PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
ÎLE-DU-PRINCE-ÉDOUARD

FINANCIAL CORPORATION CAPITAL TAX ACT

PLEASE NOTE

This document, prepared by the ***Legislative Counsel Office***, is an office consolidation of this Act, current to May 29, 2026. It is intended for information and reference purposes only.

This document is ***not*** the official version of the Act. The Act and the amendments as printed under the authority of the King's Printer for the province should be consulted to determine the authoritative statement of the law.

For more information concerning the history of this Act, please see the ***Table of Public Acts*** on the Prince Edward Island Government web site (www.princeedwardisland.ca).

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FINANCIAL CORPORATION CAPITAL TAX ACT

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FINANCIAL CORPORATION CAPITAL TAX ACT

CHAPTER F-10

1. Definitions

In this Act

(a) "**accumulated other comprehensive income**" or "**other surplus**" includes an amount by which

(i) the value of an asset of a financial corporation, as carried on its books of account or on its balance sheet, is in excess of the cost of the asset, or

(ii) the value of an asset of a financial corporation has been written down and deducted from its income and undivided profits, where that amount

(A) is not deductible under the *Income Tax Act*, or

(B) is deductible under paragraph 20(1)(n) or subparagraph 40(1)(a)(iii) of the *Income Tax Act*,

but, unless required by the regulations to be included, does not include an amount by which the value of an asset of a financial corporation has been written down and deducted from its income or undivided profits, where that amount is deductible under any provision of the *Income Tax Act*, other than those mentioned in subparagraph (ii)(B);

(a.1) "**amount**" means

(i) money expressed in terms of the amount of money, or

(ii) rights or things expressed in terms of the money value of the rights or things;

(b) "**amount taxable**" means

(i) in the case of a resident financial corporation, the taxable paid-up capital of the financial corporation that is allocated to the province in accordance with the regulations, and

(ii) in the case of a non-resident financial corporation, the taxable paid-up capital employed in Canada of the financial corporation that is allocated to the province in accordance with the regulations,

as at the close of the fiscal year;

(c) "**bank**" means a bank to which the *Bank Act* R.S.C. 1985, Chap. B-1 or the *Quebec Savings Banks Act* R.S.C. 1970, Chap. B-4 applies;

(d) "**business**" means an undertaking of any kind and includes a profession, occupation, calling, trade, manufacture or an adventure or concern in the nature of trade;

(e) "**Commissioner**" means the Provincial Tax Commissioner provided for under the *Revenue Administration Act* R.S.P.E.I. 1988, Cap. R-13.2;

(f) "**Deputy Minister**" means the Deputy Minister of Finance and Affordability;

(g) "**financial corporation**" means a bank, trust company or loan company and includes an agent, assignee, trustee, liquidator, receiver or official having possession or

control of any part of the property of the bank, trust company or loan company but does not include a trust company or loan company incorporated without share capital;

(h) "**fiscal year**" means the period for which the business accounts of a financial corporation are made up and accepted for the purposes of the *Income Tax Act*;

(i) "**Income Tax Act**" means the *Income Tax Act* R.S.C. 1985, Chap. I-5;

(j) "inspector" means an inspector provided for under the *Revenue Administration Act*;

(k) "**jurisdiction**" means a province or territory of Canada or a state outside Canada having sovereign power;

(l) "**loan company**" means a loan institution or corporation that accepts deposits within the meaning of the *Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation Act* R.S.C. 1985, Chap. C-3, but does not include a bank, a trust company, a credit union incorporated under the *Credit Unions Act* R.S.P.E.I. 1988, Cap. C-29, or a federation incorporated under that Act;

(m) "**Minister**" means the Minister of Finance and Affordability;

(n) "**non-resident financial corporation**" means a financial corporation that is not resident in Canada;

(o) repealed by *2010,c.13,s.1;*

(p) "**paid-up capital**" means the paid-up capital of a resident financial corporation as at the close of a fiscal year, computed in accordance with subsection 8(1) or (3), as the case may be;

(q) "**paid-up capital employed in Canada**" means the paid-up capital employed in Canada by a non-resident financial corporation as at the close of a fiscal year, computed in accordance with subsection 9(1);

(r) "**permanent establishment**" means a fixed place of business and includes a branch office, office and agency and

(i) where a financial corporation carries on business through an employee or agent who has general authority to contract for the financial corporation, the place where the employee or agent operates is a permanent establishment of the financial corporation,

(ii) where a financial corporation that has a permanent establishment in Canada owns land in a province, the land is a permanent establishment of the financial corporation,

(iii) where a financial corporation has no fixed place of business, it has a permanent establishment in the principal place in which its business is conducted,

(iv) where a financial corporation designates a head office in its charter, memorandum of association, articles of association or incorporation, letters patent of incorporation or any other instrument of incorporation or bylaws, the head office is a permanent establishment of the financial corporation,

(v) the fact that a financial corporation has business dealings through a commission agent, broker or other independent agent in a place does not of itself mean that the financial corporation has a permanent establishment in that place, and

(vi) the fact that a financial corporation has a subsidiary controlled financial corporation in a place, or a subsidiary controlled financial corporation engaged in a trade or business in a place, does not of itself mean that the financial corporation is operating a permanent establishment in that place;

(s) "**property**" means any kind of property and includes a right of any kind, a share or a chose in action and, unless a contrary intention is evident, money;

(t) "**resident financial corporation**" means a financial corporation that is resident in Canada;

(u) "**resident in Canada**" means resident in Canada as determined in accordance with the *Income Tax Act*;

(v) "**return**" means the financial corporation capital tax return required under section 11 or 12;

(w) "**share**" means a share of capital stock of a financial corporation;

(x) "**shareholder**" means a shareholder of a financial corporation and includes a member of a financial corporation or other person entitled to receive payment of a dividend or to a share in a distribution on the winding-up of the financial corporation;

(y) "**subsidiary controlled financial corporation**" means a financial corporation of which more than fifty per cent of the issued share capital, with full voting rights under all circumstances, is owned, directly or indirectly, by another corporation;

(z) "**tax**" means the tax imposed by this Act and includes all penalties and interest that are, may be or may have been added to the tax;

(z.1) "**taxation year**" means the fiscal year in relation to which the amount of tax is being computed;

(z.2) "**third party**" means a person who is or is about to become indebted to or liable to pay money to a financial corporation liable to pay the tax;

(z.3) "**total assets**" includes the amount by which

(i) the value of an asset of a financial corporation, as carried on its books of account or on its balance sheet, exceeds the cost of the asset, or

(ii) the value of an asset of a financial corporation has been written down and deducted from its income or undivided profits, where that amount

(A) is not deductible under the *Income Tax Act*, or

(B) is deductible under paragraph 20(1)(n) or subparagraph 40(1)(a)(iii) of the *Income Tax Act*,

but, unless required by the regulations to be included, does not include an amount by which the value of an asset of a financial corporation has been written down and deducted from its income or undivided profits, where that amount is deductible under any provision of the *Income Tax Act* other than those mentioned in subparagraph (ii)(B);

(z.4) "**trust company**" means a trust institution or corporation that accepts deposits within the meaning of the *Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation Act,* but does not include a bank, a loan company, a credit union incorporated under the *Credit Unions Act*, or a federation incorporated under that Act. *1988, c.24, s.1; 1993, c.29, s.4; 1994, c.50, s.2; 2010,c.31,s.3; 2010,c.13,s.1; 2010,c.14,s.3; 2012,c.17,s.2; 2015,c.28,s.3; 2026,c.11,s.3.*

IMPOSITION OF TAX

2. Liability for tax

(1) A financial corporation that has a permanent establishment within the province shall pay to the Government a tax on the amount taxable of the financial corporation at the rate of

(a) three percent, if the financial corporation's fiscal year ends on or before March 31, 2004; or

(b) five percent, if the financial corporation's fiscal year ends after March 31, 2004.

Transitional

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), where a financial corporation has a fiscal year ending in the period from April 1, 2004 to March 31, 2005, both dates inclusive, the tax payable by the financial corporation for that fiscal year is equal to the sum of

(a) the product of three percent of the financial corporation's amount taxable multiplied by the fraction equal to the number of days in the fiscal year that are before April 1, 2004 divided by the total number of days in the fiscal year; and

(b) the product of five percent of the financial corporation's amount taxable multiplied by the fraction equal to the number of days in the fiscal year that are after March 31, 2004 divided by the total number of days in the fiscal year. *1988, c.24, s.2; 1990, c.15, s.1 {eff.} April 1/90; 1991, c.11, s.1 {eff} April 10/91; 2004,c.33,s.1; 2022,c.62,s.26.*

3. Short fiscal year

Where a financial corporation has a fiscal year of fewer than three hundred and sixty-two days, the tax payable by the financial corporation for that fiscal year is equal to the product of

(a) the tax payable by the financial corporation for the fiscal year; and

(b) the number of days in its fiscal year divided by three hundred and sixty-five. *1988, c.24, s.3.*

4. Incomplete year

Where a financial corporation ceases to have a permanent establishment in the province during a fiscal year, it shall, in respect of the incomplete fiscal year, pay the tax in the same manner as though the fiscal year had ended on the day on which it ceased to have a permanent establishment in the province. *1988, c.24, s.4.*

5. Accrual

The tax shall be deemed to accrue proportionately as the days of the fiscal year for which the tax is imposed pass. *1988, c.24, s.5.*

6. End of fiscal year

(1) For the purposes of this section, a financial corporation's fiscal year shall be deemed to end on the last day of the month in which its fiscal year ends.

Instalment payments

(2) A financial corporation that is liable to pay the tax and, whose fiscal year commences on or after July 1, 1988, shall pay to the Minister, on or before the twentieth day of each month of the fiscal year, an instalment payment equal to one-twelfth of the tax payable for the fiscal year, as estimated by the financial corporation.

Information

(3) In addition to the payment referred to in subsection (2), a financial corporation shall submit to the Minister such information as the Minister requires.

Payment

(4) Notwithstanding subsection (2), a financial corporation that is liable to pay the tax and whose fiscal year ends in the period from July 1, 1988 to June 30, 1989, both dates inclusive, shall pay to the Minister, on or before the last day of the second month following the end of the fiscal year, any tax payable for the fiscal year, as estimated by the financial corporation. *1988, c.24, s.6.*

7. Deferred payment

The Minister may defer the date by which a financial corporation is required to pay the tax or an instalment of the tax to any date that the Minister may determine and the Minister may specify such conditions as the Minister considers appropriate for the deferral. *1988, c.24, s.7.*

TAXABLE PAID-UP CAPITAL AND TAXABLE PAID-UP CAPITAL EMPLOYED IN CANADA

8. Paid-up capital, bank

(1) The paid-up capital of a bank that is a resident financial corporation is the aggregate, computed at the close of its fiscal year, of

(a) its issued and fully paid-up capital stock;

(b) its contributed surplus;

(b.1) for taxation years commencing after September 30, 2006, its accumulated other comprehensive income;

(c) its retained earnings;

(d) its general reserve; and

(e) any tax paid appropriations included in its appropriation for contingencies account,

as calculated under paragraph 215(3)(c) or (d) and Schedules XIII and XIV of the *Bank Act*.

Taxable paid-up capital, bank

(2) The taxable paid-up capital for a fiscal year of a bank that is a resident financial corporation is its paid-up capital less $2,000,000.

Paid-up capital, loan company

(3) The paid-up capital of a loan company that is a resident financial corporation or a trust company that is a resident financial corporation is the aggregate, computed at the close of its fiscal year, of

(a) its paid-up capital stock;

(b) its earned capital and other surpluses;

(c) all its reserves, but, unless required by the regulations to be included, not including any reserve, an amount for the creation of which is allowed as a charge against income under the *Income Tax Act*; and

(c.1) for taxation years commencing after September 30, 2006, its accumulated other comprehensive income.

Taxable paid-up capital, loan company

(4) The taxable paid-up capital for a fiscal year of a loan company that is a resident financial corporation or a trust company that is a resident financial corporation is its paid-up capital less $2,000,000. *1988, c.24, s.8; 2010,c.13,s.2.*

9. Paid-up capital, non-resident financial corporation

(1) The paid-up capital employed in Canada of a non-resident financial corporation is the greater of

(a) the amount equal to the product of

(i) its taxable income earned in Canada in its fiscal year, determined for the purposes of the *Income Tax Act,* and

(ii) twelve and one-half; and

(b) the amount by which the amount of the total assets of the non-resident financial corporation in Canada, as at the close of its fiscal year, exceeds the amount of the indebtedness of the non-resident financial corporation, as at the close of its fiscal year, relating to its permanent establishments in Canada, excluding

(i) any amounts that are advanced or loaned to its permanent establishments in Canada

(A) by the non-resident financial corporation,

(B) by its shareholders directly or indirectly,

(C) by any person related to any of its shareholders, or

(D) by any other corporation, and

(ii) any other indebtedness that is represented by bonds, bond mortgages, debentures, mortgages, lien notes or any other securities to which any part of the property in Canada is subject.

Idem

(2) The paid-up capital employed in Canada computed in accordance with subsection (1) shall be treated as though

(a) the non-resident financial corporation had no permanent establishment outside Canada;

(b) the paid-up capital employed in Canada were the total paid-up capital of the non-resident financial corporation; and

(c) the taxable paid-up capital employed in Canada were allocated, in accordance with the regulations, among all the provinces and territories of Canada.

Trade accounts

(3) The indebtedness of the non-resident financial corporation mentioned in subclause (1)(b)(ii) does not include a trade account payable by the non-resident financial corporation and reported as a current liability, other than an indebtedness to shareholders or to any persons related to any of its shareholders where the trade account

(a) is outstanding for more than ninety days as at the close of the fiscal year; or

(b) is a portion of a long-term debt to another corporation.

Capital invested in ship or aircraft

(4) The paid-up capital employed in Canada of a non-resident financial corporation does not include any capital invested in a ship or aircraft operated by the non-resident financial

corporation in Canada in the fiscal year where the non-resident financial corporation is entitled under paragraph 81(1)(c) of the *Income Tax Act,* in computing its income for the fiscal year, to exclude the income earned in the fiscal year in Canada from the operation of that ship or aircraft.

Computation of taxable paid-up capital

(5) The taxable paid-up capital employed in Canada of a non-resident financial corporation shall be computed in accordance with the regulations.

Interpretation

(6) For the purposes of this section

(a) a group of persons is a related group if each member is related to every other member of the group;

(b) individuals are related if they are connected by blood relationship, marriage or adoption;

(c) two individuals are connected by blood relationship, where one is the child or other descendant of the other or is the brother or sister of the other;

(d) two individuals are connected by marriage, where one is married to the other or to a person who is connected by blood relationship to the other;

(e) two individuals are connected by adoption, where one has been adopted, either legally or in fact, as a child of the other or as the child of a person who is connected to the other by blood relationship, other than as a brother or sister;

(f) a financial corporation and a person who controls the financial corporation are related;

(g) a financial corporation and a person who is a member of a related group that controls the financial corporation are related;

(h) a financial corporation and a person related to a person described in clause (f) or (g) are related; and

(i) two financial corporations are related if

(i) they are controlled by the same person or the same group of persons,

(ii) each of the financial corporations is controlled by one person and the person who controls one of the financial corporations is related to the person who controls the other financial corporation,

(iii) one of the financial corporations is controlled by one person and that person is related to any member of a related group that controls the other financial corporation,

(iv) one of the financial corporations is controlled by one person and that person is related to each member of an unrelated group that controls the other financial corporation,

(v) any member of a related group that controls one of the financial corporations is related to each member of an unrelated group that controls the other financial corporation, or

(vi) each member of an unrelated group that controls one of the financial corporations is related to at least one member of an unrelated group that controls the other financial corporation.

Related corporations

(7) Where two financial corporations are each related to the same corporation, they shall be deemed to be related to each other.

Control by related group

(8) Where a related group is in a position to control a financial corporation, it shall be deemed to be a related group that controls the financial corporation whether or not it is part of a larger group which in fact controls the financial corporation.

Ownership of shares

(9) A person who has a right under a contract

(a) to acquire shares in a financial corporation; or

(b) to control the voting rights of shares in a financial corporation,

shall be deemed to be the owner of the shares, except where the contract provides that the right is not exercisable until the death of an individual designated in the contract.

Idem

(10) Where a person owns shares in two or more financial corporations, the person shall be, as shareholder of one of the financial corporations, deemed to be related to himself, herself or itself as shareholder of each of the other financial corporations. *1988, c.24, s.9.*

10. Artificial transactions

When computing taxable paid-up capital of a resident financial corporation or taxable paid-up capital employed in Canada of a non-resident financial corporation, no reduction may be made with respect to any transaction that would unduly or artificially reduce the taxable paid-up capital of the resident financial corporation or the taxable paid-up capital employed in Canada of the non-resident financial corporation. *1988, c.24, s.10.*

RETURNS

11. Capital tax return

A financial corporation that is liable to pay the tax and that has taxable paid-up capital or taxable paid-up capital employed in Canada shall, on or before the last day of the month that ends six months after the close of its fiscal year, without notice or demand

(a) file a financial corporation capital tax return for the fiscal year with the Minister; and

(b) pay to the Minister the tax payable by the financial corporation for the fiscal year, less the amount of any payments made in respect of the fiscal year under section 6. *1988, c.24, s.11.*

12. Return required by Minister

Whether or not a financial corporation is liable to pay the tax under this Act for a fiscal year and whether or not a financial corporation has filed a return under section 11, a financial corporation shall, on the demand of the Minister,

(a) file a financial corporation capital tax return

(i) covering any fiscal year, and

(ii) including any information,

that the Minister may require; and

(b) pay to the Minister the tax payable by the financial corporation for that fiscal year, less the amount of any payments made in respect of that fiscal year under sections 6 and 11,

within such time as the Minister may specify. *1988, c.24, s.12.*

13. Materials filed

(1) A financial corporation shall file with the Minister along with its return for a taxation year

(a) copies of corporation income tax returns filed for the purposes of the *Income Tax Act*, including copies of any schedules that are requested under the *Income Tax Act* and that the financial corporation has filed with its corporation income tax returns during the taxation year; and

(b) copies of the financial statements filed with its corporation income tax returns referred to in clause (a).

Verification

(2) A return shall be verified by a certificate certifying that the financial statements included in or attached to the return are in agreement with the books of account of the financial corporation.

Certificate

(3) A certificate under subsection (2) shall be signed

(a) by the president of the financial corporation or any other officer having personal knowledge of the affairs of the financial corporation;

(b) in the case of a financial corporation having its head office outside the province by the manager or chief agent of the financial corporation in the province; or

(c) by any other person associated with the financial corporation that the Minister may approve. *1988, c.24, s.13.*

14. Extension of time

The Minister may defer the date by which a financial corporation is required to file a return to any date that the Minister may determine and may specify such conditions as the Minister considers appropriate for the deferral. *1988, c.24, s.14.*

15. Return by trustee, etc.

A trustee in bankruptcy, assignee, liquidator, receiver, administrator or any other person administering, managing, winding-up, controlling or otherwise dealing with the property or business of a financial corporation shall

(a) file a return under section 11 or 12;

(b) pay any tax payable by the financial corporation as required by section 11 or 12; and

(c) before distributing any assets under the person's control, obtain a certificate from the Minister certifying that no tax remains unpaid. *1988, c.24, s.15.*

THIRD PARTY LIABILITY

16. Demand upon third party

(1) Where the Minister has knowledge or reasonable grounds to believe that a person is a third party, the Minister may serve a demand on the third party requiring that all or any part of the money that is payable by the third party to a financial corporation liable to pay the tax be paid to the Minister within

(a) thirty days after the day on which the demand is served; or

(b) any longer period that the Minister specifies,

and upon service of the demand the Minister has an equitable interest in the money payable to the extent of the tax owing by the financial corporation liable to pay the tax.

Discharge

(2) The receipt of the Minister for money paid under this section is a good and sufficient discharge of the liability of the third party to the extent of the payment by the third party under this section.

Payment to financial corporation

(3) Where a third party is served with a demand under this section and subsequently pays an amount to the financial corporation liable to pay the tax, the third party is liable to pay the Government to the extent of the lesser of

(a) the amount paid to the financial corporation liable to pay the tax; and

(b) the amount specified in the demand,

and the amount referred to in clause (a) or (b), as the case may be, may be recovered from the third party in the same manner as the tax. *1988, c.24, s.16; 2022,c.62,s.26.*

ORDERS AND DEMANDS

17. Inadequate records

(1) Where the books of account and records kept by a financial corporation are, in the opinion of the Commissioner, inadequate for the purposes of this Act, the Commissioner may, by written order, require books of account and records to be kept by the financial corporation in such form and manner as the Commissioner may determine and the Commissioner may specify a reasonable time within which the order shall be complied with.

Compliance

(2) A financial corporation to which an order is issued under subsection (1) shall, within the specified time, keep the books of account and records in the form and manner required under subsection (1). *1988, c.24, s.17.*

18. Additional information

The Minister may, by order, require any person

(a) to provide the Minister with any information necessary for ensuring and securing compliance with this Act and the regulations under this Act;

(b) to produce for the Minister any book, record, writing or other document in the possession or control of the person; or

(c) to make available to the Minister any books, records or documents of a financial corporation necessary for ensuring and securing compliance with this Act and the regulations under this Act,

and the Minister may specify a reasonable time within which the order is to be complied with. *1988, c.24, s.18.*

19. Production of documents

(1) For the purposes of ensuring and securing compliance with this Act and the regulations under this Act, the Minister may demand in writing from any person, including the president, manager, secretary, director, agent or representative of a financial corporation,

(a) a return and any information related to a return; and

(b) the production, including the production on oath or solemn affirmation, of any books, letters, accounts, invoices, financial or other statements or any other document,

which relate to a financial corporation liable to pay the tax.

Idem

(2) For the purposes of ensuring and securing compliance with this Act and the regulations under this Act, the Minister may demand in writing from

(a) any person, syndicate, trust or corporation; and

(b) any agent or official of any person, syndicate, trust or corporation,

that is or may become a third party, the production, including the production on oath or solemn affirmation, of any books, letters, accounts, invoices, financial or other statements or any other document.

Compliance

(3) The Minister may specify a reasonable time within which a demand under this section shall be complied with, and every person to whom a demand is made shall comply with the demand within the specified time. *1988, c.24, s.19.*

GENERAL

20. Alteration of fiscal year

No financial corporation shall change its fiscal year for the purposes of this Act unless

(a) it gives written notice to the Minister before the proposed change; and

(b) the Minister has not, within sixty days after the receipt of the notice referred to in clause (a), objected to the proposed change. *1988, c.24, s.20.*

21. Copies of documents

Where any book, record or other document has been seized, examined or produced under section 19 for the purposes of this Act, the Minister or an inspector may make or cause to be made a copy of the book, record or other document, and a document purporting to be certified by the Minister or an inspector to be a copy made under this section may be adduced in evidence in any court without proof of the appointment, signature or authority of the Minister or inspector and when so adduced is equally authentic and of equal weight in evidence as the original document. *1988, c.24, s.21.*

22. Powers

The Minister may

(a) require any person connected with the financial corporation that the Minister considers appropriate to sign and forward a certificate verifying a return;

(b) specify any information that is to be included in an individual return; and

(c) issue certificates for the purposes of clause 15(c). *1988, c.24, s.22.*

ADMINISTRATION

23. Administration

(1) The Minister shall administer this Act and may designate persons to act on behalf of the Minister.

Commissioner

(2) The Commissioner shall act under the instructions of the Minister or Deputy Minister, shall have general supervision over all matters relating to this Act and shall perform such duties as are assigned to the Commissioner by this Act, the Lieutenant Governor in Council, the Minister or the Deputy Minister. *1988, c.24, s.23.*

REGULATIONS

24. Regulations

The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations

(a) requiring amounts or portions of amounts to be included in total assets, other surplus, accumulated other comprehensive income or reserves of a financial corporation;

(b) respecting the allocation formula for taxable paid-up capital or taxable paid-up capital employed in Canada;

(c) respecting information required to be disclosed in or provided with a return;

(d) respecting the manner in which and the time or times at which returns are to be made;

(e) prescribing certain classes of financial corporations resident in Canada that shall be deemed, for the purposes of this Act or for the purposes of any specified provision of this Act, to be financial corporations that are not resident in Canada;

(f) respecting the manner in which assets and liabilities of and capital used in any partnership or joint venture carried on by a financial corporation with some other person are to be accounted for in determining the amount taxable of the financial corporation;

(g) respecting the computation of the taxable paid-up capital employed in Canada of a non-resident financial corporation;

(h) respecting the determination of the value of the amount taxable of a financial corporation that is used by a financial corporation in a jurisdiction outside the province;

(i) respecting records to be kept by financial corporations, including the information to be contained in the records and the place or places where they are to be kept;

(j) respecting forms for the purposes of this Act;

(k) prescribing fees for the purposes of this Act;

(l) authorizing a designated person or class of persons to exercise any powers or perform any duties of the Commissioner under this Act;

(m) respecting any matter necessary for the proper administration of this Act, including

(i) objections and appeals,

(ii) interest,

(iii) audit and inspection of accounts and records,

(iv) refund of overpaid tax,

(v) confidentiality of information provided under the Act and release of information to revenue authorities in other provinces,

(vi) offences and penalties therefor;

(n) defining a word or expression used in this Act but not defined in this Act. *1988, c.24, s.24; 2010,c.13,s.3.*