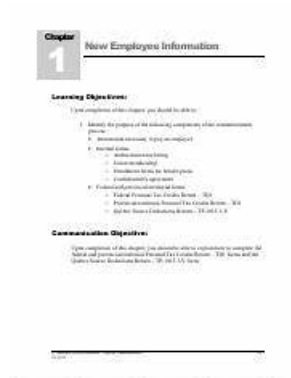


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National Payroll Institute Payroll Fundamentals 1 Exam Sample Questions (Q71-Q76):

NEW QUESTION # 71

Which of the following deductions would be the last payroll withholding in order of priority?

- A. Requirement to Pay
- B. Third Party Demand
- C. Voluntary insurance coverage
- D. The organization's pension plan

Answer: C

Explanation:

In payroll, deductions are applied in a priority order so employers satisfy mandatory legal obligations first. CRA collection tools such as a Requirement to Pay (RTP) and a Demand on a Third Party (DTP) are legal /garnishment-type deductions. CRA explains that a Requirement to Pay directs a third party (often the employer) to send amounts otherwise payable to the employee to the CRA, and the employer must comply. Company pension contributions (where participation is required as a condition of employment or under a plan /collective agreement) are generally company-compulsory deductions-important, but they come after statutory and legal deductions. Voluntary insurance coverage is a classic voluntary deduction (the employee chooses it; it is not legally required). Voluntary deductions are normally taken last because they must not interfere with statutory/legal withholding obligations. So among the options, voluntary insurance coverage is the one that would be withheld last in the order of priority.

NEW QUESTION # 72

In Block 12 of the Record of Employment, the final pay period ending date for employees who are paid solely by commission or are paid salary plus irregularly paid commission will be:

- A. The last date for which paid
- B. The Sunday of the week in which the last day for which paid, reported in Block 11, occurs
- C. The last date of the pay period
- D. The Saturday of the week in which the last day for which paid, reported in Block 11, occurs

Answer: D

Explanation:

Service Canada treats commission salespeople (paid solely by commission or salary plus irregularly paid commission) as a special ROE situation where the weekly averaging formula is used. In that scenario, the ROE Guide states that for Block 12 (Final pay period ending date) you must use the Saturday of the week that contains the last day for which paid (Block 11).

This is different from the usual rule for most employees, where Block 12 is simply the end date of the final pay period that includes the Block 11 date (and it can't be earlier than Block 11).

The key reason is consistency in applying the weekly averaging approach: even if the employer's actual payroll cycle is not weekly, commission-only/irregular-commission employees are reported using a weekly framework for ROE purposes. Payroll should therefore align Block 12 to the correct "weekly" period end (Saturday) when that rule applies, to avoid ROE errors and Service Canada follow-up.

NEW QUESTION # 73

The source deductions form completed by all new employees in Quebec is called:

- A. T1213
- B. T2222
- C. TD1-AB
- D. TP-1015.3-V

Answer: D

Explanation:

In Quebec, employees must complete a Quebec-specific source deductions form so the employer can calculate Quebec income tax to withhold. Revenu Quebec identifies Form TP-1015.3-V (Source Deductions Return) as the form employees complete and

provide to their employer/payer for this purpose. It is part of the onboarding /payroll setup process in Quebec and is used to determine personal tax credits and any additional withholding instructions for Quebec provincial income tax.

The other options are not the standard Quebec source deductions return for new employees: T1213 is a CRA form used to request a reduction in tax deductions at source (federal), TD1-AB is a provincial TD1 for Alberta (not Quebec), and T2222 is not the Quebec source deductions return. From a payroll communication standpoint, the employer should request both the applicable federal TD1 and the Quebec TP-1015.3-V, then retain them on file to support accurate withholding calculations.

NEW QUESTION # 74

Which pension plan requires the services of an actuary to study and forecast future needs of the plan to ensure the plan remains sufficiently funded to provide employees with their retirement benefits?

- A. All of the above
- **B. Defined benefit pension plan**
- C. Defined contribution pension plan
- D. Registered Retirement Savings Plan

Answer: B

Explanation:

A defined benefit (DB) pension plan promises a future pension benefit based on a formula (for example, service and earnings). Because the benefit is defined, the plan must ensure it is adequately funded to meet future liabilities. That requires actuarial valuations—professional studies that forecast future obligations and determine required contributions. Regulators describe DB plan funding as being based on actuarial calculations and require administrators to file actuarial valuation reports to establish funding and contribution requirements.

A defined contribution (DC) plan does not promise a specific future pension amount; contributions are defined, and the retirement outcome depends on investment performance—so it does not require the same ongoing actuarial funding valuations for promised liabilities. An RRSP is an individual savings plan, not an employer DB plan requiring actuarial funding reports. Therefore, the correct answer is Defined benefit pension plan (option A).

NEW QUESTION # 75

Feraz Dalia is due \$12,523.00 in legislated wages in lieu of notice that will be added to his last weekly pay of \$1,080.00. Calculate Feraz's Employment Insurance (EI) premium, if his employer is situated in Saskatchewan and the yearly maximum contribution will not be exceeded.

Answer:

Explanation:

\$221.73 (employee EI premium)

Explanation:

In Saskatchewan (outside Quebec), EI premiums are deducted at the 2026 employee EI premium rate of \$1.63 per \$100 of insurable earnings (1.63%).

CRA guidance confirms that wages in lieu of termination notice are subject to EI premiums, and to determine statutory deductions you include the wages in lieu with the regular income (if any) for the pay period.

Step 1: Determine total insurable earnings in the final pay (assuming both amounts are insurable and the annual maximum won't be exceeded):

$\$12,523.00 + \$1,080.00 = \$13,603.00$.

Step 2: Calculate EI premium:

$\$13,603.00 \times 1.63\% = \$13,603.00 \times 0.0163 = \221.7289 , which rounds to \$221.73.

So, the EI premium to deduct from Feraz's pay for this combined payment is \$221.73.

NEW QUESTION # 76

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