



## GES NewsFlash

# Canada — Quebec — Phase-out of the overseas employment deduction

July 31, 2012

### Summary

#### In this issue:

##### Summary

##### Impact of the OED phase-out

##### Next steps

##### People to contact

On July 6, 2012, the Quebec Minister of Finance released Information Bulletin 2012-5, "Harmonization with certain measures of the federal budget of March 29, 2012." It came as no surprise that the Minister of Finance announced that Quebec's tax legislation would be amended to conform to Canada's federal budget measures relating to the elimination of the overseas employment tax credit (OETC).

The elimination of the federal OETC was discussed in our April 11, 2012, NewsFlash, "Canada — Phase-out of the OETC," in which we reviewed the various implications for employers of this proposed budget measure.

Quebec's equivalent to the OETC is the overseas employment deduction (OED). The OED is similar to the OETC, but it is a deduction that can be available to an individual resident of Quebec who works outside of Canada on a qualifying project for at least 30 consecutive days, as compared to more than six consecutive months for the OETC.

For an individual on assignment outside of Canada for a minimum of 12 consecutive periods of 30 days, the OED can be 100% of eligible compensation.

The gradual elimination of the Quebec OED will be implemented by reducing the deduction otherwise available to the following percentages: 75% for taxation year 2013, 50% for taxation year 2014, and 25% for taxation year 2015. After 2015 no OED will be allowed.

There is one noted exception. The current rules will continue to apply to taxation years prior to 2016, with respect to written commitments made before January 1, 2013. In other words, if an individual's duties outside of Canada are tied to a written commitment of a specified employer made before January 1, 2013, it is expected that the full deduction calculated under the current rules will be available. Note that this exception applies to written commitments made before January 1, 2013, whereas the federal exception only applies to written commitments made before March 29, 2012.

As of taxation year 2016, the deduction will be eliminated in all cases. Accordingly, even contracts already in place will be affected if they extend past 2015.

### Impact of the OED phase-out

The phase-out of the OED generally will have an impact similar to that of the OETC phase-out. However, residents of Quebec may be impacted much more severely than residents of other Canadian provinces because the benefit granted by the OED applies to an unlimited amount of eligible income, whereas the OETC is capped at a maximum 80% of \$100,000 of eligible income.

Employers with qualifying activities should consider the impact of these changes on both existing contracts (that may extend past 2015) and proposed contracts.

The cost associated with the loss of the OED/OETC may be substantial and should be taken into account by companies currently bidding on projects. For example, for a single individual resident of Quebec, the impact of the loss of such benefits is estimated as follows, before the application of any foreign tax credit:

Income level	Total estimated taxes (Quebec and federal) with OED/OETC	Total estimated taxes (Quebec and federal) without OED/OETC
\$100,000	\$5,600	\$31,200
\$300,000	\$45,515	\$126,810
\$500,000	\$92,820	\$223,240

## Next steps

Employers with Quebec resident employees should review the status of their contracts and proposed contracts to ensure that the maximum benefit is obtained from the OED phase-out provisions. Significant tax savings may result from entering into written commitments before January 1, 2013.

For contracts eligible for the phase-out rules, employers must review their current policies to evaluate the impact of these changes and determine whether it is the employer or employee who will bear the cost of the loss of the OED/OETC, then consider whether changes to present corporate policies are desirable and/or necessary. Where an employer maintains a tax equalization policy, the loss of the OED/OETC will represent a cost to the employer. If an employer maintains a tax protection policy (or has no tax equalization or protection policy in place), the loss of the OED/OETC may represent a cost to the employee. However, even where the loss of the OED/OETC appears to represent a cost to the employee, the employer may ultimately bear the cost because the employer may be required to provide an increased compensation package to offset the employee's loss in net income in order to attract and retain the best talent for foreign projects.

Employers may wish to find alternative ways to reduce the tax burden when employees are providing services in foreign countries with low income tax rates, since the benefit of claiming a foreign tax credit will be limited. For example, employers may wish to restructure foreign assignments such that employees are encouraged to cease Canadian residency for taxation purposes for the duration of the assignment, provided that each employee's factual situations supports such a position and all of the tax consequences of ceasing Canadian residency have been carefully reviewed. In the past, many employers' foreign assignment policies did not encourage employees to become nonresidents of Canada while on assignment; however, the additional tax cost resulting from the elimination of the OED/OETC may cause many employers to revisit their foreign assignment policies.

## Back to top

## People to contact

If you have any questions concerning the issues in this GES NewsFlash, please contact one of the following tax professionals at our Deloitte offices:

### National Leader

Lorna Sinclair  
416-643-8224  
[losinclair@deloitte.ca](mailto:losinclair@deloitte.ca)

### Atlantic

Matt Smith  
902-721-5655  
[Mattsmith@deloitte.ca](mailto:Mattsmith@deloitte.ca)

### Quebec

Terri Spadorcia  
514-393-5138  
[tspadorcia@deloitte.ca](mailto:tspadorcia@deloitte.ca)

Maria Tsatas  
514-393-5220  
[mtsatas@deloitte.ca](mailto:mtsatas@deloitte.ca)

Chantal Baril  
514-393-6507  
[cbaril@deloitte.ca](mailto:cbaril@deloitte.ca)

### Ontario

Guy Jason  
613-751-6674  
[gjason@deloitte.ca](mailto:gjason@deloitte.ca)

### Toronto

Sean McGroarty  
416-601-6128  
[smcgroarty@deloitte.ca](mailto:smcgroarty@deloitte.ca)

### Alberta

Michelle Chan  
403-267-1725  
[michan@deloitte.ca](mailto:michan@deloitte.ca)

Bill Fridfinnson  
403-261-8159  
[bfridfinnson@deloitte.ca](mailto:bfridfinnson@deloitte.ca)

### British Columbia

Ron MacDonald  
604-640-3343  
[ronmacdonald@deloitte.ca](mailto:ronmacdonald@deloitte.ca)

Christina Diles  
604-640-3003  
[cdiles@deloitte.ca](mailto:cdiles@deloitte.ca)

This NewsFlash information is also included in our biweekly GES newsletter, *Global InSight*, which you will receive directly if you are on our central distribution list.

If you are not on our central distribution list and received this communication by some other means, you can follow these simple steps to be added to the central distribution list:

- Go to the [Deloitte Subscriptions Page](#) on Deloitte.com
- Enter your email address to log in or create a profile
- On the next page, enter your contact information and, under “Email Newsletters” (Tax), choose “Global InSight”
- Click “Save Profile”

Be sure to visit us at our website: [www.deloitte.com/tax](http://www.deloitte.com/tax).

[Back to top](#)

---

[Home](#) | [Security](#) | [Legal](#) | [Privacy](#)

30 Wellington Street West  
P.O. Box 400  
Stn Commerce Court  
Toronto ON M5L 1B1 Canada

© Deloitte & Touche LLP and affiliated entities.

TM/MC © Used under license from the Canadian Olympic Committee, 2012.

This publication is produced by Deloitte & Touche LLP as an information service to clients and friends of the firm, and is not intended to substitute for competent professional advice. No action should be initiated without consulting your professional advisors. Your use of this document is at your own risk.

Deloitte, one of Canada's leading professional services firms, provides audit, tax, consulting, and financial advisory services through more than 8,000 people in 56 offices. Deloitte operates in Québec as Samson Bélair/Deloitte & Touche s.e.n.c.r.l. Deloitte & Touche LLP, an Ontario Limited Liability Partnership, is the Canadian member firm of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited.

Deloitte refers to one or more of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited, a UK private company limited by guarantee, and its network of member firms, each of which is a legally separate and independent entity. Please see [www.deloitte.com/about](http://www.deloitte.com/about) for a detailed description of the legal structure of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited and its member firms.

[www.deloitte.ca](http://www.deloitte.ca)

