

2019 Simplified Individual Tax Return for RRSP, PRPP and SPP Excess Contributions

The total of all following contributions made to the following plans may be considered excess contributions if they exceed your RRSP deduction limit plus \$ 2000:

- your registered retirement savings plan (RRSP) contributions
- your employers and former employer's pooled registered pension plan (PRPP) contributions, **plus** your PRPP contributions
- your specified pension plan (SPP) contributions
- your contributions to your spouse's or common-law partner's RRSPs or SPP.

RRSP excess contributions are subject to a tax of 1% per month for every month they are left in the account. For more information concerning excess RRSP contributions, see "Tax on RRSP, PRPP, or SPP excess contributions" in Guide T4040, RRSPs and Other Registered Plans for Retirement.

Notes

References to "RRSP contribution(s)" on this return mean the total contributions made by you to the plans above.

References to "RRSP excess contributions" on this return mean your RRSP contributions, unused RRSP contributions from prior years, plus your employer or former employer PRPP contributions that exceed your RRSP deduction limit, plus \$2,000, for a given year.

You can only qualify for the additional \$2,000 amount if you were 18 years or older at any time in 2018.

If your 2019 unused RRSP contributions are subject to tax, you have to fill out and send this return with your payment to your tax centre no later than 90 days after the end of the tax year.

You cannot use this return if you made mandatory contributions to a PRPP or a group RRSP. Instead, you have to fill out a T1-OVP, 2019 Individual Tax Return for RRSP, PRPP and SPP Excess Contributions. This return is available at canada.ca/cra-forms-publications or by calling **1-800-959-8281**.

Step 1 – Identification

Last name	First name and initial(s)	Social insurance number (SIN)
Address		

Step 2 – Calculating your unused RRSP contributions at the end of December 2018

Fill out this step if you made contributions to your own RRSPs, PRPPs or SPP or your spouse's or common-law partner's RRSPs or SPP, from January 1, 1991, to December 31, 2018, that you did not and will not deduct on line 208 of your returns for 1990 to 2018.

1. If you filed a T1-OVP-S return for 2018, enter the amount from line 6 under December in the chart of that return (if this amount is negative, enter "0"). If you filed a T1-OVP return for 2018, enter the amount from line 6 under December in Part A of that return (if this amount is negative, enter "0"). If you did not file any of these returns for 2018, fill out the chart under note 2 on page 2, and enter the amount from column D for 2018.	_____	1
2. Enter the total RRSP contributions you deducted on line 208 of your 2018 income tax and benefit return (see Note 3 on page 2).	- _____	2
3. Line 1 minus line 2 (if negative, enter "0"). This is the total of your unused RRSP contributions at the end of December 2018. Enter this amount under January on line 1 of the chart on page 3.	= _____	3

Step 3 – Calculating the amount of tax you have to pay

4. Tax on RRSP excess contributions (enter the total of all 12 amounts from line 12 of the chart found on page 3).	_____	4
Applicable rate	x _____	5
Multiply line 4 by line 5.	= _____	6
	Tax on RRSP excess contributions, balance owing	

Step 4 – Certification

I certify that the information given on this return is correct and complete.

Signature

Year Month Day

Telephone number

It is a serious offence to make a false return.

Notes (continued on the next page)

1. Go to canada.ca/myaccount or call **1-800-959-8281** to find out what your 2019 RRSP deduction limit would be if you did not have a 2019 net past-service pension adjustment (PSPA).

Notes (continued)

2. Fill out the chart below to determine the amount to enter on line 1 of Step 2 of this return. When filling out the chart:

- only enter consecutive years ending with 2018 in which you had unused RRSP contributions (see "Notes" on page 1). For example, if you had unused RRSP contributions in 2012 to 2014 and deducted them in 2015, and then you had other unused contributions in 2016 to 2018, only fill out the chart for 2016, 2017, and 2018.
- **do not** fill out column E for the 2018 tax year.

Year	A Unused RRSP contributions at the end of the preceding year (col. D minus col. E of the previous year) *	B RRSP contributions made during the year (see Note 4 below)	C RRSP, PRPP, SPP and RRIF payments included in income for the year (see Note 5 below)	D (col. A plus col. B) minus col. C *	E RRSP contributions deducted on line 208 of your income tax and benefit return (see Note 3 below)

Attach a separate sheet if you need more space.

* If the result is negative, enter "0".

3. **Do not include** amounts you deducted for:

- contributions you made to **your** RRSPs, PRPPs, or SPPs, or your spouse's or common-law partner's RRSPs or SPP in the first 60 days of the following year
- contributions you made to your RRSPs in the year for the following types of income you received and transferred to your RRSPs:
 - the eligible part of a retiring allowance
 - the eligible part of a lump-sum pension payment
 - the eligible amount of a registered retirement income fund (RRIF) designated benefit
 - an RRSP commutation payment
 - an RRSP refund of premiums
 - a RRIF excess amount
 - transfers from SPP, deferred profit sharing plans (DPSPs) or other PRPPs.
- a contribution you returned to your RRSPs because you did not need the funds to have a past service pension adjustment (PSPA) certified.

4. Include any gifts made to your RRSPs (a gift is any amount contributed to your RRSPs by someone other than you or your spouse or common-law partner). Also include any excess amount you transferred from your registered pension plans (RPPs) to your RRSPs or RRIFs (you would have received an RRSP receipt for these contributions).

Do not include:

- contributions you made during the first 60 days of the year to your own RRSPs, PRPPs or SPP or your spouse's or common-law partner's RRSPs or SPP that you deducted or will deduct for the preceding year
- contributions you made to your RRSPs, PRPPs and SPP that you designated as repayments under the Home Buyers' Plan or the Lifelong Learning Plan
- contributions you made to your RRSPs for amounts you deducted or will deduct for the year for the following types of income you received and transferred to your RRSPs:
 - the eligible part of a retiring allowance
 - the eligible part of a lump-sum pension payment
 - an RRSP refund of premiums
 - an RRSP commutation payment.
 - the eligible amount of a RRIF designated benefit
 - a RRIF excess amount
 - transfers from SPP, DPSPs or other PRPPs
- amounts that were transferred directly to your RRSPs from another RRSP, from a RPP, from a DPSP, from a PRPP, or from an SPP for which you were not issued a receipt or slip
- a contribution you have returned to your RRSPs because you did not need the funds to have a PSPA certified.

5. Include amounts that your spouse or common-law partner withdrew from RRSPs, RRIFs, or SPP that you have to include in your income for the year. You may have calculated these amounts on Form T2205, Amounts from a Spousal or Common-law Partner RRSP, RRIF or SPP to Include in Income.

Do not include:

- the part of amounts you received for which you will deduct an amount for the year as a transfer to another RRSP. This applies to:
 - an RRSP refund of premiums
 - an RRSP commutation payment
 - the eligible amount of a RRIF designated benefit.
 - RRIF excess amount
 - transfers from SPP or PRPP

If you are filling out line 5 of the chart on page 3 of this return, do the following: If the amount received or considered received from the RRSP is shown in box 26 of a T4RSP slip or a deemed receipt of deregistered amounts from RRIFs from box 20 of T4RIF, enter the amount under the column for the date the RRSP is considered deregistered. To determine this date, contact the RRSP issuer.

6. If you were allowed an extension for making deductible RRSP contributions in a year, use the number of days of the extended deadline for that year instead of "60 days".

Chart to calculate the amount of unused RRSP contributions you made after 1990, that are subject to tax for 2019

Fill out this chart if you filled out Step 2 of this return, or if you made contributions to your own RRSPs, PRPP, or SPPs your spouse's or common-law partner's RRSPs or SPP and you did not and will not deduct these on line 208 (for 2018) or 20800 (for 2019) of your 2018 or 2019 income tax and benefit return. See the example on page 4.

To complete the chart, start with the column for the month of January, and fill out all the lines for that month **before going on to the next month.**

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	
1. For January , enter the amount from line 3 of Step 2 of this return. If you did not have to fill out Step 2, enter "0" for January. For all other months , enter the amount from line 6 of the previous month.													1
2. Enter the RRSP contributions you made during the month (see Note 4 on page 2).													2
3. Enter the employer/former employer PRPP contributions.													3
4. Add lines 1, 2 and 3.													4
5. Enter the RRSP, PRPP, SPP and RRIF payments that you included or will include in income for 2019. Enter them in the column for the month that you received or are considered to have received them (see Note 5 on page 2).													5
6. Line 4 minus line 5 (if negative, enter the amount in brackets).													6
7. Enter, in each column, your 2019 RRSP deduction limit without considering your 2019 net PSPA, (see Note 1 on page 1). If negative, enter the amount in brackets.													7
8. Enter the total of all your pension adjustment reversals (PARs) (box 2 of all your 2019 T10 slips) in each column, as long as this amount is not already included on line 7 above. Otherwise, enter "0".													8
9. Line 7 plus line 8 (if the total is negative, enter the amount in brackets)													9
10. Enter \$2,000 in each column if you were 18 years old or older at any time in 2018.													10
11. Line 9 plus line 10 (if the total is negative, enter "0").													11
12. Line 6 minus line 11. This is the total amount subject to tax for the month. Add the amounts for all months, and enter the total on line 4 of Step 3 (if negative, enter "0").													12

If for all months, the amount on line 6 is **less than** the amount on line 11, you do not have to fill out the rest of this return because your contributions are not subject to tax.

Example – How to fill out the chart on page 3.

After reviewing his 2018 notice of assessment and Guide T4040, Kevin determined that he made excess RRSP contributions that are subject to tax and that he must file a T1-OVP-S return. His situation is as follows:

- He made RRSP contributions totaling \$5,600 in 2018.
- He claimed an RRSP deduction of \$4,200 on line 208 of his 2018 income tax and benefit return
- His unused RRSP contributions at the end of 2018 were \$1,400.
- He made the following RRSP contributions in 2019: \$1,100 in April, \$1,800 in May, \$1,000 in June, and \$1,000 in July.
- He did not have a net PSPA or a PAR in 2019.
- After realizing he had made excess contributions, Kevin filled out Form T3012A, Tax Deduction Waiver on the Refund of Your Unused RRSP, PRPP, or SPP Contributions from your RRSP, and sent it to us. After receiving the approved Form T3012A from us, he sent it to his RRSP issuer. His excess contributions were refunded to him in October 2019.
- His RRSP deduction limit for 2019 was \$2,700. Kevin is over 19 years old.

Based on these facts, Kevin calculates the part of his unused RRSP contributions that is subject to tax in the chart to the right. He would then add all the amounts for all months from line 12 and enter the total (\$5,400) on line 4 of Step 3 to determine the amount of tax owing.

If after reviewing the example you still have questions, call **1-800-959-8281**.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	
1	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	2,500	4,300	5,300	6,300	6,300	6,300	4,700	4,700	1
2	0	0	0	1,100	1,800	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	2
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
4	1,400	1,400	1,400	2,500	4,300	5,300	6,300	6,300	6,300	6,300	4,700	4,700	4
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,600	0	0	5
6	1,400	1,400	1,400	2,500	4,300	5,300	6,300	6,300	6,300	4,700	4,700	4,700	6
7	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	7
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
9	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,700	9
10	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	10
11	4,700	4,700	4,700	4,700	4,700	4,700	4,700	4,700	4,700	4,700	4,700	4,700	11
12	0	0	0	0	0	600	1,600	1,600	1,600	0	0	0	12

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 the right to access their personal information, request correction, or file a complaint to the Privacy Commissioner of Canada regarding the handling of the individual's personal information. Refer to Personal Information Bank CRA PPU 005 on Info Source at canada.ca/cra-info-source.