

Part 1 – Capital (continued)

To be completed by a life insurance corporation that was a non-resident of Canada throughout the year

The total of the following amounts computed at the end of the year:

The amount that is the greater of:

- a) The amount, if any, by which its surplus funds derived from operations (as defined in subsection 138(12)) as of the end of the year, computed as if no tax were payable under Part I.3 or Part VI for the year, exceed the total of all amounts, each of which is:
 - i) an amount on which it was required to pay, or would but for subsection 219(5.2) have been required to pay, tax under Part XIV for a previous tax year, except the part, if any, of the amount on which tax was payable, or would have been payable, because of subparagraph 219(4)(a)(i.1); and
 - ii) an amount on which it was required to pay, or would but for subsection 219(5.2) have been required to pay, tax under subsection 219(5.1) for the year because of the transfer of an insurance business to which subsection 138(11.5) or (11.92) has applied; and
- b) The attributed surplus for the year

301 _____
 302 _____ C

Any other surpluses relating to insurance businesses carried on in Canada 303 _____ D
 Long-term debt that may reasonably be regarded as relating to insurance businesses carried on in Canada 304 _____ E
Capital for the year (total of amounts C, D, and E) 306 _____ F

Part 2 – Investments in related financial institutions

To be completed by a financial institution that was resident in Canada at any time in the year, by a life insurance corporation that was a non-resident of Canada throughout the year (see note 2 below), or by an authorized foreign bank (see note 3 below)

Add the carrying value at the end of the year of the following eligible investments of the financial institution. For an insurance corporation, include only eligible investments that are non-segregated property.

Any share of the capital stock of the related financial institutions 401 _____
 Any long-term debt of the related financial institutions 404 _____
 Subtotal (add lines 401 and 404) _____ J

Plus: The amount of any surplus of the related financial institutions contributed by the corporation and not reflected in the carrying value of shares and long-term debts above 411 _____ K
Total investments in related financial institutions (amount J plus amount K) 490 _____

- Notes**
- 1) The eligible investments of the corporation should include only those of related financial institutions that are resident in Canada or are using the surplus or proceeds of the share or debt in a business carried on by the related financial institution through a permanent establishment in Canada.
 - 2) In the case of a life insurance corporation that was a non-resident of Canada throughout the year, its eligible investments should include only those used or held by the corporation in the year (or amount of surplus contributed in the year) in the course of carrying on an insurance business in Canada.
 - 3) In the case of an authorized foreign bank, its eligible investments should be the amount before the application of risk weights that would be reported under OSFI risk-weighting guidelines and should include only those used or held in the year (or amount of surplus contributed) by the corporation in the course of carrying on its Canadian banking business.

Part 3 – Taxable capital

Capital for the year (line 190, 290 or 306 from page 1 or 2, whichever applies) _____
Deduct: Total investments in related financial institutions (amount from line 490 above) _____
Taxable capital for the year (if negative, enter "0") 501 _____

Part 4 – Taxable capital employed in Canada

To be completed by a life insurance corporation that was resident in Canada at any time in the year

Taxable capital for the year (amount from line 501 on page 2)	_____		
Add: Total of amounts described in clause 190.11(b)(i)(B) (amount AA on page 5)	551	_____	
	Subtotal	_____	
Deduct: Total of amounts described in clause 190.11(b)(i)(C) (amount BB on page 5)	555	_____	
	Total	_____	▶ _____ L
Canadian reserve liabilities at year-end	552	_____	M
Total reserve liabilities at year-end	553	_____	N
Total of amounts described in clause 190.11(b)(i)(E) (amount from line CC on page 5)	554	_____	O
Taxable capital employed in Canada = (L × M) ÷ (N + O)	591	_____	

To be completed by a financial institution other than a life insurance corporation

Taxable capital for the year (line 501 on page 2) _____	×	Canadian assets at the end of the year 650		=	Taxable capital employed in Canada 691	_____
		Total assets at the end of the year 655				

To be completed by a life insurance corporation that was a non-resident of Canada throughout the year

Taxable capital employed in Canada (amount from line 501 on page 2)	791	_____
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Part 5 – Gross Part VI tax

Taxable capital employed in Canada (line 591, 691, or 791, whichever applies)	_____	
Deduct: Capital deduction claimed by this institution (see note below)	805	_____
Excess amount (if negative, enter "0")	815	_____
Amount from line 815	_____	× 0.0125 = 825 _____ P
If the tax year of the corporation is less than 51 weeks, calculate the gross Part VI tax as follows:		
Amount P	_____	× $\frac{\text{Number of days in the tax year ()}}{365}$ = _____ Q
Gross Part VI tax (amount P or amount Q, whichever applies)	831	_____ R

Note: For a financial institution that is not related to another financial institution at the end of the year, the "Capital deduction claimed by this institution" is \$1,000,000,000. For financial institutions that are related at the end of the year, an agreement can be filed on behalf of the related group to allocate the capital deduction among the members of the group. If such an agreement is made, Schedule 39 must be completed and filed with this schedule and the "Capital deduction claimed by this institution" is the amount allocated to it in column 450 of Schedule 39. Where a financial institution has more than one tax year ending in the same calendar year and, in two or more of those tax years, is related at the end of the year to another financial institution that has a tax year ending in the same calendar year, the capital deduction of the financial institution for each tax year is the capital deduction for its first tax year.

Part 6 – Unused Part I tax credit carried forward from previous years that can be applied this year

Gross Part VI tax (line 831 from page 3) _____

Deduct: Current-year Part I tax credit* (amount from line 700 of the T2 return) **840** _____

Excess = = = = = **S**

Balance of unused Part I tax credit carried forward from previous years (amount A from Schedule 42) = = = = = **T**

Unused Part I tax credit that can be carried forward and applied this year (amount S or T, whichever is less) = = = = = **U**

Part 7 – Net Part VI tax payable

Gross Part VI tax (line 831 from page 3) _____ **V**

Deduct:

Part I tax credit applied from:

the current year (line 831 or line 840, whichever is less) **883** _____

previous years (cannot be more than amount U above) **884** _____

Surtax credit applied from previous years (cannot be more than amount A on Schedule 37) **885** _____

Subtotal (**add** lines 883, 884, and 885) = = = = = **W**

Net Part VI tax payable (amount V **minus** amount W) **890** _____

Enter this amount at line 720 of the T2 return.

Part 8 – Current-year unused Part I tax credit

Part I tax payable* (amount from line 700 of the T2 return) _____

Deduct:

Gross Part VI tax (line 831 from page 3) _____

Current-year unused Part I tax credit (if negative, enter "0") **870** _____

Enter this amount at line 600 on Schedule 42.

* Corporations can claim a credit against their Part VI tax for an amount equal to their Part I tax payable for the year. This is called a Part I tax credit. Unused Part I tax credit can be carried back three years or carried forward seven years. Any unused Part I tax credit must be applied in order, with the oldest applied first. If control of the corporation has been acquired between the year in which the credit arose and the year in which you want to claim it, see subsection 190.1(6) when calculating the amount deductible under Part VI for a corporation's unused Part I tax credit.

Complete the following tables to determine the amounts to use in Part 4, on page 3, in calculating the taxable capital employed in Canada of a Canadian resident corporation that carried on a life insurance business.

Table 1

1	2	3		4	5	6	7
		Capital stock	Long-term debt				
Name of foreign insurance subsidiary	Capital of foreign insurance subsidiary per Regulation 8605(1)(a) (from column 9 in Table 2)	Capital stock and long-term debt invested in the subsidiary per Regulation 8605(1)(b)		Any additional surplus contributed into the subsidiary per Regulation 8605(1)(c)	Amounts to be included in clause 190.11(b)(i)(B) Columns (2) - [(3)+(4)]	Amounts to be included in clause 190.11(b)(i)(C) Columns [(3)+(4)] - (2)	Reserve liabilities per Regulation 8605(3) to be included in clause 190.11(b)(i)(E)
1.							
2.							
3.							
4.							
5.							
6.							
7.							
8.							

Totals	AA	BB	CC
	(enter on page 3)	(enter on page 3)	(enter on page 3)

Table 2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Name of foreign insurance subsidiary	Long-term debt	Capital stock or members' contributions	Retained earnings	Surpluses	Subtotal (2)+(3)+(4)+(5)	Deferred tax debit balance	Deficit deducted in computing shareholder's equity	Capital (6) - [(7)+(8)] Enter in column (2) in table 1 above
1.								
2.								
3.								
4.								
5.								
6.								
7.								
8.								

Notes

- 1) Do not use the equity or consolidation method of accounting.
- 2) Include, in column 3 of table 1, the carrying value to its owner of the share of capital stock or long-term debt.
- 3) The amount in column 5 and the amount in column 6 of table 1, for each subsidiary, cannot be less than zero.
- 4) The amounts in column 7 of table 1 are those that would be reported by the foreign insurance subsidiary for that year if it had to report to the Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions (OSFI). All other amounts are those that would be reported by the foreign insurance subsidiary if it were to prepare financial statements in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) or International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).