



Tax Savings Point for Non-residents

Own Canadian Rental Property Personally; do NOT Own Through a Corporation

One of the factors a non-resident must consider if he or she is going to invest in Canada is the difference in taxes if the income is earned by a Canadian corporation or is earned personally.

Income taxes are not the only factor that a non-resident should consider when deciding the form in which the rental property should be held. Before deciding on the form in which to hold the rental property, the non-resident should discuss this with his or her lawyer and accountant.

The purpose of this memorandum is to compare the income taxes payable between (1) income earned in a corporation and (2) income earned personally. Note, in the corporation there are two levels of taxes: (1) taxes on income and (2) withholding taxes (in our example we have used 25%, which is a common rate.)

	Personal better than corp (1) (4) - (5)	Corporation		Personal	
		taxes on income (2)	withholding taxes on dividends (3)	Total (4) (2) + (3)	taxes on income (5)
Rental property income					
\$30,000	8,517	10,236	4,941	15,177	6,660
\$60,000	14,506	20,472	9,882	30,354	15,848
\$120,000	22,245	40,944	19,764	60,708	38,463
Percent of income	<u>18.54%</u>			<u>50.59%</u>	<u>32.05%</u>
Percent of taxes	<u>57.83%</u>				
Capital gain					
\$30,000	8,009	5,118	6,221	11,339	3,330
\$60,000	6,017	10,236	12,441	22,677	6,660
\$120,000	9,506	20,472	24,882	45,354	15,848
Percent of gain	<u>24.59%</u>			<u>37.80%</u>	<u>13.21%</u>
Percent of taxes	<u>186.18%</u>				
\$1,000,000	176,391	1170,600	207,350	377,950	201,559
Percent of gain	<u>17.64%</u>			<u>37.795%</u>	<u>20.156%</u>

For Canadian income tax purposes, generally it is preferable to own rental properties personally. There are other factors that a non-resident has to take into consideration when owning Canadian rental property. We refer you to 22 of the Best Tax Tips for Non-residents Owning Rental Property in Canada.