

RBC Dominion Securities Inc.

Client guide to 2017 tax reporting



Wealth Management
Dominion Securities

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IMPORTANT NOTE: The information in this guide should not be construed as offering tax advice. Individuals should consult with a qualified tax advisor before taking any action based upon the information contained in this guide.

Introduction

With the 2017 tax reporting deadline approaching, RBC Dominion Securities has prepared this guide, which discusses the tax reporting documents you may receive from us. This guide will provide assistance with the reporting of the following documents: T5 slip, T3 slip, Summary of Investment Income and Expenses, Summary of Security Dispositions, Summary of Trust Income and Summary of Management Fees.

For assistance with tax slip amendments and duplicates, investors should contact their Investment Advisor.

This outline is only intended for individual Canadian resident investors. Corporate and trust investors will need to refer to a qualified tax advisor for assistance. This document is not exhaustive in its outline of tax reporting requirements; therefore, we strongly recommend you consult a qualified tax advisor for additional assistance prior to submitting your tax return. Furthermore, this document primarily discusses federal tax reporting requirements. Each of the provinces and territories also has specific tax reporting requirements related to the reporting of income.

Timetable for mailings of tax forms

Tax forms for your RBC Dominion Securities account are generally mailed as follows:

FORM/PACKAGE	TIMING
T5/Summary of Investment Income & Expenses/Summary of Security Dispositions*	Mid-February
T3/Summary of Trust Income Allocations and Designations	Throughout March
T5013/Limited Partnerships	Throughout March

*Please note, your 2017 Summary of Management Fees is included in this package.

A special note about split corps, income trusts and limited partnerships

Tax forms for these investments are typically mailed *after* T5 packages, as indicated above.

T3 reporting

The delivery of T3 and T5013 packages depends on the release of information by external issuers. As a reminder, the federal government passed legislation, effective 2007, requiring income trust and publicly held limited partnership issuers to report to financial intermediaries such as RBC Dominion Securities by February 28. Despite the changes, you may receive tax packages in April due to late disclosures and amendments by some income trusts and limited partnership units. The February deadline does not apply to privately held limited partnerships, which have until March 31 to file disclosures.

To assist you in determining if your tax records for your account are complete, your T5 package will have the following information on the last page (see example shown below).

Important information regarding outstanding tax documents:

Please note that in addition to this T5 Tax Package, additional tax forms may still be forthcoming if you held any of the following types of securities during 2017: split corps, income trusts or limited partnerships.

You may receive additional tax information if any of the securities listed below paid a taxable distribution during the 2017 reporting year.

Our records indicate that you may soon receive additional tax forms for the following securities:

Pengrowth Energy Trust

We recommend that you do not file your income taxes until you have received all outstanding tax slips. Note: Tax slips for mutual funds are issued by the fund company directly.

T5 tax package

T5 slip – statement of investment income

If you receive investment income from sources other than a mutual fund trust or another form of trust, it is most likely that you will receive or have already received a T5 slip. A T5 slip is basically an information document that highlights the different types of investment income received and any foreign taxes paid over the calendar year. This slip does not include income earned on discount instruments such as T-bills or commercial paper, or capital gains recognized on the sale of a security.

The image shows a T5 slip from the Canada Revenue Agency. The header includes the CRA logo and the title 'T5 STATEMENT OF INVESTMENT INCOME' and 'ÉTAT DES REVENUS DE PLACEMENTS'. The form is divided into several sections for reporting different types of income, such as interest, dividends, and other income. There are fields for reporting the amount and any tax paid. At the bottom, there are fields for the filer's name and address, and the issuer's name and address. The form is in both English and French.

Example of T5 slip

Summary of investment income and expenses

Account holders will also receive a Summary of Investment Income and Expenses statement. This document will highlight all investment income that was received (such as dividends and interest) and amounts paid by you during the year (such as interest paid on margin accounts and accrued interest paid on a bond purchase).

Only the amounts listed in the “Paid to You” column of this document are included on the T5 slip – Statement of Investment Income, as previously discussed. The amounts shown in the “Paid by You” column are covered in the next section.

RBC		Wealth Management Dominion Securities		SUMMARY OF INVESTMENT INCOME AND EXPENSES FOR 2017 SOMMAIRE DES REVENUS ET DEPENSES DE PLACEMENTS POUR 2017	
P.O. BOX 90 ROYAL BANK PLACE TORONTO, ONTARIO M5H 2A4		ACCOUNT NO. N° (C) COMPTES :		PAID BY YOU	
		BROKER IDENTIFICATION NO. N° FIDUCIAIRE SECURIS :			
		INVESTMENT ADDRESS DRESS/LESSE EN PLACEMENT :			
DATE 2017	DESCRIPTION	TYP	AMOUNT IN 2017		
			PAID BY YOU	PAID TO YOU	
03/01	625 CANADIAN TIRE CORP LTD	1 DIV		287.50	
06/01	625 CANADIAN TIRE CORP LTD	1 DIV		287.50	
09/04	625 CANADIAN TIRE CORP LTD	1 DIV		287.50	
11/03	625 CANADIAN TIRE CORP LTD	1 DIV		287.50	
TOTAL ANNUAL DIVIDENDS FROM CANADIAN CORP				1150.00	

Example of Summary of Investment Income and Expenses form

Claiming investment-related expenses

Within the Summary of Investment Income and Expenses are amounts listed in the “Paid by You” column that may be tax deductible. You must review each amount indicated in this column to determine if it may be claimed as a tax deduction.

Note: Any foreign taxes listed in this column have already been stated on the T5; therefore, we suggest you ensure that these figures are not duplicated elsewhere in your tax return. Typical amounts that may be deductible will include accrued interest paid on the purchase of a bond or interest paid on an investment loan or margin balance.

Accounts held jointly

Spouses

Although tax slips for joint accounts are issued in the name of two (or more) individuals, the Canada Revenue Agency (CRA) only requires one Social Insurance Number (SIN) be included on the tax slip. Therefore, only the primary account holder’s SIN number will be displayed on your tax slip. It is not necessary to issue two tax slips for joint accounts as per CRA requirements.

When investment accounts are held jointly in both spouses’ names, the investment income reported on the T5 must be divided between spouses on the basis of how much each has contributed to the account. For example, if you have contributed 70% of the capital to the account, and your spouse contributed 30% of the capital, then you must report 70% of all income and your spouse would report the remaining 30% of income.

Non-spouses

When investment accounts are held in joint tenancy with rights of survivorship between non-spouses, the investment income reported on the T5 should be reported proportionately, in accordance with the joint tenant's beneficial interest in the account. As a result, in both of the above cases, the person whose SIN is on the T5 is not necessarily the person who reports 100% of the T5 amounts.

Dividends from taxable Canadian corporations

Eligible dividends

The federal government cut tax rates for certain dividends received by individuals from taxable Canadian corporations starting in 2006. These dividends are called “eligible” dividends and are reported separately on your T5 slip. Boxes 24, 25 and 26 of your T5 slip relate to eligible dividend income received from a taxable Canadian corporation that must be reported on your T1 General tax return (T1).

Box 24 is the actual amount of eligible dividends that were received by you during the calendar year, **but this is not the amount that will be included in your taxable income**. Box 25 is the amount of income that must be reported on your tax return. Box 25 happens to be 1.38 multiplied by the contents of box 24.

Therefore, in completing your T1 General 2017 tax return, retrieve the information from box 25 and include it in Part I of Schedule 4 – Statement of Investment Income, then include the total of Part I on line 120 of your T1 General 2017. Once this is completed, take the information from box 26 and include it on line 425 of Schedule 1 – Federal Tax.

Dividends from taxable Canadian corporations – other than eligible dividends

Boxes 10, 11 and 12 of your T5 slip relate to non-eligible dividend income received from a taxable Canadian corporation

that must be reported on your T1 General tax return. It is important to remember that only eligible and non-eligible dividends from a taxable Canadian corporation qualify for the federal and provincial dividend tax credits.

Box 10 is the actual amount of dividends that were received by you during the calendar year, but **this is not the amount that will be included in your taxable income**. Box 11 is the amount of income that must be reported on your tax return. Box 11 happens to be 1.17 multiplied by the contents of box 10.

Therefore, in completing your T1 General 2017 tax return, retrieve the information from box 11 and include it in Part I of Schedule 4 – Statement of Investment Income, then include the total of Part I on line 120 of your T1 General 2017. Once this is completed, take the information from box 12 and include it on line 425 of Schedule 1 – Federal Tax.

If you are wondering why you are including more income than you actually received (i.e. amount in box 25 versus box 24) and then claiming a dividend tax credit (box 26), the answer is due to the concept of integration. Since dividend income represents an after-tax distribution of corporate profits, simply taxing this income the same way as any other income would result in double taxation (once at the corporate level and again at the investor level). By bumping up the dividend amount by 38% (i.e. 1.38 x actual dividend), it “grosses up” the dividend to the same position as before it was taxed originally in the corporation. Once the tax is calculated on the “grossed up” dividend, the federal dividend tax credit, calculated as 15.02% of the grossed up amount, is subtracted, providing a net amount of tax payable.

Foreign income

If boxes 15 and 16 of your T5 slip have been filled in, you have received some form of foreign income. This foreign income could be from dividends, interest or any other type of income from a foreign source. For Canadian tax purposes these amounts must all be grouped together because they are taxed at the same rate.

When you report the amounts of foreign income on your tax return, you must ensure that the gross amount reported in box 15 is reported as income. Subtracting (or “netting”) the foreign taxes paid in box 16 from the gross amount is not permitted for Canadian tax reporting purposes.

Box 15 of your T5 slip should include the gross amount of your foreign income. If this is the case then simply input this amount in Part II of Schedule 4 – Statement of Investment Income under the section titled “Income from foreign sources,” then carry the total of Part II onto line 121 of your T1 General 2017 return. Note that you may be eligible to exclude all or a portion of this foreign income from the tax return if it represents a foreign dividend from an eligible foreign spin-off. See the following section titled “Foreign spin-offs” for more details.

The amount in box 16 of the T5 slip, foreign tax paid, is a potential credit for taxes paid on income you received outside Canada (thus preventing double taxation) and should be reported on your Canadian tax return. The credit will only be available if you have to pay taxes on your foreign income. If a tax treaty with Canada makes a foreign income source tax-exempt, the taxes withheld from the foreign jurisdiction cannot be recovered.

Therefore, if the foreign income is not exempt from Canadian taxation, include the contents of box 16 on lines 431 and 433 of form T2209 – Federal Foreign Tax Credits. The total from line 10 of form T2209 must be reported on line 405 of Schedule 1 – Federal Tax.

Foreign spin-offs

For Canadian tax purposes, the fair market value of foreign spin-off shares received by a Canadian resident in a non-registered account is considered to be a taxable foreign dividend and must be reported to the CRA by RBC Dominion Securities on a T5 slip.

Legislation allows you to use an alternative tax treatment on approved foreign spin-offs if certain criteria and time limits are met and a joint tax election is filed with the CRA after being completed by you and the parent company that completed the spin-off. Even though you may make an election, RBC Dominion Securities is still required to report the full fair market value of the spin-off on the T5 slip.

The Book Value shown on your monthly statement for a foreign spin-off share will be the taxable foreign dividend amount. The Book Value of the parent company shares will remain unchanged.

Although RBC Dominion Securities does not report the Book Value shown on your statement or your Summary of Security Dispositions to the CRA, if you have elected an alternative tax treatment, you may want to speak to your advisor about changing the Book Value shown on your future statements.

If you believe that you qualify to use the special tax election and would like to obtain the alternative tax treatment, it is strongly advised that you contact a qualified tax professional for assistance.

Interest from Canadian sources

Box 13 of your T5 slip contains Canadian interest income, which includes interest on regular pay bonds and cash balances, and accrued interest on compound GICs and compound savings bonds.

The contents of box 13 should be included on Part II of Schedule 4 – Statement of Investment Income. All the different sources of interest income should be listed in this schedule. Once Schedule 4 has been completed, the total amount of Canadian interest income should be transposed to line 121 on your T1 General 2017 form.

All interest income must be included on line 121 of your T1, even if a T5 is not issued. It must also be noted the accrued interest of all fixed income investments, purchased in or after 1990, that have a holding period or term of greater than one year must be declared on an annual basis.

Remember to include the interest income received on any income tax refunds received during the previous year, which is shown on your CRA Notice of Assessment or Reassessment.

Other income from Canadian sources

Box 14 of the T5 slip includes all other income generated from a Canadian source.

The contents of this box also flow into Part II of Schedule 4 – Statement of Investment Income, then onto line 121 of your T1 General 2017 form.

Amounts reported in foreign currencies

If you have an account that is denominated in any currency other than Canadian dollars, it is possible that you will receive a separate T5 slip where all boxes are reported in the same foreign currency as your account.

It is important to remember that the reporting of income denominated in a foreign currency must be converted to Canadian dollars for tax reporting purposes. This reporting can be done using one of two methods (please note, however, that the method you choose should be applied consistently throughout your tax return):

- 1) If the amounts were paid out throughout the year, you can use an average annual exchange rate for the specified country and multiply it by the gross foreign income; don't forget to apply the same conversion to any foreign withholding taxes (see Appendix 1 – Average 2013-2017 Exchange Rates).
- 2) Alternatively, you can use the exchange rate that was applicable on the date the income was received.

Summary of security dispositions

As part of our CRA reporting obligations, we are required to issue clients a T5008 summary listing all sales, redemptions and maturities for the tax reporting year.

RBC Dominion Securities meets this obligation by providing a Summary of Security Dispositions to clients in the T5 Tax Package that is issued in mid-February. The Summary of Security Dispositions is a tailored version of the T5008 Summary and is therefore not referred to as a T5008 Summary. The tailored version lists the sales, redemptions, maturities and transfers made at market value, and includes Book Value and Gain/Loss information in Canadian dollars. It also lists T-bills and discount bonds separately, displaying both the purchase and the disposition of these securities.

For the summary of security dispositions please note:

The Book Value and Gain/Loss information is not reported to CRA and is provided for your convenience only. The figures reported in the Book Value column are not necessarily your adjusted cost base (ACB) as they may not reflect special elections (which may include section 85 or other rollover elections and estate or trust rollovers), transactions you have undertaken or the need to use the weighted average cost if the same security is held in multiple non-registered accounts. If you have chosen to transfer a security at an elected amount, it is important that you report the proper transfer amount and file the correct elections with the CRA.



Wealth Management Dominion Securities

P.O. BOX 60 ROYAL BANK PLAZA
TORONTO, ONTARIO M5L 1W7

SUMMARY OF SECURITY DISPOSITIONS 2017 SOMMAIRE DES DISPOSITIONS DE TITRES POUR 2017

ACCOUNT NO.
N° DE COMPTE

PAGE 1

SOCIAL INSURANCE NO.
N° D'ASSURANCE SOCIALE

INVESTMENT ADVISOR
CONSEILIER EN PLACEMENT

DATE	QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION	TYPE/PRICE	AMOUNT	BOOK VALUE	GAIN/(LOSS)
*** EQUITIES, BONDS & OTHER						
07/20/17	1,000	CANADIAN UTILITIES LIMITED CCL: 000 200 04 17 000 000 X	ORDERED	25,000.00	27,315.00	(2,315.00)
DISPOSITION TOTALS						25,000.00
BOOK VALUE TOTALS						27,315.00
GAIN/LOSS TOTALS						(2,315.00)
CLOSED OPTION POSITIONS INITIALIZED IN PRIOR YEARS						
DATE	QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION	TYPE/PRICE	AMOUNT		
08/31/16	1	CALL BANK AMERICA CORP 08/31/2015 3.25	3.25	1990.30		
02/01/16	1	PUT APPLE CORP 02/09/2015 500.25	9.50	4750.30		

Example of summary of security dispositions form



Wealth Management
 Dominion Securities

SUMMARY OF SECURITY DISPOSITIONS
 RÉSUMÉ DES DISPOSITIONS DE TITRES

ACCOUNT NO.
 N° DE COMPTE () PAGE 3

P.O. BOX 88 ROYAL BANK PLAZA
 TORONTO, ONTARIO M5G 2W7

OPENING BALANCE
 N° DE SOLDE À DÉBUT ()

INVESTMENT APPROX.
 ESTIMÉE EN PLACEMENT

DATE	QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION	TYPE/PRICE	AMOUNT	BOOK VALUE	GAIN/(LOSS)	
*** EQUITIES, BONDS & OTHER ***							
042017	100,000	CITIBANK CANADA 4.45% - 5.40% OCT INTERP DUE 07/27/2017	INTEREST	100,000.00	100,000.00	.00	
042017	55,000	GOVERNMENT OF CANADA SERIES YD00 DUE 06/01/2017	REDEEMED	55,000.00	55,254.00	(254.00)	
***** THE FOLLOWING ARE U.S. DOLLAR DISPOSITIONS CONVERTED TO CANADIAN DOLLARS *****							
*** EQUITIES, BONDS & OTHER ***							
023017	5598.343	RBC DOMINION SECURITIES U.S. FOCUS LESS PORT. SM & HS (TRF)	E	4.875	54,003.53	27,770.00	26,233.53
					DISPOSITION TOTALS	37,000.53	
					BOOK VALUE TOTALS	22,706.42	
					GAIN/LOSS TOTALS	14,294.11	

*** ATTENTION ***

*** REPORTABLE DISPOSITIONS MISSING BOOK VALUES MAY REQUIRE YOUR CALCULATION/INCLUSION.

021517	60,000	RBC DOMINION COMP DUE 06/15/2014 INT 3.25%	REDEEMED	60,000.00		
021517	55,000	PROVINCE OF ONTARIO INT DUE 05/09/2014	REDEEMED	55,000.00		

Example 2 of summary of security dispositions form

Usually a capital gain or a capital loss occurs when you dispose of property or property matures, unless you have all transactions taxed on an income basis (i.e. taxable as regular income or as a loss) due to your specific facts and circumstances. For most taxpayers, the sale of a security is a capital transaction, thus resulting in a capital gain or loss, which is reported on Schedule 3 – Capital Gains (or Losses) in 2017.

If you see the “CRA1” symbol on your Summary of Security Dispositions, this indicates that you made an “in-kind” (non-cash) contribution to your registered account during the year that resulted in a capital loss that cannot be claimed. For more information, please contact your Investment Advisor.

Each disposition must be reported in the appropriate section of Schedule 3, depending on the type of asset disposed of. **Most transactions listed on the Summary of Security Dispositions should be reported in either the “Mutual funds units and other shares including publicly traded shares” section or the “Bonds, debentures, promissory notes and other similar properties” section of Schedule 3. Once Schedule 3 has been completed, if a gain is entered on line 199, the final figure is transposed onto line 127 of your tax return. Otherwise, if there is a net capital loss, consider carrying the loss back to any of the three previous tax years using Section 3 of form T1A. If you have losses, do not transpose this number; just file your Schedule 3 with your tax return.**

Features of the summary of security dispositions

Taxable reorganizations

Under CRA guidelines, if you participated in a taxable reorganization during the year, this will result in a disposition for tax purposes. The proceeds of disposition are the sum of the fair market value of the new shares plus any cash on the date you received them. The book cost of the new shares will be their fair market value on the date you received them and will be reflected on your monthly statement.

Some reorganizations give you the opportunity to elect an alternative tax treatment under the Income Tax Act. If you choose to make an election, RBC Dominion Securities is not required to reflect this on the Summary of Security Dispositions. You are responsible for reporting any elections that are made on your personal tax return.

Although RBC Dominion Securities is required to report taxable reorganizations, non-taxable reorganizations will not be shown on your Summary of Security Dispositions.

Securities transactions in foreign currencies

Where securities dispositions occur in foreign currencies, each disposition will be reported in Canadian dollars. These transactions will be separated from your Canadian transactions for tax reporting purposes in the Summary of Security Dispositions.

Short sale transactions (excludes Access, PIM, Parameters and A+ account holders)

Short sale transactions occur where a security is borrowed and then immediately sold in the market. For tax reporting purposes, the transaction is completed when the security is later purchased by the taxpayer and the purchased security is then used to repay the original borrowed sum. The tax implications of short sale gains or losses may differ from conventional dispositions of securities. As a result, Book Value and Gain/Loss information does not appear in the short sale section of the Summary of Security Dispositions.

Options transactions

Reporting for options will be based upon the capital account record-keeping premise. We will leave any distinction such as income account record-keeping to your discretion when you file your tax return with the CRA.

What will be captured on your summary of security dispositions?

We will capture long, open positions (buying a put or call) of exchange traded options (options) and most corresponding actions that follow, for example, closing the position or expiry.

When you exercise long exchange traded option (buying a put or call) positions held in your account, the premium cost of the option will be added to the underlying position. This will increase the book cost and decrease the tax liability on any future sale (as a result of exercising a call option) or present sale (as a result of exercising a put option). Your 2017 Summary of Security Dispositions will reflect that a long put scenario has been exercised, since the sale of the underlying security is immediate when the long put is exercised. For long calls, the option premium is added to the underlying cost, and the taxable impact will be reported on your Summary of Security Dispositions once the sale of the underlying security has been completed.

We will capture the taxable event of a short option (writing/selling a put or call) in the year that the option was shorted, regardless of the action that was taken. For example, there may have been a buy back of the option, exercise, expiry, or perhaps no action was taken.

As open, short/written options are only reported on the Summary of Security Dispositions in the year shorted, we will include, on a for-your-information basis, open short options that have been bought back by you in subsequent years in a dedicated separate section titled “Closed option positions initiated in prior years” after the “Totals” section on the Summary of Security Dispositions. We will not be reporting this buy back to the CRA, and you should adjust your tax reporting accordingly based on the information provided. These transactions do not include the initial opening sale of the written option from prior years, nor will any of the values be reflected in any of the transactional totals.

Reportable transactions with missing book values

If you have disposed of a security that is missing its Book Value, the transaction will appear on the Summary of Security Dispositions. These transactions will be separated from your other transactions and will not be included in the Disposition, Book Value or Gain/Loss Totals in the Summary of Security Dispositions.

You will need to determine the book cost for these transactions to calculate your gain or loss. You may need to refer to original transaction documents and determine if any subsequent transactions affected the book cost of the securities disposed.

Elimination of the \$100,000 lifetime capital gains tax exemption

\$100,000 of capital gains were always exempt from taxation until February 22, 1994. On this date, the government eliminated the \$100,000 lifetime capital gains exemption. Instead of eliminating it entirely, they allowed an investor to bump up the value of their adjusted cost base (ACB) of their security holdings to an amount that did not exceed the security's fair market value on February 22, 1994. Overall, the increase (or bump-up) in ACB for an individual's total holdings was limited to the individual's own \$100,000 capital gains exemption limit.

If you held a security on that date and you are now disposing of it, you will need to go back and check your 1994 tax return to see if the ACB was bumped up. Late elections were allowed for up to three years, with a penalty, so this election may also be found in your 1995, 1996 or 1997 tax return.

Securities purchased on or before December 31, 1971

If you purchased any of your investments for settlement on or before December 31, 1971 (known as "V-Day"), you should determine the value of the security on that date. Capital gains only became taxable in 1972; therefore, any gains that accrued prior to that date are not subject to tax.

Discount instruments

The Discount Instrument Summary, included as part of the Summary of Security Dispositions, provides a listing of discount investments that matured or were sold during 2017. A discount instrument is a fixed income investment such

as a treasury bill (T-bill), commercial paper or stripped coupon bond (strip) that does not pay regular interest to the investor and is issued at less than its face value. The disposition of a T-bill, commercial paper or strip coupon bond at maturity will generate interest income. This means that the difference between the price you paid for your T-bill, commercial paper or strip (price on your original contract) and the price that you received at maturity (listed on the Discount Instrument Summary) will be taxable as interest income.

T-bills and commercial paper are normally short-term investments with a term not exceeding one year. If the T-bill or commercial paper has a term of one year or less, you should report the interest income in the year of maturity, unless sold prior to maturity. For any discount instrument such as a strip or T-bill that has a holding period or term greater than one year, you must report the accrued interest earned each year (for investments made in or after 1990).

Calculating accrued interest on discount instruments

Accrued interest represents the interest earned in the year but not yet received. It is calculated by multiplying the purchase price of the strip by its yield to maturity (as stated on the contract on the date of purchase). This accrual should be reported on an anniversary date basis (i.e. every 365 days based on the day before the issue date) and not on a calendar year basis. For example, if you purchased a strip coupon for \$10,000 on the issue date of July 7, 2017 with a maturity date of July 7, 2020 and it had a yield to maturity of 5%, the first accrued interest amount of \$500 ($\$10,000 \times 5\%$) would be reported on your 2018 tax return. In this example, accrued interest would not be reported on the 2017 tax return because the first anniversary of this strip would occur on July 6, 2018, which is part of the 2018 tax year.

Selling a discount instrument prior to maturity

If you sold a T-bill or strip coupon prior to its maturity, you may also have to report a capital gain or loss. Before calculating the capital gain or loss, you must calculate the accrued interest that has been earned up to the point of disposition. Then you must subtract the accrued interest from the proceeds of disposition (proceeds of disposition are listed on the Discount Instrument Summary). You can then proceed in the normal manner of calculating a capital gain or loss.

Example: You purchased a T-bill for \$9,900 on June 1, 2017 with a yield of 4.07%. The T-bill matured on September 1, 2017 (91 days) and its maturity value was \$10,000. You decided to sell the T-bill on August 10, 2017 for \$9,980. The accrued interest and capital gain/loss would be calculated as follows:

Accrued interest calculation

- 1) Total interest payable at maturity = $\$9,900 \times 4.07\% \times (91 \div 365) = \100
- 2) Total interest payable at maturity x proration for holding period (number of days T-bill held \div total life of T-bill (days)) = $\$100 \times (71 \div 91) = \78 accrued interest

Capital gain/loss calculation

Proceeds of Disposition	\$ 9,980
Accrued Interest	\$ (78)
	<hr/>
Net Proceeds	\$ 9,902
Adjusted Cost Base	\$ (9,900) (taken from original contract)
	<hr/>
Capital gain	\$ 2

All interest income should be reported on Schedule 4 – Statement of Investment Income – Part II. The total amount of Part II must then be reported on line 121 of your individual income tax return form (T1 General 2017).

Any capital gain or loss recognized on the sale of a discount instrument should be reported on Schedule 3 – Capital Gains (or Losses) in 2017 in the section titled “Bonds, debentures, promissory notes and other similar properties.”

Reporting the disposition of worthless securities

The disposition of a “worthless security” to RBC Dominion Securities will appear on the Summary of Security Dispositions.

The proceeds of disposition will appear on the Summary as being equal to zero. The amount of the capital loss that may be claimed for tax purposes is equal to the ACB of the security disposed.

Further information on the taxation issues about worthless securities was sent to you by mail at the time the worthless security was removed from your account during the year.

The disposition of the worthless security should be reported on Schedule 3 – Capital Gains (or Losses) in 2017 in the section titled “Mutual fund units and other shares including publicly traded shares.”

T3 tax package

T3 slip – statement of trust income allocations and designations

Income earned from a mutual fund trust, royalty trust, Real Estate Investment Trust (REIT) or the Sovereign Investment Program will result in the issuance of a T3 slip.

Canada Revenue Agency / Agence de revenu du Canada **T3**
STATEMENT OF TRUST INCOME ALLOCATIONS AND DESIGNATIONS
ÉTAT DES REVENUS DE FIDUCIE (RÉPARTITIONS ET ATTRIBUTIONS)

Trust Name / Nom de la fiducie: []
 Address / Adresse: []
 Type / Catégorie: []

Actual amount of eligible dividends / Montant réel des dividendes admissibles []
Taxable amount of eligible dividends / Montant imposable des dividendes admissibles []
Interest less credit for payments made / Intérêt moins crédit pour paiements effectués []
Capital gains eligible for deduction / Gains en capital admissibles pour déduction []

Actual amount of dividends other than eligible dividends / Montant réel des dividendes autres que les dividendes admissibles []
Taxable amount of dividends other than eligible dividends / Montant imposable des dividendes autres que les dividendes admissibles []
Interest less credit for payments made - non-eligible payments / Intérêt moins crédit pour paiements effectués - paiements non admissibles []
Other income / Autres revenus []
Total amount for division of income / Total pour une part de dividende de la fiducie []

Other information (see the back) / Autres renseignements (voir le verso)	Real Estate / Immobilier	Cash / Argent	Mutual Funds / Fonds comm. en c.

Recipient identification number / Numéro d'attribution du bénéficiaire: []
 Account number / Numéro de compte: []
 Report date / Date de genre de feuille: []
 Beneficiary name / Nom du bénéficiaire: []

For information, see the back. / Pour obtenir des renseignements, lisez le verso.

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Example of T3 slip

Summary of trust income allocations and designations

Your T3 slip will be supported by a summary of the trust's income allocations and designations. The details of all income received and foreign taxes paid during the year are totalled and brought forward to your T3 slip.

T3
STATEMENT OF TRUST INCOME ALLOCATIONS AND DESIGNATIONS
THAT IS REQUIRED TO FILE AN RETURN OF AN INDIVIDUAL

2017

CLIENT NAME: _____
ADDRESS: _____
CITY, PROVINCE, POSTAL CODE: _____

TRUST	BENEFIT DESCRIPTION	TOTAL	DEFERRED	NON-RESIDENT	OTHER	CAPITAL	DIVIDEND	FOREIGN	AMOUNT
		\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00
TRUST A	TRUST INCOME (TRUST A)	10.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	10.00
TRUST B	TRUST INCOME (TRUST B)	20.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	20.00
TRUST C	TRUST INCOME (TRUST C)	30.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	30.00
TRUST D	TRUST INCOME (TRUST D)	40.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	40.00
TRUST E	TRUST INCOME (TRUST E)	50.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	50.00
TRUST F	TRUST INCOME (TRUST F)	60.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	60.00
TRUST G	TRUST INCOME (TRUST G)	70.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	70.00
TRUST H	TRUST INCOME (TRUST H)	80.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	80.00
TRUST I	TRUST INCOME (TRUST I)	90.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	90.00
TRUST J	TRUST INCOME (TRUST J)	100.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	100.00

Example of a summary of trust income allocations and designations form

Your T3 slip will indicate one or more of the following types of income:

- Interest income
- Other income
- Dividends from taxable Canadian corporations
- Foreign non-business income
- Net capital gains
- Return of capital (ROC)

Due to the unitized trust structure used with a mutual fund trust, a royalty trust, a Canadian-based REIT and the Sovereign Investment Program, the income distributed to the individual investor retains its original form, thereby allowing the investor to benefit from the favourable tax treatment provided to Canadian-sourced dividends and capital gains income. Consequently, the trust distributes its income to the unit holders on a pro-rata basis and reports the various types of investment income on the T3 slips. The T3 slips are issued to unit holders each calendar year. The taxation of the different sources of income will be discussed below in the context of an individual Canadian resident.

Interest and other income

Interest and other income is reported in box 26 of the T3 slip. This box is identified as “Other Income” but it includes amounts such as interest income and net rental income.

This income should be reported on line 130 of your T1 General 2017 form.

Dividends from taxable Canadian corporations

The actual amount of eligible dividends received by the unit holder is reported in box 49 of the T3 slip. This amount is not reported on the individual's tax return. The taxable (grossed up) amount of dividends appears in box 50 of the T3 slip and is the amount reported on the tax return. Taxpayers are then entitled to claim a federal dividend tax credit against their federal tax equal to 15.02% of the grossed up (1.38 times the actual dividends) amount of the dividend received. The federal dividend tax credit available to each unit holder appears in box 51 of the T3 slip.

The actual amount of dividends other than eligible dividends received by the unit holder is reported in box 23 of the T3 slip. This amount is not reported on the individual's tax return. The taxable (grossed up) amount of the dividends appears in box 32 of the T3 slip and is the amount reported on the tax return. Taxpayers are then entitled to claim a federal dividend tax credit against their federal tax equal to 10.52% of the grossed up (1.17 times the actual dividends) amount of the dividends received. The federal dividend tax credit available to each unit holder appears in box 39 of the T3 slip.

It is important to note that if the investor does not owe any federal taxes in the current year, there is no carry forward provision to allow any unused portion of a dividend tax credit to be used in another year; in other words, the credit is non-refundable.

The taxable amount of dividends reported in box 32 and box 50 should be recorded on Schedule 4 – Statement of Investment Income – Part I. The total of Part I must then be reported on line 120 of your tax return (T1 General 2017). The federal dividend tax credit amount reported in box 39 and box 51 should be recorded on Schedule 1 – Federal Tax, line 425 (federal dividend tax credit).

Foreign non-business income

From a tax perspective, there is no differentiation between interest income and dividends earned on foreign investments; the foreign source interest and dividends are combined for the purpose of calculating the income of an individual.

Foreign income is generally subject to foreign withholding taxes; however, for income tax purposes the total or gross income earned must be reported (i.e. do not deduct from your income the taxes that the foreign country withheld).

The amount of foreign non-business income received by the unit holder is reported in box 25 of the T3 slip. The foreign non-business income tax paid that is eligible for the foreign tax credit is reported in box 34 of the T3 slip. The foreign tax credit reduces the federal tax payable on this income (the foreign non-business income), thus preventing the income from being taxed twice. The foreign tax credit can only be used to offset Canadian taxes payable on this foreign source income. Therefore, if the investor is not required to pay Canadian tax on this income (i.e. minimal taxable income or exempt income due to a Tax Treaty), then the foreign tax cannot be recovered.

The foreign non-business income reported in box 25 should be recorded on Schedule 4 – Statement of Investment Income – Part II (Income from Foreign Sources) and on line 121 of your tax return (T1 General 2016). The foreign tax paid reported in box 34 should be recorded on form T2209 – Federal Foreign Tax Credits. The total from line 10 of the T2209 must be reported on line 405 of Schedule 1 – Federal Tax.

Taxable capital gains

A taxable capital gain or loss may be realized in one of two methods:

- 1) It may be created within a mutual fund, royalty trust or REIT through the disposition of investments such as stocks and bonds. The net capital gains (capital gains less capital losses) are determined based on allocations provided by the Investment Manager, and are reflected on the T3 slip.
- 2) The unit holder may incur a capital gain or loss on the redemption of units in the fund. This is determined by subtracting the ACB of the fund units from the proceeds of the redeemed units. Any sales or redemptions done during the year are reflected in the Summary of Security Dispositions (found in the T5 package).

The capital gains income reported in box 21 of the T3 slip should be recorded on Schedule 3 – Capital Gains (or Losses) in 2017 on line 176. The capital gains/losses that result from the redemption of units of the fund should be reported on Schedule 3 – Capital Gains (or Losses) in 2017 in the section called “Mutual fund units and other shares including publicly traded shares.” Once Schedule 3 has been completed, the taxable amount of capital gains income, as determined on line 199, should be transposed to line 127 of your T1 General 2017 form.

Return of capital

For the 2017 taxation year, return of capital (ROC) will be included on your T3 slip in the “Other Information” box 42. Even though ROC is not taxable, it will have tax implications for your investments in the future. ROC will reduce the ACB of your investments and, therefore, increase the capital gain or reduce the capital loss on disposition. On the back of the T3 slip, a note will be added to inform you that this amount in box 42 should be used in your ACB calculations.

Ownership of the account

In order for a management fee related to a non-registered account to be deductible for Canadian tax purposes, it is necessary that the management fee be paid by the taxpayer whose account actually generated the management fee expense.

Amounts paid for transactions (applies only to Advisor account holders)

Each year, Advisor account clients are able to make a specified number of transactions without incurring any charges in excess of the regular management fee. When this limit has been exceeded, a charge of \$95 Cdn plus appropriate sales taxes is levied for each additional transaction. As this charge is calculated on a transaction basis, there is reason to consider this charge as a transaction fee and not as a management fee. The difference is an important one for Canadian tax purposes. Management fees may be deductible but transaction fees are not deductible. Instead, transaction fees are either added to the ACB on a purchase transaction, or they reduce the proceeds on a sales transaction. In this way, there is still a tax benefit associated with the transaction fees. In order to assist in determining any charges for these excess transactions, the Summary of Management Fees shows these fees as a separate item.

As well, the monthly client statements show these extra fees under an entry called “Transaction Surplus Fee.” Please note, ACBs or sale proceeds are not automatically adjusted for these fees.

Joint accounts

In situations where an account is held jointly between spouses, the allocation of the management fees between the spouses for the purpose of tax deductibility should be allocated on the same basis that income is allocated. This would mean using the same spousal attribution rules that would be used to allocate the income between the spouses.

If a joint account (joint tenancy with rights of survivorship) is held between non-spouse individuals, such as between a mother and a daughter, then the management fee would generally be allocated proportionately, according to the joint tenants’ beneficial interest in the account for the purposes of tax deductibility.

Goods and Services Taxes (GST/QST/HST)

Goods and Services Taxes such as GST (Alberta, British Columbia, Nunavut, the Northwest Territories, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and the Yukon), QST (Quebec) and HST (Ontario, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland and Labrador) are shown on the Summary of Management Fees. In situations where it has been determined that the management fee paid is deductible for Canadian tax purposes, it is also possible to deduct any Goods and Services Taxes related to this fee.


CRA guidance

Due to the complexity of tax rules and lack of guidance from the CRA, investors must consult with a qualified tax advisor in determining how much of the account fee related to non-registered accounts may be deductible for income tax purposes and how much of the fee may have to be treated as a transaction cost.

Any tax deductible fees listed in the “Paid by You” column should be recorded on Schedule 4 – Statement of Investment Income – Part IV (Carrying Charges and Interest Expenses). Then, input on line 221 of your tax return form (T1 General 2017) the total amount that appears in Part IV of Schedule 4.

T5013 tax package

T5013 – statement of partnership income

 Canada Revenue Agency / Agence du revenu du Canada		T5013 Statement of Partnership Income État des revenus d'une société de personnes	
Filer's name and address – Nom et adresse du déclarant Exercice se terminant le		YYYY MM DD AAAA MM JJ	Tax shelter identification number (see statement on reverse side *) Numéro d'inscription d'un abri fiscal (voir l' énoncé au dos *)
		TS	
Partnership's account number (15 characters) Numéro de compte de la société de personnes (15 caractères)	Partner's identification number Numéro d'identification de l'associé		
001	006	002	005
Partner's name and address – Nom et adresse de l'associé		Partner code Code de l'associé	Country code Code du pays
		003	004
		Recipient Type Type du bénéficiaire	
		Partner's share (%) of partnership Part de l'associé (%) dans la société de personnes	
		005	
		Total limited partner business income (loss) Revenu (perte) total(e) d'entreprise du commanditaire	
		010	020
		Total business income (loss) Revenu (perte) total(e) d'entreprise	
		020	
		Total capital gains (losses) Total des gains (pertes) en capital	
		030	040
		Capital cost allowance Déduction pour amortissement	
		040	
Box – Case Code Other information – Autres renseignements		Box – Case Code Amount – Montant	

Example of T5013 form

Changes to the T5013 tax package

The CRA has revised the T5013 – Statement of Partnership Income. This form is used to report taxable information on limited partnerships and limited partnership units. Information previously reported on the T5013A – Statement of Partnership Income for Tax Shelters and Renounced Resource Expenses will now be reported on the T5013.

The redesigned T5013 will no longer have fixed boxes, and you may find that information previously reported in a certain area of the T5013 is now reported in a different area. Further, additional information such as the Total Limited Partnership Income (Loss) is now being reported on the T5013.

Features of the T5013 slip

For each limited partnership that you held throughout 2017, a T5013 will be issued to document the taxable amounts for each partnership. As explained previously (page 5), your T5 package should include a listing of all limited partnerships (and income trusts) held in your account throughout the year, so we strongly recommend you do not begin to prepare your 2017 tax return until you have received all of the relevant T5013 slips.

Due to the complexity and number of boxes on the T5013 and the recent changes and redesigning of the slip, it is best to refer to the CRA's detailed instructions found on the CRA publication T5013 – INST – Statement of Partnership Income – Instructions for the Recipient.

Deductibility of investment management fees

Access, Parameters, A+, Advisor and Private Investment Management (PIM) account holders will receive their 2017 Summary of Management Fees in the T5 package as part of their 2017 tax reporting package.

There are several issues that investors must consider when trying to determine the extent to which management fees paid in the year are actually deductible for Canadian income tax purposes. You should consult a qualified tax advisor regarding the tax deductibility of these fees in your particular situation.

Registered accounts

Several years ago, changes were made to the tax rules making any management fees paid on registered accounts, such as RRSPs, RRIAs, LIRAs, LIFs, LRIFs and PRIFs, non-deductible for Canadian tax purposes. For this reason, the Summary of Management Fees clearly shows the management fees broken down by individual accounts.

As well, all registered accounts have a notation (i.e. RRSP) listed beside the applicable management fee amount to assist in locating the accounts for which the management fees paid are non-deductible.

Foreign property reporting requirements

Canadian residents are required by law to report their holdings in specified foreign property where the cost of all such properties exceeds \$100,000 Cdn **at any time in the year**.

Why does the CRA (Canada Revenue Agency) have this set of reporting rules?

The CRA believes that these measures will help them to better detect and audit transactions that may result in tax avoidance and that may improve the targeting of their audit efforts. It is very important to note that these rules require the disclosure of information about the ownership of assets that are either foreign assets or assets that are located **outside** Canada. These rules do not introduce any additional taxes.

Who has to report to the CRA?

Residents of Canada who had an interest in “specified foreign property” in 2017 that at any time during the year had a total **cumulative cost** of more than \$100,000 Cdn must report the existence of these assets to the CRA. These assets should be reported on the CRA form T1135, which is to be included with their 2017 personal tax return generally due by Apr 30, 2018.

What types of property have to be reported to the CRA?

The list of “specified foreign property” includes (but is not limited to) the following items:

- Foreign bank accounts
- Property (other than personal use property) located outside of Canada (e.g. rental property)
- Canadian securities held outside of Canada
- Investments in foreign corporations, foreign trusts, certain foreign partnerships and other foreign entities (whether held in an account in Canada or outside of Canada)
- Other real, tangible and intangible property situated outside of Canada

Items excluded from the list of “specified foreign property,” which means that these assets **do not** have to be reported, include:

- Foreign assets held in tax-deferred accounts such as RPPs, RRSPs and RRIFs
- Units of Canadian mutual funds that invest in foreign securities
- Real property used for personal purposes only (e.g. a Florida vacation property)
- Property used exclusively in the course of carrying on an active business

What information has to be reported to the CRA?

Simplified Reporting Method – The simplified reporting method is available for those who owned specified foreign property with a cost of more than \$100,000 but less than \$250,000 throughout the year. This reporting method significantly reduces the information that has to be provided. The simplified reporting method allows individuals to check a box for each type of property held, report the top three countries either where the assets are located or where the issuers of the property are located and report the income and gains (losses) for all specified foreign property for the year.

Detailed Reporting Method – Those who owned specified foreign property with a total cost of \$250,000 or more will need to report using the detailed reporting method. They will need to report the following information about their foreign assets:

- The type of property
- The location of the specific property or residence of the issuer of the property
- The cost or, in certain circumstances, the fair market value of the property
- The amount of any income (loss) and capital gain (loss) that the property generated in the year

It is very important to note that the \$100,000 Cdn threshold is a cumulative total cost of all specified foreign property owned by an individual. This means that the total cost of the individual's foreign assets must be considered, not the cost of each asset individually, when considering the \$100,000 Cdn threshold.

What if an investor does not report their foreign assets?

The penalties imposed by the CRA for not filing the required foreign assets disclosure form can be quite onerous. Penalties may be based on the cost of the assets not reported and the time period over which the reporting was late or not done.

U.S. tax reporting for U.S. persons

RBC Dominion Securities will be issuing U.S.-based tax reporting slips to U.S. non-exempt and U.S. suspect recipients to report certain amounts received, paid, credited or cancelled during the year. The U.S. forms to be issued include:

- Form 1099-DIV – to report dividends
- Form 1099-INT – to report interest income
- Form 1099-B – to report the proceeds of security dispositions
- Form 1099-OID – to report Original Issue Discounts for certain fixed income investments
- Form 1099-MISC – to report miscellaneous income that is neither dividend nor interest income

These U.S. forms will be issued to U.S. non-exempt and U.S. suspect recipients in addition to the regular Canadian tax reporting slips that they receive.

U.S. non-exempt or U.S. suspect recipients include U.S. citizens, U.S. residents and U.S. green-card holders, effectively most account holders who have provided a Form W-9.

RBC Dominion Securities will also be issuing the following IRS tax form to clients who have been identified as the underlying beneficial owner of a flow through entity:

- Form 1042-S – to report dividends and interest

Flow through entities include simple trusts, grantor trusts, partnerships and non-qualified intermediaries. The 1042-S form is generally for information purposes only and is not required for tax filing with the IRS.

As the same income could be reported on both the U.S. and Canadian tax slips, it is very important to ensure all of the following:

- All taxable income is properly reported on the appropriate income tax returns
- Income is not reported twice on any of the tax returns
- Appropriate foreign tax credits are claimed to eliminate the potential of double taxation

As the steps required to ensure all of these items are properly met are very complex, it is strongly suggested that any taxpayer who receives both U.S. and Canadian tax slips discuss these issues with a qualified tax advisor knowledgeable in both U.S. and Canadian tax issues.

Appendices

I. Average 2013-2017 exchange rates (as per Bank of Canada)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
U.S. Dollar	1.0299	1.1045	1.2787	1.3248	1.2986
British Pound	1.6113	1.8190	1.9540	1.7962	1.6720
Japanese Yen	0.0106	0.0105	0.0106	0.0122	0.0116
Swiss Franc	1.1117	1.2078	1.3286	1.3450	1.3189
Australian Dollar	0.9966	0.9963	0.9604	0.9852	0.9951
Hong Kong Dollar	0.1328	0.1424	0.1649	0.1707	0.1667
Euro	1.3681	1.4671	1.4182	1.4660	1.4650

All amounts are expressed in the number of Canadian dollars it would cost on average for the year to purchase one unit of the foreign currency.

II. Quebec tax slip comparison table

The following table outlines the equivalent reporting process for taxpayers in Quebec.

CRA slip	Revenu Québec slip
T3	R16
T5	R3
T5013	R15

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