



REGISTERED MAIL

Trinity Divine Outreach Ministries
605 Chartwell Court
Pickering ON L1V 4S1

NOV 30 2012

Attention: Mrs. Yvonne Drakes

BN: 86437 4558RR00001
File #: 3036459

**Subject: Notice of Intention to Revoke
Trinity Divine Outreach Ministries**

Dear Madam:

I am writing further to our letter dated March 23, 2012 (copy enclosed), in which you were invited to submit representations as to why the registration of Trinity Divine Outreach Ministries (the Organization) should not be revoked in accordance with subsection 168(1) of the *Income Tax Act*.

As of this date, we still have not received any response to our letter.

Conclusion:

The Canada Revenue Agency's (CRA) audit has revealed that the Organization has not complied with the requirements of the *Income Tax Act* through its participation in a donation arrangement promoted by Innovative Gifting Inc. As a direct result, the Organization issued 40 donation receipts for a total exceeding \$1.1 million for shares purportedly traded on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange. It is the view of the CRA that the shares for which the tax receipts were issued did not legally qualify as gifts; that the Organization failed to demonstrate that it had actually received the tax-receipted shares; and that the Organization failed to report the fair market value of the shares purportedly gifted.

It is our position that the Organization is not complying with the requirements set out in the *Income Tax Act*. In particular, it was found the Organization issued receipts for transactions that do not qualify as gifts; issued receipts otherwise than in accordance with the Act and its Regulations; failed to maintain adequate books and records; and failed to file an accurate and timely *Registered Charity Information Return*. For all of these reasons, and for each reason alone, it is the position of the CRA that the Organization no longer meets the requirements necessary for charitable registration and should be revoked in the manner described in subsection 168(1) of the Act.

Canada

Consequently, for each of the reasons mentioned in our letter dated March 23, 2012, I wish to advise you that, pursuant to subsection 168(1) of the Act, I propose to revoke the registration of the Organization. By virtue of subsection 168(2) of the Act, revocation will be effective on the date of publication of the following notice in the *Canada Gazette*:

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to paragraphs 168(1)(c), 168(1)(d) and 168(1)(e) of the Income Tax Act, that I propose to revoke the registration of the organization listed below and that the revocation of registration is effective on the date of publication of this notice.

Business Number	Name
84374558RR0001	Trinity Divine Outreach Ministries, Scarborough ON

Should you wish to object to this notice of intention to revoke the Organization's registration in accordance with subsection 168(4) of the Act, a written Notice of Objection, which includes the reasons for objection and all relevant facts, must be filed within 90 days from the day this letter was mailed. The Notice of Objection should be sent to:

Tax and Charities Appeals Directorate
Appeals Branch
Canada Revenue Agency
250 Albert Street
Ottawa ON K1A 0L5

A copy of the revocation notice, described above, will be published in the *Canada Gazette* after the expiration of 30 days from the date this letter was mailed. The Organization's registration will be revoked on the date of publication, unless the CRA receives an order, within the next 30 days, from the Federal Court of Appeal issued under paragraph 168(2)(b) of the Act extending that period.

Please note that the Organization must obtain a stay to suspend the revocation process, notwithstanding the fact that it may have filed a Notice of Objection.

Consequences of Revocation

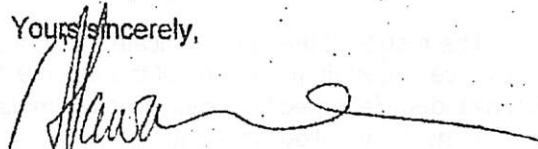
As of the effective date of revocation:

- a) the Organization will no longer be exempt from Part I Tax as a registered charity and will no longer be permitted to issue official donation receipts. This means that gifts made to the Organization would not be allowable as tax credits to individual donors or as allowable deductions to corporate donors under subsection 118.1(3), or paragraph 110.1(1)(a), of the Act, respectively;

- b) by virtue of section 188 of the Act, the Organization will be required to pay a tax within one year from the date of the Notice of Intention to Revoke. This revocation tax is calculated on prescribed form T-2046, *Tax Return Where Registration of a Charity is Revoked* (the Return). The Return must be filed, and the tax paid, on or before the day that is one year from the date of the Notice of Intention to Revoke. A copy of the relevant provisions of the Act concerning revocation of registration, the tax applicable to revoked charities, and appeals against revocation, can be found in Appendix "A", attached. Form T-2046 and the related Guide RC-4424, *Completing the Tax Return Where Registration of a Charity is Revoked*, are available on our website at www.cra-arc.gc.ca/charities;
- c) the Organization will no longer qualify as a charity for purposes of subsection 123(1) of the *Excise Tax Act* (ETA). As a result, the Organization may be subject to obligations and entitlements under the ETA that apply to organizations other than charities. If you have any questions about your GST/HST obligations and entitlements, please call GST/HST Rulings at 1-800-959-8287.

Finally, I wish to advise that subsection 150(1) of the Act requires that every corporation (other than a corporation that was a registered charity throughout the year) file a *Return of Income* with the Minister in the prescribed form, containing prescribed information, for each taxation year. The *Return of Income* must be filed without notice or demand.

Yours sincerely,




Cathy Hawara
Director General
Charities Directorate

Attachments:

- CRA letter dated March 23, 2012
- Appendix "A"

c.c.:



REGISTERED MAIL

Trinity Devine Outreach Ministries
40 Nugget Avenue, Unit # 12
Scarborough, Ontario. M1S 3A7

BN:864374558RR0001

Attention: Mrs Yvonne Drakes

File #:3036459

March 23, 2012

Subject: **Audit of Trinity Devine Outreach Ministries**

Dear Madam:

This letter is further to the audit of the books and records of Trinity Devine Outreach Ministries (the Organization) by the Canada Revenue Agency (the CRA). The audit related to the operations of the registered charity for the period from January 1, 2008 to December 31, 2010.

The results of this audit indicate that the Organization appears to be in non-compliance of certain provisions of the *Income Tax Act* (the Act) or its Regulations. The CRA has identified specific areas of non-compliance with the provisions of the Act or its Regulations in the following areas:

AREAS OF NON-COMPLIANCE:		
	Issue	Reference
1.	Failure to Maintain Adequate Books and Records	149.1(2), 168(1)(e), 230(2)
2.	Failure to Issue Receipts in Accordance with the Act	Reg 3501
3.	Failure to Accept Valid Gifts in Accordance with the Act	118.1
4	Failing to complete and file an accurate Information Return	149.1(2), 168(1)(c)

The purpose of this letter is to describe the areas of non-compliance identified by the CRA during the course of our audit as they relate to the legislative provisions applicable to registered charities and to provide the Organization with the opportunity to address our concerns. In order for a registered charity to retain its registration, it is required to comply with the provisions of the Act and Common Law applicable to

registered charities. If these provisions are not complied with, the Minister of National Revenue (the Minister) may revoke the Organization's registration in the manner prescribed in section 168 of the Act.

The balance of this letter describes the areas of non-compliance in further detail.

Identified Areas of Non-Compliance:

1. Failure to Maintain Adequate Books and Records:

The Act, per subsection 230(2), requires that every registered charity shall keep records and books of account at an address in Canada recorded with the Minister or designated by the Minister containing:

- Information in such form as will enable the Minister to determine whether there are any grounds for the revocation of its registration under the Act;
- A duplicate of each receipt containing prescribed information for a donation received by it; and
- Other information in such form as will enable the Minister to verify the donations to it for which a deduction or tax credit is available under the Act.

In addition, subsection 230(4) also states "every person required by this section to keep books of account shall retain:

- a) The records and books of account referred to in this section in respect of which a period is prescribed, together with every account and voucher necessary to verify the information contained therein, for such period as is prescribed; and
- b) All other records and books of account referred to in this section, together with every account and voucher necessary to verify the information contained therein, until the expiration of six years from the date of the last taxation year to which the records and books relate".

The audit indicated the books and records kept by the Organization were inadequate for the purposes of the Act. In the course of the audit, the following deficiencies were noted:

Audit Findings:

- the organization did not maintain a general ledger or balance sheet, and
- we were unable to reconcile the cash receipts journal to the Annual Information Return (T3010), as the cash receipts journal only reported the revenues and expenditures which were processed through the bank account, and
- we were unable to reconcile the organization's revenues and expenditures as approximately 40% - 60% of their activities in 2009 and 2010 were cash transactions, which did not flow through their bank accounts and were unsupported, and
- the organization was missing invoices and supportive documents for the reported revenues and expenditures, and
- there were no documents or reports in support of the organization's foreign activities, and
- the organization did not provide the auditor with copies of the 2009 and 2010 donation receipts, and
- the organization was missing 24 of the 39 stock certificates received from donors under the Innovative Gifting Inc, (unregistered tax shelter gifting program)

2. Failure to Issue Receipts in Accordance with the Act

The official donation receipts issued by the Organization did not comply with the requirements of Regulation 3501 of the Act and IT-110R3 entitled, "*Gifts and Official Donation Receipts*" as follows:

Audit Findings:

- donation receipts did not contain the Canada Revenue Agency website address. www.cra-arc.gc.ca/charities, and
- no appraisals were obtained or due diligence performed by the organization regarding the issuance of the donation receipts under the Innovative Gifting Inc., program., and
- some of the stock certificates received by the organization under IGI program were previously assigned to [REDACTED] and were not properly re-assigned, and
- donation receipts for some of the stock certificates were issued prior to the re-assignment date. All the donation receipts were dated December 31, 2008, and some of the Letters of Authorization to re-assign the stock certificates to the organization were not dated till March and April 2009, and
- there was no logging system in place to verify the donation receipts issued in 2008, 2009 and 2010, and
- the organization failed to provide the auditor with copies of the 2009 and 2010 donation receipts, and
- donation receipts were issued directly to donors for groceries and payment of the organization's operating expenses, and
- the auditor was unable to verify that the organization did receive all the actual donations for which the donation receipt were issued

3. Failure to Accept Valid Gifts in Accordance with the Act

Audit Findings:

In 2008, the organization became involved in an unregistered tax shelter arrangement with Innovative Gifting Inc. (IGI). During this period they issued 40 donation receipts for \$1,161,876 for 659,933 shares of RCT Global Network Inc., listed on Frankfurt Stock Exchange.

The organization also received \$10,000 from Innovative Gifting Inc., and repaid the promoter \$ 9,007 for fundraising fees.

It is our position that the cash and share donations received by the organization from participants are not valid gifts under section 118.1 of the Act. We offer the following explanations to support our position.

a) No *Animus Donandi* -

At law, a gift is a voluntary transfer of property without consideration. In most cases, a gift is a voluntary transfer of property without valuable consideration to the donor. An essential element of a gift is that there be an intent to give. It must be clear that the donor intends to enrich the donee, by giving away property, and to grow poorer as a result of making the gift. It is our view, based on the transactions described above that the primary motivation of the participant was not to enrich the participating charities, but through a series of transactions and a minimal monetary investment, to make a profit through the tax credits so obtained.

In support of this position, the promotion materials state that a participant will receive shares trading on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange equivalent to six to eight times the cash contributed by the participant. Minimal investment is required on the participant. Participants received shares of RCT Global Networks Inc. and transferred ownership of the shares to the Organization. Minimal information is provided to the prospective participants as to how their cash and share "donations" will benefit the participating charities, or to the activities of the charities they are supporting. Transactions are pre-arranged and handled entirely by promoters or other pre-arranged third parties. Participants in these arrangements are merely expected to put forward a minimal investment to receive generous tax receipts in return.

As such, it is our position that there is no intention to make a "gift" within the meaning assigned at 118.1 of the Act. Participants in this donation arrangement are primarily motivated by the artificial manipulation of the tax incentives available rather than a desire to enrich the participating charity. In our view, these transactions, given the combination of the tax credits and other benefits received, lack the requisite *animus donandi* to be considered gifts.

b) Transfers not gifts - Benefit Received & Application of Proposed Legislation

Additionally, we are of the opinion that the transactions themselves lack the necessary elements to be considered gifts at law. The participants received some form of consideration or benefit that is linked to their cash donation(s). It is clear, based upon

our audit and the promotional materials of IGI that there was a clear expectation of return with respect to the cash donation made. Participants received the benefit of becoming owners of shares without cost. The participant's entitlement to receiving the shares was clearly linked to and proportionate to the amount of cash "donated".

In our view, the shares transferred to the Organization were not gifts in the sense understood at law and the Organization was not entitled to issue official donation receipts for the amounts that it received. It is clear from our audit and the promotional materials of IGI, which the Organization engaged as fundraisers that the Organization knew, or ought to have known, that there was a clear link between the cash contribution and the shares participants purportedly would receive. The Organization knew, or ought to have known, that it was not entitled to issue donation receipt for these transactions.

Even without reference to the common law definition of a gift, it is clear that proposed section 248(32) of the Act applies to these transactions as well. While this legislation is still proposed, once passed into law, it applies to all transactions covered by the audit period under review. While the IGI promotional materials state that the only advantage a participant receives by participating in the donation arrangement is the tax benefit, we disagree. In our view, the shares received from the purported Swiss philanthropist are an advantage which is in consideration for the gift¹ or is otherwise related to the gift.² The Organization was therefore required by the Act to reduce the value reflected on the receipt by that of the advantage. There is no indication whatsoever that the Organization took these provisions into account when issuing receipts on behalf of the donation arrangement.

It is our view, as expressed above, that the cash contribution required of all participants in the donation arrangement is a payment made to acquire the property. As such, the FMV of the subsequent gift of that property is deemed, by virtue of proposed subsection 248(35), to be no more than the amount of the initial cash contribution. Consequently the amount that the Organization was required under the *Income Tax Act* to record on its official donation receipts as the deemed FMV of the gift is significantly lower than what was actually recorded.

Additionally, it appears that the Organization participated in an arrangement designed to avoid the application of proposed subsection 248(35). We would note that proposed subsection 248(38) states that where it can be reasonably concluded that the particular gift relates to a transaction or series of transactions one of the main purposes of which is to avoid the application of subsection 248(35) the eligible amount of the property so gifted is nil. As such, it is our view that even if the property received by the Organization is a "gift", which, as described above, given the motivation of the participants, is unlikely, the property so received by was not eligible for tax receipts reflecting a value greater than zero.

¹ See proposed sub-paragraph 248(32)(a)(i)

² See proposed sub-paragraph 248(32)(a)(iii)

4. Failing to File an Accurate and Timely Information Return

Pursuant to subsection 149.1(14) of the Act, every registered charity must, within six months from the end of the charity's fiscal period (taxation year), without notice or demand, file a T3010 with the applicable schedules.

It is the responsibility of the Organization to ensure that the information that is provided in its Return, schedules and statements, is factual and complete in every respect. A charity is not meeting its requirement to file a T3010 if it fails to exercise due care with respect to ensuring the accuracy thereof.

Audit Findings:

- the organization received its registered charity status on July 28, 2007, and has failed to file an Annual Information Return (T3010) on time. (Delays have ranged from 28 – to 124 days.), and
- the organization has failed to file accurate Income Statement and Balance Sheet information with their Annual Information Returns., and
- we were unable to reconcile the reported information on the T3010 returns as the organization failed to keep proper books and records in accordance subsection 230(2), of the Income Tax Act

Under paragraph 168(1)(c) of the Act, the Minister may, by registered mail, give notice to the charity that the Minister proposes to revoke its registration because the charity fails to file a Registered Charity Information Return as and when required under the Act or a Regulation. For this reason, it appears to us that there may be grounds for revocation of the charitable status of Trinity Devine Outreach Ministries.

The Organization's Options:

a) No Response

You may choose not to respond. In that case, the Director General of the Charities Directorate may issue a Notice of Intention to Revoke the registration of the Charity in the manner described in subsection 168(1) of the Act.


b) Response

Should you choose to respond, please provide your written representations and any additional information regarding the findings outlined above **within 30 days** from the date of this letter. After considering the representations submitted by the Organization, the Director General of the Charities Directorate will decide on the appropriate course of action, which may include the issuance of a Notice of Intention to Revoke the registration of the Organization in the manner described in subsection 168(1) of the Act.

If you appoint a third party to represent you in this matter, please send us a written authorization naming the individual and explicitly authorizing us to discuss your file with that individual.

If you require further information, clarification, or assistance, I may be reached at (519) 896-3549 or by facsimile at (519) 585-2803.

Sincerely,

A large black rectangular redaction box covering the signature of the Charities Auditor.

Charities Auditor
Canada Revenue Agency
166 Frederick Street
Kitchener, Ontario N2G 4N1

Section 149.1: [Charities]

149.1(2) Revocation of registration of charitable organization

The Minister may, in the manner described in section 168, revoke the registration of a charitable organization for any reason described in subsection 168(1) or where the organization

- (a) carries on a business that is not a related business of that charity; or
- (b) fails to expend in any taxation year, on charitable activities carried on by it and by way of gifts made by it to qualified donees, amounts the total of which is at least equal to the organization's disbursement quota for that year.

149.1(3) Revocation of registration of public foundation

The Minister may, in the manner described in section 168, revoke the registration of a public foundation for any reason described in subsection 168(1) or where the foundation

- (a) carries on a business that is not a related business of that charity;
- (b) fails to expend in any taxation year, on charitable activities carried on by it and by way of gifts made by it to qualified donees, amounts the total of which is at least equal to the foundation's disbursement quota for that year;
- (c) since June 1, 1950, acquired control of any corporation;
- (d) since June 1, 1950, incurred debts, other than debts for current operating expenses, debts incurred in connection with the purchase and sale of investments and debts incurred in the course of administering charitable activities; or
- (e) at any time within the 24 month period preceding the day on which notice is given to the foundation by the minister pursuant to subsection 168(1) and at a time when the foundation was a private foundation, took any action or failed to expend amounts such that the Minister was entitled, pursuant to subsection (4), to revoke its registration as a private foundation.

149.1(4) Revocation of registration of private foundation

The Minister may, in the manner described in section 168, revoke the registration of a private foundation for any reason described in subsection 168(1) or where the foundation

- (a) carries on any business;
- (b) fails to expend in any taxation year, on charitable activities carried on by it and by way of gifts made by it to qualified donees, amounts the total of which is at least equal to the foundation's disbursement quota for that year;
- (c) since June 1, 1950, acquired control of any corporation; or
- (d) since June 1, 1950, incurred debts, other than debts for current operating expenses, debts incurred in connection with the purchase and sale of investments and debts incurred in the course of administering charitable activities.

149.1(4.1) Revocation of registration of registered charity

The Minister may, in the manner described in section 168, revoke the registration

- (a) of a registered charity, if the registered charity has made a gift to another registered charity and it can reasonably be considered that one of the main purposes of making the gift was to unduly delay the expenditure of amounts on charitable activities;
- (b) of the other charity referred to in paragraph (a), if it can reasonably be considered that, by accepting the gift, it acted in concert with the registered charity to which paragraph (a) applies; and
- (c) of a registered charity, if a false statement, within the meaning assigned by subsection 163.2(1), was made in circumstances amounting to culpable conduct, within the meaning assigned by that subsection, in the furnishing of information for the purpose of obtaining registration of the charity.

Section 168: Notice of intention to revoke registration

168(1) Where a registered charity or a registered Canadian amateur athletic association

- (a) applies to the Minister in writing for revocation of its registration,
 - (b) ceases to comply with the requirements of this Act for its registration as such,
 - (c) fails to file an information return as and when required under this Act or a regulation,
 - (d) issues a receipt for a gift or donation otherwise than in accordance with this Act and the regulations or that contains false information,
 - (e) fails to comply with or contravenes any of sections 230 to 231.5, or
 - (f) in the case of a registered Canadian amateur athletic association, accepts a gift or donation the granting of which was expressly or impliedly conditional on the association making a gift or donation to another person, club, society or association,
- the Minister may, by registered mail, give notice to the registered charity or registered Canadian amateur athletic association that the Minister proposes to revoke its registration.

168(2) Revocation of Registration

Where the Minister gives notice under subsection (1) to a registered charity or to a registered Canadian amateur athletic association,

- (a) if the charity or association has applied to the Minister in writing for the revocation of its registration, the Minister shall, forthwith after the mailing of the notice, publish a copy of the notice in the *Canada Gazette*, and
- (b) in any other case, the Minister may, after the expiration of 30 days from the day of mailing of the notice, or after the expiration of such extended period from the day of mailing of the notice as the Federal Court of Appeal or a judge of that Court, on application made at any time before the determination of any appeal pursuant to subsection 172(3) from the giving of the notice, may fix or allow, publish a copy of the notice in the *Canada Gazette*,

and on that publication of a copy of the notice, the registration of the charity or association is revoked.

168(4) Objection to proposal or designation

A person that is or was registered as a registered charity or is an applicant for registration as a registered charity that objects to a notice under subsection (1) or any of subsections 149.1(2) to (4.1), (6.3), (22) and (23) may, on or before the day that is 90 days after the day on which the notice was mailed, serve on the Minister a written notice of objection in the manner authorized by the Minister, setting out the reasons for the objection and all the relevant facts, and the provisions of subsections 165(1), (1.1) and (3) to (7) and sections 166, 166.1 and 166.2 apply, with any modifications that the circumstances require, as if the notice were a notice of assessment made under section 152.

Section 172: Appeal from refusal to register, revocation of registration, etc.

172(3) Appeal from refusal to register, revocation of registration, etc.

Where the Minister

- (a) refuses to register an applicant for registration as a Canadian amateur athletic association,
 - (a.1) confirms a proposal, decision or designation in respect of which a notice was issued by the Minister to a person that is or was registered as a registered charity, or is an applicant for registration as a registered charity, under any of subsections 149.1(2) to (4.1), (6.3), (22) and (23) and 168(1), or does not confirm or vacate that proposal, decision or designation within 90 days after service of a notice of objection by the person under subsection 168(4) in respect of that proposal, decision or designation,
- (b) refuses to accept for registration for the purposes of this Act any retirement savings plan,
- (c) refuses to accept for registration for the purposes of this Act any profit sharing plan or revokes the registration of such a plan,
- (d) refuses to issue a certificate of exemption under subsection 212(14),
- (e) refuses to accept for registration for the purposes of this Act an education savings plan,
 - (e.1) sends notice under subsection 146.1(12.1) to a promoter that the Minister proposes to revoke the registration of an education savings plan,
- (f) refuses to register for the purposes of this Act any pension plan or gives notice under subsection 147.1(11) to the administrator of a registered pension plan that the Minister proposes to revoke its registration,
 - (f.1) refuses to accept an amendment to a registered pension plan, or
- (g) refuses to accept for registration for the purposes of this Act any retirement income fund, the applicant or the organization, foundation, association or registered charity, as the case may be, in a case described in paragraph (a) or (a.1), the applicant in a case described in paragraph (b), (d), (e) or (g), a trustee under the plan or an employer of employees who are beneficiaries under the plan, in a case described in paragraph (c), the promoter in a case described in paragraph (e.1), or the administrator of the plan or an employer who participates in the plan, in a case described in paragraph (f) or (f.1), may appeal from the Minister's decision, or from the giving of the notice by the Minister, to the Federal Court of Appeal.

Section 180: Appeals to Federal Court of Appeal

180(1) Appeals to Federal Court of Appeal

An appeal to the Federal Court of Appeal pursuant to subsection 172(3) may be instituted by filing a notice of appeal in the Court within 30 days from

- (a) the day on which the Minister notifies a person under subsection 165(3) of the Minister's action in respect of a notice of objection filed under subsection 168(4),
- (b) the mailing of notice to a registered Canadian amateur athletic association under subsection 168(1),
- (c) the mailing of notice to the administrator of the registered pension plan under subsection 147.1(11),
- (c.1) the sending of a notice to a promoter of a registered education savings plan under subsection 146.1(12.1), or
- (c) the time the decision of the Minister to refuse the application for acceptance of the amendment to the registered pension plan was mailed, or otherwise communicated in writing, by the Minister to any person,

as the case may be, or within such further time as the Court of Appeal or a judge thereof may, either before or after the expiration of those 30 days, fix or allow.

Section 188: Revocation tax

188(1) Deemed year-end on notice of revocation

If on a particular day the Minister issues a notice of intention to revoke the registration of a taxpayer as a registered charity under any of subsections 149.1(2) to (4.1) and 168(1) or it is determined, under subsection 7(1) of the Charities Registration (Security Information) Act, that a certificate served in respect of the charity under subsection 5(1) of that Act is reasonable on the basis of information and evidence available,

- (a) the taxation year of the charity that would otherwise have included that day is deemed to end at the end of that day;
- (b) a new taxation year of the charity is deemed to begin immediately after that day; and
- (c) for the purpose of determining the charity's fiscal period after that day, the charity is deemed not to have established a fiscal period before that day.

188(1.1) Revocation tax

A charity referred to in subsection (1) is liable to a tax, for its taxation year that is deemed to have ended, equal to the amount determined by the formula

$$A - B$$

where

A is the total of all amounts, each of which is

- (a) the fair market value of a property of the charity at the end of that taxation year,
- (b) the amount of an appropriation (within the meaning assigned by subsection (2) in respect of a property transferred to another person in the 120-day period that ended at the end of that taxation year, or
- (d) the income of the charity for its winding-up period, including gifts received by the charity in that period from any source and any income that would be computed under section 3 as if that period were a taxation year; and

B is the total of all amounts (other than the amount of an expenditure in respect of which a deduction has been made in computing income for the winding-up period under paragraph (c) of the description of A, each of which is

- (a) a debt of the charity that is outstanding at the end of that taxation year,
- (b) an expenditure made by the charity during the winding-up period on charitable activities carried on by it, or
- (c) an amount in respect of a property transferred by the charity during the winding-up period and not later than the latter of one year from the end of the taxation year and the day, if any, referred to in paragraph (1.2)(c) to a person that was at the time of the transfer an eligible donee in respect of the charity, equal to the amount, if any, by which the fair market value of the property, when transferred, exceeds the consideration given by the person for the transfer.

188(1.2) Winding-up period

In this Part, the winding-up period of a charity is the period, that begins immediately after the day on which the Minister issues a notice of intention to revoke the registration of a taxpayer as a registered charity under any of subsections 149.1(2) to (4.1) and 168(1) (or, if earlier, immediately after the day on which it is determined, under subsection 7(1) of the Charities Registration (Security Information) Act, that a certificate served in respect of the charity under subsection 5(1) of that Act is reasonable on the basis of information and evidence available), and that ends on the day that is the latest of

- (a) the day, if any, on which the charity files a return under subsection 189(6.1) for the taxation year deemed by subsection (1) to have ended, but not later than the day on which the charity is required to file that return,
- (b) the day on which the Minister last issues a notice of assessment of tax payable under subsection (1.1) for that taxation year by the charity, and
- (c) if the charity has filed a notice of objection or appeal in respect of that assessment, the day on which the Minister may take a collection action under section 225.1 in respect of that tax payable.

188(1.3) Eligible donee

In this Part, an eligible donee in respect of a particular charity is a registered charity

- (a) of which more than 50% of the members of the board of directors or trustees of the registered charity deal at arm's length with each member of the board of directors or trustees of the particular charity;
- (b) that is not the subject of a suspension under subsection 188.2(1);
- (c) that has no unpaid liabilities under this Act or under the Excise Tax Act;
- (d) that has filed all information returns required by subsection 149.1(14); and
- (e) that is not the subject of a certificate under subsection 5(1) of the Charities Registration (Security Information) Act or, if it is the subject of such a certificate, the certificate has been determined under subsection 7(1) of that Act not to be reasonable.

188(2) Shared liability — revocation tax

A person who, after the time that is 120 days before the end of the taxation year of a charity that is deemed by subsection (1) to have ended, receives property from the charity, is jointly and severally, or solidarily, liable with the charity for the tax payable under subsection (1.1) by the charity for that taxation year for an amount not exceeding the total of all appropriations, each of which is the amount by which the fair market value of such a property at the time it was so received by the person exceeds the consideration given by the person in respect of the property.

188(2.1) Non-application of revocation tax

Subsections (1) and (1.1) do not apply to a charity in respect of a notice of intention to revoke given under any of subsections 149.1(2) to (4.1) and 168(1) if the Minister abandons the intention and so notifies the charity or if

- (a) within the one-year period that begins immediately after the taxation year of the charity otherwise deemed by subsection (1) to have ended, the Minister has registered the charity as a charitable organization, private foundation or public foundation; and
- (b) the charity has, before the time that the Minister has so registered the charity,
 - (i) paid all amounts, each of which is an amount for which the charity is liable under this Act (other than subsection (1.1)) or the Excise Tax Act in respect of taxes, penalties and interest, and
 - (ii) filed all information returns required by or under this Act to be filed on or before that time.

188(3) Transfer of property tax

Where, as a result of a transaction or series of transactions, property owned by a registered charity that is a charitable foundation and having a net value greater than 50% of the net asset amount of the charitable foundation immediately before the transaction or series of transactions, as the case may be, is transferred before the end of a taxation year, directly or indirectly, to one or more charitable organizations and it may reasonably be considered that the main purpose of the transfer is to effect a reduction in the disbursement quota of the foundation, the foundation shall pay a tax under this Part for the year equal to the amount by which 25% of the net value of that property determined as of the day of its transfer exceeds the total of all amounts each of which is its tax payable under this subsection for a preceding taxation year in respect of the transaction or series of transactions.

188(3.1) Non-application of subsection (3)

Subsection (3) does not apply to a transfer that is a gift to which subsection 188.1(11) applies.

188(4) Idem

Where property has been transferred to a charitable organization in circumstances described in subsection (3) and it may reasonably be considered that the organization acted in concert with a charitable foundation for the purpose of reducing the disbursement quota of the foundation, the organization is jointly and severally liable with the foundation for the tax imposed on the foundation by that subsection in an amount not exceeding the net value of the property.

188(5) Definitions

In this section,

"net asset amount"

"net asset amount" of a charitable foundation at any time means the amount determined by the formula

$A - B$

where

A is the fair market value at that time of all the property owned by the foundation at that time, and

B is the total of all amounts each of which is the amount of a debt owing by or any other obligation of the foundation at that time;

"net value"

"net value" of property owned by a charitable foundation, as of the day of its transfer, means the amount determined by the formula

$A - B$

where

A is the fair market value of the property on that day, and

B is the amount of any consideration given to the foundation for the transfer.

Section 189

189(6) Taxpayer to file return and pay tax

Every taxpayer who is liable to pay tax under this Part (except a charity that is liable to pay tax under section 188(1)) for a taxation year shall, on or before the day on or before which the taxpayer is, or would be if tax were payable by the taxpayer under Part I for the year, required to file a return of income or an information return under Part I for the year,

- (a) file with the Minister a return for the year in prescribed form and containing prescribed information, without notice or demand therefor;
- (b) estimate in the return the amount of tax payable by the taxpayer under this Part for the year; and
- (c) pay to the Receiver General the amount of tax payable by the taxpayer under this Part for the year.

189(6.1) Revoked charity to file returns

Every taxpayer who is liable to pay tax under subsection 188(1.1) for a taxation year shall, on or before the day that is one year from the end of the taxation year, and without notice or demand,

- (a) file with the Minister
 - (i) a return for the taxation year, in prescribed form and containing prescribed information, and
 - (ii) both an information return and a public information return for the taxation year, each in the form prescribed for the purpose of subsection 149.1(14); and
- (b) estimate in the return referred to in subparagraph (a)(i) the amount of tax payable by the taxpayer under subsection 188(1.1) for the taxation year; and
- (c) pay to the Receiver General the amount of tax payable by the taxpayer under subsection 188(1.1) for the taxation year.

189 (6.2) Reduction of revocation tax liability

If the Minister has, during the one-year period beginning immediately after the end of a taxation year of a person, assessed the person in respect of the person's liability for tax under subsection 188(1.1) for that taxation year, has not after that period reassessed the tax liability of the person, and that liability exceeds \$1,000, that liability is, at any particular time, reduced by the total of

- (a) the amount, if any, by which
 - (i) the total of all amounts, each of which is an expenditure made by the charity, on charitable activities carried on by it, before the particular time and during the period (referred to in this subsection as the "post-assessment period") that begins immediately after a notice of the latest such assessment was mailed and ends at the end of the one-year period exceeds
 - (ii) the income of the charity for the post-assessment period, including gifts received by the charity in that period from any source and any income that would be computed under section 3 if that period were a taxation year, and
- (b) all amounts, each of which is an amount, in respect of a property transferred by the charity before the particular time and during the post-assessment period to a person that was at the time of the transfer an eligible donee in respect of the charity, equal to the amount, if any, by which the fair market value of the property, when transferred, exceeds the consideration given by the person for the transfer.

189(6.3) Reduction of liability for penalties

If the Minister has assessed a registered charity in respect of the charity's liability for penalties under section 188.1 for a taxation year, and that liability exceeds \$1,000, that liability is, at any particular time, reduced by the total of all amounts, each of which is an amount, in respect of a property transferred by the charity after the day on which the Minister first assessed that liability and before the particular time to a person that was at the time of the transfer an eligible donee in respect of the charity, equal to the amount, if any, by which the fair market value of the property, when transferred, exceeds the total of

- (a) the consideration given by the person for the transfer, and
- (b) the part of the amount in respect of the transfer that has resulted in a reduction of an amount otherwise payable under subsection 188(1.1).

189 (7) Minister may assess

Without limiting the authority of the Minister to revoke the registration of a registered charity, the Minister may also at any time assess a taxpayer in respect of any amount that a taxpayer is liable to pay under this Part.