

Complete this TD1 form if you have a new employer or payer and you will receive salary, wages, commissions, pensions, Employment Insurance benefits, or any other remuneration, or if you wish to increase the amount of tax deducted at source. Be sure to sign and date it on the back page and give it to your employer or payer, who will use it to determine the amount of your tax deductions.

If you do not complete a TD1 form, your new employer or payer will deduct taxes after allowing the basic personal amount **only**.

You **do not** have to complete a new TD1 form every year unless there is a change in your entitlement to personal tax credits. Complete a new TD1 form no later than seven days after the change.

You can get the forms and publications mentioned on this form from our Web site at www.cra.gc.ca/forms or by calling 1-800-959-2221.

Last name Parrott	First name and initial(s) Leahan	Date of birth (YYYY/MM/DD) 1972/02/03	Employee number
Address including postal code 48 Georgina Ave Box 51 Matachewan, ON P0K 1M0		For non-residents only - Country of permanent residence	Social insurance number 4192286802

1. Basic personal amount – Every resident of Canada can claim this amount. If you have more than one employer or payer at the same time, see the section called "Income from other employers or payers" on the back page. If you are a non-resident, see the section called "Non-residents" on the back page. **8,148**

2. Age amount – If you will be 65 or older on December 31, 2005, and your net income for the year will be \$29,619 or less, enter \$3,979. If your net income will be between \$29,619 and \$56,146 and you want to calculate a partial claim, get the *Worksheet for the 2005 Personal Tax Credits Return (TD1-WS)* and complete the appropriate section.

3. Pension income amount – If you will receive regular pension payments from a pension plan or fund (excluding Canada or Quebec Pension Plans (CPP/QPP), Old Age Security, and guaranteed income supplements), enter \$1,000 or your estimated annual pension income, whichever is less.

4. Tuition and education amounts (full time and part time) – If you are a student enrolled at a university, college, or educational institution certified by Human Resources and Skills Development Canada, and you will pay more than \$100 per institution in tuition fees, complete this section. If you are enrolled full time, or if you have a mental or physical disability and are enrolled part time, enter the total of the tuition fees you will pay, plus \$400 for each month that you will be enrolled. If you are enrolled part time and do not have a mental or physical disability, enter the total of the tuition fees you will pay, plus \$120 for each month that you will be enrolled part time.

5. Disability amount – If you will claim the disability amount on your income tax return by using Form T2201, *Disability Tax Credit Certificate*, enter \$6,596.

6. Spouse or common-law partner amount – If you are supporting your spouse or common-law partner who lives with you, and whose net income for the year will be \$692 or less, enter \$6,919. If his or her net income for the year will be between \$692 and \$7,611 and you want to calculate a partial claim, get the *Worksheet for the 2005 Personal Tax Credits Return (TD1-WS)* and complete the appropriate section.

7. Amount for an eligible dependant – If you do not have a spouse or common-law partner and you support a dependent relative who lives with you, and whose net income for the year will be \$692 or less, enter \$6,919. If his or her net income for the year will be between \$692 and \$7,611 and you want to calculate a partial claim, get the *Worksheet for the 2005 Personal Tax Credits Return (TD1-WS)* and complete the appropriate section.

8. Caregiver amount – If you are taking care of a dependant who lives with you, whose net income for the year will be \$13,141 or less, and who is either your or your spouse's or common-law partner's:

- parent or grandparent (aged 65 or older), **or**
- relative (aged 18 or older) who is dependent on you because of an infirmity,

enter \$3,848. If the dependant's net income for the year will be between \$13,141 and \$16,989 and you want to calculate a partial claim, get the *Worksheet for the 2005 Personal Tax Credits Return (TD1-WS)* and complete the appropriate section.

9. Amount for infirm dependants age 18 or older – If you are supporting an infirm dependant aged 18 or older who is your or your spouse's or common-law partner's relative, who lives in Canada, and whose net income for the year will be \$5,460 or less, enter \$3,848. You cannot claim an amount for a dependant you claimed on line 8. If the dependant's net income for the year will be between \$5,460 and \$9,308 and you want to calculate a partial claim, get the *Worksheet for the 2005 Personal Tax Credits Return (TD1-WS)* and complete the appropriate section.

10. Amounts transferred from your spouse or common-law partner – If your spouse or common-law partner will not use all of his or her age amount, pension income amount, tuition and education amounts, or disability amount on his or her income tax return, enter the unused amount.

11. Amounts transferred from a dependant – If your dependant will not use all of his or her **disability amount** on his or her income tax return, enter the unused amount. If your or your spouse or common-law partner's dependent child or grandchild will not use all of his or her **tuition and education amounts** on his or her income tax return, enter the unused amount.

12. TOTAL CLAIM AMOUNT – Add lines 1 through line 11. Your employer or payer will use this amount to determine the amount of your tax deductions. **8,148**

Form continues on the back →

Deduction for living in a prescribed zone

If you live in the Northwest Territories, Nunavut, Yukon, or another prescribed **northern zone** for more than six months in a row beginning or ending in 2005, you can claim:

- \$7.50 for each day that you live in the prescribed northern zone, or
- \$15 for each day that you live in the prescribed northern zone if, during that time, you live in a dwelling that you maintain, and you are the only person living in that dwelling who is claiming this deduction.

\$ _____

Employees living in a prescribed **intermediate zone** can claim 50% of the total of the above amounts.

For more information, get Form T2222, *Northern Residents Deductions*, and the publication called *Northern Residents Deductions – Places in Prescribed Zones* (T4039).

Total income less than total claim amount

Will your total income for the year from all employers and payers be less than your total claim amount on line 12? Yes No

If yes, your employer or payer will not deduct tax from your earnings.

Additional tax to be deducted

You may want to have more tax deducted from each payment, especially if you receive other income, including non-employment income such as CPP or QPP benefits, or Old Age Security pension. By doing this, you may not have to pay as much tax when you file your income tax return.

To choose this option, state the amount of additional tax you want to have deducted. To change this deduction later, you will have to complete a new TD1 form, *Personal Tax Credits Return*. \$ _____

Reduction in tax deductions

You can ask to have less tax deducted if on your income tax return you are eligible for deductions or non-refundable tax credits that are not listed on this form (for example, periodic contributions to an RRSP, child care or employment expenses, and charitable donations). To make this request, complete Form T1213, *Request to Reduce Tax Deductions at Source*, to get a letter of authority from your tax services office.

Give the letter of authority to your employer or payer. You do not need a letter of authority if your employer deducts RRSP contributions from your salary.

Non-residents

If you are a non-resident of Canada, tick this box and answer the question below. If you are unsure of your residency status, call the International Tax Services Office at **1-800-267-5177**. Non-resident

Will you include 90% or more of your world income when determining your taxable income earned in Canada in 2005? If yes, complete the front page. If no, enter "0" on line 12 on the front page and do not complete lines 2 to 11 as you are not entitled to the personal tax credits. Yes No

Income from other employers or payers

If you have more than one employer or payer at the same time and you have already claimed personal tax credit amounts on another TD1 form for 2005, you can choose not to claim them again. By doing this, you may not have to pay as much tax when you file your income tax return. To choose this option, enter "0" on line 12 on the front page and do not complete lines 2 to 11.

Certification

I certify that the information given in this return is, to the best of my knowledge, correct and complete.

Signature Leahen Panatto

Date March 28, 2005

It is a serious offence to make a false return.

Provincial or territorial personal tax credits return

In addition to this federal personal tax credits return, you may have to complete a provincial or territorial personal tax credits return.

If your claim amount on line 12 on the front page is more than \$8,148, complete a provincial or territorial TD1 form in addition to this form. If you are an employee, use the TD1 form for your province or territory of employment. If you are a pensioner, use the TD1 form for your province or territory of residence. Your employer or payer will use both this form and your most recent provincial or territorial TD1 form to determine your tax deductions.

If you are claiming the basic personal amount **only** (your claim amount on line 12 on the front page is \$8,148), do not complete a provincial or territorial TD1 form. Your employer or payer will deduct provincial or territorial taxes after allowing the provincial or territorial basic personal amount.

Note: If you are a Saskatchewan resident supporting children under 18 at any time during 2005, you may be entitled to claim the child amount on the *2005 Saskatchewan Personal Tax Credits Return* (TD1SK). Therefore, you may want to complete the TD1SK form even if you are claiming the basic personal amount **only** on the front page of this form (your claim amount on line 12 is \$8,148).

If you entered "0" on line 12 on the front page because you are a non-resident and you will not include 90% or more of your world income when determining your taxable income earned in Canada in 2005, do not complete a provincial or territorial TD1 form. You are not entitled to the provincial or territorial personal tax credits.

Complete this TD1 form if you have a new employer or payer and you will receive salary, wages, commissions, pensions, Employment Insurance benefits, or any other remuneration. Be sure to sign and date it on the back page and give it to your employer or payer who will use it to determine the amount of your payroll tax deductions.

If you do not complete a TD1 form, your new employer or payer will deduct taxes after allowing the basic personal amount only.

You do not have to complete a new TD1 form every year unless there is a change in your entitlement to personal tax credits. Complete a new TD1 form no later than seven days after the change.

You can get the forms and publications mentioned on this form from our Internet site at www.cra.gc.ca/forms or by calling 1-800-959-2221.

Last name Landry	First name and initial(s) Leahan Dawn	Date of birth (YYYY/MM/DD) 1973/02/03	Employee number
Address including postal code Box 51 Matachewan, ON POC 1M0	For non-residents only - Country of permanent residence		Social insurance number 419121816800

RECEIVED
MAR 6 2002

<p>1. Basic personal amount – Every resident of Canada can claim this amount. If you will have more than one employer or payer at the same time in 2002, see the section called "Income from other employers or payers" on the back page. If you are a non-resident, see the section called "Non-residents" on the back page.</p>	\$7,634
<p>2. Age amount – If you will be 65 or older on December 31, 2002, and your net income for the year will be \$27,749 or less, enter \$3,728. If your net income will be between \$27,749 and \$52,602 and you want to calculate a partial claim, get the <i>Worksheet for the 2002 Personal Tax Credits Return (TD1-WS)</i> and complete the appropriate section.</p>	
<p>3. Pension income amount – If you will receive regular pension payments from a pension plan or fund (excluding Canada or Quebec Pension Plans (CPP/QPP), Old Age Security and guaranteed income supplements), enter \$1,000 or your estimated annual pension income, whichever is less.</p>	
<p>4a. Tuition and education amounts (full-time) – If you are a student enrolled full-time at a university, college, or educational institution certified by Human Resources Development Canada, enter the total of the tuition fees you will pay, if more than \$100 per institution, plus \$400 for each month that you will be enrolled full-time.</p>	
<p>4b. Tuition and education amounts (part-time) – If you are a student enrolled part-time at a university, college, or educational institution certified by Human Resources Development Canada, enter the total of the tuition fees you will pay, if more than \$100 per institution, plus \$120 for each month that you will be enrolled part-time.</p>	
<p>5. Disability amount – If you will claim the disability amount on your income tax return by using Form T2201, <i>Disability Tax Credit Certificate</i>, enter \$6,180.</p>	
<p>6. Spouse or common-law partner amount – If you are supporting your spouse or common-law partner who lives with you, and his or her net income for the year will be \$649 or less, enter \$6,482. If his or her net income for the year will be between \$649 and \$7,131 and you want to calculate a partial claim, get the <i>Worksheet for the 2002 Personal Tax Credits Return (TD1-WS)</i> and complete the appropriate section.</p>	
<p>7. Amount for an eligible dependant – If you do not have a spouse or common-law partner and you support a dependant relative who lives with you, and his or her net income for the year will be \$649 or less, enter \$6,482. If his or her net income for the year will be between \$649 and \$7,131 and you want to calculate a partial claim, get the <i>Worksheet for the 2002 Personal Tax Credits Return (TD1-WS)</i> and complete the appropriate section.</p>	
<p>8. Caregiver amount – If you are taking care of a dependant who lives with you, whose net income for the year will be \$12,312 or less, and who is either your or your spouse's or common-law partner's:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> parent or grandparent age 65 or older, or relative age 18 or older who is dependent on you because of an infirmity, <p>enter \$3,605. If the dependant's net income for the year will be between \$12,312 and \$15,917 and you want to calculate a partial claim, get the <i>Worksheet for the 2002 Personal Tax Credits Return (TD1-WS)</i> and complete the appropriate section.</p>	
<p>9. Amount for infirm dependant age 18 or older – If you are supporting an infirm dependant age 18 or older who is your or your spouse's or common-law partner's relative, who lives in Canada, and his or her net income for the year will be \$5,115 or less, enter \$3,605. You cannot claim an amount for a dependant claimed on line 8. If the dependant's net income for the year will be between \$5,115 and \$8,720 and you want to calculate a partial claim, get the <i>Worksheet for the 2002 Personal Tax Credits Return (TD1-WS)</i> and complete the appropriate section.</p>	
<p>10. Amounts transferred from your spouse or common-law partner – If your spouse or common-law partner will not use all of his or her age amount, pension income amount, tuition and education amounts (maximum \$5,000), or disability amount on his or her income tax return, enter the unused part.</p>	
<p>11. Amounts transferred from a dependant – If your dependant will not use all of his or her tuition and education amounts (maximum \$5,000) or disability amount on his or her income tax return, enter the unused part.</p>	
<p>12. TOTAL CLAIM AMOUNT – Add lines 1 through line 11. Your employer or payer will use this amount to determine the amount of your payroll tax deductions.</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">\$</div>

Form continues on the back →

Deduction for living in a prescribed zone

If you live in the Northwest Territories, Nunavut, Yukon, or another prescribed zone for more than six months in a row beginning or ending in 2002, you can claim:

- \$7.50 for each day that you live in the prescribed zone; or
- \$15 for each day that you live in the prescribed zone, if during that time you live in a dwelling that you maintain, and you are the only person living in that dwelling who is claiming this deduction.

\$ _____

For more information, get Form T2222, *Northern Residents Deductions*, and the publication called *Northern Residents Deductions - Places in Prescribed Zones*.

Additional tax to be deducted

If you receive other income, including non-employment income such as CPP or QPP benefits, or Old Age Security pension, you may want to have more tax deducted from each pay. By doing this, you may not have to pay as much tax when you file your income tax return.

To choose this option, state the amount of additional tax you want to have deducted from each pay. To change this deduction later, you will have to complete a new *Personal Tax Credits Return*.

\$ _____

Reduction in tax deductions

You can ask for a reduction in tax deductions if you are eligible for deductions or non-refundable tax credits that are not listed on this form (such as: periodic contributions to an RRSP, child care or employment expenses, and charitable donations). To make this request, complete Form T1213, *Request to Reduce Tax Deductions at Source*, to get a letter of authority from your Tax Services Office.

Give the letter of authority to your employer or payer. You do not need a letter of authority if your employer deducts RRSP contributions from your salary.

Non-residents

If you are a non-resident of Canada, tick this box and answer the question below. If you are unsure of your residency status, call your tax services office at 1-800-959-8281 or the International Tax Services Office at 1-800-267-5177.

Non-resident

Will you include 90% or more of your world income when determining your taxable income earned in Canada in 2002? If yes, complete the front page. If no, enter "0" on line 12 on the front page and do not complete lines 2 to 11 as you are not entitled to the personal tax credits.

Yes No

Income from other employers or payers

Your earnings may not be subject to payroll tax deductions if your total income from all employers and payers for the year will be less than your total claim amount.

Will your total income for the year be less than your total claim amount on line 12 on the front page?

Yes No

If you have more than one employer or payer at the same time and you have already claimed personal tax credit amounts on another Form TD1 for 2002, you can choose not to claim them again. By doing this, you may not have to pay as much tax when you file your income tax return. To choose this option, enter "0" on line 12 on the front page and do not complete lines 2 to 11.

Certification

I certify that the information given in this return is, to the best of my knowledge, correct and complete.

Signature

Leithan Lambry

Date Feb 25, 2002

It is a serious offence to make a false return.

Provincial or Territorial Personal Tax Credits Return

In addition to this Form TD1, you may have to complete a Provincial or Territorial Personal Tax Credits Return.

If your claim amount on line 12 on the front page is more than \$7,634, complete a provincial or territorial TD1 form in addition to this form. If you are an employee, use the TD1 form for your province or territory of employment. If you are a pensioner, use the TD1 form for your province or territory of residence. Your employer or payer will use both forms to determine your tax deductions.

If you are claiming the basic personal amount only (your claim amount on line 12 on the front page is \$7,634), do not complete a provincial or territorial TD1 form. Your employer or payer will deduct provincial or territorial taxes after allowing the provincial or territorial basic personal amount.

Note: If you are a Saskatchewan resident supporting children under 18 at any time during 2002, you may be entitled to claim the Child amount on the *2002 Saskatchewan Personal Tax Credits Return (TD1SK)*. Therefore, you may want to complete the TD1SK form even if you are claiming the basic personal amount only on the front page of this form (your claim amount on line 12 is \$7,634).

If you entered "0" on line 12 on the front page because you are a non-resident and you will not include 90% or more of your world income when determining your taxable income earned in Canada in 2002, do not complete a provincial or territorial TD1. You are not entitled to the provincial or territorial personal tax credits.

Complete this TD1 form if you have a new employer or payer and you will receive salary, wages, commissions, pensions, Employment Insurance benefits, or any other remuneration. Be sure to sign and date it on the back page and give it to your employer or payer who will use it to determine the amount of your payroll tax deductions.

If you do not complete a TD1 form, your new employer or payer will deduct taxes after allowing the basic personal amount only.

You do not have to complete a new TD1 form every year unless there is a change in your personal tax credit amounts. Complete a new TD1 form no later than seven days after the change.

You can get the forms and publications mentioned on this form from our Internet site at www.cra-adrc.gc.ca or by calling 1-800-959-2221.

Last name Landry	First name and initial(s) Leaban Dawn	Date of birth (YYYY/MM/DD) 1972/02/03	Employee number
Address including postal code 48 Georgina Ave Box 51 Matachewan, ON P0K1M0		For non-residents only - Country of permanent residence	Social insurance number 719228168T02

<p>1. Basic personal amount – Every resident of Canada can claim this amount. If you will have more than one employer or pension in 2001, see the section called "Income from other employers or payers" on the back page. If you are a non-resident, see the section called "Non-residents" on the back page.</p>	\$7,412
<p>2. Age amount – If you will be 65 or older on December 31, 2001, and your net income for the year will be \$26,941 or less, enter \$3,619. If your net income will be between \$26,941 and \$51,068 and you want to calculate a partial claim, get the <i>Worksheet for the 2001 Personal Tax Credits Return (TD1-WS)</i> and complete the appropriate section.</p>	
<p>3. Pension income amount – If you will receive regular pension payments from a pension plan or fund (excluding Canada or Quebec Pension Plans (CPP/QPP), Old Age Security and guaranteed income supplements), enter \$1,000 or your estimated annual pension income, whichever is less.</p>	
<p>4a. Tuition and education amounts (full-time) – If you are a student enrolled full-time at a university, college, or educational institution certified by Human Resources Development Canada, enter the total of the tuition fees you will pay, if more than \$100 per institution, plus \$400 for each month that you will be enrolled full-time.</p>	
<p>4b. Tuition and education amounts (part-time) – If you are a student enrolled part-time at a university, college, or educational institution certified by Human Resources Development Canada, enter the total of the tuition fees you will pay, if more than \$100 per institution, plus \$120 for each month that you will be enrolled part-time.</p>	
<p>5. Disability amount – If you will claim the disability amount on your income tax return by using Form T2201, <i>Disability Tax Credit Certificate</i>, enter \$6,000.</p>	
<p>6. Spousal amount – If you are supporting your spouse or common-law partner who lives with you, and his or her net income for the year will be \$629 or less, enter \$6,294. If his or her net income for the year will be between \$629 and \$6,923 and you want to calculate a partial claim, get the <i>Worksheet for the 2001 Personal Tax Credits Return (TD1-WS)</i> and complete the appropriate section.</p>	
<p>7. Equivalent-to-spouse amount – If you do not have a spouse or common-law partner and you support a dependent relative who lives with you, and his or her net income for the year will be \$629 or less, enter \$6,294. If his or her net income for the year will be between \$629 and \$6,923 and you want to calculate a partial claim, get the <i>Worksheet for the 2001 Personal Tax Credits Return (TD1-WS)</i> and complete the appropriate section.</p>	
<p>8. Caregiver amount – If you are taking care of a dependant who lives with you, whose net income for the year will be \$11,953 or less, and who is either your or your spouse's or common-law partner's:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • parent or grandparent age 65 or older, or • relative age 18 or older who is dependent on you because of an infirmity, <p>enter \$3,500. If the dependant's net income for the year will be between \$11,953 and \$15,453 and you want to calculate a partial claim, get the <i>Worksheet for the 2001 Personal Tax Credits Return (TD1-WS)</i> and complete the appropriate section.</p>	
<p>9. Amount for infirm dependant age 18 or older – If you are supporting an infirm dependant age 18 or older who is your or your spouse's or common-law partner's relative, who lives in Canada, and his or her net income for the year will be \$4,966 or less, enter \$3,500. You cannot claim an amount for a dependant claimed on line 8. If the dependant's net income for the year will be between \$4,966 and \$8,466 and you want to calculate a partial claim, get the <i>Worksheet for the 2001 Personal Tax Credits Return (TD1-WS)</i> and complete the appropriate section.</p>	
<p>10. Amounts transferred from your spouse or common-law partner – If your spouse or common-law partner will not use all of his or her age amount, pension income amount, tuition and education amounts (maximum \$5,000), or disability amount on his or her income tax return, enter the unused part.</p>	
<p>11. Amounts transferred from your dependant – If your dependant will not use all of his or her tuition and education amounts (maximum \$5,000) or disability amount on his or her income tax return, enter the unused part.</p>	
<p>12. TOTAL CLAIM AMOUNT – Add lines 1 through line 11. Your employer or payer will use this amount to determine the amount of your payroll tax deductions.</p>	\$7,412

Form continues on the back →

Deduction for living in a prescribed zone

If you live in the Northwest Territories, Nunavut, Yukon, or another prescribed zone for more than six months in a row beginning or ending in 2001, you can claim:

- \$7.50 for each day that you live in the prescribed zone; or
- \$15 for each day that you live in the prescribed zone, if during that time you live in a dwelling that you maintain, and you are the only person living in that dwelling who is claiming this deduction.

\$ _____

For more information, get Form T2222, *Northern Residents Deductions*, and the publication called *Northern Residents Deductions – Places in Prescribed Zones*.

Additional tax to be deducted

If you receive other income, including non-employment income such as CPP or QPP benefits, or Old Age Security pension, you may want to have more tax deducted from each pay. By doing this, you may not have to pay as much tax when you file your income tax return.

To choose this option, state the amount of additional tax you want to have deducted from each pay. To change this deduction later, you will have to complete a new *Personal Tax Credits Return*.

\$ _____

Reduction in tax deductions

You can ask for a reduction in tax deductions if you are eligible for deductions or non-refundable tax credits that are not listed on this form (for example: periodic contributions to an RRSP, child care or employment expenses, charitable donations). To make this request, complete Form T1213, *Request to Reduce Tax Deductions at Source*, to get a letter of authority from your Tax Services Office.

Give the letter of authority to your employer or payer. You do not need a letter of authority if your employer deducts RRSP contributions from your salary.

Non-residents

If you are a non-resident of Canada, tick this box and answer the question below. If you are unsure of your residency status, call your tax services office at 1-800-959-8281 or the International Tax Services Office at 1-800-267-5177.

Non-resident

Will you include 90% or more of your world income when determining your taxable income earned in Canada in 2001? If yes, complete the front page. If no, enter "0" on line 12 on the front page and do not complete lines 2 to 11 as you are not entitled to the personal tax credits.

Yes No

Income from other employers or payers

Your earnings may not be subject to payroll tax deductions if your employment income from all employers for the year will be less than your total claim amount.

Will your your total employment income for the year be less than your total claim amount on line 12 on the front page?

Yes No

If you have more than one employer or payer and you have already claimed personal tax credit amounts on another Form TD1 for 2001, you can choose not to claim them again. By doing this, you may not have to pay as much tax when you file your income tax return. To choose this option, enter "0" on line 12 on the front page and do not complete lines 2 to 11.

Certification

I certify that the information given in this return is, to the best of my knowledge, correct and complete.

Signature

Deborah Dandy

Date

October 17, 2001

It is a serious offence to make a false return.

Provincial Personal Tax Credits Return

In addition to this Form TD1, you may have to complete a *Provincial Personal Tax Credits Return*.

If your claim amount on line 12 on the front page is more than \$7,412, complete a provincial TD1 form in addition to this form. If you are an employee, use the TD1 form for your province of employment. If you are a pensioner, use the TD1 form for your province of residence. Your employer or payer will use both forms to determine your tax deductions.

For 2001, there are no provincial TD1 forms for the Northwest Territories, Nunavut, and Yukon. If you work or reside in one of those places, your employer or payer will use this form only to determine your tax deductions.

If you are claiming the basic personal amount **only** (your claim amount on line 12 on the front page is \$7,412), do not complete a provincial TD1 form. Your employer or payer will deduct provincial taxes after allowing the provincial basic personal amount.

NOTE: If you are a Saskatchewan resident with children under 18, you may claim the Child amount on the *2001 Saskatchewan Personal Tax Credits Return* (TD1SK). Therefore, you may want to complete the TD1SK form even if you are claiming the basic personal amount **only** on the front page of this form (your claim amount on line 12 is \$7,412).

If you entered "0" on line 12 on the front page because you are a non-resident and you will not include 90% or more of your world income when determining your taxable income earned in Canada in 2001, do not complete a provincial TD1. You are not entitled to the provincial personal tax credits.

PERSONAL TAX CREDITS RETURN

See the instructions on page 2 for completing this return.

Last name (capital letters) LANDRY		Usual first name and initials LEAHAN D		Employee number
Address P.O. Box 51, 48 Georgina Ave		For non-residents only – country of permanent residence		Social insurance number 492286802
Postal code Matachewan, ON P0K 1M0		Date of birth Year: 1972 Month: 02 Day: 03		

Basic personal amount – Everyone can claim \$7,131 as the basic personal amount. If you choose not to claim this amount or if you are a non-resident, see section 1 on page 3.	\$	1
Spousal amount – You may be able to claim an amount for supporting your spouse if you are married or have a common-law spouse. See section 2 on page 3.		2
Equivalent-to-spouse amount – You may be able to claim an equivalent-to-spouse amount if you are single, divorced, separated, or widowed. See section 3 on page 3.		3
Amount for infirm dependants age 18 or older – You may be able to claim an amount for infirm dependants age 18 or older if they are related to you. See section 4 on page 3.		4
Pension income amount – You can claim your eligible pension income or \$1,000, whichever amount is less. See section 5 on page 4.		5
Age amount – You can claim an amount if you will be 65 or older at the end of the year and your estimated net income from all sources for the year will be \$25,921 or less. See section 6 on page 4.		6
Tuition and education amounts (full-time) – You can claim your tuition fees and \$200 for each month you are enrolled as a full-time student. See section 7 on page 4.		7
Tuition and education amounts (part-time) – You can claim your tuition fees and \$60 for each month you are studying in a part-time course that qualifies for the education deduction. See section 8 on page 4.		8
Disability amount – You can claim \$4,233 if you are claiming the disability amount by using Form T2201, <i>Disability Tax Credit Certificate</i> . See section 9 on page 4.		9
Caregiver amount – You may be able to claim an amount if you take care of your parent or grandparent age 65 or older or an infirm dependant age 18 or older who lives with you. See section 10 on page 4.		10
Amounts transferred from your spouse or dependants – You can transfer any of the following amounts that your spouse or dependants do not need to reduce their federal income tax to zero.		
Age amount – See item 11 on page 4.		11
Pension income amount – See item 12 on page 4.		12
Disability amount – See item 13 on page 4.		13
Tuition and education amounts – See item 14 on page 4.		14
Total personal tax credit amounts. Add lines 1 to 14.	\$	

See the claim codes on page 2 to determine which claim code applies to you. Enter this code in box **A**.
 If the total of all your personal tax credit amounts is more than your total employment income from all sources for the year, your claim code is "E".

A

Additional tax to be deducted – If you receive other income, you may want to have more tax deducted from each pay. By doing this, you may not have to pay as much tax when you file your income tax return. To choose this option, state the amount of additional tax you want to have deducted from each pay. To change this deduction later, you have to complete a new personal tax credits return.

\$

I certify that the information given in this return is, to the best of my knowledge, correct and complete.

Signature *Leah Landry* Date October 05, 2000

Instructions for completing your personal tax credit return

Complete this return if you have a new employer or payer, and you will receive one or more of the following types of income:

- salary, wages, commissions, pensions, or any other remuneration; or
- Employment Insurance benefits.

You do not have to file a new return every year unless your marital status changes or you expect a change in your personal credits for that year. Complete a new return no later than seven days after the change.

If you make regular spousal support payments, or if you regularly contribute to a registered retirement savings plan (RRSP) during the year, you can reduce the amount of tax to be withheld from your income. To make this request, you have to write to any tax services office for a letter of authority. You do not need a letter of authority if your employer deducts RRSP contributions from your salary.

If you receive non-employment income, such as a pension or Old Age Security, and you want to have extra tax deducted at source, you can complete Form TD3, *Request for Income Tax Deduction on Non-Employment Income*, or complete the "Additional tax to be deducted" section on page 1.

If you need help, ask your employer or payer, or call your tax services office. You can find the telephone number in the Government of Canada section of your telephone book.

After you complete this return, give pages 1 and 2 to your employer. Keep the confidential calculations on pages 3 and 4 for your records.

It is an offence to file a false return.

Deduction for living in a prescribed zone (e.g., Yukon, Nunavut, or Northwest Territories)

If you live in Yukon, Nunavut, the Northwest Territories, or another prescribed zone for more than six months in a row, beginning or ending this year, you can claim:

- \$7.50 for each day that you live in the prescribed zone; or
- \$15 for each day that you live in the prescribed zone, if during that time you live in a dwelling that you maintain, and you are the only person living in that dwelling who is claiming this deduction.

\$

For more information, get Form T2222, *Northern Residents Deductions*, and the publication called *Northern Residents Deductions - Places in Prescribed Zones* from Internet at www.cca-adrc.gc.ca, or by calling 1-800-959-2221.

Additional information for employers who use computer payroll programs. (Optional)

If you reside in one of the provinces indicated below and your employer uses a computer payroll program, the following information will be used to calculate your provincial tax and surtax reduction. If you do not reside in one of these provinces, you do not need to fill in this box.

If you reside in Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, or British Columbia, enter the number of dependants you have under 18 years old at the end of the year.

Notes

- For Ontario, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan residents, only the spouse with the higher net income can claim for a dependant.
- For Ontario, Manitoba, or British Columbia residents, do not include a child claimed for the equivalent-to-spouse amount on line 3 on page 1.

Claim codes

Total claim amount	Claim code	Total claim amount	Claim code
No claim amount	0	\$13,458.01 – 15,039	6
Minimum \$7,131	1	\$15,039.01 – 16,621	7
\$7,131.01 – 8,712	2	\$16,621.01 – 18,202	8
\$8,712.01 – 10,294	3	\$18,202.01 – 19,784	9
\$10,294.01 – 11,877	4	\$19,784.01 – 21,368	10
\$11,877.01 – 13,458	5	\$21,368.01 and over (Manual calculation required by employer)	X

No tax withholding required

E

1. Basic personal amount

Everyone can claim \$7,131 as the basic personal amount.

- If you choose to claim this amount, enter \$7,131 on line 1 on page 1.
- If you choose not to claim this amount (e.g., when you have more than one employer or payer and you have already claimed the basic personal amount), enter 0 in box **A** on page 1. Do not complete sections 2 to 14.

If you are a non-resident, and you are including 90% or more of your annual world income when determining your taxable income in Canada, you can claim certain personal amounts. If you are including less than 90% of your annual world income, enter 0 in box **A** on page 1. If you are not sure about your non-resident status, or need more information, call any tax services office or the International Tax Services Office.

If you want additional tax to be deducted, complete the appropriate section on page 1.

2. Spousal amount

You may be able to claim an amount for supporting your spouse if you are married or have a common-law spouse.

Generally, a common-law spouse is a person of the opposite sex with whom you live in a common-law relationship for any continuous period of at least 12 months, including any period of separation (due to a breakdown in the relationship) of less than 90 days. It can also be a person of the opposite sex with whom you live in a common-law relationship and who is the natural or adoptive parent of your child. If you are not sure about your marital status, or need more information, call any tax services office.

If you marry during the year, your spouse's net income for the year includes the income earned before and during the marriage.

If your spouse's net income for the year will be:

- \$6,661 or more, you cannot make a claim; enter 0 on line 2 on page 1.
- \$606 or less, enter \$6,055 on line 2 on page 1; or
- more than \$606 but less than \$6,661, complete the following calculation:

Base amount	<u>\$6,661</u>
Minus: Spouse's net income	<u> </u>
Enter this amount on line 2 on page 1.	<u> </u>

3. Equivalent-to-spouse amount

You may be able to claim an equivalent-to-spouse amount if you are single, divorced, separated, or widowed, and you support a dependant who is:

- under 18, your parent or grandparent, or mentally or physically infirm;
- related to you by blood, marriage, or adoption; and
- living with you, in Canada, in a home that you maintain (a dependant may live away from home while attending school).

If your equivalent-to-spouse claim is for an infirm dependant age 18 or older, you may be able to claim an amount in section 4. Otherwise, any person you claim here cannot be claimed again in section 4.

If your dependant's net income for the year will be:

- \$6,661 or more, you cannot make a claim; enter 0 on line 3 on page 1;
- \$606 or less, enter \$6,055 on line 3 on page 1; or
- more than \$606 but less than \$6,661, complete the following calculation:

Base amount	<u>\$6,661</u>
Minus: Dependant's net income	<u> </u>
Enter this amount on line 3 on page 1.	<u> </u>

4. Amount for infirm dependants age 18 or older

You may be able to claim an amount for each infirm dependant age 18 or older who has a physical or mental infirmity and who is your or your spouse's:

- child or grandchild; or
- parent, grandparent, brother, sister, aunt, uncle, niece, or nephew, who resides in Canada.

You have to complete a separate calculation for each infirm dependant you have.

If your dependant's net income for the year will be:

- \$7,131 or more, you cannot make a claim; enter 0 on line 4 on page 1; or
- less than \$7,131, complete the following calculation:

Base amount	<u>\$7,131</u>
Minus: Dependant's net income	<u> </u>
If more than \$2,353, enter \$2,353.	<u> </u>
Minus: Equivalent-to-spouse amount claimed for this dependant in section 3	<u> </u>
Enter this amount on line 4 on page 1.	<u> </u>

5. Pension income amount

Eligible pension income includes pension payments received from a pension plan or fund as a life annuity, and foreign pension payments. It does not include payments from the Canada Pension Plan or Quebec Pension Plan, Old Age Security, guaranteed supplements, or lump-sum withdrawals from a pension fund.

If you receive an eligible pension income, you can claim your eligible pension income or \$1,000, whichever amount is less.

Enter this amount on line 5 on page 1.

6. Age amount

If you will be 65 or older at the end of the year and your estimated net income from all sources for the year will be:

- \$49,134 or more, you cannot make a claim; enter 0 on line 6 on page 1;
- \$25,921 or less, enter \$3,482 on line 6 on page 1; or
- more than \$25,921, but less than \$49,134, complete the calculation.

Maximum age amount	\$3,482	1
Annual estimated net income	_____	2
Minus: Base amount	\$25,921	3
Line 2 minus line 3	= _____	4
Multiply the amount on line 4 by 15%	_____	5
Line 1 minus line 5. (If negative, enter 0.) Enter this amount on line 6 on page 1.	= _____	6

7. Tuition and education amounts (full-time)

Enter your tuition fees for courses you will take in the year, to attend a university, college, or an institution that the Minister of Human Resources Development has certified.

Add \$200 for each month in the year that you will be enrolled full-time in a qualifying educational program at a university, college, or a school offering job retraining courses or correspondence courses.

Subtotal

Subtract any scholarships, fellowships, or bursaries you will receive in the year (do not report the first \$500). Enter the amount on line 7 on page 1. (If the amount is negative, enter 0.)

_____	+	_____	=	_____
_____	-	_____	=	_____

8. Tuition and education amounts (part-time)

Enter your tuition fees that are more than \$100 in total for part-time courses you will take in the year at a designated educational institution.

Add \$60 for each month in the year that you will be enrolled in a course that will last at least 3 consecutive weeks and involve a minimum of 12 hours of course time per month at a designated educational institution. You cannot claim both the part-time and full-time education tax credit in the same month.

Enter this amount on line 8 on page 1.

_____	+	_____	=	_____
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9. Disability amount

Enter \$4,233 if you are severely impaired, mentally or physically, and are claiming the disability amount by using Form T2201, *Disability Tax Credit Certificate*. Such an impairment has to markedly restrict your daily living activities. The impairment has to last, or be expected to last, for a continuous period of at least 12 months.

Enter this amount on line 9 on page 1.

_____	=	_____
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10. Caregiver amount

If you take care of your parent or grandparent age 65 or older, or an infirm dependant age 18 or older, who lives with you in a home that you maintain, and your dependant's net income for the year will be:

- \$13,853 or more, you cannot make a claim; enter 0 on line 10 on page 1; or
- less than \$13,853, complete the calculation.

You cannot claim this amount if you or anyone else is claiming an infirm dependant amount for the dependant.

You have to complete a separate calculation for each qualified dependant.

Base amount	\$13,853	1
Minus: Dependant's net income	_____	2
Line 1 minus line 2. If more than \$2,353, enter \$2,353.	= _____	3
Minus: equivalent-to-spouse amount claimed in section 3 for this dependant	_____	4
Line 3 minus line 4. (If negative, enter 0.) Enter this amount on line 10 on page 1.	= _____	5

If any other person also contributes to the support of the dependant, the combined amount that you and that other person claim cannot be more than the amount on line 5.

Amounts transferred from your spouse or dependants

You can transfer any of the following amounts that your spouse or dependants do not need to reduce their federal income tax to zero.

11. Age amount – If your spouse will be 65 or older this year, you can claim any unused balance of the age amount, to a maximum of \$3,482. Enter this amount on line 11 on page 1.

_____	=	_____
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12. Pension income amount – If your spouse receives eligible pension income, you can claim any unused balance of the pension income amount, to a maximum of \$1,000. Enter this amount on line 12 on page 1.

_____	=	_____
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13. Disability amount – If your spouse or dependant qualifies for the disability amount, you can claim the unused balance of their disability amount, to a maximum of \$4,233 for each person. Enter this amount on line 13 on page 1.

_____	=	_____
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14. Tuition and education amounts (full or part-time) – If you are supporting a spouse, child, or grandchild attending a university, college, or certified educational institution, you can claim the unused balance of their tuition and education amounts, to a maximum of \$5,000 for each person. Enter this amount on line 14 on page 1.

_____	=	_____
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