



1994

T4RSP and
T4RIF Guide

What's New for 1994?

We have summarized in this section the major changes to the *T4RSP and T4RIF Guide* and the related forms.

Home Buyers' Plan

Under proposed law, the federal government has extended the Home Buyer's Plan indefinitely. For 1994, you do **not** have to prepare a T4RSP Supplementary slip to report the following:

- RRSP withdrawals made after December 31, 1993, and before March 2, 1994, for which you received a completed Form T1036, *Home Buyers' Plan — Application for Withdrawal After March 1, 1993*; and
- RRSP withdrawals made after March 1, 1994, but before 1995 for which you received a completed Form T1036, *Home Buyers' Plan — Application for Withdrawals After March 1, 1994, But Before 1995*.

If you want to know more about this plan, get the pamphlet called *Home Buyers' Plan* from any Revenue Canada income tax office.

Proposed law

This guide includes income tax changes, announced in February 1994, 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 and the related forms each year. If you have comments or suggestions about how to improve this guide or the related forms, we would like to hear from you. Please send your comments to:

Client Assistance Directorate
Revenue Canada
400 Cumberland Street
Ottawa ON K1A 0L8

This guide uses plain language to explain the most common tax situations. If you need help after reading this guide, please contact your Revenue Canada income tax office. You can find the address and telephone numbers at the back this guide.

Table of Contents

| | Page | | Page |
|---|------|--|------|
| Chapter 1 — Introduction | 4 | Chapter 10 — Death of an Annuitant Under an RRSP | 10 |
| General information | 4 | Matured RRSPs | 10 |
| <i>Privacy Act</i> | 4 | Spouse as beneficiary of the RRSP property | 10 |
| Computer-printed (customized) forms | 4 | Spouse as beneficiary of the estate | 10 |
| Chapter 2 — Filing Requirements | 4 | Other situations | 10 |
| Payers (issuers or carriers) who have to file an information return | 4 | Unmatured RRSPs | 10 |
| When to file the information returns | 4 | Spouse as beneficiary of the RRSP property | 10 |
| Filing on magnetic media | 4 | Child or grandchild as beneficiary of the RRSP property | 12 |
| Where to send the information returns | 5 | Spouse, child, or grandchild as beneficiary of the estate | 12 |
| How to distribute the forms | 5 | Other situations | 12 |
| Chapter 3 — How to Correct an Information Return | 5 | All unmatured RRSPs | 13 |
| Amended or additional information returns | 5 | All RRSPs | 13 |
| Cancelled information returns | 5 | Chapter 11 — The T4RIF Supplementary Slip | 13 |
| Duplicate information returns | 5 | Chapter 12 — Death of an Annuitant Under a RRIF | 15 |
| Chapter 4 — Penalties and Use of the Social Insurance Number | 5 | Spouse as successor annuitant | 15 |
| Failing to file by the required date | 5 | Income paid to the original annuitant | 15 |
| Failing to file an information return | 5 | Income paid to the successor annuitant | 15 |
| Failing to provide information, including the social insurance number | 5 | Beneficiary of the RRIF property | 16 |
| Use of the SIN | 6 | Spouse as beneficiary of the RRIF property | 17 |
| Penalties and interest | 6 | Child or grandchild as beneficiary of the RRIF property | 18 |
| <i>Notice of Assessment</i> | 6 | Spouse, child, or grandchild as beneficiary of the estate | 19 |
| Chapter 5 — Payments to Non-Residents of Canada | 6 | Other situations | 19 |
| Chapter 6 — Definition of Spouse | 6 | Income paid to the original annuitant up to the date of death | 19 |
| Chapter 7 — The T4RSP and T4RIF Summary Forms | 7 | Chapter 13 — Using Forms T2030, T2033, T2220, and T2037 | 19 |
| Chapter 8 — The T4RSP and T4RIF Segment Forms | 7 | Appendix A — References | 21 |
| Chapter 9 — The T4RSP Supplementary Slip | 7 | Appendix B — Samples of T4RSP forms | 22 |
| | | Appendix C — Samples of T4RIF forms | 25 |
| | | Appendix D — Required minimum payment from a RRIF | 28 |
| | | District Taxation Offices | 29 |

Chapter 1 Introduction

General information

In this guide you will find information on how to complete the following two information returns:

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

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

This guide cannot deal with every 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 deal with RRSPs and RRIFs.

If you have questions about filing these returns, contact your income tax office. You can find the addresses and telephone numbers listed at the back of this guide.

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*, we can only use the information provided on the T4RSP and T4RIF information returns and the related forms for the purposes authorized by law.

Computer-printed (customized) forms

You or a service agency can 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
Revenue Canada
875 Heron Road
Ottawa ON 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 Information Circular 93-4, *Custom and Facsimile Tax Forms*.

Chapter 2 Filing Requirements

Payers (issuers or carriers) who have to file an information return

Report all the amounts on the Supplementary, Summary, and Segment forms in Canadian currency.

Use the T4RSP information return and the T4RIF information return to report the amounts that **residents of Canada** have to either include in or can deduct from their income. For information on payments to non-residents, see Chapter 5.

Report the following amounts on the T4RSP or T4RIF information return:

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

The **fair market value** is the price you would buy or sell a property for in a usual business transaction.

When to file the information returns

You have to send the T4RSP and T4RIF information returns to Revenue Canada, and deliver copies 2 and 3 of the Supplementary slips to the recipients, **before March 1** following the calendar year for which you have to file the returns.

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 on magnetic media

We encourage you to file your T4RSP and T4RIF information returns on magnetic tape or diskette. Filing on magnetic media will save you time and will simplify the requirements if you create customized forms.

If you receive our approval to file your information returns on magnetic media, you do not have to submit a paper copy of the Summary form or Supplementary slips.

For more information, read the booklet T4031, *Computer Specifications for Data Filed on Magnetic Media — T5*.

T5008, T4RSP, T4RIF and NR4, or call **1-800-665-5164 (no charge)**. You can also write to:

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

Where to send the information returns

Filing on magnetic media — If you file your information returns on magnetic media, send the **original** returns to the Ottawa Taxation Centre at the address stated above.

Filing on paper — If you file your information returns on paper, send the **original** returns to the appropriate taxation centre. You can find the addresses on the back of the Summary form.

Send any **amended** or **corrected** returns to the appropriate taxation centre regardless of whether you filed the original on magnetic media or paper.

How to distribute the forms

Filing on magnetic media — If you file your information returns on magnetic media send us:

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

Send copies 2 and 3 of the Supplementary slips to the recipients. You do not have to keep copy 4 of the slips in your files. However, you have to keep the information you used to prepare the slips in an accessible and readable format. For more information, read Information Circular 78-10, *Books and Records Retention/Destruction*.

Filing on paper — If you file your information returns on paper, send us the following:

- copies 1 and 2 of the Summary;
- copy 1 of all Supplementary slips; and
- any Segment forms.

Send copies 2 and 3 of the Supplementary slips to the recipients. Keep copy 4 of the Supplementary slips for your records. Also, keep the working copy of the completed Summary form.

Chapter 3 How to Correct an Information Return

If you discover that you made an error in preparing your information return after sending it to us, send a letter explaining the error along with the necessary Supplementary slips, as explained below.

Even if you sent the original information return on magnetic media, you have to file any amended, additional,

or cancelled information returns using paper Supplementary slips.

Do not prepare amended or cancelled Segment forms.

Amended or additional information returns

If you change data on a Supplementary slip, enter the same data as on the original slip, except for the boxes you are changing. Print the word “AMENDED” at the top of the revised slip.

If you prepare an additional Supplementary slip, print the word “ADDITIONAL” at the top of the slip.

Cancelled information returns

If you issued a Supplementary slip by mistake and you want to cancel it, send another slip with the same data as you reported on the original. Print the word “CANCELLED” at the top of the slip.

Duplicate information returns

If you issue a Supplementary slip to replace one that the recipient lost or destroyed, **do not send us a copy**. Print the word “DUPLICATE” at the top of the replacement slip you are sending to the recipient.

Chapter 4 Penalties and Use of the Social Insurance Number

Failing to file by the required date

You have to file the T4RSP and the T4RIF information returns with us **before March 1** following the calendar year for which you have to file the returns. If you file the returns late, or distribute the Supplementary slips to recipients late, the penalty is \$25 per day, with a minimum \$100 penalty and a maximum \$2,500 penalty, for each failure. If we assess a late-filing penalty on a return, we will issue a *Notice of Assessment*.

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

Failing to file an information return

If you do not file an information return as required under the *Income Tax Regulations*, you may be guilty of an offence. In addition to any other penalty, you are liable, on summary conviction, to:

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

Failing to provide information, including the social insurance number

Payer (issuer or carrier)

Anyone who has to prepare an information return has to make a reasonable effort to get the information, including

the social insurance number (SIN), from the individuals who will receive the Supplementary slips. Unless you make a reasonable effort to get this information, you will be liable to a \$100 penalty each time you do not provide the required information on a Supplementary slip.

Recipient

Individuals who reside or work in Canada have to give their SIN on request to any person who has to prepare an information return for them. If an individual does not have a SIN, he or she has 15 days from the day of the request to apply for one at any Canada Employment Centre. After receiving a SIN, an individual has 15 days to provide you with the SIN. Individuals who, for any reason, do not comply with these requirements are liable to a \$100 penalty for each failure.

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

Use of the SIN

If you have to file an information return, you cannot knowingly use, communicate, or allow an individual's SIN to be communicated, other than as required or authorized by law, or for the purpose for which the individual provided it.

Penalties and interest

We charge interest, compounded daily at the prescribed rate, on outstanding penalties and interest. Penalties and interest charges are payable 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

You have to file an NR4 information return to report amounts paid or credited, or that are considered to be paid or credited, by residents of Canada to non-residents from:

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

For details on how to complete an NR4 information return, see the *Guide for Filing the New NR4 Return*.

You have to withhold income tax of 25% (or the percentage established by a tax convention or agreement) on amounts you paid or credited to non-residents. Complete

the remittance portion (Part 2) of Form NR76, *Non-Resident Tax Statement of Account*, and send the tax withheld to:

International Taxation Office
Revenue Canada
2540 Lancaster Road
Ottawa ON K1A 1A8

For more information, read Information Circulars 76-12, *Applicable Rate of Part XIII Tax on Amounts Paid or Credited to Persons in Treaty Countries* (and its Special Release), and 77-16, *Non-Resident Income Tax*.

If you, as a resident of Canada, pay or credit amounts to or for a non-resident of Canada but do not withhold or do not remit the non-resident tax, you are liable for the tax that you should have withheld or remitted, plus a penalty of 10% of the tax.

If the penalty of 10% is payable for a year, we increase the penalty to 20% of the tax for any second and subsequent failures in the same calendar year, if you made them knowingly or under circumstances amounting to gross negligence. We will charge interest, compounded daily at the prescribed rate, on the outstanding tax, penalties, and interest.

Penalties and interest charges are payable to the Receiver General.

You do not have to withhold non-resident income tax for anyone who we have confirmed as a resident of Canada. If you ask us, we will give you, as a Canadian resident payer, written authorization not to withhold non-resident tax from the payments.

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

Chapter 6 Definition of 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, lives with the individual in a common-law relationship, and:

- is the natural or adoptive parent (legal or in fact) of the individual's child; or
- has been living with the individual for at least 12 continuous months, or has previously lived with the individual in such a relationship 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 individual to have a spouse, except for any period that he or she was separated for 90 days or more due to a breakdown in the relationship.

Chapter 7

The T4RSP and T4RIF Summary Forms

You can get copies of the T4RSP and T4RIF Summary forms from any income tax office.

If you are filing your information returns on magnetic media, you do not have to submit the paper copy of the Summary forms; however, you still have to ensure that the total income tax deducted has been remitted.

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 above it.

The amounts to report on the Summary are the total of the amounts in the corresponding boxes of the supporting Supplementary slips. The totals have to agree with the amounts you reported in the boxes of the Supplementary slips. Errors or omissions may cause us to contact you for additional information.

Account number

Enter the account number from your PD7A remittance form.

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

Print your full name and 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 Supplementary slips filed

Enter the total number of T4RSP or T4RIF Supplementary slips included with the Summary.

Income or deduction amounts

The amounts to report on the Summary are the totals of the amounts in the corresponding boxes on the Segment forms and the Supplementary slips. **These totals have to agree.**

Remittances

Enter the amount of income tax you remitted during the year.

Difference

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

We do not charge or refund a difference of less than \$2.

Overpayment

If you overpaid taxes and you will not be filing any other return under this account, enter 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 what you would like us to do.

Balance due

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

An unpaid balance may be subject to a penalty. In addition, we will charge interest, compounded daily at the prescribed rate, on the outstanding amount.

Amount enclosed

Enter 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 if we need more information.

Certification area

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

Chapter 8

The T4RSP and T4RIF Segment Forms

If the T4RSP or T4RIF information return has more than 100 Supplementary sheets or 300 Supplementary slips, use the Segment form to help you balance the amounts on the Supplementary slips with those on the Summary. All totals on the Segment forms have to agree with the totals on the Supplementary slips.

You do not have to file Segment forms if you are filing your information return on magnetic media.

You can get copies of the T4RSP and T4RIF Segment forms from any income tax office.

The Segment forms have instructions on how to complete them.

Note

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

Chapter 9

The T4RSP Supplementary Slip

The T4RSP Supplementary slip is a four-part form used to report amounts from a Registered Retirement Savings Plan (RRSP).

For each T4RSP Supplementary slip you prepare, provide the following information:

Recipient's name and address

Enter the last name first, in capital letters, followed by the first name and initials, and then the address.

You can only enter the name of one annuitant on a T4RSP Supplementary slip.

Box 12, Social insurance number

Enter the recipient's social insurance number (SIN). If the recipient has not provided his or her SIN by the time you have to prepare an information slip, leave this area blank.

If an individual indicates that he or she does not have a SIN and either has to apply for one or has already applied for one, do not delay completing the information return beyond the required filing date.

Box 14, Contract number

Enter the contract number of the RRSP.

Box 60, Name of payer (issuer) of plan

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

Box 61, Account number

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

Year

Enter the year on each T4RSP Supplementary slip. Make sure the year you enter is the same as the year on the Summary and Segment forms.

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 you deducted tax or made any other deductions.

Box 16, Annuity payments

Enter the amount of annuity payments you made in the year **on or after maturity** of the plan, or after the plan became an amended plan if this occurred before May 26, 1976. See box 26 for the meaning of the term "amended plan."

Box 18, Refund of premiums to spouse

This is an amount you paid from an unmaturing RRSP to the spouse of the RRSP annuitant because the annuitant died. See Chapter 6 for the definition of "spouse."

For deaths in 1993 and later years, the refund of premiums in box 18 can include income earned in the unmaturing RRSP after the annuitant's date of death, up to December 31 of the year after the year of death.

Before you enter an amount in box 18, see the instructions in Chapter 10 under the heading "Unmatured RRSPs" for

details on situations that arise when an annuitant under an unmaturing RRSP 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 Supplementary slip. Amounts that a child or grandchild has received or is considered to have received qualify as a refund of premiums only if the deceased annuitant had no spouse, and the child or grandchild was financially dependent on the annuitant for support at the time of death. See Chapter 10 for more details.

Box 20, Refund of excess contributions

This is the amount of excess contributions refunded to the annuitant.

Excess contributions made in 1991, or a later calendar year

— If an annuitant asks for a refund of excess contributions he or she made after 1990, the annuitant may give you a completed Form T3012A, *Tax Deduction Waiver on the Refund of Your Undeducted RRSP Contributions Made in 19__*. Revenue Canada has to approve Area III. Do **not** withhold tax from withdrawals for which you receive an approved Form T3012A.

Excess contributions made in 1990, or an earlier calendar year

— If an annuitant asks for a refund of excess contributions he or she made before 1991, the annuitant may 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 a certified Form T3012.

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

Box 22, Withdrawal and commutation payments

Enter the following amounts:

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

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 the following amounts:

- any withdrawals the annuitant made after December 31, 1993, and before March 2, 1994, for which you received a completed Form T1036, *Home Buyers' Plan — Application for Withdrawal After March 1, 1993*;
- any withdrawals the annuitant made after March 1, 1994, but before 1995, for which you received a completed Form T1036, *Home Buyers' Plan — Application for Withdrawals After March 1, 1994, But Before 1995*; and

- withdrawals for which you received a certified Form T3012 or approved Form T3012A.

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 (last name 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 the year.

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.

A spousal RRSP remains 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 record every transfer.

For all **other situations**, print or type "NO" in box 24, and leave boxes 36 and 38 blank. This includes the following situations:

- At the time of the payment, the spouses were separated and living apart because of the breakdown of their marriage;
- the annuitant or the contributor spouse died during the year the payment was made or is considered to have been made; or
- at the time of the payment, either the annuitant or the contributor spouse was a non-resident.

For the definition of "spouse," and for information on the circumstances under which spouses are considered to be separated, see Chapter 6.

Note

If you entered "YES" in box 24, the annuitant should complete Form T2205, *Calculating Amounts From a Spousal RRSP or RRIF to Include in Income for 19__*, to determine the amount that he or she and the contributor should include in income.

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. If an RRSP changes and no longer satisfies the rules under which it was registered, the plan is no longer an RRSP. It becomes an amended plan under subsection 146(12) and the fair market value of all property in the plan just before the revision or substitution becomes taxable. In this situation, enter in box 26, the fair market value of all the property of the plan just 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, he or she can deduct other amounts from income.

Calculate the income and deductions indicated below and enter the difference in box 28. If the amount you calculate is negative, enter the amount in brackets.

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

- the fair market value of a non-qualified investment at the time of its acquisition, if the RRSP trust acquired the investment during the year;
- the fair market value of RRSP property when it began to be used as security for a loan, 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 difference between the fair market value and the proceeds of disposition of a property, 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 at the time of disposition; and
- the difference between the acquisition cost and the fair market value of a property, if the RRSP trust acquired property during the year and the acquisition cost is greater than the fair market value of the property at the time of acquisition.

The annuitant of an RRSP trust can deduct the following amounts in calculating income:

- if the RRSP trust disposes of a property during the year, and that property was a non-qualified investment when the trust acquired it, the **lesser of**:
 - the fair market value of the non-qualified property when the trust acquired it, if an issuer reported that amount as income of the annuitant; and
 - the proceeds of disposition of the non-qualified 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 an issuer previously reported as the annuitant's income; and
 - any loss incurred as a result of the RRSP property being used as security for the loan. When you calculate such a loss, do not use the interest part of any loan payments the RRSP trust made, or any decrease in value of the RRSP property used as security for the loan.

If the annuitant dies, you may also have to include in box 28 the part of an amount paid from an RRSP to a beneficiary, **other than the deceased annuitant's spouse, child or grandchild**, that is more than the total of the following amounts:

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

- for deaths in 1993 and later years, the income earned in the RRSP after the end of the year that follows the year in which the annuitant died.

See Chapter 10 for details on situations that arise when an annuitant under an RRSP dies.

Box 30, Income tax deducted

Enter the amount of income tax you deducted. Leave the box blank if you did not deduct income tax.

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 the Refund of Your 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 just before the RRSP became an amended plan under subsection 146(12).

An individual who receives RRSP benefits can increase the amount of income tax that you deduct from his or her benefits. To do so, the individual has to complete and give you Form TD1, *1994 Personal Tax Credit Return*. Instructions on how to increase the amount of income tax to withhold are on the form.

Box 34, Deemed receipt on death

Matured RRSPs

At the time of death, the annuitant under a matured RRSP is considered to have received an amount equal to the fair market value of the RRSP property **minus** the part of that amount that because of the annuitant's death, the surviving spouse can directly receive.

Unmatured RRSPs

For deaths in 1993 and later years, the annuitant under an unmaturing RRSP is considered to have received an amount equal to the fair market value of the RRSP property at the time of death.

Note

In certain situations, you may not have to issue a T4RSP Supplementary slip in the deceased annuitant's name. Before you enter an amount in box 34, see Chapter 10 for details on situations that arise when an annuitant under an RRSP dies.

Chapter 10 Death of an Annuitant Under an RRSP

In this chapter we explain how to report amounts that you paid or are considered to have paid from an RRSP because of the annuitant's death.

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

Matured RRSPs

Spouse as beneficiary of the RRSP property

If the spouse of a deceased annuitant is the beneficiary under the terms of a matured RRSP, he or she becomes the annuitant of the RRSP. The RRSP continues, and you make the annuity payments to the spouse as the successor annuitant. See Chapter 6 for the definition of "spouse."

Report the amount of the annuity payments that you made to the successor annuitant in box 16 (not in box 34) of the T4RSP Supplementary slip that you issue to the spouse.

Spouse as beneficiary of the estate

The deceased annuitant's legal representative may be entitled to receive amounts from the RRSP for the benefit of the spouse. If this is the case, the legal representative and the spouse can file a joint written election with us to treat amounts paid to the legal representative as being paid to the spouse. If the legal representative and the spouse make this election:

- we consider the spouse to be the annuitant under the plan; and
- we consider the spouse to have received all amounts from the plan as RRSP benefits.

If you are satisfied that the deceased annuitant's legal representative and the surviving spouse have jointly filed an election with us, you should:

- issue the T4RSP Supplementary slip to the surviving spouse, even if you make the payments to the deceased annuitant's legal representative; and
- report the annuity payments in box 16, **not** in box 34.

Other situations

In any other situation, including when you make payments to a child or grandchild beneficiary, you have to issue a T4RSP Supplementary slip to the deceased annuitant for the year of death. In box 34, enter the fair market value of all the property in the plan at the time of the annuitant's death.

Amounts you paid from the plan to persons **other than the spouse** may be more than the amount in box 34 of the T4RSP Supplementary slip you issued to the deceased annuitant. If this is the case, part or all of the excess amount is a benefit from the RRSP. Issue a T4RSP Supplementary slip in the name of the recipient for the year of payment and enter the benefit in box 28. See Chapter 9 for information on how to calculate the amount to report in box 28.

Unmatured RRSPs

The information in this section applies to deaths in 1993 and later years.

Spouse as beneficiary of the RRSP property

When the annuitant under an RRSP dies before the plan matures, he or she is considered to have received an amount equal to the fair market value of the RRSP

property at the time of death. You do not have to issue a T4RSP Supplementary slip to the deceased annuitant, if:

- the surviving spouse is named in the RRSP contract as beneficiary of **all** the RRSP property;
- you are making a direct transfer of the **entire** RRSP refund of premiums under paragraph 60(l) to the spouse's RRSP, RRIF, or to an issuer to buy an eligible annuity; and
- you complete the transfer **before** December 31 of the year following the year of death.

In this situation, issue a T4RSP Supplementary slip in the name of the surviving spouse for the year you complete the transfer. Enter the transfer amount as a refund of premiums in box 18. This amount can include income earned in the RRSP after the annuitant's date of death to the date of the transfer. However, you have to complete the transfer **before** December 31 of the year after the year of death.

The spouse may be named as beneficiary of only part of the RRSP property because another beneficiary is named in the RRSP contract. If this is the case, and you make a direct transfer under paragraph 60(l) of the entire RRSP refund of premiums before December 31 of the year after the year of death, follow these instructions:

- Issue a T4RSP Supplementary slip in the name of the deceased annuitant for the year of death. In this situation, you have to reduce the amount that the deceased annuitant is considered to have received at the time of death. The amount you calculate is deducted from the fair market value of the RRSP property at the time of death and the resulting amount is reported in box 34. To calculate the amount that has to be deducted from the amount that the deceased annuitant is considered to have received at the time of death, use 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 the later of:
 - December 31 of the year following the year in which the annuitant died, and
 - the time immediately after the last payment of a refund of premiums from the RRSP;
- C** the total of all amounts paid out of the RRSP after the death of the annuitant, up to the time you make this calculation; 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**.
- Issue a T4RSP Supplementary slip in the name of the surviving spouse for the year you complete the transfer. Enter the transfer amount as a refund of premiums in box 18. This amount can include income earned in the RRSP after the annuitant's date of death to the date of

the transfer. However, you have to complete the transfer **before** December 31 of the year after the year of death.

- Issue a T4RSP Supplementary slip for the year in which you pay to the other beneficiary income earned in the RRSP after the annuitant's date of death. Enter the amount paid in box 28. This amount can include income earned in the RRSP after the annuitant's date of death to the date you pay the income, or to December 31 of the year after the year of death, whichever occurs first.

Example

The annuitant under an RRSP dies in August 1993. At the time of death, his unmatured RRSP had property with a fair market value of \$40,000. The annuitant named his spouse and brother as beneficiaries of the RRSP property. On July 15, 1994, the RRSP property (\$50,000) was distributed to the beneficiaries. An RRSP refund of premiums of \$25,000 was directly transferred under paragraph 60(l) to the spouse's RRSP and an amount of \$25,000 was paid to the brother. To calculate the amount that has to be deducted from the amount that the deceased annuitant is considered to have received at the time of death, use the following formula:

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

The letters in the formula represent the following:

- A** **\$25,000**, the total refund of premiums under the RRSP paid to the spouse;
- B** **\$0**, the fair market value of the property of the RRSP on July 15, 1994, which is the later of:
 - December 31, 1994, the end of the year following the year in which the annuitant died, and
 - July 15, 1994, the time immediately after the last payment of a refund of premiums from the RRSP;
- C** **\$50,000**, the total of all amounts paid out of the RRSP after the death of the annuitant, up to the time you make this calculation; and
- D** **\$40,000**, 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 **B** and **C**.

$$\begin{aligned} & \$25,000 \times \left[1 - \frac{(\$0 + \$50,000 - \$40,000)}{(\$0 + \$50,000)} \right] \\ & = \$20,000 \end{aligned}$$

You deduct \$20,000 from the fair market value of the RRSP property at the time of death, i.e. \$40,000. The actual amount reported in box 34 of the deceased annuitant's T4RSP Supplementary slip is \$20,000. The T4RSP Supplementary slip issued in the name of the deceased annuitant's spouse would show \$25,000 as a refund of premiums in box 18. The T4RSP Supplementary slip issued in the name of the deceased annuitant's brother would only show \$5,000 in

box 28, as the remaining \$20,000 has already been reported on the decedent's T4RSP Supplementary slip.

In **any other situation**, where the surviving spouse is named as a beneficiary of the RRSP property, do the following:

- Issue a T4RSP Supplementary slip in the name of the deceased annuitant for the year of death. Enter the fair market value of the RRSP property at the time of death in box 34.
- Issue a T4RSP Supplementary slip in the name of the surviving spouse for the year in which income earned in the RRSP after the annuitant's date of death is paid to the spouse or transferred under paragraph 60(l) in his or her name. Enter the amount you paid or transferred as a refund of premiums in box 18. This amount can include income earned in the RRSP after the annuitant's date of death to the date you pay or transfer the income, or to December 31 of the year after the year of death, whichever occurs first.

Child or grandchild as beneficiary of the RRSP property

If the deceased annuitant had no spouse at the time of death, he or she may have named in the RRSP contract a child or grandchild as the beneficiary of the RRSP property. If this is the case, report the amount that you paid or are considered to have paid from the RRSP to the child or grandchild, as indicated below:

- Issue a T4RSP Supplementary slip in the name of the deceased annuitant for the year of death. Enter the fair market value of the RRSP property at the time of death in box 34.
- Issue a T4RSP Supplementary slip in the name of the child or grandchild for the year in which you paid or are considered to have paid to the child or grandchild income earned in the RRSP after the annuitant's date of death. Enter the amount paid in box 34. This amount can include income earned in the RRSP after the annuitant's date of death to the date you pay the income, or to December 31 of the year after the year of death, whichever occurs first.

Note

Do not report any amount in box 18. The amounts received or considered to be received by the deceased annuitant's child or grandchild qualify as a refund of premiums, but only if the annuitant had no spouse at the time of death and the child or grandchild was financially dependent on the annuitant for support.

If there is another beneficiary named in the RRSP contract, issue a T4RSP Supplementary slip in the name of the beneficiary for the year in which you pay to the beneficiary income earned in the RRSP after the annuitant's date of death. Enter the amount paid in box 28. This amount can include income earned in the RRSP after the annuitant's date of death to the date you pay the income, or to December 31 of the year after the year of death, whichever occurs first.

Spouse, child, or grandchild as beneficiary of the estate

The spouse, child, or grandchild of the deceased annuitant can be the beneficiary of the estate instead of a beneficiary of the RRSP property in the RRSP contract. In this case, report the amount you paid from the RRSP to the legal representative of the estate, as indicated below:

- Issue a T4RSP Supplementary slip in the name of the deceased annuitant for the year of death. Enter the fair market value of the RRSP property at the time of death in box 34.
- Issue a T4RSP Supplementary slip in the name of the estate for the year in which you pay to the legal representative of the estate income earned in the RRSP after the annuitant's date of death. Enter the amount paid in box 34. This amount can include income earned in the RRSP after the annuitant's date of death to the date you pay the income, or to December 31 of the year after the year of death, whichever occurs first.

In this situation, the spouse and the legal representative of the estate can jointly elect to treat part or all of the amounts you paid to the estate as a refund of premiums to the spouse. To do so, they have to complete Form T2019, *Designating an Amount Received From an RRSP To Be a Refund of Premiums*, and send it to us.

If there is no spouse, a financially dependent child or grandchild can make this same election. The legal representative of the estate and the child or grandchild have to complete Form T2019 and submit it to us. As a result, all or part of the amounts considered to have been received by the annuitant's child or grandchild will qualify as a refund of premiums.

Other situations

If the deceased annuitant has named a beneficiary in the RRSP contract other than his or her spouse, child, or grandchild, or if the deceased annuitant has not named any beneficiary of the RRSP property in the RRSP contract, follow these instructions:

- Issue a T4RSP Supplementary slip in the name of the deceased annuitant for the year of death. Enter the fair market value of the RRSP property at the time of death in box 34.
- If there is no beneficiary named in the RRSP contract, issue a T4RSP Supplementary slip in the name of the estate for the year in which you pay to the legal representative of the estate income earned in the RRSP after the annuitant's date of death. Enter the amount paid in box 34. This amount can include income earned in the RRSP after the annuitant's date of death to the date you pay the income, or to December 31 of the year after the year of death, whichever occurs first.
- The beneficiary named in the RRSP contract may be someone other than the deceased annuitant's spouse, child, or grandchild. In this case, issue a T4RSP Supplementary slip in the name of the beneficiary for the year in which you pay to the beneficiary income earned in the RRSP after the annuitant's date of death. Enter the amount paid in box 28. This amount can include income earned in the RRSP after the annuitant's

date of death to the date you pay the income, or to December 31 of the year after the year of death, whichever occurs first.

All unmatured RRSPs

Income earned in an unmatured RRSP after December 31 of the year that follows the year the annuitant died is not considered an RRSP benefit.

You have to report income earned in an RRSP after December 31 of the year that follows the year the annuitant died, as indicated below:

- for a depository and insured unmatured RRSP, report the interest income earned on a T5 Supplementary slip; and
- for a trustee unmatured RRSP, report the income earned on a T3 Supplementary slip.

Issue the T5 or T3 information slip in the name of the beneficiary named in the RRSP contract. If there are no beneficiaries named in the RRSP contract, issue the information slip in the name of the deceased annuitant's estate.

All RRSPs

After completing the original T4RSP Supplementary slip, you may find 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 an amended T4RSP Supplementary slip. We routinely assess or reassess returns based on a duly completed Form T2019, *Designating an Amount Received From an RRSP To Be a Refund of Premiums*.

Chapter 11 The T4RIF Supplementary Slip

The T4RIF Supplementary slip is a four-part form used to report amounts from a Registered Retirement Income Fund (RRIF).

For each T4RIF Supplementary slip you prepare, provide the following information:

Recipient's name and address

Enter the last name first, in capital letters, followed by the first name and initials, and then the address.

Box 12, Social insurance number

Enter the recipient's social insurance number (SIN). If the recipient has not provided his or her SIN by the time you have to prepare an information slip, leave this area blank.

If an individual indicates that he or she does not have a SIN and either has to apply for one or has already applied for one, do not delay completing the information return beyond the required filing date.

Box 14, Contract number

Enter the contract number of the RRIF.

Box 60, Name of payer (carrier) of fund

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

Box 61, Account number

Enter the account number of the payer (carrier) of the RRIF. The account number is the number on the payer's PD7A remittance form. The account number does not appear on copies 2 and 3 of the T4RIF Supplementary slip.

Year

Enter the year on each T4RIF Supplementary slip. Make sure the year you enter is the same as the year on the Summary and Segment forms.

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 you deducted tax or made any other deductions.

Box 16, Taxable amounts

Enter the taxable amounts from the RRIF that you paid to an annuitant or the recipient in the year. These amounts include:

- the minimum amount (i.e., the minimum payment you have to make out of the RRIF for the year — For information on how to calculate the minimum amount, see Appendix D) and any excess amount paid to the annuitant. For information on the excess amount, see "Box 24, Excess amount" below;
- payments that the spouse (see Chapter 6 for the definition of "spouse") continues to receive as the successor annuitant after the original annuitant dies. For more details, see Chapter 12 under the heading "Spouse as successor annuitant";
- amounts you paid from the RRIF for a refund of excess contributions the annuitant made to a registered retirement savings plans (RRSP);
- amounts you paid from the RRIF for undeducted past-service additional voluntary contributions that the annuitant made to a registered pension plan; and
- for deaths in 1993 and later years, amounts you paid to the deceased annuitant's spouse as a designated benefit.

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

- amounts considered to have been received by the deceased annuitant just before death;
- for deaths in 1993 and later years, amounts that the deceased annuitant's child or grandchild has received or is considered to have received as a designated benefit from a RRIF; and
- for deaths in 1993 and later years, income earned on RRIF property **after** the year that follows the year of death of the annuitant.

For more details about tax situations that can arise when an annuitant dies, see Chapter 12.

Box 18, Deemed receipt by annuitant — Deceased

For deaths in 1993 and later years, the deceased annuitant of a RRIF is considered to have received an amount equal

to the fair market value of the RRIF property at the time of death.

Before you enter an amount in box 18, see Chapter 12 for details on situations that arise when a RRIF annuitant dies.

Box 20, Deemed receipt by annuitant — Deregistration

The terms of a RRIF can change after registration, or a new fund can be substituted. If a RRIF changes and no longer satisfies the requirements 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 of all the property held in the fund just before the revision or substitution becomes taxable.

In this situation, enter in box 20 the fair market value of all the property of the fund just 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, he or she can deduct other amounts.

Calculate the income and deductions indicated below and enter the difference in box 22. If the amount you calculate is negative, enter the amount in brackets.

The following amounts have to be included in the income of an annuitant of a RRIF trust:

- the fair market value of the non-qualified investment at the time of its acquisition, if the RRIF trust acquired such an investment during the year;
- the fair market value of RRSP property when it began to be used as security for the loan, 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 during the year;
- twice the difference between the fair market value of a property and its proceeds of disposition, if the RRIF trust disposes of this property during the year and the proceeds of disposition are nil, or are less than the fair market value of the property when the trust disposed of it; and
- twice the difference between the acquisition cost of a property and its fair market value, if the RRIF trust acquired this property during the year and the acquisition cost is greater than the fair market value of the property when the trust acquired it.

The annuitant of a RRIF trust can deduct the following amounts in calculating income:

- if the RRIF trust disposes of a property during the year, and that property was a non-qualified investment when the trust acquired it, the **lesser** of:
 - the fair market value of the non-qualified property when the trust acquired it, if a carrier reported that amount as income of the annuitant; and
 - the proceeds of disposition of the non-qualified 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 a carrier previously reported as the annuitant's income; and
 - any loss incurred as a result of the RRIF property being used as security for the loan. When you calculate such a loss, do not use the interest part of any loan payments the RRIF trust made, or any decrease in value of the RRIF property used as security for the loan.

If the annuitant under a RRIF dies, you also have to include in box 22 income earned in the RRIF **after** the annuitant's date of death, up to December 31 of the year after the year of death, that was paid to a beneficiary other than the deceased annuitant's spouse, child or grandchild. See Chapter 12 for details on situations that arise when an annuitant under a RRIF dies.

Box 24, Excess amount

The terms of a 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. You also include this amount 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. For information on how to report the minimum and excess amounts when the annuitant dies, see Chapter 12.

Boxes 26, 32, and 34

A spousal RRIF is one under which a spouse is the annuitant. Also, this type of RRIF will have received funds from a spousal RRSP or another spousal RRIF.

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

For a **spousal RRIF**, print or type "YES" in box 26. In addition, enter the contributor spouse's SIN in box 32, and enter the contributor spouse's name in box 34 (last name first), if:

- the annuitant is less than 74 years old at the end of the year, and:
 - there is an amount in box 20 that is more than the minimum amount; or
 - there is an amount in box 24.

For all **other situations**, print or type "NO" in box 26 and leave boxes 32 and 34 blank. This includes the following situations:

- when the payer (carrier) made the payment, the spouses were separated and living apart because of the breakdown of their marriage;
- the annuitant or the contributor spouse died during the year the payer (carrier) made the payment or is considered to have made it; or

- when the payer (carrier) made the payment, either the annuitant or the contributor spouse was a non-resident.

For the definition of "spouse," and for information on the circumstances under which spouses are considered to be separated, see Chapter 6.

Note

If you entered "YES" in box 26, the annuitant should complete Form T2205, *Calculating Amounts From a Spousal RRSP or RRIF to Include in Income for 19__*, to determine the amount that he or she and the contributor should include in income.

If the annuitant receives only the minimum amount during the year, the payment is the annuitant's income and not the contributor's income.

Box 28, Income tax deducted

Enter the amount of income tax you deducted. Leave the box blank if you did not deduct income tax.

You have to withhold income tax from the excess amount in box 24 if you paid the amount during the lifetime of the original annuitant or you paid it to the successor annuitant.

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

An individual who receives RRIF benefits can increase the amount of income tax that you deduct from his or her benefits. To do so, a person has to complete and give you Form TD1, *1994 Personal Tax Credit Return*. Instructions on how to increase the amount of income tax to withhold are on the form.

Box 30, Day, Month, Year

Enter the date of death as follows: DD MM YY

Example

For May 17, 1994, enter 17 05 94

Chapter 12 Death of an Annuitant Under a RRIF

In this chapter we explain how to report income that you paid or are considered to have paid from a RRIF because of the annuitant's death.

Spouse as successor annuitant

A RRIF annuitant can choose to have the RRIF payments continue to his or her spouse after death. If the terms of the RRIF contract or the deceased annuitant's will names the spouse as the successor annuitant, the spouse becomes the annuitant of the RRIF.

If the annuitant does not name the spouse as the successor annuitant in either the RRIF contract or in a 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 the successor annuitant.

If you learn that the deceased annuitant's will names the surviving spouse as the successor annuitant, ask for a copy of the will, or that part of the will that names the surviving spouse as the successor annuitant.

Income paid to the original annuitant

If you paid part of the minimum amount for the year to the original annuitant, enter the amount in box 16 of the T4RIF Supplementary slip that you issue to the annuitant. If you paid an excess amount to the original annuitant, enter that amount in boxes 16 and 24 of the same T4RIF Supplementary slip.

Income paid to the successor annuitant

If you paid part of the minimum amount for the year to the spouse as the successor annuitant, enter that amount in box 16 of the T4RIF Supplementary slip that you issue to the successor annuitant. If you paid an excess amount to the successor annuitant, enter that amount in boxes 16 and 24 of the same T4RIF Supplementary slip.

Example 1

At the time of death, you had paid the entire minimum payment required for the year (\$10,000) to the original annuitant. The successor annuitant received an excess amount of \$5,000.

T4RIF for original annuitant:

- box 16 — \$10,000
- box 24 — blank

T4RIF for spouse:

- box 16 — \$5,000
- box 24 — \$5,000

Example 2

At the time of death, only \$4,000 of the minimum payment required for the year was paid to the original annuitant. The successor annuitant received the rest of the minimum payment (\$3,000) and an excess amount of \$1,500.

T4RIF for original annuitant:

- box 16 — \$4,000
- box 24 — blank

T4RIF for spouse:

- box 16 — \$4,500
- box 24 — \$1,500

Example 3

At the time of death, none of the minimum payment required for the year had been paid to the original annuitant. The successor annuitant received the entire minimum payment of \$9,000 and an excess amount of \$7,000.

T4RIF for original annuitant:

- box 16 — blank
- box 24 — blank

T4RIF for spouse:

- box 16 — \$16,000
- box 24 — \$7,000

Beneficiary of the RRIF property

The following comments apply to deaths in 1993 and later years.

Instead of choosing to have the RRIF payments continue to his or her surviving spouse after death, the RRIF annuitant can name an individual in the RRIF contract as the beneficiary of any part of the RRIF property.

A **designated benefit** includes an amount you paid from a RRIF to the surviving spouse of the deceased RRIF annuitant. If the annuitant had no spouse at the time of death, an amount you paid from the deceased annuitant's RRIF to the annuitant's financially dependent child or grandchild is also considered to be a designated benefit. As well, a designated benefit can include an amount you paid from a RRIF to the legal representative of the deceased RRIF annuitant. A designated benefit is similar to a refund of premiums that you would pay from an unmatured RRSP when the annuitant dies.

All or part of the **eligible amount** of a designated benefit paid to the deceased RRIF annuitant's spouse can be

transferred under paragraph 60(l) to his or her RRSP or RRIF, or to an issuer to buy an eligible annuity.

If the annuitant had no spouse at the time of death, you can pay a designated benefit to a financially dependent child or grandchild of the annuitant or to their legal representative. The child or grandchild also may have been **dependent on the annuitant because of a physical or mental infirmity**. If this is the case, you can transfer all or part of the eligible amount of the designated benefit to the child's or grandchild's RRSP or RRIF, or to an issuer to buy an immediate annuity.

If the child or grandchild **was not dependent on the annuitant because of a physical or mental infirmity**, you can only transfer the eligible amount of a designated benefit to an issuer to buy a term annuity. This annuity can provide for payments over a period of not more than 18 years, **minus** the age of the child or grandchild when the issuer bought the annuity. In addition, the payments from the annuity have to begin within one year of the annuity's purchase.

You can use the following chart to calculate the eligible amount of a designated benefit.

Calculating the eligible amount of a designated benefit

- Use this chart to calculate the eligible amount of a designated benefit that you can transfer under paragraph 60(l) to an RRSP or a RRIF, or to an issuer to buy an eligible annuity.
- Complete a separate calculation for each of the deceased's RRIFs.
- This chart applies to deaths in 1993 and later years.

Step 1 — Calculating the qualifying portion of all designated benefits

| | | | | |
|--|---|-------|-------|---------|
| 1. Minimum amount for the year under the RRIF. | | \$ | _____ | 1 |
| 2. Amounts that the deceased annuitant received during the year from the RRIF and included as income under subsection 146.3(5). | | \$ | _____ | 2 |
| 3. Total of amounts that beneficiaries include in income as designated benefits for the year from the RRIF under of subsection 146.3(5). | | \$ | _____ | 3 |
| 4. Enter amount from line 1. | \$ | _____ | 4 | |
| 5. Enter amount from line 1 or 2, whichever is less. | \$ | _____ | 5 | |
| 6. Total: line 4 minus line 5. | \$ | _____ | 6 | |
| 7. Qualifying portion of all designated benefits: | | | | |
| | $1.0000 - \left(\frac{\text{Amount from line 6 \$}}{\text{Amount from line 3 \$}} \right)$ | | | _____ 7 |

Transfer the amount from line 7 to line 9.

Step 2 — Calculating the eligible amount

| | | | | |
|--|--|----|---------|----|
| 8. Part of the designated benefit of the RRIF included in the individual's income under subsection 146.3(5). | | \$ | _____ | 8 |
| 9. Multiply the amount on line 8 by the amount on this line. Enter the result on line 10. | | | × _____ | 9 |
| 10. Eligible amount. | | \$ | _____ | 10 |

Example

The annuitant under a RRIF dies on July 15, 1994. The surviving spouse is named as the beneficiary of all the RRIF property in the RRIF contract. The fair market value of the RRIF property on July 15, 1994, is \$100,000. The minimum amount required to be paid from the RRIF in 1994 is \$6,000. However, only half (\$3,000) was paid to the annuitant before death. On September 19, 1994, \$103,000 was paid to the surviving spouse as a designated benefit from the deceased annuitant's RRIF. The surviving spouse would like to know how much of the \$103,000 can be transferred under paragraph 60(l) to a RRIF.

Step 1 — Calculating the qualifying portion of all designated benefits

| | | | |
|--|----|---------|---|
| 1. Minimum amount for the year under the RRIF. | \$ | 6,000 | 1 |
| 2. Amounts the deceased annuitant received during the year from the RRIF and included as income under subsection 146.3(5). | \$ | 3,000 | 2 |
| 3. Total of amounts that beneficiaries included in income for the year as a designated benefit from the RRIF under of subsection 146.3(5). | \$ | 103,000 | 3 |
| 4. Enter amount from line 1. | \$ | 6,000 | 4 |
| 5. Enter amount from line 1 or 2, whichever is less. | \$ | 3,000 | 5 |
| 6. Total: line 4 minus line 5. | \$ | 3,000 | 6 |
| 7. Qualifying portion of the designated benefit: | | | |
| $1.0000 - \left(\frac{\text{Amount from line 6 } \$ 3,000}{\text{Amount from line 3 } \$ 103,000} \right)$ | | 0.9709 | 7 |

Transfer the amount from line 7 to line 9.

Step 2 — Calculating the eligible amount

| | | | |
|---|----|----------|----|
| 8. Part of the designated benefit of the RRIF included in the individual's income under of subsection 146.3(5). | \$ | 103,000 | 8 |
| 9. Multiply the amount on line 8 by the amount on this line. Enter the result on line 10. | | × 0.9709 | 9 |
| 10. Eligible amount. | \$ | 100,000 | 10 |

Spouse as beneficiary of the RRIF property

When the last annuitant under a RRIF dies, he or she is considered to have received an amount equal to the fair market value of the RRIF property at time of death. You do not have to issue a T4RIF Supplementary slip to the deceased annuitant, if:

- the surviving spouse is named in the RRIF contract as the beneficiary of **all** the RRIF property;
- you are making a direct transfer of the **entire** eligible amount of the designated benefit under paragraph 60(l) to the spouse's RRSP or RRIF, or to an issuer to buy an eligible annuity; and
- you complete the transfer **before** December 31 of the year following the year of death.

In this situation, issue a T4RIF Supplementary slip in the name of the surviving spouse for the year you complete the transfer. Enter the total amount of the designated benefit in box 16. Calculate the eligible amount of the designated benefit and enter the amount in box 24. The designated benefit in box 16 can include income earned in the RRIF after the annuitant's date of death to the date of the transfer. However, you have to complete the transfer **before** December 31 of the year after the year of death.

Note

The eligible amount of a designated benefit paid to the deceased RRIF annuitant's spouse can only be transferred to an RRSP up to the end of the year in which the spouse becomes 71 years of age.

The spouse may be named as the beneficiary of only part of the RRIF property because another beneficiary is named in the RRIF contract. If this is the case, and you make a direct transfer under paragraph 60(l) of the entire eligible amount of the designated benefit before December 31 of the year after the year of death, follow these instructions:

- Issue a T4RIF Supplementary slip in the name of the deceased annuitant for the year of death. In this situation, you have to reduce the amount that the deceased RRIF annuitant is considered to have received at the time of death. The amount you calculate is deducted from the fair market value of the RRIF property and the resulting amount is reported in box 18. To calculate the amount that has to be deducted from the amount that the deceased annuitant is considered to have received at the time of death, use 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 designated benefits under the RRIF;
- B** the fair market value of the property of the RRIF at the later of:
- December 31 of the year following the year in which the annuitant died; and
 - the time immediately after the last payment of a designated benefit from the RRIF;
- C** the total of all amounts paid out of the RRIF after the death of the annuitant, up to the time you make this calculation; 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**.
- Issue a T4RIF Supplementary slip in the name of the surviving spouse for the year you complete the transfer. Enter the total designated benefit in box 16. Calculate the eligible amount of the designated benefit and enter the amount in box 24. The amount in box 16 can include income earned in the RRIF after the annuitant's date of death to the date of the transfer. However, you have to complete the transfer **before** December 31 of the year after the year of death.
 - Issue a T4RIF Supplementary slip for the year in which you pay to the other beneficiary income earned in the RRIF after the annuitant's date of death. Enter the amount paid in box 22. This amount can include income earned in the RRIF after the annuitant's date of death to the date you pay the income, or to December 31 of the year after the year of death, whichever occurs first.

Example

The annuitant under a RRIF dies on February 2, 1993. In his RRIF contract, the annuitant named his spouse and aunt as beneficiaries of the RRIF property. The fair market value of the RRIF on February 2, 1993, was \$100,000. At the time of death, the minimum payment required for the year of \$8,000 was not paid to the annuitant. On August 15, 1994, the RRIF property (with a fair market value of \$106,000) was distributed to the beneficiaries. The eligible portion of the \$53,000 designated benefit paid to the spouse was directly transferred under paragraph 60(l) to her RRIF. An amount of \$53,000 was paid to the deceased annuitant's aunt. To calculate the amount that has to be deducted from the amount that the deceased annuitant is considered to have received at the time of death, use the following formula:

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

The letters in the formula represent the following:

- A** \$53,000, the total designated benefit under the RRIF paid to the spouse;

- B** \$0, the fair market value of the property of the RRIF on August 15, 1994, which is the later of:
- December 31, 1994, the end of year following the year in which the annuitant died; and
 - August 15, 1994, the time immediately after the last payment of a designated benefit from the RRIF;
- C** \$106,000, the total of all amounts paid out of the RRIF after the death of the annuitant, up to the time you make this calculation; and
- D** \$100,000, 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 **B** and **C**.

$$\begin{aligned} & \$53,000 \times \left[1 - \frac{(\$0 + \$106,000 - \$100,000)}{(\$0 + \$106,000)} \right] \\ & = \$50,000 \end{aligned}$$

You deduct the \$50,000 from the fair market value of the RRIF property at the time the annuitant died, i.e. \$100,000. The actual amount reported in box 18 of the deceased annuitant's T4RIF Supplementary slip is \$50,000. The T4RSP Supplementary slip issued in the name of the deceased annuitant's spouse would show \$53,000 in box 16 and \$45,000 (the eligible portion of the designated benefit) in box 24. The T4RIF Supplementary slip issued in the name of the deceased annuitant's aunt would only show \$3,000 in box 22 as the remaining \$50,000 has already been reported on the decedent's T4RSP Supplementary slip.

In any **other situation**, where the surviving spouse is named as a beneficiary of the RRIF property, follow these instructions:

- Issue a T4RIF Supplementary slip in the name of the deceased annuitant for the year of death. Enter the fair market value of the RRIF property at the time of death in box 18.
- Issue a T4RIF Supplementary slip in the name of the surviving spouse for the year in which income earned in the RRIF after the annuitant's date of death is paid to the spouse or transferred under paragraph 60(l) in his or her name. Enter the amount you paid or transferred in box 16. This amount can include income earned in the RRIF after the annuitant's date of death to the date you pay or transfer the income, or to December 31 of the year after the year of death, whichever occurs first.

Child or grandchild as beneficiary of the RRIF property

If the deceased annuitant had no spouse at the time of death, he or she may have named in the RRIF contract a child or grandchild as the beneficiary of the RRIF property. If this is the case, report the amount that you paid or are considered to have paid from the RRIF to the child or grandchild, as indicated below:

- Issue a T4RIF Supplementary slip in the name of the deceased annuitant for the year of death. Enter the fair market value of the RRIF property at the time of death, in box 18.

- Issue a T4RIF Supplementary slip in the name of the child or grandchild for the year in which you paid or are considered to have paid to the child or grandchild income earned in the RRIF after the annuitant's date of death. Enter the amount paid in box 18. This amount can include income earned in the RRIF after the annuitant's date of death to the date you pay the income, or to December 31 of the year after the year of death, whichever occurs first.

Note

Do not report an amount in box 16. The amounts received or considered to be received by the deceased annuitant's child or grandchild received qualify as a designated benefit, but only if the annuitant had no spouse at the time of death, and the child or grandchild was financially dependent on the annuitant for support.

If there is another beneficiary named in the RRIF contract, issue a T4RIF Supplementary slip in the name of the beneficiary for the year in which you pay to the beneficiary income earned in the RRIF after the annuitant's date of death. Enter the amount paid in box 22. This amount can include income earned in the RRIF after the annuitant's date of death to the date you pay the income, or to December 31 of the year after the year of death, whichever occurs first.

Spouse, child, or grandchild as beneficiary of the estate

The spouse, child, or grandchild can be the beneficiary of the estate instead of a beneficiary of the RRIF property in the RRIF contract. In this case, report the amount you paid from the RRIF to the legal representative of the estate, as indicated below:

- Issue a T4RIF Supplementary slip in the name of the deceased annuitant for the year of death. Enter the fair market value of the RRIF property at the time of death in box 18.
- Issue a T4RIF Supplementary slip in the name of the estate for the year in which you pay to the legal representative of the estate income earned in the RRIF after the annuitant's date of death. Enter the amount paid in box 18. This amount can include income earned in the RRIF after the annuitant's date of death to the date you pay the income, or to December 31 of the year after the year of death, whichever occurs first.

In this situation, the spouse and the legal representative of the estate can jointly elect to treat part or all of the amounts you paid to the estate as a designated benefit to the spouse. To do so, they have to use Form T1090, *Designating an Amount Received From a RRIF To Be a Designated Benefit*, and submit it to us.

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 us. As a result, all or part of the amounts considered to have been received by the annuitant's child or grandchild will qualify as a designated benefit.

If a person makes this election, do not complete amended T4RIF Supplementary slips to relocate an amount to

box 16. The spouse, or financially dependent child or grandchild, should attach Form T1090 to his or her income tax return for the year it applies.

Other situations

If the deceased annuitant has named a beneficiary in the RRIF contract other than his or her spouse, child or grandchild, or if the deceased annuitant has not named any beneficiary of the RRIF property in the RRIF contract, follow these instructions:

- Issue a T4RIF Supplementary slip in the name of the deceased annuitant for the year of death. Enter the fair market value of the RRIF property at the time of death in box 18.
- If there is no beneficiary named in the RRIF contract, issue a T4RIF Supplementary slip in the name of the estate for the year in which you pay to the legal representative of the estate income earned in the RRIF after the annuitant's date of death. Enter the income paid in box 18. This amount can include income earned in the RRIF after the annuitant's date of death to the date you pay the income, or to December 31 of the year after the year of death, whichever occurs first; and
- The beneficiary named in the RRIF contract may be someone other than the deceased annuitant's spouse, child or grandchild. In this case, issue a T4RIF Supplementary slip in the name of the beneficiary for the year in which you pay to the beneficiary income earned in the RRIF after the annuitant's date of death. Enter the income paid in box 22. This amount can include income earned in the RRIF after the annuitant's date of death to the date you pay the income, or to December 31 of the year after the year death, whichever occurs first.

Income paid to the original annuitant up to the date of death

For all situations mentioned in this section, report amounts you paid from a RRIF **before** the annuitant died, as follows:

- If you paid part of the minimum amount for the year to the original annuitant, enter the amount in box 16 of the T4RIF Supplementary slip that you issue to the annuitant.
- If you paid an excess amount to the original annuitant, enter that amount in boxes 16 and 24 of the same T4RIF Supplementary slip.

Chapter 13 Using Forms T2030, T2033, T2220, and T2037

You may need information about the forms used to record the following transactions:

- the direct transfer of property to or between plans or funds; or
- buying annuities under plans or funds.

In this case, get 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, 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 Supplementary slip, or in boxes 16 and 24 of the T4RIF Supplementary 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, Direct Transfer Under Paragraph 146(16)(a) or 146.3(2)(e)

An annuitant uses Form T2033 to request a **direct** transfer of:

- all or part of the property in an unmaturred 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 Supplementary slip or a T4RIF Supplementary slip, and do not issue an official receipt to the annuitant. The transfer amount is neither income or a deduction.

Form T2220, Transfer From an RRSP or a RRIF to Another RRSP or RRIF on Marriage Breakdown

An annuitant has to use Form T2220 to request a **direct** transfer of property from an unmaturred RRSP or a RRIF, to another RRSP or RRIF of which the spouse or former spouse is the annuitant.

Do not report the amount transferred on a T4RSP Supplementary slip or T4RIF Supplementary slip, and do not issue an official receipt to the annuitant. The transfer amount is neither income or a deduction. In addition, you do not have to complete Form TD2, *Tax Deduction Waiver in Respect of Funds to be Transferred*.

If, as the issuer or carrier, you make a 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 us within 30 days of the transfer.

Send these documents to the T1 Records Section of the taxation centre that serves the annuitant for whom the transfer was made. You can find a complete list of the addresses on the back of Form T2220.

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, the issuer uses Form T2037 to buy, with the RRSP funds, an annuity for the annuitant.

Do not report the RRSP funds the issuer uses to purchase the annuity on a T4RSP Supplementary slip. The annuity issuer does not have issue an official receipt to the annuitant for whom 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 | 1994 Personal Tax Credit Return |
| TD2 | Tax Deduction Waiver in Respect of Funds to be Transferred |
| T619 | Magnetic Media Transmittal |
| T1036 | Applying to Withdraw an Amount Under the Home Buyers' Plan in 1995 |
| T1090 | Designating an Amount Received From a RRIF To Be a Designated Benefit |
| T2019 | Designating an Amount Received From an RRSP To Be a Refund of Premiums |
| T2030 | Direct Transfer Under Subparagraph 60(1)(v) |
| T2033 | Direct Transfer Under Paragraph 146(16)(a) or 146.3(2)(e) |
| T2037 | Notice of Purchase of Annuity with "Plan" Funds |
| T2205 | Calculating Amounts from a Spousal RRSP or RRIF to Include in Income for 19__ |
| T2220 | Transfer From an RRSP or a RRIF to Another RRSP or RRIF on Marriage Breakdown |
| T3012 | Application for Refund of RRSP Excess Contributions Made in 19__ |
| T3012A | Tax Deduction Waiver on the Refund of Your Undeducted RRSP Contributions Made in 19__ |
| T4031 | Computer Specifications for Data Filed on Magnetic Media T5, T5008, T4RSP, T4RIF and NR4 |
| T4061 | Guide for Filing the New NR4 Return |

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 That Relates to the Preparation of Information Slips |
| 93-4 | Custom and Facsimile Tax Forms |

Pamphlet

Home Buyers' Plan

1994 T4RSP Segment



Revenue Canada
Revenu Canada

T4RSP SEGMENT
Rev. 94

T4RSP SEGMENT

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

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

When and how to use this form

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

Attach a T4RSP Segment form to the top of each bundle. Complete all the boxes below, and 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 income tax office.

T4RSP SEGMENT

Ce formulaire vous permettra de faire concorder les montants figurant sur vos feuillets T4RSP *Supplémentaire* avec les totaux de votre formulaire T4RSP *Sommaire*.

Remarque : Vous n'avez pas à remplir ce formulaire si vous produisez votre déclaration de renseignements sur support magnétique.

Quand et comment utiliser ce formulaire

Si votre déclaration de renseignements 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 d'environ 300 feuillets.

Placez un formulaire T4RSP *Segment* sur le dessus de chaque lot. Remplissez toutes les cases du formulaire et conservez-en une copie dans vos dossiers.

Pour chaque case, le total des montants figurant sur tous les formulaires T4RSP *Segment* doit correspondre au total figurant sur le formulaire T4RSP *Sommaire*.

Si vous avez besoin de plus de renseignements ou d'autres formulaires, 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) figurant sur le T4RSP <i>Sommaire</i> | | Number of T4RSP Supplementary slips in this segment Nombre de feuillets T4RSP <i>Supplémentaire</i> dans ce segment | |
| Surname on first T4RSP Supplementary in this segment Nom de famille sur le premier T4RSP <i>Supplémentaire</i> de ce segment | | Surname on last T4RSP Supplementary in this segment Nom de famille sur le dernier T4RSP <i>Supplémentaire</i> de ce segment | |

| | | | |
|--|---------------|--|---|
| Account number (as shown on the T4RSP Summary) Numéro de compte figurant sur le T4RSP <i>Sommaire</i> | Year Année | T4RSP Segment number (starting at 1) Numéro du T4RSP <i>Segment</i> (en commençant par 1) | Total number of T4RSP Segment forms in this information return Nombre total de formulaires T4RSP <i>Segment</i> dans cette déclaration de renseignements |
| | | | |
| | | 2 | 3 |

Totals of the amounts reported on the attached T4RSP Supplementary slips

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 | | |

1994 T4RSP Supplementary



Revenue Canada / Revenu Canada

T4RSP
Supplementary – Supplémentaire
Rev. 94

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

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------|---|--|--|--|---|--|
| → Year Année | 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 | 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, lisez le 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 Account number Numéro de compte | |

Return with T4RSP Summary
À retourner avec le T4RSP *Sommaire*

1

1994 T4RIF Segment



Revenue Canada / Revenu Canada

T4RIF SEGMENT
Rev. 94

T4RIF SEGMENT

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

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

When and how to use this form

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

Attach a T4RIF Segment form to the top of each bundle. Complete all the boxes below, and keep a copy for your files.

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

If you need more information or forms, please contact your income tax office.

T4RIF SEGMENT

Ce formulaire vous permettra de faire concorder les montants figurant sur vos feuillets T4RIF *Supplémentaire* avec les totaux de votre formulaire T4RIF *Sommaire*.

Remarque : Vous n'avez pas à remplir ce formulaire si vous produisez votre déclaration de renseignements sur support magnétique.

Quand et comment utiliser ce formulaire

Si votre déclaration de renseignements 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 d'environ 300 feuillets.

Placez un formulaire T4RIF *Segment* sur le dessus de chaque lot. Remplissez toutes les cases du formulaire et conservez-en une copie dans vos dossiers.

Pour chaque case, le total des montants figurant sur tous les formulaires T4RIF *Segment* doit correspondre au total figurant sur le formulaire T4RIF *Sommaire*.

Si vous avez besoin de plus de renseignements ou d'autres formulaires, 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) figurant sur le T4RIF <i>Sommaire</i> | | Number of T4RIF Supplementary slips in this segment Nombre de feuillets T4RIF <i>Supplémentaire</i> dans ce segment | |
| Surname on first T4RIF Supplementary in this segment Nom de famille sur le premier T4RIF <i>Supplémentaire</i> de ce segment | | Surname on last T4RIF Supplementary in this segment Nom de famille sur le dernier T4RIF <i>Supplémentaire</i> de ce segment | |

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Account number (as shown on the T4RIF Summary) Numéro de compte figurant sur le T4RIF <i>Sommaire</i> | Year Année |
|--|---------------|

| | | |
|--|---------|---|
| T4RIF Segment number (starting at 1) Numéro du T4RIF <i>Segment</i> (en commençant par 1) | of - de | Total number of T4RIF Segment forms in this information return Nombre total de formulaires T4RIF <i>Segment</i> dans cette déclaration de renseignements |
| 2 | | 3 |

Totals of the amounts reported on the attached T4RIF Supplementary slips

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 | | | |

1994 T4RIF Supplementary



Revenue Canada / Revenu Canada

T4RIF
Supplementary – Supplémentaire
Rev. 94

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

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|--|---|--|
| Year Année | 16 Taxable amounts Sommes imposables | 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 | 32 Social insurance number * Numéro d'assurance sociale * | 34 Name (surname, first name) Nom (nom de famille, prénom) |
| 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 | | | | | | |
| * If your social insurance number is not shown, see the back of this slip. Si votre numéro d'assurance sociale n'est pas indiqué, lisez le verso de ce feuillet. | | | | | | |
| | | 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 Account number Numéro de compte | | | | | | |

Return with T4RIF Summary **1**
À retourner avec le T4RIF Sommaire

Appendix D

Required minimum payment from a RRIF

Qualifying RRIFs

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 years of age at the beginning of the year, calculate the minimum amount by dividing the RRIF's value at the beginning of the year by the number that equals 90 minus the holder's age at that time. If the holder elected to base the minimum amount on the spouse's age, calculate the minimum amount using the spouse's age. See Chapter 6 for the definition of "spouse."

If a RRIF holder is over 78 years of age at the beginning of the year, or the holder's spouse is over 78 years of age at the beginning of the year, and the holder has elected to base the minimum amount on the spouse's age, calculate the minimum amount by multiplying the RRIF's value at the beginning of the year by the factor that applies from

the chart below. 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.

If a RRIF holder is under 71 years of age at the beginning of the year, 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 to base the minimum amount on the spouse's age, calculate the minimum amount using the spouse's age.

If a RRIF holder is over 70 years of age at the beginning of the year, or the holder's spouse is over 70 years of age at the beginning of the year, and the holder has elected to base the minimum amount on the spouse's age, calculate the minimum amount by multiplying the RRIF's value at the beginning of the year by the factor that applies from the chart below. The payout period under a non-qualifying RRIF is for the RRIF holder's entire life.

| Age ¹ | Current rules ² | 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.

Notes

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 equal $1/(90 \text{ minus } X)$. Amount X equals the age of the RRIF holder or the holder's spouse, as the case may be.

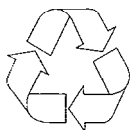
District Taxation Offices

| Regular hours of telephone and counter service: Monday to Friday — 8:15 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. (except holidays). We accept collect calls. | | Telecommunication Device for the Deaf (TDD): In Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island — TDD users can call 1-800-565-0540 during regular hours of service. All other TDD users can call 1-800-665-0354 during regular hours of service. | | | |
|---|--|--|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Prov. | District Taxation Offices | General Enquiries | | Request for Forms | |
| | | Local calls | Long distance calls | Local calls | Long distance calls |
| NF | St. John's - Sir Humphrey Gilbert Building, P.O. Box 5968, A1C 5X6 | 772-2610 | 1-800-563-2600 | 772-5088 | 1-800-563-2600 |
| PE | Charlottetown - 94 Euston Street, P.O. Box 8500, C1A 8L3 | 628-4200 | 1-800-884-5711 | 628-4250 | 1-800-245-9922 |
| NS | Halifax - 1256 Barrington Street, P.O. Box 638, B3J 2T5 | 426-2210 | 1-800-565-2210 | 426-2210 | 1-800-565-2210 |
| | Sydney - 47 Dorchester Street, P.O. Box 1300, B1P 6K3 | 564-7080 | 1-800-563-7080 | 564-7120 | 1-800-563-7120 |
| NB | Bathurst - 120 Harbourview Blvd, 4th floor, P.O. Box 8888, E2A 4L8 | 548-7100 | 1-800-561-6104 | 548-7100 | 1-800-561-6104 |
| | Saint John - 126 Prince William Street, E2L 4H9 | 636-4600 | 1-800-222-9622 | 636-4618 | 1-800-332-6022 |
| QC | Chicoutimi - 100 Lafontaine Street, Suite 211, G7H 6X2 | 698-5580 | 1-800-463-4421 | 698-5580 | 1-800-463-4421 |
| | Laval - 3131 St. Martin Boulevard West, H7T 2A7 | 956-9101 | 1-800-363-2218 | 956-9115 | 1-800-363-2218 |
| | Montréal - 305 René-Lévesque Boulevard West, H2Z 1A6 | 283-5300 | 1-800-361-2808 | 283-5623 | 1-800-361-2808 |
| | Québec - 165 de la Pointe-aux-Lièvres South, G1K 7L3 | 648-3180 | 1-800-463-4421 | 648-4083 | 1-800-463-4421 |
| | Rimouski - 320 St-Germain East, 4th floor, G5L 1C2 | 722-3111 | 1-800-463-4421 | 1-800-463-4421 | |
| | Rouyn-Noranda - 44 du Lac Avenue, J9X 6Z9 | 764-5171 | 1-800-567-6403 | 764-5171 | 1-800-567-6403 |
| | Sherbrooke - 50 Place de la Cité, J1H 5L8 | 564-5888 | 1-800-567-7360 | 821-8565 | 1-800-567-7360 |
| | St-Hubert - 5245 Cousineau Blvd, Suite 200, J3Y 7Z7 | 283-5300 | 1-800-361-2808 | 445-5264 | 1-800-361-2808 |
| | Trois-Rivières - 25 des Forges Street, Suite 111, G9A 2G4 | 373-2723 | 1-800-567-9325 | 373-2723 | 1-800-567-9325 |
| | ON | Belleville - 11 Station Street, K8N 2S3 | 969-3706 | 1-800-267-8030 | 969-3707 |
| Hamilton - 150 Main Street West, P.O. Box 2220, L8N 3E1 | | (905) 522-8671 | 1-800-263-9200 1-800-263-9210 | (905) 572-2609 | 1-800-862-6840 1-800-862-6840 |
| from area codes 416 and 905 from area code 519 | | | | | |
| Kingston - 385 Princess Street, K7L 1C1 | | 545-8371 | 1-800-267-9447 | 1-800-267-8043 | |
| Kitchener - 166 Frederick Street, N2G 4N1 | | 579-2230 | 1-800-265-2530 | 579-8951 | 1-800-265-2210 |
| London - 451 Talbot Street, N6A 5E5 | | 645-4211 | 1-800-265-4900 | 645-4244 | 1-800-265-4900 |
| Mississauga - 77 City Centre Drive, P.O. Box 6000, L5A 4E9 | | (905) 566-6700 | 1-800-387-1700 | (905) 566-6005 | 1-800-387-1700 |
| from area codes 519, 705 and 905 | | | | | |
| North York - 5001 Yonge Street, Suite 1000, M2N 6R9 | | (416) 221-9309 | 1-800-387-1700 | (416) 221-8492 | 1-800-387-1700 |
| from area codes 519, 705 and 905 | | | | | |
| Ottawa - 360 Lisgar Street, K1A 0L9 | | 598-2275 | 1-800-267-8440 1-800-267-4735 | 957-8088 | 1-800-959-2221 1-800-959-2221 |
| from area code 613 from area code 819 | | | | | |
| Peterborough - 185 King Street West, K9J 8M3 | | 876-6412 | 1-800-267-8030 | 1-800-267-8043 | |
| St. Catharines - 32 Church Street, P.O. Box 3038, L2R 3B9 | | 688-4000 | 1-800-263-5672 | 688-4000 | 1-800-263-5672 |
| Scarborough - 200 Town Centre Court, M1P 4Y3 | | (416) 296-1950 | 1-800-387-5229 1-800-387-5183 | (416) 296-0104 | 1-800-387-5229 1-800-387-5183 |
| from area code 905 from area codes 519 and 705 | | | | | |
| Sudbury - 19 Lisgar Street South, P3E 3L5 | 671-0581 | 1-800-461-4060 1-800-461-6320 | 671-0581 | 1-800-461-4060 1-800-461-6320 | |
| from area code 705 from area codes 613 and 807 | | | | | |
| Thunder Bay - 130 South Syndicate Avenue, P7E 1C7 | 623-3443 | 1-800-465-6981 | 623-2751 | 1-800-465-6981 | |
| Toronto - 36 Adelaide Street East, M5C 1J7 | 869-1500 | (416) 869-1500 | 865-9469 | (416) 865-9469 | |
| Windsor - 185 Ouellette Avenue, N9A 5S8 | 258-8302 | 1-800-265-4841 | 258-8302 | 1-800-265-4841 | |
| MB | Winnipeg - 325 Broadway Avenue, R3C 4T4 | 983-6350 | 1-800-282-8079 | 983-3942 | 1-800-282-8079 |
| SK | Regina - 1955 Smith Street, S4P 2N9 | 780-6015 | 1-800-667-7555 | 780-6015 | 1-800-667-7555 |
| | Saskatoon - 340-3rd Avenue North, S7K 0A8 | 975-4595 | 1-800-667-2083 | 975-4577 | 1-800-772-1644 |
| AB | Calgary - 220-4th Avenue South East, T2G 0L1 | 221-8919 | 1-800-332-1410 | 221-8900 | 1-800-472-9701 |
| | from southern Alberta | | | | |
| Edmonton - 9700 Jasper Avenue Suite 10, T5J 4C8 | 423-3510 | 1-800-232-1966 1-800-232-1966 | 423-4044 | 1-800-661-4597 1-800-661-4597 | |
| from northern Alberta from northeastern B.C. and Northwest Territories | | | | | |
| BC | Penticton - 277 Winnipeg Street, V2A 1N6 | 492-9200 | 1-800-565-5125 | 492-9200 | 1-800-663-5065 |
| | Vancouver - 1166 West Pender Street, V6E 3H8 | 689-5411 | 1-800-663-9033 1-800-663-9033 | 669-1033 | 1-800-663-1665 1-800-663-1665 |
| | from northwestern B.C. and the Yukon | | | | |
| Victoria - 1415 Vancouver Street, V8V 3W4 | 363-0121 | 1-800-742-6108 | 363-3291 | 1-800-663-7006 | |

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