

# Personal Tax Tips 2022 Tax Filings

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# Welcome



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# Agenda

- Who has to file and why a file return if you don't have to?
- What's new?
  - Sole proprietors
    - Accelerated expensing of assets
    - CEBA loan coming due
    - Air quality improvement tax credit
  - Individuals
    - First time home buyers tax credit
    - Home Accessibility Tax Credit
    - Labour mobility deduction for trades people
    - Ontario Seniors Home Safety Tax Credit
    - Medical – Surrogacy, Seniors at Home Tax Credit, DTC Update
    - Ontario jobs training tax credit
    - Ontario staycation tax credit
    - Ontario CARE tax credit (child care access and relief)

# Agenda

- CRA Update
- Covid repayment
- Underused Housing Tax Return
- FHSA (First Home Savings Account) and RRSPs
- Rental Properties
- Investments & Cryptocurrencies
- Home Office Expense Recap
- Other Admin Items

# Who has to file?

- You have taxes payable;
- You or your spouse are entitled to the Canada Child Benefit;
- You applied and received the Canada Workers Benefit;
- You disposed of capital property or had a capital gain in the year;
- You have to repay some or all OAS and/or EI benefits;
- You have not repaid all of your RRSP Home Buyers Plan or Lifelong Learning Plan;
- You have self employment net income greater than \$3,500 and owe CPP;
- You ceased to be a Canadian resident;
- You have received a demand to file;
- You have elected to split pension income; and
- You elect to pay EI on self-employed earnings.

# Ensure to file so that you can

- Recover an overpayment of income taxes withheld
- Receive government benefits
- Generate RRSP room

# What's New? Sole Proprietors

- **Capital assets – Immediate expensing \$1,500,000**
  - Assets must be available for use, purchased from an arms length person, Canadian resident
  - Qualifying assets include, furniture, appliances, tools costing \$500+, other equipment used in your business including photocopiers, electronic communications, motor vehicles
  - must be available for use before 2025
  - Can not create a loss for the business
  - Can not be carried-forward if unused, \$1,500,000 per year until 2025
  - Optional – can use it next year if you are in a higher tax bracket then

# What's New? Sole Proprietors

- **Air quality improvement tax credit**
  - refundable tax credit equals to 25% of your total ventilation expenses to improve ventilation or air quality at your place of business.
  - Ventilation expense - qualifying expenditures made/incurred during the qualifying period starting Sep 1, 2021 and ending Dec 31, 2022, to a maximum of \$10,000 for each qualifying location with a maximum of \$50,000 for total ventilation expenses across all qualifying locations
- **CEBA loan \$40K or \$60K**
  - New deadline of December 31, 2023 for repayment
  - Loan forgiveness of up to a third of the value of the loans (up to \$20,000).
  - Outstanding loans would subsequently convert to two-year term loans with interest of five per cent per annum commencing on January 1, 2024, with the loans fully due by December 31, 2025.
  - Must include forgiveness amount in income in the year of receipt



# What's New?

- **First-time home buyer's tax credit**
  - Increased to \$10,000 for a qualifying home
  - You did not live in another home that you/spouse owned in the year or any 4 years prior \*\*\*not required for those that qualify for the DTC
  - Maximum tax credit \$1,500 for eligible home buyers
- **Home accessibility tax credit**
  - Increased to \$20,000
  - Maximum tax credit \$3,000
  - Eligible expenses – directly related to qualifying renovation performed by you or others (but not your labour), if a family member needs to be registered for GST/HST
  - Building materials, fixtures, equipment rentals etc.
  - Eligible dwellings – ordinarily inhabited
  - Qualifying/eligible individual
    - Approved for the Disability tax credit or 65 years of age

# What's New?

- **Labour mobility deduction for tradespeople**
  - Eligible individuals - tradespeople and apprentices working in the construction industry
  - Deduction for temporary relocation expenses/temporary employment contract
  - deduct up to \$4,000 in eligible expenses per year
  - complete Form T777, Statement of Employment Expenses
  - Can not claim both moving expense deduction and this new labour mobility deduction

# What's New?

- **Ontario seniors' home safety tax credit**
  - The temporary, refundable, extended for 2022
  - 25% of up to \$10,000 in eligible expenses per year for a senior's principal residence in Ontario
  - You are eligible to claim the credit if you:
    - are 65 or older by the end of the year, or
    - live with a senior relative, or
    - will live with a senior relative within 24 months after the end of the year.
  - Eligible expenses improve safety/accessibility or help a senior be more functional/mobile at home and include:
    - grab bars and related reinforcements around the toilet
    - tub and shower, walk-in bathtubs, wheel-in showers
    - wheelchair ramps, stair/wheelchair lifts and elevators
    - handrails in corridors, widening passage doors, lowering existing counters/cupboards, hands-free taps
    - motion-activated lighting
    - touch-and-release drawers and cupboards
    - automatic garage door openers

# What's New? - Medical

- **Ontario seniors care at home tax credit**
  - Low- to moderate- income seniors with their cost of eligible medical expenses
  - You are eligible to claim the REFUNDABLE credit if you:
    - turned 70 years of age or older in the year, or have a spouse or common-law partner who turned 70 years of age or older in the year; and
    - are resident in Ontario at the end of the tax year.
- **Medical expense tax credit (for surrogacy and other expenses)**
  - amounts paid to fertility clinics/donor banks in **Canada** to obtain donor sperm or ova to enable the conception of a child by the individual, the individual's spouse or common-law partner, or a surrogate mother on behalf of the individual.
  - certain expenses incurred in **Canada** for a surrogate/donor
- **Disability tax credit**
  - For 2021 and later tax years, an individual diagnosed with type 1 diabetes is deemed to have met the two times and 14 hours per week requirements for life-sustaining therapy.

# Medical Expenses

## Reminder of the Rules

- Must be paid
- Any 12 month period that ends in 2022
- Can include payments outside of Canada – travel insurance premiums and expenses
- **New last couple of years** covid related item
  - *Mandatory covid tests are only deductible if accompanied by a prescription*
- Attendant care / DTC rules
- How to research what qualifies
  - <https://www.canada.ca/en/revenue-agency/services/tax/individuals/topics/about-your-tax-return/tax-return/completing-a-tax-return/deductions-credits-expenses/lines-33099-33199-eligible-medical-expenses-you-claim-on-your-tax-return.html>

# What's New?

- **Ontario jobs training tax credit**
  - The temporary, refundable, extended for 2022
  - 50% of eligible expenses for the tax year, up to a maximum credit of \$2,000 per year
  - Eligible Expenses – fees for occupational skills courses, occupational, trade or professional exams, post secondary education courses
  - Essentially if you have eligible tuition fees federally, these will provide you this Ontario tax credit CASH up to \$2,000

# What's New?

- **Ontario staycation tax credit**
  - Temporary, refundable, leisure stay of less than a month
  - Short-term accommodation including:
    - Hotel, motel, resort, lodge, cottage, vacation rental property
    - bed-and-breakfast establishment
    - campground
  - The accommodation expenses must have been paid by you, your spouse or common-law partner, or your eligible child
  - 20% of their eligible 2022 accommodation expenses in Ontario, eligible expenses of up to \$1,000 as an individual or \$2,000 if you have a spouse, common-law partner or eligible children, to get back up to \$200 as an individual or \$400 as a family.
  - Ontario resident on December 31, 2022
  - The tax credit only applies to leisure stays between January 1, 2022, and December 31, 2022, regardless of the timing of payment for the stays
  - Supplier must be registered for the GST/HST

# What's New?

- **Ontario childcare access and relief from expenses (CARE) tax credit**
  - **Refundable**
  - Families with income up to \$150,000 can receive this:
    - \$6,000 per child under the age of seven (plus a top-up of up to \$1,200 for 2021)
    - \$3,750 per child between the ages of seven and 16 (plus a top-up of up to \$750 for 2021)
    - \$8,250 per child with a severe disability (plus a top-up of up to \$1,650 for 2021)
- Similar to the federal child care expense deduction, the lower income earner must claim this
- A separate Ontario form must be completed ON-479A to claim it
- Calculated as a percent of your federal child care expense deduction



# What's New?

## Ontario Child Care Tax Credit rate calculation

| Family income                             | Rate calculation   |
|---|--|
| Up to \$20,000                            | 75%  |
| Greater than \$20,000 and up to \$40,000  | 75% minus 2 percentage points for each \$2,500 (or part of) above \$20,000 |
| Greater than \$40,000 and up to \$60,000  | 59% minus 2 percentage points for each \$5,000 (or part of) above \$40,000 |
| Greater than \$60,000 and up to \$150,000 | 51% minus 2 percentage points for each \$3,600 (or part of) above \$60,000 |
| Greater than \$150,000                    | 0%   |

# CRA UPDATE

- **Is CRA going on strike???**

- The staff have been without a contract for over a year
- Voting started and continues until April 7
- File before April 7
- Extension not guaranteed
- Phones might not get answered and paper returns will be delayed

- **CRA Service Standards**

- T1 efile goal is to issue your notice of assessment ***within two weeks*** of receiving your **on-time** filed digital individual income tax return.
- T1 paper - goal is to issue your notice of assessment ***within eight weeks*** of receiving your on-time filed paper individual income tax return.
- GST/HST online – goal is to issue ***within four weeks*** of receiving

# CRA UPDATE

- **CRA Telephone wait times**

- As of today

- Personal tax – 30 min – 1 hr

- Automated call back service offered when wait times reach a “certain threshold”

- **For Individual Tax Enquiries: 1-800-959-8281**

- **For Benefit Enquiries: 1-800-387-1193**

***\*\*\*Register for CRA's My Account service to obtain your personal tax information most efficiently\*\*\****

# CRA UPDATE

- **Current Audit/Review Campaigns**
  - Foreign tax credits
  - Donations
  - Medical expenses
  - Vehicle expenses
  - Payroll
- **Audit (more intense) vs Review**
  - verifying info submitted electronically providing support for claims
- Major push for online services payments etc., express NOAs, no longer do they mail as easily as they did in the past nor provide paper copies
- ***Do you authorize the CRA to share your name and email address to Ontario Health for the purposes of being contacted by email about organ and tissue donation?***

# Covid repayment?

- **Repayment Deduction**

- Available the year received the benefit or year repaid it
- Can split the deduction
- Form T1B, Request to Deduct Federal COVID-19 Benefits Repayment

- **T4As**

- Will report any of the remaining Covid income received as well as taxes withheld
- CRB, CRCB, CRSB, CWLB etc.

# What's New - UHT?

- **Underused Housing Tax (“Vacancy” Tax)**

- New federal tax 1% calculated on greater of market value of the property as assessed for property tax purposes or recent sales price
- Intended to disincentivize holding properties that are not being lived in or rented out
- Separate annual return due April 30, for each owner of the property, first one is due April 30, 2023
- Fail to file \$5,000 penalty per individual
- Vacation property located in an eligible area of Canada and used by the owner or their spouse/common-law partner for at least 28 days in the year – zero tax owing upon filing the return
- Example: \$1,000,000 = \$10,000 tax owed if applicable

# First Home Savings Account (FHSA)

- Retirement savings vehicle for residents of Canada, at least 18 years of age
- Must be first time home buyer
- Qualify and open your FHSA account to start accumulating annual contribution limit of \$8,000 starting 2023, maximum \$40,000 over your lifetime
- Unused contribution room carryforwards
- Income tax deduction like and RRSP contribution, non-qualifying withdrawal is taxable
- Income earned in the FHSA is NOT taxable like an RRSP
- If you withdraw, you do not regain the contribution room
- Can transfer from FHSA to another FHSA, RRSP, or RRIF on tax-free basis
- Can have a FHSA and a HBP (Home Buyers' Plan) but can't use both for the same qualifying home
- If pledged as collateral for a loan, full value of the respective assets included in income
- Not protected under the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act unlike most RRSPS that are

# RRSPs

- Do not overcontribute
- Limits
  - *\$31,560 for 2023 plus any unused limit from prior years*
- Use them this year or next?
- Over-contribution penalties
  - *1% per month until no longer in an overcontribution position*
- Self-reporting process T1-OVP
- Over-contribution penalties also now apply to TFSAs
- Self reporting process is RC243



# Rental Properties

- Deductible Expenses
  - Advertising, realtor expense
  - Insurance
  - Accounting fees
  - Mortgage interest
  - Repairs
  - Salaries/management fees
  - Travel expenses? Motor vehicle expenses?
  - Home office expenses?
- Capital cost versus repairs and maintenance
- Rental losses – limits and sharing amongst properties
- Depreciation on the property?
  - Is this a portion of your home rented out?
  - If not.... Will you live there in 4 years? Will it become your primary residence?

# Cottage Sale?

- Sale Price
- Selling Costs
- Adjusted Cost Base of the Property
  - Realtor fees
  - Legal fees
  - Land transfer tax
  - Renovations
  - Capital gains election?
- Could it qualify as your principal residence?

# Investments & Crypto Currency

- **Investments**

- Currency considerations
- Investment summaries must be converted to Cdn funds

## **Crypto Currency**

- Triggers
  - *Sale or gift, trade or exchange, convert to currency, use to make purchases, mining*
- Capital gain or business income?
- *Guide for cryptocurrency users and tax professionals - Canada.ca*

# Employment Expenses – Home Office

- As Per Usual
- Covid – New Way
  - Temporary Flat Rate Method “Simplified”
  - Detailed Method

# “Temporary Flat Rate” - Simplified Method

- \$2 per day, max of \$500 (250 working days)
- 20 business days per month = \$40 deduction
- Rules
  - Due to COVID-19
  - Worked more than 50% from home for at least four consecutive weeks
  - Do not have to calculate workspace details
  - No supporting receipts required
  - No employer form required (T2200 or T2200S)
  - No other employment expenses
  - More than one claim per home

# Home Office Expenses – Simplified Method

- What is an allowable work day?

**What counts as a work day**  
Temporary flat rate method

Days that can be counted

- ✓ days you worked full-time hours from home
- ✓ days you worked part-time hours from home

and

Days that cannot be counted

- ✗ days off
- ✗ vacation days
- ✗ sick leave days
- ✗ other leave or absence

# Home Office Expenses – Detailed Method

- Rules
  - Due to COVID-19, or your employer required you to work from home
  - Worked more than 50% from home
  - At least four consecutive weeks
  - Have a signed Form T2200S from your employer
- How do you calculate your home workspace?
  - Include finished areas of the home
  - Measure the finished areas
  - Must be reasonable
  - CRA has calculator to help you determine the %
  - Shared space – family dining room table
    - Must reduce by hours used for personal purposes
  - Designated space – separate office, only used for work purposes

# Home Office Expenses – Detailed Method

- How many workers in the home?
  - Two or more?
  - Separate workspaces
  - Shared common workspaces
    - Calculate the shared workspace square footage
    - Apply their portion Ex.50%
    - Apply their specific hours worked
  - Shared designated workspace/room?
    - Calculate the shared workspace square footage
    - Apply their portion Ex.50%



# Home Office Expenses – Detailed Method

## Hours per week you use the space for work

The number of hours you use the space for work can affect the amount of expenses you can claim, and depends on the type of your work space: a common (shared) area or designated room.

### Common (shared) area

Your claim is based on your employment use of the space and is determined using the number of hours the space is used for work. For example, if you work 40 hours a week at the kitchen table:

$$\begin{aligned} & 40 \text{ hours (hours worked)} \\ \div & 168 \text{ hours (total hours in a week)} \\ \times & 100 \text{ (to convert into a percentage)} \\ = & 23.8\% \text{ (percentage of time you can claim for the work space)} \end{aligned}$$

or

### Designated room

Your claim is not affected by the number of hours you use the space for work. For example, if you work 40 hours a week in your dedicated room:

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{40 \text{ hours (hours worked)}}{40 \text{ hours (hours worked)}} \\ = & 100\% \text{ (percentage of time you can claim for the work space)} \end{aligned}$$

# Designated Room/Separate Area

- Designated workspace (office/separate area) is 12% of the home
- Not impacted by number of hours you work in it since it is designated
- BUT – if you someone else uses that space 50% of the time, you can only claim 6% (or  $\frac{1}{2}$  of 12%) on your return

# Shared Workspace – Dining Room Table

- Calculate number of hours worked at dining room table Ex. 40 hrs per week (rest deemed personal/non-employment) total hrs per week = 168 (24 \* 7 days)
- Dining room table area is 10% of the home square footage
- Can only claim  $40/168 * 10\% =$  or approx 2%

# Home Office Expenses – Detailed Method

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## ▼ Example: Dining room table is the work space

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Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, Sam has been working from home using her dining room table. The dining room is 12% of the total square footage of her house and she uses it for work for 40 hours out of a total 168 hours in the week.

Since the dining room is not used only for work, Sam will need to calculate the employment use of that work space.

12% (size of work space compared to the entire finished area of the home)

× 23.8% (40 hours worked per week ÷ 168 hours in a week)

× 100 (to convert into a percentage)

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= 2.8% (percentage of home that is used as a work space)

If Sam paid \$1,200 for rent, electricity, heat, and water for the period she worked at home because of COVID-19, the employment use portion is  $\$1,200 \times 2.8\% = \$33.60$ .

# Detailed Method – Eligible Expenses

All salaried employees and commission employees can claim

- ✓ electricity
- ✓ heat
- ✓ water
- ✓ utilities portion (electricity, heat, and water) of your condominium fees 1
- ✓ home internet access fees 2
- ✓ maintenance and minor repair costs 3
- ✓ rent paid for a house or apartment where you live 4

and

Commission employees can also claim

- ✓ home insurance
- ✓ property taxes
- ✓ lease of a cell phone, computer, laptop, tablet, fax machine, etc. that reasonably relate to earning commission income

# Detailed Method – NON - Eligible Expenses

## Cannot be claimed

Salaried employees and commission employees cannot claim

- ✗ mortgage interest
- ✗ principal mortgage payments
- ✗ home internet connection fees
- ✗ furniture
- ✗ capital expenses (replacing windows, flooring, furnace, etc) 5
- ✗ wall decorations

# Expense Limitations

- Telephone/Cell phone
  - Can not claim basic connection fee
  - Can claim long distance calls
  - Can claim employment use of a basic cell phone service plan
- Internet
  - Can claim home internet access fees
  - If there is no incremental increase in fees, CRA could challenge it, i.e. you were already paying for unlimited access
  - Can not claim portion of fees that relates to lease of modem/router
  - Can not claim connection fees
- Condo fees
  - Can only claim the portion that relates to utilities (elect, heat, water)
  - You may need to contact the condo administrator to obtain the above
  - If you have separate meters for the above, than can NOT claim condo fees

# Form T777S (New during 2020, still exists for 2022)

- To be completed for both the simplified and detailed methods
- For the detailed method, the taxpayer completes using the specific expenses listed
- Do not use if you are claiming anything in addition to what is eligible as listed
  - ie if you were eligible to claim employment expenses prior to COVID-19 or not specifically due to COVID-19, use the old and still existing T777



# Form T2200S (New during 2020, still exists for 2022)

- Taxpayer should request from employer
- Provided by employer to taxpayer only if taxpayer is selecting the detailed method
- Employee keeps signed form in case CRA requests
- Employer may sign the form electronically
- Short and simple form

# Comparison

|   | Simplified | Detailed |
|---|------------|----------|
| Simple  | YES        | NO       |
| Require employer signed form T2200s   | NO         | YES      |
| Must keep Receipts  | NO         | YES      |
| Employee to complete form T777s   | YES        | YES      |
| Optional method   | YES        | YES      |
| Must work from home for at least 50% of the time for at least one month (4 consecutive weeks) | YES        | YES      |
| \$2 per workday   | YES        | NO       |
| Calculate size and use of workspace   | NO         | YES      |

# Conclusion – Which method to use?

- Calculate using both methods, choose what is best for you
- If the employer reimbursed the expenses, they are not deductible
- Can only claim expenses for the period home workspace is used
  - Ex. Only worked from home March onward, can't include utilities of Jan and Feb in home office calc

# Conclusion – Which method to use?

- Can only deduct against employment income that you incurred the expenses for
- Can't create a loss, carry forward excess
- Commission employees
  - Expenses can't be greater than commission income
  - Can also claim home insurance, property tax, lease costs

***Everything must be REASONABLE in CRA's eyes***

# 2023 – All Provinces

| Taxable Income<br>Above \$220,000 or higher | Ordinary<br>Income<br>& Interest | Capital<br>Gains | Canadian Dividends |               |
|---|----------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|---------------|
|   |                                  |                  | Eligible           | Non-Eligible  |
| Federal only                                | 33.00%                           | 16.50%           | 24.81%             | 27.57%        |
| British Columbia                            | 53.50%                           | 26.75%           | 36.54%             | 48.89%        |
| Alberta                                     | 48.00%                           | 24.00%           | 34.31%             | 42.31%        |
| Saskatchewan                                | 47.50%                           | 23.75%           | 29.64%             | 41.82%        |
| Manitoba                                    | 50.40%                           | 25.20%           | 37.78%             | 46.67%        |
| <b>Ontario</b>                              | <b>53.53%</b>                    | <b>26.77%</b>    | <b>39.34%</b>      | <b>47.74%</b> |
| Quebec                                      | 53.31%                           | 26.66%           | 40.11%             | 48.70%        |
| New Brunswick                               | 52.50%                           | 26.25%           | 32.40%             | 46.83%        |
| Prince Edward Island                        | 51.37%                           | 25.69%           | 34.22%             | 47.05%        |
| Nova Scotia                                 | 54.00%                           | 27.00%           | 41.58%             | 48.28%        |
| Newfoundland and Labrador                   | 54.80%                           | 27.40%           | 46.20%             | 48.96%        |
| Yukon                                       | 48.00%                           | 24.00%           | 28.93%             | 44.04%        |
| Northwest Territories                       | 47.05%                           | 23.53%           | 28.33%             | 36.82%        |
| Nunavut                                     | 44.50%                           | 22.25%           | 33.08%             | 37.79%        |

# New for 2023 – Ontario Only

| Personal Taxable Income |            | Other Income | Capital Gains | Eligible Dividends | Non-Eligible Dividends |
|-------------------------|------------|--------------|---------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Lower                   | Upper      |              |               |                    |                        |
| \$ -                    | \$ 49,231  | 20.05%       | 10.03%        | -6.86%             | 9.24%                  |
| \$ 49,232               | \$ 53,359  | 24.15%       | 12.08%        | -1.20%             | 13.95%                 |
| \$ 53,360               | \$ 86,698  | 29.65%       | 14.83%        | 6.39%              | 20.28%                 |
| \$ 86,699               | \$ 98,463  | 31.48%       | 15.74%        | 8.92%              | 22.38%                 |
| \$ 98,464               | \$ 102,135 | 33.89%       | 16.95%        | 12.24%             | 25.16%                 |
| \$ 102,136              | \$ 106,717 | 37.91%       | 18.96%        | 17.79%             | 29.78%                 |
| \$ 106,718              | \$ 150,000 | 43.41%       | 21.71%        | 25.38%             | 36.10%                 |
| \$ 150,001              | \$ 165,430 | 44.97%       | 22.49%        | 27.53%             | 37.90%                 |
| \$ 165,431              | \$ 220,000 | 48.29%       | 24.15%        | 32.11%             | 41.72%                 |
| \$ 220,001              | \$ 235,675 | 49.85%       | 24.93%        | 34.26%             | 43.51%                 |
| \$ 235,676              | ∞          | 53.53%       | 26.77%        | 39.34%             | 47.74%                 |

# 2023 Tax Tips and Planning

- Capital gains rates stayed same – will they change?
- Fed and Prov Budget March/April – what will we learn?
- QSBC – still are exempt on sale up to \$971,190
- Principal residence exemption still exists
- Wealth tax?

# Instalments

- Instalments must be paid in the following year if taxes owing are greater than \$3,000 in the current year and either of the two prior years
- Instalments are due March 15, June 15, September 15, and December 15
- May estimate taxes payable and remit on that basis
- Interest calculated on insufficient payments (late, low, not made)
- Penalty calculated if instalment interest > \$1,000



# Other Admin



- Egnyte
- Checklists – pdf or excel
- Website

# Egnyte platform

- Safe and secure
- Safer than email
- Folders have been created for the 2022 tax season already
- PDFs easier for us to use versus picture files
- Friendly request to ensure documents uploaded are easy to read and clearly labelled

# Egnyte

< Shared / Documents / Clients Personal Tax / AA BDCA Sample / 2022 









 Create 

 Upload

 Share 

 Download

 More 

| <input type="checkbox"/> | Item name                                       | Status  |
|--------------------------|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> |  1. Checklist, Tax Slips, and Supporting Backup |   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> |  2. Medical Expense Receipts                    |   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> |  3. Donation Receipts                           |   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> |  4. All Other                                   |   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> |  Read me file for Egnyte Users 2022.pdf       |  0  |

# Personal Tax Checklists

- PDF Version
- Excel Version

# Conclusion

- Be prepared for an audit – keep all detailed records
- Plan for 2023 and further now to save tax \$\$\$\$
- Be proactive with respect to your tax and estate planning – we invite you to have a free consultation
- Call us if you have questions



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