

Whenever a mutual fund passes earnings and other payouts to investors, it's known as a distribution.

A distribution from a Fidelity mutual fund may include interest income, Canadian dividends, foreign income, capital gains and/or return of capital (ROC). The major distribution for most funds comes at the end of each year, when net amounts are calculated: capital gains and other earnings minus the expenses of running the funds. Corporate class funds differ and are covered later in this document.

Distributions and your taxes

If you hold mutual fund units in a registered account,* you are not required to pay taxes on distributions. If you hold mutual fund units in a non-registered account, you are required to pay taxes on distributions of income and/or capital gains, whether the distributions are paid out in cash or reinvested in additional mutual fund units. The funds report distributions to investors on a T3 tax slip after the end of each calendar year. You will need to report income and/or capital gain distributions on your tax return in the year they were received.

Investors will not experience a loss from a distribution. The per-unit amount of a distribution is deducted from a fund's net asset value (NAV). Fund prices will reflect a NAV reduction when a distribution is paid. If the distribution is reinvested, the number of shares in the account will increase. This leaves the total net asset value of the account unaffected by the distribution.

The chart below illustrates how each type of mutual fund distribution is taxed. For federal tax purposes, income is generally taxed at higher rates than dividends and capital gains.

TYPE OF DISTRIBUTION	DESCRIPTION	TAX TREATMENT
Interest income (other income)	Interest received from fixed income securities, such as bonds, T-bills, commercial paper and other money market instruments	Taxable at an individual's marginal tax rate
Canadian dividends	Dividends received from Canadian taxable corporations	Grossed up so that the individual is taxed on a higher amount than received. However, taxes are reduced as a result of the related dividend tax credit
Foreign income†	Interest and dividends received from foreign sources	Taxable at an individual's marginal tax rate
Capital gains	Gains realized when assets such as stocks or bonds are sold within the fund	50% of realized capital gains are taxable at an individual's marginal tax rate
Return of capital (ROC)	ROC represents a portion of an investor's adjusted cost basis (ACB) in the fund. ROC does not represent yield, income or capital gains and is not the result of a fund's performance	A ROC payment is not taxable in the year received and not reported on an individual's tax return, but reduces the individual's ACB of the fund, which will impact the taxable capital gain (or loss) on disposition‡

* A registered account may include a Registered Retirement Savings Plan (RRSP), Tax-Free Savings Account (TFSA), Locked-in Retirement Account (LIRA) or Locked-in Retirement Savings Plan (LRSP), Registered Education Savings Plan (RESP), Registered Retirement Income Fund (RRIF), Life Income Fund (LIF) and Locked-in Retirement Income Fund (LRIF).

† Foreign income distributions may be accompanied by notional allocations of foreign income taxes paid. Individuals may be able to claim a foreign tax credit on their Canadian return for such foreign taxes.

‡ If ROC payments result in the ACB reaching zero, subsequent payments become mainly capital gains.

Corporate class mutual funds

If you have invested in a corporate class mutual fund, the distribution process is somewhat different than described above for mutual fund trusts. Class funds do not distribute interest or foreign income and only distribute Canadian dividends, capital gains dividends and ROC. When class funds are held in non-registered accounts, the distributions are reported on a T5 tax slip. You will need to report Canadian dividend and/or capital gain distributions on your tax return in the year received.

The timing of distributions from corporate class mutual funds is also different. Canadian dividends are, for the most part, paid in May for Fidelity's corporate class structure. Capital gains dividends are typically paid in January.

Consider the timing of fund purchases and sales relative to distributions.

Year-end fund distributions apply to all investors equally. If you buy a fund on or before the record date of a distribution, you may have to pay tax on any gains realized by the fund throughout the entire year. This could have a significant tax impact.

For purchases of a corporate class mutual fund, the different timing of distributions should be considered.

If you are considering a purchase or sale around the time of a distribution, there are many other factors to consider, including the size of the distribution relative to the size of your expected investment and how the transaction may fit in your overall tax strategy.

For more information, contact your financial advisor or visit [fidelity.ca](https://www.fidelity.ca)



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