

## Home Buyers' Plan (HBP) Request to Withdraw Funds from an RRSP

Use this form to make a withdrawal from your registered retirement savings plan (RRSP) under the Home Buyers' Plan (HBP). Fill out Part A of Area 1 to determine if you are eligible to make a withdrawal from your RRSP under the HBP. Although some conditions may apply to another person in certain situations, you (the participant) are responsible for making sure that all the conditions are met. For more information about the HBP, including changes to the rules for first-time home buyers, go to canada.ca/home-buyers-plan. Generally, you must receive all your HBP withdrawals in the same calendar year. The maximum you can withdraw is \$35,000. Fill out Area 1 and give the form to your financial institution who must fill out Area 2. Keep a copy of the completed form for your records.

Area 1 – To be filled out by the participant								
Part A – Fill out the following questionnaire to determine if you can make a withdrawal from your RRSP under the HBP								
1. Are you a resident of Canada?	Yes – Go to question 2.	No – You cannot make an HBP withdrawal.						
<ol> <li>Has the person buying or building a qualifying home * entered into a written agreement * to do so?</li> </ol>	Yes – Go to question 3a.	No – You cannot make an HBP withdrawal.						
3a). Have you ever, before this year, withdrawn funds from your RRSP under the HBP to buy or build a qualifying home?	Yes – Go to question 3b.	No – Go to question 4.						
3b). Are you making this request in January as part of the participation you began last year?	Yes – Go to question 4.	No – Go to question 3c.						
3c). Was your repayable balance from your previous HBP participation <b>zero</b> on January 1 of this year?	Yes – Go to question 4.	No – You cannot make an HBP withdrawal.						
4. Do you intend to occupy the qualifying home that you are buying or building as your principal place of residence no later than one year after buying or building it? If you are acquiring the home for a <b>related</b> <b>person</b> * with a disability or helping a related person with a disability acquire the home, you must intend that the related person with a disability occupy the home as their principal place of residence no later than one year after buying or building it.	Yes – Go to question 5.	No – You cannot make an HBP withdrawal.						
5. Has the person who is buying or building the <b>qualifying home</b> or their spouse or common-law partner owned the <b>qualifying home</b> more than 30 days before receiving this withdrawal?	Yes – You cannot make an HBP withdrawal. <b>However</b> , if you are making this withdrawal <b>after 2019</b> to acquire the interest or right of your separated spouse or common-law partner in the home, go to question 8a) to confirm your eligibility.	No – Go to question 6a.						
6a). Are you a person with a disability?	Yes – You are eligible (fill out Part B).	No – Go to question 6b.						
6b). Are you withdrawing funds from your RRSP to buy or build a qualifying home for a related person with a disability or to help such a person buy or build a qualifying home?	Yes – You are eligible (fill out Part B).	No – Go to question 7.						
7. At any time during the period beginning January 1 of the fourth year before the year of the withdrawal and ending 31 days before the date of the withdrawal, did you or your spouse or common-law partner own a home that you occupied as an individual with a marital status of single, or with that other individual while you were spouses or common-law partners?	Yes – You are not considered a <b>first-time</b> <b>home buyer</b> *, and you cannot make a HBP withdrawal. <b>However</b> , if you are making this withdrawal <b>after 2019</b> and experienced a breakdown of marriage or common-law partnership, go to question 8a) to confirm your eligibility.	No – You are eligible (fill out Part B).						

## Notes

- Qualifying home a qualifying home is a housing unit located in Canada. This includes existing homes and those being constructed. Single-family homes, semi-detached homes, townhouses, mobile homes, condominium units, and apartments in duplexes, triplexes, fourplexes, or apartment buildings all qualify. A share in a co-operative housing corporation that entitles you to possess, and gives you an equity interest in a housing unit located in Canada, also qualifies. However, a share that only provides you with a right to tenancy in the housing unit does not qualify. For condominium units, you are considered to own the unit the day you are entitled to immediate vacant possession of it.
- 2. Written agreement a written agreement must include the date the agreement was signed, the address of the qualifying home and the closing date.
- 3. Related person a person connected to you by a blood relationship, marriage, common-law partnership, or adoption (legal or in fact). For more information, see Income Tax Folio, S1-F5-C1, Related Person and Dealing at Arm's Length.
- 4. First-time home buyer you are considered a first-time home buyer if, in the period that begins on January 1 of the fourth year before the year you withdraw funds from your RRSP, and ends 31 days before the date you withdraw the funds, you did not occupy a home that you owned, or one that your current spouse or common-law partner owned. For example, if you are withdrawing the funds on July 31, 2021, the period is from January 1, 2017 to June 30, 2021.

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## Protected B when completed

Part A (continued)			
8a). Are you making this withdrawal after December 31, 2019?	Yes – Go to	o question 8b.	No – You cannot make an HBP withdrawal.
8b). Have you been living separate and apart from your spouse of common-law partner because of a breakdown of your marria common-law partnership for a period of <b>at least 90 days</b> at of the withdrawal, and began living separate and apart in the the withdrawal or in the four preceding calendar years?	ige or the time 🔲 Yes – Go to	o question 8c.	No – You cannot make an HBP withdrawal.
8c). Do you have a new spouse or common-law partner, and doe new spouse or common-law partner own and occupy a hom- your principal place of residence?		cannot make an HBP withdraw	ral. No – Go to question 8d.
8d). Do you own and occupy a home as your principal place of re	esidence? Yes – Go to	o question 8e.	No – You are eligible (fill out Part B).
8e). Is the qualifying home that you intend to buy different from y principal place of residence?	our Yes – You	are eligible (fill out Part B).	No – Go to question 8f.
8f). Will you acquire the interest or right of your separated spous common-law partner in the home no earlier than 30 days be the withdrawal?		are eligible (fill out Part B).	No – You cannot make an HBP withdrawal.
Part B – Fill out this part to make a withdrawal from yo	our RRSP under the HB	P	
First name and initial(s)	Last name		Social insurance number (SIN)
Address of qualifying home being bought or built (include num	ber, street, rural route, or lo	ot and concession number)	If you are a person with a disability, tick this box.
City	Province or Territory	Postal code	Telephone number
If you answered <b>yes</b> to question 6b) above, provide the following	information about that pers	on:	-
Person's name	Relationship to you		Social insurance number (SIN)
Part C – Certification			
Amount of requested withdrawal \$		Date withdrawal required	Year Month Day
		Account number of the RRSP	from which the withdrawal is made
I certify that the information given on this form is correct and c	omplete.		
		Date	Year Month Day
Participant's signature			

## Area 2 – To be filled out by the RRSP issuer (Do not send the CRA this form. Keep it for your records.)

Issuer's name	Telephone number	Amount of the withdrawal (maximum \$35,000)	\$		-
Issuer's address		Date withdrawal paid	Year	Month	Day I

Personal information (including the SIN) is collected for the purposes of the administration or enforcement of the Income Tax Act and related programs and activities including administering tax, benefits, audit, compliance, and collection. The information collected may be used or disclosed for purposes of other federal acts that provide for the imposition and collection of a tax or duty. It may also be disclosed to other federal, provincial, territorial, or foreign government institutions to the extent authorized by law. Failure to provide this information may result in interest payable, penalties, or other actions. Under the Privacy Act, individuals have a right of protection, access to and correction of their personal information, or to file a complaint with the Privacy Commissioner of Canada regarding the handling of their personal information. Refer to Personal Information Bank CRA PPU 005 on Info Source at canada.ca/cra-info-source.