

Declaration of Eligibility for Benefits Under a Tax Treaty for a Non-Resident Taxpayer (NR301)

Use this form if you are a non-resident taxpayer resident in a country with which Canada has a tax treaty and you are eligible to receive the reduced rate of tax or exemption provided by the treaty on all or certain income and you:

- Receive income subject to Part XIII withholding tax, such as investment income, pension, annuities, royalties, and estate or trust income, and the withholding tax rate is reduced by the tax treaty, or
- Are completing forms T2062, *Request by a Non-Resident of Canada for a Certificate of Compliance Related to the Disposition of Taxable Canadian Property* or T2062A, *Request by a Non-Resident of Canada for a Certificate of Compliance Related to the Disposition of Canadian Resource or Timber Resource Property, Canadian Real Property (Other Than Capital Property), or Depreciable Taxable Canadian Property* to request a certificate of compliance for the disposition of treaty protected property, or
- Derive income of any kind through a partnership or hybrid entity and it asks you to complete form NR301 to support a declaration by the partnership or hybrid entity.

Refer to Instructions for more information. **Note:** Partnerships should use Form NR302 and hybrid entities should use Form NR303.

1. Non-Resident Taxpayer Information

Enter legal name of non-resident taxpayer. ▶	Account Name (for individuals: first name, last name)			
	Address			
Enter mailing address. ▶	City	State/Province	Zip/Postal Code	Country
	Foreign Tax Identification Number		Country of Residence Enter for treaty purposes	
Enter any individual or joint-owned accounts. All owners need to provide their own paperwork.	Account Number	Account Number	Account Number	

2. Recipient and Income Type

Check recipient type and enter Canadian tax number if you have one.

Individual
 Corporation
 Trust

Social Insurance Number/Individual Tax Number	Corporation's Business Number	Trust's Account Number
	R C	T

Type of Income

Check type of income for which the non-resident taxpayer is making this declaration.

Interest, dividends, and/or royalties
 Trust income
 Other Specify income type:

Other income type

3. Signature and Date *Form cannot be processed without signature and date.*

By signing below, you:

- Certify that the information given on this form is correct and complete.
- Certify that the non-resident taxpayer is the beneficial owner of all income to which this form relates.
- Certify that to the best of your knowledge and based on the factual circumstances the non-resident taxpayer is entitled to the benefits of the tax treaty between Canada and the country of residence indicated, on the income listed.
- Agree to immediately notify your Broker/ Dealer of any changes to the information provided on this form.

Print Non-Resident Taxpayer or Authorized Person Name First, M.I., Last	Title
Signature of Non-Resident Taxpayer or Authorized Person	Date MM - DD - YYYY
SIGN ▶	▶

Expiry date – For Part XIII tax withholding purposes, this declaration expires when there is a change in the taxpayer's eligibility for treaty benefits or three years from the end of the calendar year in which this form is signed and dated, whichever is earlier.

Instructions

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This form is a replacement for the Canadian Revenue Agency Form NR301 E (10).

Do not use this form:

- To support exemptions from tax under Article XXI of the Canada – U.S. tax treaty. You must apply to the CRA for a Letter of Exemption. Refer to guide T4016, *Exempt U.S. Organizations – Under Article XXI of the Canada – United States Tax Convention*. Once an exemption is received, you must submit the letter from the CRA to your Broker/Dealer via the Coversheet to Submit a Canadian Revenue Agency Letter of Exemption Form.
- To support exemptions under a tax treaty that does not tax pension income if the total amount received from all payers is less than a certain threshold amount, or in other situations where form NR5, *Application by a Non-Resident of Canada for a Reduction in the Amount of Non-Resident Tax Required to be Withheld*, is applicable. See guide T4061, NR4 – *Non-Resident Tax Withholding, Remitting, and Reporting* for more information on pension exemptions. In these cases, you have to file form NR5 to receive a letter authorizing a reduction in withholding tax on pension income. Once an exemption is received, you must submit the letter from the CRA to your Broker/Dealer via the Coversheet to Submit a Canadian Revenue Agency Letter of Exemption Form.
- Do not complete this form to support exemptions from Part XIII withholding tax that are provided for in the *Income Tax Act*, such as fully exempt interest as defined in subsection 212(3); to support arm's length interest payments that are not captured by paragraph 212(1)(b); or to support reductions of the Part XIII withholding tax on rental income when the non-resident makes an election under Section 216. In these circumstances, you do not complete this form, since the exemption or reduction is in the *Income Tax Act* rather than in one of Canada's tax treaties.

Business Profits and Disposition Gains

For exemptions pertaining to services provided in Canada, including those provided by artists and athletes who are exempt from tax under a tax treaty, see *Rendering services in Canada* at www.cra-arc.gc.ca/tx/nnrstdnts/cmmn/rndr/menu-eng.html or *Film Advisory Services* at www.cra-arc.gc.ca/tx/nnrstdnts/flm/menu-eng.html. These pages contain links to information for non-residents, including how to apply for a waiver of withholding tax. You may need to attach Form NR302 or NR303 to an application for a waiver in certain circumstances, such as when the applicant for the waiver is a partnership or hybrid entity. The payer of income for services provided in Canada must withhold tax on these payments unless the non-resident provides the payer with a copy of a tax waiver or reduction issued by the CRA for those services.

For exemptions pertaining to dispositions of taxable Canadian property, see *Disposing of or acquiring certain Canadian property* at www.cra-arc.gc.ca/nrdpositions/. Vendors and purchasers will find information on filing forms T2062, T2062A, and T2062C on this page. Generally, the purchaser of taxable Canadian property has to withhold tax on the purchase price unless the vendor receives a Certificate of Compliance from the CRA, or other rules apply.

Information and instructions for the non-resident taxpayer

Part XIII tax

Part XIII tax is a withholding tax imposed on certain amounts paid or credited to non-residents of Canada. For information about specific types of income that are subject to Part XIII tax, see *Information Circular IC77-16R4, Non-Resident Income Tax*. Subject to certain exceptions specified in the law, the rate of Part XIII tax is generally 25%. However, an income tax treaty between Canada and another country may provide for complete exemption from Part XIII tax or may reduce its rate.

It is the payer's responsibility to withhold and remit Part XIII tax at the appropriate rate and the payer is liable for any deficiency. For this reason, the payer may request a completed form NR301 or equivalent information before applying a reduced rate of withholding tax. Without form NR301, the payer may not be satisfied of your entitlement to treaty benefits for the application of less than the full 25% Part XIII tax rate.

Foreign tax identification number

Enter the tax identification number that you use in your country of residence, if you have one. For individuals who are resident in the United States, this is your Social Security number.

Recipient type and Canadian tax number

Tick the appropriate type of non-resident taxpayer and provide a Canadian tax number, if you have one.

Foreign partnerships should use Form NR302, *Declaration of Eligibility for Benefits under a Tax Treaty for a Partnership* with Non-Resident Partners if they are taxed on their worldwide income under the laws of a foreign country on a flow-through basis. A foreign partnership that elects to be taxed as a corporation on its worldwide income under the laws of a foreign country completes Form NR301 to claim benefits that the corporation itself is entitled to, or form NR302 to claim benefits that the partners are entitled to, whichever is more beneficial.

Hybrid entities (see "Amounts derived through hybrid entities" below) should use Form NR303, *Declaration of Eligibility for Benefits under a Tax Treaty for a Hybrid Entity* if they are considered "fiscally transparent" by a country that Canada has a tax treaty with and that treaty contemplates extending treaty benefits for income derived through the entity to the residents of that country who have an interest in the entity (e.g., see paragraph 6 of Article IV of the Canada – U.S. tax treaty). A foreign entity that is taxed as a corporation on its worldwide income under the laws of the foreign country completes form NR301.

Country of residence

Indicate your country of residence. You must be a resident of the country as defined in the tax treaty between Canada and that country. For more information, consult the publication *Income Tax Technical News No. 35* at www.cra-arc.gc.ca/E/pub/tp/itnews-35/, published February 26, 2007.

Type of income

Enter the types of income being paid for which you are eligible for tax treaty benefits (such as an exemption from tax in Canada or a reduced withholding tax rate).

Note: Income, including interest and dividend income, paid by a trust (other than a deemed dividend paid by a SIFT trust to which subsection 104(16) applies) to a non-resident is considered "trust income" under the *Income Tax Act* and Canada's tax treaties.

Some tax treaties only reduce the Part XIII withholding tax on specific income types, such as interest or trust income, if the amount is taxable in the non-resident taxpayer's country of residence. To check if this applies to the income you receive, visit the Department of Finance Web site at www.fin.gc.ca/treaties-conventions/treatystatus_-eng.asp, or try the Non-Resident Tax Calculator at www.cra-arc.gc.ca/partxiii-calculator/. For example, the Canada – United Kingdom tax treaty contains such a provision in paragraph 2 of Article 27.

Limitation on benefits

Limitation on benefits provisions prevent the unintended use of treaties by residents of a third country. Tax treaty benefits will be denied if any applicable limitation on benefits provision is not satisfied.

For example, Article XXIX-A of the Canada – U.S. tax treaty generally restricts full treaty benefits to "qualifying persons" as defined in that article. U.S. resident individuals are "qualifying persons." Corporations, trusts, and other organizations resident in the United States should consult the tax treaty article to determine if they meet the criteria. The document *CRA Guidelines for Taxpayers Requesting Treaty Benefits Pursuant to Paragraph 6 of Article XXIX A of the Canada – U.S. Tax Convention* at www.cra-arc.gc.ca/tx/nnrstdnts/rtcl29-eng.html, provides the Canada – U.S. tax treaty in Appendix II and information for those who do not meet the criteria.

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Signature and Date

This area should be completed and signed by:

- the non-resident taxpayer in the case of an individual;
- an authorized officer in the case of a corporation;
- the trustee, executor, or administrator if the person filing the form is a trust;
- an authorized partner in the case of a partnership.

A non-resident who does not satisfy the requirements of the limitation on benefits provisions, if any, contained in the tax treaty will not be entitled to all the benefits of the tax treaty. By signing this form you are certifying that the non-resident is entitled to a reduced rate of tax under a tax treaty.

During an audit or review, or while processing a related request, the CRA may ask you for more information to substantiate the tax treaty benefit you claimed.

Change in circumstances

If a change in circumstances makes any information on the form incorrect, notify your Broker/Dealer immediately and complete a new form.

Amounts derived through hybrid entities

A hybrid entity is in general a foreign entity (other than a partnership) whose income is taxed at the beneficiary, member, or participant level. For example, the United States resident members/owners of a Limited Liability Company (that is treated as a fiscally transparent entity under U.S. tax laws) may be entitled to treaty benefits if all the conditions in paragraph 6 of Article IV of the Canada – U.S. treaty are met. Under paragraph 6, an amount of income, profit or gain is considered to be derived by a resident of the United States if 1) the amount is derived by that person through an entity (other than an entity that is a resident of Canada, and 2) by reason of that entity being considered fiscally transparent under U.S. tax laws, the treatment of the amount under U.S. tax laws is the same as its treatment would be if that amount had been derived directly by that person. Paragraph 7 of Article IV contains additional restrictions on this look-through provision. Entities that are subject to tax, but whose tax may be relieved under an integrated system, are not considered hybrid entities.

(Ce formulaire est disponible en français.)