

General Information

In the case of any conflict or inconsistency between any provision under the contract, including the related riders and addendum, and any provision under applicable pension legislation, the latter shall take precedence.

“Spouse” has the meaning found in **Schedule 4: Nova Scotia LIF Addendum** and in **Schedule 4A: Nova Scotia LIF Addendum**.

However, the definition of “spouse” as set out under applicable pension legislation applies only if this person is recognized as a “spouse or common-law partner” for the purposes of any provision of the *Income Tax Act* (Canada) respecting Registered Retirement Savings Plans (RRSPs).

Following the dissolution of marriage or any other type of conjugal relationship mentioned under applicable pension legislation, the Beneva LIF plan may be partitioned among any ex-spouses in accordance with this legislation and in virtue of all applicable legislation pertaining to family law, where applicable.

The fiscal year of a Beneva LIF must end on December 31st and must not exceed 12 months.

Alteration of Plan

Beneva agrees not to amend the contract except as provided in Schedule 4A: Nova Scotia LIF Addendum and the Pension Benefits Regulation.

Beneva may not make any alteration that would reduce the rights and benefits under this plan unless:

- the alteration is required by law
- the contractholder is entitled to a transfer of the redemption value of his Beneva LIF
- Beneva has sent a notice, at least 90 days before the date as of when this right may be exercised
- the modification complies with the requirements of the *Income Tax Act* (Canada).

Beneva may alter the contract only to the extent where it remains compliant with the altered and duly registered standard plan as mentioned previously.

Beneva will give the contractholder at least 90 days notice of a proposed amendment other than an amendment described in the preceding paragraphs.

Statements

Statements that must be provided to the contractholder are listed in **Schedule 4: Nova Scotia LIF Addendum** and in **Schedule 4A: Nova Scotia LIF Addendum**.

Prohibition Against Double Indemnity

Where the contractholder, as a result of the applicable pension legislation, obtains, in effect, a double payment or a payment as well as a continuing interest in the Beneva LIF, the contractholder may be liable to repay amounts to which the applicable pension legislation did not entitle him.

Source of Contributions

The only monies that may be invested in a Beneva LIF plan must come from:

- a Registered Pension Plan (RPP) governed by applicable pension legislation,
- another existing LIF,
- a LIRA,
- a prescribed retirement savings arrangement from a Pooled Registered Pension Plan Account in accordance with a transfer authorized by Section 12B of the *Pooled Registered Pension Plans Act*,
- any other plan or vehicle authorized under applicable pension legislation.

If a transfer is made directly or indirectly from a Registered Pension Plan, Beneva ensures that the contractholder is eligible to retire under the conditions of the Registered Pension Plan from which the transferred funds originated. If this information is not provided, Beneva refuses the transfer.

For other situations, Beneva ensures that requirements regarding the prescribed age for the purchase of an Beneva LIF are respected.

Beneva is entitled to rely on the information provided by the contractholder or pension plan administrator with respect to the date the contractholder is entitled to begin receiving income payments out of the Beneva LIF.

If the contractholder is a member or a former member of a pension plan registered under the applicable pension legislation, a spouse's consent to transfer locked-in funds to a life income fund is required.

The contributions invested in a Beneva LIF, including the options offered with respect to pensions, annuities or benefits, must be determined on a basis that does not differentiate on the basis of gender.

However, if for a time period stipulated under the pension legislation the value of the pension benefit credits transferred to the Beneva LIF was determined on a basis that differentiated on the basis of the gender of the contractholder, a statement to this effect must be included as an appendix to the Beneva LIF plan and form an integral part of it in accordance with this legislation.

The method and the factors used to determine the value of the contract associated with the contractholder's Beneva LIF plan are established in accordance with the terms of the investment vehicles described in the appendix to this contract for the purpose of any transfer, redemption, conversion to an annuity or again for the purpose of establishing the benefit payable in the case of death, where applicable.

Redemptions and Transfers

No contribution invested in the Beneva LIF plan may be withdrawn, commuted, surrendered, redeemed, assigned, voluntarily disposed, nor be the object of a waiver of rights, conversion or transfer other than:

- within the limits permitted under applicable pension legislation, as described in this section,
- to reduce the amount of tax otherwise payable under section X.1 of the *Income Tax Act* (Canada).

Contributions are also exempt from seizure, attachment and execution, except for payment of alimony debt which may be paid in a lump sum payment in execution of a judgment in favor of the contractholder's spouse.

Subject to applicable pension legislation and the *Income Tax Act* (Canada), the contractholder may not request the redemption or transfer of the Beneva LIF if the investments have not reached maturity.

Beneva is entitled to rely on the information that the contractholder provides it with when he makes the redemption or transfer request. An application that meets the requirements of the *Income Tax Act* and these regulations constitutes authorization to the financial institution to make the payment.

Beneva proceeds with payment in cash or transfer within 30 days of receipt of the duly completed request.

Any lump sums withdrawn are fully taxable in the year in which they are withdrawn.

In relation to a transfer of assets made into a Beneva LIF governed by **Schedule 4A: Nova Scotia LIF Addendum**, the contractholder may request a one-time redemption, to be paid in a lump sum or transferred to an RRSP or RRIF, of an amount representing:

- up to 50% of the market value of the assets transferred if the transfer is from a pension fund, locked-in retirement account or LIF governed by **Schedule 4: Nova Scotia LIF Addendum**,
- up to 50% of the market value of the assets transferred if the transfer is from a LIF governed by **Schedule 4A: Nova Scotia LIF Addendum** and the transfer is the result of a division, as defined in Section 234 of the *Pension Benefits Regulations*,

if:

- the contractholder is at least 55 years old,
- the request is made within 60 days of the transfer into the Beneva LIF governed by **Schedule 4A: Nova Scotia LIF Addendum**, and
- one of the following documents are included:
 - a) a statement signed by the contractholder attesting to the fact that none of the money in the Beneva LIF governed by **Schedule 4A: Nova Scotia LIF Addendum** is derived, directly or indirectly, from a pension benefit provided in respect of any employment of the owner, or
 - b) if a statement cannot be provided under clause a), a written statement from the eligible spouse confirming his consent to the redemption.

If the assets are transferred from a variable benefits account, the contractholder cannot make such withdrawal or transfer.

If the assets in the LIF governed by **Schedule 4A: Nova Scotia LIF Addendum** consist of identifiable and transferable securities, Beneva may transfer the securities with the consent of the contractholder.

The market value of the assets is to be determined as of the date the assets were transferred into the LIF governed by **Schedule 4A: Nova Scotia LIF Addendum**.

Transfer from a LIF governed by Schedule 4: Nova Scotia LIF Addendum to a LIF governed by Schedule 4A: Nova Scotia LIF Addendum

At any time before December 31, 2034, a contractholder may transfer the assets in a LIF governed by Schedule 4: Nova Scotia LIF Addendum into a LIF governed by **Schedule 4A: Nova Scotia LIF Addendum** in accordance with applicable legislation.

LIFs governed by Schedule 4A: Nova Scotia LIF Addendum effective January 1, 2035

- 1) On January 1, 2035, **Schedule 4: Nova Scotia LIF Addendum** ceases to have effect and **Schedule 4A: Nova Scotia LIF Addendum** is deemed to apply to all Beneva LIFs, including any Beneva LIFs created before April 1, 2025.
- 2) The contractholder of a Beneva LIF governed by **Schedule 4A: Nova Scotia LIF Addendum** in accordance with paragraph 1) may request a one-time redemption, to be paid in a lump sum or transferred to an RRSP or RRIF, of an amount representing 50% of the market value of the assets in the LIF as at December 31, 2034, if:
 - the contractholder is at least 55 years old,
 - the request is made before March 31, 2035, and
 - all of the following documents are included:
 - a) a statement signed by the contractholder attesting to the fact that none of the money in the Beneva LIF governed by **Schedule 4A: Nova Scotia LIF Addendum** is derived, directly or indirectly, from a pension benefit provided in respect of any employment of the owner, or
 - b) if a statement cannot be provided under clause a), a written statement from the eligible spouse confirming his consent to the redemption.

The contractholder may request redemption of the Beneva LIF, in whole or in part, if:

- he is at least 55 years old, and
- the value of all assets in all retirement savings arrangements referred to in the applicable legislation is less than 50% of the Year's Maximum Pensionable Earnings for the calendar year of the redemption request, and
- one of the following documents is included:
 - a) a statement signed by the contractholder attesting to the fact that none of the money in the Beneva LIF is derived, directly or indirectly, from a pension benefit provided in respect of any employment of the contractholder,
 - b) if a statement cannot be provided under clause a), a written statement from the eligible spouse confirming his consent to the redemption.

The contractholder may request redemption of the Beneva LIF, in whole or in part, if:

- he has ceased to be a resident of Canada for at least the 2 immediately previous calendar years, and
- all of the following documents are included:
 - a) a declaration signed by the contractholder that he has not been a resident of Canada for at least the 2 immediately previous calendar years, and
 - b) a statement signed by the contractholder attesting to the fact that none of the money in the Beneva LIF is derived, directly or indirectly, from a pension benefit provided in respect of any employment of the contractholder, or
 - c) if a statement cannot be provided under clause b), a written statement from the eligible spouse confirming his consent to the redemption.

For the purpose of determining residency, the contractholder is deemed to be a resident of Canada in a calendar year if he resides in Canada for 183 days or more of that calendar year.

The contractholder may request redemption of the Beneva LIF, in whole or in part, if:

- a qualified medical practitioner certifies in writing to Beneva that the contractholder suffers from a significant physical or mental disability that reduces his life expectancy to less than 2 years, and
- one of the following documents is included:
 - a) a statement signed by the contractholder attesting to the fact that none of the money in the Beneva LIF is derived, directly or indirectly, from a pension benefit provided in respect of any employment of the contractholder,
 - b) if a statement cannot be provided under clause a), a written statement from the eligible spouse confirming his consent to the redemption.

The contractholder may request redemption of the Beneva LIF, in whole or in part, to be paid in a lump sum or a series of payments, if:

- he is in one of the circumstances of financial hardship referred to in the *Pension Benefits Regulation*, and
- the request is made in the prescribed form to Beneva.

Transfers permitted from Beneva LIFs are listed in **Schedule 4: Nova Scotia LIF Addendum** and in **Schedule 4A: Nova Scotia LIF Addendum**.

Payment of Annual Income Amount / Temporary Income

The Annual Income Amount payable out of the Beneva LIF is explained in **Schedule 4: Nova Scotia LIF Addendum** and in **Schedule 4A: Nova Scotia LIF Addendum**.

The Temporary Income payable out of the Beneva LIF is explained in **Schedule 4: Nova Scotia LIF Addendum**.

Irregular Payments

Schedule 4: Nova Scotia LIF Addendum and **Schedule 4A: Nova Scotia LIF Addendum** provide the information about irregular payments.

Conversion to Annuity

Unless it has been previously transferred, or redeemed, the Beneva LIF plan may be converted to a life annuity guaranteed by an insurer, compliant with section 199 of the *Pension Benefits Regulations*, for the duration of the contractholder's life or his life and his spouse's life. Subject to the terms of the Annuity Contract and Retirement Plan Riders, the Beneva LIF may be converted at any time to a life annuity.

Annuity payments must be in the form of equal payments, except if each amount payable is uniformly increased by reason of an index or a rate permitted under the *Income Tax Act* (Canada) or a rate provided for in the contract. Annuity payments may also be uniformly modified by reason of:

- a seizure effected on the rights of the contractholder,
- a redetermination of the contractholder's pension,
- partition of the contractholder's rights with the spouse,
- payment of a temporary pension under the conditions provided for under pension legislation where applicable, or
- any other option set out under applicable pension legislation and in compliance with the *Income Tax Act* (Canada).

Subject to applicable pension legislation and the *Income Tax Act* (Canada), the contractholder may not request conversion of the Beneva LIF to an annuity, if the investments have not reached maturity.

If the contractholder has an eligible spouse on the date that pension payments commence, the pension must be for a joint and survivor pension, unless the spouse has, before commencement of pension benefit payments to the contractholder, waived entitlement in writing. The eligible spouse may also revoke this waiver by writing to Beneva.

The amount of the joint and survivor pension payable to the eligible spouse must be equal to at least 60% of the amount that was payable to the contractholder prior to his death, taking into account any adjustments permitted under applicable pension legislation, and including where applicable, during the replacement period, the amount of any temporary pension.

The annuity to be provided to the contractholder with an eligible spouse at the date the pension commences is to be such joint life annuity under which the amount of annuity payable after the death of the eligible spouse is not less than 60% of the amount of annuity paid during their joint lives.

A life annuity that is constituted with contributions from a Beneva LIF shall not differentiate on the basis of the gender of the contractholder. However, if for a time period stipulated under the pension legislation the value of the pension benefit credits transferred to the Beneva LIF was determined on a basis that differentiated on the basis of the gender of the contractholder, a statement to this effect must be included as an appendix to the Beneva LIF plan and form an integral part of it in accordance with this legislation. The life annuity shall therefore be established in conformity with this statement.

Benefit Payable Upon Death of Contractholder

Death benefits payable from Beneva LIFs are described in **Schedule 4: Nova Scotia LIF Addendum** and in **Schedule 4A: Nova Scotia LIF Addendum**.

Schedule 4: Nova Scotia LIF Addendum (*Pension Benefits Regulations*)

Note: This document is Schedule 4 to the *Pension Benefits Regulations* (Nova Scotia). It forms part of the regulations and must be read, construed and interpreted in conjunction with the *Pension Benefits Act* and its regulations.

Definitions for this Schedule

1. In this Schedule,

“Act” means the *Pension Benefits Act*;

“domestic contract”, as defined in Section 2 of the regulations, means a written agreement referred to in and for the purpose of Section 74 of the Act, or Section 14 of the *Pooled Registered Pension Plans Act*, that provides for a division between spouses of any pension benefit, deferred pension, pension, LIRA or LIF and includes a marriage contract as defined in the *Matrimonial Property Act*;

Definition of “domestic contract” amended: O.I.C. 2016-111, N.S. Reg. 89/2016.

“federal Income Tax Act”, as defined in Section 2 of the regulations, means the Income Tax Act (Canada) and, unless specified otherwise, includes the regulations made under that Act;

“owner” means any of the following persons, as set out in subsection 205(2) of the regulations, who has purchased a LIF:

- (i) a former member who is entitled to make a transfer under clause 61(1)(b) of the Act,
- (ii) a spouse of a person who was a member, and who is entitled to make a transfer under clause 61(1)(b) of the Act,
- (iii) a person who has previously transferred an amount under clause 61(1)(b) of the Act into a LIRA or LIF,
- (iv) a person who has previously transferred an amount into a LIF as a result of a division of any pension benefit, deferred pension or pension under Section 74 of the Act,
- (v) a spouse who is entitled to transfer a lump sum as a result of a division of any pension benefit, deferred pension or pension under Section 74 of the Act,
- (vi) if the funds in the account of a pooled registered pension plan are used for the purchase, a person who transfers the amount in accordance with the *Pooled Registered Pension Plans Act* and the *Pooled Registered Pension Plans Regulations*.

Subclause (vi) of definition of “owner” added: O.I.C. 2016-111, N.S. Reg. 89/2016.

(vii) a former member of the *Public Service Superannuation Plan* under the *Public Service Superannuation Act* who is entitled to make a transfer in accordance with the *Public Service Superannuation Plan*,

(viii) a spouse of a person who was a member of the *Public Service Superannuation Plan* under the *Public Service Superannuation Act* who is entitled to make a transfer in accordance with the *Public Service Superannuation Plan*,

(ix) a former member of the *Teachers' Pension Plan* who is entitled to make a transfer in accordance with subclause 24(11)(b)(ii) or 24(12)(b)(ii) of the *Teachers' Pension Plan Regulations*,

(x) a spouse of a person who was a member of the *Teachers' Pension Plan* who is entitled to make a transfer in accordance with clause 41(4)(b) of the *Teachers' Pension Plan Regulations*;

Subclauses (vii) to (x) of definition of “owner” added: O.I.C. 2024-395, N.S. Reg. 232/2024

“regulations” means the *Pension Benefits Regulations* made under the Act;

“spouse”, as defined in the Act, means either of 2 persons who:

- (i) are married to each other,
- (ii) are married to each other by a marriage that is voidable and has not been annulled by a declaration of nullity,
- (iii) have gone through a form of marriage with each other, in good faith, that is void and are cohabiting or, if they have ceased to cohabit, have cohabited within the 12-month period immediately preceding the date of entitlement, and
- (iv) are domestic partners within the meaning of Section 52 of the Vital Statistics Act, or
- (v) not being married to each other, are cohabiting in a conjugal relationship with each other, and have done so continuously for at least
 - a) 3 years, if either of them is married, or
 - b) 1 year, if neither of them is married;

“temporary income” means income payments from a LIF that, in accordance with Section 9 of this Schedule, are paid to an owner before they turn 65 years old;

“Superintendent” means the Superintendent of Pensions, as defined in the Act.

LIF governed by this Schedule cannot be purchased on or after April 1, 2025

1A (1) A LIF that is governed by this Schedule cannot be purchased on or after April 1, 2025.

(2) Money cannot be transferred into a LIF that is governed by this Schedule on or after April 1, 2025.

Clause 1A added: O.I.C. 2024-395, N.S. Reg. 232/2024

Fiscal year of LIFs

2. (1) In this Schedule, “fiscal year” means the fiscal year of a LIF.

(2) A fiscal year must end on December 31 and must not be longer than 12 months.

Reference rate criteria

3. (1) A reference rate in this Schedule for a fiscal year must meet all of the following criteria:
- (a) it must be based on the month-end nominal rate of interest earned on long-term bonds issued by the Government of Canada for November of the year immediately before the beginning of the fiscal year, as compiled by Statistics Canada and published in the Bank of Canada Review as CANSIM Series V122487, with the following adjustments applied successively to that nominal rate:
 - (i) an increase of 0.5%,
 - (ii) the conversion of the increased rate, based on interest compounded semi-annually, to an effective annual rate of interest,
 - (iii) the rounding of the effective interest rate to the nearest multiple of 0.5%;
 - (b) it must not be less than 6%.

Note Re Requirements of the Pension Benefits Act and Regulations and the Pooled Registered Pension Plans Act and its regulations

Prohibitions on transactions from Section 91 of Act

Under Section 91 of the Act and Section 12 of the *Pooled Registered Pension Plans Act*, money held in a LIF must not be commuted or surrendered in whole or in part except as permitted by this Schedule and the regulations including, without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the following Sections of the regulations:

- Sections 211 through 230, respecting withdrawal in circumstances of financial hardship
- Section 231, respecting withdrawal in circumstances of considerably shortened life expectancy
- Section 232, respecting withdrawal in circumstances of non-residency
- Section 233, respecting withdrawal of small amounts at **age 55**
- Section 198, respecting the transfer of an excess amount, as defined in that Section.

Pursuant to subsection 91(2) of the Act and subsection 12(2) of the *Pooled Registered Pension Plans Act*, any transaction that contravenes Section 91 of the Act or Section 12 of the *Pooled Registered Pension Plans Act* is void.

Values of assets in LIF subject to division

The value of the assets in a LIF is subject to division in accordance with all of the following:

- an order of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia that provides for the division of a pension benefit, deferred pension or pension under Section 74 of the Act, or a division of the funds in a pooled registered pension plan account under Section 14 of the *Pooled Registered Pension Plans Act*
- a domestic contract that provides for the division of a pension benefit, deferred pension or pension under Section 74 of the Act, or a division of the funds in a pooled registered pension plan account under Section 14 of the *Pooled Registered Pension Plans Act*
- the regulations

Money held in LIF

The following requirements are set out in the *Pension Benefits Act* and are applicable to LIFs governed by this Schedule:

- Money held in a LIF must not be assigned, charged, or given as security except as permitted by subsection 88(3) of the Act, Section 90 of the Act, subsection 12(3) of the *Pooled Registered Pension Plans Act* or Section 13 of the *Pooled Registered Pension Plans Act*, and any transaction purporting to assign, charge, anticipate or give the money in the LIF as security is void.
- Money held in a LIF is exempt from execution, seizure or attachment except for the purpose of enforcing a maintenance order as permitted by Section 90 of the Act or Section 13 of the *Pooled Registered Pension Plans Act*.

Section 3, table amended: O.I.C. 2016-111, N.S. Reg. 89/2016.

Section 3, table amended: O.I.C. 2024-395, N.S. Reg. 232/2024.

Periodic payments of income out of LIFs

4. (1) An owner must be paid an income from their LIF, the amount of which may vary, annually.
- (2) Income payments from a LIF must begin no earlier than
- (a) the earliest date that the owner would have been entitled to receive a pension under any pension plan from which the money was transferred; or
 - (b) if all of the money in a LIF is derived from sources other than a pension benefit provided in respect of any employment of the owner, the date the owner turns 55 years old.
- (3) Income payments from a LIF must begin no later than the end of a LIF's 2nd fiscal year.

Amount of income payments from LIFs

5. (1) Subject to the minimum amount in Section 6 of this Schedule, an owner of a LIF must establish the amount of income to be paid during each fiscal year at the beginning of the fiscal year and after they have received the information required by Section 14 of this Schedule.
- (2) Except as provided in subsection (5), an owner of a LIF must notify the financial institution providing the LIF of the amount to be paid out of the LIF each year and any owner who does not do so is deemed to have selected the minimum amount determined under Section 6 of this Schedule.
- (3) The owner's notice required by subsection (2) must be given either
- (a) except as provided in subsection (5), at the beginning of the fiscal year;
 - (b) at a time agreed to by the financial institution providing the LIF.

- (4) The owner's notice required by subsection (2) expires at the end of the fiscal year to which it relates.
- (5) If a financial institution providing a LIF guarantees the rate of return of the LIF over a period that is greater than 1 year, the period must end at the end of a fiscal year and the owner may establish the amount of income to be paid during the period at the beginning of the period.

Minimum annual LIF withdrawal

- 6. (1) The amount of income that is paid out of a LIF during a fiscal year must not be less than the minimum amount prescribed for a registered retirement income fund by the federal Income Tax Act, determined on the basis of the owner's age or the age of the owner's spouse if the spouse is younger than the owner.
- (2) Despite Sections 7, 8, 10, 11 and 12 of this Schedule, if the minimum amount specified by subsection (1) is greater than the maximum amount determined under those Sections for a fiscal year, then the minimum amount under subsection (1) must be paid out of the LIF during the fiscal year.

Pro-rating amount of withdrawal if initial fiscal year less than 12 months

- 7. (1) If the initial fiscal year is less than 12 months long, the maximum amount determined under Sections 8, 10, 11 and 12 of this Schedule must be adjusted in proportion to the number of months in that fiscal year divided by 12, with any part of an incomplete month counting as 1 month.

Maximum annual life income from LIF that does not provide for temporary income

- 8. (1) The maximum annual amount of life income to be paid each year from a LIF from which no temporary income is paid is determined by the following formula: maximum payable = $F \times B$
in which
F = is the factor in Schedule 5: Life Income Fund—Factor F that corresponds to the reference rate for the fiscal year and the owner's age at the end of the previous year
B = the balance of the LIF at the beginning of the fiscal year, increased by any money transferred to the LIF after the beginning of that fiscal year and reduced by any money transferred from another LIF, to the LIF, in the same year.

Withdrawal from temporary income from LIFs

- 9. (1) A LIF may provide that the owner is entitled to temporary income in accordance with this Section and Sections 10 and 11 of this Schedule.
- (2) An owner of a LIF from which temporary income may be paid who is at least 54 years old but under 65 years old at the end of the calendar year before the date they apply, may apply in an approved form to the financial institution that provides a LIF for payment of temporary income from the LIF.
- (3) Temporary income must not be paid under a LIF
 - (a) before the owner is 55 years old; and
 - (b) after the end of the year in which the owner turns 65 years old.
- (4) Temporary income is not payable if any portion of a payment out of a LIF is transferred to an registered retirement savings plan or a registered retirement income fund.

Maximum temporary income for fiscal year

- 10. (1) Except as provided in subsection (2), the maximum temporary income that may be paid during a fiscal year out of a LIF from which temporary income may be paid must be the lesser of the following amounts:
 - (a) the amount calculated by the following formula: $(50\% \text{ of the YMPE}) - T$
in which
YMPE = the Year's Maximum Pensionable Earnings for the fiscal year
T = the total of temporary income for the owner from a pension plan or from other LIFs of the owner for that fiscal year;
 - (b) the amount calculated by the following formula: $F \times B \times D$
in which
F = is the factor in Schedule 5: Life Income Fund—Factor F that corresponds to the reference rate for the fiscal year and the owner's age at the end of the previous year
B = the balance of the LIF at the beginning of the fiscal year, increased by any money transferred to the LIF after the beginning of that fiscal year and reduced by any money transferred from another LIF, to the LIF, in the same year
D = the factor in Schedule 6: Life Income Fund—Temporary Income Factor D that corresponds to the owner's age at the end of the previous fiscal year.
- (2) If the amount determined under clause (1)(b) is less than 50% of the Year's Maximum Pensionable Earnings, then the maximum temporary income paid out of a LIF during a fiscal year must be the lesser of the following amounts:
 - (a) the amount calculated under clause (1)(a);
 - (b) the balance of the LIF at the beginning of the fiscal year, increased by any money transferred to the LIF after the beginning of that fiscal year and reduced by any money transferred from another LIF to the LIF in the same year.

Maximum life income withdrawal from LIFs

11. (1) The maximum life income to be paid from a LIF from which a temporary income is paid is determined by the following formula, provided that the maximum must not be less than zero:

$$\text{maximum payable} = (F \times B) - (Y \div D)$$

in which

F = the factor in Schedule 5: Life Income Fund—Factor F that corresponds to the reference rate for the fiscal year and the owner's age at the end of the previous year

B = the balance of the LIF at the beginning of the fiscal year, increased by any money transferred to the LIF after the beginning of that fiscal year and reduced by any money transferred from another LIF, to the LIF, in the same year

Y = the maximum annual temporary income determined under Section 10 of this Schedule

D = the factor in Schedule 6: Life Income Fund—Temporary Income Factor D that corresponds to the owner's age at the end of the previous year.

Maximum annual income payable if financial institution guarantees rate of return of LIFs

12. (1) If a financial institution that provides a LIF guarantees the rate of return of the LIF over a period greater than 1 year and the owner establishes the amount of income to be paid during that period, the maximum income that may be paid during each of the fiscal years during the period must be determined at the beginning of each fiscal year in the period in accordance with this Section.

- (2) For each year after the initial fiscal year, the maximum income to be paid for the fiscal year under a LIF described in subsection (1) is equal to the lesser of the following amounts:

(a) the balance of the LIF at the time of payment in that year;

(b) the amount determined by the following formula: $\text{maximum income} = (I \times B) \div RB$

in which

I = the maximum income determined for the initial fiscal year under Section 11 of this Schedule

B = the balance of the LIF at the beginning of the fiscal year

RB = the reference balance determined at January 1 of the year as calculated under subsection (3).

- (3) For the formula in clause (2)(b), the reference balance ("RB") must be calculated by the following formula: $RB = (PRB - I) + ((PRB - I) \times RR/100)$

in which

PRB = the reference balance

(i) at the beginning of the previous year, or

(ii) for the 2nd year of the period, the LIF balance at the beginning of the 1st year of the period

I = the maximum income determined for the initial fiscal year

RR = the reference rate for the year, if the fiscal year is one of the first 16 fiscal years of the LIF, or by 6% for any other year.

Income in excess of maximum

13. (1) If income paid to an owner under a LIF during a fiscal year exceeds the maximum that may be paid, the balance of the LIF must not be reduced by the excess unless the payment is attributable to incorrect information provided by the owner.

Information to be provided annually by financial institution

14. (1) At the beginning of each fiscal year, a financial institution providing a LIF must provide all of the following information to an owner about their LIF:

- (a) with respect to the previous fiscal year:

(i) the sums deposited,

(ii) any accumulated investment earnings including any unrealized capital gains or losses,

(iii) the payments made out of the LIF,

(iv) any withdrawals from the LIF made under the following circumstances, in accordance with Sections 211 to 230 of the regulations:

A) a mortgage default circumstance, as defined in clause 212(1)(a) of the regulations,

B) a medical expense circumstance, as defined in clause 212(1)(b) of the regulations,

C) a rental default circumstance, as defined in clause 212(1)(c) of the regulations,

D) a reduced income circumstance, as defined in clause 212(1)(d) of the regulations,

(v) any transfers made out of the LIF,

(vi) the fees charged against the LIF;

- (b) the value of the assets in the LIF at the beginning of the fiscal year;

(c) the minimum amount that must be paid out as income to the owner during the current fiscal year;

(d) the maximum amount that may be paid out as income to the owner during the current fiscal year;

- (e) for a LIF that provides for temporary income, and the owner was at least 54 years old but under 65 years old at the end of the previous year,

(i) how the owner may apply for temporary income to be paid to them after they turn 55 years old, and

(ii) a statement that payment of temporary income will reduce the income that would otherwise be paid to the owner after age 65;

- (f) a statement that the maximum amount of income that may be paid to the owner during the fiscal year will not be increased if assets held in another LIF during the year are transferred to the LIF;
- (g) if the beginning of the fiscal year is later than the beginning of the calendar year, a statement as to whether any sums deposited were held in another LIF during the year, and the amount of those deposits;
- (h) a statement that if the owner wishes to transfer the balance of the LIF, in whole or in part, and still receive the income determined for the fiscal year from the LIF, then an amount must be retained in the LIF that is at least equal to the difference between the income determined for the fiscal year and the income already received from the LIF since the beginning of the fiscal year;
- (i) a statement that if the owner dies before the balance in the LIF is used to purchase a life annuity contract or is transferred under Section 15 of this Schedule, then the financial institution must provide the owner's spouse or beneficiary or the personal representative of their estate with the information in clauses (a) and (b), determined as of the date the owner died;
- (j) a statement that if the balance of the LIF is transferred to another financial institution or used to purchase a life annuity, then the financial institution must provide the owner the information in clauses (a) and (b), determined as of the date of the transfer or annuity purchase;
- (k) a statement that if the balance of the LIF is transferred to another financial institution or used to purchase a life annuity, then the financial institution must comply with Section 209 of the regulations, in accordance with subsection 15(6) of this Schedule.

Transferring assets from LIFs

15. (1) An owner of a LIF may transfer all or part of the assets in the LIF as follows:

- (a) to either of the following:
 - (i) another LIF,
 - (ii) a LIRA held by another financial institution, if permitted under the federal Income Tax Act;
- (b) to purchase an immediate life annuity; or
- (c) for an owner who is a member or former member of a pension plan that provides for variable pension benefits, to the owner's variable benefits account in accordance with Section 150 of the regulations, if the transfer is permitted by the plan.

Clause 15(1)(c) added: O.I.C. 2015-310, N.S. Reg. 326/2015.

- (2) The date of a transfer under subsection (1) must not be later than 30 days after the owner requests it, unless any of the following apply:
 - (a) the financial institution providing the LIRA does not have all the information necessary to complete the transaction, in which case the 30-day period begins to run from the date the financial institution has all the necessary information;
 - (b) the transfer is in respect of assets held as securities whose term of investment extends beyond the 30-day period, in which case the 30-day period begins to run from the date the term of investment expires.
- (3) If assets in a LIF consist of identifiable and transferable securities, the financial institution providing the LIF may transfer the securities with the consent of the owner.
- (4) If assets held in a LIF are transferred to another LIF at any time in the current fiscal year, the maximum amount of income that may be paid to the owner of the LIF must not be increased.
- (5) A financial institution providing a LIF must advise the financial institution to which the assets of the LIF are transferred
 - (a) that the assets were held in a LIF in the current year; and
 - (b) whether the assets were determined in a manner that differentiated on the basis of sex.
- (6) If the balance of a LIF is transferred to another financial institution or used to purchase a life annuity, the financial institution providing the LIF must comply with Section 209 of the regulations.

Information to be provided by financial institution on transfer of balance of LIFs

- 16. (1) If the balance of the LIF is transferred to another financial institution or used to purchase a life annuity, the financial institution making the transfer must provide the owner with all of the information required to be provided annually under clauses 14(a) to (h) of this Schedule, determined as of the date of the transfer or annuity purchase.

Information to be provided upon transfer of additional amounts to LIFs

- 17. (1) No later than 30 days after the date that money in locked-in funds that has not been held in a LIF at any time in the current year is transferred to a LIF, the financial institution providing the LIF must provide the owner with all of the following information:
 - (a) the information required to be provided annually under clauses 14(a) to (f) of this Schedule, determined as of the date of the transfer;
 - (b) the balance of the LIF used to determine the maximum amount that may be paid to the owner as income during the fiscal year.

Death benefits

- 18. (1) If the owner of a LIF dies, the following are entitled to receive a benefit equal to the value of the assets in the LIF, subject to subsections (4) and (5):
 - (a) the owner's spouse;
 - (b) if there is no spouse or if the spouse is otherwise disentitled under subsection (4) or (5), the owner's named beneficiary;
 - (c) if there is no named beneficiary, the personal representative of the owner's estate.
- (2) For the purposes of subsection (1), a determination as to whether an owner of a LIF has a spouse must be made as of the date the owner dies.

- (3) For the purposes of subsection (1), the value of the assets in a LIF includes all accumulated investment earnings, including any unrealized capital gains and losses, of the LIF from the date of death until the date of payment.
- (4) A spouse is not entitled to receive the value of the assets in a LIF under clause (1)(a) if the owner of the LIF was not
 - (a) a member or former member of a pension plan from which the assets were transferred, directly or indirectly, to purchase the LIF; or
 - (b) a member of a pooled registered pension plan from which the assets were transferred, directly or indirectly, to purchase the LIF.

Subsection 18(4) replaced: O.I.C. 2016-111, N.S. Reg. 89/2016.

- (5) A spouse who is living separate and apart from the owner of a LIF without a reasonable prospect of resuming cohabitation on the date the owner dies is not entitled to receive the value of the assets in the LIF under clause (1)(a) if any of the following conditions apply:
 - (a) the spouse delivered a written waiver to the financial institution in accordance with Section 19 of this Schedule;
 - (b) the spouse is not entitled to receive any amount in respect of the assets in the LIF in accordance with the terms of a domestic contract that provides for the division of any pension benefit, deferred pension or pension under Section 74 of the Act or the funds in a pooled registered pension plan account under Section 14 of the *Pooled Registered Pension Plans Act*;

Clause 18(5)(b) amended: O.I.C. 2016-111, N.S. Reg. 89/2016.

- (c) the spouse is not entitled to receive any amount in respect of the assets in the LIF, by court order, in accordance with a court order respecting a division of a pension benefit, deferred pension or pension under Section 74 of the Act or the funds in a pooled registered pension plan account under Section 14 of the *Pooled Registered Pension Plans Act*.

Clause 18(5)(c) amended: O.I.C. 2016-111, N.S. Reg. 89/2016.

- (6) The benefit described in subsection (1) may be transferred to an RRSP or a RRIF in accordance with the federal Income Tax Act.

Waiver of entitlement to death benefits by spouse

- 19. (1) A spouse of an owner of a LIF may waive their entitlement to receive a benefit described in Section 18 of this Schedule from the LIF, by delivering, any time before the death of the owner, a written waiver in an approved form to the financial institution providing the LIF.
- (2) A spouse who delivers a waiver under subsection (1) may cancel it by delivering a written and signed notice of cancellation to the financial institution before the date the owner of the LIF dies.

Information to be provided by financial institution on death of owner

- 20. (1) If the owner of a LIF dies before the balance in the LIF is transferred or used to purchase a life annuity contract, the financial institution providing the LIF must give the information required to be provided annually under clauses 14(a) to (g) of this Schedule, determined as of the date of the owner's death, to any person entitled to receive the assets in the LIF under subsection 18(1) of this Schedule.

Schedule 4A: Nova Scotia LIF Addendum (*Pension Benefits Regulations*)

Note: This document is Schedule 4A to the *Pension Benefits Regulations* (Nova Scotia). It forms part of the regulations and must be read, construed and interpreted in conjunction with the *Pension Benefits Act* and its regulations.

Definitions for this Schedule

1. In this Schedule,

“Act” means the Pension Benefits Act;

“domestic contract”, as defined in Section 2 of the regulations, means a written agreement referred to in and for the purpose of Section 74 of the Act, or Section 14 of the *Pooled Registered Pension Plans Act*, that provides for a division between spouses of any pension benefit, deferred pension, pension, LIRA or LIF and includes a marriage contract as defined in the *Matrimonial Property Act*;

“federal Income Tax Act”, as defined in Section 2 of the regulations, means the *Income Tax Act* (Canada) and, unless specified otherwise, includes the regulations made under that Act;

“owner” means any of the following persons, as set out in subsection 205(2) of the regulations, who has purchased a LIF:

- (i) a former member who is entitled to make a transfer under clause 61(1)(b) of the Act,
- (ii) a spouse of a person who was a member, and who is entitled to make a transfer under clause 61(1)(b) of the Act,
- (iii) a person who has previously transferred an amount under clause 61(1)(b) of the Act into a LIRA or LIF,
- (iv) a person who has previously transferred an amount into a LIF as a result of a division of any pension benefit, deferred pension or pension under Section 74 of the Act,
- (v) a spouse who is entitled to transfer a lump sum as a result of a division of any pension benefit, deferred pension or pension under Section 74 of the Act,
- (vi) if the funds in the account of a pooled registered pension plan are used for the purchase, a person who transfers the amount in accordance with the *Pooled Registered Pension Plans Act* and the *Pooled Registered Pension Plans Regulations*,
- (vii) a former member of the *Public Service Superannuation Plan* under the *Public Service Superannuation Act* who is entitled to make a transfer in accordance with the *Public Service Superannuation Plan*,
- (viii) a spouse of a person who was a member of the *Public Service Superannuation Plan* under the *Public Service Superannuation Act* who is entitled to make a transfer in accordance with the *Public Service Superannuation Plan*,
- (ix) a former member of the *Teachers' Pension Plan* who is entitled to make a transfer in accordance with subclause 24(11)(b)(ii) or 24(12)(b)(ii) of the *Teachers' Pension Plan Regulations*,
- (x) a spouse of a person who was a member of the *Teachers' Pension Plan* who is entitled to make a transfer in accordance with clause 41(4)(b) of the *Teachers' Pension Plan Regulations*;

“regulations” means the Pension Benefits Regulations made under the Act;

“spouse”, as defined in the Act, means either of 2 persons who:

- (i) are married to each other,
- (ii) are married to each other by a marriage that is voidable and has not been annulled by a declaration of nullity,
- (iii) have gone through a form of marriage with each other, in good faith, that is void and are cohabiting or, if they have ceased to cohabit, have cohabited within the 12-month period immediately preceding the date of entitlement, and
- (iv) are domestic partners within the meaning of Section 52 of the *Vital Statistics Act*, or
- (v) not being married to each other, are cohabiting in a conjugal relationship with each other, and have done so continuously for at least
 - (a) 3 years, if either of them is married, or
 - (b) 1 year, if neither of them is married;

“Superintendent” means the Superintendent of Pensions, as defined in the Act.

Fiscal year of LIFs

2. (1) In this Schedule, “fiscal year” means the fiscal year of a LIF.

(2) A fiscal year must end on December 31 and must not be longer than 12 months.

Reference rate criteria

3. (1) A reference rate in this Schedule for a fiscal year must meet all of the following criteria:

- (a) it must be based on the month-end nominal rate of interest earned on long-term bonds issued by the Government of Canada for November of the year immediately before the beginning of the fiscal year, as compiled by Statistics Canada and published in the Bank of Canada Review as CANSIM Series V122487, with the following adjustments applied successively to that nominal rate:
 - (i) an increase of 0.5%,
 - (ii) the conversion of the increased rate, based on interest compounded semi-annually, to an effective annual rate of interest,
 - (iii) the rounding of the effective interest rate to the nearest multiple of 0.5%;
- (b) it must not be less than 6%.

Note Re Requirements of the Pension Benefits Act and Regulations and the Pooled Registered Pension Plans Act and its regulations

Prohibitions on transactions from Section 91 of Act

Under Section 91 of the Act and Section 12 of the *Pooled Registered Pension Plans Act*, money held in a LIF must not be commuted or surrendered in whole or in part except as permitted by this Schedule and the regulations including, without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the following Sections of the regulations:

- Sections 211 through 230, respecting withdrawal in circumstances of financial hardship
- Section 231, respecting withdrawal in circumstances of considerably shortened life expectancy
- Section 232, respecting withdrawal in circumstances of non-residency
- Section 233, respecting withdrawal of small amounts at age 55
- Section 198, respecting the transfer of an excess amount, as defined in that Section.

Pursuant to subsection 91(2) of the Act and subsection 12(2) of the *Pooled Registered Pension Plans Act*, any transaction that contravenes Section 91 of the Act or Section 12 of the *Pooled Registered Pension Plans Act* is void.

Values of assets in LIF subject to division

The value of the assets in a LIF is subject to division in accordance with all of the following:

- an order of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia that provides for the division of a pension benefit, deferred pension or pension under Section 74 of the Act, or a division of the funds in a pooled registered pension plan account under Section 14 of the *Pooled Registered Pension Plans Act*
- a domestic contract that provides for the division of a pension benefit, deferred pension or pension under Section 74 of the Act, or a division of the funds in a pooled registered pension plan account under Section 14 of the *Pooled Registered Pension Plans Act*
- the regulations

Money held in LIF

The following requirements are set out in the *Pension Benefits Act* and are applicable to LIFs governed by this Schedule:

- Money held in a LIF must not be assigned, charged, or given as security except as permitted by subsection 88(3) of the Act, Section 90 of the Act, subsection 12(3) of the *Pooled Registered Pension Plans Act* or Section 13 of the *Pooled Registered Pension Plans Act*, and any transaction purporting to assign, charge, anticipate or give the money in the LIF as security is void.
- Money held in a LIF is exempt from execution, seizure or attachment except for the purpose of enforcing a maintenance order as permitted by Section 90 of the Act or Section 13 of the *Pooled Registered Pension Plans Act*.

Periodic payments of income out of LIFs

4. (1) An owner must be paid an income from their LIF, the amount of which may vary, annually.
- (2) Income payments from a LIF must begin no earlier than
 - (a) the earliest date that the owner would have been entitled to receive a pension under any pension plan from which the money was transferred; or
 - (b) if all of the money in a LIF is derived from sources other than a pension benefit provided in respect of any employment of the owner, the date the owner turns 55 years old.
- (3) Income payments from a LIF must begin no later than the end of a LIF's 2nd fiscal year.

Amount of income payments from LIFs

5. (1) Subject to the minimum amount in Section 6 of this Schedule, an owner of a LIF must establish the amount of income to be paid during each fiscal year at the beginning of the fiscal year and after they have received the information required by Section 11 of this Schedule.
- (2) Except as provided in subsection (5), an owner of a LIF must notify the financial institution providing the LIF of the amount to be paid out of the LIF each year and any owner who does not do so is deemed to have selected the minimum amount determined under Section 6 of this Schedule.
- (3) The owner's notice required by subsection (2) must be given either
 - (a) except as provided in subsection (5), at the beginning of the fiscal year;
 - (b) at a time agreed to by the financial institution providing the LIF.
- (4) The owner's notice required by subsection (2) expires at the end of the fiscal year to which it relates.
- (5) If a financial institution providing a LIF guarantees the rate of return of the LIF over a period that is greater than 1 year, the period must end at the end of a fiscal year and the owner may establish the amount of income to be paid during the period at the beginning of the period.

Minimum annual LIF withdrawal

6. (1) The amount of income that is paid out of a LIF during a fiscal year must not be less than the minimum amount prescribed for a registered retirement income fund by the federal Income Tax Act, determined on the basis of the owner's age or the age of the owner's spouse if the spouse is younger than the owner.
- (2) Despite Sections 7, 8 and 9 of this Schedule, if the minimum amount specified by subsection (1) is greater than the maximum amount determined under those Sections for a fiscal year, then the minimum amount under subsection (1) must be paid out of the LIF during the fiscal year.

Pro-rating amount of withdrawal if initial fiscal year less than 12 months

7. (1) If the initial fiscal year is less than 12 months long, the maximum amount determined under Sections 8 and 9 of this Schedule must be adjusted in proportion to the number of months in that fiscal year divided by 12, with any part of an incomplete month counting as 1 month.

Maximum annual life income from LIF

8. (1) The maximum annual amount of life income to be paid each year from a LIF is determined by the following formula:
maximum payable = $F \times B$

in which

F = is the factor in Schedule 5: Life Income Fund—Factor F that corresponds to the reference rate for the fiscal year and the owner's age at the end of the previous year

B = the balance of the LIF at the beginning of the fiscal year, increased by any money transferred to the LIF after the beginning of that fiscal year and reduced by any money transferred from another LIF, to the LIF, in the same year.

Maximum annual income payable if financial institution guarantees rate of return of LIFs

9. (1) If a financial institution that provides a LIF guarantees the rate of return of the LIF over a period greater than 1 year and the owner establishes the amount of income to be paid during that period, the maximum income that may be paid during each of the fiscal years during the period must be determined at the beginning of each fiscal year in the period in accordance with this Section.
- (2) For each year after the initial fiscal year, the maximum income to be paid for the fiscal year under a LIF described in subsection (1) is equal to the lesser of the following amounts:
- (a) the balance of the LIF at the time of payment in that year;
 - (b) the amount determined by the following formula: maximum income = $(I \times B) \div RB$
- in which
- I = the maximum income determined for the initial fiscal year under Section 8 of this Schedule
- B = the balance of the LIF at the beginning of the fiscal year
- RB = the reference balance determined at January 1 of the year as calculated under subsection (3).
- (3) For the formula in clause (2)(b), the reference balance ("RB") must be calculated by the following formula:
 $RB = (PRB - I) + [(PRB - I) \times RR/100]$
- in which
- PRB = the reference balance
- (i) at the beginning of the previous year, or
 - (ii) for the 2nd year of the period, the LIF balance at the beginning of the 1st year of the period I = the maximum income determined for the initial fiscal year
- RR = the reference rate for the year, if the fiscal year is one of the first 16 fiscal years of the LIF, or by 6% for any other year.

Income in excess of maximum

10. (1) If income paid to an owner under a LIF during a fiscal year exceeds the maximum that may be paid, the balance of the LIF must not be reduced by the excess unless the payment is attributable to incorrect information provided by the owner.

Information to be provided annually by financial institution

11. (1) At the beginning of each fiscal year, a financial institution providing a LIF must provide all of the following information to an owner about their LIF:
- (a) with respect to the previous fiscal year:
 - (i) the sums deposited,
 - (ii) any accumulated investment earnings including any unrealized capital gains or losses,
 - (iii) the payments made out of the LIF,
 - (iv) any withdrawals from the LIF made under the following circumstances, in accordance with Sections 211 to 229 of the regulations:
 - A) a mortgage default circumstance, as defined in clause 212(1)(a) of the regulations,
 - B) a medical expense circumstance, as defined in clause 212(1)(b) of the regulations,
 - C) a rental default circumstance, as defined in clause 212(1)(c) of the regulations,
 - D) a reduced income circumstance, as defined in clause 212(1)(d) of the regulations,
 - (v) any transfers made out of the LIF,
 - (vi) the fees charged against the LIF;
 - (b) the value of the assets in the LIF at the beginning of the fiscal year;
 - (c) the minimum amount that must be paid out as income to the owner during the current fiscal year;
 - (d) the maximum amount that may be paid out as income to the owner during the current fiscal year;

- (e) a statement that the maximum amount of income that may be paid to the owner during the fiscal year will not be increased if assets held in another LIF during the year are transferred to the LIF;
 - (f) if the beginning of the fiscal year is later than the beginning of the calendar year, a statement as to whether any sums deposited were held in another LIF during the year, and the amount of those deposits;
 - (g) a statement that if the owner wishes to transfer the balance of the LIF, in whole or in part, and still receive the income determined for the fiscal year from the LIF, then an amount must be retained in the LIF that is at least equal to the difference between the income determined for the fiscal year and the income already received from the LIF since the beginning of the fiscal year;
 - (h) a statement that if the owner dies before the balance in the LIF is used to purchase a life annuity contract or is transferred under Section 12 of this Schedule, then the financial institution must provide the owner's spouse or beneficiary or the personal representative of their estate with the information in clauses (a) and (b), determined as of the date the owner died;
 - (i) a statement that if the balance of the LIF is transferred to another financial institution or used to purchase a life annuity, then the financial institution must provide the owner the information in clauses (a) and (b), determined as of the date of the transfer or annuity purchase;
 - (j) a statement that if the balance of the LIF is transferred to another financial institution or used to purchase a life annuity, then the financial institution must comply with Section 209 of the regulations, in accordance with subsection 12(6) of this Schedule.
- (2) If the assets in the LIF are withdrawn or transferred under Sections 211 to 233C, a financial institution that provided the LIF must provide to the owner the information described in subclauses 1(a)(i) to (vi) and clause (b), determined as of the date of the transfer or withdrawal.

Transferring assets from LIFs

12. (1) An owner of a LIF may transfer all or part of the assets in the LIF as follows:
- (a) to either of the following:
 - (i) another LIF,
 - (ii) a LIRA, if permitted under the federal Income Tax Act;
 - (b) to purchase an immediate life annuity; or
 - (c) for an owner who is a member or former member of a pension plan that provides for variable pension benefits, to the owner's variable benefits account in accordance with Section 150 of the regulations, if the transfer is permitted by the plan.
- (2) The date of a transfer under subsection (1) must not be later than 30 days after the owner requests it, unless any of the following apply:
- (a) the financial institution providing the LIRA does not have all the information necessary to complete the transaction, in which case the 30-day period begins to run from the date the financial institution has all the necessary information;
 - (b) the transfer is in respect of assets held as securities whose term of investment extends beyond the 30-day period, in which case the 30-day period begins to run from the date the term of investment expires.
- (3) If assets in a LIF consist of identifiable and transferable securities, the financial institution providing the LIF may transfer the securities with the consent of the owner.
- (4) If assets held in a LIF are transferred to another LIF at any time in the current fiscal year, the maximum amount of income that may be paid to the owner of the LIF must not be increased.
- (5) A financial institution providing a LIF must advise the financial institution to which the assets of the LIF are transferred
- (a) that the assets were held in a LIF in the current year; and
 - (b) whether the assets were determined in a manner that differentiated on the basis of sex.
- (6) If the balance of a LIF is transferred to another financial institution or used to purchase a life annuity, the financial institution providing the LIF must comply with Section 209 of the regulations.

Information to be provided by financial institution on transfer of balance of LIFs

13. (1) If the balance of the LIF is transferred to another financial institution or used to purchase a life annuity, the financial institution making the transfer must provide the owner with all of the information required to be provided annually under clauses 11(a) to (g) of this Schedule, determined as of the date of the transfer or annuity purchase.

Information to be provided upon transfer of additional amounts to LIFs

14. (1) No later than 30 days after the date that money in locked-in funds that has not been held in a LIF at any time in the current year is transferred to a LIF, the financial institution providing the LIF must provide the owner with all of the following information:
- (a) the information required to be provided annually under clauses 11(a) to (e) of this Schedule, determined as of the date of the transfer;
 - (b) the balance of the LIF used to determine the maximum amount that may be paid to the owner as income during the fiscal year.

Death benefits

15. (1) If the owner of a LIF dies, the following are entitled to receive a benefit equal to the value of the assets in the LIF, subject to subsections (4) and (5):
- (a) the owner's spouse;
 - (b) if there is no spouse or if the spouse is otherwise disentitled under subsection (4) or (5), the owner's named beneficiary;
 - (c) if there is no named beneficiary, the personal representative of the owner's estate.

- (2) For the purposes of subsection (1), a determination as to whether an owner of a LIF has a spouse must be made as of the date the owner dies.
- (3) For the purposes of subsection (1), the value of the assets in a LIF includes all accumulated investment earnings, including any unrealized capital gains and losses, of the LIF from the date of death until the date of payment.
- (4) A spouse is not entitled to receive the value of the assets in a LIF under clause (1)(a) if the owner of the LIF was not
 - (a) a member or former member of a pension plan from which the assets were transferred, directly or indirectly, to purchase the LIF; or
 - (b) a member of a pooled registered pension plan from which the assets were transferred, directly or indirectly, to purchase the LIF.
- (5) A spouse who, as of the date the owner of the LIF dies, is living separate and apart from the owner without a reasonable prospect of resuming cohabitation is not entitled to receive the value of the assets in the LIF under clause (1)(a) if any of the following conditions apply:
 - (a) the spouse delivered a written waiver to the financial institution in accordance with Section 16 of this Schedule;
 - (b) the terms of a written agreement respecting the division of the LIF entered into before the date of the owner's death disentitle, or do not expressly or impliedly entitle, the spouse to receive an amount under the LIF;
 - (c) the terms of a court order issued before the owner's death disentitle, or do not expressly or impliedly entitle, the spouse to receive an amount under the LIF.
- (6) The benefit described in subsection (1) may be transferred to an RRSP or a RRIF in accordance with the federal *Income Tax Act*.

Waiver of entitlement to death benefits by spouse

- 16. (1) A spouse of an owner of a LIF may waive their entitlement to receive a benefit described in Section 15 of this Schedule from the LIF, by delivering, any time before the death of the owner, a written waiver in an approved form to the financial institution providing the LIF.
- (2) A spouse who delivers a waiver under subsection (1) may cancel it by delivering a written and signed notice of cancellation to the financial institution before the date the owner of the LIF dies.

Information to be provided by financial institution on death of owner

- 17. (1) If the owner of a LIF dies before the balance in the LIF is transferred or used to purchase a life annuity contract, the financial institution providing the LIF must give the information required to be provided annually under clauses 11(a) to (f) of this Schedule, determined as of the date of the owner's death, to any person entitled to receive the assets in the LIF under subsection 15(1) of this Schedule.