

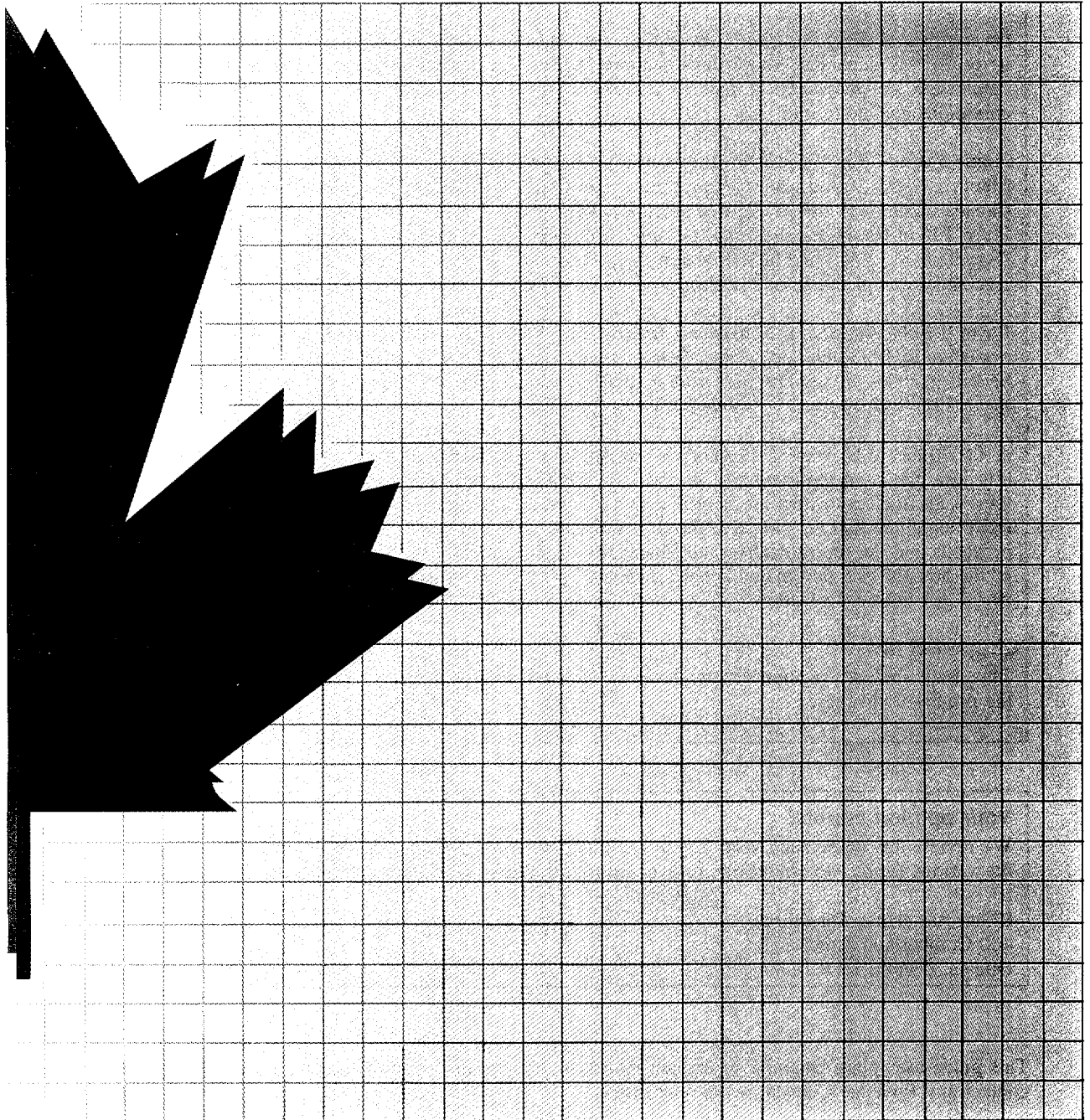


Revenue Canada
Customs, Excise and Taxation

Revenu Canada
Accise, Douanes et Impôt

Income Tax Guide
1993

T4RSP and T4RIF Guide



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Canada

Cette publication existe aussi en français.

What's New for 1993?

Below we have summarized the major changes to the *T4RSP and T4RIF Guide* and forms. We have highlighted the major changes in pink throughout this guide.

Magnetic media — If you file your return on magnetic media, there is no longer a requirement to file a paper copy of the Summary with us.

Spouse — The term "spouse" used throughout this guide applies to a legally married spouse and a common-law spouse. A common-law spouse is a person of the opposite sex who, at that particular time:

- was living with the individual in a common-law relationship and is the natural or adoptive parent (legal or otherwise) of their child; or
- was living with the individual in a common-law relationship and had been living with that individual for at least 12 continuous months (when you calculate the 12 continuous months, include any period of separation of less than 90 days).

Once either of these two situations applies, we consider the person to have a common-law spouse, except for any period that he or she was separated for 90 days or more due to a breakdown in the relationship. In this guide, when we refer to "marriage" or "married," it includes a common-law relationship between two persons of the opposite sex when the conditions above are met.

Home Buyers' Plan — Under proposed law, the deadline for participating in the Home Buyers' Plan will be extended to March 1, 1994. If you want to know more about this plan, get the pamphlet called *Home Buyers' Plan* from any Revenue Canada income tax office. Do **not** prepare a T4RSP slip for any withdrawal for which you have received a completed Form T1036, *Home Buyers' Plan — Application for Withdrawal After March 1, 1993*. For withdrawals after December 31, 1992, and before March 2, 1993, do **not** prepare a T4RSP slip for any withdrawal for which you have received a completed Form T1036, *Home Buyers' Plan — Application for Withdrawal*.

Form T1090, Registered Retirement Income Fund (RRIF) — Designated Benefit — Under proposed law, for deaths occurring in 1993 and later years, there is a new term called "designated benefit." When a RRIF annuitant dies, a designated benefit includes an amount paid from a RRIF to a legal representative of the deceased RRIF annuitant. We have developed Form T1090, *Registered Retirement Income Fund (RRIF) — Designated Benefit*, to be used under certain circumstances.

A T1090 has to be used if the surviving spouse is a beneficiary of the estate but not a beneficiary of the RRIF property. In this case, the legal representative receives the RRIF proceeds and the representative and surviving spouse use Form T1090 if they want to elect to treat all or part of the amount as a designated benefit received by the surviving spouse. If the deceased RRIF annuitant had no spouse at the time of death, a T1090 has to be used if the legal representative receives the RRIF proceeds and the representative and financially dependent child or grandchild of the deceased want to elect to treat all or part of the amount as a designated benefit received by the child or grandchild. See page 20 under the heading "After the date of death" for more information.

Proposed law

This guide includes announced tax changes that were not law at the time of printing. However, we are getting ready to apply the proposed changes.

Your opinion counts!

We review this guide each year. If you have any comments or suggestions about how to improve the explanations in it or on the various forms, we would like to hear from you. Please send your comments to:

Client Assistance Directorate
400 Cumberland Street
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0L8

This guide uses plain language to explain the most common tax situations. If you need help after reading this guide, please contact any Revenue Canada income tax office.

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Chapter 1 Introduction

General information

This guide explains how to complete the following two information returns for the 1993 calendar year:

- *Return of Registered Retirement Savings Plan Income* which includes the:
 - T4RSP Summary, *Return of Registered Retirement Savings Plan Income*;
 - T4RSP Supplementary, *Statement of Registered Retirement Savings Plan Income*; and
 - T4RSP Segment (in some cases).
- *Return of Income out of a Registered Retirement Income Fund* which includes the:
 - T4RIF Summary, *Return of Income out of a Registered Retirement Income Fund*;
 - T4RIF Supplementary, *Statement of Income out of a Registered Retirement Income Fund*; and
 - T4RIF Segment (in some cases).

In Appendices C and D, you can find samples of each of these forms.

This guide cannot deal with every possible tax situation. However, you can get other departmental publications that cover certain situations in more detail from any Revenue Canada income tax office. Appendix A has a list of publications that have to do with RRSPs and RRIFs.

If you have any questions about filing these returns, contact any Revenue Canada income tax office. You can find the addresses and telephone numbers listed in the *Employers' Guide to Payroll Deductions*.

Unless we state otherwise, the sections, subsections, paragraphs, and subparagraphs mentioned in this guide refer to the *Income Tax Act*.

Privacy Act

Under the *Privacy Act*, the information provided on the *Return of Registered Retirement Savings Plan Income* and the *Return of Income out of a Registered Retirement Income Fund*, which includes the Summaries, Segments and related Supplementaries, can only be used for the purposes authorized by law. The *Privacy Act* protects the privacy of the individual to whom the information contained on both of these returns pertains.

Computer-printed (customized) forms

You or a service agency may print the T4RSP and T4RIF forms using a computer. However, you have to get written approval from us before you can issue your own computer-printed forms.

Send your proposed samples to:

Tax Forms Directorate
875 Heron Road
Ottawa Ontario K1A 0L8

You will receive either our written approval, or a request to make changes to the forms before we approve them.

For more information, read the current version of Information Circular 93-4, *Custom and Facsimile Tax Forms*.

Chapter 2 Filing Requirements

Payers (issuers or carriers) required to file

Report all the amounts on the Summaries, Supplementaries, and Segments in Canadian currency.

Use the *Return of Registered Retirement Savings Plan Income* and the *Return of Income out of a Registered Retirement Income Fund* to report the amounts that **residents of Canada** must either include in or can deduct from their income. For information on payments to non-residents, see Chapter 5, which is on page 6.

On the 1993 *Return of Registered Retirement Savings Plan Income* or *Return of Income out of a Registered Retirement Income Fund*, report the following:

- taxable benefits paid in the year to the annuitant;
- taxable benefits paid in the year to the beneficiaries when the annuitant dies;
- taxable benefits considered to be received in the year by the annuitant;
- other taxable income amounts or allowable deductions in the year;
- "fair market value" of all property of the plan immediately before an RRSP became an amended plan under subsection 146(12); and
- "fair market value" of all property of the fund immediately before a RRIF became an amended fund under subsection 146.3(11).

The "**fair market value**" is the price you would buy and sell a property for in a normal business transaction.

When to file the returns

You have to send these returns to Revenue Canada — Customs, Excise and Taxation, and deliver copies 2 and 3 of the Supplementaries to the recipients **before March 1** immediately following the calendar year for which the returns are required.

A payer (issuer or carrier) who discontinues its business or activity has to file, within 30 days of the date of ending the business or activity, a return for any year or part of any year which had not been filed before.

Filing using magnetic media

At Revenue Canada, we encourage payers (issuers and carriers) to file returns using magnetic tape or diskette. Filing on magnetic media will save you time at the filing deadline and will simplify the requirements when creating customized forms.

For more information, read the T4031 booklet, *Computer Specifications for Data Filed on Magnetic Media — T5, T5008, T4RSP, and T4RIF*, or call **1-800-665-5164 (toll-free)**. You can also write to:

Magnetic Media Processing Unit
Ottawa Taxation Centre
875 Heron Road
Ottawa Ontario K1A 1A2

Where to send the returns

Send the original return to:

- **Magnetic media filing** — If you file the return using magnetic media, send the return to the Ottawa Taxation Centre at the above address.
- **Paper filing** — Send the return to the taxation centre that serves your district taxation office. You can find the addresses on the back of the Summaries.

Send any amended or corrected returns to the taxation centre that serves your district taxation office.

How to distribute the forms

Magnetic media filing

Send to Revenue Canada:

- the tapes or diskettes; and
- Form T619, *Magnetic Media Transmittal*.

Beginning with 1993, if you are magnetic media filing, paper copies of the Summary are not required. Send copies 2 and 3 of the Supplementary to the recipients. The tapes or diskettes replace copy 1 of the Supplementary. You do not have to keep copy 4 of the Supplementary. However, you have to maintain the information in an accessible and readable form. For more information, read the current version of Information Circular 78-10, *Books and Records Retention/Destruction*.

Paper filing

Send the following to Revenue Canada:

- copies 1 and 2 of the Summary;
- copy 1 of all Supplementaries; and
- any Segments.

Send copies 2 and 3 of the Supplementary to the recipients. Keep copy 4 of the Supplementary for your records.

Note

Paper filers should keep the working copy of the completed Summary.

Chapter 3 How to Correct a Return

Clearly identify any amended, additional, or cancelled Supplementaries at the top of the form, and include, in writing, an explanation of the changes you have made. If you issue Supplementaries to replace copies that have been lost or destroyed, do not send these copies to us. Clearly identify them as "duplicate" copies and keep them with your records.

Do not prepare amended or cancelled Segments.

Even if you sent the original return using magnetic media, you have to file any amended, additional, or cancelled information returns using the **paper** Supplementaries.

Amended or additional

If you **change** data on a specific Supplementary, show all the same data as on the original Supplementary except, of course, for the boxes you are changing. Clearly print the word **amended** at the top of the Supplementary.

If an annuitant provides a SIN after you have sent us the return, file an amended information slip.

If you prepare an **additional** Supplementary, print the word **additional** at the top of the Supplementary.

Cancelled

If you issued a Supplementary by mistake and you want to cancel it, send another Supplementary with exactly the same data as reported on the original information slip. Clearly print the word **cancelled** at the top of the Supplementary.

Duplicate

If you issue a Supplementary to replace one that the recipient lost or destroyed, do not send us a copy. Clearly print the word **duplicate** at the top of the Supplementary you are sending to the recipient.

Chapter 4 Penalties and Use of the Social Insurance Number (SIN)

Failing to file a return

People who do not file an information return as required under the *Income Tax Act* may be guilty of an offence. In

addition to any other penalty, they are liable, on summary conviction, to:

- a fine ranging from \$1,000 to \$25,000; or
- both a fine and imprisonment for up to 12 months.

Failing to file by the required date

The *Return of Registered Retirement Savings Plan Income* and the *Return of Income out of a Registered Retirement Income Fund* have to be filed with Revenue Canada **before March 1** immediately following the calendar year for which the return is required. If you file the returns late, or distribute Supplementaries to recipients late, the penalty is \$25 per day, with a minimum penalty of \$100 and a maximum penalty of \$2,500, for each failure. We will issue a *Notice of Assessment* if we assess a late-filing penalty on a return.

We may waive the penalty if you file the return late because of certain circumstances beyond your control. If this occurs, include with the return, a letter giving the reasons.

Failing to provide information, including the SIN

Payer (issuer or carrier)

Anyone who has to prepare an information return has to make a reasonable effort to get the information, including the SIN, from the individuals who will be receiving the Supplementaries. You are liable to a \$100 penalty each time you do not provide the required information on a Supplementary, unless:

- a reasonable effort has been made to get this information; or
- in the case of a failure to provide a SIN on a Supplementary, the person has applied for a SIN and has not received it at the time the information was filed.

Recipient

Individuals resident or employed in Canada have to give their SIN on request to any person who has to prepare an information return on their behalf. If an individual has not been assigned a SIN, the individual has to apply for a SIN within 15 days after your request, and to provide you with their SIN, within 15 days of receiving it, if you are required to make an information return on their behalf, which requires their SIN. Individuals who, for any reason, do not comply with these requirements are liable to a penalty of \$100 for each failure.

Individuals under 18 years of age at the end of the taxation year to which the information return relates do not need a SIN if their total income for the year is expected to be \$2,500 or less.

For more details, read the current version of Information Circular 82-2, *Social Insurance Number Legislation as it Relates to the Preparation of Information Slips*.

Use of the SIN

Any person that has to make an information return, on which an individual's SIN has to be provided, cannot **knowingly** use, communicate, or allow to be communicated, an individual's SIN other than as the law requires or authorizes, without the individual's written consent.

People who contravene this provision are liable on summary conviction to a maximum fine of \$5,000, or a maximum prison term of 12 months, or a combination of both.

Penalties and interest

If any penalties apply, interest is compounded daily and charged from the due date for filing the return until the balance is paid in full.

The penalty, along with any interest charges, has to be paid to the Receiver General.

Notice of Assessment

We will only issue a *Notice of Assessment* if we apply a penalty to an information return.

Chapter 5 Payments to Non-Residents of Canada

Use the NR4B Summary and Supplementary, *Return of Amounts Paid or Credited to Non-Residents of Canada*, to report amounts paid or credited, or that are considered to be paid or credited, by residents of Canada to non-resident persons from:

- an RRSP;
- an amended plan (subsection 146(12));
- a RRIF; or
- an amended fund (subsection 146.3(11)).

For details on how to complete the NR4B return, read the T4061, *Guide for Payers of Non-resident Tax*.

Generally, you have to withhold income tax of 25%, or any other percentage established by the applicable tax convention or agreement. Use Form PD7AR-NR, *Non-resident Tax (Part XIII) Remittance Form*, and send the tax withheld to:

International Taxation Office
2540 Lancaster Road
Ottawa Ontario K1A 1A8

For details, read the current versions of Information Circulars 76-12, *Applicable Rate of Part XIII Tax on Amounts Paid or Credited to Persons in Treaty Countries* and 77-16, *Non-Resident Income Tax*.

A resident of Canada who pays or credits amounts to or for a non-resident of Canada but does not withhold non-resident

tax is liable for the tax that should have been withheld, plus a penalty of 10% of the tax.

If the penalty of 10% is payable for a year, and there is another failure to withhold non-resident tax, as described in the paragraph above, in the same calendar year, we will assess another penalty of 20% of the tax, but only under specific circumstances.

We will charge interest, compounded daily at the prescribed rate, on the total outstanding tax, penalties, and interest.

The penalty, along with any interest charges, has to be paid to the Receiver General.

Non-resident income tax does not have to be withheld on behalf of anyone who Revenue Canada has confirmed as a resident of Canada. If requested, we will issue written authorization to the Canadian resident payer, so that non-resident tax does not have to be withheld from the payments.

For more information, read the current version of Interpretation Bulletin IT-221, *Determination of an Individual's Residence Status*.

Chapter 6

The T4RSP and T4RIF Summaries

You can get copies of the 1993 T4RSP and T4RIF Summaries from any Revenue Canada income tax office.

Complete a separate Summary for each of your payer account numbers under which you have made T4RSP or T4RIF tax remittances.

If you are filing a Summary for a year other than that which is printed in the upper left-hand corner, stroke out the incorrect year and print the correct year directly above it.

The amounts to be reported on the Summary are the total of the amounts reported in the corresponding boxes of the supporting Supplementaries. The totals have to agree with the amounts reported in the boxes of the Supplementaries. Errors or omissions may cause unnecessary contact and we may have to request additional information from you.

How to complete the Summary

Filing using magnetic media

A Summary is not required if you are filing on magnetic media; however, you are still required to ensure that the total of the income tax deducted has been remitted.

Payer number

On the Summary, print the number from your PD7A remittance form. The number is made up of 3 letters and 6 numbers.

Name and address of payer (issuer or carrier) of plan or fund

Print your full name and full address, including your postal code as shown on your PD7A remittance form.

Taxation centre

Print the name of the taxation centre that serves your district taxation office. See the back of the Summary for details.

DO code

Leave this area blank.

Total number of T4RSP or T4RIF slips filed

Print the total number of T4RSP or T4RIF Supplementaries included with the Summary.

Income or deduction amounts

The amounts you report on the Summary are the totals of the amounts in the corresponding boxes on the Segments and Supplementaries.

These totals **have to** agree with the amounts in the corresponding boxes of the Segments and Supplementaries. Errors or omissions can cause unnecessary contact and we may have to request additional information from you.

Remittances

Print the total amount of the income tax you remitted under this account for 1993.

Difference

Subtract the amount of the remittances from the total income tax deducted. If there is no difference, enter "0."

We do not charge or refund a difference of less than \$2.00.

Overpayment

If you overpaid taxes and you will not be filing any other return under this account, print the amount of the overpayment.

You may want an overpayment transferred or refunded. Include a written request that explains the reason for the overpayment and the action you would like us to take.

Balance due

Print the amount of the balance due. Include a cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for that amount.

An unpaid balance may be subject to a late-filing penalty, and we will charge interest, compounded daily at the prescribed rate, on the total outstanding amount.

Amount Enclosed

Print the amount enclosed with the Summary.

Person to contact

Print the name and telephone number of a person familiar with the records and operations of the financial institution. We may contact that person directly if we need more information.

Certification area

An authorized officer of the financial institution has to complete and sign this area.

Chapter 7 The T4RSP and T4RIF Segments

If the T4RSP or T4RIF return has more than 100 sheets of Supplementaries or 300 Supplementaries, use the Segments to help you balance the amounts on the Supplementaries with those on the Summaries. All totals on the Segments have to agree with the totals on the Supplementaries.

We do not need the Segment if you are filing using magnetic media.

You can get copies of the 1993 T4RSP and T4RIF Segments from any Revenue Canada income tax office.

You can find instructions on how to complete the Segments on the forms.

Note

The year you print on the Segment has to be the same as the year on the Summary and Supplementary.

Chapter 8 T4RSP Supplementary

The T4RSP Supplementary is a four-part form used to report the amounts from one particular plan.

For each Supplementary you prepare, provide the following information:

Recipient's name and address

Show the surname first, in capital letters, followed by the first name and initials, and then the full address.

You can only show the name of **one** annuitant on an RRSP information slip.

Box 12, Social insurance number

Show the individual's social insurance number (SIN). If the individual has not provided his or her SIN when you are preparing an information slip, leave this area blank.

If a person says that he or she does not have a SIN and either has to apply for one or has already applied for one, do not wait for it if it will make you file the return late. **If a person provides his or her SIN after you have sent the return, file an amended information slip.** See page 5 under the heading "Amended or additional."

Box 14, Contract number

Show the contract number of the RRSP.

Box 60, Name of payer (issuer) of plan

Show the full name of the payer (issuer) of the RRSP.

Box 61, Payer number

Show the payer number of the payer (issuer) of the RRSP. The payer number is the number on the issuer's PD7A remittance form. The payer number does not appear on copies 2 and 3 of the T4RSP Supplementary.

Year

Show the year on each T4RSP Supplementary. Make sure the year you show on the Supplementary is to be the same as the year on the Summary and Segment.

Complete boxes 16 to 34, as they apply:

The amount in each of these boxes is the **gross** amount of the payment, which is the amount before tax was deducted or before any other deductions were made.

Examples

Tax deductions — A client withdraws \$1,000.00 from an RRSP. From this amount, you withhold federal tax of \$100.00.

Although the client receives only the net amount (\$900.00), you have to report the full \$1,000.00 as a withdrawal in box 22, and report \$100.00 federal tax in box 30.

Administration fees — An RRSP administration fee is either paid by the annuitant or by the RRSP trustee from the funds in the RRSP.

- If the annuitant pays the fee and it is reasonable in the circumstances, the annuitant can deduct it on his or her income tax return. Report the gross amount of the payment on the T4RSP information slip, and issue a receipt to the annuitant to support the fee the annuitant paid.
- If the fee is paid with funds in the RRSP, the annuitant cannot deduct it. Report the gross amount of the payment on the T4RSP information slip.

Box 16, Annuity payments

Show the amount of annuity payments made in the year **on or after maturity** of the plan, or after the plan became an "amended plan" (subsection 146(12)) if the plan became an "amended plan" before May 26, 1976. See box 26 for a definition of an "amended plan."

**Box 18, Refund of premiums to spouse
Spouse is a beneficiary of the RRSP property**

If the surviving spouse is named as the beneficiary of the unmatured RRSP, and if:

- you are making a direct transfer of the RRSP refund of premiums under paragraph 60(1) to the spouse's RRSP, RRIF, or to purchase an eligible annuity; or
- you are paying the RRSP refund of premiums to the spouse;

show the refund of premiums in box 18.

For deaths occurring in 1992 and prior years, income earned on the property of an unmatured trustee RRSP or unmatured insured RRSP after the annuitant's death may also qualify as a refund of premiums to the surviving spouse.

Under proposed law, for deaths occurring in 1993 and later years, the refund of premiums in box 18 can include income earned in the unmatured RRSP after the date of death to the date it is paid out or transferred, up to December 31 of the year after the year of death. For a depositary unmatured RRSP, when the RRSP annuitant dies, a T5 slip has to be issued to report interest income earned after December 31 of the year after the year of death. For a trustee or insured unmatured RRSP, when the RRSP annuitant dies, a T3 slip has to be issued to report interest and other income earned after December 31 of the year after the year of death.

If the surviving spouse is **not** named as a beneficiary of the RRSP but is a beneficiary of the estate of the deceased annuitant, do not show any amount in box 18. See the instructions on page 10 under the heading "Box 34, Deemed receipt on death," for more details.

The instructions for Chapter 9, on page 12, have more details on situations that arise when an annuitant dies.

Note

In most cases, the amount that may qualify as a refund of premiums to a child or grandchild is part or all of the amount reported in box 34 of the T4RSP slip. This is required because amounts received or considered to be received by a child or grandchild qualify as a refund of premiums only if the child or grandchild was financially dependent on the annuitant for support at the time of the annuitant's death. Financial dependency has to be substantiated to Revenue Canada by the deceased's legal representative and the child or grandchild. See page 10 under the heading "Box 34, Deemed receipt on death," and page 13 under the heading "All RRSPs," for more details.

Box 20, Refund of excess contributions

This is the total amount of excess contributions that was refunded to the annuitant. The annuitant may have made these excess contributions before 1991, or after 1990.

Excess contributions made in 1991 or a later calendar year

If an annuitant asks for a refund of excess contributions made after 1990, the annuitant has to give you a completed Form T3012A, *Tax Deduction Waiver on a Refund of Undeducted RRSP Contributions Made in 19__*. Revenue Canada has to approve Area III.

Excess contributions made in 1990 or an earlier calendar year

If an annuitant asks for a refund of excess contributions made before 1991, the annuitant has to give you a completed Form T3012, *Application For Refund of RRSP Excess Contributions Made in 19__*. Revenue Canada has to certify Area III.

Do **not** withhold tax from withdrawals for which you receive either an approved Form T3012A or a certified Form T3012.

If the annuitant asks for a refund of excess contributions and does not give you either of these forms, show the amount withdrawn in box 22 and withhold the appropriate amount of tax.

Neither Form T3012 nor Form T3012A can be used if the excess contributions arose because of an excess transfer of a lump sum from a registered pension plan.

Box 22, Withdrawal and commutation payments

Show the total of:

- any amount the annuitant withdrew in the year before the plan matured; and
- the amount paid to the annuitant in the year in full or partial commutation of annuity payments under the plan.

Keep in mind that a commutation payment is a fixed or lump-sum payment from an RRSP annuity that is equal to the current value of all or part of the future annuity payments.

Do **not** report any withdrawal for which you have received a completed Form T1036, *Home Buyers' Plan — Application for Withdrawal After March 1, 1993*. For withdrawals made after December 31, 1992, and before March 2, 1993, do not report any withdrawal for which you have received a completed Form T1036, *Home Buyers' Plan — Application for Withdrawal*.

Boxes 24, 36, and 38

For a spousal plan, print or type **yes** in box 24, the SIN of the contributor spouse in box 36, and the name of the contributor spouse in box 38 (surname first) if:

- there is an amount in box 20, 22, or 26; and
- the annuitant is less than 74 years of age at the end of 1993.

A spousal plan includes:

- an RRSP to which the annuitant's spouse made contributions; and
- an RRSP that received a payment or a transfer of property from a spousal RRSP or a spousal RRIF.

In other words, once a spousal RRSP, always a spousal RRSP, regardless of how many times a spouse transfers funds or property between his or her RRSPs and RRIFs. Therefore, you have to keep track of the property no matter how often it is transferred.

For all other situations, print or type **no** in box 24, and leave boxes 36 and 38 blank.

This includes situations where:

- the spouses are living separate and apart because of the breakdown of their marriage; or
- the annuitant or the contributing spouse died during the year.

For more information on the definition of "spouse," and the circumstances under which common-law spouses are considered to be separated, see page 2 under the heading "What's New for 1993?"

Note

If "yes" has been entered in box 24, the annuitant spouse has to complete Form T2205, *Calculation of Amounts from a Spousal RRSP or RRF to be Included in Income for 19__*, to determine the amount to be included in income by the annuitant and by the contributor spouse. This form explains the circumstances under which the **total** of the amounts is taxable to the annuitant.

Box 26, Deemed receipt on deregistration

The terms of an RRSP can change after registration, or a new plan can be substituted for an old plan, although this is not common. If an RRSP changes and no longer satisfies the rules under which it was registered, we no longer consider it to be an RRSP. It becomes an "amended plan" under subsection 146(12), and the fair market value of all property held in the plan immediately before the revision or substitution becomes taxable.

If this is the situation, show the fair market value of all the property of the plan immediately before it was revised or substituted. This is the only type of income you report in box 26.

Box 28, Other income or deductions

Although an annuitant has to include certain amounts in income, other amounts can be deducted from income.

Show the sum of the amounts described below. If the total of the amounts that may be deducted by the annuitant for the year is more than the total of the amounts that are required to be included in the annuitant's income for the year, show the amount in brackets.

The following amounts are required to be included in the income of an annuitant of an RRSP trust:

- if the RRSP trust acquired a non-qualified investment during the year, the fair market value of the non-qualified investment when it was acquired;
- if the RRSP trust used any of its property as security for a loan or allowed any of its property to be used as security for a loan during the year, the fair market value of the property when it began to be used as security for the loan;
- if the RRSP trust disposes of property during the year and the proceeds of disposition are nil, or are less than the fair market value of the property when it was disposed, the difference between that fair market value and the proceeds of disposition; and
- if the RRSP trust acquired property during the year and the acquisition cost is greater than the fair market value of the property when it was acquired, the difference between the acquisition cost and that fair market value;

The following amounts can be deducted by the annuitant of the RRSP trust in calculating income:

- if the RRSP trust disposes of a property during the year, and that property was a non-qualified investment when it was acquired, the **lesser of**:
 - the fair market value of that property when it was acquired if that amount was reported by an issuer as the income of that annuitant; and

– the proceeds of disposition of that property; **and**

- if the RRSP trust used any of its property as security for a loan or allowed any of its property to be used as security for a loan and the loan is extinguished during the year, the difference between:
 - the amount previously reported by an issuer as that annuitant's income, and
 - any loss incurred as a result of the RRSP trust property being used as security for the loan.

Note

When calculating such a loss, do not use the interest part of any loan payments made by the RRSP trust, or any decrease in value of the RRSP trust property used as security for the loan.

In box 28, you also have to include as income the part of a benefit to a beneficiary, **other than the spouse, child or grandchild of the deceased annuitant**, that is more than:

- the amount in box 18, which is a refund of premiums to the spouse; and
- the amount in box 34, which is the amount considered to have been received by the deceased annuitant immediately before death.

Box 30, Income tax deducted

Show the amount of income tax deducted. Leave the box blank if no income tax was deducted.

You have to withhold tax from:

- all payments made while the **original** annuitant is alive, other than periodic annuity payments or a refund of excess RRSP contributions for which the annuitant has given you a certified Form T3012, *Application For Refund of RRSP Excess Contributions Made in 19__*, or an approved Form T3012A, *Tax Deduction Waiver on a Refund of Undeducted RRSP Contributions Made in 19__*;
- withdrawal and commutation payments (unless the annuitant has given you Form T3012, Form T3012A, or Form T1036); and
- the fair market value of property of the plan immediately before the RRSP became an amended plan under subsection 146(12).

People who receive RRSP benefits can increase the amount of income tax that is deducted from their benefits. To do so, a person has to complete and give you Form TD1, *1993 Personal Tax Credit Return*. On the form, you can find instructions on how to increase the amount of income tax to withhold.

Box 34, Deemed receipt on death Matured RRSPs

Under proposed law, for deaths occurring in 1993 and later years, show the fair market value of all the property of a matured RRSP at the time of the annuitant's death **minus** the part of that amount that, because of the death of the annuitant, becomes receivable **directly** from the matured plan by the surviving spouse.

Unmatured RRSPs

Under proposed law, for deaths occurring in 1993 and later years, where the annuitant of an RRSP died before the plan matured, follow the instructions below.

If the spouse is the beneficiary of the property of the unmaturing RRSP, and if:

- you are making a direct transfer of the RRSP refund of premiums under paragraph 60(1) to the spouse's RRSP, RRIF, or to purchase an eligible annuity; or
- you are paying the RRSP refund of premiums to the spouse;

show the refund of premiums in box 18.

Under proposed law, for deaths occurring in 1993 and later years, the refund of premiums in box 18 can include income earned in the unmaturing RRSP after the date of death to the date it is paid out or transferred, up to December 31 of the year after the year of death.

In situations where:

- the deceased annuitant has not named any beneficiary of the property in the RRSP contract, or has named a beneficiary other than his or her spouse, child or grandchild;
- the deceased's spouse, child, or grandchild is not named as a beneficiary of the RRSP property in the RRSP contract but is a beneficiary of the estate of the deceased annuitant and the proceeds of the unmaturing RRSP are paid to the deceased's annuitant's legal representative; or
- the deceased annuitant had no spouse at the time of death and has named his or her financially dependent child or grandchild as the beneficiary of the RRSP property in the RRSP contract;

follow the instructions below:

- Do not show any amount in box 18;
- Show the fair market value of the RRSP property at the time of death in box 34 of the T4RSP slip in the name of the deceased annuitant for the year of death;
- If there is no beneficiary named in the RRSP contract or the beneficiary is the deceased annuitant's spouse, child, or grandchild, show the income earned in the RRSP after the date of death, in box 34 of the T4RSP slip, in the name of the estate for the year it is paid to the estate. Under proposed law, for deaths occurring in 1993 and later years, the amount in box 34 can include income earned in the unmaturing RRSP after the date of death to the date it is paid out, up to December 31 of the year after the year of death; and
- If the beneficiary named in the RRSP contract is someone other than the deceased annuitant's spouse, child, or grandchild, show the income earned in the plan after the date of death, up to December 31 of the year following the year of death, that is paid to the beneficiary, in box 28.

For a depository unmaturing RRSP, when the RRSP annuitant dies, a T5 slip has to be issued to report interest income earned after December 31 of the year after the year of death. For a trustee or insured unmaturing RRSP, when the RRSP annuitant dies, a T3 slip has to be issued to report interest

and other income earned after December 31 of the year after the year of death.

If an annuitant dies before the RRSP has matured, the spouse can be the beneficiary of the estate instead of a beneficiary of the RRSP property in the RRSP contract. In this case, the spouse and the legal representative of the estate can jointly elect to treat part or all of the amount paid to the estate as a refund of premiums to the spouse. They will use Form T2019, *Registered Retirement Savings Plan (RRSP) Refund of Premiums Designation — Spouse*, and send it to Revenue Canada.

If there is no spouse, a financially dependent child or grandchild can make this same election by adapting and using Form T2019 and submitting it to Revenue Canada. The legal representative and child or grandchild can also make this election in writing. All or part of the amounts that are received or considered to be received by the annuitant's child or grandchild qualify as a refund of premiums but only if the child or grandchild was financially dependent on the annuitant for support at the time of the annuitant's death. The deceased's legal representative and child or grandchild have to substantiate financial dependency to Revenue Canada.

If they make this election, do **not** complete amended T4RSP slips to relocate the amount to box 18. The spouse, or financially dependent child or grandchild, will attach copy 1 of Form T2019 to his or her income tax return for the year it applies. The financially dependent child or grandchild can attach a copy of the written election, instead of Form T2019, to his or her income tax return for the year it applies.

At the time of death, an RRSP annuitant is considered to have received an amount equal to the fair market value of the RRSP property. However, where the surviving spouse is the beneficiary of the unmaturing RRSP and you are making a direct transfer under paragraph 60(1) of the RRSP refund of premiums to the spouse's RRSP, RRIF, or to purchase an eligible annuity, or you are paying the RRSP refund of premiums to the spouse, you may have to calculate a deduction from this amount. In this case, you calculate a deduction from the benefit that the annuitant is considered to have received immediately before death by using the following formula:

$$A \times \left[1 - \frac{(B + C - D)}{(B + C)} \right]$$

The letters in the formula represent the following:

- A** the total refund of premiums under the RRSP;
- B** the fair market value of the property of the RRSP at a particular time that is the later of:
 - the end of the first calendar year starting after the death of the annuitant, and
 - the time immediately after the last time that any refund of premiums for that RRSP was paid out;
- C** the total of all amounts paid out of the RRSP after the death of the annuitant and before the particular time; and

D the lesser of:

- the fair market value of the property of the RRSP at the time of the annuitant's death, and
- the total of the values of **B** and **C** for the RRSP.

Remember that the amount of the deduction under subsection 146(8.9), if any, being claimed by the spouse, (up to a maximum of the fair market value of the property of the plan at the time of death of the RRSP annuitant) is excluded from box 34 and included in box 18 of the T4RSP slip.

Example

Sandra died in April 1993. Her unmatured RRSP had property with a fair market value of \$40,000 at the time of her death. Sandra named her husband, John, as the sole beneficiary of her RRSP property in the RRSP contract. On August 15, 1994, the RRSP refund of premiums of \$50,000 was directly transferred under paragraph 60(l) to John's RRSP. To calculate the deduction from the benefit Sandra is considered to have received, use the following formula:

$$A \times \left[1 - \frac{(B + C - D)}{(B + C)} \right]$$

The letters in the formula represent the following:

- A** **\$50,000**, the total refund of premiums under the RRSP;
- B** **\$0**, the fair market value of the property of the RRSP at a particular time that is the **later of**:
- **December 31, 1994**, the end of the first calendar year starting after the death of the annuitant, and
 - **August 15, 1994**, the time immediately after the last time that any refund of premiums for that RRSP was paid out;
- C** **\$50,000**, the total of all amounts paid out of the RRSP after the death (**April 1993**) of the annuitant and before the particular time; and
- D** **\$40,000**, which is the lesser of:
- **\$40,000**, the fair market value of the property of the RRSP at the time of the annuitant's death, and
 - **\$50,000**, the total of the values of **B** and **C** for the RRSP (**\$0 + \$50,000**).

$$\$50,000 \times \left[1 - \frac{(\$0 + \$50,000 - \$40,000)}{(\$0 + \$50,000)} \right]$$

$$= \underline{\underline{\$40,000}}$$

Under subsection 146(8.8), Sandra is considered to have received \$40,000 from her RRSP immediately before her death; however, her legal representative deducts \$40,000 from this amount under subsection 146(8.9), so that the net effect for Sandra is zero. Box 18, Refund of premiums to spouse, of the 1994 T4RSP slip issued in John's name should show \$50,000. The financial institution will issue John an official RRSP receipt for

\$50,000, for the transfer of the refund of premiums under paragraph 60(l). John will report the refund of premiums of \$50,000 as income on his 1994 income tax return and claim an RRSP deduction of \$50,000 for the transfer.

Chapter 9 Death of an Annuitant Under an RRSP

The following comments apply to all RRSPs, except for those that matured before June 30, 1978.

For more details, read the current version of IT-500, *Registered Retirement Savings Plans (maturing after June 29, 1978) Death of Annuitant after June 29, 1978*.

Matured RRSPs

If the spouse of a deceased annuitant is the beneficiary under the terms of a matured RRSP, the surviving spouse becomes the annuitant of the RRSP. The RRSP continues, and annuity payments are made to the spouse as the **successor annuitant**. Report the amount of the annuity payments that were made to the successor annuitant in box 16 (**not** in box 34) of the T4RSP slip that you issue to the spouse.

If the deceased annuitant's legal representative is entitled to receive amounts from the plan for the benefit of the spouse, the legal representative and the spouse can file with Revenue Canada a joint written election. In this case:

- the spouse is considered to be the annuitant under the plan;
- amounts from the plan, such as annuity payments, are considered to be received by the spouse as benefits from the plan;
- the T4RSP slip is issued to the surviving spouse, even if the payments are made directly to the deceased annuitant's legal representative; and
- report annuity payments in box 16, **not** in box 34.

In any other case, including payments to a child or grandchild beneficiary, you have to issue a T4RSP slip in the name of the deceased annuitant. In box 34, include the fair market value of all property of the plan at the time of the annuitant's death.

If amounts subsequently paid from the plan to persons **other than the spouse** are more than the amount reported in box 34 of the T4RSP slip for the deceased annuitant, part or all of the excess amount is a benefit from the RRSP. Report the amount of this benefit in box 28 of the T4RSP slip in the name of the recipient. See Chapter 8, "Box 28, Other income or deductions," on page 10 for more information about the excess amount.

Unmatured RRSPs

The following areas, which are highlighted in pink, are proposed law, and apply to deaths occurring in 1993 and later years.

If the surviving spouse is named as the beneficiary of the property of the unmatured RRSP, and if:

- you make a direct transfer of the RRSP refund of premiums under paragraph 60(1) to the spouse's RRSP, RRIF, or to purchase an eligible annuity; or
- you are paying the RRSP refund of premiums to the spouse;

show the refund of premiums in box 18.

Under proposed law, for deaths occurring in 1993 and later years, the refund of premiums in box 18 can include income earned in the unmatured RRSP after the date of death to the date it is paid out or transferred, up to December 31 of the year after the year of death. For a depositary unmatured RRSP, when the RRSP annuitant dies, a T5 slip has to be issued to report interest income earned after December 31 of the year after the year of death. For a trustee or insured unmatured RRSP, when the RRSP annuitant dies, a T3 slip has to be issued to report interest and other income earned after December 31 of the year after the year of death.

If the deceased annuitant had no spouse at the time of death and has named his or her child or grandchild as the beneficiary of the RRSP, the amount paid from the RRSP because of the annuitant's death to the child or grandchild, including the fair market value of the property in the plan at the time of death, is to be reported in box 34 of the T4RSP slip.

Where the spouse, child, or grandchild of the deceased annuitant is not named as a beneficiary of the RRSP property in the RRSP contract but is a beneficiary of the estate of the deceased annuitant, do not show any amount in box 18. Instead, show the amount paid out of the plan to the legal representative because of the death of the annuitant in box 34 of the T4RSP slip issued in the name of the deceased.

If there are other beneficiaries besides the surviving spouse, report in box 28 of the T4RSP slip for the recipient(s) the difference between the amount of the payments from the RRSP, and the total of the amounts in boxes 18 and 34.

If there is more than one recipient, you have to report each recipient's part on a separate T4RSP slip.

Example

Total payments from the RRSP	\$62,000
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The total of the amounts in box 18 of the spouse and box 34 of the deceased	\$60,000
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The surplus payment in box 28 to the other recipients (\$62,000 - \$60,000)	\$ 2,000
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All RRSPs

You may find after completing the original T4RSP slip, that part or all of an amount reported in box 34 may be a refund of premiums to a surviving spouse or to a financially dependent child or grandchild. If this happens, do not issue amended T4RSP slips. We routinely assess or reassess returns based on a duly completed Form T2019, *RRSP Refund of Premiums Designation — Spouse*.

Chapter 10 T4RIF Supplementary

The T4RIF Supplementary is a four-part form used to report the amounts from one particular fund.

Qualifying RRIFs

Proposed law defines a qualifying RRIF as one that was:

- set up in 1992 or earlier, that has no funds or property transferred or contributed to it in 1993 or later, other than funds or property from another qualifying RRIF;
- or
- set up in 1993 or later, with funds or property directly transferred from another qualifying RRIF.

If a RRIF holder is under 79 at the beginning of a year, you calculate the minimum amount by dividing the RRIF's value at the beginning of a year by the number that equals 90 minus the holder's age at that time. If the holder elected with you, before the payments began, to have the minimum amount based on the spouse's age, you calculate the minimum amount the same way but you use the spouse's age.

If a RRIF holder is over 78 at the beginning of a year, or the holder's spouse is over 78 at the beginning of a year, and the holder elected with you to have the minimum amount based on the spouse's age, you calculate the minimum amount by multiplying the RRIF's value at the beginning of the year by the applicable factor listed in the schedule in Appendix B. Note that the payout period under the qualifying RRIF is for the RRIF holder's entire life.

All other RRIFs

These retirement income funds include all other RRIFs that are not qualifying RRIFs.

Under proposed law, if a RRIF holder is under 71 at the beginning of a year, you calculate the minimum amount by dividing the RRIF's value at the beginning of the year by the number that equals 90 minus the age of the RRIF holder at that time. If the RRIF holder elected with you, before the payments began, to have the minimum amount based on the spouse's age, you calculate the minimum amount the same way but you use the spouse's age.

If the RRIF holder is over 70 at the beginning of a year, or the holder's spouse is over 70 at the beginning of a year, and the holder elected with you to have the minimum amount based on the spouse's age, you calculate the minimum amount by multiplying the RRIF's value at the beginning of the year by the applicable factor listed in the schedule in Appendix B. Note that the payout period under the RRIF that is not a qualifying RRIF is for the RRIF holder's entire life.

For each Supplementary you prepare, provide the following information:

Recipient's name and address

Show the surname first, in capital letters, followed by the first name and initials, and then the full address.

Box 12, Social insurance number

Show the individual's social insurance number (SIN). If an individual has not provided his or her SIN when you are preparing an information slip, leave this area blank.

If a person states that he or she does not have a SIN and either has to apply for one or has already applied for one, do not wait for it if it will make you late in filing the return. **If a person provides his or her SIN after you have sent the return, file an amended information slip.** See page 5 under the heading "Amended or additional."

Box 14, Contract number

Show the RRIF contract number.

Box 60, Name of payer (carrier) of fund

Show the full name of the payer (carrier) of the RRIF.

Box 61, Payer number

The payer number is the number on the payer's PD7A remittance form. The payer number does not appear on copies 2 and 3 of the T4RIF Supplementary.

Year

Show the year on each T4RIF Supplementary. The year you show on the Supplementary must be the same as the year on the Summary and Segment.

Complete boxes 16 to 24 as they apply:

The amount in each of these boxes is the **gross** amount of the payment, which is the amount before tax was deducted or before any other deductions were made.

Box 16, Amounts taxable

Show, in box 16, taxable amounts from the RRIF that were paid to an annuitant or the recipient in the year. These amounts include:

- the minimum amount and any excess amount paid to the annuitant (the excess amount is also shown in box 24);
- payments that the spouse continues to receive as the new annuitant after the annuitant dies, if the annuitant elected in the RRIF contract or in his or her will, or with the consent of the RRIF carrier and the legal representative in cases where the annuitant did not make the successor annuitant election;
- amounts paid from the RRIF for a refund of excess contributions made to registered retirement savings plans (RRSPs); and
- amounts paid from the RRIF for undeducted past-service additional voluntary contributions that had been made to a registered pension plan.

The following instructions also apply to box 16:

Designated Benefit

Under proposed law, for deaths occurring in 1993 and later years, there is a new term called "designated benefit." Under current law, these amounts are treated as refunds of premiums eligible for transfer to an RRSP, a RRIF, or to purchase an eligible annuity. Part or all of a designated benefit, called an "eligible amount," continues to be eligible for transfer to an RRSP, a RRIF, or to purchase an eligible annuity.

A designated benefit includes an amount paid from a RRIF to the surviving spouse of the deceased RRIF annuitant because the annuitant died. If the annuitant had no spouse at the time of death, an amount paid from any of the annuitant's RRIFs to a financially dependent child or grandchild of the annuitant is a designated benefit. A designated benefit also includes an amount paid from a RRIF to the legal representative of the deceased RRIF annuitant if the legal representative along with a beneficiary of the estate, who is the surviving spouse, child, or grandchild, jointly make a designation to treat the amount as a designated benefit by filing a completed Form T1090, *Registered Retirement Income Fund (RRIF) — Designated Benefit*, with Revenue Canada. See page 20 under the heading "After the date of death" for more information about the designated benefit.

Spouse is the beneficiary of the RRIF property

Under proposed law, for deaths occurring in 1993 and later years, if the surviving spouse is named as the beneficiary of the property of the RRIF, at the beneficiary's request, you may make a direct transfer of the eligible amount of the RRIF designated benefit under paragraph 60(1) to the spouse's RRSP, RRIF, or to purchase an eligible annuity. You calculate the eligible amount of the designated benefit for transfer by using the formula on page 16 under the heading "Transfer of an eligible amount of a designated benefit." If you do make such a direct transfer, show the total designated benefit for the spouse in box 16 of the T4RIF slip issued in the name of the spouse.

If the surviving spouse is named as the beneficiary of the RRIF, but you will not be making a direct transfer under paragraph 60(1) of the eligible amount of the designated benefit, show the designated benefit paid to the spouse in box 16 of the T4RIF slip issued in the name of the spouse.

Under proposed law, for deaths occurring in 1993 and later years, the designated benefit in box 16 can include income earned in the RRIF after the date of death to the date it is paid out or transferred, up to December 31 of the year after the year of death.

If the surviving spouse is not named as a beneficiary of the RRIF property in the RRIF contract but is a beneficiary of the estate of the deceased annuitant, do not show any of the designated benefit paid to the legal representative in box 16. See the instructions on this page under the heading "Box 18, Deemed receipt by annuitant — deceased," for more details.

The taxable amounts shown in box 16 do **not** include:

- amounts considered to have been received by a deceased annuitant immediately before death;
- under proposed law, for deaths occurring in 1993 and later years, amounts received or considered to be received by a deceased annuitant's child or grandchild as a designated benefit from a RRIF; and
- under proposed law, for deaths occurring in 1993 and later years, income earned on RRIF property **after** the year following the year of death of the last annuitant.

For more details about tax situations that can arise when an annuitant dies, see Chapter 11, "Death of an Annuitant Under a RRIF," on page 19.

Box 18, Deemed receipt by annuitant — deceased Spouse is not the successor annuitant or beneficiary

Show, in box 18 of the T4RIF slip that you issue to the deceased annuitant, the fair market value of the RRIF property at the time of death, if:

- the annuitant did not elect to have his or her spouse be the successor annuitant or name his or her spouse as the beneficiary of the RRIF under the contract; and
- the deceased annuitant's legal representative does not consent to having the surviving spouse be the successor annuitant.

Show the income earned after the date of death in the RRIF, in box 18 of the T4RIF slip issued to the estate, for the year it is paid to the estate. Under proposed law, for deaths occurring in 1993 and later years, this amount can include income earned in the RRIF after the date of death to the date it is paid out, up to and including December 31 of the year after the year of death.

Spouse is the beneficiary of the RRIF property

Under proposed law, for deaths occurring in 1993 and later years, if the surviving spouse is the beneficiary of the property of the RRIF, at the beneficiary's request, you may make a direct transfer of the eligible amount of the designated benefit under paragraph 60(1) to the spouse's RRSP, RRIF, or to purchase an eligible annuity. You calculate the eligible amount of the designated benefit for transfer by using the formula on page 16 under the heading "Transfer of an eligible amount of a designated benefit." If you do make such a direct transfer, show the total designated benefit for the spouse in box 16 of the T4RIF slip issued in the name of the spouse.

If the surviving spouse is named as the beneficiary of the RRIF, but you will not be making a direct transfer under paragraph 60(1) of the eligible amount of the designated benefit, show the designated benefit paid to the spouse in box 16 of the T4RIF slip issued in the name of the spouse.

Under proposed law, for deaths occurring in 1993 and later years, the designated benefit in box 16 can include income earned in the RRIF after the date of death to the date it is paid out or transferred, up to December 31 of the year after the year of death.

If the surviving spouse is named as a beneficiary of the property of the RRIF and if the minimum amount for the year was not paid to the annuitant before death, the minimum amount paid to the spouse after the date of death should be shown in box 16 of the T4RIF slip issued in the name of the spouse, for the year it is paid to the spouse.

Other situations:

In situations where:

- the deceased annuitant has not named any beneficiary of the RRIF property in the RRIF contract;
- the deceased's annuitant's spouse, child, or grandchild is not named as a beneficiary of the RRIF property in the RRIF contract but is a beneficiary of the estate of the deceased annuitant; or
- the deceased annuitant had no spouse at the time of death and has named his or her financially dependent child or grandchild as the beneficiary of the RRIF property in the RRIF contract;

follow the instructions below:

- do not show any amount in box 16;
- show the fair market value of the RRIF property at the time of death in box 18 of a T4RIF slip in the name of the deceased annuitant for the year of death; and
- show the income earned after the date of death in the RRIF, in box 18 of the T4RIF slip, in the name of the estate for the year it is paid to the estate. Under proposed law, for deaths occurring in 1993 and later years, the amount in box 18 can include income earned in the RRIF after the date of death to the date it is paid out, up to December 31 of the year after the year of death.

If a RRIF annuitant dies, his or her spouse can be the beneficiary of the estate instead of a beneficiary of the RRIF property in the RRIF contract. In this case, under proposed law, for deaths occurring in 1993 and later years, the spouse and the legal representative of the estate can jointly elect to treat part or all of the amount paid to the estate as a designated benefit to the spouse. They will use Form T1090, *Registered Retirement Income Fund (RRIF) — Designated Benefit*, and send it to Revenue Canada.

If there is no spouse, a financially dependent child or grandchild can make this same election by filing a completed Form T1090 and submitting it to Revenue Canada. All or part of the amounts that are received or considered to be received by the deceased annuitant's child or grandchild qualify as a designated benefit but only if the child or grandchild was financially dependent on the annuitant for support at the time of the annuitant's death and if a completed Form T1090 is filed with Revenue Canada. The deceased's legal representative and child or grandchild have to substantiate financial dependency to Revenue Canada.

If they make this election, do **not** complete amended T4RIF slips to relocate the amount to box 16. The spouse, or financially dependent child or grandchild, will attach a completed Form T1090 to his or her income tax return for the year it applies.

Calculation of the deduction from the amount the deceased is considered to have received at the time of death

Under proposed law, for deaths occurring in 1993 and later years, income earned on the property of a RRIF after the annuitant's death may also qualify as a designated benefit. At the time of death, a RRIF annuitant is considered to have received an amount equal to the fair market value of the RRIF property. However, where the surviving spouse is a beneficiary of the RRIF property in the RRIF contract and you are making a direct transfer under paragraph 60(l) of the eligible amount of the designated benefit to the spouse's RRSP, RRIF, or to purchase an eligible annuity, or you are paying the designated benefit to the spouse, you may have to calculate a deduction from this amount. To calculate the deduction from the benefit that the RRIF annuitant is considered to have received immediately before death, use the following formula:

$$A \times [1 - \frac{(B + C - D)}{(B + C)}]$$

The letters in the formula represent the following:

- A** the total designated benefit of individuals for the RRIF;
- B** the fair market value of the property of the RRIF at a particular time that is the later of:
 - the end of the first calendar year starting after the death of the annuitant; and
 - the time immediately after the last time that any designated benefit for that RRIF was received by an individual;
- C** the total of all amounts paid out of the RRIF after the death of the annuitant and before the particular time; and
- D** the lesser of:
 - the fair market value of the property of the RRIF at the time of the annuitant's death, and
 - the total of the values of **B** and **C** for the RRIF.

You deduct the amount you calculated from the total fair market value of the RRIF property that the annuitant is considered to have received from the RRIF, immediately before death.

If the surviving spouse is the beneficiary of the RRIF property in the RRIF contract and you are making a direct transfer of the eligible amount of the designated benefit under paragraph 60(l) for the spouse, show the total designated benefit in box 16 of the T4RIF slip that you issue to the beneficiary spouse. Do not use box 18 in this situation. If you are paying the designated benefit to the spouse, show the designated benefit paid in box 16 of the T4RIF slip that you issue to the beneficiary spouse.

Transfer of an eligible amount of a designated benefit

Under proposed law, for deaths occurring in 1993 and later years, you calculate the eligible amount of a designated benefit from a RRIF that can be transferred by using the following formula:

$$A \times [1 - \frac{(B - C)}{D}]$$

The letters in the formula represent the following:

- A** the part of the designated benefit of the RRIF included in the income of a particular individual because of subsection 146.3(5);
- B** the minimum amount for the RRIF for the year;
- C** the lesser of:
 - the total amount included in the annuitant's income for the year because of subsection 146.3(5), which the annuitant received from the RRIF; and
 - the minimum amount for the RRIF for the year;
- D** the total of all amounts included in income as a designated benefit by individuals for the year for the RRIF because of subsection 146.3(5).

The "individual" referred to in the formula above can be either the annuitant's spouse, or the child or grandchild of the annuitant who was dependent on that annuitant because of a physical or mental infirmity.

Note

Under proposed law, for deaths occurring in 1993 and later years, the eligible amount of a designated benefit can be transferred on behalf of the beneficiary spouse to another RRIF, to an RRSP, or can be used to buy an eligible annuity. A transfer to an RRSP is only allowed up to the end of the year in which the spouse becomes 71 years of age. Note that an eligible amount of a designated benefit can be **directly or indirectly** transferred to a permitted investment.

Example

Tony died on January 31, 1993. In his RRIF contract, he named his spouse, Gina, as the beneficiary of all of the property in his RRIF. The fair market value of the RRIF on January 31, 1993, was \$100,000. In 1993, the minimum amount for his RRIF is \$8,000 but this amount was not paid to him before he died. On July 31, 1993, \$106,000 was paid to Gina as a designated benefit from his RRIF. Gina wants to know how much of the \$106,000 she can transfer to her RRIF.

The calculation of the eligible amount of the designated benefit Gina can transfer to her RRIF is as follows:

$$A \times [1 - \frac{(B - C)}{D}]$$

The letters in the formula represent the following:

- A \$106,000**, the part of the designated benefit of the RRIF included in Gina's income because of subsection 146.3(5);
- B \$8,000**, the minimum amount for the RRIF for the year;
- C \$0**, the lesser of:
- **\$0**, the total amount included in Tony's income for the year because of subsection 146.3(5), which he received from the RRIF; and
 - **\$8,000**, the minimum amount for the RRIF for the year;
- D \$106,000**, the total of all amounts included in Gina's income as a designated benefit for the year from the RRIF because of subsection 146.3(5).

$$\frac{\$106,000 \times [1 - (\$8,000 - \$0)]}{\$106,000} = \underline{\underline{\$98,000}}$$

Of the total designated benefit of \$106,000, the eligible amount of the designated benefit for transfer to Gina's RRIF is \$98,000.

To calculate the deduction from the amount that Tony is considered to have received immediately before his death, use the following formula:

$$A \times [1 - \frac{(B + C - D)}{(B + C)}]$$

The letters in the formula represent the following:

- A \$106,000**, the total designated benefit of individuals for the RRIF;
- B \$0**, the fair market value of the property of the RRIF at a particular time that is the later of:
- **December 31, 1994**, the end of the first calendar year starting after the death of the annuitant; and
 - **July 31, 1993**, the time immediately after the last time that any designated benefit for that RRIF was received by an individual;
- C \$106,000**, the total of all amounts paid out of the RRIF after the death of the annuitant and before the particular time (**July 31, 1993**); and
- D \$100,000**, which is the lesser of:
- **\$100,000**, the fair market value of the property of the RRIF at the time of the annuitant's death, and
 - **\$106,000**, the total of the values of **B** and **C** for the RRIF.

$$\frac{\$106,000 \times [1 - \frac{(\$0 + \$106,000 - \$100,000)}{\$0 + \$106,000}]}{\$0 + \$106,000} = \underline{\underline{\$100,000}}$$

You deduct the \$100,000 you calculated using the above formula from the \$100,000 (fair market value of the property in the RRIF at the time of death) that Tony is considered to have otherwise received from his RRIF, immediately before his death.

At Gina's request, the financial institution is directly transferring \$98,000, the eligible amount of the designated benefit under paragraph 60(1) to her RRIF. On the 1993 T4RIF slip issued to Gina, the total designated benefit of \$106,000 is shown in box 16 and \$98,000, the part that is more than the minimum amount, (\$106,000 - \$8,000) is shown in box 24.

This would be reflected on the T4RIF slips as follows:

No T4RIF is issued to Tony's estate.

1993 T4RIF issued to Gina:

box 16 — \$106,000

box 24 — \$ 98,000

Box 20, Deemed receipt by annuitant — deregistration

The terms of a RRIF can change after registration, or a new fund can be substituted, although this is not common. If a RRIF changes and no longer satisfies the rules under which it was registered, it is no longer considered to be a RRIF. It becomes an "amended fund" under subsection 146.3(11), and the fair market value (FMV) of all the property held in the fund immediately before the revision or substitution becomes taxable.

In this situation, show the FMV of all the property of the fund immediately before it was revised or substituted. This is the only type of income you should show in box 20.

Box 22, Other income or deductions

Although an annuitant has to include certain amounts in income, other amounts can be deducted from income.

Show the sum of the amounts described below. If the total of the amounts that may be deducted by the annuitant for the year is more than the total of the amounts that are required to be included in the annuitant's income for the year, show the amount in brackets.

The following amounts are required to be included in the income of the individual who was the annuitant of a RRIF trust at that time that the transaction occurred or the RRIF property began to be used as security for a loan:

- if the RRIF trust acquired a non-qualified investment during the year, the fair market value of the non-qualified investment when it was acquired;
- if the RRIF trust used any of its property as security for a loan or allowed any of its property to be used as security for a loan, the fair market value of the property when it began to be used as security for the loan;
- if the RRIF trust disposes of property during the year and the proceeds of disposition are nil, or are less than the fair market value of the property when it was disposed, twice the difference between that fair market value and the proceeds of disposition; **and**

- if the RRIF trust acquired property during the year and the acquisition cost is greater than the fair market value of the property when it was acquired, twice the difference between the acquisition cost and that fair market value.

The following amounts may be deducted in calculating income by the individual who was the annuitant of the RRIF trust at that time that the transaction occurred or the loan was extinguished:

- if the RRIF trust disposes of a property during the year, and that property was a non-qualified investment when it was acquired, the **lesser** of:
 - the fair market value of that property when it was acquired if that amount was reported by a carrier as the income of an annuitant; and
 - the proceeds of disposition of that property; and
- if the RRIF trust used any of its property as security for a loan or allowed any of its property to be used as security for a loan and the loan is extinguished during the year, the difference between:
 - the amount previously reported by a carrier as an annuitant's income, and
 - any loss incurred as a result of the RRIF trust property being used as security for the loan.

Note

When calculating such a loss, do not use the interest part of any loan payments made by the RRIF trust, or any decrease in value of the RRIF trust property used as security for the loan.

Box 24, Excess amount

The terms of the RRIF contract can allow for a payment that is over the minimum amount. This is an excess amount and you should report it in box 24. This amount is also included in box 16.

If an annuitant elects to have payments from the RRIF continue to the spouse after his or her death, the surviving spouse becomes the successor annuitant. In this case, the minimum amount and any excess amount paid to the successor annuitant are still considered the same minimum and excess amounts.

Chapter 11, "Death of an Annuitant Under a RRIF," on page 19 has more details and examples of how to report the minimum and excess amounts when the annuitant dies.

Boxes 26, 32, and 34

For a spousal RRIF, print or type **yes** in box 26, the SIN of the contributor spouse in box 32, and the name of the contributor spouse in box 34 (surname first), if:

- the annuitant is less than 74 years old at the end of 1993, and
- either
 - there is an amount in box 20 that is more than the minimum amount; or
 - there is an amount in box 24 that is not an excess amount.

A spousal RRIF is a RRIF under which the spouse is the annuitant who has received funds from a spousal RRSP or another spousal RRIF.

When you transfer property from and between spousal RRSPs and spousal RRIFs, you have to keep track of the property no matter how often it is transferred.

For all other situations, print or type **no** in box 26 and leave boxes 32 and 34 blank. This includes situations where:

- the spouses are living separate and apart because of the breakdown of their marriage; or
- the annuitant or the contributing spouse died during the year.

For more information on the definition of "spouse," and the circumstances under which common-law spouses are considered to be separated, see page 2 under the heading "What's New for 1993?"

Note

If "**yes**" has been entered in box 26, the annuitant spouse has to complete Form T2205, *Calculation of Amounts from a Spousal RRSP or RRIF to be Included in Income for 19__*, to determine the amount to be included in income by the annuitant **and** by the contributor.

If the annuitant spouse receives only the minimum amount in 1993, the payment is the annuitant spouse's income and **not** the contributor spouse's income.

Box 28, Income tax deducted

Show the amount of income tax deducted. Leave the box blank if no income tax was deducted.

Income tax has to be withheld from the excess amount in box 24 if the amount was paid during the lifetime of the original annuitant or was paid to the successor annuitant.

Do **not** withhold income tax from the minimum amount.

People who receive RRIF benefits can increase the amount of income tax that is deducted from their benefits. To do so, a person has to complete and give to you Form TD1, *1993 Personal Tax Credit Return*. On the form, you can find instructions on how to increase the amount of income tax to withhold.

Box 30, Day, Month, Year

Record the day, month, and year of death.

Example

For March 5, 1993, show 05 03 93.

Chapter 11

Death of an Annuitant Under a RRIF

Spouse as successor annuitant

If the terms of the RRIF contract or the deceased annuitant's will name the spouse as the **successor** annuitant, the spouse becomes the annuitant of the RRIF for all purposes.

If the annuitant does not name the spouse as the successor annuitant in either the RRIF contract or in his or her will, the surviving spouse can still become the successor annuitant. If the deceased's legal representative consents and the RRIF carrier agrees, the RRIF carrier can continue to make payments under the RRIF to the surviving spouse as successor annuitant.

Up to the date of death

If any part of the minimum amount for the year was paid to the original annuitant, show that amount in box 16 of the T4RIF slip that you issue to the annuitant.

If any excess amount was paid to the original annuitant, show that amount in boxes 16 and 24 of the same T4RIF slip.

After the date of death

If any of the minimum amount is paid to the spouse as the successor annuitant, show that amount in box 16 of the T4RIF slip that you issue to the successor annuitant.

If any excess amount is paid to the successor annuitant, show that amount in boxes 16 and 24 of the same T4RIF slip.

In these cases, do not show any amount in box 18 of any T4RIF slip that you issue.

Example 1 — When the annuitant died, the total minimum amount (\$12,000) had been paid. The successor annuitant received the excess amount (\$6,000).

T4RIF for annuitant: box 16 — \$12,000
 box 24 — blank

T4RIF for spouse: box 16 — \$ 6,000
 box 24 — \$ 6,000

Example 2 — When the annuitant died, only \$3,000 of the total minimum amount had been paid. The successor annuitant received the rest of the minimum amount (\$9,000) and the excess amount (\$6,000).

T4RIF for annuitant: box 16 — \$ 3,000
 box 24 — blank

T4RIF for spouse: box 16 — \$15,000
 box 24 — \$ 6,000

Example 3 — When the annuitant died, none of the minimum amount had been paid. The successor annuitant received the entire minimum amount (\$12,000) and the excess amount (\$6,000).

T4RIF for annuitant: box 16 — blank
 box 24 — blank

T4RIF for spouse: box 16 — \$18,000
 box 24 — \$ 6,000

If the RRIF contract has not named the spouse as the successor annuitant, ask for a copy of the will, or at least that part of the will that names the surviving spouse as the successor annuitant.

Spouse, child, or grandchild as beneficiary of the property

The spouse may be named in the RRIF contract as the **beneficiary** of the RRIF property rather than as the successor annuitant. If the surviving spouse is named as the beneficiary of the RRIF property, you may have to calculate the eligible amount of the designated benefit that can be transferred under paragraph 60(l) by using the formula on page 16 under the heading "Transfer of an eligible amount of a designated benefit." If the surviving spouse is the beneficiary of the RRIF property, and you are making a direct transfer of an eligible amount of a designated benefit under paragraph 60(l), show the total amount of the designated benefit for the spouse in box 16.

If the annuitant had no spouse at the time of death, a financially dependent child or grandchild of the deceased annuitant may be named as the beneficiary of the RRIF property in the RRIF contract. If this is the case, show the total amount which may qualify as a designated benefit for the child or grandchild in box 18 of the T4RIF slip issued in the name of the deceased.

Under proposed law, for deaths occurring in 1993 and later years, the designated benefit in box 18 can include income earned in the RRIF after the date of death to the date it is paid out or transferred, up to December 31 of the year after the year of death.

Up to the date of death

If any part of the minimum amount for the year was paid to the original annuitant, show that amount in box 16 of the T4RIF slip that you issue to the annuitant.

If any excess amount was paid to the original annuitant, show that amount in boxes 16 and 24 of the same T4RIF slip.

After the date of death

Under proposed law, for deaths occurring in 1993 and later years, a designated benefit includes an amount paid from a RRIF to the surviving spouse of the deceased RRIF annuitant. If the deceased RRIF annuitant had no spouse at the time of death, an amount paid from any of the annuitant's RRIFs to a financially dependent child or grandchild of the annuitant is a designated benefit. A designated benefit also includes an amount paid from a RRIF to the legal representative of the deceased RRIF annuitant if the legal representative along with the surviving spouse, child, or grandchild jointly file a completed Form T1090, *Registered Retirement Income Fund (RRIF) — Designated Benefit*, with Revenue Canada.

A "designated benefit" is similar to a "refund of premiums" paid from an unmaturing RRSP because the annuitant dies. The amount of the designated benefit from a RRIF that can be transferred to an RRSP, a RRIF, or to purchase an eligible annuity is called an eligible amount.

When an annuitant of a RRIF dies, the spouse can be the beneficiary of the estate instead of a beneficiary of the RRIF property in the RRIF contract. In this case, the spouse and the legal representative of the estate can jointly elect to treat part or all of the amount paid to the estate as a designated benefit to the spouse. They will use Form T1090, *Registered Retirement Income Fund (RRIF) — Designated Benefit*, and submit it to Revenue Canada.

If there is no spouse, a financially dependent child or grandchild along with the legal representative can make this same election by using Form T1090 and submitting it to Revenue Canada. All or part of the amounts that are received or considered to be received by the annuitant's child or grandchild qualify as a designated benefit only if the child or grandchild was financially dependent on the annuitant for support at the time of the annuitant's death. The deceased's legal representative and child or grandchild have to substantiate financial dependency to Revenue Canada.

If they make this election, do **not** complete amended T4RIF slips to relocate the amount to box 16. The spouse, or financially dependent child or grandchild, will attach Form T1090 to his or her income tax return for the year it applies.

If the annuitant had no spouse at the time of death, a designated benefit can be paid from any of the annuitant's RRIFs to a financially dependent child or grandchild of the annuitant or to a legal representative. The eligible amount of a designated benefit to a child or grandchild **who was also dependent on the annuitant because of physical or mental infirmity** can be transferred in full or in part to the child's or grandchild's RRSP, RRIF, or to buy an immediate annuity.

If the child or grandchild **was not dependent on the annuitant because of physical or mental infirmity**, the eligible amount of a designated benefit can only be used by the child or grandchild to buy a term annuity. The annuity can provide for payments based on a period of not more than 18 years, **minus** the age of the child or grandchild at the time of its purchase. Payments from the annuity have to begin within one year of the annuity's purchase.

Spouse is not the successor annuitant or beneficiary

Show, in box 18 of the T4RIF slip that you issue to the deceased annuitant, the fair market value of the RRIF property at the time of death, if:

- the annuitant did not elect to have his or her spouse be the successor annuitant or name his or her spouse as the beneficiary of the RRIF property under the contract; and

- the deceased annuitant's legal representative does not consent to having the surviving spouse be the successor annuitant.

Show the income earned after the date of death in the RRIF, in box 18 of the T4RIF slip issued to the estate, for the year it is paid to the estate. Under proposed law, for deaths occurring in 1993 and later years, this amount can include income earned in the RRIF after the date of death to the date it is paid out, up to December 31 of the year after the year of death.

Chapter 12

Reporting and Using Forms T2030, T2033, T2220, and T2037

For information about the forms to be used to record:

- the direct transfer of property to or between plans or funds,
or
- the purchase of annuities under these plans or funds,

get the current version of Information Circular 79-8, *Forms to Use to Directly Transfer Funds to or Between Plans, or to Purchase an Annuity*, from any Revenue Canada income tax office.

Form T2030, Record of Direct Transfer Under Subparagraph 60(l)(v)

An annuitant uses this form when the terms of an RRSP annuity or a RRIF contract allow the **direct** transfer of a commuted RRSP annuity or of an excess amount from a RRIF to a permitted investment. Report the transfer amount in box 22 of the T4RSP slip, or in boxes 16 and 24 of the T4RIF slip. Do not withhold tax from the transfer amount and do not complete Form TD2, *Tax Deduction Waiver in Respect of Funds to be Transferred*.

Form T2033, Record of Direct Transfer Under Paragraph 146(16)(a) or 146.3(2)(e)

An annuitant uses Form T2033 to initiate the **direct** transfer of:

- all or part of the property in an unmaturing RRSP to another RRSP, a RRIF, or a registered pension plan; or
- all or part of the RRIF property (that the annuitant is not entitled to receive as payments in the year) to another RRIF.

These amounts can only be transferred to another RRSP or RRIF for the same annuitant, or to a registered pension plan where the annuitant is a member.

Do **not** report the amount transferred on a T4RSP or T4RIF slip, and do not issue an official receipt to the annuitant. The amount transferred is not income and cannot be deducted.

Form T2220, Transfer Between Registered Retirement Savings Plans or Registered Retirement Income Funds on Marriage Breakdown

An annuitant has to use Form T2220 to initiate a **direct** transfer of property from an unmatured RRSP or a RRIF to another RRSP or RRIF if the spouse or former spouse is the annuitant.

Do **not** report the amount transferred on a T4RSP or T4RIF slip, and do not issue an official receipt to the annuitant. The amount transferred is not income and cannot be deducted.

If, as the issuer or carrier, you initiate the direct transfer, you have to send copy 1 of Form T2220 and a copy of the decree, order or judgment of a court or the written separation agreement to Revenue Canada within 30 days of the transfer.

The annuitant can give you a copy of this document in a sealed envelope. Revenue Canada will examine this document.

Send these documents to the Taxroll Division of the taxation centre that serves the annuitant on whose behalf the transfer was made. You can find a complete list of the addresses on the back of Form T2220.

Do not complete Form TD2, *Tax Deduction Waiver in Respect of Funds to be Transferred*.

Form T2037, Notice of Purchase of Annuity with "Plan" Funds

An RRSP has to mature by the end of the year in which the annuitant turns 71 years of age.

When the plan matures, Form T2037 is used to purchase, with RRSP funds, an annuity for the annuitant.

Do not report the RRSP funds used to purchase the annuity on a T4RSP slip. The annuity issuer will not issue an official receipt to the annuitant on whose behalf the annuity was purchased.

Appendix A References

You can get the current versions of the following forms and publications from any Revenue Canada income tax office.

Forms and publications

TD1	1993 Personal Tax Credit Return
TD2	Tax Deduction Waiver in Respect of Funds to be Transferred
T619	Magnetic Media Transmittal
T1036	Home Buyers' Plan — Application for Withdrawal After March 1, 1993
T1037	Home Buyers' Plan — RRSP Repayment Statement
T1090	Registered Retirement Income Fund (RRIF) — Designated Benefit
T2019	Registered Retirement Savings Plan (RRSP) Refund of Premiums Designation — Spouse
T2030	Record of Direct Transfer — Under Subparagraph 60(1)(v)
T2033	Record of Direct Transfer — Under Paragraph 146(16)(a) or 146.3(2)(e)
T2037	Notice of Purchase of Annuity with "Plan" Funds
T2205	Calculation of Amounts from a Spousal RRSP or RRIF to be Included in Income for 19__
T2220	Transfer Between Registered Retirement Savings Plans or Registered Retirement Income Funds on Marriage Breakdown
T3012	Application for Refund of RRSP Excess Contributions Made in 19__
T3012A	Tax Deduction Waiver on a Refund of Undeducted RRSP Contributions Made in 19__
T4031	Computer Specifications for Data Filed on Magnetic Media T5, T5008, T4RSP and T4RIF
T4061	Guide for Payers of Non-Resident Tax

Interpretation Bulletins

IT-221	Determination of an Individual's Residence Status
IT-320	Registered Retirement Savings Plans — Qualified Investments
IT-500	Registered Retirement Savings Plans (maturing after June 29, 1978) Death of Annuitant after June 29, 1978

Information Circulars

72-22	Registered Retirement Savings Plans
74-1	Form T2037, Notice of Purchase of Annuity with "Plan" Funds
76-12	Applicable Rate of Part XIII Tax on Amounts Paid or Credited to Persons in Treaty Countries
77-16	Non-Resident Income Tax
78-10	Books and Records Retention/Destruction
78-18	Registered Retirement Income Funds
79-8	Forms to Use to Directly Transfer Funds to or Between Plans, or to Purchase an Annuity
82-2	Social Insurance Number Legislation as it Relates to the Preparation of Information Slips
93-4	Custom and Facsimile Tax Forms

Pamphlet

Home Buyers' Plan

Appendix B Required RRIF "minimum payment"

Age ¹	Current ² rules	Qualifying RRIFs	All other RRIFs
71	.0526	.0526	.0738
72	.0556	.0556	.0748
73	.0588	.0588	.0759
74	.0625	.0625	.0771
75	.0667	.0667	.0785
76	.0714	.0714	.0799
77	.0769	.0769	.0815
78	.0833	.0833	.0833
79	.0909	.0853	.0853
80	.1000	.0875	.0875
81	.1111	.0899	.0899
82	.1250	.0927	.0927
83	.1429	.0958	.0958
84	.1667	.0993	.0993
85	.2000	.1033	.1033
86	.2500	.1079	.1079
87	.3333	.1133	.1133
88	.5000	.1196	.1196
89	1.0000	.1271	.1271
90	.0000	.1362	.1362
91	.0000	.1473	.1473
92	.0000	.1612	.1612
93	.0000	.1792	.1792
94+	.0000	.2000	.2000

Holders under the age of 71 continue to receive the current minimum payment.

¹ The RRIF holder's age at the beginning of the year or, if the RRIF holder elected before the RRIF payments began, the age of the holder's spouse.

² The factors in this column are equal to $1/(90 \text{ minus } X)$, where X is equal to the age of the RRIF holder or the holder's spouse, as the case may be.

Appendix C

Samples of T4RSP forms

1993 T4RSP Summary

Revenu Canada / **Revenu Canada**
 Customs, Excise and Taxation / Accise, Douanes et Impôt

RETURN OF REGISTERED RETIREMENT SAVINGS PLAN INCOME
 (For the year ending December 31, 1993)
 DÉCLARATION DU REVENU PROVENANT D'UN RÉGIME
 ENREGISTRÉ DE RÉGIME-RETRAITE
 (Pour l'année se terminant le 31 décembre 1993)
 Vous devez remplir cette déclaration selon les instructions du Guide (1993) T4RSP et T4RIF.

T4RSP
 SUMMARY - SOMMAIRE

1993 Complete this return using the instructions in the 1993 T4RSP and T4RIF Guide

Copy 1
 Copie 1

If you file your T4RSP return on magnetic tape or diskette, you do not have to file this return. Refer to the guide called Computer Specifications for Data Filed on Magnetic Media.		Si vous produisez votre déclaration T4RSP sur disquette ou sur bande magnétique, vous ne devez pas remplir cette déclaration. Pour plus de renseignements, veuillez consulter le guide intitulé Spécifications informatiques pour données produites sur support magnétique.	
<p>Important</p> <p>Payer's name and number must be the same as those shown on your PD7A remittance form. The T4RSP Summary must be filed on or before March 1, 1994.</p> <p>Le nom et le numéro du payeur doivent être les mêmes que ceux qui figurent sur la formule de versement PD7A. La T4RSP Sommaire doit être produite au plus tard le 1^{er} mars 1994.</p>	<p>Payer number Numéro du payeur</p>	<p>Name and address of payer (carrier) of fund Nom et adresse du payeur (teneteur) du fonds</p>	
	<p>Taxation centre Centre fiscal</p>	<p>DO code Code du BD</p>	
<p>Total number of T4RSP slips filed Nombre total de feuillets T4RSP produits</p>		88	△
<p>Annuity payments Paiements de rente</p>		16	△
<p>Refund of premiums to spouse Remboursement de primes au conjoint</p>		18	△
<p>Refund of excess contributions Remboursement des cotisations excédentaires</p>		20	△
<p>Withdrawal and commutation payments Retrait et paiements de conversion</p>		22	△
<p>Deemed receipt on deregistration Sommes réputées reçues lors de l'annulation de l'enregistrement</p>		26	△
<p>Other income or deductions Autres revenus ou déductions</p>		28	△
<p>Deemed receipt on death Sommes réputées reçues lors du décès</p>		34	△
<p>Departmental use only</p>		<p>Total income tax deducted (per T4RSP Supplementaries) impôt sur le revenu retenu (selon les feuillets T4RSP Supplémentaires)</p>	
		28	△
		<p>Minus remittances - Moins versements</p>	
		82	△
		<p>Difference - Différence</p>	
		84	△
		<p>* Balance due Solde à payer</p>	
		86	△
<p>We do not charge or refund a difference of less than \$2. Une différence inférieure à 2 \$ ne sera ni exigée ni remboursée par le Ministère</p>			
<p>* If you have not paid the total deductions reported, include the balance with this completed return. You may have to pay a penalty for late payment if you have a balance owing. Si vous n'avez pas payé le montant total des retenues déclarées, veuillez joindre le solde à payer, à la présente déclaration. Tout solde à payer est assujéti à une pénalité pour paiement tardif.</p>			
<p>Amount enclosed Somme jointe</p>			
<p>Réservé au Ministère</p>			
<p>Person to contact about this return - Personne avec qui communiquer au sujet de cette déclaration</p>		<p>Telephone number - Numéro de téléphone</p>	
76	78	76	78
<p>First name - Prénom (capital letters - lettres majuscules)</p>		<p>Area code - Indicateur régional</p>	
<p>Sumame - Nom de famille</p>		<p>Area code - Indicateur régional</p>	
<p>Certification - Attestation</p>			
<p>I certify that the information given on this T4RSP return (T4RSP summary and related T4RSP Supplementary slips) is, to the best of my knowledge, correct and complete. J'atteste que les renseignements fournis dans cette déclaration T4RSP (la T4RSP Sommaire et les feuillets T4RSP Supplémentaire connexes) sont, à ma connaissance, exacts et complets.</p>			
Date	Name and surname (in capital letters) - Nom et prénom (en lettres majuscules)	Signature of authorized person - Signature de la personne autorisée	Position or office - Titre ou poste
<p>For departmental use only: Please do not write in this area - Réservé au ministère : Ne rien écrire ici</p>			
90	1	91	1
90	2	91	2
90	3	92	3 5 1
93	Date	94	A
94	B	95	Late filing penalty
95	Date	96	Date
96	Code 2	97	Correspond
97	Inc	98	TPC - CCT
98	Dressed - NAP	99	Rev. - Rev.
99	No Accounts - Aucun n°	100	Date

* Keep the working copy of this Summary for your records.
 * Send copies 1 and 2 of this Summary and copy 1 of the related T4RSP Supplementary to the appropriate taxation centre address in box A on the back of this form.

* Conservez le brouillon de la formule T4RSP Sommaire pour vos dossiers.
 * Envoyez les copies 1 et 2 de la formule Sommaire ainsi que la copie 1 du T4RSP Supplémentaire connexe au centre fiscal approprié, dont l'adresse figure à la case A au verso de cette formule.

1993 T4RSP Segment


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 T4RSP SEGMENT
 Rev. 93

T4RSP SEGMENT

This form will help you balance the amounts on your T4RSP Supplementary forms with the totals on the T4RSP Summary.

Note: You do not have to file this form if you file your return on magnetic media.

When and how to use this form

If your T4RSP return has more than 100 sheets of T4RSP Supplementary forms or more than 300 T4RSP Supplementary slips, divide it into bundles of about 100 sheets or 300 slips.

Attach a T4RSP Segment form to the top of each bundle. Be sure to fill in all the boxes on the form. Keep a copy for your files.

The total amounts for each box on all the T4RSP Segment forms must agree with the corresponding totals on the T4RSP Summary.

If you need more information or forms, please contact your local taxation office.

T4RSP SEGMENT

Cette formule vous permettra de faire concorder les montants figurant sur vos feuillets T4RSP Supplémentaires avec les totaux de votre déclaration T4RSP Sommaire.

Remarque: Vous n'avez pas à remplir cette formule si vous produisez votre déclaration sur support magnétique.

Quand et comment utiliser cette formule

Si votre déclaration T4RSP renferme plus de 100 feuilles de T4RSP Supplémentaire ou plus de 300 feuillets T4RSP Supplémentaire, divisez-les en lots d'environ 100 feuilles ou 300 feuillets.

Placez une formule T4RSP Segment sur le dessus de chaque lot. Remplissez toutes les cases de la formule et conservez une copie dans vos dossiers.

Pour chaque case, le total des montants figurant sur toutes les formules T4RSP Segment doit correspondre au total figurant sur la déclaration T4RSP Sommaire.

Si vous avez besoin de plus de renseignements ou d'autres formules, communiquez avec votre bureau d'impôt.

Please complete this section

Veuillez remplir les sections suivantes

Payer's (Issuer's) name (as shown on the T4RSP Summary) Nom du payeur (de l'émetteur) (tel qu'il figure sur la déclaration T4RSP Sommaire)		Number of T4RSP slips in this segment Nombre de feuillets T4RSP dans ce segment	
Surname on first T4RSP Supplementary in this segment Nom de famille sur le premier feuillet T4RSP Supplémentaire de ce segment		Surname on last T4RSP Supplementary in this segment Nom de famille sur le dernier feuillet T4RSP Supplémentaire de ce segment	

Payer number (as shown on T4RSP Summary) Numéro du payeur (tel qu'il figure sur la T4RSP Sommaire)

Year Année

T4RSP Segment number (starting at 1) Numéro de la formule T4RSP Segment (en commençant par 1)			Total number of T4RSP Segments in this return Nombre total des formules T4RSP Segments dans cette déclaration
2			3

Total of the amounts reported on the attached T4RSP Supplementary forms

Totaux des montants inscrits sur les feuillets T4RSP Supplémentaire ci-joints

16 Annuity payments Paiements de rente	18 Refund of premiums to spouse Remboursement de primes au conjoint	20 Refund of excess contributions Remboursement des cotisations excédentaires	22 Withdrawal and commutation payments Retrait et paiements de conversion	26 Deemed receipt on deregistration Sommes réputées reçues lors de l'annulation de l'enregistrement
28 Other income or deductions Autres revenus ou déductions	30 Income tax deducted Impôt sur le revenu retenu	34 Deemed receipt on death Sommes réputées reçues lors du décès		

1993 T4RSP Supplementary



Revenue Canada
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T4RSP
Supplementary – Supplémentaire
Rev. 93

STATEMENT OF REGISTERED RETIREMENT SAVINGS PLAN INCOME
ÉTAT DU REVENU PROVENANT D'UN RÉGIME ENREGISTRÉ D'ÉPARGNE-RETRAITE

Year Année	16 Annuity payments Palements de rente	18 Refund of premiums to spouse Remboursement de primes au conjoint	20 Refund of excess contributions Remboursement des cotisations excédentaires	22 Withdrawal and commutation payments Retrait et paiements de conversion	24 Spousal Conjoint	26 Deemed receipt on deregistration Sommes réputées reçues lors de l'annulation de l'enregistrement
	28 Other income or deductions Autres revenus ou déductions	30 Income tax deducted Impôt sur le revenu retenu	34 Deemed receipt on death Sommes réputées reçues lors du décès	Contributor spouse - Conjoint cotisant		
				36 Social insurance number * Numéro d'assurance sociale *	38 Name (surname, first name) Nom (nom de famille, prénom)	

* If your social insurance number is not shown, see the back of this slip.
* Si votre numéro d'assurance sociale n'est pas indiqué, reportez-vous au verso de ce feuillet.

Recipient's name and address - Nom et adresse du bénéficiaire
Surname (in capital letters) / Nom de famille (en lettres majuscules)
First name / Prénom
Initials / Initiales

12 Social insurance number * Numéro d'assurance sociale *	14 Contract number Numéro de contrat
60 Name of payer (issuer) of plan Nom du payeur (émetteur) du régime	
61 Payer number Numéro du payeur	

Return with T4RSP Summary
À annexer avec la déclaration T4RSP Sommaire **1**

Appendix D

Samples of T4RIF forms

1993 T4RIF Summary



Revenue Canada
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RETURN OF INCOME OUT OF A REGISTERED RETIREMENT INCOME FUND
(For the year ending December 31, 1993)
DÉCLARATION DU REVENU PROVENANT D'UN FONDS
ENREGISTRÉ DE REVENU DE RETRAITE
(Pour l'année se terminant le 31 décembre 1993)

T4RIF
SUMMARY - SOMMAIRE

1993

Complete this return using the instructions in the 1993 T4RSP and T4RIF Guide.

Vous devez remplir cette déclaration selon les instructions du Guide (1993) T4RSP et T4RIF.

Copy 1
Copie

<p>Important Payer's name and number must be the same as those shown on your PD7A remittance form. The T4RIF Summary must be filed on or before March 1, 1994.</p> <p>Le nom et le numéro du payeur doivent être les mêmes que ceux qui figurent sur la formule de versement PD7A. La T4RIF Sommaire doit être produite au plus tard le 1^{er} mars 1994.</p>		<p>If you file your T4RIF return on magnetic tape or diskette, you do not have to file this return. Refer to the guide called <i>Computer Specifications for Data Filed on Magnetic Media - 75, T5008, T4RSP and T4RIF.</i></p> <p>Si vous produisez votre déclaration T4RIF sur disquette ou sur bande magnétique, vous ne devez pas remplir cette déclaration. Pour plus de renseignements, veuillez consulter le guide intitulé <i>Spécifications informatiques pour données produites sur support magnétique T5, T5008, T4RSP et T4RIF.</i></p>	
<p>Payer number Numéro du payeur</p>	<p>Name and address of payer (carrier) of fund Nom et adresse du payeur (émetteur) du fonds</p>	<p>Taxation centre Centre fiscal</p>	<p>DO code Code du BD</p>
<p>Total number of T4RIF slips filed Nombre total de feuillets T4RIF produits</p>		<p>88 <input style="width: 100px;" type="text"/></p>	
<p>Amounts taxable Sommes imposables</p>		<p>16 <input style="width: 100px;" type="text"/></p>	
<p>Deceased (deemed receipt) Personne décédée (sommes réputées reçues)</p>		<p>18 <input style="width: 100px;" type="text"/></p>	
<p>Deregistration Annulation de l'enregistrement</p>		<p>20 <input style="width: 100px;" type="text"/></p>	
<p>Other income or deductions Autres revenus ou déductions</p>		<p>22 <input style="width: 100px;" type="text"/></p>	
<p>Excess amount Excédent</p>		<p>24 <input style="width: 100px;" type="text"/></p>	
<p>Departmental use only</p>		<p>Total income tax deducted (per T4RIF Supplementaries) impôt sur le revenu retenu (selon les feuillets T4RIF Supplémentaire)</p> <p>28 <input style="width: 100px;" type="text"/></p> <p>Minus remittances - Moins versements</p> <p>82 <input style="width: 100px;" type="text"/></p> <p>Difference - Différence</p>	
<p>Overpayment Paiement en trop</p> <p>84 <input style="width: 100px;" type="text"/></p>		<p>* Balance due Solde à payer</p> <p>86 <input style="width: 100px;" type="text"/></p>	
<p><small>* If you have not paid the total deductions reported, include the balance with this completed return. You may have to pay a penalty for late payment if you have a balance owing.</small></p> <p><small>Si vous n'avez pas payé le montant total des retenues déclarées, veuillez joindre le solde à payer, à la présente déclaration. Tout solde à payer est assujéti à une pénalité pour paiement tardif.</small></p>		<p><small>We do not charge or refund a difference of less than \$2. Une différence inférieure à 2 \$ ne sera ni exigée ni remboursée par le Ministère.</small></p> <p>Amount enclosed Somme jointe</p>	
<p>Person to contact about this return - Personne avec qui communiquer au sujet de cette déclaration</p> <p>76 <input style="width: 100px;" type="text"/></p>		<p>Telephone number - Numéro de téléphone</p> <p>78 <input style="width: 100px;" type="text"/></p>	
<p>First name - Prénom (capital letters - lettres majuscules)</p>		<p>Surname - Nom de famille</p>	
<p>Area code - Indicateur régional</p>		<p>Area code - Indicateur régional</p>	
<p>Certification - Attestation</p>			
<p>I certify that the information given on this T4RIF return (T4RIF summary and related T4RIF Supplementary slips) is, to the best of my knowledge, correct and complete. J'atteste que les renseignements fournis dans cette déclaration T4RIF (la T4RIF Sommaire et les feuillets T4RIF Supplémentaire connexes) sont, à ma connaissance, exacts et complets.</p>			
<p>Date</p>	<p>Name and surname (in capital letters) - Nom et prénom (en lettres majuscules)</p>	<p>Signature of authorized person - Signature de la personne autorisée</p>	<p>Position or office - Titre ou poste</p>
<p>For departmental use only: Please do not write in this area - Réservé au ministère : Ne rien écrire ici</p>			
<p>90 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Last to current Précédente à courante</p>	<p>91 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 No Non</p>	<p>93 <input type="text"/> Date</p>	<p>Memo - Note</p>
<p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> No action Aucune mesure</p>	<p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes Oui</p>	<p>94 <input type="text"/> A</p>	<p>Late filing penalty Pénalité pour production tardive</p>
<p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> Other Autre</p>	<p>92 <input type="text"/> 3 5 1 Type Genre</p>	<p><input type="text"/> B</p>	<p>Prepared by - Établi par</p>
<p>Code 2</p>		<p>Correspond.</p>	<p>inc.</p>
<p>TPC - CCT</p>		<p>Dressed - MAP</p>	<p>Rev. - Rév.</p>
<p>No Accounts - Aucun n°</p>		<p>Date</p>	

* Keep the working copy of this Summary for your records.
* Send copies 1 and 2 of this Summary and copy 1 of the related T4RIF Supplementary to the appropriate taxation centre address in box A on the back of this form.

* Conservez le brouillon de la formule T4RIF Sommaire pour vos dossiers.
* Envoyez les copies 1 et 2 de la formule Sommaire ainsi que la copie 1 du T4RIF Supplémentaire connexe au centre fiscal approprié, dont l'adresse figure à la case A au verso de cette formule.

1993 T4RIF Segment



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T4RIF SEGMENT
Rev. 93

T4RIF SEGMENT

This form will help you balance the amounts on your T4RIF Supplementary forms with the totals on the T4RIF Summary.

Note: You do not have to file this form if you file your return on magnetic media.

When and how to use this form

If your T4RIF return has more than 100 sheets of T4RIF Supplementary forms or more than 300 Supplementary slips, divide it into bundles of about 100 sheets or 300 slips.

Attach a T4RIF Segment form to the top of each bundle. Be sure to complete all boxes on the form. Keep a copy for your files.

The total amounts for each box on all the T4RIF Segments forms must agree with the corresponding totals on the T4RIF Summary.

If you need more information or forms, please contact your local taxation office.

T4RIF SEGMENT

Cette formule vous permettra de faire concorder les montants figurant sur vos feuillets T4RIF Supplémentaire avec les totaux de votre déclaration T4RIF Sommaire.

Remarque: Vous n'avez pas à remplir de cette formule si vous produisez votre déclaration sur support magnétique.

Quand et comment utiliser cette formule

Si votre déclaration T4RIF renferme plus de 100 feuilles de T4RIF Supplémentaire ou plus de 300 feuillets T4RIF Supplémentaire, divisez-les en lots d'environ 100 feuilles ou 300 feuillets.

Placez une formule T4RIF Segment sur le dessus de chaque lot. Remplissez toutes les cases de la formule et conservez une copie dans vos dossiers.

Pour chaque case, le total des montants figurant sur toutes les formules T4RIF Segment doit correspondre au total figurant sur la déclaration T4RIF Sommaire.

Si vous avez besoin de plus de renseignements ou d'autres formules, communiquez avec votre bureau d'impôt.

Please complete this section

Veillez remplir les sections suivantes

Payer's (carrier's) name (as shown on the T4RIF Summary) Nom du payeur (de l'émetteur) (tel qu'il figure sur la déclaration T4RIF Sommaire)		Number of T4RIF slips in this segment Nombre de feuillets T4RIF dans ce segment	
Surname on first T4RIF Supplementary in this segment Nom de famille sur le premier feuillet T4RIF Supplémentaire de ce segment		Surname on last T4RIF Supplementary in this segment Nom de famille sur le dernier feuillet T4RIF Supplémentaire de ce segment	

Payer number (as shown on T4RIF Summary) Numéro du payeur (tel qu'il figure sur la T4RIF Sommaire)

Year Année

T4RIF Segment number (starting at 1) Numéro de la T4RIF segment (en commençant par 1)	of - de	Total number of T4RIF Segments in this return Nombre total de T4RIF Segments dans cette déclaration
2		3

Total of the amounts reported on the attached T4RIF Supplementary forms

Totaux des montants inscrits sur les feuillets T4RIF Supplémentaire ci-joints

16 Taxable amounts Sommes imposables	Amount deemed receipt by annuitant Sommes réputées reçues par le rentier		22 Other income or deductions Autres revenus ou déductions	24 Excess amount Excédent	28 Income tax deducted Impôt sur le revenu retenu
	18 Deceased Personne décédée	20 Deregistration Annulation de l'enregistrement			

1993 T4RIF Supplementary



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T4RIF Supplementary – Supplémentaire Rev. 93

STATEMENT OF INCOME OUT OF A REGISTERED RETIREMENT INCOME FUND ÉTAT DU REVENU PROVENANT D'UN FONDS ENREGISTRÉ DE REVENU DE RETRAITE

Year Année	16 Taxable Amounts Sommes imposables	Deemed receipt by annuitant Personne décédée Sommes réputées reçues par le rentier			18 Deceased Personne décédée	20 Deregistration Annulation de l'enregistrement	22 Other income or deductions Autres revenus ou déductions	24 Excess amount Excédent	26 Spousal Conjoint
	28 Income tax deducted Impôt sur le revenu retenu	30 Day Jour			Month Mois	Year Année	Contributor spouse - Conjoint cotisant		
							32 Social insurance number * Numéro d'assurance sociale *	34 Name (surname, first name) Nom (nom de famille, prénom)	

* If your social insurance number is not shown, see the back of this slip.
Si votre numéro d'assurance sociale n'est pas indiqué, reportez-vous au verso de ce feuillet.

Recipient's name and address - Nom et adresse du bénéficiaire		Initials Initiales	
Surname (in capital letters) Nom de famille (en lettres majuscules)		First name Prénom	
12 Social insurance number * Numéro d'assurance sociale *	14 Contract number Numéro de contrat		
60 Name of payer (carrier) of fund Nom du payeur (émetteur) du fonds			
61 Payer number Numéro du payeur			

Return with T4RIF summary **1**
À retourner avec la déclaration T4RIF sommaire

Notes