



 arrive GUIDE

Finance Guide for International Students



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Finance guide for international students: Guide overview

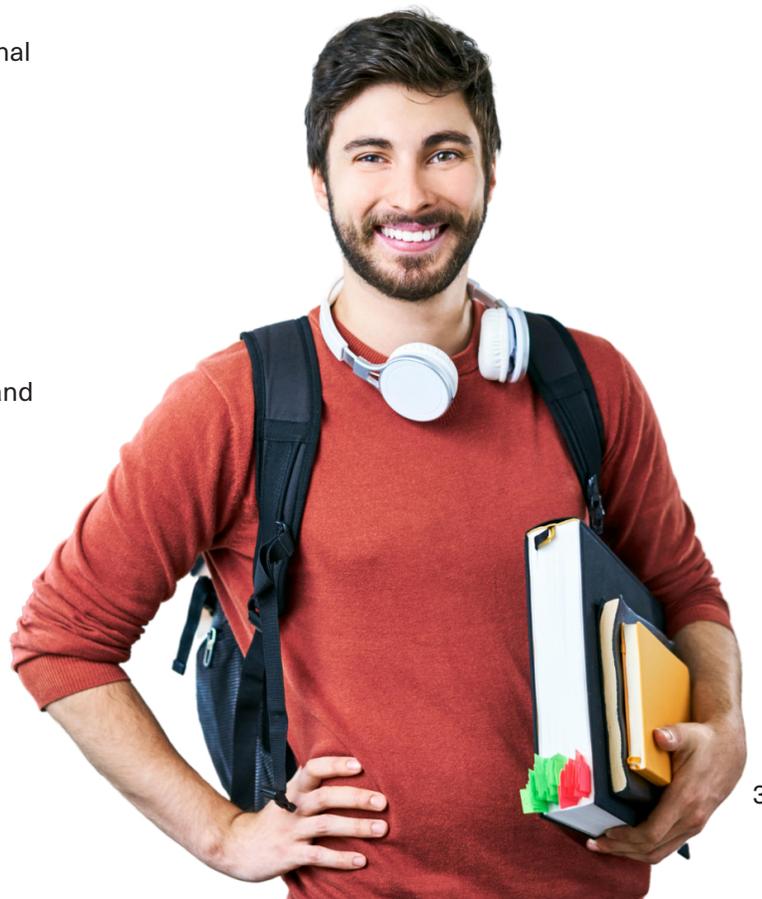
Every year several hundred thousand students arrive in Canada with hopes and dreams of graduating from some of the internationally acclaimed schools and universities located in various Canadian provinces. In 2019, Canada hosted [over 650,000 international students](#) at the post-secondary education level.

For those considering getting education abroad, managing finances, budgeting, and paying school fees are priority tasks. Having your finances under control will free up your mind and enable you to focus on your academics, so that you can graduate and start a successful career in your chosen field. As an international student in Canada, your first step will probably be opening a bank account. This will then enable you to get a credit card, start building your credit history, plan your income and expenses, and take charge of your finances through budgeting.

The core objective of this guide is to educate international students about the basics of finance in Canada and provide essential resources as well as information that they can rely on to make confident financial decisions.

Here's a brief overview of key topics you'll find in the guide:

- **Canadian tax returns:** To equip you with the prevailing tax laws and guidelines for filing your tax returns in Canada and to share some information and resources that you'll need as an international student in Canada.
 - **Financial assistance:** To highlight various sources of education funds that are available to international students.
- As an international student, you may have many decisions you'll need to make based on personal finances and sticking to a budget may be extremely useful. We hope that the information shared in this guide will give you the confidence to embark on a new journey and help you be better prepared for your student life in Canada.
- **Basics of banking in Canada:** To help you understand the types of bank accounts, guide you through the process of how to open a student account, provide information on credit scores and credit history, and share tips on how to budget for student life.



International Student GIC for the Student Direct Stream study permit

In order to be eligible to study at a university or college in Canada, international students need a Study Permit. Students from China, India, Morocco, Pakistan, the Philippines, Senegal and Vietnam are able to obtain a study permit more quickly through the [SDS program](#), usually in as few as 20 days.

One of the requirements of the SDS application is a [Guaranteed Investment Certificate \(GIC\)](#) of \$10,000 CAN from an authorized Canadian financial institution

A Guaranteed Investment Certificate (GIC) purchased under the RBC International Student GIC Program is a secure investment that helps you pay for your studies and living expenses in Canada. The GIC also helps you demonstrate to the Government of Canada that you'll have enough money to do so. Your money is protected by the Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation (CDIC) and will earn interest at a fixed rate for a predefined amount of time.

Once you arrive in Canada, you'll have access to a guaranteed source of funds to help cover your educational and living expenses while studying here. returns in Canada and to share some information and resources that you'll need as an international student in Canada.

How a GIC for International Students works*

You will need to complete the following steps to set up your GIC. [Speak with an RBC Banking Advisor for more details.](#)



Step 1:

Apply to open your RBC Investment Account², and purchase your GIC before you come to Canada. Wire transfer \$10,250.3 to purchase your GIC; use your GIC confirmation to support your SDS Program application with the Government of Canada.



Step 2:

When you arrive in Canada, visit an RBC Royal Bank branch to set up your GIC redemption payments



Step 3:

Receive funds every month. Every month during your GIC's term, 1/12th of the remaining funds of your GIC's principal (plus applicable interest) will be transferred to your designated personal deposit account.



Step 4:

After 12 months, the total amount of your GIC (plus applicable interest) will have been deposited into your personal deposit account.

*See RBC International Student GIC [offer terms and conditions](#)

Banking basics for international students in Canada

Once you decide to study abroad, like many international students, managing finances may be at the top of your list.

We all know that between rent, food and living expenses, savings can disappear quickly. This is true for students – especially international students, with higher tuition fees, currency exchange, and the necessity of temporary accommodation (living far from home), it all adds up.

To make the most of your student life and academic career – with the money you've got – you have to know some basic Canadian finance.



Types of bank accounts

One of the first things many newcomers do is [open a Canadian bank account](#). This will allow you to transfer money, and may be very useful as a proof of income when renting your first apartment.

There are two main types of bank accounts in Canada:

- **Chequing account:** An essential basic account for daily transactions, paying bills, and making purchases. Flexibility is the key with this type of high activity account, as you can deposit and withdraw your money at any time, use your debit card to pay for things and transfer money electronically.

Note that chequing account balances do not usually earn interest.

A chequing account will equip you with a debit card which can be used for making various purchases (online and offline) and withdrawing or depositing money at Automated Teller Machines (ATMs).

- **Savings account:** A high interest account to save money over a longer term. A savings account is the ideal place for the money you don't need to access every day. It allows you to access your money easily when you need it – for emergencies or unexpected expenses.

As an international student, you may want to have both so you can enjoy higher interest on your savings account and the often unlimited number of transactions in a chequing account.

How to open a bank account

Step 1: Book an appointment

As an international student, you want a trusted partner who understands your banking needs. [RBC](#) (Canada's largest bank*) has been such a partner to newcomers for 150 years. It's why they support everything we do at Arrive.

As things start to get back to normal after the pandemic, many bank branches are reopening while some will continue to have reduced hours, and many services are also available over the phone. You can check the [branch locator on the RBC website](#) for the most up-to-date information. Many branches have also restarted scheduling in-person meetings with Advisors.

[Book an appointment to speak with an RBC Advisor](#) about opening a student bank account or any other financial questions you may have

Tip: If you have your arrival date fixed, you can book an appointment even before you land in Canada.

Step 2: Gather your documents

Before you head to the bank to open a student account, it is recommended to have all the essential documents to facilitate and speed up the process.

To open a student bank account with RBC, you will require the following documents:

- Your passport
- Landing documents (IMM 1442 or 1208) or Temporary Resident Visa (TRV)
- Proof of enrollment (optional, good-to-have)
- Social Insurance Number (SIN) or proof of residence (optional, good-to-have)

Step 3: Choose an account type

Based on your needs, RBC offers a few different types of [student bank accounts](#) for you to choose from:

1. RBC Student Banking

- No monthly fee.
- 25 free debit transactions per month (such as direct purchases, cheques, online purchases, or ATM withdrawals).

2. RBC No Limit Banking for Students

- Monthly fee of \$10.95.
- Unlimited debit transactions (such as direct purchases, cheques, online purchases or ATM withdrawals).

Both accounts don't require you to maintain a minimum balance and offer unlimited free Interac e-Transfer transactions.

What is an Interac e-Transfer?

Interac e-Transfer is a fast, secure, easy, and convenient way to send, request, and receive money directly from one bank to another.

To send an e-Transfer, all you need is —

- A Canadian bank account or an account with a participating financial institution, for both, yourself and the recipient
- Access to online or mobile banking
- The recipient's email address or phone number



Getting started with credit scores and credit history

Having a credit rating/score is essential for life in Canada. Financial institutions look at your credit report and credit score to decide if they will lend you money and how much interest they will charge. A good credit score can help you qualify for better interest rates on mortgages and other loans down the line. This can save you a lot of money over time.

If you have no credit history or a poor credit history, it may be challenging for you to get a credit card, loan or mortgage. It could even affect your ability to rent a house or apartment.

In Canada, credit scores play a greater role in daily life than you might expect, so it's important to start your credit history early on.

What is a credit score?

A credit score is essentially a numeric rating that banks (lenders) use to qualify you for a loan. Credit scores range from 300 (just getting started), 750 (the magic middle number) which will likely qualify you for a standard loan, all the way up to 900 points (the highest score).

The higher your score, the lower the risk is to the bank. A score under 750 will likely make it more difficult to acquire first time credit. The lower your score on the scale, the higher a risk you are: You will pay higher interest rates while having a lower credit limit.

There are two main credit bureaus in Canada, [Equifax](#) and [TransUnion](#). These private companies collect information about how you use credit. They use this information to calculate your credit score, which they store and may share with banks, credit unions and other financial institutions, credit card companies, car leasing companies, retailers, mobile phone companies, insurance companies, governments, employers, and landlords.

Getting a credit card: Your first step towards building a credit history

To get started with building your credit history, having and using a credit card is essential. Some popular [student credit cards](#) offered by RBC are:

- [RBC Cash Back Mastercard](#)
- [RBC Rewards+ Visa](#)
- [Signature RBC Rewards Visa](#)

Your banking advisor can help you choose one when you call or visit the branch.

Understanding credit in Canada:

- [Credit and credit scores in Canada: A quick guide](#)
- [Credit in Canada: What every newcomer needs to know](#)

Difference between a debit and a credit card

If you're contemplating getting a credit card but are unsure about how a credit card differs from a debit card, here are some key differentiating points:

Debit Card	Credit Card
Tied to your chequing account.	It is a line of credit that you can access with your card.
Does not attract interest.	Attracts interest if the balance is not paid off within 30 days.
Ensures you stay within budget since you're limited to only the amount available in your chequing account.	You run the risk of overspending.
You can often get cash back at points of sale.	Allows you the opportunity to earn cash back and rewards. Provides flexibility to request a refund or return a purchased item.
Spending habits don't affect your credit score.	Spending habits affect your credit score.

Budgeting for student life

International education is expensive and depending on which city you move to, the cost of living could be high as well. Where you choose to live and study, the kind of accommodation you select (on campus housing, off-campus rental, shared accommodation), plus transportation, food, and entertainment, all affect your monthly expenses. Therefore, planning your expenses and budgeting is a good way to keep your finances in check, avoid shocks, and potential student debt.

What is a budget?

A budget is a plan to organize your finances by considering the expected income and expenses for a specified time period. It's basically managing how much money you have coming in against how much is going out, while putting an amount away for unforeseen expenses.

As international students, budgeting can help you:

1. **Educate yourself:** It provides insight into your spending patterns and habits, enabling you to trim unnecessary expenses.
2. **Monitor and track:** It helps you stay on top of your finances and serves as a guide to becoming financially independent.
3. **Prepare for the future:** It ensures you have a plan to pay for any unforeseen circumstances, big purchases or life events.



Tip: Build your monthly budget by adding up these expenses against the amount of money you have available. Use this [budget calculator](#) to make it easier.

Student budgeting 101: Three quick steps to budget like a pro

If you're contemplating getting a credit card but are unsure about how a credit card differs from a debit card, here are some key differentiating points:

Step 1: Jot down your income sources and expense categories

Listing out your income and expenses is a good way to gain clarity on what you spend as a student and will help you plan for other expenses. Prioritizing expenses into categories such as education, housing, communications, food, transportation, clothing, medical, etc. will provide better visibility of your expenses, ensure better financial planning and management and help you stay on track to meet your financial goals.

Remember to plan for major expense categories

Apart from the direct education-related expenses such as tuition, books, supplies, course material etc., don't forget to plan for the major items:

- **Accommodation:** As an international student, you can choose to live on-campus or off-campus. Both options have their pros and cons, and cost is a major factor. Your accommodation expenses could vary depending on the type of arrangement: shared room versus single room on campus or living with roommates, alone, or with family off-campus. College or university websites are a good place to look for the exact costs for on-campus options and approximate costs for off-campus options. Don't forget to budget for furniture and other household items if they are not included.
- **Car insurance:** If you plan to get a car, know that insurance costs for international students are usually on the higher side due to limited or no North American driving experience. At times, the cost of insurance can even be higher than the cost of renting or leasing a car!
- **Phone and internet:** Telecom services in Canada are likely expensive in comparison to your home country, so you may find yourself paying much more for phone plans and internet. Do your research and ask around before signing up for new plans.

- **Over-the-counter (OTC) and prescription medicines:** Unless you have a private insurance plan that covers the cost of medicines, you will have to pay out-of-pocket for them which may end up being very expensive.

Tips:

- Learn how to estimate the average costs of items by reading our blog: [7 ways to plan your finances and arrive prepared in Canada.](#)
- Careful use of a credit card can help you build a credit history, which will become more important as you build your life in Canada. Get tips on [how to build a credit history in Canada and be well-prepared.](#)

Step 2: Calculate savings (or deficit) and optimize to save more

As a next step, subtract your expenses from income to check your savings. If you notice a deficit, this is a good time to identify the areas where you can cut-back, refine or trim your expenses.

Tips:

- Keep an eye out for student discounts. The [International Student Identity Card \(ISIC\)](#) is globally recognized and makes you eligible for a variety of discounts. It costs approximately \$20 CAD and can be [ordered online](#). At some retailers, presenting your student card is enough to get you 10 – 15 per cent off art supplies, for instance.
- Make shopping lists to ensure you only spend on the items you need and are not

Step 3: Monitor, evaluate and revise

Budgeting is not a one-time thing but a constant work-in-progress. It's important to periodically (preferably on a monthly basis) monitor your income and expenses and make revisions to best reflect your real-life scenarios.

Tips:

- Your bank statements, credit card statements, and mobile banking app are good sources to get a sense of where your money is going!
- If you have an account with [RBC](#), you can also leverage tools such as RBC's [myFinanceTracker](#), [NOMI](#) and [RBC Wallet](#) to better manage your finances.

Securing financial assistance as an international student

In order to receive a study permit for Canada, applicants are required to show funds that cover the cost of education plus living expenses in Canada. Hence, for most international students (except those who have a PR) who want to take out an education loan, the ideal scenario is to borrow money in their home country.

Students looking for financial assistance can consider the following options:

Not required to be paid back		Required to be paid back
Scholarships or Grants	Bursaries	Line of Credit
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Granted for outstanding academic or extracurricular achievements. ● Offered by institutions, organizations, governments, or individuals. ● Self-research needed. ● Application process differs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Granted on the basis of economic need (considering factors such as personal and family income). ● Offered by universities and colleges. ● Students are usually required to undergo a needs assessment, and may have to provide information about their income, or their parents' income. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Option to borrow money up to a pre-set limit, pay it back, and then borrow again. ● To be paid back with interest but only on the amount of money used. ● Offered by Canadian financial institutions. ● Must at least pay interest as soon as you borrow money. You can start paying back the money you owe at any time, even while you're still studying. ● Interest rates are lower than those on student loans. ● Useful for everyday expenses related to education, such as tuition, books, food, or transportation.

Speak with your banking advisor to find out more about the student line of credit repayment terms and conditions.

Working while studying

International students with authorization to work while studying in Canada can continue to work even if COVID-19 has forced you to become a part-time student or take a break in studies. Working will provide you with a source of income as well as help you gain Canadian work experience, but may take away from your studies. Some degrees also encourage or require students to have a co-op experience (sometimes called an internship), to put into practice their theoretical training: This is also an opportunity to earn income and gain experience.

Permitted working hours for those working off-campus:

- 20 hours per week during an academic session.
- More than 20 hours per week during an academic session, if you're providing [essential services](#). (in effect until August 31, 2020).
- Full-time during scheduled breaks in the academic year.

Taking up temporary employment or survival jobs

As an international student, temporary positions or survival jobs can help you meet living expenses and gain [Canadian experience](#). Networking is a good way to understand the local job landscape and discover potential opportunities.

Deep-dive:

- Learn more about the advantages and disadvantages of survival jobs – [Taking up survival jobs as a newcomer in Canada: All you need to know](#).
- Familiarize yourself with the basics of working as a student – [What international students need to know about working in Canada](#).
- Get a list of employers that are hiring – [Canadian companies hiring during COVID-19](#).

Understanding Canadian tax returns – Student edition

In Canada, the months of March and April are not only symbolic of the spring season but hold financial significance as well because it's also tax season!

As an international student, you may be apprehensive or confused about the prevailing tax laws and guidelines for filing your tax returns in Canada; especially since the process or norms may be different in your home country. Here's some information and resources to equip you with all the tax-related information and resources you'll need as an international student in Canada.



What are tax returns?

According to the [Government of Canada](#), generally, individuals residing in Canada must determine their final tax obligation by completing an [income tax return](#) and sending it to the [Canada Revenue Agency \(CRA\)](#).

On the tax return, you list your income and deductions, calculate federal and provincial or territorial tax, and determine if you have a balance of tax owing for the year, or whether you are entitled to a refund of some or all of the tax that was deducted from your income during the year.

Remember!

Income tax returns for all individuals, including international students, are to be filed on or before April 30 of the year following the calendar year for which the return is being filed. For instance, tax returns for 2019 have to be filed latest by April 30, 2020.

If you owe tax and you file your tax return late, the CRA will charge you a [late-filing penalty and interest on any unpaid amounts](#).

Importance of filling tax returns

Besides being financially responsible, here are a couple of more reasons you should consider filing your tax returns:

- **To avoid interest and penalty charges.** If you owe money to the government and do not file your return on time, the CRA will charge you a late-filing penalty. The penalty is 5 per cent of the money owed on the due date of your return, plus 1 per cent of the money owed for each full month your return is late, to a maximum of 12 months.
- **To avoid possible delays or interruptions in your benefit and credit payments.** If you receive benefit payments, like the [Canada child benefit \(CCB\)](#), or the [Canada Emergency Response Benefit \(CERB\)](#) and you don't file your tax return on time, your payments may be delayed or stopped.

The first step is to identify your residency status

According to the [Government of Canada](#), for tax purposes, residency status is based on the residential ties you have with Canada. Residential ties include but aren't limited to owning or renting a home in Canada, having a spouse or common-law partner or dependents who move to Canada to live with you, having social ties in Canada, a [Canadian driver's license](#), [Canadian bank accounts](#), [credit cards](#) or even Canadian provincial or territorial health insurance.

As a student, you could belong to any one of the following categories:

1. **Resident:** Most individuals who move to Canada on a PR and are studying would be included in this category. It also includes students who reside in Canada for only part of the year.
2. **Non-resident:** Those who have lived in Canada for a period of fewer than six months (or 183 days) in a calendar year.
3. **Deemed resident:** Those who have lived in Canada for more than six months (or 183 days) and are not considered a resident of their home country under the terms of a [tax treaty](#) between Canada and that country.
4. **Deemed non-resident:** Those who establish significant residential ties with Canada (Resident) AND are also considered a resident of another country with which Canada has a [tax treaty](#). In this case, the same rules apply as that of a Non-resident.

Knowing your residency status is important because it will determine how you will be taxed.

Additional resources from the Government of Canada

If you're not certain about your residency status, the Government of Canada has some detailed resources you can refer to: [Income Tax Folio S5-F1-C1](#).

You can also fill out this form: [Form NR74, Determination of Residency Status \(Entering Canada\)](#) if you would like government officials to provide an opinion on your residency status.

Determining if you should file tax returns as an international student

For permanent residents (PRs) and deemed PRs studying in Canada as well as non-residents (those on a student visa), you should file a tax return if you answer 'yes' to any of the following questions:



- Have you been employed in any capacity with a Canadian employer?
- Do you have a source of income in Canada?
- As a PR or deemed PR, do you have income from outside Canada?
- Do you owe tax or want to claim a tax refund or benefits or credits of any kind?
- Were you contacted by the CRA to file a tax return?

At this point, you may be wondering what kind of refunds, benefits, or credits are available to international students. So here's some more information to help guide you.

Understanding tax refunds, benefits, and credits for students

- If you're a PR studying in Canada, just like other residents and citizens, you may qualify for [GST/HST credits](#), tuition carry-forward credits and other provincial credits or tuition rebates.
- If you're a non-resident student, generally, you won't be eligible for benefits and credits but may qualify for a tax refund if excess tax was paid on your Canadian income.

Learn more about tax credits and get tips on how to save money here: [Get ready to do your taxes](#)

Note: The CRA determines the eligibility of individuals for refunds, benefits and credits on a case by case basis, depending on the residency status. So if you're unsure of your status in Canada, do not hesitate to contact the CRA.

By now, you should have a fair idea of whether or not you need to file tax returns in Canada. So let's look at the most important part — filing your return.

Filing a tax return as an international student for the first time in Canada

What you'll need:

Mandatory:

- [Social Insurance Number \(SIN\)](#) from [Service Canada](#) OR
- [Individual Tax Number \(ITN\)](#) from the CRA

Additional supporting documents (optional):

- [T2202 Tuition and Enrolment Certificate](#) — issued by your school, used for claiming tuition credits
- [T4](#) — for employment income and deductions. A T4 is issued by your employer.
- [T4A](#) — for scholarships and bursaries.
- Expense receipts, if any: Money spent on transportation and storage of personal effects, travel, and temporary accommodation may be considered eligible deductions.
- Donation receipts if you made a donation to a Canadian charity.
- Medical receipts for out-of-pocket medical expenses.
- Rent receipts from your landlord.
- Any correspondence from the CRA if you have filed taxes in Canada before, including your past notice of assessments.

Government of Canada and CRA recommends that if you've identified yourself:

- As a **resident**, you can follow the filing procedures for [newcomers to Canada](#).
- As a **non-resident** OR **deemed non-resident**, you need to follow the tax return filing requirements for [non-residents of Canada](#).
- As a **deemed resident**, follow the filing requirements for [deemed residents](#).

How to file a tax return

Using assistance

If you have a modest income and a simple tax situation, a volunteer from the Community Volunteer Income Tax Program (CVITP) may be able to do your taxes for you, for free. Find a tax preparation clinic near you through the [CRA webpage](#) or by using the [MyCRA mobile web app](#).

By yourself

- **Online:** You can use [NETFILE](#), an electronic tax-filing option that allows you to file your income tax directly to the CRA online. Tax returns filed via NETFILE must first be prepared using a NETFILE-certified product you can find on their website.
- **Paper-based:** Fill out the [required forms](#) and mail your tax return to the CRA.

To claim tuition, education, and textbook credits, you must file a tax return and attach a completed [Schedule 11](#). You also need to complete and attach the corresponding provincial or territorial Schedule (S11).

Summary

Understanding the basics of banking in Canada and having access to the right resources will allow you to plan, budget, student life and academic year without stress or anxiety.

Key takeaways:

- **Book an appointment to open a bank account before arrival in Canada** - Booking an appointment in advance will ensure that you have a banking advisor assigned to you who will assist with your financial needs. Another benefit is that you will have a one-point contact whom you can reach out to with any financial queries or issues that you need addressed.
- **Get a credit card to start building your credit history** - In Canada, credit scores and credit history play a huge role in daily life. The sooner you get started with building your credit history and complement it with good spending habits, the more beneficial it will be for you down the line, especially with obtaining loans or mortgages and securing attractive interest rates on them.
- **Make a budget and stick to it** - Being aware of your main expenses and income will help you plan for your future and provide peace of mind.
- **If you need financial assistance to support your education, explore options such as scholarships, grants, bursaries, or a line of credit** - Your dream of studying abroad doesn't have to be hindered by financial constraints. There are various options such as scholarships, grants, bursaries, and line of credit that can be leveraged to support your education in Canada. Thorough research can benefit deserving students.
- **Consider getting a student job** - If it's compatible with your studies, a student job will cover some of your expenses, and provide you with work experience.
- **Remember to file your taxes on time** - Income tax returns for all individuals, including international students, are to be filed on or before April 30 of the year following the calendar year for which the return is being filed. If you owe tax and you file your tax return late, you will be liable for a late-filing penalty and interest on any unpaid amounts.

The financial ecosystem in Canada may be different from your home country, and as an international student, it can take some getting used to but with the right information and resources, you'll be prepared for success in your life, career and finances. As they say, "well begun is half done!"

Sources

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Disclaimers

Arrive is powered by [RBC Ventures Inc.](#), a subsidiary of [Royal Bank of Canada](#). In collaboration with RBC, Arrive is dedicated to helping newcomers achieve their life, career, and financial goals in Canada. RBC supports Arrive, and with a 150-year commitment to newcomer success in Canada, RBC goes the extra mile in support and funding to ensure that the Arrive newcomer platform is FREE to all.

* Based on market capitalization.

** This offer is available to any Eligible Student Client without a Personal Banking Account with Royal Bank of Canada at the beginning of the Promotional Period or in the three-year period before the start of the Promotional Period, and who otherwise comply with the Terms of the offer. The Bonus Offer is \$60 with an Eligible Personal Banking Account.

To qualify for the \$60 you must open your first new Eligible Personal Banking Account by 9:00 PM EST on Aug 3, 2021 and complete two of the following Qualifying Criteria by 9:00 PM EST on September 30, 2021 using your Eligible Personal Banking Account: i) a minimum of one (1) mobile cheque deposit using the RBC Mobile app; ii) a minimum of one (1) Interac e-Transfer using RBC Online Banking or the RBC Mobile app; or iii) a minimum of one purchase transaction completed using any of the following: your RBC Client Card, an RBC Virtual Visa Debit card associated with your Eligible Personal Banking Account, Interac Flash, Apple Pay, Google Pay, Samsung Pay. Transactions carried out at an RBC Royal Bank branch or through the RBC Royal Bank ATM network, and bank fee transactions, are not included as qualifying transactions.

The \$60 cash component of the Bonus Offer will be deposited into your Eligible Personal Banking Account within 2 to 8 weeks of completing the Qualifying Criteria, if applicable. Royal Bank of Canada may follow up with Eligible Student Clients to remind them to complete the Qualifying Criteria.

This offer may not be combined or used in conjunction with any other Personal Banking Account offers. Royal Bank of Canada reserves the right to withdraw this offer at any time without notice, even after acceptance by you. For full details including defined terms visit [rbc.com/isoffer/terms60](https://www.rbc.com/isoffer/terms60)

Note: All information and resources provided in this guide are accurate as of June 15, 2021.