



October 14, 2026

Canada Revenue Agency
Voluntary Disclosures Program
[VDP intake office and mailing address, or filed through Represent a Client]
[City, Province, Postal Code]

Re: Voluntary disclosure by Ridgeline Finishing Ltd - GST/HST quarterly reporting periods in 2022, 2023 and 2024; T2 taxation years ended December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2024; T4 information returns for 2023 and 2024

Dear Voluntary Disclosures Program Officer,

1. Identification of the taxpayer and the matters disclosed

We act as authorized representative for Ridgeline Finishing Ltd, a Canadian-controlled private corporation carrying on a drywall and painting contracting business in Calgary, Alberta. This narrative accompanies Form RC199 and is submitted by the firm on the corporation's behalf. The corporation has been registered for GST/HST since 2019 and files GST/HST returns on a quarterly basis. A completed authorization for the firm to represent the corporation is enclosed.

Item	Details
Taxpayer	Ridgeline Finishing Ltd
Business Number	[Business Number]
GST/HST account	[Business Number] RT0001
Corporate income tax account	[Business Number] RC0001
Payroll account	[Business Number] RP0001
Shareholder-employee	[Name], [SIN]
Mailing address	[Address, Calgary, Alberta, Postal Code]

Tax type	Periods or years disclosed	Status
GST/HST (Excise Tax Act, Part IX)	All quarterly reporting periods in 2022, 2023 and 2024 (12 periods, exact period end dates to be confirmed)	Returns not filed; returns attached
Corporate income tax (T2)	Taxation years ended December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2024	Returns not filed; returns attached
T4 information returns	2023 and 2024 calendar years	Slips filed late
Corporate income tax (T2)	Taxation year ended December 31, 2022	Filed on time; not part of this disclosure

2. The disclosure is voluntary, complete and made before any enforcement action known to the taxpayer

The Voluntary Disclosures Program is the administrative channel through which the Minister exercises the discretion to relieve penalty or interest, and CRA Information Circular IC00-1R6, Voluntary Disclosures Program (Information Circular IC00-1R6) sets out the conditions of a valid application under the headings voluntary, complete, penalty, one year past due and payment. We address each condition below on the facts given to us by the corporation.

We note that the relief categories in that circular were replaced with effect from October 1, 2025, and we address the current relief categories in section 5.

Voluntary: the corporation has received no contact from the Canada Revenue Agency in respect of the GST/HST reporting periods or the taxation years disclosed. It has received no demand to file, no request for information and no notice of any examination or other enforcement action relating to these matters. The firm will confirm before the effective date of disclosure that no demand to file or other enforcement action was issued to the corporation or to its shareholder-employee.

Complete: the corporation's books and records for 2022, 2023 and 2024 are complete, and its bookkeeper has prepared draft GST/HST returns for all quarterly reporting periods in those three years and draft T2 returns for the taxation years ended December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2024. Those returns are attached to this application. The corporation is not aware of any other tax type, period or year that requires correction, and it undertakes to provide any further books, records or information requested.

Penalty: penalties are potentially applicable to each matter disclosed. The failure to file each GST/HST return attracts the penalty in Excise Tax Act, RSC 1985, c E-15, s 280.1, and interest under section 280 arises on amounts not remitted when required. The late filing of the 2023 and 2024 T4 slips attracts the penalty in subsection 162(701), because the T4 (Statement of Remuneration Paid) is a return prescribed for the purpose of that subsection by Income Tax Regulations, CRC, c 945, s 205.

One year past due, or one reporting period past due for GST/HST: every quarterly GST/HST reporting period in 2022, 2023 and 2024 is past due, and the taxation year ended December 31, 2023 is more than one year past its filing due date. Whether the taxation year ended December 31, 2024 is more than one year past its filing due date depends on the corporation's balance-due day and the date this application is received, which the firm will confirm. **Payment:** the corporation requests a payment arrangement over twelve months, as set out in section 6.

3. What was not reported, how it arose, and why it was not corrected sooner

The following account is given by the corporation's sole shareholder-employee and is reproduced here as the taxpayer's own account. During the period covered by this disclosure a member of the owner's immediate family suffered a serious health crisis, and the owner's time outside the job site was taken up with care and with hospital and medical appointments. The owner continued to invoice customers, charge GST on those invoices and pay employees, but stopped preparing and filing returns. Nothing was concealed from customers, employees or suppliers, and the corporation's books and records were kept up to date throughout.

The result is that the quarterly GST/HST returns for all of 2022, 2023 and 2024 were not filed, although GST of approximately \$38,000 was charged on invoices and collected over the three years and input tax credits of approximately \$9,000 arose in the same period. The T2 returns for the taxation years ended December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2024 were not filed; taxable income for those years is approximately \$61,000 and

\$58,000 respectively. The T4 slips for 2023 and 2024 were filed late. The T2 return for the taxation year ended December 31, 2022 was filed on time and is not part of this disclosure.

The matter was not corrected sooner because the owner believed the filings could be brought up to date once the family situation stabilized, and each quarter that passed made the task appear larger. There was no intention to understate tax or to mislead the Canada Revenue Agency, and no false statement was made in any return that was in fact filed.

Once the immediate crisis eased, the owner instructed the bookkeeper to prepare all outstanding returns and engaged this firm to bring the corporation into full compliance through this Program. The corporation now wishes to file everything, pay what is owing and remain current going forward.

4. Amounts by year, with the firm's computation

The figures below are the firm's computation from the facts given to us and from the draft returns prepared by the bookkeeper, and they are subject to revision on the completed returns.

GST charged and collected is brought into net tax for the reporting period in which it became collectible or was collected, under Excise Tax Act, RSC 1985, c E-15, s 225, and the input tax credits may be claimed only in a return for the particular reporting period filed on or before the day fixed by subsection 225(4) for that period.

The facts given to us do not allocate the GST collected or the input tax credits among the twelve quarterly reporting periods, so the per-period figures are shown as placeholders and the annual totals are shown as the firm's working estimate. The earliest 2022 quarters are the periods most exposed to the time limit for claiming an input tax credit, and the firm will test each credit against the applicable day before the returns are submitted.

Year	GST collected (A)	Input tax credits (B)	Estimated net tax (A - B)	Per-period allocation
2022	\$12,000	[allocation of the \$9,000]	[12,000 less allocated ITCs]	[by quarter]
2023	\$13,500	[allocation of the \$9,000]	[13,500 less allocated ITCs]	[by quarter]
2024	\$12,500	[allocation of the \$9,000]	[12,500 less allocated ITCs]	[by quarter]
Total	12,000 + 13,500 + 12,500 = \$38,000	approximately \$9,000	38,000 - 9,000 = \$29,000	to be confirmed

The penalty under Excise Tax Act, RSC 1985, c E-15, s 280.1 is 1% of the amount required to be remitted for a reporting period and not remitted by the return's due date, plus one quarter of that 1% amount for each complete month the return remains unfiled, to a maximum of 12 months. Every return in this disclosure is more than 12 months late, so the paragraph (b) component reaches its cap for each affected period and the penalty is $1\% + (12 \times 0.25\%) = 4\%$ of that period's unremitted amount.

Applying 4% to the firm's aggregate net tax estimate gives $29,000 \times 0.04 = \$1,160$ as an illustrative total, which will change once the net tax of each reporting period is fixed, because the penalty is computed period by period and a period with no amount required to be remitted carries no penalty.

Interest under section 280 runs at the prescribed rate from the day after the amount was required to be remitted to the day it is paid and is compounded, and the prescribed rate is not reproduced in the authority before us, so the interest figure is shown as a placeholder.

Year	Estimated net tax	Section 280.1 penalty at 4%	Section 280 interest to [date]
2022	[12,000 less allocated ITCs]	[net tax x 0.04, by period]	[interest at the prescribed rate]
2023	[13,500 less allocated ITCs]	[net tax x 0.04, by period]	[interest at the prescribed rate]
2024	[12,500 less allocated ITCs]	[net tax x 0.04, by period]	[interest at the prescribed rate]
Total	\$29,000 (estimate)	29,000 x 0.04 = \$1,160 (illustrative)	[total interest]

On the corporate income tax side, the corporation is a Canadian-controlled private corporation carrying on an active business in Canada, so the small business deduction in Income Tax Act, RSC 1985, c 1 (5th Supp), s 125 is available for both years if the corporation was a Canadian-controlled private corporation throughout each year and the income is active business income.

The deduction is the small business deduction rate of 19% for days after 2018 applied to the least of active business income, taxable income as adjusted and the business limit, which subsection 125(2) sets at \$500,000 for a corporation not associated with another Canadian-controlled private corporation. Taxable income of approximately \$61,000 for 2023 and approximately \$58,000 for 2024 is far below the \$500,000 business limit, so the taxable income amount rather than the business limit governs the calculation.

Nothing in the text of s. 125(1) conditions the deduction on the return being filed by any date, so the late filing of these returns does not of itself remove the entitlement.

The federal and Alberta corporate tax rates applicable to the small business income are not contained in the authorities before us, so we have not stated a tax figure from memory. The federal tax payable and the Alberta tax payable for each year are therefore shown as placeholders and will be taken from the completed T2 and AT1 returns attached to this application.

The late-filing penalty provision for a T2 return is likewise not before us in full text, so the penalty amount for each year is shown as a placeholder and is marked as unsupported on this record until the firm confirms it against the statute. Interest on unpaid corporate tax is shown as a placeholder for the same reason as the GST/HST interest.

Taxation year	Taxable income	Business limit	Federal tax	Alberta tax
Ended December 31, 2023	approximately \$61,000	\$500,000 (s. 125(2))	[from completed T2]	[from completed AT1]
Ended December 31, 2024	approximately \$58,000	\$500,000 (s. 125(2))	[from completed T2]	[from completed AT1]
Total	61,000 + 58,000 = \$119,000	not applicable	[total]	[total]

For the late-filed T4 slips, the penalty in subsection 162(7.01) applies because the T4 (Statement of Remuneration Paid) is prescribed for that subsection by Income Tax Regulations, CRC, c 945, s 205, and subsection 162(7) is residual and does not apply where another provision sets out a penalty for the same failure.

Where fewer than 51 such returns are filed late, the penalty for a year is the greater of \$100 and \$10 for each day the failure continues, to a maximum of 100 days, so the range for each of 2023 and 2024 is \$100 as a minimum and $10 \times 100 = \$1,000$ as a maximum. The corporation has one shareholder-employee, but the facts given to us do not state the slip count or the actual filing date for either year, so the day count and the exact penalty for each year are left open.

We have not applied the penalty for false statements or omissions in subsection 163(2), because that penalty is directed at a false statement or omission in a return filed or made, and nothing in the facts indicates any false statement in the returns and slips that were filed.

Information return year	Returns filed late	Rate	Penalty range
2023 T4 slips	[number of slips, fewer than 51]	greater of \$100 and \$10 per day, maximum 100 days	\$100 to $10 \times 100 = \$1,000$
2024 T4 slips	[number of slips, fewer than 51]	greater of \$100 and \$10 per day, maximum 100 days	\$100 to $10 \times 100 = \$1,000$

5. Relief requested

The corporation applies for relief under the Voluntary Disclosures Program on the basis that this is an unprompted application, made before any contact, demand or enforcement action by the Canada Revenue Agency.

The two streams described in CRA Information Circular IC00-1R6, Voluntary Disclosures Program (Information Circular IC00-1R6) as the General Program and the Limited Program were replaced with effect from October 1, 2025 by a policy that provides general relief for an unprompted application and partial relief for a prompted application.

We therefore request consideration under the general relief (unprompted application) category of the policy in force at the date this application is received, and not under the superseded tracks. The firm will confirm the relief categories and the extent of relief available against the current circular before the application is finalized.

For the income tax matters, the statutory basis for the relief sought is Income Tax Act, RSC 1985, c 1 (5th Supp), s 220, which authorizes the Minister, on application made on or before the day that is ten calendar years after the end of a taxation year, to waive or cancel all or any portion of any penalty or interest otherwise payable under the Act for that taxation year.

CRA Information Circular IC07-1R1, Taxpayer Relief Provisions (Information Circular IC07-1R1) states at paragraph 20 that this gives the Minister the authority to waive or cancel all or part of any penalty and interest otherwise payable under the Act, and at paragraph 22 distinguishes a waiver, granted before the amount is assessed or charged, from a cancellation, granted after it is assessed or charged.

The taxation years ended December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2024 and the 2023 and 2024 information return years are well within the ten calendar year reach for penalty relief, and no interest on these balances can have accrued before 2024, so the full interest run is within the reach described at paragraphs 15 and 15.1 of that circular.

The corporation accordingly requests waiver or cancellation of the late-filing penalty on the T2 returns for both years, the subsection 162(701) penalty on the 2023 and 2024 T4 slips, and the related arrears interest.

For the GST/HST matters, the statutory basis is Excise Tax Act, RSC 1985, c E-15, s 281.1, under which the Minister may, on application made on or before the day that is 10 calendar years after the end of a reporting period, waive or cancel interest payable under section 280 on an amount required to be remitted for that period, and may do the same for a penalty payable under section 280.1 in respect of a return for the period.

The reporting periods in issue end in 2022, 2023 and 2024, so an application made now falls well inside the 10 calendar years after the end of each period. The corporation accordingly requests waiver or cancellation of the section 280.1 penalty for each unfiled reporting period and of the section 280 interest on the unremitted net tax. The corporation states expressly that relief for the GST/HST periods is sought through the Voluntary Disclosures Program and, in the alternative, under section 281.1 directly.

The corporation understands that the relief is discretionary. Both Income Tax Act, RSC 1985, c 1 (5th Supp), s 220 and Excise Tax Act, RSC 1985, c E-15, s 281.1 provide that the Minister may waive or cancel, and CRA Information Circular IC07-1R1, Taxpayer Relief Provisions (Information Circular IC07-1R1) states at paragraph 11 that the Minister does not have to grant relief and that each request is reviewed and decided on its own merit, with reasons given if relief is denied or partly granted.

No outcome is assumed or represented to the corporation. The corporation also acknowledges that under CRA Information Circular IC00-1R6, Voluntary Disclosures Program (Information Circular IC00-1R6) the Canada Revenue Agency may verify any information provided and may cancel relief granted where there is misrepresentation due to neglect, carelessness, wilful default or fraud.

On assessment, the corporation notes that no T2 return has yet been filed for the taxation years ended December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2024, so no original assessment has issued and the Minister assesses those years when the returns are filed.

Income Tax Act, RSC 1985, c 1 (5th Supp), s 152 permits a reassessment after the normal reassessment period only to the extent it can reasonably be regarded as relating to a misrepresentation attributable to neglect, carelessness or wilful default or fraud in filing the return or supplying information, or to a matter specified in a waiver filed with the Minister, and no waiver has been filed.

For GST/HST, net tax for a reporting period cannot be assessed more than four years after the later of the day the return was required to be filed under section 238 and the day it was filed, subject to the separate rules for misrepresentation and waiver. The corporation raises no limitation objection to the assessment of the periods and years it is itself disclosing.

6. Payment

The corporation encloses a payment of \$[amount enclosed] on account of the net tax and corporate income tax disclosed, applied as directed on the remittance voucher. For the balance, the corporation requests a payment arrangement over twelve months, with equal monthly instalments of \$[monthly instalment] commencing on [first instalment date] and continuing on the same day of each month until the balance and any interest are paid.

On the firm's working estimate the GST/HST net tax is $38,000 - 9,000 = \$29,000$ before allocation among reporting periods, and the corporate income tax for the two years is to be taken from the completed returns, so the instalment amount will be fixed once those figures are final. The corporation understands that interest under section 280 of the Excise Tax Act runs to the day the amount is paid and is compounded, so interest will continue to accrue over the term of the arrangement.

The corporation is willing to provide a cash flow statement, bank statements and any other financial information the Canada Revenue Agency requires in support of the arrangement. It will remain current on all GST/HST returns and remittances, T2 returns and payroll remittances falling due during the term.

We note that CRA Information Circular IC07-1R1, Taxpayer Relief Provisions (Information Circular IC07-1R1) states at paragraph 21 that the discretion should not be used as a way to arbitrarily reduce or settle a tax debt, and the relief requested in section 5 rests on the circumstances described in section 3 rather than on capacity to pay. The request for a payment arrangement is made separately from, and does not qualify, the request for relief.

7. Documents and returns enclosed

Enclosures

1. Form RC199, Voluntary Disclosures Program Application, signed by the taxpayer
2. GST/HST returns for each quarterly reporting period in 2022, 2023 and 2024 (12 returns), with the per-period computation of net tax
3. Schedule of GST collected and input tax credits by reporting period, reconciled to the general ledger and the sales and purchase journals
4. T2 corporate income tax return for the taxation year ended December 31, 2023, with financial statements and schedules
5. T2 corporate income tax return for the taxation year ended December 31, 2024, with financial statements and schedules
6. Alberta AT1 returns for the taxation years ended December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2024 [to be confirmed by the firm and filed with Alberta Tax and Revenue Administration]
7. Copies of the T4 information returns and T4 Summary for 2023 and 2024 as filed, with the filing confirmations showing the dates filed
8. Payroll remittance history for 2023 and 2024 [to be confirmed by the firm]
9. Form AUT-01 or equivalent authorization of the firm as authorized representative
10. Remittance of \$[amount enclosed] and the proposed twelve-month payment schedule

8. Declaration and authorization

Declaration by the taxpayer: I, [Name], [title] of Ridgeline Finishing Ltd, certify that the information given in this application and in the returns and schedules filed with it is, to the best of my knowledge, correct, complete and a full disclosure of the matters described. I confirm that the corporation has not been contacted by the Canada Revenue Agency in respect of the reporting periods and taxation years disclosed and has received no demand to file or notice of any enforcement action relating to them. I understand that the relief requested is discretionary and that no outcome has been promised to me.

Signature	Name and title	Date
[Signature of taxpayer representative of the corporation]	[Name], [title], Ridgeline Finishing Ltd	[Date]

Authorization of the firm: Ridgeline Finishing Ltd authorizes [Firm name] to act as its authorized representative in respect of this application and all related correspondence, assessments and payment arrangements for the GST/HST, corporate income tax and payroll accounts identified in section 1. All correspondence on this matter may be directed to the undersigned at the firm's address. The firm has prepared this narrative from the facts and records provided by the corporation and from the authorities cited in it.

9. The firm's notes on matters to confirm before filing

- The date this application is filed, which fixes the ten calendar year measures for penalty and interest relief and determines whether the taxation year ended December 31, 2024 is more than one year past its filing due date.
- That no demand to file, request for information or other enforcement action was issued to the corporation or to the shareholder-employee before the effective date of disclosure.
- The relief categories and the extent of relief available under the Voluntary Disclosures Program policy in force at the date of filing, the superseded General Program and Limited Program tracks not being used.
- The exact quarterly reporting period end dates and the filing and remittance due date for each period, and the allocation of the \$38,000 of GST collected and the approximately \$9,000 of input tax credits among the twelve periods.
- Whether the corporation is a specified person for each particular reporting period, which selects the applicable day for claiming an input tax credit and determines how much of the \$9,000 remains claimable for the 2022 quarters.
- The prescribed rate of interest under Part IX of the Excise Tax Act and the arrears interest rate under the Income Tax Act for each period, neither of which is in the authorities retrieved.
- The charging provision and computation of the T2 late-filing penalty, which is not in the authorities retrieved and is marked unsupported on this record.
- The number of T4 slips filed for each of 2023 and 2024 and the actual filing dates, which fix the day count under subsection 162(701).
- Whether source deduction remittances for the 2023 and 2024 payroll were made when required, and whether any related penalty or interest must be added to this disclosure.

- That the corporation was a Canadian-controlled private corporation throughout each of the taxation years ended December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2024, that no part of the income is specified investment business or personal services business income, and that the corporation is not associated with another Canadian-controlled private corporation.
- The federal and Alberta corporate tax rates to be applied to the small business income, and whether relief for Alberta AT1 penalties or interest must be requested separately from Alberta Tax and Revenue Administration, no Alberta authority having been retrieved on that point.
- The corporation's capacity to pay, supporting the proposed twelve-month arrangement, and the amount to be enclosed with the application.

For the firm before sending (remove this section)

Positions that did not pass the citation gate, positions to confirm, and facts the filing still needs:

- Needed: Business Number, program account identifiers and the SIN of the shareholder-employee
- Needed: Date on which this application will be filed with the Voluntary Disclosures Program
- Needed: Exact quarterly GST/HST reporting period end dates and the filing and remittance due date for each
- Needed: Allocation of the \$38,000 of GST collected and the approximately \$9,000 of input tax credits among the twelve reporting periods
- Needed: Whether the corporation is a specified person for each reporting period, for the input tax credit time limit
- Needed: Prescribed interest rates under Part IX of the Excise Tax Act and under the Income Tax Act for the periods in issue
- Needed: Text and computation of the T2 late-filing penalty, not among the authorities retrieved
- Needed: Number of T4 slips filed for 2023 and 2024 and the actual filing dates
- Needed: Whether payroll source deduction remittances for 2023 and 2024 were made when required
- Needed: Date of the original notice of assessment for the taxation year ended December 31, 2022
- Needed: Confirmation of Canadian-controlled private corporation status throughout each year, the nature of the income, and any associated corporations
- Needed: Federal and Alberta corporate tax rates to be applied, and whether a separate relief request to Alberta Tax and Revenue Administration is required for the AT1
- Needed: Dates of the family health crisis relied on in the taxpayer's account
- Needed: Amount to be enclosed with the application and the proposed monthly instalment

The Voluntary Disclosures Program terms were revised with effect from 1 October 2025; the circular in the index is the version in force before that date. Confirm the current eligibility tracks and the relief percentages against the CRA's current circular before filing.

Yours truly,

[Name], [Credential]

Authorities cited in this letter

CRA Information Circular IC00-1R6, Voluntary Disclosures Program (Information Circular IC00-1R6)

• PROCEDURAL

CRA administrative position

"This information circular provides information on the discretionary authority of the Minister of National Revenue (Minister) to grant relief from any penalty or interest under subsection 220(3.1) of the Income Tax Act (ITA)."

CRA Guide T4012, T2 Corporation, Income Tax Guide, "T2 Corporation, Income Tax Guide, Before you start"

• CPA TO CONFIRM

CRA administrative position

Corroborating authority; not independently text-checked for this letter.

CRA Form RC199, Voluntary Disclosures Program (VDP) Application (RC199), "RC199 Voluntary Disclosures Program (VDP) Application"

• CPA TO CONFIRM

CRA administrative position

Corroborating authority; not independently text-checked for this letter.

Income Tax Act, RSC 1985, c 1 (5th Supp), s 220 Statute

• VERIFIED

"The Minister may, on or before the day that is ten calendar years after the end of a taxation year of a taxpayer... or on application by the taxpayer... on or before that day, waive or cancel all or any portion of any penalty or interest otherwise payable under this Act by the taxpayer... in respect of that taxation year"

CRA Information Circular IC07-1R1, Taxpayer Relief Provisions (Information Circular IC07-1R1)

• PROCEDURAL

CRA administrative position

"Subsection 220(3.1) gives the minister the authority to waive or cancel all or part of any penalty and interest otherwise payable by a taxpayer under the act. A request must be made within the applicable 10-year time limit."

Excise Tax Act, RSC 1985, c E-15, s 281.1 Statute

• VERIFIED

"The Minister may, on or before the day that is 10 calendar years after the end of a reporting period of a person, or on application by the person on or before that day, waive or cancel interest payable by the person under section 280 on an amount that is required to be remitted or paid by the person under this Part in respect of the reporting period."

Income Tax Regulations, CRC, c 945, s 205 Regulation

• VERIFIED

"For the purpose of subsection 162(701) of the Act, the following types of information returns are prescribed:... Statement of Remuneration Paid | T4"

Income Tax Act, RSC 1985, c 1 (5th Supp), s 163 Statute

• CPA TO CONFIRM

Corroborating authority; not independently text-checked for this letter.

Income Tax Act, RSC 1985, c 1 (5th Supp), s 152 Statute

• VERIFIED

"any misrepresentation made by the taxpayer or a person who filed the taxpayer's return of income for the year that is attributable to neglect, carelessness or wilful default or any fraud committed by the taxpayer or that person in filing the return or supplying any information under this Act"

Excise Tax Act, RSC 1985, c E-15, s 298 Statute

• CPA TO CONFIRM

Corroborating authority; not independently text-checked for this letter.

Excise Tax Act, RSC 1985, c E-15, s 280.1 Statute

• VERIFIED

"Every person who fails to file a return for a reporting period as and when required under this Part is liable to pay a penalty equal to the sum of (a) an amount equal to 1% of the total of all amounts each of which is an amount that is required to be remitted or paid for the reporting period and was not remitted or paid"

Excise Tax Act, RSC 1985, c E-15, s 280 Statute

• CPA TO CONFIRM

Corroborating authority; not independently text-checked for this letter.

Excise Tax Act, RSC 1985, c E-15, s 280.2 Statute

• CPA TO CONFIRM

Corroborating authority; not independently text-checked for this letter.

Excise Tax Act, RSC 1985, c E-15, s 225 Statute

• VERIFIED

"An input tax credit of a person for a particular reporting period of the person shall not be claimed by the person unless it is claimed in a return under this Division filed by the person on or before the day that is"

Excise Tax Act, RSC 1985, c E-15, s 228 Statute

• CPA TO CONFIRM

Corroborating authority; not independently text-checked for this letter.

Income Tax Act, RSC 1985, c 1 (5th Supp), s 125 Statute

• VERIFIED

"There may be deducted from the tax otherwise payable under this Part for a taxation year by a corporation that was, throughout the taxation year, a Canadian-controlled private corporation, an amount equal to the corporation's small business deduction rate for the taxation year multiplied by the least of"

CRA Guide T4012, T2 Corporation, Income Tax Guide, "T2 Corporation, Income Tax Guide, Chapter 4: Page 4 of the T2 return"

• CPA TO CONFIRM

CRA administrative position

Corroborating authority; not independently text-checked for this letter.

CRA Guide T4036, Rental Income, "Rental Income"

• CPA TO CONFIRM

CRA administrative position

Corroborating authority; not independently text-checked for this letter.

Draft prepared for the signing professional's review. Verify every fact and figure, complete the placeholders, attach the enclosures listed, and remove the section headed "For the firm" before filing.