

INTRODUCTION Western International

CANADA'S TAX SYSTEM

- Based on Self-assessment
- You are responsible for:
 - Filing your tax return
 - · Reporting your income from all sources
 - Calculating if tax is owed or a refund is owing and paying the correct amount of income tax
 - · Making sure you file your taxes on time
 - Declaring accurate and complete information on your tax return
 - Notifying CRA of any changes to your personal information

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canada.ca/taxes-newcomers

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TAXES ARE DUE:

APRIL 30*

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TAX YEAR: JANUARY - DECEMBER

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GENERAL INFORMATION

- In Canada you file your Federal and Provincial taxes at the same time
- You file taxes for the province where you resided as of December 31, 2024
 - If you have ties in more than 1 province, file for the province where you would **normally reside** if you weren't a student
- If you have a spouse/common-law partner, each person files their own tax return but they are interconnected
 - Some credits can only be claimed by one of you

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STEPS TO FILE TAXES IN CANADA

- 1. Determine your Residency Status for Tax purposes
- 2. Gather your documents:
 - T-slips, receipts, SIN, Notice of Assessment (if applicable), date of entry to Canada, etc.
- 3. File your Tax Return using a software
- 4. Submit form RC151 by mail, if filing for the first time
- 5. Read any letters received by CRA
- 6. Register for the MyCRA account

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NEWCOMERS TO CANADA

- Newcomers to Canada may be:
 - permanent residents (including people who have received "approval-in-principle" from Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada to stay in Canada)
 - o **refugees** (protected persons)
 - o temporary residents (including student, worker, or temporary resident permit holders)
- The Canada Revenue Agency (CRA) considers you a newcomer to Canada for the **first year** you are a resident of Canada.
- You become a resident of Canada for income tax purposes when you
 have enough residential ties in Canada. You usually establish residential
 ties on the day you arrive in Canada.

Your residency status for income tax purposes is different from your immigration status.

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RESIDENT OF CANADA

- Canada's tax system is based on residency not on citizenship.
- Am I a resident of Canada for tax and credit purposes?
 - You are considered to be a resident of Canada for tax and credit purposes when you establish residential ties in Canada.
 - It is NOT related to your immigration status
 - You usually establish these ties on the date you arrive in Canada.

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DETERMINING RESIDENCY STATUS

- Significant Residential Ties include:
 - A home you own or rent in Canada
 - Your spouse and/or dependents are in Canada with you
 - You applied for PR and provincial health coverage
- Secondary residential ties that may be relevant include:
 - You have personal property in Canada (car, furniture, clothing, etc.)
 - You have social ties with Canada (memberships to clubs, recreational or religious organizations, etc.)
 - You have economic ties with Canada (employment, Canadian bank account, credit cards, etc.)
 - · Driver's license in Canada

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DETERMINING RESIDENCY STATUS

- You probably have not established significant residential ties with Canada if you:
 - return to your home country on a periodic basis or for a significant amount of time;
 - move to another country when not attending school in Canada;
 - don't have a permanent place to live in Canada;
 - don't have personal property in Canada.

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DETERMINING RESIDENCY STATUS

- Are you considered a resident for tax purposes in your home country?
- Is there a Tax Treaty between Canada and your home country?
 - canada.ca/cra-tax-treaties
- Do you normally go back to your home country (or leave Canada) when not attending school?

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canada.ca/taxes-newcomers canada.ca/cra-tax-treaties

DETERMINING RESIDENCY STATUS

- Many international students who study or carry-on research in Canada do establish significant residential ties with Canada.
- Someone who applies for and obtains landed immigrant (PR) status and provincial health coverage, these ties will usually constitute significant residential ties with Canada
 - Income Tax Folio S5-F1-C1, Section 1.25
- If you were a resident of Canada in a previous year, and you are now a nonresident, you will be considered a resident of Canada for income tax purposes when you move back to Canada and re-establish your residential ties.

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RESIDENCY STATUS



- Resident
 - · You have established significant residential ties with Canada.
- Non-Resident
 - You stayed in Canada for less than 183 days during the year and
 - · You did not establish significant residential ties with Canada.
- Deemed Resident
 - You stayed in Canada for 183 days or more in a calendar year
 - · You did not establish significant residential ties with Canada and
 - You are not considered a resident of your home country under a tax treaty.
- Deemed Non-Resident
 - · You established significant residential ties with Canada and
 - under a tax treaty you are considered a resident of another country with which Canada has a tax treaty. Similar rules apply as non-residents.

https://www.canada.ca/en/revenue-agency/services/tax/international-non-residents/information-been-moved/determining-vour-residency-status.html

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canada.ca/taxes-newcomers canada.ca/cra-tax-treaties

WHERE CAN I GET MORE INFO?

- Income Tax Folio S5-F1-C1, Determining an Individual's Residence Status
- CRA Web site:
 - canada.ca/taxes-international-students
 - Canada.ca/taxes-newcomers

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canada.ca/taxes-newcomers

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STILL NOT SURE...

- If you are still not sure what your residency status is for tax purposes, get the Canada Revenue Agency's opinion by filling out <u>Form NR74</u>, Determination of Residency Status (Entering Canada)
- Mail or fax the form to the address listed at the top of the form

https://www.canada.ca/en/revenue-agency/services/forms-publications/forms/nr74.html

canada.ca/taxes-newcomers

WHO HAS TO FILE A TAX RETURN?

- You owe/have to pay taxes
- · You want to claim a refund
- · Canada Revenue Agency asked you to file a tax return
- You disposed of capital property (sold a principal residence)
- You have to <u>contribute to the Canada Pension Plan</u> (CPP) for 2024 (this can apply if your total net self-employment income and pensionable employment income is **more than \$3,500**)
- You are paying El premiums on self-employment income or other eligible earnings
- Others (see CRA for complete list)

https://www.canada.ca/en/revenue-agency/services/tax/individuals/topics/about-your-tax-return/you-have-file-a-return.html

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WHO SHOULD FILE A TAX RETURN?

- You want to claim any of the following:
 - You want to transfer unused tuition fees or carry forward unused tuition, education, and textbook amounts to a future year
 - You opened a First home savings account (FHSA) in 2023 or 2024 and want to keep your FHSA participation room up to date
 - You want to report income that will allow you to increase your Canada training credit limit
 - You want to begin or continue receiving credits and benefits such as:
 - GST/HST tax credit (4 times a year)
 - Ontario Trillium Benefit (monthly)
 - Canada Workers Benefit (CWB)
 - Canada Carbon Rebate (formerly know as the Climate Action Incentive)
 - Guaranteed Income Supplement (GIS)
 - Canada Child Benefit (CCB) payments if you have children (monthly)
 - Disability Tax Credit (for yourself or your children)

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canada.ca/benefits-finder canada.ca/child-family-benefits-calculator

HOW TAXES ARE CALCULATED Federal and Provincial Refund or Net and Total Refundable **Deductions** Taxable Non-Tax Payable Tax Credits Income Refundable Owing Credits

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canada.ca/doing-your-taxes

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INCOME TO REPORT



- All your world income earned (regardless of what country the income came from) from the date you became a resident of Canada for tax purposes
 - Employment income (T4)
 - Scholarships, bursaries, fellowships, research grants, etc. (T4A)
 - Investment income (including cryptocurrencies) (T3, T5, etc.)
 - Universal Child Care Benefit (RC62)
 - Self-employment income (fill out Form T2125)
 - And other types of income (tips, commission, cash payments, employment insurance, parental leave, etc.)
- You may have more than 1 T-slip in the different categories! (e.g., Graduate students with a funding package may have 2 x T4A slips and 1 x T4 slip)
- Your World Income is taxable from your date of entry. Report it in Canadian dollars.
 - Use the Annual Average Exchange rates:
 - https://www.bankofcanada.ca/rates/exchange
- NOTE: Loans and money sent by family do not get reported on your tax return

https://www.canada.ca/en/revenue-agency/services/tax/individuals/topics/about-your-tax-return/tax-return/completing-a-tax-return/tax-slips.html and the sum of the

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canada.ca/doing-your-taxes or canada.ca/taxes-individuals

DEDUCTIONS

Deductions help reduce your taxable income

- You may be entitled to some deductions, such as:
 - Moving expenses*
 - Union Dues
 - Employment expenses*
 - Child Care expenses
 - Support payments made
 - Other expenses

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MOVING EXPENSES



- An international student can deduct international moving expenses only if they are:
 - Attending post-secondary courses in Canada as a full-time student and;
 - Receiving taxable award income (e.g., research grant) after the move.
 - You cannot deduct moving expenses against non-taxable scholarship, fellowship, and bursary income.
- If you move for school or work, you can claim moving expenses within Canada (40 kms) against taxable income at your new location.
- Unused amounts can be carried forward 1 year
- See Form T1-M for more information

https://www.canada.ca/en/revenue-agency/services/tax/individuals/topics/about-your-tax-return/tax-return/completing-a-tax-return/deductions-credits-expenses/line-21900-moving-expenses.html

canada.ca/doing-your-taxes

CHILD CARE EXPENSES

- You or your spouse/common-law partner paid someone else to look after your child so that you could work, go to school or conduct research
 - Includes day care, caregivers providing child care services, before/afterschool care, day and overnight camps, etc.
- The spouse with the **lowest income** generally claims this expense (even if it is zero)
 - UNLESS your spouse was enrolled in an educational program in 2024
- Fill out
 - Form T778, Child Care Expenses Deduction
 - Schedule ÓN479-A, Ontario Childcare Access and Relief from Expenses (CARE) Tax Credit

https://www.canada.ca/en/revenue-agency/services/tax/individuals/topics/about-vour-tax-return/tax-return/completino-a-tax-return/deductions-credits-expenses/line-21400-child-care-expenses.htm

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TAX CREDITS

Tax Credits Help Reduce the Amount of Tax You Pay

- Non-refundable tax credits
 - can only be used to reduce the amount of tax you pay to \$0
 - any excess <u>cannot</u> be refunded
- Refundable tax credits
 - can be used to reduce the amount of tax you pay to \$0
 - any excess may be refunded

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Total Income Deductions Deductions Deductions Deductions Deductions Tax Payable Income Tax Payable Inco

TAX CREDITS

*Amount may need to be pro-rated

NON-REFUNDABLE

- Basic Personal amounts*
- Canada Employment amount
- · CPP and EI contributions
- · Spouse or eligible dependent amounts*
- · Amounts transferred from your spouse
- · Disability amount
- · Canadian digital news subscription
- Tuition
- Eligible Medical expenses
- Donations and gifts
- RRSP Deduction (RRSP contribution)
- · Ontario LIFT credit
- And more...

REFUNDABLE

- · Refundable Medical Expense Credit
- Canada Carbon Rebate (CCR)
 - Only certain provinces, including Ontario
 - Must be 19+
- · Income Tax Deducted
- Canada Training Credit
 - Must be a resident for all of 2024, be between the ages of 26 and 66, and your notice of assessment for 2023 shows a CTCL for 2024
- · Ontario CARF credit

Some refundable tax credits and benefits are paid separately

https://www.canada.ca/en/revenue-agency/services/tax/individuals/topics/about-your-tax-return/completing-a-tax-return/deductions-credits-expenses/deductions-credits-expenses/html

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canada.ca/doing-your-taxes

canada.ca/doing-your-taxes

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TO SUMMARIZE Federal and Net and Provincial Refund or Refundable Total **Deductions** Tax Payable Taxable Non-Amount Income Tax Credits Refundable Owing Credits

WHAT DOCUMENTS DO YOU NEED TO DO YOUR TAXES?

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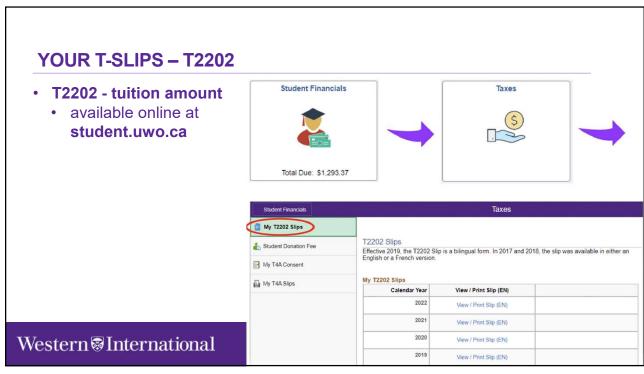
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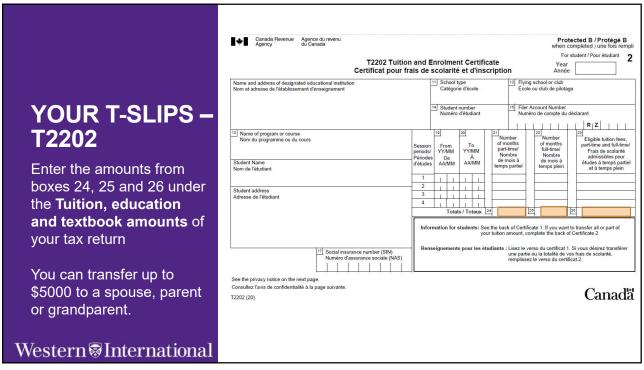
SOCIAL INSURANCE NUMBER OR ITN

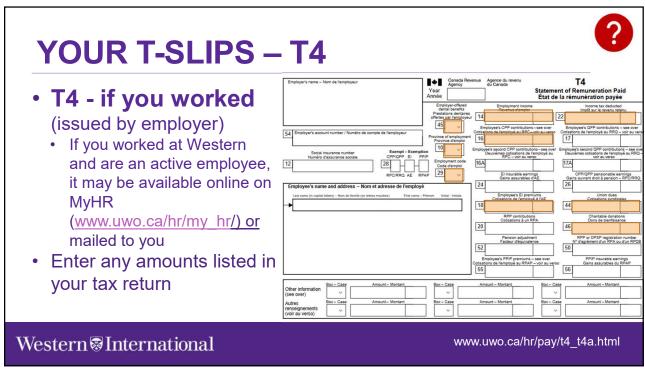
- To file your income tax return you need a Social Insurance Number (SIN)
 - · It is ok to use for your taxes if it has expired
 - If you are NOT eligible for a SIN, never applied for one <u>and</u> never applied for an ITN you can apply for an Individual Tax Number (ITN)
 - Complete Form T1261, Application for a Canada Revenue Agency Individual Tax Number (ITN) for Non-Residents

https://iesc.uwo.ca/visas/working_and_volunteering/social_insurance_number.html

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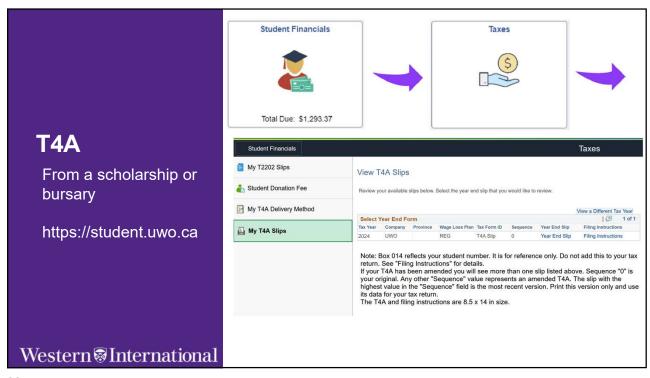


YOUR T-SLIPS - T4A

- Available online
- T4A if you received a scholarship, bursary, fellowship, etc. (issued by Western)
 - On your Student Centre account student.uwo.ca
- T4A if you received a research grant or fellowship (i.e., you were a Graduate Research Assistant, RA)
 - May be mailed or available online on your MyHR account www.uwo.ca/hr/my_hr

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www.uwo.ca/hr/pay/t4_t4a.html www.registrar.uwo.ca/student_finances/tax_receipts.html

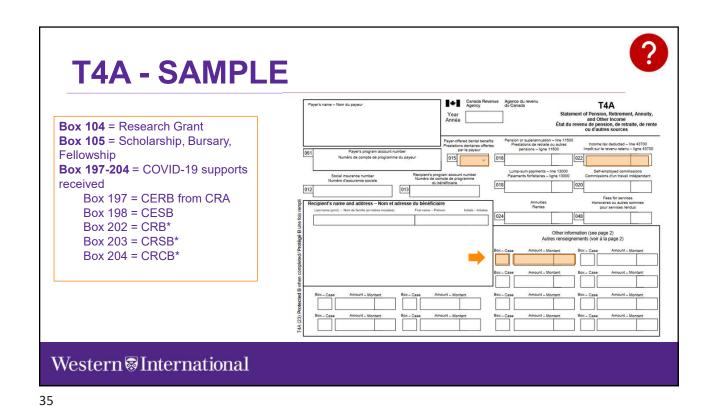




- From a Research Fellowship (if you were an RA)
 - https://www.uwo.ca/hr/my_hr/



www.uwo.ca/hr/pay/t4_t4a.html



YOUR T-SLIPS - OTHERS

- Other T-slips/information you may have been issued:
 - **T5** if you earned interest from an investment account of \$50 or more (issued by bank)
 - · Includes GICs and other investments
 - T3 if you have trust income (issued by bank)
 - RC62 if you have children and receive the Universal Child Care Benefit (UCCB)
 - And more!

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OTHER RECEIPTS AND FORMS



- Notice of Assessment if filed your taxes last year
- Rent receipts*
- Donations receipts
 - · Can keep for 5 years
- Income from any other sources
 - Tips, cash payments, rental income, etc.
 - From anywhere in the world

You should NOT claim for things for which you DO NOT have an original receipt!!!

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LET'S TALK ABOUT RENT



- · Your rent receipt MUST include the following:
 - Your full name
 - The address of the rented residence
 - The period for which rent was paid (months)
 - The amount of rent paid and date(s) it was paid on
 - · Your landlord's full name, address and phone number
 - Your landlord's signature
- TIP! Ask your landlord for a receipt at the end of every year and before you move out!

You should NOT claim for things for which you DO NOT have an original receipt!!!

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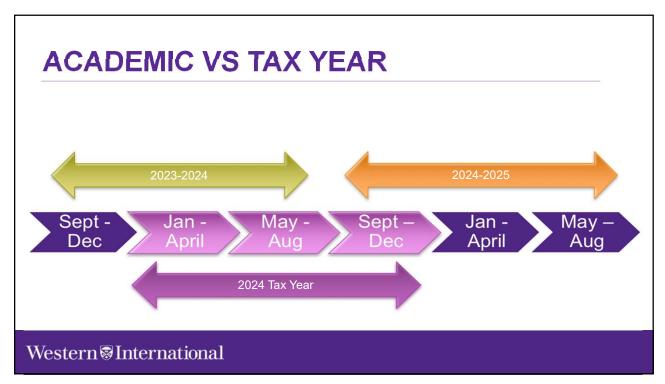
ELIGIBLE MEDICAL EXPENSES

- From student.uwo.ca (Detailed Statement of Account)
 - Can claim for the entire family on 1 person's tax return
 - Eligible Medical expense receipts (including UHIP, SOGS/USC health plans)
 - Choose a 12 month period ending in 2024, which you haven't claimed before
 - You will generally use this same 12-month period for any later years
 - TIP! Make a note of which 12-month period you chose and how you calculated the amounts!

*Remember, these are non-refundable tax credits.

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MEDICAL EXPENSES

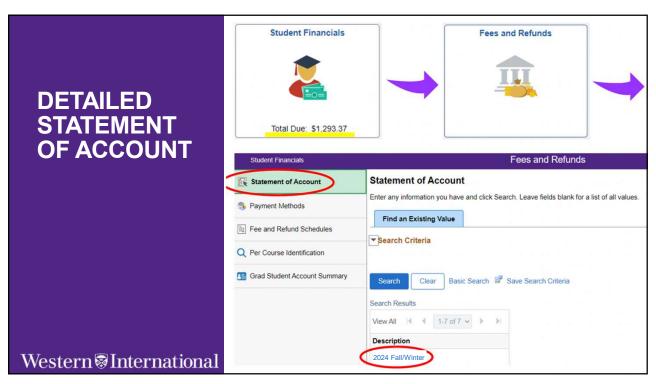
Note: At Western you pay for these from September – August. The tax year is from January – December.

You may be eligible to claim UHIP and SOGS/USC Health and Dental Plans and other medical expenses

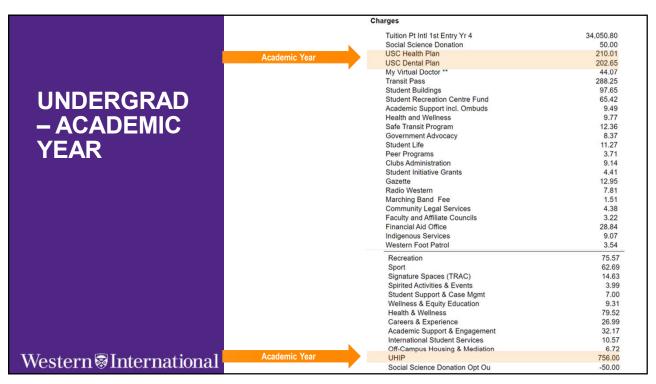
	2023-2024	2024-2025
Claiming the Academic Year (Sept. 2023 – Aug. 2024)	100%	\$0 Claim next year.
Claiming the Calendar Year (Jan. 2024 – Dec. 2024)	Claim 8/12 (Jan – Aug, 2024)	Claim 4/12 (Sept – Dec, 2024)

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OTHER

- Other receipts and forms you may need if you have children:
 - Daycare Receipts
 - Camp Receipts

You should NOT claim for things for which you DO NOT have an original receipt!!!

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OTHER INFORMATION YOU NEED



- Bank account information for setting up direct deposit
- Date you arrived in Canada (if you arrived in 2024 or filing for the first time)
- Income from January 1st the date of arrival, in Canadian dollars (if filing for the first time)

You should NOT claim for things for which you DO NOT have an original receipt!!!

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FIRST TIME FILERS

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FIRST TIME FILERS - IMPORTANT

- Include the date you entered Canada on your tax return, under immigrant/newcomer section
 - If you have not done your taxes for a few years, you will need to file taxes for each year separately
 - Your date of entry <u>ONLY</u> goes on your first tax return!
- You will need to know your World Income
 - January 1 until the date you arrived in Canada (not taxed)
 - Date you arrived in Canada until December 31

 If someone is filing your taxes for you, make sure to mention this information to them!

 They may not know to ask!

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FIRST TIME FILERS - IMPORTANT

- Fill out form RC 151: GST/HST Credit and Canada Carbon Rebate Application for Individuals Who Become Residents of Canada
 - One form per family
 - Only fill it out ONCE!
 - You need the date you entered Canada and your world income before you came to Canada in that tax year
 - You MUST mail it to the tax centre that applies to you (see address on back of form)
 - Sudbury if your mailing address is in Ontario
 - Your Tax Software will not fill out this form for you!

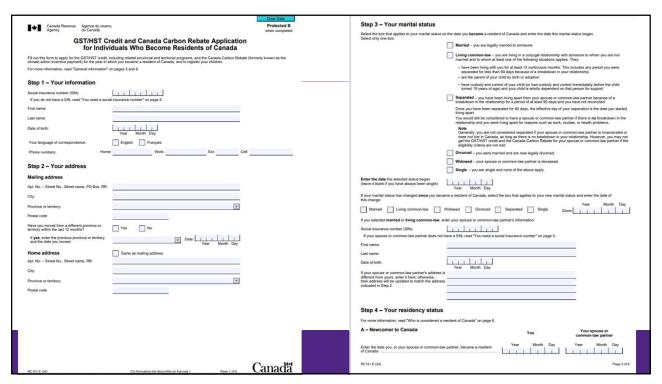
https://www.canada.ca/en/revenue-agency/services/forms-publications/forms/rc151.html

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canada.ca/gst-hst-credit

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		Protected & Wilet Completed	Clear C	uta
B - Returning resident of Canada	You	Your spouse or common-law partner	Protected B when co	npleted
Enter the Canadian province or territory in which yo common-law partner, resided before you cut your re	u, or your spouse or	-	First name:	
	Year Month Day	Year Month Day	Last name	
Enter the date you, or your spouse or common-law with Canada (became a non-resident)			Gender: Female Male	
Enter the date you, or your spouse or common-law	Day Year Month Day	Year Month Day	Date of birth:	
residential lies with Canada (became a resident ago	in)		Year Month Day	
Step 5 - Information about the c	hild(ren)		City of birth:	
and the same of th	illia(reil)		Province or territory of birth (or country if outside Canada):	
Shared custody	ce. The CRA considers you to be in a shared-custody situation if the	child have 40% to 80% of the time with	Does the child live with you more than 60% of	
you and the rest of the time with another individual	at a different address.		the time? Yes No If yes, enter the date the child started living	
- Nacidal and a first of the contract of the c	oxidet T4114, Canada Child Benefit, under "If you share custody of a		with you more than 60% of the time. If the child has lived with you snoe birth, lick the box:	
Do not give information about a child if you have all child left your care and has now returned, or the per	ready given their information (for example, on Form RC66 or a previo centage of time the child is in your care has changed.	usly submitted Form RC151), unless the	Year Month Day	
Child 1 - Information			If no, select the box that represents the percentage of time the child lives with you (select only one box):	
First name:			40% to 60% of the time, and the child lives the rest of the time with another individual at a different address (for example, the child lives with you one week and with the other individual of	ine
Last name:			week, or with you 4 days a week and with the other individual 3 days a week) If you select this box, the CRA considers you to be in a shared custody situation for this child. Ex	of at the
Gender	Female Male		date the child started living with you 40% to 60% of the time:	NO. III
San core	I I I I I I		Year Month Day	
Date of birth:	Year Month Day		Less than 40% of the time (for example, the child lives with you every second weekend)	
City of birth:			If you select this box, the CRA does not consider you to be eligible for the child and family benef	its for
Province or territory of birth (or country if outside Canada):			this child. You must provide proof of birth if the CRA has not paid benefits to anyone for the child or children for whom you are completing this form. For more infor-	nation
Does the child live with you more than 60% of the	Yes No		on proof of birth, go to <u>canada calchild-benefits-supporting-documents</u> . If you are applying for more than two children, you can use <u>Form ROSG-1. Additional Children</u> . You can also attach a separate sheet of paper with the infi	
time? If yes, enter the date the child started living			asked above.	rmanon
with you more than 60% of the time. If the child has lived with you since birth, tick the box:	Year Month Day		Step 6 – Your income	
If no, select the box that represents the percentag	ge of time the child lives with you (select only one box):		Enter your and your spouse's or common-law partner's (if you have one) income from all sources that was not reported on a Canadian tax return. All arm	unts
	40% to 60% of the time, and the child lives the rest of the time w	with another individual at	must be converted into Canadian dollars using the Bank of Canada exchange rate in effect when you received the income. For the exchange rates, go to https://personada.ca/rates/exchange .	
	week, or with you 4 days a week and with the other individual 3	days a week)	Enter '0' if you had no income.	
	If you select this box, the CRA considers you to be in a shared date the child started living with you 40% to 60% of the time:	custody situation for this child. Enter the	Note If you are an individual who is registered or entitled to be registered under the Indian Act, do not report the portion of income that qualifies for the tax ex	emption
			under section 87 of the Indian Act. For more information, go to canada.ca/taxes-benefits indigenous.	
	Year Month Day		A – The year you became a resident of Canada	
	Less than 40% of the time (for example, the child lives with you if you select this box, the CRA does not consider you to be elic		Enter the year you became a resident of Canada	
	this child.	yard to the condition and analy occurred to	Do not enter your spouse's or common-law partner's income in this section if they did not become a resident of Canada in that year. Your spouse or	
			You common-law partner	
			Enter the income earned from January 1 of the year you entered above to the date you each became a resident.	0
RC151 E (24)		- Proc 2 of 6		
(No. 12) E (AN)		Page 3 of 6	RC151 E (24)	age 4 of 6

		Protected B when completed		
	Step 6 - Your income (continued)			
	B - One year before you became a resident of Canada			
DO4E4	Enter the year that is one year before you became a resident of Canada			
RC151	For example, if you became a resident of Canada in 2024, you would enter "202	Your spouse or		
IXO 13 I	Enter the income earned one year before you each became a resident of Canada	common-law partner		
	Note If your spouse or common-law partner is a non-resident, do not provide their in	noome.		
	C – Two years before you became a resident of Canada			
	Fill out this step only if you became a resident of Canada between January 1 ar	nd May 31 of the year you entered in section A.		
	Enter the year that is two years before you became a resident of Canada For example, if you became a resident of Canada on February 15, 2024, you will			
	PERSON IN ANY DESCRIPTION	You Tour spouse or common-law partner		
	Enter the income earned two years before you each became a resident of Canada	ss		
	Note If your spouse or common-law partner is a non-resident, do not provide their in	scome.		
	Step 7 - Signature			
	I certify that the information given on this form is correct and complete. I underst	tand that it is a serious offence to make a false statement.		
		Year Month Day		
	Your signature	Date:		
	Spotus or common-lase partners signature Personal information (including the SINI) is contented and used to administer or enthere the Audit, compliance, and collection. The information collected may be disclosed to other folder by lase. Falsan to provide this information may result in paying interest or persolate, or in of information falses. CEA PPU 14 do information about Programme and Information Interes.	ral, provincial, territorial, aboriginal, or foreign government institutions to the extent authorized ner actions. Under the Privacy Act, inclinida have a right of protection, access to sand or of Canada repeating the handling of their presence information. Rafer to Presional		
	General is	nformation		
	GST/HST credit	If you got a letter from the CRA about your residency status, include a copy of it with this application.		
	The GST/HST credit is a non-taxable amount paid four times a year to individuals and families with low and modest incomes to help offset the goor and services taxhamonized sales tax (GST/HST) that they pay.	If you are not sure if you are a resident of Canada, send <u>Form NR74.</u> <u>Determination of Residency Status (Entering Canada)</u> , and include it with this application. The CRA will give you an opinion about you residency status.		
	Eligibility criteria for the QST/HST credit. You are eligible for his credit if you are a resident of Canada for income tax purposes at the end of he morth believe and at the beginning of the morth in which the Canada Revenue Agency (CRA) makes a payment, in the morth before the CRA makes a quarriery payment, you must be at least 15 years old. If you are under 19 years old, you must meet at least end of the following conditions changing the same product.	You need a social insurance number You and your spouse or common-law patrent (if you have one) need a social resources number (fifth) is popy, historyer, if devices Careada will not give resources number (fifth) is popy, historyer, if devices Careada will not give resplaining why you cannot give a SNR You must also attach a clear photocopy of any of the following documents:		
	You have (or had) a spouse or common-law partner. You are (or were) a parent and live (or lived) with your child.	passport driver's licence		
	If you are turning 19 before April in the year after you became a resident of	visitor record		
	Canada, you can apply for the GST/HST credit now. Generally, you have to be 19 years of age or older to get the GST/HST credit, but you can be	birth certificate or proof of birth		
	younger than 19 to apply.	any document issued by Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada		
	Who is considered a resident of Canada You are considered to be a resident of Canada when you establish sufficient residential tes in Canada. Residential tes include: • a home in Canada.	 any document that proves your or your spouse's or common-law partner's identity 		
Western International ■	a spouse or common-law partner who lives in Canada			
**************************************	dependants who live in Canada			
	RC151 E (24)	Page 5 of 6		





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HOW TO FILE YOUR RETURN

- 1. Online using CRA certified software (canada.ca/netfile)
 - a. File it online NETFILE
 - CANNOT be used if:
 - if you are a non-resident, deemed resident or emigrant
 - If you have an ITN/SIN starting with "0" (unless you are a newcomer)
 - Your address is outside of Canada
 - Employment income from an international organization
 - Tax returns from 2016 and earlier
 - If you went bankrupt in 2023 or 2024
 - You will be asked for an Access Code located on the top right-hand side of your Notice of Assessment (not required your first year)
 - b. Use the software, print off the return and mail it
- 2. File a paper return
 - canada.ca/taxes-general-package

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canada.ca/netfile

UFILE

- Free for university students
 - Special online code for students: CFS1981
- Free for anyone doing taxes in Canada for the first time
- Free if your total family income is less than \$20,000

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www.ufile.ca/tips-and-tools/file-for-free

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IF YOU ARE MAILING YOUR TAX RETURN:

Place of Residence:	Tax Centre
Ontario: Hamilton, Kitchener, Waterloo, London , Thunder Bay, or Windsor Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Northwest Territories, or Yukon	Winnipeg Tax Centre PO Box 14001, Station Main Winnipeg MB R3C 3M3 CANADA
Ontario: Barrie, Belleville, Kingston, Ottawa, Peterborough, St. Catharines, Sudbury, or Toronto New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, Nunavut, or Prince Edward Island	Sudbury Tax Centre 1050 Notre Dame Avenue Sudbury ON P3A 5C2 CANADA

^{*}If you are a non-resident, please visit the website for mailing address

www.canada.ca/en/revenue-agency/corporate/contact-information/where-mail-your-paper-t1-return.html

HOW TO FILE YOUR RETURN

- 3. Have someone file for you (EFILE)
 - USC Tax Clinic FREE
 - March 10 April 4, 2025 https://www.instagram.com/uscincometax
 - Community Tax Clinics (CVITP) FREE
 - canada.ca/get-tax-help
 - Certified Tax Professional PAID
 - Make sure they have experience doing takes for newcomers to Canada

Bring a USB to a tax clinic and request a copy of the complete PDF Tax Return (not just the summary page)!

NOTE: You must have a Social Insurance Number.

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canada.ca/get-tax-help

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HOW TO FILE YOUR RETURN

- Community Tax Clinic eligibility requirements:
 - Income is less than \$35,000 (individual), \$45,000 (couple), Increase by \$2,500 for each additional family member.
 - No self-employment income or employment expenses
 - No rental income, foreign income, foreign property, interest income over \$1000, business income and expenses, capital gains or losses, etc.
 - Have not filed for bankruptcy.

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canada.ca/get-tax-help

MYCRA ACCOUNT

- To set up your CRA account you need:
 - Your SIN, ITN or TTN
 - Date of birth
 - Your current postal code
 - An amount you entered on your income tax and benefit return, so have your return on hand (the line requested will vary and it could be from the current tax year or the previous one)
 - You MUST have filed a tax return and received your Notice of Assessment in one of the previous 2 years
- One you register, you will receive a security code by email or mail (5 10 days)
- Before you file your taxes electronically:
 - Set up your account
 - · Update your mailing address

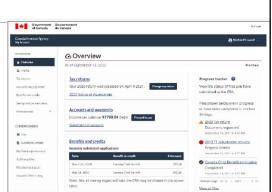
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canada.ca/auto-fill-my-return canada.ca/my-cra-account

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MYCRA ACCOUNT

- You can see and do the following online:
 - Update your address, personal information and direct deposit information*
 - View your tax slips online (e.g., T4, T4A, T5, T3, carry forward amounts, etc.)
 - Track your refund, view or change your tax return
 - View your mail online like your Notice of Assessment
 - Check your benefit and credit payments and statements
 - And more!



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canada.ca/auto-fill-my-return canada.ca/my-cra-account

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HOW TO FILE YOUR RETURN

MAILING YOUR FORMS

- What to include with your return:
 - T1 General
 - Schedule 1
 - Schedule 11
 - Schedule 14
 - ON428
 - Schedule ON-S11
 - ON-BEN
 - Other forms in the tax package as it applies to you
 - Your T-Slips (T2202, T4, T4A, T5, etc.)
- DO NOT send in your receipts! (Unless you are filing for previous years.)

FILING ONLINE

- Keep a copy of the following for 6 years:
 - · Your complete tax return PDF
 - Bring a USB to a tax clinic and request a copy of the complete file – not just the summary!
 - Your T-Slips (T2202, T4, T4A, T5, etc.)
 - · Your receipts

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IMPORTANT!!!!

- Keep a copy of the following for 6 years
 - Your Tax Return
 - Your T-Slips
 - · Receipts for anything being claimed
 - Notice of Assessment
 - Any letters from CRA
- Notify CRA if you are moving!
 - You cannot change your address using NETFILE!

WHAT HAPPENS NEXT?

- Letters you will receive in the summer:
 - Notice of Assessment (summary of tax return)
 - Letter from the GST/HST Office
 - Letter from the Ontario Trillium Benefits and Canada Carbon Rebate offices
- · You may also receive:
 - A letter requesting that you send additional information or receipts/T-slips

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YOU WILL NEED TO:

- Respond to letters from CRA
- Keep your information up to date
 - Mailing address
 - Direct Deposit information
 - · Marital and family status
- File your taxes on time every year



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NEED TO CHANGE YOUR TAX RETURN

- Reassessment requests can be done:
 - Through MyCRA
 - Fill out and mail form T1-ADJ
 - ReFILE using your certified tax software
- Do not send in a new tax return!

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BEWARE OF SCAMS!



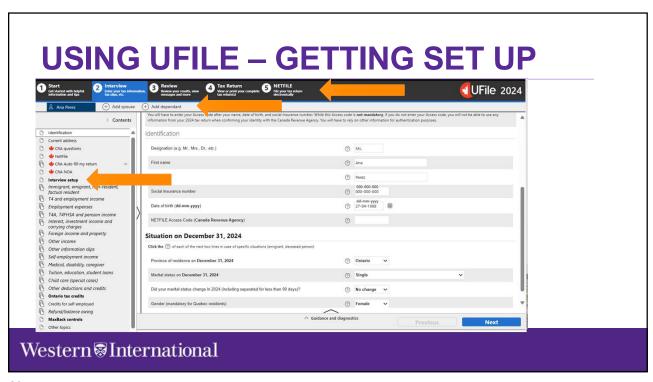
- Beware of scams suspicious emails, letters, text messages or telephone calls that claim they are from the CRA but are not!
 - · Check your CRA MY Account to see if you have new mail or an amount owing
 - · Call the CRA to check on communications you received
- Ask yourself:
 - Do I owe money to the CRA?
 - Is the caller using threatening or aggressive language?
 - Is the caller threatening to arrest you or to send the police/RCMP or deport you?
 - Is the caller asking for information I would not provide on my tax return?
 - Is the caller asking me to pay by prepaid credit card, cryptocurrency, gift cards or Interac e-transfer?
 - Is the caller asking for a fee to speak with a contact centre agent?

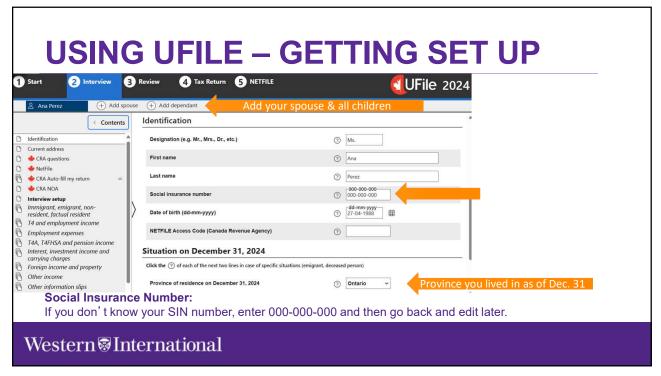
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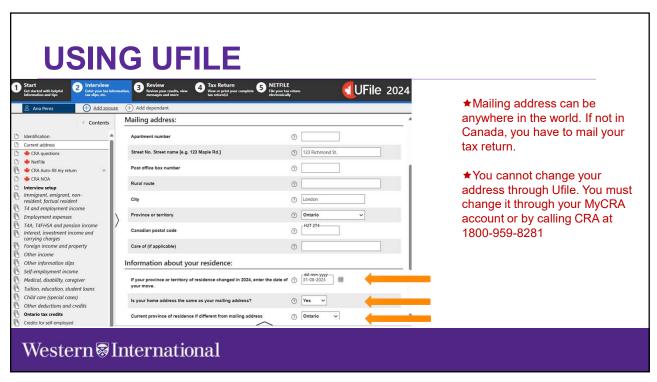
canada.ca/be-scam-smart



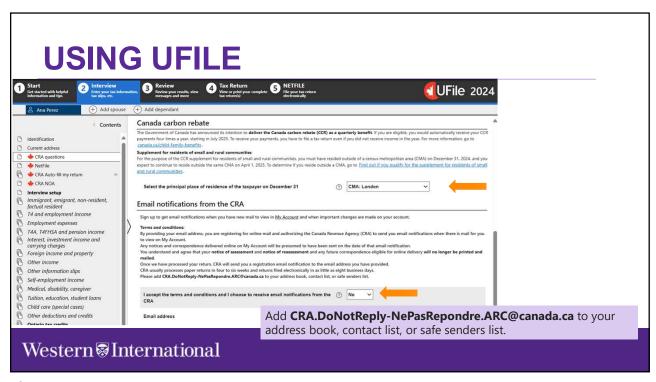


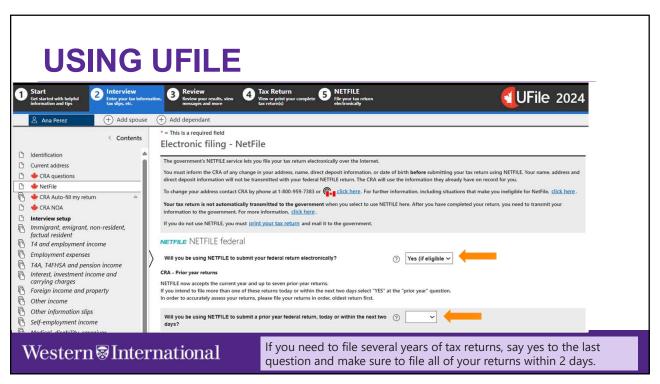


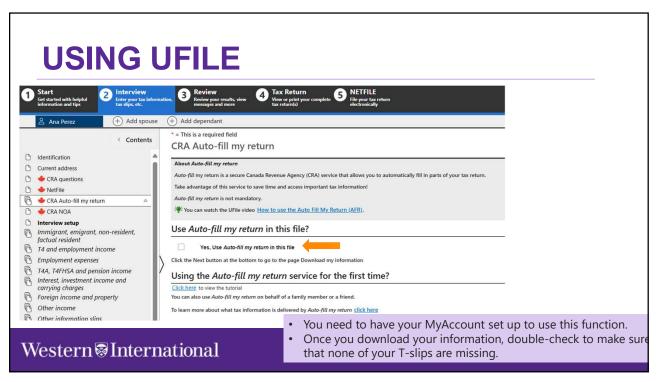


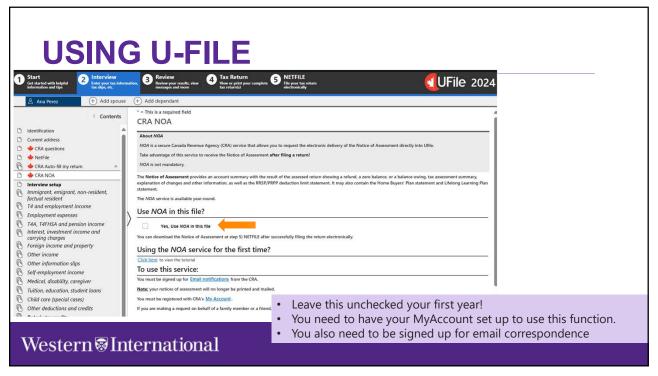




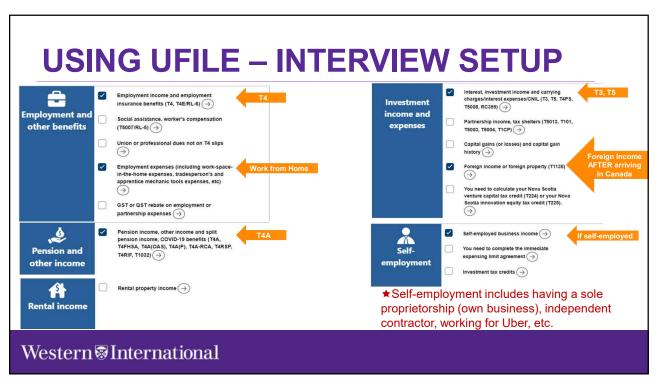


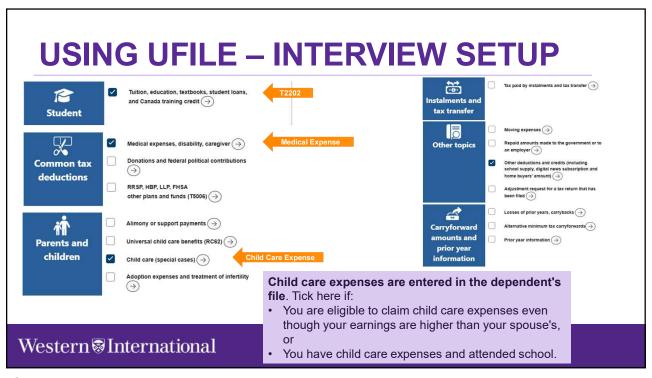


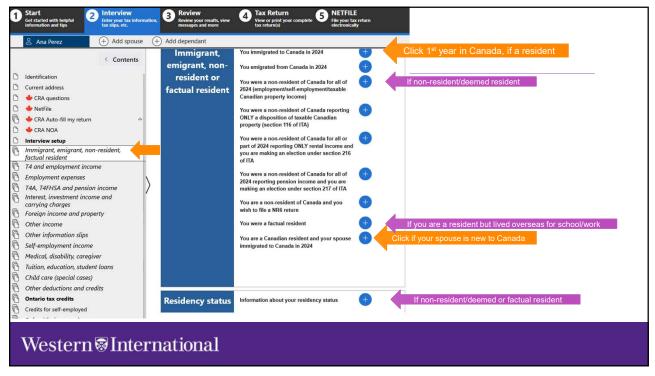




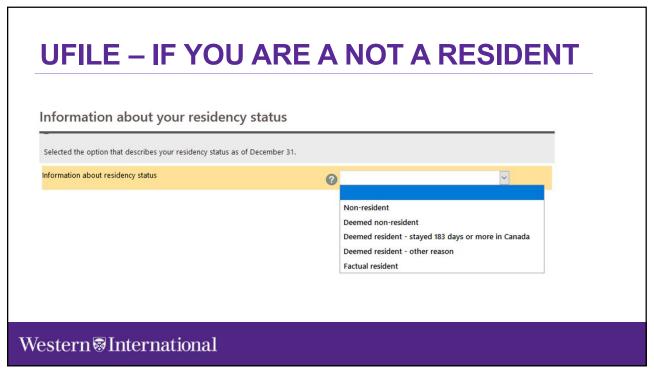




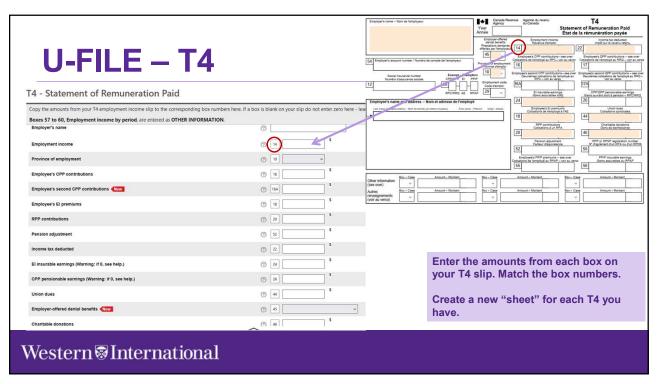


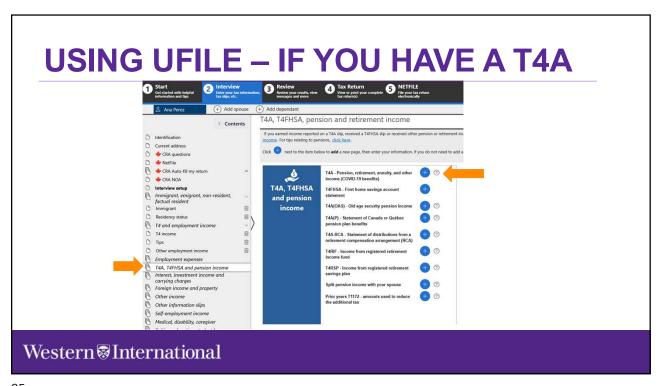


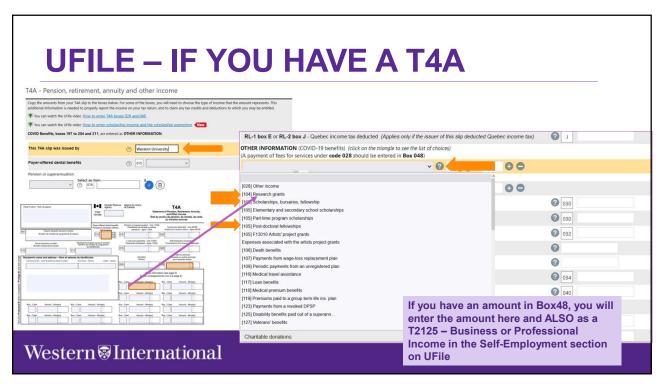


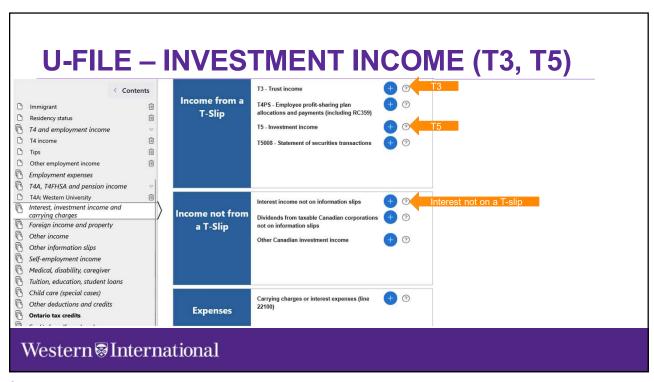






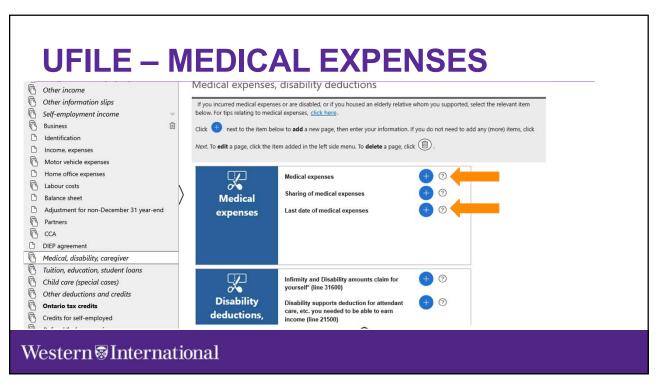


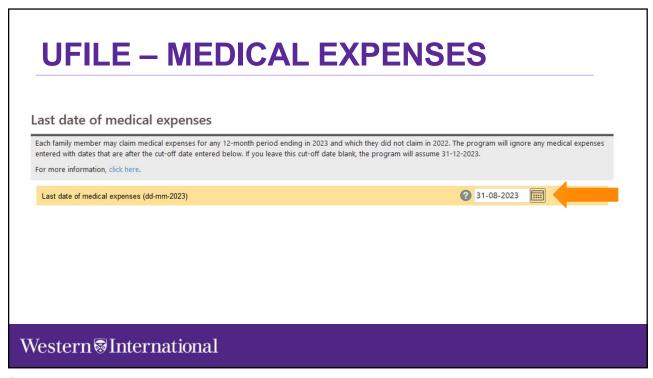


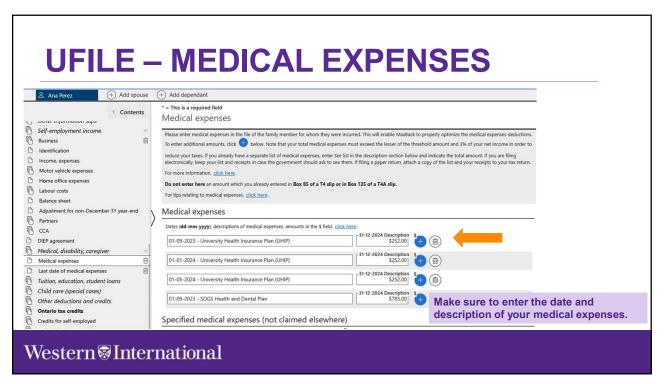


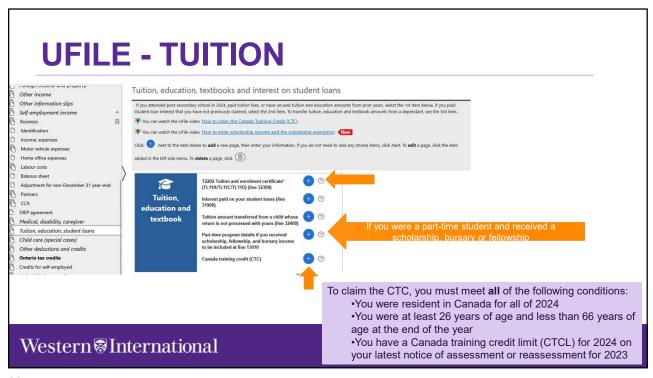


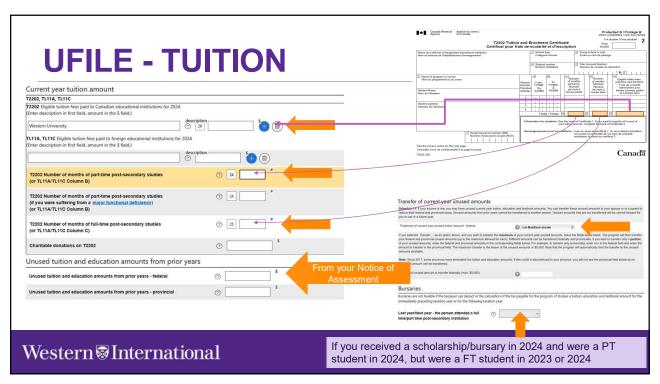




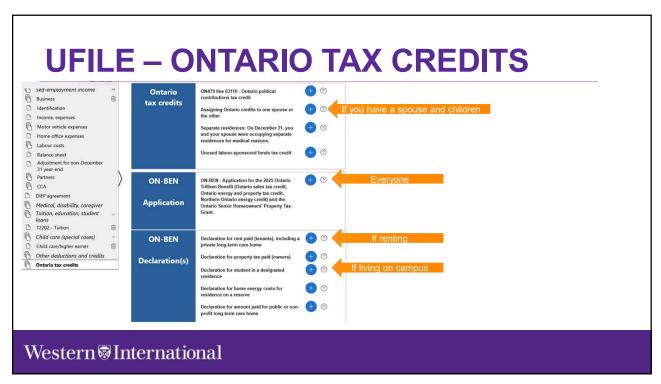




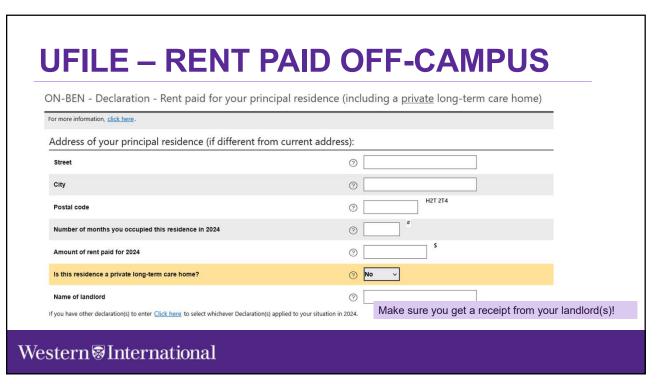


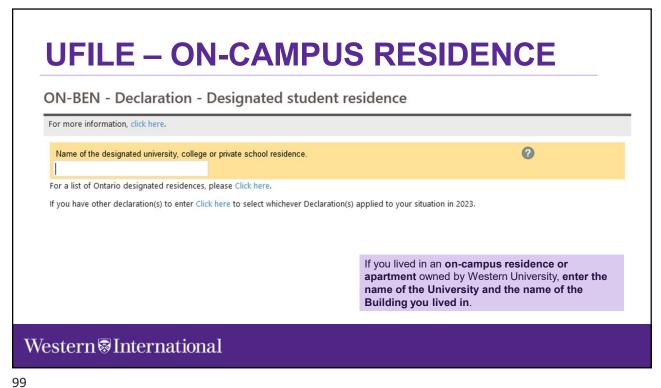


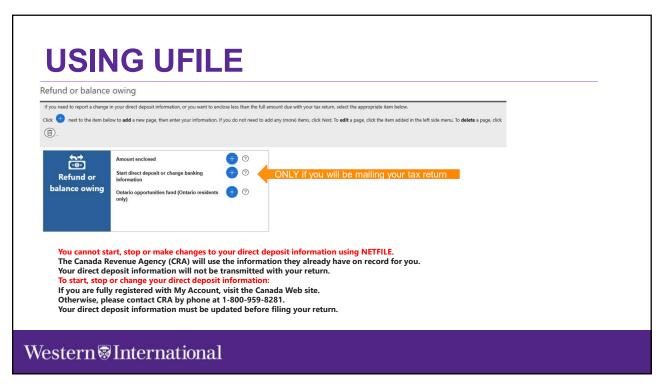


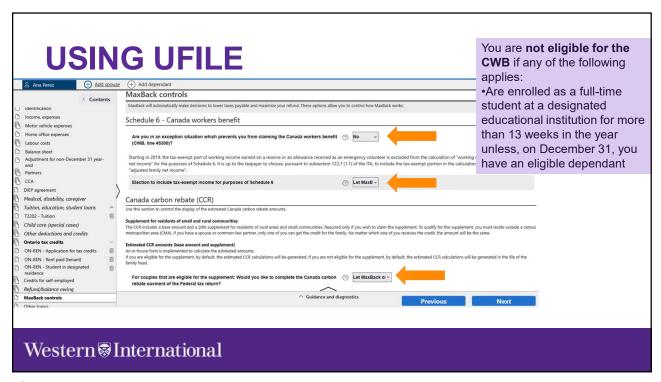


UFILE – ON-BEN	
Ontario trillium benefit (OTB)	
Ontario sales tax credit (OSTC) You do not need to apply for the OSTC when you file your tax return. The Canada Revenue Agency will determent on the Canada Revenue Agency will determ on the Canada	rmine your eligibility and tell you if you are entitled to receive the credit. For families, the OSTC is paid to the
Application for the Ontario energy and property tax credit (OEPTC)	
Do you want to apply for the 2025 OEPTC? (ON-BEN, line 61020)	
You selected "Yes". Make sure you consult the Declaration box below. Continue with your data entry.	
Application for the Northern Ontario energy credit (NOEC)	
Do you want to apply for the 2025 NOEC? (ON-BEN, line 61040)	⊙ No V
Choice for delayed single OTB payment	
Do you choose to wait until June 2026 to get your 2025 OTB entitlement? (ON-BEN, line 6106 if you select Yes, you will get your OTB in one payment in June 2026. If you select No, you will receive your OTB monthly from July 2025 to June 2026.	
Application for the Ontario senior homeowners' property tax	ax grant Yes (G)
Do you want to apply for the 2025 OSHPTG? (ON-BEN, line 61070)	⊚ No No
Amount received for your 2024 OSHPTG (if applicable)	⊙
estern 8 International	-













CONTACT US

Office Hours

Monday – Friday, 9:00 am to 4:00 pm

Phone: 519-661-2111 ext. 89309

Email: iesc@uwo.ca

International Student Advising Appointments https://iesc.uwo.ca/appointment/index.html

Website: https://iesc.uwo.ca

Facebook: facebook.com/uwo.international

Instagram: @westernuinternational

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Income Tax Info Session for International Students 2025 Useful Links

Land Acknowledgement

- Learn more about Western's Land Acknowledgement:
 https://indigenous.uwo.ca/initiatives/land acknowledgement.html
- o 12 Ways to Engage in Truth and Reconciliation at Western: https://indigenouslearningspace.uwo.ca/Learning Unlearning/learning/12 ways.html
- o Learn about Indigenous lands and people around the world: https://native-land.ca/

Getting Started:

- o Newcomers to Canada: https://canada.ca/taxes-newcomers
- o International Students: http://canada.ca/taxes-international-students
- o Information for Students: http://canada.ca/taxes-students
- o Learn about your taxes in Canada:
 - Online modules by CRA: https://www.canada.ca/en/revenue-agency/services/tax/individuals/educational-programs.html
 - Webinars and Videos by CRA: https://www.canada.ca/en/revenue-agency/news/cramultimedia-library/individuals-video-gallery.html
 - Webinars by Ontario: https://www.ontario.ca/document/ontario-tax-talk-webinars
 - Factsheet for Newcomers: https://www.canada.ca/en/services/taxes/income-tax/personal-income-tax/help-others/outreach/outreach-materials-print-share/factsheet-newcomers.html
 - **Factsheet for Students:** https://www.canada.ca/en/services/taxes/income-tax/personal-income-tax/help-others/outreach/outreach-materials-print-share/factsheet-students.html
 - Video for International Students: https://www.canada.ca/en/revenue-agency/news/cramultimedia-library/individuals-video-gallery/webinar-international-students.html

Determining your Residency Status:

- o **Determining Residency Status**: https://www.canada.ca/en/revenue-agency/services/tax/international-non-residents/information-been-moved/determining-your-residency-status.html
- o Form NR74 Determining your Residency Status: https://www.canada.ca/en/revenue-agency/services/forms-publications/forms/nr74.html
- o Income Tax Folio S5-F1-C1 Determining Your Residency Status: https://www.canada.ca/en/revenue-agency/services/tax/technical-information/income-tax/income-tax-folios-index/series-5-international-residency/folio-1-residency/income-tax-folio-s5-f1-c1-determining-individual-s-residence-status.html#p1.11
- Tax Treaties: https://canada.ca/cra-tax-treaties
- Exchange Rates from the Bank of Canada: https://www.bankofcanada.ca/rates/exchange/



• Expenses You Can Claim:

- o **Moving Expenses:** https://www.canada.ca/en/revenue-agency/services/tax/individuals/topics/about-your-tax-return/tax-return/completing-a-tax-return/deductions-credits-expenses/line-21900-moving-expenses.html
 - Form T1-M: https://www.canada.ca/en/revenue-agency/services/forms-publications/forms/t1-m.html
- o Child Care Expenses:
 - Federal Child Care Expenses: https://www.canada.ca/en/revenue-agency/services/tax/individuals/topics/about-your-tax-return/tax-return/completing-a-tax-return/deductions-credits-expenses/line-21400-child-care-expenses.html
 - CARE (Ontario): https://www.ontario.ca/page/ontario-child-care-tax-credit
- o Employment Expenses (working from home, home office expenses): http://canada.ca/cra-home-workspace-expenses
- SIN and ITN Numbers:
 - o SIN Number: https://iesc.uwo.ca/visas/working and volunteering/social insurance number.html
 - o **ITN Number**: https://www.canada.ca/en/revenue-agency/services/forms-publications/forms/t1261.html
- Tax Slips from Western:
 - o Student Centre (T2202, T4A for scholarship): https://student.uwo.ca
 - o MyHR (T4 and T4A): https://www.uwo.ca/hr/my_hr/
 - o T-Slips from HR: https://www.uwo.ca/hr/pay/t4 t4a.html
 - o T-Slips from Registrar's Office: https://www.registrar.uwo.ca/student_finances/tax_receipts.html
 - o Tax Information for Graduate Students: https://grad.uwo.ca/finances/income_tax_reporting/index.html
- Filling Your Tax Return:
 - o Netfile: http://canada.ca/netfile
 - o Tax Package (paper return): http://canada.ca/taxes-general-package
 - o Where to Mail your tax return: https://www.canada.ca/en/revenue-agency/corporate/contact-information/where-mail-your-paper-t1-return.html
 - o **Ufile:** https://www.ufile.ca/tips-and-tools/file-for-free
 - **UFile Free Code:** CFS1981
- Tax Clinics:
 - o USC Tax Clinic: https://www.instagram.com/uscincometax/
 - o CVITP Tax Clinics: http://canada.ca/taxes-help
- MvCRA Account:
 - o MyCRA Account: http://canada.ca/my-cra-account
 - o Auto-fill my return: http://canada.ca/auto-fill-my-return
- GST/HST Tax Credit and other Benefits:
 - o Benefits calculator: http://canada.ca/child-family-benefits-calculator
 - o **GST/HST Tax Credit:** http://canada.ca/gst-hst-credit
 - Form RC151: https://www.canada.ca/en/revenue-agency/services/forms-publications/forms/rc151.html



- o Canada Carbon Rebate (formerly known as Climate Action Incentive): https://www.canada.ca/en/revenue-agency/services/child-family-benefits/cai-payment.html
- o **Disability Tax Credit:** https://canada.ca/disability-tax-credit
- o **Canada Child Benefits:** https://www.canada.ca/en/revenue-agency/services/child-family-benefits/canada-child-benefit-overview.html
- o Ontario Trillium Benefit: https://www.ontario.ca/page/ontario-trillium-benefit
- o Ontario Child Care Tax Credit (CARE): https://www.ontario.ca/page/ontario-child-care-tax-credit
- o Ontario Low-Income Workers Tax Credit (LIFT): https://www.ontario.ca/page/low-income-workers-tax-credit
- Protect Yourself from Scams: https://www.canada.ca/en/revenue-agency/corporate/security.html
- Update your Mailing Address: https://www.canada.ca/en/revenue-agency/services/tax/individuals/topics/about-your-tax-return/change-your-address.html
- How to Pay if you Owe Taxes: https://www.canada.ca/en/revenue-agency/services/payments-cra/individual-payments.html