs).</p> <p>Eligible employer must employ one or more eligible employees (employed in Canada); have an existing business number and payroll account with the CRA on March 18, 2020; and pay salary, wages, bonuses, or other remuneration to an eligible employee.</p> <p>If your business is closed and If you did not pay salary, wages, bonuses or</p>	<p>Applies for the period of March 18, 2020 to June 19, 2020.</p> <p>Manual subsidy calculation performed by employer, and monthly remittance to the CRA reduced by amount of calculated subsidy.</p> <p>More information on how to report this subsidy will be released in the near future.</p> <p>For employers that are eligible for both the CEWS and the 10 per cent wage subsidy for a period, any benefit from the 10 per cent wage subsidy for remuneration paid in a</p>	<p>Up to 10% of an employee's wage for a period of 3 months, up to a maximum of \$1,375 per eligible employee and \$25,000 per employer.</p> <p>Employer maximum not shared within an associated group.</p> <p>CCPCs are not eligible if associated taxable capital employed in Canada for the preceding taxation year is \$15 million or more.</p> <p>CCPCs must have a small business deduction (SBD) limit greater than NIL for its last taxation year that ended before the start of the eligible period</p>	<p>Subsidy reduces remittances to the CRA of federal, provincial and territorial income tax withheld on the employees' remuneration.</p> <p>Subsidy does not reduce remittance of Canada Pension Plan or Employment Insurance premiums. You must continue remitting the CPP contributions and EI premiums that you deducted from your employees, as well as your share of CPP contributions and EI premiums, to the CRA.</p> <p>The wage subsidy received by an employer would be considered government assistance and be included in the employer's taxable income.</p> <p>Questions and answers from the CRA: https://www.canada.ca/en/revenue-agency/campaigns/covid-19-update/frequently-asked-questions-</p>

other remuneration to an eligible employee from March 18, 2020 to June 19, 2020, you cannot receive the subsidy, even if you are an eligible employer.

specific period would generally reduce the amount available to be claimed under the CEWS in that same period.

(this requirement ignores the reduction of the SBD resulting from adjusted aggregate investment income (AAIL)).

If the income taxes you deduct are not sufficient to offset the value of the subsidy in a specific period, you can reduce future payroll remittances to benefit from the subsidy. This includes reducing remittances that may fall outside of the application period for the wage subsidy (after June 19, 2020).

[wage-subsidy-small-businesses.html](https://www.taxtemplates.ca/wage-subsidy-small-businesses.html)

To help Canadian businesses and their advisors calculate this subsidy, Tax Templates Inc. has created a free worksheet:
<https://www.taxtemplates.ca/wage-subsidy-download/>

**Canada
Emergency
Wage Subsidy
(CEWS)**
(separate from the business wage subsidy – see above)

Program will be in place for a 12-week period from March 15, 2020 to June 6, 2020.

Eligible employers would include individuals, taxable corporations, and partnerships consisting of eligible employers; as well as, non-profit organizations and registered charities.

Municipalities and local governments, crown corporations, public universities, colleges, schools and hospitals would not be eligible. Eligible employers who experience a decrease in gross revenues during

Access the CEWS by applying through the Canada Revenue Agency's (CRA) My Business Account online portal. The application process is estimated to be functioning within 3 – 6 weeks from April 1, 2020.

Employer required to attest to the decline in revenue and maintain supporting documents.

Subsidy under CEWS will be on the first \$58,700 earned by employees, which can result in an amount up to \$847/week ($\$58,700 \times 75\% / 52$ weeks). Special rule will apply to employees that do not deal at arm's length with the employer to restrict the amount of the subsidy to 75 per cent of the average weekly remuneration paid between January 1

Those organizations that do not qualify for the CEWS can still qualify for the previously announced wage subsidy (see Business wage subsidy above).

All employers would be expected to at least make best efforts to top up salaries to 100% of the maximum wages covered.

Recommend that employers get set up for direct deposit to speed up the receipt of funds once the system is in place.

the respective periods of at least:

- 15% for March 2020,
- 30% for April 2020, or
- 30% for May 2020.

The decrease in revenues can be benchmarked using one of two methods:

1. Year over year by using same month in 2019, or
2. Average gross revenue earned in January and February 2020.

Must select method 1 or 2 and use consistently throughout.

An employer's revenue would be considered business revenue from arm's length sources in Canada calculated using either the accrual or cash method of accounting. NPOs or charities will be allowed to choose whether or not to include revenue from government sources.

Method chosen must be consistently applied throughout.

Eligibility for the CEWS of an employee's remuneration, will be limited to employees that have not been without remuneration for more than 14 consecutive days in the eligibility period.

For employers that are eligible for both the CEWS and the 10 per cent business wage subsidy for a period, any benefit from the 10 per cent business wage subsidy for remuneration paid in a specific period would generally reduce the amount available to be claimed under the CEWS in that same period.

The respective claim periods are as follows:

- March period covers March 15 to April 11;
- April period covers April 12 to May 9;
- May period covers May 10 to June 6.

and March 15, 2020 and only available if employed prior to March 15, 2020.

Eligible remuneration may include salary, wages and other remuneration but excludes severance pay, stock option benefits and personal use of a corporate vehicle.

No overall limit on the subsidy amount that an eligible employer may claim.

CEWS benefits will be in the form of a direct payment from the CRA.

Employers may be required to repay amounts paid under the CEWS if they do not meet eligibility requirements. Penalties, fines or even imprisonment may apply in cases of fraudulent claims (more details to follow). This subsidy would be considered government assistance and be included in the employer's taxable income (as well as reduce various federal tax credits).

Tax Flash – Canada Emergency Wage Subsidy (CEWS) announced:
<https://www.bakertilly.ca/en/btc/publications/taxflash-canada-emergency-wage-subsidy-cews-announced>

For more information:
<https://www.canada.ca/en/department-finance/economic-response-plan/wage-subsidy.html>

Refund for Certain Payroll Contributions
 (expanded CEWS measure)

If you are eligible for CEWS (see above) then you will be eligible for this CEWS expansion.

Employers would be required to continue to collect and remit employer and employee contributions to Employment Insurance, the Canada

100 per cent refund for employer-paid contributions to those programs.

This refund would not be subject to the weekly

You must take into account the information described in the above CEWS measure for details on eligibility and other information that has been provided

The refund would cover 100% of

<p>TFW Isolation Support Announced April 13th</p> <p>\$1,500 paid to employers for each Temporary Foreign Worker, to assist with cost of mandatory 14-day isolation period required of all workers arriving from abroad.</p>	<p>For farmers, fish harvesters, and all food production and processing employers bringing TFWs to Canada.</p>	<p>Pension Plan, the Quebec Pension Plan and the Quebec Parental Insurance Plan, as usual.</p> <p>Eligible employers would apply for a refund at the same time that they apply for the CEWS.</p> <p><i>*DELIVERY MECHANISM NOT YET FINALIZED*</i></p> <p>The Government will work with provinces and territories in the coming days to ensure this funding is delivered in a manner that meets their needs and best ensures quarantine requirements are met.</p>	<p>maximum benefit per employee of \$847 that an eligible employer may claim in respect of the CEWS. There would be no overall limit on the refund amount that an eligible employer may claim.</p> <p>\$50 million in federal funding to provide employers with \$1,500 for each Temporary Foreign Worker, which can be used to cover wages while they are in quarantine or the costs of space to isolate for the 14 days required under a law meant to stop the spread of COVID-19</p>	<p>employer- paid contributions for eligible employees for each week throughout which those employees are on leave with pay and for which the employer is eligible to claim for the CEWS for those employees.</p> <p>An employee will be considered to be on leave with pay throughout a week if that employee is remunerated by the employer for that week but does not perform any work for the employer in that week. This refund would not be available for eligible employees that are on leave with pay for only a portion of a week.</p> <p>Funding will be in the form of lump-sum payments to employers, retroactive to the date of the <i>Quarantine Act</i> order. Not available for TFWs on site prior to then.</p> <p>The funding is conditional on employers not being found in violation of isolation protocols or any other public health order. This program will be available as long as the <i>Quarantine Act</i> is in force and the isolation protocol is followed.</p>
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<p>EI Work-Sharing Program Enhancements</p> <p>The program provides EI benefits to eligible employees who agree to reduce their normal working hours and share the available work while their employer recovers.</p>	<p>For employers and their employees willing to participate in the program as long as the employer can demonstrate a decrease of at least 10% in sales and/ or production levels directly or indirectly related to the impact of COVID-19.</p> <p>For employers and employees that are participating in a Work-Sharing program, EI benefits received by employees through the Work-Sharing program will reduce the benefit that their employer is entitled to receive under the Canada Emergency Wage Subsidy (CEWS).</p>	<p>COVID-19 temporary special measures are effective March 15, 2020 to March 14, 2021</p> <p>In general, program is for eligible employers and their employees where the employer can demonstrate a recent decline in business activity of at least 10%, and a temporary decrease of employee hours of work in the range of 10% to 60%. Note that there are multiple eligibility criteria that must be met for both the employer and the employees. Temporary measures are available where the decrease is directly or indirectly related to the impact of COVID-19.</p>	<p>Extend the qualifying weeks for the EI Work-Sharing program from 38 to 76.</p> <p>Waive the mandatory waiting period between agreements.</p> <p>Ease the recovery plan requirements.</p> <p>Now able to submit applications 10 calendar days prior to the requested start date rather than 30 days.</p> <p>Fact sheet for employers: https://www.canada.ca/en/employment-social-development/corporate/notices/coronavirus/employers-factsheet.html</p>	<p>Temporary special measures: https://www.canada.ca/en/employment-social-development/corporate/notices/coronavirus.html#work-share</p> <p>General information about the Work-Sharing program: https://www.canada.ca/en/employment-social-development/services/work-sharing.html</p> <p>Applicant guide: https://www.canada.ca/en/employment-social-development/services/work-sharing/guide-applicant.html</p>
<p>Corporate Income Tax Return and Payment Deferral</p>	<p>Tax return deferral – Corporations with an income tax return due date after March 18, 2020 and before June 1, 2020.</p> <p>Tax payment deferral – Persons with corporate income tax payments (including 2020 tax installments) that become owing on or after March</p>	<p>Tax return deferral – no application required.</p> <p>Tax payment deferral – no application required.</p> <p>Defer any payments without any penalties or interest.</p>	<p>Corporate tax return due date deferred to June 1, 2020.</p> <p>Corporations that owe Part I income tax balances or income tax installments on or after March 18, 2020 and before September 1, 2020</p>	<p>The criteria for this deferral is not established in the Income Tax Act. The administration of this measure will be based on Ministerial discretion through the CRA relying on policy announcements made by the government and the CRA.</p>

	18, 2020 and before September 1, 2020 (the CRA currently reports deferral of Part I tax only).		have until September 1, 2020 to remit these amounts. No penalties or interest will apply to any tax returns filed or payments made on or before the extended due dates.	
GST, HST & Customs Duties on Imports	<p>GST/HST payments, installments or remittances that become owing on or after March 27, 2020 and before June 2020.</p> <p>Customs duties and GST on imports due for March, April and May 2020.</p>	<p>Payments of GST, HST, customs duties and GST on imports deferral –no application required.</p> <p>FILING OF GST/HST RETURN (GST34): must still be submitted when due – no deferral.</p> <p>Excise taxes and duties are not currently deferred and are still required to be remitted by their prescribed due dates.</p>	<p>The GST, HST, customs duties & GST on imports tax payments can be deferred until June 30, 2020.</p> <p>No interest will apply to any tax payments made on or before the extended due date.</p>	<p>For more information: https://www.canada.ca/en/department-finance/news/2020/03/additional-support-for-canadian-businesses-from-the-economic-impact-of-covid-19.htm</p> <p>Deferral of GST/HST Tax remittances – CRA Q&A: https://www.canada.ca/en/revenue-agency/campaigns/covid-19-update/frequently-asked-questions-gst-hst.html</p> <p>Paper copies of GST/HST returns will not be processed until normal operations resume.</p> <p>CRA is encouraging registrants to file electronically:</p>
Canada Emergency Business Account (CEBA)	<p>For small businesses and not-for-profits in all sectors and regions to help cover operating costs over the next several months.</p> <p>To qualify, organizations must demonstrate they paid between \$20,000 to \$1.5 million in total payroll</p>	<p>This program will start accepting applications April 9, 2020.</p> <p>Details regarding application process to be provided by financial institutions.</p> <p>Applications are</p>	<p>Interest-free loans of up to \$40,000 which are guaranteed and funded by the Government of Canada. Repayment of the balance of the loan on or before</p>	<p>The funds from this loan shall only be used by the Borrower to pay non-deferrable operating expenses, and may not be used to fund any payments or expenses such as prepayment/refinancing of existing indebtedness, payments of dividends, distributions and increases in management</p>

for 2019; using cash or accrual accounting method; inclusion of government funding in their revenue calculations is optional.

available through local financial institutions

December 31, 2022 will result in loan forgiveness of 25% (up to \$10,000).

compensation.

For more information:
<https://ceba-cuec.ca/>

Business Credit Availability Program (BCAP)

Largely targeted to small and medium-sized businesses (SMEs).

All credit-worthy businesses with viable business models whose activities fall within the mandate of either BDC and/or EDC are eligible to benefit from BCAP.

The program will further support financing in the private sector through the Business Development Bank of Canada (BDC) and Export Development Canada (EDC).

Financial institutions will conduct the underwriting and manage the interface with their customers.

These programs will roll out mid-April – interested businesses should work with their current financial institutions.

The BDC will participate in a co-lending program with financial institutions to co-lend term loans to SMEs for their operational cash flow requirements. Eligible businesses may obtain incremental credit amounts up to \$6.25 million with BDC's portion of this program up to \$5 million maximum per loan.

EDC will guarantee new operating credit and cash flow term loans that financial institutions extend to SMEs up to \$6.25 million.

The near-term credit available to farmers and the agri-food sector will also be increased through Farm Credit Canada: <https://www.fcc-fac.ca/en/covid-19.html>

More information from the Department of Finance: <https://www.canada.ca/en/department-finance/programs/financial-sector-policy/business-credit-availability-program.html>

More information at BDC and EDC: <https://www.bdc.ca/en/pages/special-support.aspx>

<https://www.edc.ca/en/campaign/coronavirus-covid-19.html>

Credit and Liquidity Support	<p>Will provide long-term stable funding to banks and mortgage lenders.</p>	<p>The government announced on March 16, 2020 that it is launching an Insured Mortgage Purchase Program (IMPP). Under this program, the government will purchase up to \$50 billion of insured mortgage pools through the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC).</p>	<p>IMPP program information: https://www.cmhc-schl.gc.ca/en/finance-and-investing/insured-mortgage-purchase-program</p>	<p>Through financial Crown corporations, Bank of Canada, OSFI, CMHC and commercial lenders.</p> <p>The Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions (OSFI) is lowering the Domestic Stability Buffer requirement for domestic systemically important banks by 1.25% (to 1.00%) of risk weighted assets, effective immediately.</p>
Employment Insurance – Record of Employment	<p>For employers with employees directly affected by COVID-19.</p>	<p>When the employee is sick or quarantined, use code D (Illness or injury) as the reason for separation (block 16). Do not add comments.</p> <p>When the employee is no longer working due to a shortage of work because the business has closed or decreased operations due to coronavirus (COVID-19), use code A (Shortage of work). Do not add comments.</p> <p>When the employee refuses to come to work but is not sick or quarantined, use code E (Quit) or code N (Leave of absence), as appropriate. Avoid adding comments unless absolutely necessary.</p>		
Canada Labour Code	<p>Entitlement to leave</p> <p>Prohibition</p> <p>Benefit</p>	<p>Every employee is entitled to and shall be granted a leave of absence from employment of up to 16 weeks if the employee is unable or unavailable to work for reasons related to COVID-19. An employee who intends to take a leave of absence, as soon as possible, give written notice to the employer of the reasons for the leave and the length of the leave that they intend to take.</p> <p>An employer is prohibited from dismissing, suspending, laying off, demoting or disciplining an employee because the employee intends to take or has taken a leave of absence due to COVID-19.</p> <p>The pension, health and disability benefits and the seniority of an employee who is absent from work due to a leave of absence due to COVID-19, accumulate during the entire period of leave and the contributions by both the employee and employer are required to continue payments.</p>		

Support for Individuals

Measure	Who It's For	Implementation and How to Apply	Benefit	More Info
<p>Canada Emergency Response Benefit Act (CERB)</p>	<p>Individuals whether employed, self-employed, or contract workers cease to work for reasons related to COVID-19 and do not have access to paid leave or other income support – and have not voluntarily quit their job.</p> <p>Reasons related to COVID-19:</p> <p>Workers who are sick, quarantined or taking care of someone who is sick with COVID-19.</p> <p>Working parents who must stay home without pay to care for children that are sick or need additional care because of school and daycare closures.</p> <p>Workers who still have their employment but are not being paid because there is currently not sufficient work and their employer has asked them not to come to work.</p> <p>Wage earners and self-employed individuals,</p>	<p>Applications for the CERB began on Monday, April 6, 2020.</p> <p>There are two ways to apply:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Online with CRA My Account: https://www.canada.ca/en/revenue-agency/services/e-services/e-services-individuals/account-individuals.html 2. Over the phone with an automated phone service – telephone number: 1.800.959.2019 <p>If you are calling the CRA on behalf of someone else, you must be an authorized representative.</p> <p>For more info on how to apply: https://www.canada.ca/en/revenue-agency/services/benefits/apply-for-cerb-with-cra.html</p>	<p>If you are eligible for the CERB, you can expect \$2,000 (\$500 per week) for a 4-week period. It is a single payment for each 4-week period you qualify for.</p> <p>For the 4-week CERB application: You have stopped or will stop working due to reasons related to COVID-19 for at least 14 consecutive days and during these consecutive days, you will not receive income from the sources that are listed in the next column.</p> <p>If your situation continues, you can re-apply for a payment for multiple 4-week periods, to a maximum of 16 weeks (4 periods).</p> <p>The criteria for each subsequent 4-week period CERB applications is the same.</p> <p>There is no waiting period. Your payments will be retroactive to your eligibility date.</p>	<p>A On April 15, 2020, the government announced that the CERB will be expanded and retroactive to March 15, 2020 in order to allow people to earn up to \$1,000 per month while collecting the CERB. The CERB was also extended to workers (including seasonal) who have exhausted regular EI benefits and are unable to find a job, return to work, or undertake regular seasonal work as a result of the COVID-19 outbreak.</p> <p>The government also announced transferring funds to provinces to implement wage top-up programs for low-income essential workers.</p> <p>A person who is at least 15 years of age, who is resident in Canada and who, for 2019 or in the 12-month period preceding the day on which they make an application for CERB has a total income of at least \$5,000 from the following sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Employment, - Self-employment, - Certain EI benefits, - Benefits under a provincial plan due to pregnancy or care of newborn children, and - Non-eligible dividends.

including contract workers, who would not otherwise be eligible for Employment Insurance (EI).

If you are receiving the wage subsidy through your employer, you cannot receive the CERB for the same period. You can only receive one or the other. The government is considering implementing a rule that would allow individuals rehired by their employer to cancel their CERB claim and repay the amount in order to qualify for the Canada Emergency Wage Subsidy (CEWS).

The benefit is taxable, although tax will not be deducted at source. You will be expected to report the benefit as income when you file your income tax for the 2020 tax year.

For more information:
<https://www.canada.ca/en/services/benefits/ei/cerb-application/questions.html>

Employment Insurance (EI)

EI eligible Canadians who have lost their job can continue to apply.

If you were recently laid off or have reduced hours and qualify for EI benefits, you can submit your request today.

EI eligible Canadians who have lost their job can continue to apply here:

<https://www.canada.ca/en/services/benefits/ei/ei-regular-benefit/apply.html>

If you were eligible for EI benefits that started before March 15, 2020, and these benefits end before October 3, 2020, you may then apply for the Canada Emergency

More information:

Regular benefits
<https://www.canada.ca/en/services/benefits/ei/ei-regular-benefit.html>

Sick benefits
<https://www.canada.ca/en/services/benefits/ei/ei-sickness.html>

Waiving of the one-week waiting period for individuals claiming EI sickness benefits.

No requirement for medical certificate when claiming sickness benefits due to quarantine.

If application for EI sickness benefit has already been completed and you want to waive the one-week period, call 1.833.381.2725. It is important to note that no

		<p>Response Benefit if you meet the eligibility requirements, including that you have stopped work because of reasons related to COVID-19.</p> <p>You cannot be paid EI benefits and the CERB for the same period.</p>		<p>other request will be actioned on this phone line (volume of calls may cause disruption of service).</p>
GST Credit (GSTC)	<p>Anyone who already receives the GSTC based on the 2018 taxation year.</p>	<p>There is no need to apply for this payment. If you are eligible, you will get it automatically.</p> <p>Will automatically receive in the same manner you receive your current payment.</p> <p>If you were previously not entitled to the GST/HST credit, but have filed your 2018 tax return, you may also get the one-time credit amount based on your family net income.</p>	<p>This one-time payment is set to pay an additional amount of \$290 per person or \$580 per couple and \$153 per child.</p> <p>This one-time GST credit begins phasing out at 5 cents for every dollar of family income earned in 2018 over \$37,789.</p>	<p>One-time special payment to be issued on April 9, 2020.</p> <p>If you're late in filing your 2018 taxes, the CRA encourages you to file as soon as possible as you may be eligible for retroactive benefits and credits. The only way to get them is to file.</p> <p>File your 2019 income tax and benefit return to ensure you continue to get your benefits and credits for the July 2020 to June 2021 benefit year.</p> <p>For more information: https://www.canada.ca/en/revenue-agency/services/child-family-benefits/covid-19-gsthstc-increase.html</p>
Enhanced Canada Child Benefit (CCB)	<p>Anyone who already receives the CCB based on the 2018 taxation year.</p>	<p>Those who already receive the CCB do not need to re-apply. Will automatically receive in the same manner you receive your current payment.</p>	<p>This one-time payment is set to pay an additional amount of \$300/child.</p>	<p>Families that receive the CCB will get the extra \$300 per child as a single payment in May.</p>

<p>Canada student loan payments Apprentice loan payments</p>	<p>Anyone who currently pays Canada student loans or apprentice loans.</p>	<p>During the period from March 30, 2020 to September 30, 2020. No need to apply as all repayments, both interest and principal, will be suspended including pre-authorized payments. All payments will resume on or after September 30, 2020.</p>	<p>A six-month principal and interest-free moratorium on the repayment of Canada student loans and apprentice loans for all individuals currently in the process of repaying these loans. There will be no accrual of interest during this period.</p>	<p>Check your provincial student loan program, as most provinces are following the Canada student loan moratorium.</p>
<p>Canada Mortgage & Housing Protection Program</p>	<p>Anyone who holds a mortgage.</p>	<p>Effective immediately.</p> <p>Offering tools to lenders that can assist homeowners who may be experiencing financial difficulty. Tools to include payment deferral, loan re-amortization, capitalization of outstanding interest arrears and other eligible expenses, and special payment arrangements.</p>	<p>Please contact your bank and/or lender – it will be on a case-by-case basis.</p> <p>Canada’s large banks have confirmed that this support will include up to a 6-month payment deferral for mortgages, and the opportunity for relief on other credit products.</p>	<p>For more information on mortgage deferrals:</p> <p>https://cba.ca/mortgage-deferral-to-help-canadians-experiencing-financial-hardship-due-to-covid-19?l=en-us</p> <p>https://www.cmhc-schl.gc.ca/</p>
<p>Personal income tax return and payment deferral</p>	<p>Tax return deferral – Individuals who file a personal tax return with the normal due date of April 30, 2020.</p> <p>Tax payment deferral – Individuals with personal income tax payments (including 2020 tax installments) that become owing on or after March 18, 2020 and</p>	<p>Tax return deferral – no application required.</p> <p>Tax payment deferral – no application required.</p> <p>No penalties or interest will apply to any tax returns filed or payments made on or before the extended due dates.</p>	<p>Personal tax return due date deferred from April 30, 2020 to June 1, 2020.</p> <p>Personal tax payment due dates deferred to September 1, 2020.</p>	<p>If you expect to receive benefits under GSTC or Canada Child Benefit you are encouraged to NOT delay the filing to ensure your entitlements for 2020-21 are properly determined.</p> <p>The criteria for this deferral is not established in the Income Tax Act. The administration of this measure will be based on Ministerial discretion</p>

	before September 1, 2020.			through the CRA relying on policy announcements made by the Government and the CRA.
Trust tax return and payment deferral	<p>Tax return deferral – Persons with trust tax returns due prior to May 1, 2020.</p> <p>Tax payment deferral – Persons with trust income tax payments (including 2020 tax installments) that become owing on or after March 18, 2020 and before September 1, 2020.</p>	<p>Tax return deferral – no application required.</p> <p>Tax payment deferral – no application required.</p> <p>No penalties or interest will apply to any tax returns filed or payments made on or before the extended due dates.</p>	<p>Trust tax return due date deferred to May 1, 2020.</p> <p>Trust tax payment due dates deferred to September 1, 2020.</p>	The criteria for this deferral is not established in the Income Tax Act. The administration of this measure will be based on Ministerial discretion through the CRA relying on policy announcements made by the government and the CRA.
Other tax returns and forms	Persons filing other tax returns and forms required under the Income Tax Act (ITA) that are due after March 18, 2020 and before June 1, 2020.	<p>Tax return and form deferral – no application required.</p> <p>NO TAX PAYMENT DEFERRAL provided in announcement.</p>	<p>Other returns and forms due dates deferred to June 1, 2020.</p> <p>Included in this measure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Filing a tax return. · Filing an information form. · Filing an election form or return. · Filing designations. · Providing responses to information requests. 	<p>Announcement made March 27, 2020: https://www.canada.ca/en/department-finance/news/2020/03/additional-support-for-canadian-businesses-from-the-economic-impact-of-covid-19.html</p>
Minimum Registered Retirement Income Fund (RRIF) withdrawals	Those required to withdraw minimum amounts from their RRIF for 2020.	<p>Effective immediately.</p> <p>Contact your financial advisor.</p>	Required minimum withdrawals is reduced by 25% for 2020.	Similar rules would apply to individuals receiving variable benefit payments under a defined contribution Registered Pension Plan.

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