

income tax plus. **tax checklist** **2024**

Income

Employment Income (T4)
Pension & Annuity Income (T4A)
Employment Insurance Benefits (T4E)
Interest, Dividends, Mutual funds (T3, T5, T5008)
RRSP and RIF Income (T4RSP, T4RIF)
CPP & Old Age Security Benefits (T4AP, T4OAS)
Social Assistance and WSIB Benefits (T5007)
Advance Canada Workers Benefit Payments (RC210)
Self-employed Income
(T4A, T5018, contract, business, rental, farm)
Other Income not reported on slips (example: tips)
Deemed Sale of Stocks, Bonds or Real Estate
Spousal Support Income
Record of Cryptocurrency Transactions

Other Information

Sale of your Principal Residence
Previous Year's Tax Return (for new clients)
Other CRA Notices or Correspondence
Spouse / Child Net Income Amounts
Installment Payments
Home Buyer's Plan
Life Long Learning Plan
Rent or Property Tax for your Principal Residence

Receipts & Credits **(this is how you pay less tax!)**

RRSP Contribution Receipts
First Home Savings Account Contribution Receipts
OSAP Interest
T2202, Tuition Receipts
Professional or Union Dues
Tool Expenses
Employment Expenses
Educator's School Supplies
Medical Expenses
Canada Caregiver Credit
Childcare & Camp Expenses
Charitable Donations
Political Contributions
Digital News Subscription
Home Renovations for Accessibility Purposes
Multigenerational Home Renovation Tax Credit
Adoption Expenses
Moving Expenses
Volunteer Firefighter's Amount
Investment Management Fees
Home Buyers' Amount
Legal Fees
Spousal Support Payment Receipts
Accounting Fees
Northern Residents Deduction

**See if you qualify for any of these
benefits or credits on the following pages
of this guide.**

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Non-refundable Tax Credit

While income tax deductions are applied against your taxable income, non-refundable tax credits reduce the amount of income tax you have to pay. If you do not owe income tax, non-refundable tax credits do not result in a refund.



Refundable Tax Credit

Refundable tax credits not only reduce the amount of tax you have to pay, but any excess tax credit amount results in a tax refund. You will receive a refund even if you have zero tax payable.



Tax Deduction

Tax deductions are amounts that are subtracted from your taxable income. Your taxable income is the amount used to calculate your Federal and Provincial income tax.



Carry Forward

These amounts can be carried forward to use in future years.



Transfer

These amounts can be transferred. Depending on the tax credit, amounts can be transferred to your spouse, parent, child or other family member.



Disability Tax Credit

Taxpayers with a Disability Tax Credit on file for the current tax year should pay attention to credits, benefits and deductions with this symbol as the CRA has enhanced the eligibility requirements.

Interest Paid on Student Loans



Taxpayers are eligible to claim an amount for the interest paid on your student loan received by National Student Loans Service Centre (NSLSC), in Ontario the administrator is **OSAP**. You cannot claim interest paid on any other kind of loan or student loan.

What we need you to provide to Income Tax Plus:

- Annual statements are issued electronically via your NSLSC account.

[Click Here](#) to register or log into your NSLSC account

[Click Here](#) to visit the CRA Webpage "Interest paid on your student loans"

Eligible Tuition Fees



Generally, a course taken at an institution in Canada will qualify you for a tuition tax credit if it was either; taken at a post-secondary education institution or, for individuals 16 or older who are developing or improving skills in an occupation and the educational institution has been certified by the Minister of Employment and Social Development Canada.

You can also claim examination fees paid to an educational institution or professional association to take occupational, trade or professional examinations.

Fees that generally **cannot be claimed** include textbooks, meal plans, transportation and parking, supplies such as stethoscopes, computers, uniforms, etc. You cannot claim tuition fees that have been re-imbursed by your employer.

Unused tuition fees can either be carried forward to future years or transferred to a parent or spouse up to a maximum of \$5000 per year. (Sign the second page of T2202 if you wish to transfer unused amounts)

The **Scholarship Exemption** allows you to exclude from income all or part of the amounts you received as scholarships, fellowships, bursaries or artists' project grants if you are a **full-time student** or if you are a part-time student who is eligible for the **Disability Tax Credit**.

What we need you to provide to Income Tax Plus:

- T2202, Tuition Receipt provided by your educational institution (found on your school website)
- TL11A or TLC for educational institutions outside of Canada.
- Receipts for eligible examinations

[Click Here](#) to download the CRA Guide - P105 Students and Income Tax

[Click Here](#) to visit the CRA Webpage "Eligible Tuition Fees"

Annual Union, Professional, or like Dues



You can claim the following amount that you paid (or that were paid for you and reported as income) in the year related to your employment.

- Annual dues for membership in a trade union or an association of public servants
- Professional board dues required under provincial or territorial law
- Professional or malpractice liability insurance premiums or professional membership dues required to keep a professional status recognized by law.

This is a commonly reviewed deduction from income. Be sure to keep your supporting documents in the event of a review. If a review occurs, please contact us to assist in submitting the documents to the CRA.

What we need you to provide to Income Tax Plus:

- Official tax receipts from your Union, Association or Board.
- T4 (Union dues appear in box 44)

[Click Here](#) to visit the CRA Webpage "Annual Union, Professional, or like Dues"

Eligible Educator School Tax Credit



As an eligible educator you can claim up to **\$1000** in teaching supplies. You could increase your refund by up to \$250.

An **eligible educator** is someone who was employed in Canada as a teacher or early childhood educator at an elementary or secondary school, or a regulated childcare facility.

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An **eligible expense** is the amount that you paid in the tax year for teaching supplies that meet the following criteria:

- You bought the teaching supplies for teaching or facilitating student's learning
- The teaching supplies were used directly for the educator's job duties
- You were not reimbursed for the supplies

Examples of teaching supplies are:

- Construction paper, writing materials and arts supplies
- Items used in science experiments
- Books, games and puzzles
- Educational support software and electronic equipment
- Containers such as plastic boxes or banker boxes

What we need you to provide to Income Tax Plus:

- Receipts for the teaching supplies

Note: The CRA might ask you to provide a written certification from your employer attesting to the eligibility of your expenses.

[Click Here](#) to visit the CRA Webpage "Eligible Educator School Supply Tax Credit"

Deduction for Tradesperson's Tool Expense



If you were a licensed tradesperson in the tax year, you can claim up to **\$1000** in eligible tools that you purchased to earn employment income.

The amount you can claim in tools is automatically reduced by \$1433. You will need at least \$2433 to claim the maximum deduction of \$1000. **Eligible Apprentice Mechanics** have no maximum deduction limit.

An **eligible tool** meets all of the following conditions

- You bought it to use in your job as a licensed tradesperson and the tool is new
- Your employer certified it as being necessary for you to provide as a condition of, and for use in, your job as a tradesperson.
- The tool is not a cell phone

What we need you to provide to Income Tax Plus:

- Receipts for tools purchases
- T2200, Declaration of Conditions of Employment signed by your employer (Part 11. or 12. completed)

Note: The CRA may request a list of required tools to be signed by your employer.

[Click Here](#) to visit the CRA Webpage "Deduction for Tools (tradespersons)"

[Click Here](#) for the CRA Guide T4044, Employment Expenses Guide

[Click Here](#) to download a T2200, Declaration of Conditions of Employment for your employer to sign.

Medical Expense Tax Credit



For a list of Eligible Medical Expenses and more information about the Medical Expense Tax Credit, visit our website or request a brochure from our office.

What we need you to provide to Income Tax Plus:

- Receipts for medical expenses

[Click Here](#) to visit our website to download your worksheet.

[Click Here](#) to visit the CRA Webpage "Medical Expense Tax Credit"

Charitable Donations



Eligible donations can be claimed for the current tax year, and any of the previous 4 tax years that have not already been claimed. (*Note: Go Fund Me is not a registered charity*)

The first \$200 in donations = **15% tax credit**, \$201+ = **29% tax credit**

Tax Tip! Save your donation receipts until you have a total of more than \$200 to get the best bang-for-your-buck! (Max 5 years)

What we need you to provide to Income Tax Plus:

- Official Donation Receipts

[Click Here](#) to for a list of registered charities and qualified donees.

Federal Political Contribution Tax Credit



If you or your spouse made a contribution to a Federal political party, a registered association, or a candidate in a Federal election, you can claim a non-refundable tax credit.

What we need you to provide to Income Tax Plus:

- Official contribution receipts

[Click Here](#) to visit the CRA Webpage "Federal Political Contribution Tax Credit"

Ontario Political Contribution Tax Credit



If you or your spouse made a contribution to a candidate in an Ontario provincial election or to a registered Ontario political party you can claim a refundable tax credit.

What we need you to provide to Income Tax Plus:

- Official contribution receipts

[Click Here](#) Government of Ontario Webpage "Political Contribution Tax Credit for Individuals"

Digital News Subscription Tax Credit



If you paid for a digital news subscription to a **Qualified Canadian Journalism Organization (QCJO)** in the Tax Years 2020 – 2024, you can claim a non-refundable tax credit of up to \$500.

What we need you to provide to Income Tax Plus:

- Receipts issued by the QCJO

[Click Here](#) to visit the CRA Webpage "Digital News Subscription Expenses"

[Click Here](#) to view a full list of qualifying digital news subscriptions

Volunteer Firefighters' Amount



You can claim **\$6,000** for the Volunteer Firefighters' Amount if you meet all of the following conditions:

- You were a volunteer firefighter during the tax year
- You completed at least 200 hours of eligible volunteer firefighter services in the tax year

Most municipalities provide a letter to each volunteer firefighter that has completed more than 200 hours of eligible volunteer firefighter services at the end of each tax year.

Note: All volunteer firefighters are eligible to claim a \$1,000 exemption from your income, regardless if you completed 200 hours of eligible service. This is done automatically and appears in box 87 of your T4 slip.

What we need you to provide to Income Tax Plus:

- A letter from your employer indicating that you completed 200+ hours in eligible services

[Click Here](#) to visit the CRA Webpage "Volunteer Firefighters' Amount"

Investment Management Fees



You can claim fees paid to manage certain investments. You cannot claim investment management fees in connection with: your pooled registered pension plan (**PRPP**), registered retirement income fund (**RRIF**), registered retirement savings plan (**RRSP**), specified pension plan (**SPP**), tax-free savings account (**TFSA**), or first-home savings account (**FHSA**)

What we need you to provide to Income Tax Plus:

- Statement from your financial institution

Depending upon the investment firm you use, information about your fees may be provided separately from your investment statements – for example, in a document called Report on Charges and Compensation, or Fee Report, or something similar. Or the information may be included in your year-end account statement.

[Click Here](#) to visit the CRA Webpage "Carrying Charges"

Child Care Expenses



If you are supporting the eligible child, you can claim child care expenses paid to have someone else look after an eligible child **so you could earn income or go to school**. Generally, this deduction is claimed by the partner with the lower net income.

An eligible child

- Was under 16 years of age at any time during the tax year or, is eligible for the Disability Tax Credit
- Is your, or your spouse's child
- Lived with you when the expenses were incurred, or you are paying child care expenses for a child that you support.

Allowable Expenses are payments made to any of the following individuals or institutions:

- Caregivers providing child care services
- Day nursery schools and daycare centers
- Educational institutions, for the part of the fees that relate to child care services
- Day camps and day sports schools where the primary goal of the camp is to care for children
- Boarding schools, overnight sport schools, or camps where lodging is involved

If the child care services are being provided by an individual, they cannot be any of the following: The child's parent (or the spouse of the child's parent), or a person who is under 18 years of age who is related to you.

Expenses You Cannot Claim

- Medical or hospital care
- Transportation costs
- Fees for leisure or recreational activities, such as tennis lessons or the annual registration for scouts

If you paid an individual to provide child care in your home, you may have some responsibilities as an employer.

What we need you to provide to Income Tax Plus:

- Receipts issued by the child care provider
- [Click Here](#) to visit the CRA Webpage "Child Care Expenses"
- [Click Here](#) to visit the CRA Webpage "Issuing receipts for daycare" visit this section to confirm that your **home child care provider** receipt has all the required information

Home Accessibility Expenses



You can claim up to **\$20,000** in eligible expenses for qualifying renovations to an eligible dwelling. This could increase your refund by up to \$3,000

A qualifying individual is:

- An individual who is eligible for the Disability Tax Credit
- An individual who is 65 years of age or older at the end of the tax year

A qualifying renovation must meet **one** of the following conditions:

- Allow the qualifying individual to gain access to, or be mobile or functional within, the dwelling
- Reduce the risk of harm to the qualifying individual within the dwelling or in gaining access to the dwelling

Eligible Expenses are outlays or expenses made or incurred during the year that are directly attributable to a qualifying renovation of an eligible dwelling. The expenses must be for **work performed and goods acquired in the tax year**.

If you perform the construction work yourself, eligible expenses are limited to building materials, equipment and building plans & permits. You cannot claim the value of your labour or the cost of your tools.

Expenses that are **not eligible**:

- Amounts paid to acquire the property
- The cost of recurring repairs or maintenance
- The cost of household appliances
- The cost of housekeeping, security monitoring, gardening, outdoor maintenance or similar services
- Financing costs for the qualifying renovation
- Renovation expenses to a dwelling that is not owned by the qualifying or eligible individual

If you have an eligible expense that also qualifies as a medical expense, you can claim as both a medical and home accessibility expense

Home accessibility expenses are commonly reviewed. Visit the CRA webpage to view acceptable supporting documents. If a review occurs, please contact us to assist in submitting the documents to the CRA.

What we need you to provide to Income Tax Plus:

- Receipts from contractors and suppliers
- [Click Here](#) to visit the CRA Webpage "Home Accessibility Expenses"

Multigenerational Home Renovation Tax Credit



You can claim up to **\$50,000** in qualifying renovation expenditures to create a self-contained secondary unit for an eligible individual. This could increase your refund by up to 7,500. The secondary unit must allow a senior or an adult who is eligible for the Disability Tax Credit to live with a qualifying relative.

All of the following conditions must be met to claim the tax credit

- You had renovation costs to create a secondary unit within the dwelling or the property.
- The renovation was completed in the tax year that you are making the claim, regardless of when the renovation started
- The qualifying individual lives in the dwelling
- The person claiming the tax credit is the owner of the dwelling
- The person claiming the tax credit is a parent, grandparent, child, grandchild, sibling, aunt, uncle, niece or nephew of the qualifying individual

A **qualifying individual** is a senior who is 65 years of age or older at the end of the tax year or is an adult who is eligible for the Disability Tax Credit. Only one renovation can be claimed for a qualifying individual in their lifetime.

A **secondary unit** is a self-contained housing unit with a private entrance, kitchen, bathroom and sleeping area. It must be newly constructed or created from an existing living space and meets applicable local requirements, permits, codes and by-laws.

Expenses must meet all of the following conditions:

- A reasonable expense that is directly attributable to the qualifying renovation of an eligible dwelling
- Made or incurred after December 31, 2022 and before the end of the renovation period
- Made by the person claiming the tax credit
- Expenses are goods and services received including work performed by contractors, building plans & permits, and rental of equipment used.

Expenses that are **not eligible**:

- The cost of your own labour or good or services provided by a person not dealing at arm's length
- The cost of recurring repairs or maintenance
- Household appliances
- The cost of housekeeping, security monitoring, gardening, outdoor maintenance or similar services
- Financing costs for the qualifying renovation
- Expenses that you have been reimbursed for
- Expenses not supported by receipts
- Expenses that have already been claimed under the Medical Expense Tax Credit or the Home Accessibility Tax Credit

The MHRTC is commonly reviewed. Visit the CRA webpage to view acceptable supporting documents. If a review occurs, please contact us to assist in submitting the documents to the CRA.

What we need you to provide to Income Tax Plus:

- Receipts from contractors and suppliers
- [Click Here](#) to visit the CRA Webpage "Multigenerational Home Renovation Tax Credit"

Legal Fees

You can claim the following expenses:

- Legal fees you paid to establish the right to or increase the amount of **spousal support** or **child support** payments
 - Legal fees you paid to collect a retiring allowance or pension
- Legal fees paid to collect or establish the right to salary or wages owed to you

Legal fees you **cannot** claim:

- Fees paid to separate, divorce or establish custody or visitation arrangements for a child

The cost of a will or estate settlement

What we need you to provide to Income Tax Plus:

- Statement from Law Firm - Must indicate which part of the fees are related to the eligible claims

[Click Here](#) to visit the CRA Webpage "Carrying Charges, Interest Expenses, and Other Expenses"

[Click Here](#) to visit the CRA Webpage "Other Deductions"

[Click Here](#) to visit the CRA Webpage "Other Employment Expenses"

Accounting Fees

You can claim accounting fees for the following:

- Fees paid for advice or assistance to respond to the CRA when the CRA has reviewed your income, deductions or credits
- Fees paid to a professional for advice or assistance preparing tax returns that include income from a **self-employed income** or **property income**

You cannot claim the cost of preparing your personal income tax return.

What we need you to provide to Income Tax Plus:

- Receipt from the accounting firm indicating the services provided
- [Click Here](#) to visit the CRA Webpage "Other Deductions"

Spousal Support Payments

You can deduct from your income the **spousal support** payments made under a court order or a written agreement. You **cannot** deduct child support payments.

To be considered support payments **all** of the following conditions must be met:

- The payment is a specific amount made to the recipient according to a court order or written agreement. If you do not have a court order or written agreement, the payments are not subject to the tax rules
- The payer is living separate and apart from the recipient at the time the payment is made because of a breakdown in the relationship
- The payment is used to support the recipient
- The payments are payable on a periodic basis. The timing of the payments must be set out in the order or agreement

The following are generally **not** support payments

- A lump-sum payment made in place of several periodic payments that were set out in the order or agreement
- Equalization payments
- Specific-purpose payments – example: payments made specifically to be used for rent, property taxes, debts, etc.

Priority for child support rule: If your order or agreement specified child support payments and spousal support payments to the recipient priority is given to the child support. All child support payable must be fully paid before any amounts paid as support for the recipient can be claimed as a deduction.

You must register your court order or written agreement with the CRA in the first year that this deduction is being made and if the spousal or child support payable changes. To register, use form T1158, Registration of Family Support Payments.

You can claim Legal fees you paid to establish to right to or increase the amount of spousal support or child support payments. See "Legal Fees" section of this brochure.



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Supporting Documentation

An acceptable receipt must show all of the following information:

- The name of the payer and the name of the recipient
- The amount of the payment
- The date that the payment was made
- The signature of the recipient

Proof of electronic transfers are generally not acceptable unless they are also accompanied by a receipt that contains the above information.

Payments made through a provincial agency, such as Family Responsibility Office (FRO) are acceptable with a statement from the agency.

This is a commonly reviewed deduction from income. Be sure to keep your supporting documents in the event of a review. If a review occurs, please contact us to assist in submitting the documents to the CRA.

What we need you to provide to Income Tax Plus:

- Receipts or a statement from a provincial agency
- A copy of the court order or written agreement

[Click Here](#) to visit the CRA Guide "P102, Support Payments"

[Click Here](#) to download the form "T1158, Registration of Family Support Payments"

Home Buyers' Amount



You can claim up to **\$10,000** for the purchase of a qualifying home which could increase your refund by up to \$1,500 if you meet **both** of the following conditions:

- You or your spouse acquired a **qualifying home**
- You did not live in another home that you or your spouse owned in the year of acquisition or in any of the four preceding years (first-time home buyer) **unless** you are a person with a Disability Tax Credit

Only **one** of the spouses needs to meet **both** conditions.

A **qualifying home** can be a single-family, semi-detached, townhouse, mobile home, condominium unit or apartment that is registered in your or your spouse's names. You must occupy the home as your principal residence no later than one year after it is acquired.

You do not have to be a first-time home buyer if you are a eligible for the **Disability Tax Credit**

What we need you to provide to Income Tax Plus:

- Closing date and address of the qualifying home

[Click Here](#) to visit the CRA Webpage "Home Buyers' Amount"

Amount for an Eligible Dependant



You can claim up to **\$15,705** if at any time in the year, you met all of the following conditions:

- You did not have a spouse or common-law partner
- You financially supported the dependant (their income is below the basic exemption)
- You lived with the dependant in a home that was **maintained by you**

The dependant is your child, grandchild, brother or sister and is under 18 years of age, or is over the age of 18 **and** is eligible for the Disability Tax Credit.

You **cannot** claim the amount for eligible dependant if:

- You pay child support for the eligible dependant
- You have a spouse or common-law partner
- Another person is claiming this amount for this dependant (such as in shared custody of a child)
- If the dependant's net income is more than the total claim amount

The amount of the claim is reduced by the dependant's net income. It is important to include this information when filing your tax return.

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What we need you to provide to Income Tax Plus:

- The Dependant's name, date of birth and Social Insurance Number
 - The Dependant's net income for tax purposes
- [Click Here](#) to visit the CRA Webpage "Amount for an Eligible Dependant"

Moving Expenses



Generally, you can claim moving expenses you paid in the year if **both** of the following apply:

- You moved to a new home to work out of a **new location** or for a **new employer**, or you moved to be a student in full-time attendance in a post-secondary program at a university or college
- Your new home is at least 40 kilometers closer to our new work location or school

If you received a reimbursement or an allowance from your employer for your eligible moving expenses, you can only claim your moving expenses if you include the amount you received in your income or if you reduce your moving expenses by the amount you received.

For an extensive list of expenses that you are eligible or ineligible to claim, visit the link to the CRA webpage below.

To claim moving expenses, you must have a letter from your employer at the new work location confirming the date that you changed work locations and the amount of employer paid or reimbursed moving expenses.

A note for students: You can claim eligible moving expenses if you moved to be a student in full-time attendance at a university or college however, you can only deduct these expenses from the parts of your scholarships, fellowships and bursaries that are required to be included in your taxable income. Generally, as a full-time student scholarships, fellowships and bursaries are exempt from income tax, making moving expenses deductions redundant. You may however be eligible to claim moving expenses to move for summer employment,

What we need you to provide to Income Tax Plus:

- A letter from your employer in the new location
- Receipts for each moving expense you intend to claim

[Click Here](#) to visit the CRA Webpage "Moving Expenses"

Employment Expenses



If you are an employee and your employer requires you to pay expenses to earn your employment income, you can deduct certain expenses. Some examples include:

- Allowable motor vehicle expenses
- Expenses related to earning commission income
- Home office expenses

As this topic is quite extensive, visit incometaxplusinc.ca to access information about your eligibility of these expenses as well as worksheets to help you organize and maximize your claims.

Your employer must attest to the fact that these expenses are a requirement of your work by signing a T2200, Declaration of Conditions of Employment.

This is a commonly reviewed deduction from income. Be sure to keep your supporting documents in the event of a review. If a review occurs, please contact us to assist in submitting the documents to the CRA.

What we need you to provide to Income Tax Plus:

- T2200, Declaration of Conditions of Employment
- A summary of expenses you wish to claim

[Click Here](#) to download the CRA Form "T2200, Declaration of Conditions of Employment"

[Click Here](#) to visit the CRA Guide "T4044, Employment Expenses"

[Click Here](#) to access free worksheets provided by Income Tax Plus

Canada Caregiver Credit



If you supported a spouse or a **dependant** with a Disability Tax Credit, you can claim up to **\$8,375**. This could increase your refund by up to \$1,200

A **dependant** is someone who is:

- Your spouse
- Your child who is under the age of 18
- Your child who is over the age of 18, your parents, grandparents, siblings, aunts, uncles, nephews or nieces

A **dependant** must:

- Be dependant on you because of an impairment in physical or mental functions. This must be evidenced by a doctor's letter, or preferably a Disability Tax Credit Certificate
- Have a net income that is below \$28,041
- Be financially supported by you by providing food, shelter and clothing

The CRA could request that you provide documents that demonstrate how you financially support the dependant by providing food, shelter and clothing.

What we need you to provide to Income Tax Plus:

- A doctor's letter. If the dependant does not have a DTC
- The dependant's net income, date of birth and SIN

[Click Here](#) to visit the CRA Webpage "Canada Caregiver Credit"

Rent and Property Tax

Rent and Property Tax is used to apply for the **Ontario Trillium Benefit** and the **Ontario Seniors' Property Tax Grant**. The Ontario Trillium Benefit (OTB) is the combined payment of the Ontario Energy and Property Tax Credit (OEPTC), the Northern Ontario Energy Credit (NOEC), and the Ontario Sales Tax Credit (OSTC). The amount you paid for rent or property taxes will not increase your tax refund and is an application that is separate from your personal tax return.

The **OTB** and the **OSHPTG** is calculated using several factors including; adjusted family net income, marital status, age, number of dependants and the amount paid for rent or property tax.

Rent and property taxes paid must be paid for your **principal residence** in **Ontario**.

What we need you to provide to Income Tax Plus:

- Rent Paid in the tax year - A rent receipt is the best way to support rent paid.
- Final Property Tax Bill
- Statement of Adjustments - Legal document from the sale of your principal residence

[Click Here](#) to visit the CRA Webpage "Ontario Trillium Benefit"

Sale of your Principal Residence

When you sell your home, usually **you do not have to pay tax** on any gain from the sale because of the principal residence exemption. This is the case if the property was solely your principal residence for every year you owned it.

The CRA requires you to report the sale of your residence in the year that it was sold and designate it as your principal residence for all or part of the years that it was owned.

What we need you to provide to Income Tax Plus:

- The address of the property
- The sale price of the property (proceeds of disposition)
- The year of acquisition
- The years in which you designate it as your principal residence

[Click Here](#) to visit the CRA Webpage "Disposing of Your Principal Residence"

This is a summary of information provided by the CRA. It is not an extensive list of all conditions and is subject to change. Each credit, deduction or other item listed here should be verified for eligibility by the taxpayer. Information collected is assuming the taxpayer is a resident of Ontario for tax purposes.