

Completing Your Manitoba Forms

The information in this section will help you complete Form MB428, *Manitoba Tax*, and Form MB479, *Manitoba Credits*.

The terms **spouse** and **common-law partner** are defined in the *General Income Tax and Benefit Guide*.

The term **end of the year** means December 31, 2005, the date you left Canada if you emigrated in 2005, or the date of death for a person who died in 2005.

Tax Tip

A number of Manitoba tax measures are distinct from corresponding federal measures. However, many rules for calculating Manitoba tax are still based on the federal *Income Tax Act*. As a result, you may find it easier to calculate your federal tax first. Your total taxes payable will be the same, no matter which tax you calculate first.

Form MB428, Manitoba Tax

Complete Form MB428 if you were a resident of Manitoba at the end of the year.

If you had income from a business with a permanent establishment outside Manitoba, complete Form T2203, *Provincial and Territorial Taxes for 2005 – Multiple Jurisdictions*, **instead of** completing Form MB428.

You also have to complete Form MB428 if you were a non-resident of Canada in 2005 and you earned income from employment in Manitoba, or you received income from a business with a permanent establishment only in Manitoba.

Step 1 – Manitoba tax on taxable income

Enter on line 1 your taxable income from line 260 of your return. Use this amount to determine which **one** of the three columns you have to complete. Enter this amount on line 2 of the applicable column and complete the calculation.

Step 2 – Manitoba non-refundable tax credits

The eligibility criteria and rules for claiming the Manitoba non-refundable tax credits are the same as for the federal non-refundable tax credits. However, **the value and calculation of most Manitoba non-refundable tax credits are different from the corresponding federal credits**.

To calculate some of the non-refundable tax credits, you will need to use the *Provincial Worksheet* in this book.

Newcomers to Canada and emigrants

If you prorated any of the amounts you claimed on lines 300 to 306, 315, 316, 318, 324, and 326 of your federal Schedule 1, you have to prorate the corresponding provincial amounts at lines 5804 to 5820, 5840, 5844, 5848, 5860, and 5864.

Line 5804 – Basic personal amount

Claim the basic personal amount of \$7,634.

Line 5808 – Age amount

You can claim this amount if you were 65 or older on December 31, 2005, and your net income (line 236 of your return) is less than \$52,602.

If your net income is:

- \$27,749 or less, enter \$3,728 on line 5808; or
- more than \$27,749 but less than \$52,602, complete the calculation for line 5808 on the *Provincial Worksheet* in this book to determine your claim.

Note

You may be able to transfer all or part of your age amount to your spouse or common-law partner or to claim all or part of his or her age amount. See line 5864 for details.

Line 5812 – Spouse or common-law partner amount

You can claim this amount if the rules are met for claiming the amount on line 303 of federal Schedule 1 and your spouse or common-law partner's net income (line 236 of his or her return, or the amount that it would be if he or she filed a return) is less than \$7,131.

If your spouse or common-law partner's net income is:

- \$649 or less, enter \$6,482 on line 5812; or
- more than \$649 but less than \$7,131, complete the calculation on Form MB428 to determine your claim and enter the result on line 5812.

Note

Enter your marital status and the information about your spouse or common-law partner (including his or her net income, even if it is zero) in the Identification area on page 1 of your return.

Line 5816 – Amount for an eligible dependant

You can claim this amount if the rules are met for claiming the amount on line 305 of federal Schedule 1 and your dependant's net income (line 236 of his or her return, or the amount that it would be if he or she filed a return) is less than \$7,131.

If your dependant's net income is:

- \$649 or less, enter \$6,482 on line 5816; or
- more than \$649 but less than \$7,131, complete the calculation for line 5816 on the *Provincial Worksheet* in this book to determine your claim.

If you have not already completed federal Schedule 5, complete and attach it to your return.

Line 5820 – Amount for infirm dependants age 18 or older

You can claim this amount if the rules are met for claiming the amount on line 306 of federal Schedule 1 and your dependant's net income (line 236 of his or her return, or the amount that it would be if he or she filed a return) is less than \$8,720.

Complete the calculation for line 5820 on the *Provincial Worksheet* in this book to determine your claim.

Line 5824 – Canada Pension Plan or Quebec Pension Plan contributions through employment

Enter on this line the amount you claimed on line 308 of federal Schedule 1.

Line 5828 – Canada Pension Plan or Quebec Pension Plan contributions on self-employment and other earnings

Enter on this line the amount you claimed on line 310 of federal Schedule 1.

Line 5832 – Employment Insurance premiums

Enter on this line the amount you claimed on line 312 of federal Schedule 1.

Line 5836 – Pension income amount

You can claim this amount if you met the rules for claiming the amount on line 314 of federal Schedule 1. Enter on line 5836 the same amount that you entered on line 314.

Note

Only residents of Manitoba are eligible for this amount. If you are not a resident of Manitoba, you cannot claim this tax credit in calculating your Manitoba tax even though you may have received income from a source inside Manitoba in 2005.

Line 5840 – Caregiver amount

You can claim this amount if the rules are met for claiming the amount on line 315 of federal Schedule 1 and your dependant's net income (line 236 of his or her return, or the amount that it would be if he or she filed a return) is less than \$15,917.

Complete the calculation for line 5840 on the *Provincial Worksheet* in this book to determine your claim.

Line 5844 – Disability amount

You can claim this amount if you met the rules for claiming the amount on line 316 of federal Schedule 1.

- If you were **18 or over** at the end of the year, enter \$6,180 on line 5844.
- If you were **under 18** at the end of the year, you may be eligible to claim a supplement up to a maximum of \$3,605 in addition to the disability amount of \$6,180. Complete the calculation for line 5844 on the *Provincial Worksheet* in this book to determine your claim.

Line 5848 – Disability amount transferred from a dependant (other than your spouse or common-law partner)

You can claim this amount if the rules are met for claiming the amount on line 318 of federal Schedule 1. Complete the calculation for line 5848 on the *Provincial Worksheet* in this book to determine your claim.

Line 5852 – Interest paid on your student loans

Enter on this line the amount you claimed on line 319 of federal Schedule 1.

Line 5856 – Your tuition and education amounts

The tuition and education amounts that you claimed on line 323 of your federal Schedule 1 may be different from the provincial amounts you calculate.

Complete Schedule MB(S11), *Provincial Tuition and Education Amounts*, to calculate your claim.

Receipts – If you are filing a paper return, **attach the completed Schedule MB(S11)**. Whether you are filing a paper return or electronically, keep your forms and official tuition fees receipts in case we ask to see them.

Transferring and carrying forward amounts

You may not need all of your 2005 tuition and education amounts to reduce your provincial income tax to zero. In this case, you may transfer all or part of the unused portion to **one** person, either your spouse or common-law partner (who would claim it on line 5864), your parent or grandparent, or your spouse or common-law partner's parent or grandparent (who would claim it on line 5860).

You can only transfer an amount to your parent or grandparent, or your spouse or common-law partner's parent or grandparent, if your spouse or common-law partner does not claim an amount for you on line 5812 or 5864.

Complete the "Transfer/Carry forward of unused amount" section of Schedule MB(S11) to calculate the provincial amount available to transfer, as well as Form T2202, *Education Amount Certificate*, T2202A, *Tuition and Education Amounts Certificate*, TL11A, *Tuition and Education Amounts Certificate – University Outside Canada*, or TL11C, *Tuition and Education Amounts Certificate – Commuter to the United States*, to designate who can claim it and the amount the person

can claim. This amount may be different from the amount calculated for the same person on your federal Schedule 11. You must enter the provincial amount you are transferring on line 20 of your Schedule MB(S11).

Tax Tip

If you are transferring an amount to a designated person, do not transfer more than the person can use. That way, you can carry forward as much as possible to use in a future year.

Complete the “Transfer/Carry forward of unused amount” section of Schedule MB(S11) to calculate the amount you can **carry forward** to a future year. This amount corresponds to the part of your tuition and education amounts you do not need to use (and do not transfer) for the year.

Line 5860 – Tuition and education amounts transferred from a child

You can claim this amount if the rules are met for claiming the amount on line 324 of federal Schedule 1.

Enter on line 5860 the total of all provincial amounts transferred to you that each student designated on his or her Form T2202, T2202A, TL11A, or TL11C.

Notes

The student **must have entered this amount on line 20** of his or her Schedule MB(S11). He or she may have chosen to transfer an amount that is less than the available provincial amount. The student cannot transfer to you any unused tuition and education amounts carried forward from a previous year.

If the student was a resident of another province or territory on December 31, 2005, special rules may apply. Call us to determine the amount you can claim on line 5860.

Other rules may apply if the student has a spouse or a common-law partner. See line 324 in the *General Income Tax and Benefit Guide*.

Receipts – If you are filing a paper return, **do not include the student’s Schedule MB(S11), forms, or official tuition fees receipts.** Whether you are filing a paper return or electronically, keep all of your documents in case we ask to see them.

Line 5864 – Amounts transferred from your spouse or common-law partner

You can claim these amounts if the rules are met for claiming the amount on line 326 of federal Schedule 1. Complete Schedule MB(S2), *Provincial Amounts Transferred From Your Spouse or Common-law Partner*, to calculate your claim. Attach this schedule to your return.

Line 5868 – Medical expenses

The medical expenses you can claim on line 5868 are the same as those you can claim on line 330 of your federal Schedule 1. They have to cover the **same 12-month period** ending in 2005 and must not have been claimed on a 2004 return.

Your total expenses have to be more than either 3% of your net income (line 236 of your return) or \$1,728, whichever is less.

Note

If the total medical expenses claimed is more than \$1,728 but less than \$1,844, it is important that you enter the amount on line 5868 **and** on line 330 of your federal Schedule 1.

Line 5872 – Allowable amount of medical expenses for other dependants

In addition to the medical expenses claimed on line 5868, you can also claim medical expenses for other dependants.

The medical expenses you use to calculate your claim on line 5872 are the same as those used to calculate your federal claim on line 331 of federal Schedule 1. They have to cover the **same 12-month period** ending in 2005 and must not have been claimed on a 2004 return.

The total expenses for each dependant have to be more than either 3% of that dependant’s net income (line 236 of his or her return) or \$1,728, whichever is **less**. The maximum amount you can claim is \$10,000 for each dependant.

Complete the calculation for line 5872 on the *Provincial Worksheet* in this book to determine your claim.

Line 5896 – Donations and gifts

To calculate your claim on line 5896, enter the amounts from lines 345 and 347 of federal Schedule 9 and multiply them by the rates on lines 33 and 34 of Form MB428.

Step 3 – Manitoba tax

Line 38 – Manitoba tax on split income

If you have to pay federal tax on split income on line 424 of your federal Schedule 1, complete Part 2 of Form T1206, *Tax on Split Income*, to calculate the provincial tax that applies to this income. Form T1206 also contains a special rule that applies to the amount you enter on line 428 of your return. You can find more information on tax on split income in the *General Income Tax and Benefit Guide*.

Manitoba family tax reduction

Line 46 – Basic reduction (\$225)

Line 47 – Basic reduction for dependent spouse or common-law partner

Claim \$225 if you claimed the spouse or common-law partner amount on line 5812 of Form MB428.

Line 48 – Reduction for an eligible dependant

Claim \$225 if you claimed the amount for an eligible dependant on line 5816 of Form MB428.

Line 49 – Age reduction for self

Claim \$225 if you were 65 or older at the end of the year.

Line 50 – Age reduction for spouse or common-law partner

Claim \$225 if you claimed a transfer of your spouse or common-law partner's age amount on line 1 of your Schedule MB(S2) **and** the amount on line 1 is **more** than the amount on line 8 of that schedule.

Line 51 – Disability reduction for spouse or common-law partner

Claim \$300 if you claimed a transfer of your spouse or common-law partner's disability amount on line 3 of your Schedule MB(S2) **and** the amount on line 9 is **more** than the amount on line 4 of that schedule.

Line 52 – Disability reduction for self or for a dependant other than your spouse or common-law partner

Enter beside box 6072 the number of disability claims you are making.

Claim \$300 for each of the following:

- the disability amount you claimed on line 5844 of Form MB428; and
- each disability amount claimed on line 5848 of your or your spouse or common-law partner's Form MB428.

If you have a spouse or common-law partner, only the spouse or common-law partner with the higher net income can claim this reduction for a dependant.

If you and a supporting individual other than your spouse or common-law partner are splitting a claim on line 5848 for the same dependant, you must agree on who will claim the provincial reduction for the dependant. If you cannot agree, only the individual with the higher net income can claim the reduction.

Line 53 – Reduction for disabled dependants born in 1987 or earlier

Enter beside box 6074 the number of disabled dependants you are claiming. **Do not include** any dependant for whom you claimed the reduction for an eligible dependant on line 48.

Claim \$300 for each disabled dependant age 18 or older for whom an amount was claimed on line 5820 of your or your spouse or common-law partner's Form MB428.

If you have a spouse or common-law partner, only the spouse or common-law partner with the higher net income can claim this reduction.

If you and a supporting individual other than your spouse or common-law partner are splitting a claim on line 5820 of Form MB428 for the same dependant, you must agree on who will claim the provincial reduction for the dependant. If you cannot agree, only the individual with the higher net income can claim the reduction.

Line 54 – Reduction for dependent children born in 1987 or later

Enter beside box 6076 the number of dependent children you have. **Do not include** any dependant for whom you claimed the reduction for an eligible dependant on line 48.

Claim \$300 for each child who was 18 or younger on December 31, 2005, for whom **all** of the following apply:

- you are the parent of the child;
- the child was resident in Canada and lived with you in 2005;
- no one else is claiming this reduction for the child;
- no one is claiming an amount for a spouse or common-law partner or an amount for an eligible dependant for the child; and
- a special allowance under the *Children's Special Allowances Act* has not been received by anyone (such as a foster parent) for the child.

If you have a spouse or common-law partner, only the spouse or common-law partner with the higher net income can claim this reduction.

If you and a supporting individual other than your spouse or common-law partner can claim this reduction for the same dependant, you must agree on who will claim it. If you cannot agree, only the individual with the higher net income can claim the reduction.

Please give details of your dependent children in the chart at the end of Form MB428.

Line 59 – Manitoba additional tax for minimum tax purposes

If you have to pay federal minimum tax as calculated on Form T691, *Alternative Minimum Tax*, you will also have to determine your Manitoba minimum tax.

To do this, complete the calculation on line 59 of Form MB428. You can find information about minimum tax in the *General Income Tax and Benefit Guide*.

Lines 61 and 62 – Political contribution tax credit

The Manitoba political contribution tax credit is a non-refundable tax credit you can use to reduce your Manitoba tax payable. You can claim this credit if you contributed to a registered Manitoba political party or candidates seeking election to the Manitoba Legislature in 2005.

How to claim

Enter your total contributions on line 61 of Form MB428 and determine the amount to enter on line 62 as follows:

- For contributions of **more than \$1,275**, enter \$650 on line 62 of Form MB428.
- For contributions of **\$1,275 or less**, complete the calculation for line 62 on the *Provincial Worksheet* in this book.

Receipts – Attach to your paper return official receipts signed by the official representative of the political party, district association, or independent candidate. If you are filing electronically, keep your receipts in case we ask to see them.

Line 64 – Labour-sponsored funds tax credit

You can claim this credit for eligible investments you made in a labour-sponsored venture capital corporation in 2005 (that you did not claim on your 2004 return) or in the first 60 days of 2006. If an RRSP for a spouse or common-law partner became the first registered holder of the share, either the RRSP contributor or the annuitant may claim this credit for that share.

Enter the credit shown on Slip T2C (MAN.), *Labour-Sponsored Funds Tax Credit*, to a maximum of \$750, on line 64 of Form MB428.

Receipts – Attach Slip T2C (MAN.) to your paper return. If you are filing electronically, keep it in case we ask to see it.

Line 65 – Equity tax credit

You can claim a credit if you purchased qualifying shares from an eligible Manitoba-based company. The annual credit is 5% of the base price of the security and will be prorated if shares are not held for a full year.

Enter on line 65 of Form MB428 the credit shown in box 7 of Slip T2ETC (MAN.), *Manitoba Equity Tax Credit*, to a maximum of \$1,500.

Receipts – Attach Slip T2ETC (MAN.) to your paper return. If you are filing electronically, keep all your documents in case we ask to see them.

Line 68 – Provincial foreign tax credit

If your federal foreign tax credit on non-business income is less than the related tax you paid to a foreign country, you may be eligible to claim a provincial foreign tax credit.

To claim the credit, get Form T2036, *Provincial or Territorial Foreign Tax Credit*, from the CRA's Web site or by contacting us (see the section called "If you have questions..." at the beginning of this book).

Enter, on line 68 of Form MB428, the tax credit amount calculated on line 5 of Form T2036.

Receipts – Attach Form T2036 to your paper return. If you are filing electronically, keep all your documents in case we ask to see them.

Line 70 – Community enterprise development tax credit

You can claim this credit for investments you made in eligible community enterprise development (CED) projects in 2005.

Your Manitoba Community Enterprise Development tax credit is shown on Slip T2CEDTC (MAN.), *Manitoba Community Enterprise Development Tax Credit*, issued by the Manitoba Department of Finance.

To claim the credit, get Form T1256, *Manitoba Community Enterprise Development Tax Credit*, from the CRA's Web site or by contacting us (see the section called "If you have questions..." at the beginning of this book).

Enter, on line 70 of Form MB428, the tax credit amount from line 6 of Form T1256.

Receipts – If you are filing a paper return, attach a copy of Form T1256 and Slip T2CEDTC (MAN.). If you are filing electronically, keep all your documents in case we ask to see them.

Line 72 – Manitoba mineral exploration tax credit

You may claim this credit if you invested in flow-through shares and Manitoba mining flow-through share expenditures have been renounced to you.

Your Manitoba qualifying expenses are shown in box 144 on Information slip T101, *Statement of Resource Expenses*, received from a mining corporation or on Information slip T5013, *Statement of Partnership Income*, received as a member of a partnership.

To claim the credit, get Form T1241, *Manitoba Mineral Exploration Tax Credit*, from the CRA's Web site or by contacting us (see the section called "If you have questions..." at the beginning of this book).

Enter, on line 72 of Form MB428, the tax credit amount calculated on line 8 of Form T1241.

Receipts – If you are filing a paper return, attach a copy of Form T1241 and information slips T101 or T5013. If you are filing electronically, keep all your documents in case we ask to see them.

Form MB479, *Manitoba Credits*

This section contains general information followed by instructions for certain lines on the form.

Note

Enter your marital status and information about your spouse or common-law partner (including his or her net income, even if it is zero) in the Identification area on page 1 of your return.

If you were **bankrupt** in 2005, claim your Manitoba tax credits on the post-bankruptcy return you file for 2005. Net family income (line 3 on Form MB479) is the total of your net income from the pre- and post-bankruptcy returns for 2005 and your spouse or common-law partner's net income.

Personal tax credit

Who can claim the personal tax credit?

You must have been a resident of Manitoba at the end of the year to claim this credit.

If you were **18 or older** at the end of the year, see "Who cannot claim the personal tax credit?" to be sure you qualify.

If you were **younger than 18** at the end of the year, you can only claim this credit if you had a spouse or common-law partner or you were a parent, or you can claim the Manitoba education property tax credit on your 2005 return.

Who cannot claim the personal tax credit?

You cannot claim this credit if you were claimed as a dependant by anyone on his or her Form MB428.

Also, you **cannot claim** this credit if:

- you were confined to a prison or a similar institution at the end of the year, and you were there for six months or more during the year;
- your spouse or common-law partner is claiming a transfer of part or all of your age amount, or your disability amount on his or her Schedule MB(S2); or
- another person is claiming a transfer of part or all of your disability amount on line 5848 of his or her Form MB428.

Did you have a spouse or common-law partner at the end of the year?

If you had a spouse or common-law partner at the end of the year, you and your spouse or common-law partner have to decide who will claim the personal tax credit, the education property tax credit, and the school tax credit for both of you. Only one of you can make the claim.

You cannot claim the personal tax credit for a spouse or common-law partner who was confined to a prison or a similar institution at the end of the year **and** was there for six months or more during the year.

Did you or your spouse or common-law partner receive provincial or municipal social assistance payments in 2005?

If so, you can only claim a part of the personal, education property, and school tax credits. For details, see line 40 on page 10.

Were you and your spouse or common-law partner living apart at the end of the year for medical reasons?

If so, and you and your spouse or common-law partner occupied separate residences for part or all of the year, both of you can claim separate personal tax credits.

However, if you are claiming your spouse or common-law partner as a dependant on line 5812 of Form MB428, or if your spouse or common-law partner has transferred his or her age or disability amount to you (line 1 or 3 on your Schedule MB(S2)), you have to make a joint personal tax credit claim for both of you.

Whether you make separate or joint personal tax credit claims, net family income (line 3 of Form MB479) is your net income only. Leave line 2 blank. Enter your spouse or common-law partner's address beside box 6089.

Did your spouse or common-law partner die in 2005?

If your spouse or common-law partner died in 2005, only you, the surviving spouse or common-law partner, can claim the personal tax credit for both of you unless you were separated for medical reasons as explained above. Net family income (line 3 of Form MB479) is your net income only. Leave line 2 blank.

If there is no surviving spouse or common-law partner, the personal tax credit may be claimed on the **deceased person's final return**.

Were you separated or divorced at the end of the year?

If you were separated or divorced at the end of the year, both of you can claim a personal tax credit. However, if one spouse or common-law partner claims the other as a dependant, the person claimed cannot claim a personal tax credit.

If you are a parent and you are claiming an **amount for an eligible dependant** for a child on line 5816 of Form MB428, only you can claim the personal tax credit for that child.

Did you have dependants in 2005?

You cannot claim the personal tax credit for a dependant who:

- received provincial or municipal social assistance payments in 2005 (other than your spouse or common-law partner); or
- was confined to a prison or a similar institution at the end of the year and was there for six months or more during the year.

What credits can you claim?

Line 4 – Basic credit (\$190)

Line 5 – Age credit for self

Claim \$110 if you were 65 or older at the end of the year.

Line 6 – Basic credit for spouse or common-law partner

Claim \$190 if you had a spouse or common-law partner at the end of the year.

Line 7 – Age credit for spouse or common-law partner

Claim \$110 if your spouse or common-law partner was 65 or older at the end of the year.

Line 8 – Disability credit for spouse or common-law partner

Claim \$110 if you claimed a transfer of your spouse or common-law partner's disability amount on line 3 of your Schedule MB(S2) or if your spouse or common-law partner can claim the disability amount on line 5844 of his or her Form MB428.

Line 10 – Credit for an eligible dependant

Claim \$190 if you claimed the amount for an eligible dependant on line 5816 of Form MB428. You cannot claim this credit if you are claiming the basic credit for a spouse or common-law partner on line 6.

Line 11 – Disability credit for self or for a dependant other than your spouse or common-law partner

Enter the number of disability claims beside box 6095.

Claim \$110 for the disability amount you claimed on line 5844 of Form MB428 and \$110 for **each** disability amount claimed by you or your spouse or common-law partner on line 5848 of Form MB428.

You can claim this credit for a dependant if you are entitled to claim the family tax reduction for that dependant on Form MB428 and no one else has claimed the family tax reduction for that dependant. For information on claiming the family tax reduction for a dependant, see pages 3 and 4.

Line 12 – Credit for disabled dependants born in 1987 or earlier

Enter beside box 6097 the number of disabled dependants, but **do not** include a dependant for whom you claimed the credit for an eligible dependant on line 10.

Claim \$60 for **each** disabled dependant age 18 or older for whom you or your spouse or common-law partner claimed an amount on line 5820 of Form MB428.

You can claim this credit for a dependant if you are entitled to claim the family tax reduction for that dependant on Form MB428 and no one else has claimed the family tax reduction for that dependant. For information on claiming the family tax reduction for a dependant, see pages 3 and 4.

Line 13 – Credit for dependent children born in 1987 or later

Enter beside box 6099 the number of dependent children you have, but **do not** include a child for whom you claimed the credit for an eligible dependant on line 10 or the credit for disabled dependants on line 12.

Please provide details of your dependent children born in 1987 or later in the chart at the end of Form MB428, *Manitoba Tax*.

Claim \$25 for **each** dependent child who was 18 or younger on December 31, 2005, and for whom **all** of the following apply:

- you are the parent of the child;
- the child was resident in Canada and lived with you in 2005;
- no one else is claiming this credit for the child;
- no one is claiming an amount for spouse or common-law partner or an amount for an eligible dependant for the child; and
- a special allowance under the *Children's Special Allowances Act* has not been received by anyone (such as a foster parent) for the child.

You can claim this credit for a dependant if you are entitled to claim the family tax reduction for that dependant on Form MB428 and no one else has claimed the family tax reduction for that dependant. For information on claiming the family tax reduction for a dependant, see pages 3 and 4.

Education property tax credit

Who can claim the education property tax credit?

You **can** claim this credit if you were a resident of Manitoba at the end of the year and you met **all** of the following conditions:

- you paid rent or property tax on a principal residence (defined on page 9) in Manitoba in 2005;
- your occupancy cost (defined on page 9) was more than \$250; and
- you were 16 or older at the end of the year.

However, you have already received your full benefit if your net family income is more than \$27,500 (\$40,000 if you were 65 or older at the end of the year) **and** if the Manitoba education property tax credit advance of \$400 was either deducted from your 2005 property tax statement, or you received it after you applied for it. Do not complete the calculation from lines 17 to 28, of Form MB479.

Who cannot claim the education property tax credit?

You **cannot** claim the education property tax credit if you were living in the home of someone who, for 2005:

- will claim you as a dependant;
- will claim a spouse or common-law partner amount for you or to whom you will transfer part or all of your age amount or disability amount; or
- has received or will receive an education property tax credit.

Did you have a spouse or common-law partner at the end of the year?

If you had a spouse or common-law partner at the end of the year, you and your spouse or common-law partner have to decide who will claim the education property tax credit, the personal tax credit, and the school tax credit. Only one of you can claim these credits for both of you.

Did you or your spouse or common-law partner receive provincial or municipal social assistance payments in 2005?

If so, you can only claim a portion of the personal, education property, and school tax credits. For details, see line 40 on page 10.

Is 2005 the first year we consider you to have a spouse or common-law partner?

If so, one spouse or common-law partner can claim an education property tax credit on his or her residence before you became spouses or common-law partners, and on your common residence after you became spouses or common-law partners.

If you do not claim your spouse or common-law partner as a dependant, your spouse or common-law partner can also claim his or her separate residence before you became spouses or common-law partners.

When you calculate your credit, net family income (line 3 on Form MB479) includes the net incomes of both spouse or common-law partners for the year.

Were you and your spouse or common-law partner living apart at the end of the year for medical reasons?

If so, and you and your spouse or common-law partner occupied separate residences for part or all of the year, both you and your spouse or common-law partner can claim separate education property tax credits. One spouse or common-law partner claims a credit for the common residence for the year. The other spouse or common-law partner claims a credit for the other residence for the time you were living apart (see "Nursing home fees" on page 9).

In this case, net family income (line 3 on Form MB479) is your net income only. Leave line 2 on Form MB479 blank. Enter your spouse or common-law partner's address beside box 6089 in the space under line 3.

Were you separated or divorced at the end of the year?

If so, both you and your spouse or common-law partner can claim an education property tax credit on your separate residences after the separation or divorce. However, only one spouse or common-law partner can claim an education property tax credit for the family residence you both lived in before the separation or divorce.

Did your spouse or common-law partner die in 2005?

If your spouse or common-law partner died in 2005, only you, the surviving spouse or common-law partner, can claim the education property tax credit for both of you unless you were separated for medical reasons as explained on this page. Net family income (line 3 of Form MB479) is your net income only. Leave line 2 on Form MB479 blank.

If there is no surviving spouse or common-law partner, the education property tax credit may be claimed on the deceased person's final return.

Shared accommodation

If you shared accommodation with one or more tenants, **only one of you** can claim an education property tax credit for the residence. If one person received a shelter allowance, that person has to claim the education property tax credit.

Occupancy cost

Your occupancy cost is based on the net property tax paid for your principal residence, education property tax credit advance received, and/or 20% of the total rent paid for 2005. Only the part that is more than the base amount of \$250 will qualify for the education property tax credit program for 2005.

Principal residence

You can only claim an education property tax credit on one principal residence at a time. A principal residence is a residential dwelling unit located in Manitoba that you, or you and your spouse or common-law partner, either owned or rented and usually lived in during 2005. You cannot claim property tax or rent you paid for a secondary residence such as a cottage.

If you owned or rented a residence at different times during 2005, claim the rent and/or the property taxes and the Manitoba education property tax credit advance that applies to the time you lived in each residence.

If your property is used for more than one purpose (for example, residential and farm, or commercial, or a multi-dwelling unit), use only the portion of the taxes that applies to your principal residence when calculating the credit.

Farmers

See the definition of a principal residence on this page.

You must use the portion of the property tax that applies only to the residence, not including farmland. When reporting an amount on line 18 of Form MB479, use the amount of the "Net Residential Taxes" from your property tax statement or the appropriate portion.

Nursing home fees

If you paid nursing home fees, you can claim as rent 50% of fees that you do not claim as medical expenses.

Mobile homes

Licence fee – If you paid a municipal licence fee and/or rent for a mobile home, claim your municipal licence fee as your net property tax, and claim the rent you paid for the lot as rent.

Property taxes – If you paid property taxes and/or rent for a mobile home, report your property taxes as your net property tax, and claim the rent you paid for the lot as rent.

Line 17 – Total rent paid in Manitoba for 2005

Enter beside box 6110 the rent you paid in Manitoba for 2005. If you paid room and board, only claim the part for your room. However, if you lived in a home also occupied by the owner, you cannot claim an education property tax credit.

Line 18 – Net property tax paid in Manitoba for 2005

If you were a homeowner, enter on line 18 the property tax you paid on your principal residence in Manitoba for 2005 after you deduct any education property tax credit advance you received. See the definition for principal residence on page 9.

Note

If you live in rural Manitoba, enter on line 18, the amount of the "Net Residential Taxes" from your property tax statement or the appropriate portion.

If you moved from one residence that you owned to another, claim the property tax you paid that applies to the time you lived in each residence.

Line 19 – Manitoba education property tax credit advance received

Enter on line 19 any education property tax credit advance (EPTCA) that was either deducted from your property tax statement or received by you after you applied for it.

If you owned your principal residence for part of 2005, prorate any EPTCA you received to cover the period of ownership. If you received an EPTCA for more than one residence, total the prorated amounts of all EPTCA you received.

Receipts – Do not send property tax or rent receipts with your return. However, keep them in case we ask to see them. If you are filing electronically, keep all of your documents in case we ask to see them.

If you are claiming rent and/or property taxes for the education property tax credit, you must complete the "Declaration for the education property tax credit" chart on the back of Form MB479.

School tax credit for homeowners

You may qualify to claim the school tax credit if **all** of the following apply:

- you were 55 or older at the end of the year;
- your net family income is less than \$23,800;
- you or your spouse or common-law partner owns, is buying, or is a life tenant of a principal residence; and
- you or your spouse or common-law partner paid more than \$160 in school tax for that residence for the year.

If you qualify, see the table on page 10 to determine the amount to enter on line 29 of Form MB479.

If you are a **mobile home owner** special rules may apply. Contact the Manitoba Tax Assistance Office for more information.

Note

If you are a **tenant**, you may be eligible to receive school tax assistance for tenants. For details, see the page called "Information for Residents of Manitoba."

Line 30 – School tax assessed in Manitoba for 2005

Enter beside box 6122 the school part of the property tax statement for your principal residence in Manitoba for 2005.

The amount you enter will be the total assessed value of the school taxes for your residence before the education property tax credit advance was deducted.

Subtract \$160 from this amount and enter the result on line 30.

Line 36 – Shelter allowance program benefits received

Enter on line 36 any payment you or your spouse or common-law partner received under the Shelter Allowances for Elderly Renters (SAFER) or the Shelter Allowances for Family Renters (SAFFR) programs during 2005.

Line 40 – Social assistance recipients

If you or your spouse or common-law partner received provincial or municipal social assistance payments in 2005, complete line 40 of Form MB479. If you and your spouse or common-law partner each received Form T5007, or if you or your spouse or common-law partner received more than one Form T5007, enter on line 40 whichever number shown in box 14 is **the least**.

Homeowners' school tax credit table

Use this table if you qualify for the school tax credit for homeowners (see page 9). Find your net family income below. Enter on line 29 of Form MB479, *Manitoba Credits*, the amount shown beside your net family income.

Net family income		Amount	Net family income		Amount	Net family income		Amount	Net family income		Amount	Net family income		Amount
Equal to or over	Under		Equal to or over	Under		Equal to or over	Under		Equal to or over	Under		Equal to or over	Under	
0	15,100	\$175	16,800	16,900	\$139	18,600	18,700	\$103	20,400	20,500	\$67	22,200	22,300	\$31
15,100	15,200	173	16,900	17,000	137	18,700	18,800	101	20,500	20,600	65	22,300	22,400	29
15,200	15,300	171	17,000	17,100	135	18,800	18,900	99	20,600	20,700	63	22,400	22,500	27
15,300	15,400	169	17,100	17,200	133	18,900	19,000	97	20,700	20,800	61	22,500	22,600	25
15,400	15,500	167	17,200	17,300	131	19,000	19,100	95	20,800	20,900	59	22,600	22,700	23
15,500	15,600	165	17,300	17,400	129	19,100	19,200	93	20,900	21,000	57	22,700	22,800	21
15,600	15,700	163	17,400	17,500	127	19,200	19,300	91	21,000	21,100	55	22,800	22,900	19
15,700	15,800	161	17,500	17,600	125	19,300	19,400	89	21,100	21,200	53	22,900	23,000	17
15,800	15,900	159	17,600	17,700	123	19,400	19,500	87	21,200	21,300	51	23,000	23,100	15
15,900	16,000	157	17,700	17,800	121	19,500	19,600	85	21,300	21,400	49	23,100	23,200	13
16,000	16,100	155	17,800	17,900	119	19,600	19,700	83	21,400	21,500	47	23,200	23,300	11
16,100	16,200	153	17,900	18,000	117	19,700	19,800	81	21,500	21,600	45	23,300	23,400	9
16,200	16,300	151	18,000	18,100	115	19,800	19,900	79	21,600	21,700	43	23,400	23,500	7
16,300	16,400	149	18,100	18,200	113	19,900	20,000	77	21,700	21,800	41	23,500	23,600	5
16,400	16,500	147	18,200	18,300	111	20,000	20,100	75	21,800	21,900	39	23,600	23,700	3
16,500	16,600	145	18,300	18,400	109	20,100	20,200	73	21,900	22,000	37	23,700	23,800	1
16,600	16,700	143	18,400	18,500	107	20,200	20,300	71	22,000	22,100	35	23,800	and over	0
16,700	16,800	141	18,500	18,600	105	20,300	20,400	69	22,100	22,200	33			