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# 2012 Ontario and Federal Budgets WE-Tech Out to Lunch



**April 19, 2012**

# Major budget themes

- Changes to SR&ED
- Lack of personal tax reductions and any discussion of future changes lead to new way of thinking about tax planning
- Focus on cracking down on international tax planning
- Emphasis on cost-cutting

# Ontario budget

- Freeze general corporate rate at 11.5%
  - Was scheduled to drop to 10% by July 1, 2013
  - Cuts to resume in 2017-18
- Will consider implementing measures to fight aggressive tax planning (similar to Quebec)



## Combined Federal and Ontario Tax rates

- Consistent but not rising

- Personal tax rate 46.41%
- Corporate tax rate 15.5% on first \$500,000
- 2012 26.5% on income over \$500,000

# SR&ED Changes

## SR&ED Credit ITC Rate Changes

- Reduce the 20% SR&ED Federal investment tax credit rate to 15% for taxation years ending after 2013.
- No change to the enhanced 35% credit for eligible Canadian controlled private corporations
- Savings of \$295M annually

## SR&ED Capital Expenditure Changes

- Exclude capital expenditures from SR&ED deductions and investment tax credits for property acquired after 2013
- Savings of \$40M annually

## SR&ED Contract Expenditure Changes

- Limit qualifying expenditures to arm's length contractors to 80% of the contract payment for expenditures incurred after December 31, 2012
- Exclude from the payer's qualifying expenditures incurred after December 31, 2013, any amount that an arm's length contractor has paid in respect of a capital expenditure made to fulfill the contract
- Savings of \$65M annually



# SR&ED Proxy Allocation Changes

- Reduce the prescribed proxy amount from 65% to 60% for 2013 and to 55% for years after 2013
- Savings of \$100M annually

# SR&ED Rates Schedules - current vs. 2014

	CURRENT				2014					
	ORDTC Waived		ORDTC Claimed		ORDTC Waived		ORDTC Claimed			
<b>REFUNDABLE</b>	\$ 68,475	<b>41.50%</b>	\$ 72,819	<b>44.13%</b>	\$ 64,325	<b>-6%</b>	<b>41.50%</b>	\$ 68,405	<b>-6%</b>	<b>44.13%</b>
<b>NON-REFUNDABLE</b>	\$ 33,000	<b>20.00%</b>	\$ 38,940	<b>23.60%</b>	\$ 23,250	<b>-30%</b>	<b>15.00%</b>	\$ 29,179	<b>-25%</b>	<b>18.83%</b>

Note: Calculations are based on \$100,000 of SR&ED labour expenditures + proxy allocation (65% current, 55% 2014)

Note: The %s in **RED** represent the comparative decline in credits earned after proxy and ITC rate changes

## Effect on SR&ED Claim

- Eligible CCPC's are impacted less than those receiving the “low rate” ITC.
- If only claiming labour, the potential reduction is approximately 6% of ITC's for eligible CCPC's, or 25-30% for other corporations.
- Many technology-focused claimants subcontract out development efforts so the 20% reduction in those expenditures will have a greater effect.

# Opportunities

## SR&ED planning

- Move capital expenditures up before taken away
- Changes in mix between salary and contracts
- Consider long form vs. proxy
- CCPC status
- Maintaining taxable income below \$500,000
- Maintaining taxable capital below \$10 million



# Old Age Security

- Delay in benefits from 65 to 67
- Grandfathering – 55 or older
- Claw back at ~ \$65K
- Need for flexibility in remuneration

# International Corporations

# Thin capitalization

- Interest on debt to related non-residents restricted where debt to equity ratio exceeds certain amount
- Was 3:1 for many years
- In 2000, reduced to 2:1
- Now reduced again to 1.5:1
- Restricted interest now deemed to be a dividend, subject to withholding tax



# International – Planning

- Guarantee fees maybe a way around tighter thin cap rules
- Look to charging other fees to lower worldwide tax
- Careful of withholding tax
- Capitalize



Questions?

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