To qualify for this exemption, co-operatives must comply with certain additional provisions:

- The charter, by-laws or contract, with members or customers, must hold forth the prospect that patronage dividends will be paid.
- 2) No member may have more than one vote in the conduct of the affairs of the co-operative.
- 3) At least 90 per cent of the members must be individuals and at least 90 per cent of the shares, if any, must be held by individuals.
- 4) The rate of interest on member capital, or dividends on share, must not exceed 5 per cent.
- 5) Non-member business must not exceed 20 per cent of the total business.
- 6) The co-operative must not be a continuation of a previous business in which many of the members had a substantial interest.

All Canadian co-operatives must file income-tax returns, whether they are subject to tax or not.

Under Section 75 of the Income Tax Act, patronage dividends paid by any business, co-operative or otherwise, are allowable as a deduction in computing taxable income. In order to claim this reduction, a firm must have been announced prior to the taxation year by an advertisement in a newspaper, by contracts, or explicitly set forth in the charter, by-laws, articles of association or the act under which they were incorporated or registered.

The co-operative must, within 12 months after the taxation year, allocate the refund to all customers at the same rate except for non-members, who may be credited with a different rate. There may be different rates also for different commodities.

Payment of refunds must be made within the taxation year or within 12 months afterwards, to be deductible in the taxation year. Otherwise such payments are deductible when paid. Payment includes the following five methods:

- 1) By cash.
- 2) By certificates of indebtedness or issue of shares of capital stock, provided an amount of money equal to the certificates or shares issued has been disbursed in redeeming previous issues.