



Canada Revenue
Agency

Agence du revenu
du Canada

Farming and Fishing Income

2016

This guide is only available in electronic format.



Is this guide for you?

Use this guide if you earned income as a:

- sole proprietor (unincorporated, self-employed individual):
 - farmer;
 - fisher;
 - farmer and fisher; or
- as a partner of a farming or fishing partnership.

It will help you calculate the farming or fishing income to report on your 2016 income tax return.

This guide contains tax information for farming and fishing income. However, some tax rules are not the same for both types of business. In this document, you will find tractor and fish icons.

 The tractor icon means the information is specific to farming and Form T2042, *Statement of Farming Activities*.

 The fish icon means the information is specific to fishing and Form T2121, *Statement of Fishing Activities*.

For farmers

If you are participating in the AgriStability and AgriInvest programs, you have to use the applicable guide:

- If you are an AgriStability and AgriInvest participant in Quebec, use this guide for your income tax return and contact La Financière agricole du Québec at **1-800-749-3646** about AgriStability and AgriInvest participation.
 - If you are an AgriStability and AgriInvest participant in Alberta, Ontario, Saskatchewan, or Prince Edward Island, use Guide RC4060, *Farming Income and the AgriStability and AgriInvest Programs*.
 - If you are an AgriStability and AgriInvest participant in the rest of Canada, use Guide RC4408, *Farming Income and the AgriStability and AgriInvest Programs Harmonized Guide*.
-
-

For fishers

You can be a self-employed fisher and also a partner of one or more fishing partnerships. For instance, you may have fished for groundfish by yourself and also have been in a lobster-fishing partnership with your child.

Generally, we consider you to be a self-employed fisher if all of the following applies to you:

- you participate in making a catch;
 - you are not fishing for your own or another person's sport; and
 - you meet at least **one** of the following conditions:
 - you own or lease the boat that is used to make the catch;
 - you own or lease specialized fishing gear (not including hand tools or clothing) used to make the catch;
 - you hold a species licence issued by Fisheries and Oceans Canada, which is necessary to make the catch; or
 - you have a right of ownership to all or part of the proceeds from the sale of the catch, and you are responsible for all or part of the expenses had in making the catch. This means you have to pay a predetermined amount or percentage of the expenses, such as fuel, had by the crew in making the catch, regardless of the value of the catch.
-
-

Throughout this guide, we refer to other guides, forms, income tax folios, archived interpretation bulletins, and information circulars. Generally, if you need any of these, go to cra.gc.ca/forms. You may want to bookmark this address for easier access to our website in the future. For more information on archived content of interpretation bulletins, go to cra.gc.ca/menu/rchvt-eng.html.

What's new for 2016?

Guide T4004, *Fishing Income*

Guide T4004, *Fishing Income*, is no longer published. It was replaced by this guide. This guide now includes tax information for both farmers and fishers.

Self-employment income guide

In 2018, Guide T4003, *Fishing and Farming Income*, will no longer be published. It will be replaced by Guide T4002, *Self-employed Business, Professional, Commission, Farming, and Fishing Income*. The 2017 version of Guide T4002 will include tax information for all types of self-employment income.

Eligible capital property

On January 1, 2017 the budget proposes to cancel the eligible capital property system. It will be replaced with a new capital cost allowance (CCA) class 14.1 with transitional rules. Under the old system, eligible capital expenditures are added to the cumulative eligible capital pool at a 75% inclusion rate, and the rate of depreciation of those expenditures is 7% on a declining-balance basis. Under the new system, newly-acquired eligible properties will be included in class 14.1 at a 100% inclusion rate with a 5% capital cost allowance rate on a declining-balance basis.

For each taxation year that ends before 2027, additional deductions for CCA will be allowed for property acquired before January 1, 2017. This property will be included in class 14.1. Also, a separate business deduction will be provided for incorporation expenses made after 2016. The first \$3,000 of the expenses will be treated as a current expense rather than being added to class 14.1.

Unless otherwise noted, all legislative references are to the *Income Tax Act* and the *Income Tax Regulations*.

If you are blind or partially sighted, you can get our publications in braille, large print, etext, or MP3 by going to cra.gc.ca/alternate. You can also get our publications and your personalized correspondence in these formats by calling **1-800-959-5525**.

This guide uses plain language to explain the most common tax situations. If you need help after you read this guide, call our Business Enquiries line at **1-800-959-5525**.

La version française de ce guide est intitulée *Revenus d'agriculture et de pêche*.

Table of contents

	Page		Page
Chapter 1 – General information	6	Chapter 5 – Eligible capital expenditures	52
Farming and fishing income	6	What is an eligible capital expenditure?	52
How to report your farming or fishing income	7	What is an annual allowance?	52
Business records	8	What is a cumulative eligible capital (CEC) account?	52
Instalment payment	10	How to calculate your annual allowance	53
Dates to remember	10	Sale of eligible capital property – 2016 fiscal period	53
Employment insurance (EI) benefits		Farming or fishing income from the sale of eligible	
for self-employed persons	10	capital property eligible for the capital	
Goods and services tax/harmonized sales		gains deduction	54
tax (GST/HST)	10	Election	56
What is a partnership?	11	Replacement property	56
Chapter 2 – Income	13	Eligible capital property of a deceased taxpayer	56
Sole proprietorships	13	Chapter 6 – Losses	56
Partnerships	13	Non-capital losses	58
How to fill in Form T2042, <i>Statement of</i>		Chapter 7 – Capital gains	59
<i>Farming Activities</i> , or Form T2121, <i>Statement of</i>		How to calculate your capital gain or loss	60
<i>Fishing Activities</i>	13	Qualified farm or fishing property and cumulative	
Identification	13	capital gains deduction	60
Internet business activities	15	Transfer of farm or fishing property to a child	62
Farming and fishing income	15	Transfer of farm or fishing property to a spouse or	
Chapter 3 – Expenses	21	common-law partner	64
Current or capital expenses	21	Other special rules	64
Claiming farming and fishing expenses	22	Information reporting of tax avoidance transactions	65
GST/HST input tax credits	29	Capital cost allowance (CCA) rates	66
Keeping motor vehicle records	29	How to calculate the mandatory inventory	
Your share of net income (loss) before adjustments	38	adjustment (MIA)	67
Details of other partners	39	GST/HST	68
Details of equity	39	Online services	71
Chapter 4 – Capital cost allowance (CCA)	40	For more information	73
What is CCA?	40		
Available for use rules	40		
How much CCA you can claim	40		
How to calculate your CCA	41		
Classes of depreciable property	44		
Special situations	47		

Definitions

Arm's length – refers to a relationship or a transaction between persons who act in their separate interests. An arm's length transaction is generally a transaction that reflects ordinary commercial dealings between parties acting in their separate interests.

"Related persons" are not considered to deal with each other at arm's length. Related persons include individuals connected by blood relationship, marriage, common-law partnership or adoption (legal or in fact). A corporation and another person or two corporations may also be related persons.

"Unrelated persons" may not be dealing with each other at arm's length at a particular time. Each case will depend upon its own facts. The following criteria will be considered to determine whether parties to a transaction are not dealing at arm's length:

- whether there is a common mind which directs the bargaining for the parties to a transaction;
- whether the parties to a transaction act in concert without separate interests; "acting in concert" means, for example, that parties act with considerable interdependence on a transaction of common interest; or
- whether there is de facto control of one party by the other because of, for example, advantage, authority or influence.

For more information, see Income Tax Folio S1-F5-C1, *Related persons and dealing at arm's length*.

Available for use – generally, the **earlier of**:

- the time the property is first used by the claimant to earn income; and
- the time the property is delivered or is made available to the claimant and is capable of producing a saleable product or service.

For more information, see "Available for use rules" on page 40.

Capital cost – the amount on which you first claim capital cost allowance (CCA). The capital cost of a property is usually the total of:

- the purchase price (not including the cost of land, which is not depreciable);
- the part of your legal, accounting, engineering, installation, and other fees that relate to buying or constructing the property (not including the part that applies to land);
- the cost of any additions or improvements you made to the property after you acquired it, if you did not claim these costs as a current expense (such as modifications to accommodate persons with disabilities); and
- for a building, soft costs (such as interest, legal and accounting fees, and property taxes) related to the period you are constructing, renovating, or altering the building, if these expenses have not been deducted as current expenses.

Capital cost allowance (CCA) – you may have acquired depreciable property like a building, furniture, or equipment to use in your business. You cannot deduct the initial cost of these properties in the calculation of the net income of the business or professional activities of the year. However, since these properties wear out or become obsolete over time, you can deduct the cost over a period of several years. This deduction is called CCA.

Depreciable property – the property on which you can claim CCA. It is usually capital property income from a business or property. The capital cost can be written off as CCA over a number of years. You usually group depreciable properties into classes. Diggers, drills, and tools that cost \$500 or more belong in Class 8. You have to base your CCA claim on the rate assigned to each class of property.

Fair market value (FMV) – generally, the highest dollar value you can get for your property in an open and unrestricted market between an informed and willing buyer and an informed and willing seller who are dealing at arm's length with each other.

Motor vehicle – an automotive vehicle designed or adapted for use on highways and streets. A motor vehicle does not include a trolley bus or a vehicle designed or adapted to be operated only on rails.

Non-arm's length – generally refers to a relationship or transaction between persons who are related to each other.

However, a non-arm's length relationship might also exist between unrelated individuals, partnerships or corporations, depending on the circumstances. For more information, see the definition of "arm's length."

Passenger vehicle – a motor vehicle designed or adapted primarily to carry people on highways and streets. It seats a driver and no more than eight passengers. Most cars, station wagons, vans, and some pick-up trucks are passenger vehicles. They are subject to the limits for CCA, interest, and leasing. A passenger vehicle does **not** include:

- an ambulance;
- a clearly marked police or fire emergency response vehicle;
- a motor vehicle you bought to use more than 50% as a taxi, a bus used in the business of transporting passengers, or a hearse used in a funeral business;
- a motor vehicle you bought to sell, rent, or lease in a motor vehicle sales, rental, or leasing business;
- a motor vehicle (except a hearse) you bought to use in a funeral business to transport passengers;
- a van, pick-up truck, or similar vehicle that seats no more than the driver and two passengers and that, in the tax year you bought or leased it, was used more than 50% to transport goods and equipment to earn income;
- a van, pick-up truck, or similar vehicle that, in the tax year you bought or leased it, was used 90% or more to transport goods, equipment, or passengers to earn income;

- a pick-up truck that, in the tax year you bought or leased it, was used more than 50% to transport goods, equipment, or passengers to earn or produce income at a remote work location or at a special work site that is at least 30 kilometres from the nearest community with a population of at least 40,000; and
- a clearly marked emergency medical service vehicle used to carry paramedics and their emergency medical equipment.

Proceeds of disposition – the amounts you receive, or that we consider you to have received, when you dispose of your property (usually the selling price of the property). Proceeds of disposition is also defined to include, amongst other things, compensation received for property that has been expropriated, destroyed, or stolen.

Undepreciated capital cost (UCC) – generally, the amount left after you deduct CCA from the capital cost of a depreciable property. Each year, the CCA you claim reduces the UCC of the property.

Chapter 1 – General information

Farming and fishing income

Farming income

Farming income includes income you earned from the following activities:

- soil tilling;
- livestock raising or showing;
- racehorse maintenance;
- poultry raising;
- dairy farming;
- fur farming;
- tree farming;
- fruit growing;
- beekeeping;
- cultivating crops in water or hydroponics;
- Christmas tree growing;
- operating a wild-game reserve;
- operating a chicken hatchery; and
- operating a feedlot.

In certain circumstances, you may also earn farming income from:

- raising fish;
- market gardening;
- operating a nursery or greenhouse; and
- operating a maple sugar bush (includes the activity of maple sap transformation into maple products if this activity is considered incidental to the basic activities of a maple sugar bush, such as the extraction and the collection of maple sap, which are farming activities).

Generally, livestock are domestic animals bred, raised, or kept on a farm or ranch, normally in an agricultural setting, for commercial profit. They may also be used in the production of commodities such as food, fiber, and labour. For more information, see Interpretation Bulletin IT-427R, *Livestock of Farmers*.

The raising or breeding of animals, fish, insects or any other living thing, to be sold as pets is **not** a farming activity. It is considered a business activity and must be reported as business income on Form T2125, *Statement of Business or Professional Activities*.

Generally, farming income does **not** include income you earned from working as an employee in a farming business, from trapping or from sharecropping. For more information on sharecropping arrangements, see the latest archived Interpretation Bulletin IT-433R, *Farming or Fishing-Use of Cash Method*. For partnerships or joint ventures, see Income Tax Folio S4-F16-C1, *What is a partnership?*

Fishing income

Fishing income includes income you earned, whether it was payable in cash, property, or services from fishing for or catching:

- shellfish;
- crustaceans; and
- marine animals.

Fishing income does **not** include income you earned from working as an employee in a fishing business.

Reporting income and penalties

Include all your income when you calculate it for tax purposes. If you fail to report all your income, you may pay a penalty of 10% of the amount you failed to report after your first omission.

A different penalty may apply if you knowingly, or under circumstances amounting to gross negligence, participate in the making of a false statement or omission on your income tax return. The penalty is 50% of the tax attributable to the omission or false statement (minimum \$100).

You were asking?

- Q.** When does a business start? Can I deduct the costs I incurred before and during the start of my business?
- A.** We look at each case on its own merits. Generally, we consider that a business starts whenever you begin some significant activity that is a regular part of the business, or that is necessary to get the business going.

Suppose you decide to buy enough poultry for resale as a farmer or equipment as a fisher to start your business. We would consider this to be the starting point of your business. You can usually deduct all the expenses you incur from that point on to earn farming or fishing income. You could still deduct the expenses even if, despite all your efforts, your business wound up. However, if you review

several different types of farming or fishing activities in the hope of going into a business of some kind, we would not consider your business to have begun. In that case, you cannot deduct any of the costs you have incurred.

For more information about the start of a business, see the latest archived Interpretation Bulletin IT-364, *Commencement of Business Operations*.

The law allows Statistics Canada to access business information collected by the Canada Revenue Agency (CRA). Statistics Canada can share data concerning business activities carried out in the respective province with provincial statistical agencies, for research and analysis purposes only.

How to report your farming or fishing income

You can earn farming or fishing income as a self-employed farmer, fisher, or both, or as a partner of a farm or fishing partnership, or both. Most of the rules that apply to self-employed farmers or fishers also apply to partners. However, if you are a partner, you should see “Reporting partnership income” on page 11.

Fiscal period

Report your income based on a fiscal period. A **fiscal period** is the time covered from the day your business starts its business year, to the day it ends its business year. For an existing business, the fiscal period is usually 12 months. A fiscal period cannot be longer than 12 months. However, it can be shorter than 12 months in some cases, such as when a new business starts or when a business stops.

Self-employed individuals generally have to use a December 31 year-end. If you are an eligible individual, you may be able to use another method of reporting business income that allows you to have a fiscal period that does not end on December 31. If your fiscal year-end is not December 31, see Guide RC4015, *Reconciliation of Business Income for Tax Purposes*, to calculate the amount of business income to report on your 2016 income tax return. The publication includes Form T1139, *Reconciliation of 2016 Business Income for Tax Purposes*.

If you filed Form T1139 with your 2015 income tax return, generally you have to file one again for 2016.

Reporting methods

You can report your income using the cash method or the accrual method of accounting.

Cash method

When you use the cash method you:

- report income in the fiscal period you receive it; and
- deduct expenses in the fiscal period you pay them.
- For special rules, see “Prepaid expenses” on page 22.

If you use the cash method and receive a post-dated cheque as security for a debt, include the amount in income when the cheque is payable.

If you receive a post-dated cheque as an absolute payment for a debt and the cheque is payable before the debt is due, include the amount in your income on one of the following dates, whichever is earlier:

- the date the debt is payable; or
- the date you cash or deposit the cheque.

Note

The preceding post-dated cheque rules apply to income-producing transactions, such as the sale of grain or fish. They do not apply to transactions involving capital property, such as the sale of a tractor or boat.

Only farmers, fishers, and self-employed commission agents can use the cash method. All other business income must be reported using the accrual method.

When you use the cash method, do not include inventory when you calculate your income. There are, however, two exceptions to this rule.

For more information on the cash method for farming or fishing income and the exceptions, see the latest archived Interpretation Bulletin IT-433R, *Farming or Fishing – Use of Cash Method*.

Note for farmers

For more information, see “Line 9941 – Optional inventory adjustment included in 2016” on page 35 and “Line 9942 – Mandatory inventory adjustment included in 2016” on page 35.

Accrual method

When you use the accrual method you:

- report income in the fiscal period you earn it, no matter when you receive it; and
- deduct expenses in the fiscal period you incur them, whether or not you pay them in that period.

For special rules, see “Prepaid expenses” on page 22.

When you calculate your income using the accrual method, the value of all inventories, such as livestock, crops, feed, fertilizer, fish, fish by-products, supplies, and so on will form part of the calculation. Make a list of your inventory and count it at the end of your fiscal period. Keep this list as part of your business records.

You can use **one** of the following methods to value your inventory:

- value all inventory at its **fair market value** (FMV) (see “Definitions” on page 5). Use either the price you would pay to replace an item or the amount you would get if you sold an item;
- value individual items at cost or FMV, whichever is less. You can value items by group when you cannot easily tell one item from another. Cost is the price you incur for an item, plus any expenses to get it to your business location and put in a condition of use for your business; or
- for farmers, value livestock according to the unit price base. For this method, fill in Form T2034, *Election to Establish Inventory Unit Prices for Animals*.

Use the same method you used in past years to value your inventory. The value of your inventory at the start of your 2016 fiscal period is the same as the value at the end of your 2015 fiscal period. In your first year of operating a business, you will not have an opening inventory at the start of your fiscal period.

For more information on inventories, see the latest archived Interpretation Bulletin IT-473R, *Inventory Valuation*.

Note

If you use the accrual method to calculate your farming or fishing income, calculate your cost of goods sold on a separate piece of paper. Form T2042 or Form T2121 does not have a line to calculate this amount.

Changing your method of reporting income

If you decide to change your method of reporting income from the **accrual method** to the **cash method**, simply use the cash method when you file your next income tax return. Make sure you include a statement that shows each adjustment made to your income and expenses because of the difference in methods.

If you decide to change from the **cash method** to the **accrual method**, you must receive permission from your tax services office. Ask for this change in writing before the date you have to file your income tax return. In your letter, explain why you want to change methods.

Because there is a difference between the cash and accrual methods, the first time you file your income tax return using the accrual method, make sure you include a statement that shows each adjustment made to your income and expenses.

Business records

You are required by law to keep records of all your transactions to be able to support your income and expense claims. A record is defined to include; an account, an agreement, a book, a chart or table, a diagram, a form, an image, an invoice, a letter, a map, a memorandum, a plan, a return, a statement, a telegram, a voucher, and any other thing containing information, whether in writing or in any other form.

Keep a record of your daily income and expenses. We do not issue record books nor suggest any type of book or set of books. There are many record books and bookkeeping systems available; you can use a book that has columns and separate pages for income and expenses.

Keep your duplicate deposit slips, bank statements, and cancelled cheques. Keep separate records for each business you run. If you want to keep computerized records, make sure they are clear and easy to read.

Note

Do not send your records with your income tax return. However, do keep them in case we ask to see them at a later date.

Benefits of keeping complete and organized records

You can benefit from keeping complete and organized records. For example:

- When you earn income from many places, good records help you identify the source of income. If you keep proper records, you may be able to prove that some income is not from your business, or that it is not taxable.
- Keeping good records will remind you of expenses you can deduct when it is time to do your income tax return.
- Good records will keep you better informed about the past and present financial position of your business.
- Good records can help you budget, spot trends in your business, and get loans from banks and other lenders.
- Good records can prevent problems you may run into if we audit your income tax returns.

Consequences of not keeping adequate records

If you do not keep the necessary information and you do not have any other proof, we may have to determine your income using other methods.

We may also disallow expenses you deducted if you are unable to support them.

There are penalties for not keeping adequate records, for not giving the CRA access to your records when requested, and for not giving information to CRA officials when asked.

Income records

Keep track of the gross income your business earns. Gross income is your total income before you deduct expenses. Your income records should show the date, amount, and source of the income. Record the income whether you received cash, property, or services. Support all income entries with original documents.

 Original documents for farming include sales invoices, cash register tapes, receipts, cash purchase tickets from the sale of grain, and cheque stubs from marketing boards.

 Original documents for fishing include sales slips for each landing, trip settlement sheets, and slips or records of sale to the public, retailers, and restaurants.

Expense records

Always get receipts or other vouchers when you buy something for your business. When you buy merchandise or services, the receipts have to show:

- the date of the purchase;
- the name and address of the seller or supplier;
- the name and address of the buyer; and
- the full description of the goods or services.

You were asking?

Q. What should I do if there is no description on a receipt?

A. When you buy something, make sure the seller describes the item. However, sometimes there is no description on the receipt, as with a cash register tape. In this case, you should write what the item is on the receipt or in your expense records.

Q. What should I do if a supplier does not want to give me a receipt?

A. When you buy something, make sure you get a receipt. Suppliers who are GST/HST registrants are required to provide receipts. Farmers or fishers must obtain documentation to support the transactions they enter

in their books and records. Your transactions may be denied if you do not have the proper documentation to support your purchases. For more information, see Guide RC4022, *General Information for GST/HST Registrants*.

Keep a record of the properties you bought and sold. This record should show who sold you the property, the cost, and the date you bought it. This information will help you calculate your CCA and other amounts. Chapter 4 explains how to calculate CCA.

If you sell or trade a property, show the date you sold or traded it and the amount of the payment or credit from the sale or trade-in.

Example of how to record fishing expenses

Summary Sheet for a Fishing Boat – Fishing on a Share Basis

Date	Gross stock	Boat share	Oil	Bait	Ice	Food	Captain's commission	Crewman No.1	Crewman No.2	Crewman No.3	Crewman No.4	Totals
February 14	\$10,000	\$4,000	\$300	\$400	\$200	\$300	\$200	\$1,150	\$1,150	\$1,150	\$1,150	\$10,000
March 10	30,000	12,000	300	400	200	300	600	4,050	4,050	4,050	4,050	30,000
March 19	20,000	8,000	300	400	200	300	400	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	20,000
Totals												

Summary Sheet for Boat and Other Expenses

Date	To whom paid	Boat repairs	Engine repairs	Electrical equipment repairs	Radar rental	Insurance	Interest on loan	Nets, traps, twine	Wages	Other	
										Description	Amount
January 19	Shipyard	\$1,500	\$900								
February 3	X Suppliers Ltd.							\$600			
March 31	Rental services				\$800						
March 31	Fishermen's loan					\$2,250	\$945				
April 4	L. Electronics			\$85							
April 12	B. Garage									Car repairs	\$75
May 2	J.G. Smith								\$120		
May 16	L. Electronics									Sounder	3,000
Totals											

Summary Sheet for Sales Other Than From Fishing on a Share Basis

Date	To whom sold	Gross landings	Deducted from sales proceeds			Net cash received
			Gas	Bait	Other	
January 16	Fish Packers	\$1,000	\$36.50	\$74.90	\$20	\$868.60
20	Fish Packers	800	20.00	36.00	10	734.00
21	J. Restaurant – no fish slip	100				100.00
25	Fish Packers	940	32.00	56.00	12	840.00
Totals						

Summary Sheet for Expenses (other than those deducted on fish slips)

Date	To whom paid	Boat repairs	Engine repairs	Wages paid	Bait	Gas for boat	Rope	Motor vehicle expenses	Materials, traps, nets	Other	
										Description	Amount
January 4	X Suppliers						\$25		\$85		
5	Shipyard	\$300									
7	Provincial gov.									Fishing Licence	\$7
7	B. Insurance							\$280			
9	X. Service Station							16			
12	F. Jones			\$85							
31	Fishermen's loan									Interest	175
Totals											

Use the totals to fill in Form T2121, *Statement of Fishing Activities*.

Time limits for keeping records

Depending on the situation, keep your records for the following lengths of time:

- if you filed your income tax return on time, a minimum of six years after the end of the tax year to which they relate;
- if you filed your income tax return late, six years from the date you file your return; or
- if you filed an objection or appeal, keep them until either:
 - the issue is settled and the time for filing any further appeal expires; or
 - the six-year period mentioned above has expired, whichever is later.

These retention periods do not apply to certain records. For more information, see the Information Circular IC78-10R5, *Books and Records Retention/Destruction*. If you want to destroy your records before the minimum six-year period is over, you must first get written permission from your tax services office. To do this, either use Form T137, *Request for Destruction of Records*, or prepare your own written request. For more information, go to cra.gc.ca/records.

Instalment payment

As a self-employed farmer or fisher, you may have to pay an instalment payment due December 31, 2017. In most cases, we will send you an instalment reminder showing an instalment amount we have calculated for you. You can view your instalment reminders using:

- My Account at cra.gc.ca/myaccount; or
- My Business Account at cra.gc.ca/mybusinessaccount.

There are different methods you can use to calculate instalment payments. For example, you can use the Instalment payment calculator service at My Business Account to calculate them and view their due dates. Go to:

- cra.gc.ca/mybusinessaccount, if you are a business owner; or
- cra.gc.ca/representatives, if you are an authorized representative or employee.

You may have to pay interest and a penalty if you do not pay the full instalment amount you owed on time.

For more information on instalment payments or instalment interest charges, go to cra.gc.ca/instalments.

Note

If any of the dates mentioned above fall on a Saturday, a Sunday, or a statutory holiday, you have until the next business day to make your instalment payments.

Dates to remember

February 28, 2017 – If you have employees, file your 2016 T4 *Summary* and T4A *Summary*. Also, give your employees their copies of the T4 and T4A slips.

March 31, 2017 – Most farm or fishing partnerships file a partnership information return. However, there are

exceptions, see Guide T4068, *Guide for the Partnership Information Return (T5013 Forms)*.

April 30, 2017 – Pay any balance owing for 2016. Also, file your 2016 income tax return if the expenditures of your business are mainly the cost or the **capital cost** (see “Definitions” on page 5) of tax shelter investments.

June 15, 2017 – File your 2016 income tax return if you have self-employed farming or fishing income, or if you are the spouse or common-law partner of someone who does, unless your business expenditures are mainly the cost or the capital cost of tax shelter investments. Remember to pay any balance owing due April 30, 2017, to avoid interest charges.

December 31, 2017 – Pay your instalment payment if you meet the following conditions:

- your main source of income in 2017 is self-employment income from farming or fishing; and
- your net tax owing is more than \$3,000 in each of 2015, 2016, and 2017 (\$1,800 if you live in Quebec on December 31 for any of those years).

For more information on paying your income tax by instalments, go to cra.gc.ca/instalments.

Note

If any of the dates mentioned above fall on a Saturday, Sunday, or a statutory holiday, you have until the next business day to file your return or make your payment.

Employment insurance (EI) benefits for self-employed persons

Beginning in the year you register to participate in the EI program, your EI premiums will be calculated on your income tax return for that year. If you register in 2016 to participate in this program, premiums for 2016 will be calculated on your 2016 income tax return and will be payable by April 30, 2017.

Subsequently, if you pay your income tax by instalment, EI premiums may be included in your instalment payments.

When you register for the EI program, EI premiums will be payable on your self-employment income for the entire year, regardless of the date you register. For example, whether you register in April 2016 or December 2016, you will pay EI premiums on your self-employment income for the entire 2016 year.

EI premiums are payable on the amount of your self-employment earnings up to an annual maximum amount. The annual maximum amount for 2016 is \$50,800.

For more information, visit servicecanada.gc.ca.

Goods and services tax/harmonized sales tax (GST/HST)

Generally, you must register for the GST/HST if your worldwide gross revenues from your taxable supplies of property and services (including those taxable at 0% and those of your associates) are more than \$30,000 in a single calendar quarter or over four consecutive calendar quarters. Taxable supplies of property and services include

those that are subject to GST/HST at the applicable rate, those that are taxed at 0% (zero-rated), and those from all your associates.

Do not include in your calculation any revenues from sales of capital property, supplies of financial services, and goodwill from the sale of a business.

For more information about GST/HST taxable farm or fishing goods and services, zero-rated farm or fishing products, and zero-rated farm or fishing purchases, see page 68. For more general information on GST/HST, go to cra.gc.ca/gsthst or see the GST/HST Memoranda Series 2-1, *Required registration*.

The GST/HST Registry

The GST/HST Registry is an online service that allows you to verify a business GST/HST registration number which helps make sure that claims submitted for input tax credits include only the GST/HST charged by suppliers who are registered for GST/HST purposes. For more information, go to cra.gc.ca/gsthstregistry.

You can verify the Quebec Sales Tax (QST) registration number at revenuquebec.ca/en/sep/sep/services/sgp_validation_tvq/default.aspx.

What is a partnership?

Under Canadian provincial and territorial common law statutes, a partnership is defined as the relation (or relationship) that subsists (or exists) between persons carrying on a business in common with a view to profit. You can have a partnership without a written agreement. To help you decide if you are a partner in a certain business, determine the type and extent of your involvement in the business and check your province or territory's laws.

When you form, change, or dissolve a relationship that may be a partnership, consider:

- whether the relationship is a partnership;
- the special rules about capital gains or losses and the recapture of CCA that apply when you transfer properties to a partnership;
- the special rules that apply when you dissolve a partnership; and
- the special rules that apply when you dispose of your interest in a partnership.

For more information about partnerships, see Income tax Folio S4-F16-C1, *What is a Partnership?*

Limited partnership

A limited partnership is a partnership comprised of one or more general partners and one or more limited partners. Unlike a limited partner, a general partner has unlimited liability. However, in general terms, the liability of a limited partner is only limited if that partner is a passive partner that does not participate in running the business.

Reporting partnership income

A partnership does not generally pay income tax on its income or file an income tax return. Instead, each partner files an income tax return to report his or her share of the partnership's net income or loss. This requirement is the same whether the share of income was received in cash or as a credit to the partner's capital account.

Partnership losses

If a partnership has a loss from carrying on business in a taxation year, this loss is allocated to the partners. In general, the amount of business loss allocated to a particular partner is either netted against the partner's income from other sources to arrive at net income for the year or is included in determining the partner's non-capital loss for the year, as the case may be.

Note

The loss carry forward period is 20 years for non-capital losses, farm or fishing losses, restricted farm losses, and life insurer's Canadian life investment losses incurred.

Filing requirements for partnerships

Under subsection 229(1) of the Regulations, all partnerships that carry on business in Canada or are Canadian partnerships or specified investment flow-through (SIFT) partnerships must file a partnership return. However, under CRA administrative policy, certain partnerships that carry on business in Canada or are Canadian partnerships are not required to file a partnership return.

A partnership that carries on a business in Canada, or a Canadian partnership with Canadian or foreign operations or investments, has to file a T5013 partnership information return for each of its fiscal periods, if:

- at the end of the fiscal period, the partnership has an absolute value of revenues plus an absolute value of expenses of more than \$2 million, or has more than \$5 million in assets; or
- at any time during the fiscal period:
 - the partnership is a tiered partnership (for example, the partnership has another partnership as a partner or is itself a partner in another partnership);
 - the partnership has a partner that is a corporation or a trust;
 - the partnership invested in flow-through shares of a principal-business corporation that incurred Canadian resource expenses and renounced those expenses to the partnership; or
 - the Minister of National Revenue requests one in writing.

For more information about the partnership information return and any other filing exemptions, go to cra.gc.ca/partnership or see Guide T4068, *Guide for the Partnership Information Return (T5013 Forms)*.

Capital cost allowance (CCA)

A partnership can own **depreciable property** (see “Definitions” on page 5) and claim CCA on it. However, individual partners cannot claim CCA on property the partnership owns.

From the capital cost of depreciable property, subtract any investment tax credit allocated to the individual partners. We consider this allocation to be made at the end of the partnership’s fiscal period. You must also reduce the capital cost by any type of government assistance received. Box 040 of your T5013 slip, *Statement of Partnership Income* shows the amount of CCA the partnership claimed on your behalf. This amount has already been deducted from your business income in box 116 of the T5013 slip. Do not deduct this amount again.

For more information on CCA and the adjustments to capital cost, see Chapter 4.

Any recapture of CCA or terminal loss on the sale of a partnership’s depreciable property is included in the partnership’s income or loss for the year that is allocated to the partners. Any taxable capital gain on the sale of a partnership’s depreciable property is also allocated to the partners.

For more information about capital gains and losses, as well as recapture and terminal losses, see Chapter 4.

Eligible capital expenditures

A partnership can own eligible capital property and deduct an annual allowance. Any income from the sale of eligible capital property owned by the partnership is income of the partnership. Under certain conditions, a partnership can elect to, in effect, recognize a capital gain on the disposition of eligible capital property as if the property were ordinary non-depreciable capital property. For more information, see “Election” in Chapter 5 and Guide T4068, *Guide for the Partnership Information Return (T5013 Forms)*.

GST/HST rebate for partners

If you are an individual who is a member of a partnership, you may be able to get a rebate for the GST/HST you paid on certain expenses. The rebate is based on the GST/HST you paid on expenses you deducted from your share of the partnership income on your income tax return. However, special rules apply if your partnership paid you an allowance for those expenses.

As an individual who is a member of a partnership, you may qualify for the GST/HST partner rebate if:

- the partnership is a GST/HST registrant; and
- you personally paid GST/HST on expenses that:
 - you did not incur on behalf of the partnership; and
 - you deducted from your share of the partnership income on your income tax return.

However, special rules apply if the partnership reimbursed you these costs.

We base the rebate on the amount of the expenses subject to GST/HST you deducted on your income tax return.

Examples of expenses subject to GST/HST are vehicle costs and certain business-use-of-home expenses.

You can also get a GST/HST rebate calculated on the CCA you claimed on certain types of property. For example, you can claim CCA for a vehicle you bought to earn partnership income if you paid GST/HST when you bought it.

Use the “Other amounts deductible from your share of net partnership income (loss)” chart of Form T2042, *Statement of Farming Activities* or Form T2121, *Statement of Fishing Activities*, to claim expenses for which the partnership did not reimburse you or any other deductible amounts.

For more information, see “Line 9943 – Other amounts deductible from your share of net partnership income (loss)” on page 38.

Note

Enter the amount of the GST/HST rebate for partners that relates to eligible expenses other than CCA at line 9974 of Form T2042, *Statement of Farming Activities*, or Form T2121, *Statement of Fishing Activities*. Reduce the UCC for the beginning of 2017 by the portion of the rebate that relates to the eligible CCA in Area A of the appropriate form.

For more information about the GST/HST rebate, see Guide RC4091, *GST/HST Rebate for Partners*, which includes Form GST370, *Employee and Partner GST/HST Rebate Application*.

Investment tax credit (ITC)

An investment tax credit (ITC) lets you subtract part of the cost of some types of property you acquired or expenditures you incurred from the taxes you owe. You may be able to claim this tax credit in 2016 if you:

- acquired qualifying property;
- incurred qualifying expenditures;
- were allocated renounced Canadian exploration expenses; or
- for farmers, acquired monies paid to agricultural organizations through check-offs, levies or cash assistance.

You may also be able to claim this tax credit in 2016 if you have unused ITCs from previous years. For more information about ITCs, see Form T2038(IND), *Investment Tax Credit (Individuals)*.

You can receive scientific research and experimental development (SR&ED) ITCs on qualified expenditures. You can receive them in the form of a cash refund or a reduction of tax payable or both. Unused SR&ED ITCs can be carried back three years or carried forward 20 years.

Note for farmers

Agricultural producers can access ITCs earned on contributions made to agricultural organizations that fund SR&ED. For more information, see Chapter 8 of the *Third-Party Payments Policy* on the CRA website.

Chapter 2 – Income

Sole proprietorships

If you are a sole proprietor, fill in all of the applicable areas and lines of:

- a farming business on Form T2042, *Statement of Farming Activities*.
- a fishing business on Form T2121, *Statement of Fishing Activities*.

Partnerships

The details of your farming or fishing activities you have to give us depend on the type of partnership you are in. If you are a partner in a partnership that has to file a partnership information return, fill in Form T2042 or Form T2121, whichever applies, as follows:

- Fill in the “Identification” section.
- Farmers, enter the amount from box 125 of your T5013 slip at line 168 of your income tax return. Enter the amount from box 124 (or box 101 if a limited partnership) of your T5013 slip at amount d of Form T2042.
- Fishing, enter the amount from box 126 (or box 103 if a limited partnership) of your T5013 slip at amount c of Form T2121.
- Fill in the “Other amounts deductible from your share of net partnership income (loss)” chart to claim any expenses for which the partnership did not reimburse you, or other amounts you may be able to deduct. Also, fill in the “Calculating business-use-of-home expenses” chart if it applies to you. For more information, see “Line 9945 – Business-use-of-home expenses” on page 38.
- Enter your share of the net income or loss from the business at line 9946, “Your net income (loss).” If you did not make any adjustments to the amount in:
 - box 124 for farming (or box 101 if a limited partnership) of your T5013 slip, the amount you enter at line 9946 will be the same as the amount you entered at amount d of Form T2042.
 - box 126 for fishing (or box 103 if a limited partnership) of your T5013 slip, the amount you enter at line 9946 will be the same as the amount you entered at amount c of Form T2121.

If you are a partner in a partnership that does **not** have to file a partnership information return, fill in Form T2042 for farming or Form T2121 for fishing as follows:

- Fill in the “Identification” section.
- Fill in the “Income” section to report the partnership’s business income.
- Fill in the “Net income (loss) before adjustments” section.
- Fill in the “Other amounts deductible from your share of net partnership income (loss)” chart to claim any expenses for which the partnership did not reimburse you or any other amounts you may be able to deduct. Also, fill in the “Calculating business-use-of-home

expenses” chart if it applies to you. For more information, see page 38.

- Fill in the “Details of other partners” chart.

To see if your partnership has to file a partnership information return, see “Filing requirements for partnerships” on page 11.

How to fill in Form T2042, *Statement of Farming Activities*, or Form T2121, *Statement of Fishing Activities*

Form T2042, *Statement of Farming Activities* and Form T2121, *Statement of Fishing Activities* can help you calculate your income and expenses for income tax purposes. To get these forms, go to cra.gc.ca/forms.

We encourage you to use them; however, we will continue to accept other types of financial statements.

You have to fill in a separate form for **each** business you operate. For more information about the tax consequences of operating more than one business, see the latest archived Interpretation Bulletin IT-206R, *Separate Businesses*.

File your completed Form T2042 or Form T2121 with your income tax return.

Note for farmers

If you are participating in the AgriStability and AgriInvest do not use Form T2042. Instead, use one of the following:

- Form T1163, *Statement A – AgriStability and AgriInvest Programs Information and Statement of Farming Activities for Individuals*;
- Form T1164, *Statement B – AgriStability and AgriInvest Programs Information and Statement of Farming Activities for Additional Farming Operations*;
- Form T1273, *Statement A – Harmonized AgriStability and AgriInvest Programs Information and Statement of Farming Activities for Individuals*; or
- Form T1274, *Statement B – Harmonized AgriStability and AgriInvest Programs Information and Statement of Farming Activities for Additional Farming Operations*.

If you are participating in AgriStability and AgriInvest and want to calculate your CCA and business-use-of-home expenses, use Form T1175, *Farming – Calculation of Capital Cost Allowance (CCA) and Business-use-of-home Expenses*.

The forms are included in the applicable AgriStability and AgriInvest Programs guides. If you need one of the AgriStability and AgriInvest Programs guides, go to cra.gc.ca/forms or call 1-800-959-5525.

Identification

Fill in all the lines that apply to your business.

Enter your program account number (15 characters), assigned by the CRA, in the appropriate area.

Indicate the period your business year covered, which is your fiscal period. For an explanation of fiscal period, see page 7.

 **Note for fishers**

Enter the name and the vessel registration number (VRN) given by Fisheries and Oceans Canada of your boat. If your boat has no formal name, enter the VRN only.

Indicate the main species you caught or fished for in your fishing business.

Enter the **industry code** that best describes your farming or fishing activity. If more than 50% of your business involved one specific activity, choose the code that identifies that main activity. However, if your farming or fishing operation involved more than one type of farming or fishing activity, and none of these makes up more than 50% of your business, choose the appropriate combination farming or fishing code from the list.

 **Farming industry codes**

Livestock farm

- 112110 Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots
- 112120 Dairy cattle and milk production
- 112210 Hog and pig farming
- 112310 Chicken egg production
- 112320 Broiler and other meat-type chicken production
- 112330 Turkey production
- 112340 Poultry hatcheries
- 112391 Combination poultry and egg production
- 112399 All other poultry production
- 112410 Sheep farming
- 112420 Goat farming
- 112510 Aquaculture
- 112991 Animal combination farming
- 115210 Support activities for animal production

Other animal specialties farm

- 112910 Apiculture
- 112920 Horse and other equine production
- 112930 Fur-bearing animal and rabbit production
- 112999 All other miscellaneous animal production

Field-crop farm

- 111110 Soybean farming
- 111120 Oilseed (except soybean) farming
- 111130 Dry pea and bean farming
- 111140 Wheat farming
- 111150 Corn farming

- 111190 Other grain farming
- 111211 Potato farming
- 111219 Other vegetables (except potato) and melon farming
- 111330 Non-citrus fruit and tree nut farming
- 111411 Mushroom production
- 111419 Other food crops grown under cover
- 111421 Nursery and tree production
- 111422 Floriculture production
- 111910 Tobacco farming
- 111940 Hay farming
- 111993 Fruit and vegetable combination farming
- 111994 Maple syrup and products production
- 111999 All other miscellaneous crop farming
- 115110 Support activities for crop production

 **Fishing industry codes**

- 114113 Salt water fishing
- 114114 Inland fishing
- 112510 Aquaculture (incl. algae and seaweed farming)

Farm or fishing partnership

For a farm or fishing partnership, identify your percentage of the partnership and enter the 9-digit Partnership Business Number from the T5013 slip you received, if applicable.

Enter the name and address of the person or firm that prepared your Form T2042 for farming or Form T2121 for fishing.

If you have a tax shelter, enter the identification number in the appropriate box.

If you are claiming a deduction or losses for 2016, attach to your income tax return any applicable slip T5003, *Statement of Tax Shelter Information*, and a completed Form T5004, *Claim for Tax Shelter Loss or Deduction*.

Note

The identification number issued for this tax shelter must be included in any income tax return filed by the investor. Issuance of the identification number is for administrative purposes only and does not, in any way, confirm the entitlement of an investor to claim any tax benefits associated with the tax shelter.

Tax tip

For more information about protecting yourself against tax schemes, go to cra.gc.ca/alert.

Internet business activities

You may earn farming or fishing income from your webpages or websites:

- by selling goods and services on your own page(s) or site(s). You may have a shopping cart and process payment transactions yourself or using a third party service.
- if your site does not support transactions but your customers call, fill in and submit a form, or email you for things like making a purchase, ordering or booking.
- by selling goods and services on auction, marketplace or similar sites operated by others.
- if earning income from advertising, income programs or traffic your site generates. This would include:
 - static advertisements placed on your site for other businesses;
 - affiliate programs;
 - advertising programs such as GoogleAdSense or Microsoft adCentre; or
 - other types of traffic programs.

If your webpages or websites generate income that is not considered farming or fishing income, report the income on Form T2125, *Statement of Business or Professional Activities*.

Enter the number of webpages and websites your business earns income from.

Enter the address(es) of your page(s) and site(s) in the fields provided. If you have more than five sites, enter the addresses of those generating the most Internet income.

If you don't have a website but you have created a profile or other page describing your business on blogs, auction, market place or any other portal or directory site(s), then enter the address(es) of the page(s) if they generate income.

Enter the percentage of Internet generated income. If you do not know the exact percentage, provide an estimate.

Farming and fishing income

 For farming income, see below.

 For fishing income, see page 19.

Farming income

Lines 9370 to 9378 (inclusive)

Enter the income from the sale of your grains and oilseeds—whether sold directly or through an agency—on the appropriate lines 9371 to 9378. If you have other income from grains and oilseeds not listed at lines 9371 to 9378, enter the amount at line 9370.

If you sold grain directly or through an agency, include in income all the amounts you received from these sales. For example, include any Canadian Wheat Board payments from the sale of wheat, durum wheat, and barley.

When you delivered grain to a licensed public elevator or process elevator, you received a storage ticket, a cash purchase ticket, or a deferred cash purchase ticket.

If you received a **storage ticket**, a sale did **not** take place. Therefore, you do not have to include that amount in income.

However, if you received a **cash purchase ticket**, a sale **did** take place. Because you received a payment at the time you received the ticket, you have to include this amount in income.

If you received a **deferred cash purchase ticket**, you may be able to defer the income until the following tax year. You can do this if the ticket indicated payment after the end of the tax year in which you delivered the grain. This carryover of income is only allowable in specific situations. For more information, see the latest archived Interpretation Bulletin IT-184R, *Deferred cash purchase tickets issued for grain*.

Cash advances

Under the *Agricultural Marketing Programs Act*, you may be able to get advances for crops that someone stores in your name. We consider these advances to be loans. Do not include these payments in your income until the crops are sold. However, include the full amount from the sale of your crops in your income for the tax year in which the sale occurs.

Lines 9421 to 9424 (inclusive)

Enter the total income from the sale of the identified produce on the applicable line. Whether you sold produce directly or through an agency, include in income all the amounts you received from these sales.

Do not include amounts received from the sale of greenhouse vegetables. For more information, see line 9425.

Line 9420 – Other crops

Enter the total income from the sale of pulse crops, sugar beets, hops, or any other crops you have not identified on another line.

Line 9425 – Greenhouse and nursery products

Enter the total income from the sale of such things as ornamental plants, shrubs, trees, cut and field-grown flowers, rooted cuttings, seeds and bulbs, sod and turf, and greenhouse vegetables.

Line 9426 – Forage crops or seeds

Enter the total income from the sale of hay, alfalfa, clover and clover seed, alsike, timothy, fescue, grass seed, or any other forage crops or seeds.

Lines 9471 to 9474 (inclusive) – Livestock sold

Enter the total income from the sale of the identified livestock on the applicable line. In some cases, you can defer including some amounts in income, as explained below. These deferrals do not apply if you were a

non-resident and were not carrying on a farming business through a fixed place of business in Canada at the end of the tax year. Also they do not apply in the year of the farmer's death.

Line 9470 – Other animal specialties

Enter on this line the total income from the sale of any other livestock not specifically identified on another line (for example, the sale of horses, ponies, goats or llamas). Include amounts from the sale of fur-bearing animals you raised in captivity, such as fox, chinchilla, mink, or rabbit, as well as income from an apiary operation.

Prescribed drought region (PDR)

In some cases, you may be able to defer the applicable income received from the sale of breeding animals in your 2016 fiscal period to a later fiscal period. To be able to do this, you must meet the following **two** conditions:

- your farming business was located in a PDR at some time during your 2016 fiscal period; and
- you reduced, by sale or other means, the number of breeding animals in your breeding herds by at least 15%.

For a list of PDRs, contact us at **1-800-959-5525** or Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC). For a list of the prescribed regions of drought, flood or excessive moisture, see "Designations" at agr.gc.ca/eng/?id=1463574780220.

Prescribed flood region (PFR)

Eligible farmers who dispose of breeding livestock in a tax year because of flood or excessive moisture will be permitted to exclude a portion of the sale proceeds from their incomes until the following tax year or a later tax year if the condition persists. You may want to file your return based on the legislation in the same manner as you would for a prescribed drought region.

For a list of the prescribed regions of flood or excessive moisture, see "Designations" at agr.gc.ca/eng/?id=1463574780220.

Income deferral

The following animals kept for breeding that are over 12 months of age are considered breeding animals eligible for the income deferral:

- bovine cattle;
 - bison;
 - goats;
 - sheep;
 - deer, elk, and other similar grazing ungulates; and
 - horses you breed to produce pregnant mare's urine that you sell.
- Eligibility for the income deferral includes:
- all horses over 12 months of age kept for breeding; and
 - breeding bees not used mainly to pollinate plants in greenhouses and larvae of such bees. For the purposes of

the income deferral rule, breeding bee stock is defined as follows:

- at any time, a reasonable estimate of the quantity of your breeding bees held at that time in the course of carrying on a farming business using a unit of measurement that is accepted as an industry standard.

The unit of measurement at the end of the year is the same as that used for the beginning of the year. A formula is used to calculate what you can defer for breeding bees.

To determine the size of your breeding herd at the end of your 2016 fiscal period, fill in the following chart:

Breeding herd chart	
Part 1	
How many of your female bovine cattle over 12 months of age (held at the end of your 2016 fiscal year) have given birth?	_____ 1
How many of your female bovine cattle over 12 months of age (held at the end of your 2016 fiscal year) have never given birth?	_____ 2
Enter one half of the amount from line 1	_____ 3
Enter either the amount from line 2 or line 3, whichever is less	_____ 4
Part 2	
How many breeding animals did you have at the end of your 2016 fiscal period?	_____ 5
Enter the amount from line 2	_____ 6
Enter the amount from line 4	_____ 7
Line 6 minus line 7	_____ 8
Number of breeding animals in your breeding herd at the end of your 2016 fiscal period: line 5 minus line 8	===== 9
If the amount from line 9 is not more than 85% of the total number of animals in your breeding herd at the end of your 2015 fiscal year, you can defer part of the income received in 2016 from the sale of breeding animals.	

Before you determine how much you can defer, you need to calculate a few amounts. First, determine your sales of breeding animals for your 2016 fiscal period **minus** any reserves you claimed for these sales.

A **reserve** is created when you sell property and do not receive the full proceeds at the time of the sale. Instead, the amount of proceeds is spread over a number of years, which allows you to defer reporting these proceeds to the year in which you receive them. For more information on reserves, see the latest archived Interpretation Bulletin IT-154R, *Special reserves*.

When you have determined your sales of breeding animals, **subtract** from this amount the cost of breeding animals you bought in your 2016 fiscal period. The result is your net sales amount.

You then determine how much you can defer as follows:

- if the amount at line 9 is more than 70% and not more than 85% of your breeding herd at the end of your 2015 fiscal period, you can defer up to 30% of your net sales amount; or
- if the amount at line 9 is between 0% and 70% of your breeding herd at the end of your 2015 fiscal period, you can defer up to 90% of your net sales amount.

You do not have to defer all of this income. You can include any part of it in your 2016 income. However, the deferred income must be reported in the fiscal period that ends in:

- the year beginning after the period or periods when the region stops being a PDR or PFR;
- the year when the farmer dies; or
- the first year when, at the end of that year, the farmer is a non-resident and has ceased to carry on business through a fixed place of business in Canada.

If you want, you can elect to report the deferred income in the year after you deferred it.

However, as long as your farming business was in a PDR/PFR at any time in your 2016 fiscal period, you do not have to include income you deferred in earlier years.

Line 9476 – Milk and cream (not including dairy subsidies) and Line 9477 – Eggs

On the applicable line, enter the total income from selling eggs, milk, and cream. Do not include any amount you received as dairy subsidies. Include these in your 2016 fiscal period, on line 9541.

Line 9520 – Other commodities

On this line, enter the total income from selling any other commodity not specifically identified on another line. Other commodities include the sale of semen, stud services, embryo transplants, artificial insemination, and pregnant mares' urine. Also include amounts from the sale of maple products, mushrooms, and ginseng.

Program payments

You should receive an AGR-1 slip, *Statement of Farm Support Payments*, to identify your 2016 taxable farm-support payments for all farm-support programs from which you received payments of more than \$100. These include farm-support programs administered by the federal, provincial, territorial, and municipal governments, and by producer associations.

You have to include in income all taxable farm-support payments you received in your 2016 fiscal period, including amounts of \$100 or less.

If your farm is operated as a partnership, only one partner should attach the AGR-1 slip to his or her income tax return. However, if your partnership has to file a partnership information return, you should file the slip with that return.

If the annual period of the AGR-1 slip is not the same as the fiscal period of your farming operation, report only the part of the farm-support payments you earned during your normal fiscal period. For example, if your farming business has a fiscal period ending on June 30, 2016, and your AGR-1 slip shows income of \$10,000 in box 14, but you earned only \$6,000 of that income by June 30, 2016, include only \$6,000 in your income for your 2016 fiscal period. Include the remaining \$4,000 in your next fiscal period. However, include the AGR-1 slip issued for the 2016 calendar year with your 2016 income tax return or partnership information return.

The back of the AGR-1 slip contains information about how to report amounts that appear in the various boxes.

Line 9541 – Dairy subsidies

Enter the dairy or milk subsidies you received.

Line 9542 – Crop insurance

Enter any insurance proceeds you received from federal, provincial, or joint federal/provincial programs for loss of crops.

Line 9540 – Other payments

Include the total income you received from all other stabilization and farm-subsidy programs made to farm producers under federal, provincial, municipal, territorial or joint programs.

Disaster assistance program payments

Enter any payments you received from federal or provincial disaster assistance programs. These include the following:

- the Agricultural Income Disaster Assistance (AIDA) Program in Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and Labrador, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Quebec;
- the Canadian Farm Income Program (CFIP) in Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and Labrador, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Quebec;
- the Whole Farm Insurance Pilot (WFIP) Program in British Columbia;
- the Farm Income Disaster Program (FIDP) in Alberta; and
- the Ontario Whole Farm Relief Program (OWFRP) and the Ontario Farm Income Disaster Program (OFIDP) in Ontario.

Destroying livestock

You have to include in income any payments you received under the *Health of Animals Act* for destroying animals. You can choose to deduct all or part of the payment as an expense in the year. However, if you choose to do this, you have to include in your income for your next fiscal period the amount you deduct in your 2016 fiscal period. If you deferred payments in your 2015 fiscal period, you have to include the deferred amounts as income in 2016.

Line 9570 – Rebates

Enter the amount of the rebate, grant, or assistance you received on this line. Before doing so, reduce any related expense or the capital cost of a related depreciable asset by the amount of the rebate, grant, or assistance you received. For more information, see “Grants, subsidies, and rebates” on page 48.

You may be able to claim the GST/HST you paid on your farming business expenses as an input tax credit on line 9570. For more information, see GST/HST input tax credits on page 29.

For more information about GST/HST rebates, go to cra.gc.ca/gsthst.

Line 9601 – Custom or contract work, and machine rentals

Enter the total of your incidental farming income from such things as custom or contract work, hauling, custom trucking, harvesting, combining, crop dusting or spraying, seeding, drying, packing, cleaning, treating seeds, and renting farm machinery.

Line 9604 – Insurance proceeds

Enter the amount of any insurance proceeds you received as compensation for loss or damage to certain types of property. For example, you may have received insurance proceeds for damage to a building due to fire, or for the loss of livestock to disease.

Enter the total insurance proceeds on this line if you are being reimbursed for:

- the cost of non-depreciable property you previously deducted as a current expense; or
- the cost of property that was a saleable item, such as livestock.

If the insurance proceeds compensated you for **damages** to depreciable property, and you used all of them to **repair** the property within a reasonable period of time, include the proceeds as income on this line. Claim a deduction for the same amount in the “Other expenses” area of Form T2042. Claim repairs to depreciable property that is machinery on line 9760 and repairs to motor vehicles on line 9819. If you did not spend all of the insurance proceeds on repairs within a reasonable length of time, we consider the amounts you did not spend to be proceeds of disposition. Report these amounts in column 4 of Area A of Form T2042. For more information, see “Column 4 – Proceeds of disposition in the year” on page 42.

Insurance proceeds that compensate you for **replacement of lost** or **destroyed** depreciable property are considered to be proceeds of disposition for that depreciable property. Do not include this type of insurance proceeds on this line. For more information, see Chapter 4. For information on how insurance affects the adjusted cost base of capital property, see Chapter 7.

Do not include insurance proceeds from federal, provincial, or municipal government programs. For information on government insurance programs, see lines 9540 and 9542 on page 17.

Line 9605 – Patronage dividends

Report patronage dividends (other than those for consumer goods or services) that are received by eligible members of agricultural co-operatives on line 9605.

If you receive a patronage dividend in the form of “tax deferred co-operative shares” there is no need to immediately include it in income. Tax may be deferred to the year in which the shares are disposed of or deemed to be disposed of. The balance of the shares could then be carried forward and sheltered until actual or deemed disposition.

The temporary deferral of tax on patronage dividends paid by an agricultural cooperative corporation in the form of eligible shares is extended in respect of eligible shares issued before 2021.

Line 9600 – Other income

Enter the total of any other farming income you have not specifically identified on another line. The following paragraphs identify some of these income items.

Wood sales (including stumpage)

If you operated or regularly harvested a woodlot, include in your income the amounts from the sale of trees, lumber, logs, poles, or firewood.

From this income, you can deduct a type of capital cost allowance known as a depletion allowance. For more information, see the latest archived Interpretation Bulletin IT-481-CONSOLID, *Timber Resource Property and Timber Limits*.

If you earned the income by letting other people remove standing timber from your woodlot, the proceeds may be a capital receipt. A taxable capital gain or an allowable capital loss may result. For more information on capital gains and losses, see Chapter 7 of this guide and Guide T4037, *Capital Gains*.

For more information on the sale of wood, see the latest archived Interpretation Bulletin IT-373R2-CONSOLID, *Woodlots*.

Gifts

In your income, include the **FMV** (see “Definitions” on page 5) of livestock or other items you gave away you would normally have sold.

Once you give the livestock or other items away, you cannot deduct any more costs for raising or maintaining them.

Payment in kind

A payment in kind occurs when you receive or give goods or services instead of money. For instance, to pay someone for a business expense, you may give him or her something you produced on your farm instead of money. When you do this, include the FMV of the goods or services in income. Deduct the same amount as an expense.

If you received a payment in kind for a product you would normally have sold, include the FMV of the product in income.

If you were a landlord renting out land involved in sharecropping, we consider any payment in kind you received to be rental income.

Surface rental for petroleum or natural gas exploration

If you received payments for leasing your farmland for petroleum or natural gas exploration, these payments will be either income or a capital receipt. Include in your income the yearly amounts for rental, severance, or inconvenience from a surface rental agreement.

The first payment from these agreements is often larger than the rest of the annual payments. However, the agreement may not specify how much of the first payment is for such things as damage to land, land improvements, severance, inconvenience, or the first year's rent. When this happens, in the year you received the first payment, include in income an amount that is equal to the annual payment you will receive in the following years. The rest of the payment will be considered as payment for property for income tax purposes. This may result in either a capital gain or loss. For information about capital gains, see Chapter 7.

Rental income

Except for the surface rental previously explained, you do not usually include rental income in your farming income. To determine your rental income, use Form T776, *Statement of Real Estate Rentals*. You will find this form in Guide T4036, *Rental Income*.

If you were a landlord renting out land involved in sharecropping, we consider the payments you received, whether in kind or cash, to be rental income for tax purposes.

Recapture of capital cost allowance (CCA)

Include in your income the amount of any recapture of CCA you have from selling depreciable property such as tools and equipment.

To find out if you have any recapture of CCA fill in the applicable areas on Form T2042. For more information, see Chapter 4.

Miscellaneous

Include in your income amounts you receive from the sale of soil, sand, gravel, or stone. For some of these items, you can claim a depletion allowance.

You can deduct 100% of the cost of property such as small tools if they cost less than \$500. If you bought the property and you later sold that property, you have to include this amount as income you received from the sale.

Include in your income prizes you won from fairs or farming exhibitions. For more information, see Income Tax Folio S3-F9-C1, *Lottery Winnings, Miscellaneous Receipts, and Income (and Losses) from Crime*.

Line 9659 – Gross income

Gross farming income is your total farming income before you deduct expenses. Enter your gross farming income on line 168 of your income tax return.

Fishing income

This section explains how to fill in the “Income” area of Form T2121.

T4 slip, Statement of Remuneration Paid

An employed fisher's income must be reported on a T4 slip. If you employ fishers, see the RC4120, *Employers' Guide – Filing the T4 Slip and Summary*.

As a fisher, you may have received a T4 slip that shows your fishing income. Since your T4 slip may not show all of your fishing income for the year, you should keep a detailed record of all your fishing income. Enter on Form T2121 the income you received in your 2016 fiscal period.

Your T4 slip also shows the amount of income tax that has been deducted from your fishing income for the calendar year.

However, if your fiscal period ended on a date other than December 31, enter on line 437 of your income tax return **one** of these amounts:

- the total tax deducted for the year, as shown on your T4 slip; or
- the part of the tax deducted for your 2016 fiscal period (in 2017, you claim the amount that remains).

In either case, include your T4 slip with your 2016 income tax return.

If you are claiming income tax that was deducted from a 2015 T4 slip, attach a note to your 2016 income tax return telling us you are doing this.

You can choose to have tax deducted at the rate of 20% on an amount you will receive from a catch. To do this, fill in Form TD3F, *Fisher's Election to Have Tax Deducted at Source*, which you and the buyer of the catch or the designated employer have to sign.

You can view your T4 and other tax information slips using My Account at cra.gc.ca/myaccount.

Fish products

Include all amounts you received from the sale of fish, lobster, scallops, and so on. If you sell on the high seas, report the amount you received in Canadian dollars. Use the exchange rate in effect at the time you sold the fish. If you sell at various times in the year, use an average rate.

Other marine products

Include all amounts you received from the sale of Irish moss, herring scales, herring roe, seal meat and flippers, seaweed, kelp, roe on kelp, and so on.

Grants, credits, and rebates

You should subtract from the applicable expense any grant, credit, or rebate you received, and enter the net figure on the appropriate line on Form T2121. For more information, see “Grants, credits, and rebates” on page 26.

Subsidies

Include the income you received during your 2016 fiscal period from all fishing subsidy programs made to fishers under federal, provincial, territorial, municipal, or joint programs.

Compensation for loss of fishing income or property

You may have received insurance proceeds for property that was lost or destroyed. If you previously deducted the cost of the property as an expense, include the amount of the proceeds in your fishing income. This also includes any amounts you may have received for lost or destroyed nets and traps you included in inventory. Also include on this line compensation you received for loss of income, such as payments from the Fisheries Restructuring and Adjustment Program.

Compensation for lost or destroyed capital property, such as a fishing boat, equipment, or nets and traps you capitalize, are proceeds of disposition for the property. Therefore, you have to deduct the proceeds from the UCC of the class to which the property belongs. For more information, see Chapter 4.

Other income

You may have other types of fishing income that are not listed on Form T2121. In this case, enter this income on the "Other income" line. Below, we have listed some of the more common types of other income.

Paying debts with part of a catch

You may have bought property or paid off a debt with fish or other catch instead of money. In this case, include in your income the FMV (see "Definitions" on page 5) of the fish or other catch.

You may have paid off a business expense with fish or other catch. If you did this, include in income the FMV of the fish or other catch. Then you can deduct as an expense the FMV of that fish or other catch.

Sale of property

The tax treatment of the proceeds of disposition from a sale depends on the type of property you sold.

For instance, if you sold capital property, you may have to include in your income a capital gain and a recapture of CCA, or you may be able to deduct a terminal loss.

For more information, see Chapter 4.

On the other hand, you may have sold an item you deducted as an expense, such as small tools. In this case, include the proceeds of disposition for the tools in your income.

However, if you sold a fishing boat and the sale price includes other items such as a fishing licence, nets, or traps, you have to divide the proceeds of disposition among the items. You and the buyer should try to reach an agreement on the price for each item.

Note

It has become a standard industry practice to pay amounts to existing licenceholders to relinquish their fishing licence if the licenceholder recommends to Fisheries and Oceans Canada (FOC) that a replacement licence be issued to a specific individual and that particular individual is granted a new licence. It is common industry terminology to refer to this exercise as "selling" or "buying" a licence.

Example

Richard sold his fishing boat, licences, and other equipment to Stacey for \$32,500. Richard and Stacey agree on how to divide the proceeds of disposition. To determine how to treat each item, they set up this calculation:

Item: Fishing boat **Amount:** \$20,000

Tax treatment: Richard deducts whichever is less: the proceeds of disposition (net of disposition costs) or the capital cost from the class. Richard may also have a capital gain as well as a recapture of CCA, or a terminal loss. See Chapter 4. Stacey adds the amount to the class. See Chapter 4 for details on CCA.

Item: Nets and traps **Amount:** 7,000

Tax treatment: Richard includes the amount in his income if he inventories his nets and traps, or he includes the amount as proceeds of disposition if he capitalizes his nets and traps. He may also have a capital gain as well as a recapture of CCA, or a terminal loss. See Chapter 4. Stacey sees "Line 9137 – Nets and traps" on page 27.

Item: Fishing licences **Amount:** 5,000

Tax treatment: Richard and Stacey see Chapter 5 for information on eligible capital expenditures.

Item: Hooks and lines **Amount:** 500

Tax treatment: Richard includes this amount in his income. Stacey deducts this amount as an expense.

Total **Amount:** \$32,500

Income from related activities

Report other income you received that is not on your T4 slip or elsewhere on Form T2121. Some examples of other income are incomes you received working as a captain, engineer, first mate, or cook.

An owner may have paid you wages and let you keep part of a catch. In this case, include the wages on the appropriate line of your income tax return and the balance received as "Other income" on Form T2121.

If you are a resident of Canada and fish on a foreign vessel, include in your income any amount you received as wages or as your share of the catch. Report the amount you received in Canadian dollars.

Sharesperson income

Report the income you received as a sharesperson. Also, write down the name of the fishing boat and captain.

Line 8299 – Gross income

Gross fishing income is your total fishing income before you deduct expenses. Enter your gross fishing income on line 170 of your income tax return.

Chapter 3 – Expenses

This chapter discusses the more common expenses you might incur to earn income from your business activities. Incur means you paid or will pay the expense.

Current or capital expenses

Renovations and expenses that extend the useful life of your property or improve it beyond its original condition are usually capital expenses. However, an increase in a property's market value because of an expense is not a major factor in determining whether the expense is capital or current. To determine whether an amount is a current expense or a capital expense, consider your answers to the questions in the following chart.

Current or capital expenses

Criteria	Capital expenses	Current expenses
Does the expense provide a lasting benefit?	A capital expense generally gives a lasting benefit or advantage. For example, the cost of putting vinyl siding on the exterior walls of a wooden house is a capital expense.	A current expense is one that usually recurs after a short period. For example, the cost of painting the exterior of a wooden house is a current expense.
Does the expense maintain or improve the property?	The cost of a repair that improves a property beyond its original condition is probably a capital expense. If you replace wooden steps with concrete steps, the cost is a capital expense.	An expense that simply restores a property to its original condition is usually a current expense. For example, the cost of repairing wooden steps is a current expense.
Is the expense for a part of a property or for a separate asset?	The cost of replacing a separate asset within that property is a capital expense. For example, the cost of buying a compressor for use in your business operation is a capital expense. This is the case because a compressor is a separate asset, and is not a part of the building.	The cost of repairing a property by replacing one of its parts is usually a current expense. For instance, electrical wiring is part of a building. Therefore, an amount you spend to rewire is usually a current expense, as long as the rewiring does not improve the property beyond its original condition.
What is the value of the expense? (Use this test only if you cannot determine whether an expense is capital or current by considering the three previous tests.)	Compare the cost of the expense to the value of the property. Generally, if the cost is of considerable value in relation to the property, it is a capital expense.	This test is not a determining factor by itself. You might spend a large amount of money for maintenance and repairs to your property all at once. If this cost was for ordinary maintenance that was not done when it was necessary, it is a maintenance expense, and you deduct it as a current expense.
Is the expense for repairs made to used property you acquired intended to put it in suitable condition for use?	The cost of repairing used property you acquired to put it in a suitable condition for use in your business is considered a capital expense even though in other circumstances it would be treated as a current operating expense.	Where the repairs were for ordinary maintenance of a property you already had in your business, the expense is usually current.
Is the expense for repairs made to an asset in order to sell it?	The cost of repairs made in anticipation of selling a property, or as a condition of sale, is regarded as a capital expense.	Where the repairs would have been made anyway, but a sale was negotiated during the course of the repairs or after their completion, the cost is regarded as current.

For more information, see “Chapter 4 – Capital cost allowance (CCA)” and Income Tax Folio S3-F4-C1, *General Discussion of Capital Cost Allowance*.

You cannot claim expenses you incur to buy capital property. However, as a rule, you can deduct any reasonable current expense you incur to earn farming or fishing income. The deductible expenses include any GST/HST you incur on these expenses less the amount of

any input tax credit claimed. Also, since you cannot deduct personal expenses, enter only the business part of expenses on Form T2042 for farming or Form T2121 for fishing.

Note

When you claim the GST/HST you paid on your business expenses as an input tax credit, reduce the amounts of the business expenses you show on Form T2042 for farming, or Form T2121 for fishing, by the amount of the input tax credit. Do this when the GST/HST for which you are claiming the input tax credit was paid or became payable. Similarly, subtract any rebate, grant, or assistance from the expense to which it applies. Enter the net figure on the proper line. Any such assistance you claim for the purchase of depreciable property used in your business will affect your claim for CCA.

Note for farmers

If you cannot apply the rebate, grant, or assistance you received to reduce a particular expense, or to reduce an asset's capital cost, include the total on line 9570, "Rebates," on Form T2042. For more information, see "Grants, subsidies, and rebates" on page 48.

"Enter business part only" on Form T2042 for farming or Form T2121 for fishing, means you do not include any of the following in your expenses:

- salary, wages (including drawings) paid to self, partner(s), or both;
- the cost of saleable goods or services you, your family, or your partners and their families used or consumed;
 - For farmers this includes items such as dairy products, eggs, fruit, vegetables, poultry, and meat;
- donations to charities and political contributions;
- interest and penalties you paid on your income tax;
- most life insurance premiums, for more information on a limited exception:
 - for farming, see line 9804 on page 24;
 - for fishing, see line 8690 on page 27.
- the part of any expenses that can be attributed to non-business use of business property; and
- most fines and penalties imposed, under the law of Canada or a province or a foreign country.

Prepaid expenses

A prepaid expense is an expense you paid for ahead of time. Under the **accrual method** of accounting, claim the expense you prepay in the year or years in which you get the related benefit. Suppose your fiscal year-end is December 31, 2016. On June 30, 2016, you prepay the rent on your building for a full year (July 1, 2016, to June 30, 2017). You can only deduct one-half of this rent as an expense in 2016. You can deduct the other half as an expense in 2017.

Under the **cash method** of accounting, you cannot deduct a prepaid expense amount (other than for inventory) relating to a tax year that is two or more years after the year the

expense is paid. However, you can deduct the part of an amount you paid in a previous year for benefits received in the current tax year. These amounts are deductible as long as you have not previously deducted them.

If you paid \$600 for a three-year service contract for office equipment in 2016, you can deduct \$400 in 2016. This represents the part of the expense that applies to 2016 and 2017. On your 2018 income tax return, you could then deduct the balance of \$200 for the part of the prepaid lease that applies to 2018.

For more information, see the latest archived Interpretation Bulletin IT-417R2, *Prepaid Expenses and Deferred Charges*.

Claiming farming and fishing expenses

 For farming expenses, see below.

 For fishing expenses, see page 26.

Farming expenses

Who can claim farming expenses on Form T2042?

If you are a farmer, you can deduct certain amounts you spent to earn farming income. If you use the cash method of reporting income and expenses, you can only deduct expenses you paid in the year. If you are using the accrual method, you can deduct expenses you had during the year, whether you paid them or not. There are special rules for deducting prepaid expenses. These rules are explained on this page.

Line 9661 – Containers and twine

Enter the total amount you paid for materials to package, contain, or ship your farm produce or products. If you operated a nursery or greenhouse, deduct the cost of your containers and pots for the plants you sold.

Line 9662 – Fertilizers and lime

Enter the total amount you paid for fertilizers and lime you used in your farming business.

Line 9663 – Pesticides (herbicides, insecticides, fungicides)

Enter the total amount you paid for herbicides, insecticides, and fungicides.

Line 9664 – Seeds and plants

Enter the total amount you paid for seeds and plants. Do not include the cost of seeds and plants you used in your personal vegetable or flower garden.

Line 9711 – Feed, supplements, straw, and bedding

Enter the total amount you paid for feed, supplements, straw, and bedding you purchased for your farming business. You cannot deduct the value of the feed, straw, or bedding you grew.

Line 9712 – Livestock purchased

Enter the amount you paid for all livestock you purchased.

Line 9713 – Veterinary fees, medicine, and breeding fees

Enter the total amount you paid for medicine for your animals, and for veterinary and breeding fees. Examples of such fees include the cost of artificial insemination, stud service and semen, embryo transplants, disease testing, and neutering or spaying.

Machinery expenses

The expense of operating and maintaining your machinery is the total of line 9760 and line 9764 below.

Line 9760 – Repairs, licences, and insurance

Enter the total amount of repair, licence fee, and insurance premium expenses you incurred for your machinery. If you received insurance proceeds to help pay for repairs, see “Line 9604 – Insurance proceeds” on page 18.

Line 9764 – Gasoline, diesel fuel, and oil

Enter the total amount you paid for fuel and lubricants for your machinery.

Line 9795 – Building and fence repairs

Deduct repairs to fences and all buildings you used for farming, except your farmhouse. Do not include the value of your own labour. If the expenditure improved a fence or building beyond its original condition, the costs are capital expenditures. Add the expenditure to the cost of the asset on your CCA charts on Form T2042. CCA charts are explained in Chapter 4.

For more information on capital expenditures, see Income Tax Folio S3-F4-C1, *General Discussion of Capital Cost Allowance*.

If you used your farmhouse for business reasons, see “Line 9945 – Business-use-of-home expenses” on page 38.

Note

You may have received insurance proceeds to pay for the cost of repairs. If the insurance proceeds compensated you for damages to depreciable property such as buildings or fences, and you used all of them to repair the property within a reasonable period of time, you can claim a deduction for the amount spent on repairs on line 9795. However, you have to include the insurance proceeds as income on line 9604. If you did not spend all of the insurance proceeds on repairs within a reasonable length of time, include the unexpended excess as proceeds of disposition in column 4 of “Area A – Calculation of capital cost allowance (CCA)” on Form T2042. For more information, see “Column 4 – Proceeds of disposition in the year” on page 42.

Line 9796 – Clearing, levelling, and draining land

Enter the total of the expenses listed below. In most cases, you can deduct the costs for:

- clearing the land of brush, trees, roots, stones, and so on;
- first plowing of the land for farm use;
- building an unpaved road; and
- installing land drainage.

You do not have to deduct all of the costs in the year you paid them. If you paid all of the costs, you can deduct any part of them in the year you paid them. You can carry forward any part of the costs you did not deduct to another year. However, if you rented land to someone else, you cannot deduct the costs mentioned above. Instead, you may be able to:

- add these costs to the cost of the land; or
- add these costs to the cost of the building if you plan to build on the land right away; or
- include these costs under Class 8 in the CCA charts on Form T776, *Statement of Real Estate Rentals*, if you installed a tile, plastic, or concrete land drainage system. In this case, you also need to add the costs for a tile, plastic or concrete land drainage system to Class 8 on your CCA charts on Form T2042. For more information, see Chapter 4.

For more information, see the latest archived Interpretation Bulletin IT-485, *Cost of clearing or levelling land*.

Improving land

You cannot deduct the cost of a paved road. Instead, you have to add this cost to Class 17 of your CCA charts on Form T2042. For more information, see Chapter 4.

You can deduct most of the cost to drill or dig water wells in the year you did the work. However, you have to add some of the costs to Class 8 on your CCA charts. The costs you add to Class 8 are those you incurred to purchase and install:

- the casing and cribwork for the well; and
- the system that distributes water, including the pump and pipes.

You can deduct amounts you paid to have public utilities brought to your farm, as long as the installations remain the property of the utility.

You can deduct amounts you paid under the *Canada Cooperative Associations Act* to build a distribution system under a gas service contract.

Line 9797 – Crop insurance

Enter the amount of deductible premiums to the Crop Insurance Program. Do not include any premiums for private, business-related, or motor vehicle insurance. For information on other types of insurance, see line 9760 on page 23, line 9804 on page 24, and line 9819 on page 25.

Line 9798 – Custom or contract work, and machinery rental

Enter the expenses you incurred for custom and contract work, and machinery rental. For example, you may have had a contract with someone who cleaned, sorted, graded, and sprayed the eggs your hens produced, or someone who

had facilities to age the cheese you produced. You may have also contracted someone to do your harvesting, combining, crop dusting, or seed cleaning.

Line 9799 – Electricity

Only the part of your electricity costs that relates to your farming business is deductible. To determine the part you can deduct, keep a separate record of the amounts that apply to the farmhouse and other farm properties.

The business part of your electricity expense will depend on how much electricity is used for the barns and shops. Because the electricity for the farmhouse is a personal expense, you cannot deduct it unless you meet the conditions explained at “Line 9945 – Business-use-of-home expenses” on page 38.

Do not include on Form T2042 the electricity expense for a house you rented to someone else. This is a rental expense, which you enter on Form T776, *Statement of Real Estate Rentals*. You can get Form T776 in Guide T4036, *Rental Income*.

Line 9802 – Heating fuel

Enter the total amount you paid for natural gas, coal, and oil to heat farm buildings. Also enter your expenses for fuel used for curing tobacco, crop drying, or greenhouses.

You can deduct only the part of these costs that relate to your farming business. To determine the part you can deduct, keep a separate record of the amounts you paid for the farmhouse and other farm properties.

The business part of your heating fuel expense will depend on how much heating fuel is used for the barns and shops. Because the heating fuel for the farmhouse is a personal expense, you cannot deduct it unless you meet the conditions explained at “Line 9945 – Business-use-of-home expenses” on page 38.

Do not include on Form T2042 the heating fuel expenses for a house you rented to someone else. This is a rental expense, which you enter on Form T776. You can get Form T776 in Guide T4036.

Line 9803 – Insurance program overpayment recapture

Enter the amount of any insurance program overpayment recapture you incurred. You should receive an AGR-1 slip, *Statement of Farm-Support Payments*, identifying the amount of the recapture in box 17.

Line 9804 – Insurance

Enter the amount of business-related insurance premiums you paid to insure your farm buildings, farm equipment (excluding machinery and motor vehicles), livestock, and business interruption.

In most cases, you cannot deduct your life insurance premiums. However, if you use your life insurance policy as collateral for a loan related to your farming business, you may be able to deduct a limited part of the premiums you paid. For more information, see the archived Interpretation

Bulletin IT-309R2, *Premiums on Life Insurance Used as Collateral*.

In most cases, you cannot deduct the amounts you paid to insure personal property such as your home or car. However, if you used the personal property for your farming business, you can deduct the business part of these costs. For more information, see “Line 9945 – Business-use-of-home expenses” on page 38 and “Line 9819 – Motor vehicle expenses” on page 25.

Line 9805 – Interest

You can deduct interest you incurred on money borrowed for farming business purposes or to acquire property for farming business purposes.

However, there are limits on:

- the interest you can deduct on money you borrowed to buy a passenger vehicle. For more information, see “Line 9819 – Motor vehicle expenses” on page 25.
- the amount of interest you can deduct for vacant land. Usually, you can only deduct interest up to the amount of income from the land that remains after you deduct all other expenses. You cannot use any remaining amounts of interest to create or increase a loss, and you cannot deduct them from other sources of income.

You can deduct interest you paid on any real estate mortgage you incurred to earn farming income, but you cannot deduct the principal part of loan or mortgage payments. Do not deduct interest on money you borrowed for personal purposes or to pay overdue income taxes.

You may be able to deduct interest expenses for a property you used for farming business purposes, even if you have stopped using the property for such purposes because you are no longer in the farming business. For more information, call 1-800-959-5525.

Line 9808 – Office expenses

You can deduct the cost of office expenses. These include small items such as pens, pencils, paper clips, stationery, and stamps. Office expenses do not include items such as calculators, filing cabinets, chairs, and desks. These are capital items. For more information on capital property, see Chapter 5.

Line 9809 – Legal and accounting fees

Deduct the fees you incurred for external professional advice or services, including consulting fees.

You can deduct accounting and legal fees you incur to get advice and help in keeping your records. You can also deduct fees you incur for preparing and filing your income tax and GST/HST returns.

You can deduct accounting or legal fees you paid to have an objection or appeal prepared against an assessment for income tax, Canada Pension Plan or Quebec Pension Plan contributions, or employment insurance premiums. However, the full amount of these deductible fees must first be reduced by any reimbursement of these fees you have received. Report the difference on line 232 of your income tax return. If you received a reimbursement in 2016

for the types of fees you deducted in a previous year, report the amount you received on line 130 of your 2016 income tax return.

You cannot deduct legal and other fees you incur to buy capital property. Instead, add these fees to the cost of the property. For more information on capital property, see Chapter 5. For more information, see the archived Interpretation Bulletin IT-99R5-CONSOLID, *Legal and Accounting Fees*.

Line 9810 – Property taxes

Enter the amount of land, municipal, and realty taxes you paid for property used in your farming business. Since the municipal tax for the farmhouse is a personal expense, you cannot deduct it unless you meet the conditions explained at “Line 9945 – Business-use-of-home expenses” on page 38.

If you are repaying a loan for land drainage through your property tax payments to your township, you cannot include the amount you repaid as part of your property tax expense.

Line 9811 – Rent (land, buildings, and pasture)

You can deduct rent incurred for land, buildings, and pasture used in your farming business.

If you farmed on a sharecrop basis and paid your landlord a share of the crop, you can do **one** of the following:

- Add to your income the FMV (see “Definitions” on page 5) of the crops given to your landlord. Deduct the same amount as a rent expense.
- Do not include the FMV in income and do not deduct the amount as a rent expense.

Line 9814 – Salaries, wages, and benefits (including employer’s contributions)

You can deduct employees’ gross salaries and other benefits you incurred. Do not deduct salaries or drawings paid or payable to yourself or a partner. For more information, see “Details of equity” on page 39.

As the employer, you must deduct your part of CPP or QPP contributions and employment insurance premiums. You can also deduct workers’ compensation amounts payable on employees’ remuneration and Provincial Parental Insurance Plan (PPIP) premiums. The PPIP is an income replacement plan for residents of Quebec. For details, contact Revenue Québec. For more information on making payroll deductions, go to cra.gc.ca/payroll.

You can also deduct any insurance premiums you pay for an employee for a sickness, an accident, a disability, or an income insurance plan.

You can deduct the salary you pay to your child, as long as you meet **all** these conditions:

- you pay the salary;
- the work your child does is necessary for earning farming income; and

- the salary is reasonable when you consider your child’s age, and the amount you pay is what you would pay someone else.

Keep documents to support the salary you pay your child. If you pay your child by cheque, keep the cancelled cheque. If you pay cash, have the child sign a receipt.

Instead of cash, you may pay your child with a product from your business. When you do this, claim the value of the product as an expense and add to your gross sales an amount equal to the value of the product. Your child has to include the value of the product in his or her income.

You can also deduct the salary you pay to your spouse or common-law partner by using the same rules that apply to paying your child.

Report the salaries you pay to your children and spouse or common-law partner on T4 slips, the same as you would for other employees. However, you cannot claim the value of board and lodging you provide to your dependent children and spouse or common-law partner as an expense.

For more information, see Guide RC4120, *Employers’ Guide—Filing the T4 Slip and Summary*.

Line 9819 – Motor vehicle expenses (not including CCA)

You can deduct expenses you incur to run a motor vehicle you use to earn farming income. Fill in “Chart A – Motor vehicle expenses” of Form T2042. The chart will help you calculate the amount of motor vehicle expenses you can deduct. If you are a partner in a business partnership and you incur motor vehicle expenses for the business through the use of your personal vehicle, you can claim those business related expenses on “Line 9943 – Other amounts deductible from your share of net partnership income (loss)” of Form T2042. For more information, see page 38.

Line 9820 – Small tools

If a tool costs you less than \$500, you can deduct its full cost. If it costs you \$500 or more, add the cost to your CCA schedule as Class 8 property.

Small tools that cost less than \$500 are fully deductible in the year of purchase. You may claim them as an expense at line 9820 or claim CCA by including them in Class 12 (with a CCA rate of 100%). Either method is acceptable, but do not claim the amount twice. For more information on CCA, see Chapter 4.

Line 9937 – Mandatory inventory adjustment included in 2015

If you included an amount for the mandatory inventory adjustment (MIA) on line 9942 in your 2015 fiscal period, deduct the amount as an expense in your 2016 fiscal period. Do not include the valuation of inventories if you are using the accrual method of accounting. For more information about the accrual method, see “Reporting methods” on page 7.

For more information on MIA, see line 9942 on page 35.

Line 9938 – Optional inventory adjustment included in 2015

If you included an amount for the optional inventory adjustment (OIA) on line 9941 in your 2015 fiscal period, deduct the amount as an expense in your 2016 fiscal period. Do not include the valuation of inventories if you are using the accrual method of accounting. For more information about the accrual method, see “Reporting methods” on page 7.

For more information on OIA, see line 9941 on page 35.

Fishing expenses

Who can claim fishing expenses on Form T2121?

If you are a self-employed fisher, you can deduct certain amounts you spent to earn fishing income. For the definition of self-employed fisher, see “Is this guide for you?” on page 2. If you use the cash method of reporting income and expenses, you can only deduct expenses you paid in the year. If you are using the accrual method, you can deduct expenses you had during the year, whether you paid them or not. There are special rules for deducting prepaid expenses. These rules are explained on page 22.

Note

When you claim the GST/HST you paid on your fishing expenses as an input tax credit, reduce the amounts of the expenses to which the credit relates by the amount of the input tax credit. Do this when the GST/HST for which you are claiming the input tax credit was paid or became payable.

Fishing boat owners

As a fishing boat owner, you can deduct all the expenses you had for each trip. This includes the expenses to calculate the crewshares.

You may be able to deduct expenses when you used your home for business purposes. You may also be able to deduct the cost to travel between your home and the fishing boat. However, to deduct either of these expenses, you have to meet certain conditions. We explain these conditions on “Line 9945 – Business-use-of-home expenses” on page 38 and “Line 9281 – Motor vehicle expenses” on page 27.

You can also deduct other expenses you paid to earn fishing income, as well as CCA on property you owned and used to earn fishing income. We explain CCA in Chapter 4.

Captains of fishing boats

As the captain of a fishing boat, you can deduct expenses for which the owner did not pay or reimburse you. These expenses include the cost of personal navigation aids and rubber gear. You can also deduct motor vehicle expenses you paid to transport crew members and to get supplies and parts to use on the boat. You may be able to deduct business-use-of-home expenses and the cost of travel between your home and the fishing boat if you meet certain conditions. For more information, see “Line 9281 –

Motor vehicle expenses” on page 27 and “Line 9945 – Business-use-of-home expenses” on page 38.

Sharespeople

As a sharesperson, your income is the amount you received after you deducted all trip expenses from the sale of the catch. Therefore, you can only deduct the expenses you paid for rubber gear, gloves, and knives you used on the fishing boat. You cannot deduct the cost to travel between your home and the fishing boat since we consider these expenses to be personal.

Note

Fishing boat owners, captains, and sharespeople cannot duplicate expenses. For example, if the owner deducted expenses for fuel, food, and ice, a captain cannot deduct the same expenses.

Use of a fishing boat mainly for personal use

You may have used a fishing boat mainly for personal use, but sometimes caught a small amount of fish to sell. In this case, you can deduct expenses and CCA. However, the amount you deduct cannot be more than your income from the catch.

Grants, credits, and rebates

Subtract, from the applicable expense, any grant, credit, or rebate you received. Enter the net figure on the appropriate line of Form T2121.

If you cannot apply the grant, credit, or rebate you received to reduce a particular expense or to reduce an asset’s capital cost, include the total on the line “Grants, credits, and rebates” in the income area on Form T2121.

You may be able to claim the GST/HST you paid on your fishing business expenses as an input tax credit on this line as well. For more information, see GST/HST input tax credits on page 29.

Line 9138 – Bait, ice, salt

Enter the amount you paid for bait, ice, and salt used for your fishing business.

Line 9062 – Crew shares

Enter the total amount of each crew member’s share of the catch. You will find these amounts on the trip settlement sheets.

Line 9224 – Fuel and oil costs (except for motor vehicles)

Enter the amounts you paid for fuel and oil for your fishing boat and equipment. If you used a car or truck for your fishing business, see “Line 9281 – Motor vehicle expenses” on page 27. The cost of fuel related to business use of work space in your home has to be claimed at “Line 9945 – Business-use-of-home expenses.” For more information, see page 38.

Line 9136 – Gear

Enter the amount you paid for gear. This includes knives, small assorted supplies, gloves, and rubber or oilskin clothing you used in your fishing business.

Line 8690 – Insurance

Enter the premiums you paid to insure your fishing boat and equipment.

In most cases, you cannot deduct your life insurance premiums. However, if you use your life insurance policy as collateral for a loan related to your fishing business, you may be able to deduct a limited part of the premiums you paid. For more information, see the latest archived Interpretation Bulletin IT-309R2, *Premiums on Life Insurance Used as Collateral*.

In most cases, you cannot deduct the amounts you paid to insure personal property such as your home or car. However, if you used the property for personal use and for your fishing business, you can deduct the business part of these costs. For more information, see “Line 9281 – Motor vehicle expenses” on page 27 and “Line 9945 – Business-use-of-home expenses” on page 38.

Line 8710 – Interest

You can deduct interest you had on money borrowed for fishing business purposes or to acquire property for fishing business purposes.

However, there are limits on the interest you can deduct on money you borrow to buy a passenger vehicle. For more information, see “Line 9281 – Motor vehicle expenses” on page 27.

You can deduct interest you paid on any real estate mortgage you had to earn fishing income, but you cannot deduct the principal part of loan or mortgage payments. Do not deduct interest on money you borrowed for personal purposes or to pay overdue income taxes.

You may be able to deduct interest expenses for a property you used for fishing business purposes, even if you have stopped using the property for such purposes because you are no longer in the fishing business. For more information, call 1-800-959-5525.

Line 8523 – Food

The maximum amount you can claim for food, beverages, and entertainment expenses is 50% of either the amount paid or payable, or an amount that is reasonable in the circumstances, whichever is less. However, special rules can affect your claim for meals.

Claim the total amount you paid for food you stocked on your boat to feed your crew when you fished offshore.

Often, inshore fishers do not stock food. Instead, they bring meals from home for their crew because the trips are short (leave home early in the morning and come back late in the afternoon). You can deduct the cost of these meals as long as the meals were a taxable benefit to your crew.

In some cases, you can deduct the cost of meals even though they were not taxable benefits. You can do this if your boat was at sea for 36 hours or more and the meals you provided for your crew were not taxable benefits. Also, if you gave meals to your sharespeople, generally the meals you provided for them are not taxable benefits because we do not consider sharespeople to be employees. The 50% rule applies to all self-employed sharespeople. However, they may be limited by the restriction noted above.

For more information about taxable benefits, see the T4130, *Employers’ Guide – Taxable Benefits and Allowances*. Also see the latest archived Interpretation Bulletin IT-91R4, *Employment at Special Work Sites or Remote Work Locations*.

Line 8760 – Licences

Enter the total cost to renew your annual licences. If you bought a licence from another fisher, you can only deduct part of the cost each year. For details on eligible capital expenditures, see Chapter 5.

If you bought a fishing boat and the price included the cost of a licence, you need to know what part of the price was for the licence and what part was for the boat. Try to agree on these amounts with the seller. See the example on page 20.

Line 9281 – Motor vehicle expenses (not including CCA)

You can deduct expenses you incur to run a motor vehicle you use to earn fishing income. Fill in “Chart A – Motor Vehicle Expenses” of Form T2121. The chart will help you calculate the amount of motor vehicle expenses you can deduct. If you are a partner in a business partnership and you incur motor vehicle expenses for the business through the use of your personal vehicle, you can claim those expenses related to the business on “Line 9943 – Other amounts deductible from your share of net partnership income (loss)” of Form T2121. For more information, see page 38.

Line 8810 – Office expenses

You can deduct the cost of office expenses. These include small items such as pens, pencils, paper clips, stationery, and stamps. Office expenses do not include items such as calculators, filing cabinets, chairs, and desks. These are capital items.

Line 9137 – Nets and traps

Nets and traps include lines, hooks, buoys, anchors, and radar reflectors. Generally, you cannot deduct the entire cost of nets and traps you bought in the year. Instead, there are two methods you can use to deduct these costs.

Method 1 – Capital cost allowance (CCA) method

Capitalize the cost of nets and traps and claim CCA. See Chapter 4 for details on CCA.

Method 2 – Inventory method

Include in inventory the cost of nets and traps and deduct the loss in value, as shown in the following example:

Example

Value of nets, traps, and twine, on hand at the end of your 2015 fiscal period	\$ 750
Add: Cost of nets and traps you bought in your 2016 fiscal periods.....\$200	
Cost of twine and other net and trap materials you bought in your 2016 fiscal period (do not include the value of your own labour)\$125	\$ 325*
Subtotal	\$1,075
Minus: Value of nets, traps, and twine, on hand at the end of your 2016 fiscal period\$700**	
Proceeds from the sale of nets, traps, and twine.\$150	\$ 850
Loss on nets and traps	\$ 225

* If you use the inventory method, do not deduct this amount as an expense.

** The value of nets and traps on hand is the amount you would receive if you sold them to another fisher who was not related to you.

If you just started fishing, choose one of the two methods. If you have been fishing for several years and each year you claim the cost of replacing nets and traps, you can keep on doing so. However, you can choose to change to either the CCA or the inventory method. If you choose to do this in 2016, the value of nets and traps on hand at the end of 2015 will be zero since you have deducted their value in previous years.

You can change from the inventory method to the CCA method. However, you cannot change from the CCA method to the inventory method.

Line 8860 – Legal, accounting, and other professional fees

Deduct the fees you had for external professional advice or services, including consulting fees.

You can deduct accounting and legal fees you have to get advice and help in keeping your records. You can also deduct fees you have for preparing and filing your income tax and GST/HST returns.

You can deduct accounting or legal fees you paid to have an objection or appeal prepared against an assessment for income tax, Canada Pension Plan (CPP) or Quebec Pension Plan (QPP) contributions, or employment insurance (EI) premiums. However the full amount of these deductible fees must first be reduced by any reimbursement of these fees you have received. Report the difference on line 232 of your income tax return.

If you received a reimbursement in 2016 for the types of fees you deducted in a previous year, report the amount you received on line 130 of your 2016 income tax return.

You cannot deduct legal and other fees you have to buy capital property, such as a boat or fishing material. Instead, add these fees to the cost of the property. For more information on capital property, see Chapter 5.

For more information, see the latest archived Interpretation Bulletin IT-99R5-CONSOLID, *Legal and Accounting Fees*.

Line 9060 – Salaries, wages, and benefits (including employer's contributions)

You can deduct employees' gross salaries and other benefits you incurred. For more information, see Guide T4005, *Fishers and Employment Insurance*. Do not deduct salaries or drawings paid or payable to yourself or to a partner. For more information, see "Details of equity" on page 39.

As the employer, you must deduct your part of CPP or QPP contributions and employment insurance premiums. You can also deduct workers' compensation amounts payable on employees' remuneration and Provincial Parental Insurance Plan (PPIP) premiums. The PPIP is an income replacement plan for residents of Quebec. For details, contact Revenue Québec. For more information on making payroll deductions, go to cra.gc.ca/payroll.

You can also deduct any insurance premiums you pay for an employee for a sickness, an accident, a disability, or an income insurance plan.

You can deduct the wages you paid to your child, as long as you meet **all** of these conditions:

- you pay the salary;
- the work your child does is necessary for earning fishing income;
- the salary is reasonable when you consider your child's age and the amount you pay is what you would pay someone else.

Keep documents to support the salary you pay your child. If you pay your child by cheque, keep the cancelled cheque. If you pay cash, have the child sign a receipt.

Instead of cash, you may pay your child with a product from your business. When you do this, claim the value of the product as an expense and add to your gross sales an amount equal to the value of the product. Your child has to include the value of the product in his or her income.

You can also deduct the salary you pay to your spouse or common-law partner. Use the same rules that apply to paying your child.

Report the salaries you pay to your children and spouse or common-law partner on T4 slips, the same as you would for other employees. However, you cannot claim as an expense the value of board and lodging you provide to your dependent children and spouse or common-law partner.

For more information, see Guide RC4120, *Employers' Guide – Filing the T4 Slip and Summary*.

Line 8963 – Repairs

Fishing boat

Enter the total amount you paid for the general repairs you needed to keep your fishing boat seaworthy.

The structural improvements and additions you make to your fishing boat are capital expenditures. You have to add these expenditures to the cost of the boat. This will affect your CCA claim on the boat. For details on CCA, see Chapter 4.

If you need more details about capital expenditures, see Income Tax Folio S3-F4-C1, *General Discussion of Capital Cost Allowance*.

Engine

Enter the total amount you paid for all general engine repairs. You can also deduct the cost of an overhaul. However, if you replaced an engine, it is a capital expenditure. Therefore, add the expenditure to the cost of the boat. This will affect the CCA on the boat. For more information on CCA, see Chapter 4.

Electrical equipment

Deduct the amount you pay for repairs to a LORAN, sounder, radar, ship-to-shore radio, fish finder, and so on.

GST/HST input tax credits

If you claim the GST/HST you paid on your farming or fishing business expenses as an input tax credit, reduce the amounts of the business expenses you show on Form T2042 or Form T2121 by the amount of the input tax credit. Do this when the GST/HST for which you are claiming the input tax credit was paid or became payable. Enter the net expense figure on the proper line on the form.

Input tax credits you claim for the purchase of depreciable property used in your business will affect your claim for CCA. If you cannot apply the credit you received to reduce a particular expense, or to reduce an asset's capital cost, include the amount as income on "Line 9570 – Rebates" of Form T2042 or the "Grants, credits and rebates" line of Form T2121.

For more information on how the input tax credit for registrants will affect your CCA claim, see "Column 2 – Undepreciated capital cost (UCC) at the start of the year" on page 41.

Keeping motor vehicle records

You can deduct motor vehicle expenses only when they are reasonable and you have receipts to support them. To get the full benefit of your claim for each vehicle, keep a record of the total kilometres you drive and the kilometres you drive to earn farming or fishing income. For each business trip, list the date, destination, purpose, and number of kilometres you drive. Record the odometer reading of each vehicle at the start and end of the fiscal period.

If you change motor vehicles during the fiscal period, record the dates of the changes and the odometer readings when you buy, sell, or trade the vehicles.

Simplified logbook for motor vehicle expense provisions

Following a Federal initiative to reduce the paper burden on businesses, you can choose to maintain a full logbook for one complete year to establish a base year's business use of a vehicle.

After one complete year of keeping a logbook to establish the base year, you can use a three-month sample logbook to extrapolate business use for the entire year, as long as the usage is within the same range (within 10%) of the results of the base year. Businesses will have to show that the use of the vehicle in the base year remains representative of its normal use.

What type of vehicle do you own?

The kind of vehicle you own can affect the expenses you can deduct. For income tax purposes, you should know the definitions of motor vehicles and passenger vehicles (see "Definitions" on page 5).

If you own or lease a passenger vehicle, there may be a limit on the amounts you can deduct for CCA, interest, and leasing costs. We explain the CCA limits in Chapter 4. You will find the limits on interest and leasing costs later in this section.

The following chart will help you to determine if you have a motor vehicle or a passenger vehicle. The chart does not cover every situation, but it gives some of the main definitions for vehicles bought or leased and used to earn business income.

Vehicle definitions			
Type of vehicle	Seating (includes driver)	Business use in year bought or leased	Vehicle definition
Coupe, sedan, station wagon, sports car, or luxury car	1 to 9	1% to 100%	passenger
Pick-up truck used to transport goods or equipment	1 to 3	more than 50%	motor
Pick-up truck (other than above)	1 to 3	1% to 100%	passenger
Pick-up truck with extended cab used to transport goods, equipment, or passengers	4 to 9	90% or more	motor
Pick-up truck with extended cab (other than above)	4 to 9	1% to 100%	passenger
Sport utility vehicle used to transport goods, equipment, or passengers	4 to 9	90% or more	motor
Sport utility vehicle (other than above)	4 to 9	1% to 100%	passenger
Van or minivan used to transport goods or equipment	1 to 3	more than 50%	motor
Van or minivan (other than above)	1 to 3	1% to 100%	passenger
Van or minivan used to transport goods, equipment, or passengers	4 to 9	90% or more	motor
Van or minivan (other than above)	4 to 9	1% to 100%	passenger

Deductible expenses

The types of expenses you may be able to claim on line 9819 for farming or line 9281 for fishing include:

- licence and registration fees;
- fuel and oil costs;
- insurance;
- interest on money borrowed to buy a motor vehicle;
- maintenance and repairs; and
- leasing costs.

You can also claim CCA, but you enter this amount on line 9936. For more information about CCA, see Chapter 4.

Business use of a motor vehicle

If you use a motor vehicle for business and personal use, you can deduct only the part of the expenses you paid to earn income. However, you can deduct the full amount of parking fees related to your business activities and supplementary business insurance for your motor vehicle.

 Farming business use includes trips to pick up parts or farm supplies, and to deliver grain. If you did not live on your farm, the travel between the farm and your home is not considered business travel.

 Fishing business use includes trips to pick up parts or boat supplies, and to deliver fish to markets. It also includes driving to and from the fishing boat if your home is your main place of business.

To support the amount you can deduct, keep a record of the total kilometres you drive and the kilometres you drive to earn income.

Example

Murray's business has a December 31 year-end. He owns a truck that is not a passenger vehicle. He uses the truck to

pick up supplies and equipment. Murray kept the following records for his 2016 fiscal period:

Business kilometres 27,000 km
Total kilometres..... 30,000 km

Expenses:

Gasoline and oil..... \$ 3,500
Repairs and maintenance \$ 500
Insurance \$ 1,000
Interest (on loan to buy truck) \$ 1,900
Licence and registration fees..... \$ 100
Total expenses for the truck \$ 7,000

This is how Murray determines the motor vehicle expenses he can deduct in his 2016 fiscal period:

$\frac{27,000 \text{ (business kilometres)}}{30,000 \text{ (total kilometres)}} \times \$7,000 = \$6,300$

 If Murray has a farming business, he can deduct \$6,300 on line 9819 of Form T2042 as motor vehicle expenses for his 2016 fiscal period.

 If he has a fishing business, he can deduct that amount on line 9281 of Form T2121.

Note for farmers

If you received insurance proceeds to help pay for repairs, see "Line 9604 – Insurance proceeds" on page 18.

Joint ownership of a passenger vehicle

If you and another person own or lease a passenger vehicle, the limits on CCA, interest, and leasing costs still apply. As a joint owner, the total amount you or any other owners deduct cannot be more than the amount one person owning or leasing the vehicle could deduct.

More than one vehicle

If you use more than one motor vehicle for your business, for each vehicle keep a separate record that shows the total

personal-use kilometres and business kilometres you drive, as well as the cost to run and maintain each vehicle. Calculate each vehicle's expenses separately.

For more information, see the latest archived Interpretation Bulletin IT-521R, *Motor Vehicle Expenses Claimed by Self-Employed Individuals*.

Interest

You can deduct interest on the money you borrow to buy a motor vehicle or passenger vehicle you use to earn farming or fishing income. Include the interest as an expense when you calculate your allowable motor vehicle expenses.

When you use a passenger vehicle to earn income, there is a limit on the amount of interest you can deduct. To calculate the interest you can deduct, fill in "Chart B – Available interest expense for passenger vehicles" of Form T2042 for farming or of Form T2121 for fishing.

Example

Heather's business has a December 31 year-end. On January 1, 2016, she bought a new passenger vehicle that she uses for both personal and business use. She borrowed money to buy the vehicle, and the interest she paid in her 2016 fiscal period was \$2,200. Since the car that Heather bought is a passenger vehicle, there is a limit on the interest she can deduct.

Heather's available interest is the lesser of:

- \$2,200 (the total interest she paid in her 2016 fiscal period); or
- \$3,650 (\$10 × 365 days).

Heather's records for her 2016 fiscal period:

Business kilometres..... 20,000 km
 Total kilometres..... 25,000 km

Expenses:

Gasoline and oil.....\$2,000
 Repairs and maintenance.....\$1,000
 Insurance.....\$1,900
 Interest (on loan to buy vehicle).....\$2,200
 Licence and registration.....\$ 60
 Total vehicle expenses.....\$7,160

Heather determines the motor vehicle expenses she can deduct in her 2016 fiscal period:

$$\frac{20,000 \text{ (business kilometres)}}{25,000 \text{ (total kilometres)}} \times \$7,160 = \$5,728$$

Heather can deduct \$5,728 as motor vehicle expenses for her 2016 fiscal period.

Leasing costs for a passenger vehicle

You can deduct costs you incur to lease a motor vehicle you use to earn farming or fishing income. Include these amounts on line 9819 for farming or line 9281 for fishing.

When you use a passenger vehicle to earn farming or fishing income, there is a limit on the amount of the leasing costs you can deduct. To calculate your eligible leasing costs, fill in "Chart C – Eligible leasing costs for passenger vehicles" of Form T2042 for farming or of Form T2121 for fishing.

If the lease agreement for your passenger vehicle includes such items as insurance, maintenance, and taxes, include them as part of the lease charges on line 1 of Chart C.

Note

Generally, leases include taxes (GST/HST or PST), but not items such as insurance and maintenance. You have to pay these amounts separately. Include the taxes on line 1 of Chart C, and list the items like insurance and maintenance on the appropriate lines of "Chart A – Motor vehicle expenses."

For your 2016 fiscal period, use the GST rate of 5% or the HST rate of your specific province to fill in Chart C.

The following example shows how to calculate the eligible leasing costs. Use Chart C of Form T2042 for farming or Form T2121 for fishing to help you understand the following example.

Example

On July 1, 2016, Meadow started leasing a car that is a passenger vehicle. She used the car to earn business income. Her business has a December 31 fiscal year-end. The PST rate for her province is 8% and GST is 5%. Meadow entered the following for 2016:

Monthly lease payment.....	\$500	
Lease payments for 2016.....	\$3,000	
Manufacturer's suggested list price.....	\$33,000	
Number of days in 2016 she leased the car	184	
GST and PST on \$30,000	\$3,900	
GST and PST on \$35,294	\$4,588	
GST and PST on \$800	\$104	
Total lease charges incurred in 2016 fiscal period for the vehicle	\$3,000	1
Total lease payments deducted in fiscal periods before 2016 for the vehicle	\$ 0	2
Total number of days the vehicle was leased in 2016 and previous fiscal periods	184	3
Manufacturer's list price	\$33,000	4
The amount on line 4 or \$39,882 (\$35,294 + \$4,588), whichever is more \$39,882 × 85%	\$33,900	5
(\$904 × 184) ÷ 30	\$ 5,545	6
(\$33,900 × \$3,000) ÷ \$33,900.....	\$ 3,000	7

Meadow's eligible leasing cost is either line 6 or 7, whichever amount is less. In this case, her allowable claim is \$3,000.

Repayments and imputed interest

When you lease a passenger vehicle, you may have a repayment owing to you, or you may have imputed interest. If so, you will not be able to use the chart.

Imputed interest is interest that would be owing to you if interest were paid on the money you deposited to lease a passenger vehicle. Calculate imputed interest for leasing costs on a passenger vehicle only if **all** of the following apply:

- one or more deposits were made for the leased passenger vehicle;
- one or more deposits are refundable; and
- the total of the deposits is more than \$1,000.

For more information, see the latest archived Interpretation Bulletin IT-521R, *Motor Vehicle Expenses Claimed by Self-Employed Individuals*.

Line 9790 or 9270 – Other expenses

 For farming, use line 9790 on Form T2042.

 For fishing, use line 9270 on Form T2121.

There are expenses you can incur to earn income other than those listed on Form T2042 for farming or Form T2121 for fishing. We cover some of them in the following sections. Enter on this line the total of other expenses you incurred to earn income, as long as you did not include them on a previous line. You have to list these expenses on the form.

Note for farmers

You can pay some of your expenses by having them deducted from your cash grain tickets or grain stabilization payments. These expenses include seed, feed, sprays, or fertilizers. You can deduct these expenses if you include in your income the gross amount of the grain sale or stabilization payment.

Disability-related modifications

You can deduct outlays and expenses you incur for eligible disability-related modifications made to a building in the year you paid them, instead of adding them to the capital cost of your building. Eligible disability-related modifications include changes you make to accommodate wheelchairs. For more information, see Guide T4002, *Business and Professional Income*.

Payment in kind

If you received a payment in kind for a product or service you would normally have sold, include the fair market value (FMV) of the product or service in income.

If you made a payment in kind for a business expense, include the FMV of the good or service in income. Deduct the same amount as an expense.

Leasing costs

Deduct the lease payments you incurred in the year for property used in your business.

 If you are a farmer and lease a passenger vehicle, see “Line 9819 – Motor vehicle expenses” on page 25.

 If you are a fisher, see “Line 9281 – Motor vehicle expenses” on page 27.

If you entered into a lease agreement, you can elect to treat your lease payments as combined payments of principal and interest. However, you and the person from whom you are leasing have to agree to treat the payments this way. In this case, we consider you:

- bought the property rather than leased it; and
- borrowed an amount equal to the FMV of the leased property.

You can deduct the interest part of the payment as an expense. You can also claim CCA on the property.

You can make this choice as long as the property qualified and the total FMV of all the property leased is more than \$25,000. For example, a combine or fishing boat, leased with a FMV of \$35,000 qualifies. However, office furniture and vehicles often do not qualify.

To treat your lease this way, file **one** of these forms with your income tax return for the year you make the lease agreement:

- Form T2145, Election in Respect of the Leasing of Property; or
- Form T2146, Election in Respect of Assigned Leases or Subleased Property.

Advertising

Deduct the cost of any advertising done for your business.

Telephone expenses

Do not deduct the basic monthly rate of your home telephone. However, you can deduct any long distance telephone calls you made on your home telephone for business.

If you have a separate telephone for business calls only, you can deduct its basic monthly rate.

Computer and other equipment leasing costs

If you lease computers, cellular telephones, fax machines, and other equipment, you can deduct the percentage of the lease costs that reasonably relates to earning your business income. You can also deduct the percentage of air-time expenses for a cellular telephone that reasonably relates to earning your business income.

If you buy a computer, cellular telephone, fax machine, or other such equipment, you cannot deduct the cost. You can deduct CCA and interest you paid on money you borrowed to buy this equipment that reasonably relates to earning your business income. For more information on CCA, see Chapter 4.

Memberships and subscriptions for farmers

Enter the amount of fees you incurred for memberships in farming organizations and for subscriptions to farming publications used in your farming activities.

Freight and trucking

Deduct the expenses you incurred for delivery, shipping, trucking, and other distribution costs related to your business.

Premiums to a private health services plan (PHSP)

You can deduct premiums paid to a private health services plan (PHSP) if you meet the following conditions:

- your net income from self-employment (excluding losses and PHSP deductions) for the current or previous year is more than 50% of your total income*; or
- your income from sources other than self-employment** is \$10,000 or less for the current or previous year;
- you are actively engaged in your business on a regular and continuous basis, individually or as a partner in a partnership; and
- the premiums are paid to insure yourself, your spouse or common-law partner, or any member of your household.

* For the purposes of this claim, calculate your **total income** as follows:

- the amount from line 150 of your 2015 or 2016 income tax return, whichever applies, before you deduct any amounts for PHSPs; **minus**
- the amount you entered on lines 207, 212, 217, 221, 229, 231, and 232 on your 2015 or 2016 income tax return, whichever applies.

For the purposes of this claim, calculate your income from sources **other than self-employment as follows:

- the amount from line 150 of your 2015 or 2016 income tax return, whichever applies, before you deduct any amounts for PHSPs; **minus**
- the amount you entered on lines 135, 137, 139, 141, 143 (excluding business losses that reduced the net amount reported on those lines), 207, 212, 217, 221, 229, 231, and 232 of your 2015 or 2016 income tax return, whichever applies.

You cannot claim a deduction for PHSP premiums if another person deducted the amount, or if you or anyone else claimed the premiums as a medical expense. For your premiums to be deductible, your PHSP coverage has to be paid under a contract with **one** of the following:

- an insurance company;
- a trust company;
- a person or partnership in the business of administering PHSPs;
- a tax-exempt trade union of which you or the majority of your employees are members; or
- a tax-exempt business organization or a tax-exempt professional organization of which you are a member.

For more information on PHSPs, see the latest archived Interpretation Bulletin IT-339R2, *Meaning of 'private health services plan' (1988 and subsequent taxation years)* or go to cra.gc.ca/phsp.

For the purposes of this claim, the following terms apply:

- **Arm's length employees** are, generally, employees who are not related to you and who are not carrying on your business with you, for example, as your partners.
- **Qualified employees** are arm's length, full-time employees who have three months service since they last became employed with a business carried on by you, a business in which you are a majority interest partner, or a business carried on by a corporation affiliated with you. Temporary or seasonal workers are not qualified employees.
- **Insurable persons** are people to whom coverage is extended and who are either:
 - qualified employees;
 - people who would be qualified employees if they had worked for you for three months; or
 - people carrying on your business (including yourself and your partners).

How to calculate your maximum deduction for PHSPs

The following sections explain how to calculate your maximum PHSP deduction based on whether you had employees and whether you insured them throughout the year or for part of the year. Find the section that describes your situation.

Note

All PHSP deduction limits, including calculated limits, must include all applicable taxes as part of the total dollar amount.

If you did not have any employees throughout 2016

Your PHSP deduction is restricted by an annual dollar limit. The limit is a maximum of:

- \$1,500 for yourself;
- \$1,500 for your spouse or common-law partner and each household member that is 18 years of age or older at the start of the period they were insured; and
- \$750 for each household member under the age of 18 at the start of the period.

The maximum deduction is also limited by the number of days that person was insured. Calculate your allowable maximum for the year by using the following formula:

$\frac{A}{365} \times (B + C)$, where:

- A is the number of days during the period of the year you insured yourself and your household members, if applicable, but insured less than 50% of your employees;
- B equals \$1,500 × the number of household members 18 and over insured during that period; and
- C equals \$750 × the number of household members under the age of 18 insured during that period.

Example 1

Edwin was a sole proprietor who ran his business alone in 2016. He had no employees and did not insure any of his household members. Edwin paid \$2,000 for PHSP coverage in 2016. His coverage lasted from July 1 to December 31, 2016 (a total of 184 days).

Edwin's maximum allowable PHSP deduction is calculated as follows:

$$\frac{184}{365} \times \$1,500 = \$756$$

Even though Edwin paid \$2,000 in premiums in 2016, he can only deduct \$756 because the annual limit is \$1,500 and he was only insured for half of the year. If he had been insured for the entire year, his deduction limit would be \$1,500.

Example 2

Bruce was a sole proprietor who ran his business alone in 2016. He had no employees. From January 1 to December 31, he insured himself, his wife, and his two sons. Bruce paid \$1,800 to insure himself, \$1,800 to insure his wife, and \$1,000 for each of his sons. One of his sons was 15 years old and the other turned 18 on September 1. Bruce's PHSP deduction is limited to the following amounts:

- \$1,500 for himself;
- \$1,500 for his wife;
- \$750 for his 15-year-old son; and
- \$750 for the son who turned 18. This limit applies because he did not turn 18 until after the insured period began.

If you had employees throughout 2016

If you had at least one **qualified employee** (see the definition on page 33) throughout all of 2016, and at least 50% of the **insurable persons** in your business were qualified employees, your claim for PHSP premiums is limited in a different way. Your limit is based on the lowest cost of equivalent coverage for each of your qualified employees.

Use the following steps to calculate your maximum allowable claim for the PHSP premiums paid for yourself, your spouse or common-law partner, and your household members.

For each of your qualified employees, calculate the following:

$X \times Y = Z$, where:

- X equals the amount you would pay to provide yourself, your spouse or common-law partner, and your household members with coverage equal to that provided to a particular employee, his or her spouse or common-law partner, and household members;
- Y equals the percentage of the premium you pay for that particular employee; and
- Z equals your limit based on that particular employee.

Example

You have one qualified employee. To provide yourself with coverage equivalent to his or hers, you pay a premium of \$1,800. You pay 60% of your employee's premium. Your deduction limit for yourself is \$1,080, calculated as follows:

$$\$1,800 \text{ (amount X)} \times 60\% \text{ (amount Y)} = \$1,080 \text{ (amount Z)}$$

The maximum you can claim is \$1,080, if you had only one qualified employee.

If you had more than one qualified employee, you have to do the $X \times Y = Z$ calculation for each employee. Your limit is then the least amount you calculate for each employee.

Example

You have three qualified employees, Jack, Jill, and Sue. The following table shows how much you would pay for coverage equivalent to each of theirs, and the percentage of each employee's premium you pay.

Name of employee	Cost of equivalent coverage for yourself	% of the employee's premium you pay
Jack	\$1,500	20%
Jill	\$1,800	50%
Sue	\$1,400	40%

You have to do the following three calculations:

Jack: $\$1,500 \text{ (X)} \times 20\% \text{ (Y)} = \300 (Z)

Jill: $\$1,800 \text{ (X)} \times 50\% \text{ (Y)} = \900 (Z)

Sue: $\$1,400 \text{ (X)} \times 40\% \text{ (Y)} = \560 (Z)

Your limit is \$300, the least of the amounts calculated for the three employees.

Note

If you have a qualified employee with no coverage, you cannot claim your PHSP premiums as a deduction from self-employment income. However, you may be able to claim them as medical expenses.

If you had employees throughout 2016 but the number of **arm's length** employees you insured was less than 50% of all the insurable persons in your business, your maximum allowable deduction is the **lesser** of the following two amounts:

Amount 1

Determine this amount by using the following formula:

$$\frac{A}{365} \times (B + C), \text{ where:}$$

- A is the number of days during the period of the year you insured yourself and your household members, if applicable, but insured less than 50% of your employees;
- B equals $\$1,500 \times$ the number of household members 18 years of age or older insured during that period; and
- C equals $\$750 \times$ the number of household members under the age of 18 insured during that period.

Amount 2

If you had at least one **qualified employee**, amount 2 is the lowest cost of equivalent coverage for each qualified employee, calculated by using the $X \times Y = Z$ formula in the previous example. If you did not have at least one qualified employee, the limit in Amount 1 will apply.

If you had employees for part of the year

If you had at least one qualified employee for part of the year and your insurable arm's length employees represented at least 50% of all the insurable persons in your business, calculate your limit for **that** period by using the $X \times Y = Z$ formula at "If you had employees throughout 2016."

For the rest of the year you had no employees or your insurable **arm's length** employees represented less than 50% of all the insurable persons in your business, your deduction limit for that remaining period is the **lesser of** Amount 1 and Amount 2, calculated in the same way as in the previous section.

Undeducted premiums

If you deduct only part of your PHSP premium at line 9804 for farming or line 9270 for fishing, and you paid the premium in the year, you can include the undeducted balance when you calculate your non-refundable medical expense tax credit. For more information, see "Line 330" in your *General Income Tax and Benefit Guide*.

Line 9935 – Allowance on eligible capital property

We explain how to determine this allowance in Chapter 5.

Line 9936 – Capital cost allowance (CCA)

Enter the amount of CCA you calculated on the charts found on Form T2042 for farmers and Form T2121 for fishers. For more information on how to fill in these charts, see Chapter 4.

Line 9898 – Total farm expenses

Enter the total of lines 9790, 9935, and 9936. Enter the business part only.

Line 9899 or 9369 – Net income (loss) before adjustments

 For farmers, use line 9899 on Form T2042.

 For fishers, use line 9369 on Form T2121.

Enter the gross income minus the total farming or fishing expenses. If you have a loss, enter the amount in brackets. If you are a partner in a partnership, this amount is the net farming or fishing income (or loss) of all partners.

Inventory adjustments included in 2016 for farmers

Line 9941 – Optional inventory adjustment included in 2016

If you want to include an inventory amount in income, read this section.

By making the optional inventory adjustment (OIA), you can include in your income an amount up to the FMV of your inventory minus the mandatory inventory adjustment (MIA). You can only make the OIA if you use the cash method. For the meaning of inventory and FMV, see "Line 9942" below.

For the OIA, unlike for the MIA, the inventory does **not** have to be purchased inventory. It is the entire inventory you still have at the end of your 2016 fiscal period.

Enter the amount of your OIA on line 9941. You must deduct this amount as an expense in your next fiscal period.

Line 9942 – Mandatory inventory adjustment included in 2016

The mandatory inventory adjustment (MIA) decreases your net loss if you held inventory at the end of your fiscal period. Read this section, even if you do not have to make the MIA. This section will show you how to determine the value of the farm inventory you bought and still have at the end of your 2016 fiscal period. You will need to know this value if you have to make the MIA this year or in the future.

You have to make the MIA if **all** of the following apply:

- you use the cash method to report your income;
- you have a net loss on line 9899 of Form T2042; and
- you bought inventory and still have it at the end of your 2016 fiscal period. This does not refer only to inventory you bought in 2016. It includes inventory you had previously bought and still owned at the end of your 2016 fiscal period.

Your MIA is the **lesser** of:

- the net loss before adjustments on line 9899; and
- the value of the purchased inventory you still have at the end of your 2016 fiscal period.

To calculate your MIA, fill in charts 1, 2, 3, and 4 on page 67. Once you have completed chart 4, enter the amount on line 9942. For more information, see the latest archived Interpretation Bulletin IT-526, *Farming – Cash method inventory adjustments*.

In your 2017 fiscal period, deduct the MIA you added to your net loss in your 2016 fiscal period.

Note

If you bought a specified animal (as defined below) in a **non-arm’s length transaction** (see “Definitions” on page 5), we consider you bought the animal in the same year and at the same price for which the seller bought it. A non-arm’s length transaction is, for example, a transaction between members of a family, such as a husband and wife, or a parent and child.

To value your inventory, you need to know the meaning of the following terms.

Inventory is a group of items that a business holds and intends to consume or sell to its customers.

Farm inventory is tangible property that is:

- held for sale, such as harvested grain;
- used in the production of saleable goods, such as seed and feed; or
- in the process of being produced, such as standing crops, or feeder livestock.

Seed you have already planted and fertilizer or chemicals you have already applied are no longer part of your inventory items, but are included in the value of the standing crop that may be included in the Optional Inventory Adjustment (OIA).

Purchased inventory is inventory you have bought and paid for.

Specified animals are horses. You may also elect to designate cattle you registered under the *Animal Pedigree Act* as specified animals. To make this choice, put a note on your income tax return saying you want to designate the animal this way. If you indicate on your return that it is a specified animal, we will continue to consider it as such until you sell it.

Cash cost is the amount you paid to buy your inventory.

Fair market value (FMV) is generally, the highest dollar value you can get for your property in an open and unrestricted market between an informed and willing buyer and an informed and willing seller who are dealing at **arm’s length** with each other.

Value of your purchased inventory

To value your purchased inventory, read the text that follows and the example of how to fill in the MIA charts. There are blank charts for you to use on page 67 of this guide. Keep these charts as part of your records.

Except for specified animals, you have to value any purchased inventory you acquired before or during your 2016 fiscal period at the lesser of:

- the cash cost; or
- the FMV.

To determine which amount is less, compare each item or group of items separately in the inventory.

Value the specified animals you acquired in your 2016 fiscal period and still have at the end of this period at **one** of the following amounts:

- the cash cost;
- 70% of the cash cost; or
- any amount between these two amounts.

Value the specified animals you acquired **before** your 2016 fiscal period and still have at the end of this period at **one** of the following amounts:

- the cash cost;
- 70% of:
 - the value of the specified animals for MIA purposes as determined at the end of your 2015 fiscal period; **plus**
 - any amounts you paid in your 2016 fiscal period toward the purchase price; or
- any amount between these two amounts.

Example

Doug started his farming business in 2013 and uses the cash method to report his income. His year-end is December 31. Doug shows a net loss of \$55,000 in 2016 on line 9899. Doug has purchased inventory at the end of his 2016 fiscal period. This means he has to decrease his net loss by the MIA. Doug made a chart for the cash cost of his livestock that is purchased inventory at the end of his 2016 fiscal period.

Livestock		
Year of purchase	Cost of purchase	Amount paid by end of 2016 fiscal period
2016	\$30,000	\$25,000
2015	\$26,000	\$26,000*
2014	\$22,000	\$22,000
2013	\$20,000	\$20,000

* For livestock bought in his 2015 fiscal period, Doug paid \$19,000 in 2015 and \$7,000 in 2016.

Doug’s other inventory is fertilizer, seed, and fuel. The cash cost is the same as the FMV value for this inventory. Its value is as follows:

- bought in his 2016 fiscal period:\$15,000
- bought in his 2015 fiscal period:\$ 6,000
- bought in his 2014 fiscal period:\$ 5,000

At the end of his 2016 fiscal period, Doug did not have any other inventory that he bought before his 2013 fiscal period.

Doug has registered his livestock under the *Animal Pedigree Act*. He wants to designate these animals as specified animals. Doug completes chart 1 as follows:

Chart 1	
Cash cost of purchased inventory	
Doug enters the amount he paid by the end of his 2016 fiscal period for the specified animals he bought:	
Fiscal period	Cash cost
■ in his 2016 fiscal period	\$ <u>25,000</u> 1
■ in his 2015 fiscal period	\$ <u>26,000</u> 2
■ in his 2014 fiscal period	\$ <u>22,000</u> 3
■ in his 2013 fiscal period	\$ <u>20,000</u> 4
■ before his 2013 fiscal period	\$ <u> 0</u> 5
Doug enters the amount he paid by the end of his 2016 fiscal period for all other inventory he bought:	
■ in his 2016 fiscal period	\$ <u>15,000</u> 6
■ in his 2015 fiscal period	\$ <u>6,000</u> 7
■ in his 2014 fiscal period	\$ <u>5,000</u> 8
■ in his 2013 fiscal period	\$ <u> 0</u> 9
■ before his 2013 fiscal period	\$ <u> 0</u> 10

Doug now knows that the cash cost of his purchased inventory, including his specified animals. He uses these amounts to calculate the value of his purchased inventory at the end of his 2016 fiscal period. To do this, he completes charts 2, 3, and 4 as follows:

Chart 2	
Value of purchased inventory for specified animals	
The small letters in front of each line match the paragraphs at the end of this chart. These paragraphs explain how Doug calculates the number on each line.	
Inventory bought in his 2016 fiscal period Doug enters an amount that is not more than the amount on line 1, but not less than 70% of this amount.	a) \$ <u>20,000</u> 11
Inventory bought in his 2015 fiscal period Doug enters an amount that is not more than the amount on line 2, but not less than 70% of the total of the value at the end of his 2015 fiscal period, plus any amounts he paid in his 2016 fiscal period toward the purchase price.	b) \$ <u>14,210</u> 12
Inventory bought in his 2014 fiscal period Doug enters an amount that is not more than the amount on line 3, but not less than 70% of the total of the value at the end of his 2015 fiscal period, plus any amounts he paid in his 2016 fiscal period toward the purchase price.	c) \$ <u>7,546</u> 13
Inventory bought in his 2013 fiscal period Doug enters an amount that is not more than the amount on line 4, but not less than 70% of the total of the value at the end of his 2015 fiscal period, plus any amounts he paid in his 2016 fiscal period toward the purchase price.	d) \$ <u>4,802</u> 14
Inventory bought before his 2013 fiscal period	e) \$ <u> 0</u> 15

- a) Doug chose \$20,000, which is between the cash cost of \$25,000 and \$17,500 (70% of the cash cost).
- b) Doug chose to value the inventory he bought in his 2015 fiscal period at 70% of the cash cost. Therefore, the value of this inventory at the end of his 2015 fiscal period was \$13,300 (\$19,000 × 70%). Remember, Doug paid \$19,000 for these specified animals in 2015. He paid \$7,000 in 2016.

For his 2016 fiscal period, Doug chose to value the inventory that he bought in his 2015 fiscal period at 70% of the total of the value at the end of the 2015 fiscal period plus any amounts that he paid in his 2016 fiscal period toward the purchase price. Therefore, the amount that he enters on line 12 is \$14,210 [70% × (\$13,300 + \$7,000)]. He could choose any amount between the cash cost of \$26,000 and the lowest acceptable inventory value of \$14,210.

- c) Doug chose to value the inventory that he bought in his 2014 fiscal period at 70% of the cash cost. Therefore, the value of this inventory at the end of his 2014 fiscal period was \$15,400 (\$22,000 × 70%).

For his 2015 fiscal period, Doug chose to value the inventory that he bought in his 2014 fiscal period at 70% of the total of the value at the end of his 2014 fiscal period. Therefore, the value of this inventory at the end of his 2015 fiscal period was \$10,780 (\$15,400 × 70%).

For his 2016 fiscal period, Doug chose to value the inventory that he bought in his 2014 fiscal period at 70% of the total of the value at the end of his 2015 fiscal period. Therefore, the amount he enters on line 13 is \$7,546 (\$10,780 × 70%). He could choose any amount between the cash cost of \$22,000 and the lowest acceptable inventory value of \$7,546.

- d) Doug chose to value the inventory that he bought in his 2013 fiscal period at 70% of the cash cost. Therefore, the value of this inventory at the end of his 2013 fiscal period was \$14,000 (\$20,000 × 70%).

For his 2014 fiscal period, Doug chose to value the inventory that he bought in his 2013 fiscal period at 70% of the total of the value at the end of his 2013 fiscal period. Therefore, the value of this inventory at the end of his 2014 fiscal period was \$9,800 (\$14,000 × 70%).

For his 2015 fiscal period, Doug chose to value the inventory that he bought in his 2013 fiscal period at 70% of the total of the value at the end of his 2014 fiscal period. Therefore, the value of this inventory at the end of his 2015 fiscal period was \$6,860 (\$9,800 × 70%).

For his 2016 fiscal period, Doug chose to value the inventory that he bought in his 2013 fiscal period at 70% of the total of the value at the end of his 2015 fiscal period. Therefore, the amount he enters on line 14 is \$4,802 (\$6,860 × 70%). He could choose any amount between the cash cost of \$20,000 and the lowest acceptable inventory value of \$4,802.

- e) Doug had not purchased any specified animals before his 2013 fiscal period.

Chart 3

Value of purchased inventory for all other inventory

Inventory bought in his 2016 fiscal period:

Doug enters the amount from line 6 or the fair market value, whichever is less. \$15,000 16

Inventory bought in his 2015 fiscal period:

Doug enters the amount from line 7 or the fair market value, whichever is less. \$ 6,000 17

Inventory bought in his 2014 fiscal period:

Doug enters the amount from line 8 or the fair market value, whichever is less. \$ 5,000 18

Inventory bought in his 2013 fiscal period:

Doug enters the amount from line 9 or the fair market value, whichever is less. \$ ____ 0 19

Inventory bought before his 2013 fiscal period:

Doug enters the amount from line 10 or the fair market value, whichever is less. \$ ____ 0 20

Chart 4 Calculation of MIA

Doug enters the amount of his net loss from **line 9899** of Form T2042. \$ 55,000 21

Doug enters the value of his inventory from charts 2 and 3:

■ the amount on line 11	<u>\$20,000</u>		
■ the amount on line 12	<u>14,210</u>		
■ the amount on line 13	<u>7,546</u>		
■ the amount on line 14	<u>4,802</u>		
■ the amount on line 15	<u>0</u>		
■ the amount on line 16	<u>15,000</u>		
■ the amount on line 17	<u>6,000</u>		
■ the amount on line 18	<u>5,000</u>		
■ the amount on line 19	<u>0</u>		
■ the amount on line 20	<u>0</u>		
Total value of inventory	<u>\$72,558</u>	<u>\$72,558</u>	22

MIA – Doug enters the amount on line 21 or line 22, whichever is less. \$55,000 23

The MIA that Doug uses for his 2016 fiscal period will be the same amount that he deducts from his farming income when he calculates his income for his next fiscal period.

Enter the figure from line 23 of chart 4 on line 9942 of Form T2042.

Your share of net income (loss) before adjustments

 On Form T2042 for farming, enter your share of amount c on amount d.

 On Form T2121 for fishing, enter your share of line 9369 on amount c.

This is the amount left after you subtract the amounts that the other partners are responsible for reporting. On the “Details of other partners” chart of Form T2042 for farming or Form T2121 for fishing, indicate the full names and addresses of the other partners, as well as a breakdown of their shares of the income and their percentages of the partnership. You can also get this amount from your T5013 slip.

Line 9974 – GST/HST rebate for partners received in the year

If you received a GST/HST rebate for partners, report the amount of the rebate that relates to eligible expenses other than CCA on line 9974 of Form T2042 for farming, or Form T2121 for fishing, in the year you receive it.

 For farming, enter the total of amount d and line 9974 at amount e.

 For fishing, enter the total of amount c and line 9974 at amount d.

Line 9943 – Other amounts deductible from your share of net partnership income (loss)

If you are a partner in a business partnership and you have motor vehicle expenses for the business using your personal vehicle, you can claim those expenses related to the business on this line. The expenses must not have been claimed anywhere else on the form.

Claim this amount only if the partnership did not repay you for these expenses. The limits discussed earlier in this chapter also apply to these expenses.

Fill in the “Other amounts deductible from your share of net partnership income (loss)” chart of Form T2042 for farming, or Form T2121 for fishing, to list the other amounts you can deduct from your share of the partnership’s net income or loss.

Line 9945 – Business-use-of-home expenses

You can deduct expenses for the business use of a work space in your home, if you meet **one** of the following conditions:

- it is your principal place of business; or
- you use the space only to earn your business income, and you use it on a regular and ongoing basis to meet your clients or customers.

You can deduct part of your maintenance costs such as heating, home insurance, electricity, and cleaning materials. You can also deduct part of your property taxes, mortgage interest, and CCA. To calculate the part you can deduct, use a reasonable basis, such as the area of the workspace divided by the total area of your home.

If you use part of your home for both your business and personal living, calculate how many hours in the day you use the rooms for your business, and then divide that amount by 24 hours. Multiply the result by the business part of your total home expenses. This will give you the household cost you can deduct. If you run the business

for only part of the week or year, reduce your claim accordingly.

For more information, see the latest archived Interpretation Bulletin IT-514, *Work Space in Home Expenses*.

Example for fishers

Monique runs a fishing business from her home weekdays from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. (10 hours out of a 24-hour day). The business uses an area of 35 square metres.

The house is 100 square metres, and the annual household expenses are \$5,800.

Monique calculates as follows:

$$10/24 \text{ hours} \times 35/100 \text{ metres} \times \$5,800 \text{ expenses} = \$845.83$$

The business operates five days a week, so she must do another calculation:

$$\$845.83 \times 5/7 \text{ days} = \$604.16$$

Monique can deduct \$604.16 for her household expenses.

The capital gain and recapture rules will apply if you deduct CCA on the business-use part of your home and you later sell your home. For more information about these rules, see chapters 4 and 7 as well as Guide T4037, *Capital Gains*.

If you rent your home, you can deduct the part of the rent and any expenses you incur that relate to the work space.

The amount you can deduct for business-use-of-home expenses cannot be more than your net income from the business before you deduct these expenses. In other words, you cannot use these expenses to increase or create a business loss.

You can deduct the **lesser** of the following amounts:

- any amount you carry forward from your 2015 fiscal period **plus** the business-use-of-home expenses you incur in 2016; and
- the net income (loss) at:
 - amount g of Form T2042 for farming; or
 - amount f of Form T2121 for fishing.

Note

If the net income (loss) at amount g for farming or amount f for fishing is negative, you must enter “0” at amount 2 when calculating your business-use-of-home expenses.

In your next fiscal period you can use any expense you could not deduct in 2016, as long as you meet one of the previous two conditions. The same rules apply.

You can use the “Calculating business-use-of-home expenses” chart of Form T2042 for farming, or Form T2121 for fishing, to calculate your allowable claim for business-use-of-home expenses. Enter at line 9945 your share of the amount from line 3 of the chart. The expenses you claim on line 9945 cannot be claimed anywhere else on Form T2042 for farming or Form T2121 for fishing.

Line 9946 – Your net income (loss)

Enter your net farming or fishing income or loss on this line of Form T2042 or Form T2121. Enter it also on line 141, Farming income, or line 143, Fishing income, of your income tax return. If you have a loss, enter the amount in brackets. For more information about losses, see Chapter 6.

Note

You may have to adjust the figure from line 9946 before entering it on your income tax return. You may have filed Form T1139, *Reconciliation of 2015 Business Income for Tax Purposes*, with your 2015 income tax return. If so, you may have to fill in the same form for 2016.

To find out if you have to file Form T1139, and calculate the amount of farming or fishing income to report on your 2016 income tax return, see Guide RC4015, *Reconciliation of Business Income for Tax Purposes*. The guide includes Form T1139.

Details of other partners

If you are a partner in a partnership that does **not** have to file a partnership information return (see Chapter 1 for these requirements), fill in the “Details of other partners” chart of Form T2042 for farming, or Form T2121 for fishing. If you are a partner in a partnership that **must** file a partnership information return, you do not need to fill in the chart.

Details of equity

If you are a partner in a partnership that **must** file a partnership information return, do not fill in this section.

Line 9931 – Total business liabilities

A liability is a debt or an obligation of a business. Total business liabilities are the total of all amounts your business owes at the end of its fiscal period.

Total business liabilities include:

- accounts payable;
- notes payable;
- income taxes and taxes payable;
- unpaid salaries, wages, and benefits;
- interest payable;
- deferred or unearned revenues;
- loans payable;
- mortgages payable; and
- any other outstanding balance related to the business.

Line 9932 – Drawings in 2016

A drawing is any withdrawal of cash (including salaries) or other assets, or services of a business by the proprietor or partners. This includes transactions by the proprietor or partners (or family members), like withdrawing cash for non-business use and using business assets and services for personal use. Include the cost or value of the personal use of business assets or services in your drawings for the year.

Line 9933 – Capital contributions in 2016

A capital contribution is cash or other assets you added to the business during its fiscal period. This includes personal funds you added to the business account, business debts you paid with personal funds, and personal assets you transferred to the business.

Chapter 4 – Capital cost allowance (CCA)

What is CCA?

You might acquire a depreciable property, such as:

- a building, machinery, or equipment to use in your farming business; or
- a boat, furniture, or equipment to use in your fishing business.

You cannot deduct the cost of the property when you calculate your net farming or fishing income for the year.

However, since these properties may wear out or become obsolete over time, you can deduct their cost over a period of several years. The deduction is called CCA.

You can usually claim CCA on a property only when it becomes **available for use** (see “Definitions” on page 5).

Available for use rules

Property **other** than a building usually becomes available for use on the earlier of:

- the date you first use it to earn income;
- the second tax year after the year you acquire the property;
- the time just before you dispose of the property;
- the time the property is delivered or made available to you and is capable of producing a saleable product or service; or
- the time the property is delivered and is capable of performing the function for which it was acquired only in respect of property acquired by you in the course of carrying on your farming or fishing business.

Note for fishers

In the case of a vessel, available for use means the date when all permits, certificates, or licences needed by law are obtained.

Example for fishers

If you buy an electric motor for your fishing boat and the seller delivers it to you in your 2016 fiscal period, but it was not in working order until your 2017 fiscal period, you cannot claim CCA on it until 2017. However, if you buy an electric motor and the seller delivers it to you in working order in your 2016 fiscal period, but you did not use it until your 2017 fiscal period; you can still claim CCA in 2016 because it was available for use.

A **building or part** of a building usually becomes available for use on the earlier of:

- the date you start using 90% or more of the building in your business;
- the second tax year after the year you acquire the building; or
- the time just before you dispose of the building.

A building you are **constructing, renovating, or altering** usually becomes available for use on the earlier of:

- the date you complete the construction, renovation, or alteration;
- the date you start using 90% or more of the building in your business;
- the second tax year after the year you acquire the building; or
- the time just before you dispose of the building.

How much CCA you can claim

The CCA you can claim depends on the type of property you own and the date you acquired it. Group the depreciable property you own into classes. A specific rate of CCA generally applies to each class.

We explain the most common classes of property in “Classes of depreciable property” on page 44. We list most of the classes and their rates in the “Capital cost allowance (CCA) rates” chart on page 66.

Base your CCA claim on your fiscal period ending in 2016, and not the calendar year.

Basic information about CCA

To decide whether an amount is a current expense or a capital expense, see the “Current or capital expenses” chart on page 21.

Generally, use the declining balance method to calculate your CCA. This means you claim CCA on the **capital cost** (see “Definitions” on page 5) of the property minus the CCA you claimed in previous years, if any. The balance declines over the years as you claim CCA.

Example

Last year Alfie bought a building for \$60,000 to use in his operation. On his income tax return for last year, he claimed CCA of \$1,200 on the building. This year, Alfie bases his CCA claim on his balance of \$58,800 (\$60,000 – \$1,200).

You do not have to claim the maximum amount of CCA in any given year. You can claim any amount you like, from zero to the maximum allowed for the year. If you do not have to pay income tax for the year, you may not want to claim CCA. Claiming CCA reduces the balance of the class by the amount of CCA claimed. As a result, the available CCA for future years will be reduced.

In the year you acquire a depreciable property, you can usually claim CCA only on one-half of your net additions

to a class. We explain this half-year rule in “Column 6 – Adjustment for current-year additions” on page 43. The available for use rules discussed earlier in this chapter may also affect the amount of CCA you can claim.

You cannot claim CCA on land or on living things such as trees, shrubs, or animals. However, you can claim CCA on timber limits, cutting rights, and wood assets. For more information, see the latest archived interpretation bulletins IT-481-CONSOLID, *Timber Resource Property and Timber Limits*, and IT-501, *Capital Cost Allowance – Logging Assets*, and its Special Release.

If you claim CCA and you later dispose of the property, you may have to add an amount to your income as a recapture of CCA. Alternatively, you may be able to deduct an additional amount from your income as a terminal loss. For more information, see “Column 5 – UCC after additions and dispositions” on page 43.

Note for farmers

If you receive income from a quarry, sand, or gravel pit, or a woodlot, you can claim a type of allowance known as a depletion allowance. For more information, see the latest archived interpretation bulletins IT-373R2-CONSOLID, *Woodlots*, and IT-492, *Capital cost allowance – Industrial mineral mines*.

If you used depreciable property in 2016 you used in your farming business before January 1, 1972, fill in “Area A – Part XVII properties” on Form T2042.

If you are a partner in a partnership, you cannot separately claim CCA for depreciable property owned by the partnership. Instead, the partnership is entitled to deduct CCA in determining the net income or loss of the partnership for the year. The partnership’s net income or loss is then allocated to the partners and the partner’s share is shown on the partner’s T5013 slip, *Statement of Partnership Income*. If the partnership does not need to file a partnership information return, you won’t get a T5013. If this is the case, complete Area A of Form T2042 for farming, or Form T2121 for fishing, to report the CCA claim for the partnership.

You were asking?

Q. How do I calculate my CCA claim if I start a business and my first fiscal period is from June 1, 2016, to December 31, 2016?

A. Since your fiscal period is less than 365 days, you have to prorate your CCA claim. Calculate your CCA using the rules discussed in this chapter. However, base your CCA claim on the number of days in your fiscal period compared to 365 days.

In this case, your fiscal period is 214 days. Suppose you calculate your CCA to be \$3,500. The amount of CCA you can claim is \$2,052 ($\$3,500 \times 214/365$).

For more information, see Income Tax Folio S3-F4-C1, *General Discussion of Capital Cost Allowance*.

How to calculate your CCA

To calculate your 2016 deduction for CCA, and any recaptured CCA and terminal losses, use Area A of Form T2042 for farming, or Form T2121 for fishing.

You may have acquired or disposed of buildings or equipment during your fiscal period. If so, fill in the applicable Area B, C, D, or E, whichever applies, before completing Area A.

Note

Even if you are not claiming a deduction for CCA for 2016, fill in the appropriate areas of the form to show any additions or disposals during the year. For information on how to fill in all these areas, see the following sections.

Column 1 – Class number

Enter in this column the class numbers of your properties. If this is the first year you are claiming CCA, see “Column 3 – Cost of additions in the year” on this page before completing column 1. If you claimed CCA last year, you can get the class numbers of your properties from last year’s form.

We discuss the more common types of depreciable properties in “Classes of depreciable property” on page 44, and we list most of the classes and their rates in the “Capital cost allowance (CCA) rates” chart on page 66.

Column 2 – Undepreciated capital cost (UCC) at the start of the year

If this is the first year you are claiming CCA, skip this column. Otherwise, enter in this column the UCC for each class at the end of last year. Enter these amounts from column 10 of your 2015 form.

From your UCC at the start of 2016, subtract any investment tax credit (ITC) you claimed or were refunded in 2015. Also, subtract any 2015 ITC you carried back to a previous year.

You may have received in 2015 a GST/HST input tax credit for a passenger vehicle you used less than 90% for your business. In this case, subtract the amount of the credit you got from your 2016 opening UCC. See “Grants, subsidies, and rebates” on page 48.

Note

In 2016, you may be claiming, carrying back, or getting a refund of an ITC. If you still have depreciable property in the class, you have to adjust, in 2017, the UCC of the class to which the property belongs. To do this, subtract the amount of the credit from the UCC at the start of 2017. When there is no property left in the class, report the amount of the ITC as income in 2017.

Column 3 – Cost of additions in the year

If you acquire or make improvements to depreciable property in the year, we consider them to be additions to the class in which the property belongs. You should:

- fill in Area B and Area C of your Form T2042 for farming or Form T2121 for fishing; as explained below; and
- enter in column 3 of Area A for each class, the figure from column 5 of each class in Area B and Area C.

If a chart asks for the personal part of a property, this refers to the part you use personally, separate from the part you use for business. For example, if you use 25% of the

building you live in for your business, your personal part is the remaining 75%.

Do not include the value of your labour in the cost of a property you build or improve. Include the cost of surveying or valuing a property you acquire. Remember that a property usually has to be **available for use** (see “Definitions” on page 5) before you can claim CCA.

If you received insurance proceeds to reimburse you for the loss or destruction of depreciable property, enter the amount you spent to **replace** the property in column 3 of Area A, as well as in Area B or C, whichever applies.

Include the amount of insurance proceeds considered as **proceeds of disposition** (see “Definitions” on page 5) in column 4 of Area A, as well as in Area D or E, whichever applies.

Note for farmers

For more information, see “Line 9604 – Insurance proceeds” on page 18.

If you replaced lost or destroyed property, special rules for replacement property may apply. The replacement property must be acquired within two years of the end of the tax year in which it was lost or destroyed. For more information, see the latest archived interpretation bulletins IT-259R4, *Exchange of Property*, and IT-491, *Former business property*, and its Special Release.

To find out if any of these special situations apply, see “Special situations” on page 47.

Area B – Details of equipment additions in the year

List the details of all equipment (including motor vehicles) you acquired or improved in 2016. Group the equipment into the applicable classes and put each class on a separate line.

Equipment you acquire to use in your business to earn income can include:

- cement mixer, snow blower and lawn mower;
- machinery, motor vehicles and all material for fishing.

Enter on line 9925 the total business part of the cost of the equipment.

Area C – Details of building additions in the year

List the details of all buildings you acquired or improved in 2016. Group the buildings into the applicable classes and put each class on a separate line.

Enter on line 9927 the total business part of the cost of the buildings. The cost includes the purchase price of the building, and any related expenses you should add to the capital cost of the building, such as legal fees, land transfer taxes, and mortgage fees.

Land

Generally, land is not a depreciable property. Therefore, you cannot claim CCA on its cost. If you acquire a property that includes both land and a building, enter in column 3 of Area C only the cost that relates to the building. To calculate the building’s capital cost, you have to split any fees that relate to buying the property between the land and

the building. Related fees may include legal and accounting fees.

Calculate the part of the related fees you can include in the capital cost of the building as follows:

$$\begin{array}{rcccl} \text{Building value} & & \text{legal,} & & \text{the part of the} \\ \text{total purchase} & \times & \text{accounting,} & = & \text{fees you can} \\ \text{price} & & \text{or other} & & \text{include in the} \\ & & \text{fees} & & \text{building's cost} \end{array}$$

You do not have to split a fee if it relates specifically to the land or the building. In this case, you would add the amount of the fee to the cost to which it relates; either the land or the building.

Area F – Details of land additions and dispositions in the year

Enter on line 9923 the total cost of acquiring land in 2016. The cost includes the purchase price of the land plus any related expenses you should add to the capital cost of the land, such as legal fees, land transfer taxes, and mortgage fees.

You cannot claim CCA on land. Do **not** enter this amount in column 3 of Area A.

Area G – Details of quota additions and dispositions in the year for farmers

Enter on line 9929 the total cost of acquiring quotas in 2016.

Column 4 – Proceeds of disposition in the year

Enter the details of your 2016 dispositions on your Form T2042 for farming, or Form T2121 for fishing, as explained below.

If you disposed of a depreciable property during your 2016 fiscal period, enter in column 3 of the appropriate dispositions area (Area D or Area E) one of the following amounts, whichever is less:

- your proceeds of disposition minus any related expenses; or
- the capital cost of the property.

Note

If a chart asks for the personal part of a property, this refers to the part you use personally, separate from the part you use for business. For example, if you use 25% of the building you live in for business, your personal part is the other 75%.

Enter in column 4 of Area A for each class, the amount from column 5 of Area D and Area E for the class.

If you received insurance proceeds to reimburse you for the loss or destruction of depreciable property, enter the amount you spent to **replace** the property in column 4 of Area A, as well as in Area B or C, whichever applies.

Include the amount of insurance proceeds considered as **proceeds of disposition** in column 4 of Area A, as well as in Area D or E, whichever applies. This could include compensation you receive for property that someone destroys, expropriates, steals, or damages.

Note for farmers

For more information, see “Line 9604 – Insurance proceeds” on page 18.

If you dispose of a property for proceeds that are more than it cost you to acquire it (or you receive insurance proceeds for a property that was lost or destroyed that exceed the cost of the property), you will have a capital gain and possibly recapture of CCA. You may be able to postpone or defer recognition of a capital gain or recapture of CCA in computing income if, among other things, the property disposed of is replaced within certain specified time limits. For more information, see “Replacement property” on page 51, the latest archived interpretation bulletins IT-259R4, *Exchange of Property*, and IT-491, *Former business property*, and its Special Release.

Special rules may apply if you dispose of a building for less than both its UCC and your capital cost. If this is the case, see “Special rules for disposing of a building in the year” on page 50. If you dispose of a depreciable property for more than its cost, you will have a capital gain. For more information on capital gains, see Chapter 7. You cannot have a capital loss when you sell depreciable property. However, you may have a terminal loss. For an explanation of terminal losses, see “Column 5 – UCC after additions and dispositions” below.

For more information on proceeds of disposition, see Income Tax Folio S3-F4-C1, *General Discussion of Capital Cost Allowance*.

Area D – Details of equipment dispositions in the year

List in this chart the details of all equipment (including motor vehicles) you disposed of in your 2016 fiscal period. Group the equipment into the applicable classes and put each class on a separate line. Enter on line 9926 the total business part of the proceeds of disposition of the equipment.

Area E – Details of building dispositions in the year

List in this chart the details of all buildings you disposed of in your 2016 fiscal period. Group the buildings into the applicable classes and put each class on a separate line. Enter on line 9928 the total business part of the proceeds of disposition of the buildings.

Area F – Details of land additions and dispositions in the year

Enter on line 9924 the total of all amounts you received or will receive for disposing of land in the fiscal period.

Area G – Details of quota additions and dispositions in the year for farmers

Enter on line 9930 the total of all amounts you received or will receive for disposing of quotas in the fiscal period.

Column 5 – UCC after additions and dispositions

You cannot claim CCA when the amount in column 5 is:

- negative (see “Recapture of CCA” on this page); or

- positive and you do not have any property left in that class at the end of your 2016 fiscal period (see “Terminal loss” on this page).

In either case, enter “0” in column 10.

Recapture of CCA

If the amount in column 5 is negative, you have a recapture of CCA. Enter your recapture on line 9600, “Other income.” A recapture of CCA can happen if the proceeds from the sale of depreciable property are more than the total of:

- the UCC of the class at the start of the period; and
- the capital cost of any new additions during the period.

A recapture of CCA can also occur, for example, when you get a government grant or claim an investment tax credit.

In some cases, you may be able to postpone a recapture of CCA. For example, you may sell a property and replace it with a similar one, someone may expropriate your property, or you may transfer property to a corporation, a partnership or your child.

Terminal loss

If the amount in column 5 is positive and you no longer own any property in that class, you may have a terminal loss. More precisely, you may have a terminal loss when, at the end of a fiscal period, you have no more property in the class but still have an amount you have not deducted as CCA. You can usually subtract this terminal loss from your gross income in the year you disposed of the depreciable property. Enter your terminal loss on:

- line 9790 for farming; or
- line 9270 for fishing.

For more information on recapture of CCA and terminal loss, see Income Tax Folio S3-F4-C1, *General Discussion of Capital Cost Allowance*.

Note

The rules for recapture of CCA and terminal loss do not apply to passenger vehicles in Class 10.1. To calculate your CCA claim, see the comments in “Column 7 – Base amount for CCA.”

Column 6 – Adjustment for current-year additions

In the year you acquire or make additions to a property, you can usually claim CCA on half of your net additions (the amount in column 3 minus the amount in column 4). We call this the **half-year rule**.

Calculate your CCA claim only on the net adjusted amount. Do not reduce the cost of the additions in column 3, or the CCA rate in column 8. For example, if you acquired a property in your 2016 fiscal period for \$30,000, you would base your CCA claim on \$15,000 ($\$30,000 \times 50\%$).

If you acquired and disposed of depreciable property of the same class in your 2016 fiscal period, the calculation in column 6 restricts your CCA claim. Calculate the CCA you can claim as follows:

- Determine which of the following amounts is less:
 - the proceeds of disposition of the property sold, minus any related costs or expenses; or
 - the capital cost.
- Subtract the above amount from the capital cost of your addition.
- Enter 50% of the result in column 6. If the result is negative, enter “0.”

In some cases, you do not make an adjustment in column 6. For example, in a **non-arm’s length** transaction (see “Definitions” on page 5) you may buy depreciable property that the seller continuously owned from the day that is at least 364 days before the end of your 2016 fiscal period to the day the property was acquired. However, if you transfer personal property, such as a car or a personal computer, into your business, the half-year rule applies to the particular property transferred.

Also, some properties are not subject to the half-year rule. Some examples are those in Classes 13, 14, 23, 24, 27, 34, and 52, as well as some of those in Class 12, such as small tools. The half-year rule does **not** apply when the available for use rules discussed on page 40, denies a CCA claim until the second tax year after you acquire the property.

For more information on the special rules that apply to Class 13, see the latest archived Interpretation Bulletin IT-464R, *Capital Cost Allowance – Leasehold Interests*. For more information on the half-year rule, see Income Tax Folio S3-F4-C1, *General Discussion of Capital Cost Allowance*.

Column 7 – Base amount for CCA

To calculate your base amount for CCA, take the amount you entered in Column 5 and subtract the amount you entered in Column 6.

For a Class 10.1 vehicle you disposed of in your 2016 fiscal period, you may be able to claim 50% of the CCA that would be allowed if you still owned the vehicle at the end of your 2016 fiscal period. This is known as the **half-year rule on sale**.

You can use the half-year rule on sale if, at the end of your 2015 fiscal period, you owned the Class 10.1 vehicle you disposed of in 2016. If this applies to you, enter 50% of the amount from column 2 in column 7.

Column 8 – Rate (%)

In this column, enter the rate for each class of property in Area A. For more information on certain kinds of property, see “Classes of depreciable property” on this page. For a list of rates, see “Capital cost allowance (CCA) rates” on page 66.

Column 9 – CCA for the year

In column 9, enter the CCA you want to deduct for 2016. The CCA you can deduct cannot be more than the amount you get when you multiply the amount in column 7 by the rate in column 8. You can deduct any amount up to the maximum.

In your first year of business, you may have to prorate your CCA claim. See “You were asking?” on page 41.

Add up all of the amounts in column 9. Enter the total on line 9936, “Capital cost allowance (CCA).” To find out how to calculate your CCA claim if you are using the property for both business and personal use, see “Personal use of property” on page 47.

Column 10 – UCC at the end of the year

This is the UCC at the end of your 2016 fiscal period. This is the amount you will enter in column 2 when you calculate your CCA claim next year.

Enter “0” in column 10 if you have a terminal loss or a recapture of CCA. There will not be an amount in column 10 for a Class 10.1 passenger vehicle you dispose of in the year.

The example at the end of this chapter sums up CCA.

Classes of depreciable property

In this part, we discuss the more common classes of depreciable property. We list most of the classes and their rates in the “Capital cost allowance (CCA) rates” chart on page 66.

Class 1 (4%)

A **building** may belong to Class 1, 3, or 6, depending on what the building is made of and the date you acquired it. You also include in these classes the parts that make up the building, such as:

- electrical wiring;
- lighting fixtures;
- plumbing;
- sprinkler systems;
- heating equipment;
- air-conditioning equipment (other than window units);
- elevators; and
- escalators.

Note

Land is not depreciable property. Therefore, when you acquire property, only include the cost related to the building in Area A and Area C. Enter on line 9923 in Area F the cost of all land additions in 2016. For more information, see “Area F – Details of land additions and dispositions in the year” on page 42 and “Column 3 – Cost of additions in the year” on page 41.

For more information, see the latest archived Interpretation Bulletin IT-79R3, *Capital Cost Allowance – Buildings or Other Structures*.

Class 1 includes most buildings acquired after 1987, unless they specifically belong in another class. Class 1 also includes the cost of certain additions or alterations you made to a Class 1 building or certain buildings of another class after 1987.

The CCA rate for **eligible** non-residential buildings acquired by a taxpayer after March 18, 2007, and used in Canada to manufacture or process goods for sale or lease includes an additional allowance of 6% for a total rate of 10%. The CCA rate for **other eligible** non-residential buildings includes an additional allowance of 2% for a total rate of 6%.

To be eligible for one of the additional allowances, you must elect to put a building in a separate class. To make the election, attach a letter to your return for the tax year in which you acquired the building. If you do not file an election to put it in a separate class, the 4% rate will apply.

The additional allowance applies to buildings acquired after March 18, 2007, (including a new building, if any part of it is acquired after March 18, 2007, when the building was under construction on March 19, 2007) that have not been used or acquired for use before March 19, 2007.

To be eligible for the 6% additional allowance, at least 90% of a building (measured by square footage) must be used in Canada for the designated purpose at the end of the tax year. Manufacturing and processing buildings that do not meet the 90% use test will be eligible for the additional 2% allowance if at least 90% of the building is used in Canada for non-residential purposes at the end of the tax year.

Class 3 (5%)

Most buildings acquired before 1988 are included in Class 3 or Class 6.

If you acquired a building before 1990 that does not fall into Class 6, you can include it in Class 3 with a CCA rate of 5% if **one** of the following applies:

- you acquired the building under the terms of a written agreement entered into before June 18, 1987; or
- the building was under construction by you, or for you, on June 18, 1987.

Include in Class 3 the cost of any additions or alterations made after 1987 to a Class 3 building that does not exceed the **lesser of** the following two amounts:

- \$500,000; and
- 25% of the building's capital cost (including the cost of additions or alterations to the building included in Class 3, Class 6, or Class 20 before 1988).

Any amount that exceeds the lesser amount above is included in Class 1.

Class 6 (10%)

Include in Class 6, with a CCA rate of 10% a building if it is made of frame, log, stucco on frame, galvanized iron, or corrugated metal. In addition, **one** of the following conditions has to apply:

- you acquired the building before 1979;
- the building is used to gain or produce income from farming or fishing; or
- the building has no footings or other base supports below ground level.

If any of the above conditions apply, you also add the full cost of all additions and alterations to the building to Class 6.

If none of the above conditions apply, include the building in Class 6 if **one** of the following conditions applies:

- you entered into a written agreement before 1979 to acquire the building, and the footings or other base supports of the building were started before 1979; or
- you started construction of the building before 1979 (or it was started under the terms of a written agreement you entered into before 1979), and the footings or other base supports of the building were started before 1979.

Also include in Class 6 certain greenhouses and fences.

For additions or alterations to such a building:

- Add to Class 6:
 - the first \$100,000 of additions or alterations made after 1978.
- Add to Class 3:
 - the part of the cost of all additions or alterations over \$100,000 made after 1978 and before 1988; and
 - the part of the cost of additions or alterations over \$100,000 made after 1987, but only up to \$500,000 or 25% of the cost of the building, whichever is less.
- Add to Class 1 any additions or alterations over these limits.

For more information, see the latest archived Interpretation Bulletin IT-79R3, *Capital Cost Allowance – Buildings or Other Structures*.

Class 8 (20%)

Class 8 with a CCA rate of 20% includes certain property that is not included in another class. Examples are furniture, appliances, and tools costing \$500 or more per tool, some fixtures, machinery, outdoor advertising signs, refrigeration equipment, and other equipment you use in business.

Photocopiers and electronic communications equipment, such as fax machines and electronic telephone equipment are also included in Class 8.

Note

If this equipment cost \$1,000 or more, you can elect to have it included in a separate class. The CCA rate will not change but a separate CCA deduction can now be calculated for a five-year period. When all the property in the class is disposed of, the UCC is fully deductible as a terminal loss. Any UCC balance remaining in the separate class at the end of the fifth year has to be transferred back to the general class in which it would otherwise belong. To make an election, attach a letter to your income tax return for the tax year in which you acquired the property.

Include data network infrastructure equipment and systems software for that equipment acquired before March 23, 2004. If acquired after March 22, 2004, include it in Class 46. See “Class 46 (30%)” on page 46.

Include buildings you use to store fresh fruit or vegetables, by or for the person or persons by whom they were grown, at a controlled temperature in Class 8 instead of Class 1, Class 3, or Class 6. Also include in Class 8 any buildings you use to store silage.

Class 10 (30%)

Class 10 with a CCA rate of 30% includes general-purpose electronic data processing equipment (commonly called computer hardware) and systems software for that equipment, including ancillary data processing equipment, if you acquired them before March 23, 2004, or after March 22, 2004, and before 2005, and you made an election.

Class 10 also includes motor vehicles, as well as some passenger vehicles. We define **motor vehicle** and **passenger vehicle** on page 5.

Include passenger vehicles in Class 10 unless they meet a Class 10.1 condition.

Class 10.1 (30%)

Your **passenger vehicle** (see “Definitions” on page 5) can belong in either Class 10 or Class 10.1.

To determine the class your passenger vehicle belongs in, you have to use the cost of the vehicle before you add the GST/HST or the PST.

Include your passenger vehicle in Class 10.1 if you bought it in your 2016 fiscal period and it cost more than \$30,000. List each Class 10.1 vehicle separately.

We consider the capital cost of a Class 10.1 vehicle to be \$30,000 plus the related GST/HST, or PST. The \$30,000 amount is the capital cost limit for a passenger vehicle.

Note

Use the GST rate of 5% and the appropriate PST rate for your province or territory. If your province is a participating province, use the appropriate HST rate. For more information on the GST and the HST, see Guide RC4022, *General Information for GST/HST Registrants*.

Example

Vivienne owns a business. On June 21, 2016, she bought two passenger vehicles to use in her business. The PST rate

for her province is 8%. Vivienne kept the following records for 2016:

	Cost	GST	PST	Total
Vehicle 1	\$33,000	\$1,650	\$2,640	\$37,290
Vehicle 2	\$28,000	\$1,400	\$2,240	\$31,640

Vivienne puts vehicle 1 in Class 10.1, since she bought it in 2016 and it cost her more than \$30,000. Before Vivienne enters an amount in column 3 of Area B, she has to calculate the GST and PST on \$30,000. She does this as follows:

- GST at 5% of \$30,000 = \$1,500
- PST at 8% of \$30,000 = \$2,400

Therefore, Vivienne’s capital cost is \$33,900 (\$30,000 + \$1,500 + \$2,400). She enters this amount in column 3 of Area B.

Vivienne puts vehicle 2 into Class 10, since she bought it in 2016 and it did not cost her more than \$30,000. Vivienne’s capital cost is \$31,640 (\$28,000 + \$1,400 + \$2,240). She enters this amount in column 3 of Area B.

Class 12 (100%)

The cost **limit** for access to the Class 12 (100%) treatment is \$500 for tools acquired on or after May 2, 2006.

Most small tools in Class 12 are not subject to the half-year rule. They are fully deductible in the year of purchase. If the tool costs \$500 or more, include it in Class 8 with a CCA rate of 20%.

Class 12 tools that **are** subject to the half-year rule include dies, jigs, patterns, moulds or lasts, and the cutting or shaping part of a machine. For more information, see Income Tax Folio S3-F4-C1, *General Discussion of Capital Cost Allowance*.

Include in Class 12 with a CCA rate of 100% computer software that is not systems software. Software in Class 12 is subject to the half-year rule.

Class 45 (45%)

Include general-purpose electronic data processing equipment (commonly called computer hardware) and systems software for that equipment, including ancillary data processing equipment, in Class 45 with a CCA rate of 45% if you acquired them after March 22, 2004, and before March 19, 2007.

Note

If you acquired the equipment or software before 2005 and made the separate Class 8 election, as discussed in the Class 8 note, the property does not qualify for the 45% rate.

Class 46 (30%)

Include in Class 46 with a CCA rate of 30% data network infrastructure equipment and systems software for that equipment if they were acquired after March 22, 2004. If they were acquired before March 23, 2004, include them in Class 8. See “Class 8 (20%)” on page 45.

Class 50 (55%)

Include in Class 50 with a CCA rate of 55% property acquired after March 18, 2007, that is general-purpose electronic data processing equipment and systems software for that equipment, including ancillary data processing equipment, but not including property that is included in Class 29 or Class 52 or that is mainly or is used mainly as:

- a) electronic process control or monitor equipment;
- b) electronic communications control equipment;
- c) systems software for equipment referred to in a) or b); or
- d) data handling equipment (other than data handling equipment that is ancillary to general-purpose electronic data processing equipment).

The property in this Class has a CCA rate of 55%.

Class 52 (100%)

Include in Class 52 with a CCA rate of 100% (with no half-year rule) general-purpose electronic data processing equipment (commonly called computer hardware) and systems software for that equipment, including ancillary data processing equipment if they were acquired after January 27, 2009, and before February 2011, but not including property that is mainly or is used mainly as:

- a) electronic process control or monitor equipment;
- b) electronic communications control equipment;
- c) systems software for equipment referred to in a) or b); or
- d) data handling equipment (other than equipment that is ancillary to general-purpose electronic data processing equipment).

To qualify for this rate the asset must also:

- be located in Canada;
- have not been used, or acquired for use, for any purpose before it is acquired by the taxpayer; and
- be acquired by the taxpayer:
 - for use in a business carried on by the taxpayer in Canada or to earn income from property located in Canada; or
 - for lease by the taxpayer to a lessee for the lessee to use in a business the lessee carried on in Canada or to earn income from property located in Canada.

Special rates for certain fishing boats

In most cases, a fishing boat belongs to Class 7. Therefore, you can claim CCA at a maximum rate of 15%. However, there are some exceptions to this rule.

A fishing boat, or the cost to convert it, is eligible for a special rate of CCA as follows:

- If you bought the boat between November 13, 1981, and December 31, 1982, you can claim CCA at a yearly rate of 33 1/3%. You can do this only in certain cases.

- If you bought the boat after December 31, 1982, you can claim CCA at a rate of 16 2/3% for the year you bought the boat. You can claim 33 1/3% for the years after you bought the boat.

You can claim this special rate on the following:

- a boat that was built and registered in Canada and was not used for any purpose before you bought it;
- the cost to convert or alter a boat in Canada; and
- a boat, or the cost to convert it, established as a separate prescribed class under the now repealed *Canadian Vessel Construction Assistance Act*.

Special situations

Personal use of property

If you buy property for business and personal use, you can show the business part of the property in Area B or C in one of two ways:

- If your business use stays the same from year to year, enter the total cost of the property in column 3, the personal part in column 4, and the business part in column 5. To calculate the CCA you can claim, enter the amount from column 5 in column 3 of Area A.
- If your business use changes from year to year, enter the total cost of the property in column 3 and column 5, and enter "0" in column 4.

Personal use for farmers

Enter the amount from column 5 in column 3 of Area A to calculate the CCA you can claim.

Personal use for fishers

Enter in column 3 of Area A the amount from column 5 of Area B or Area C and calculate the CCA amount (business and personal) in column 9. The amount in column 10 (UCC at the end of the year) is equal to the amount in column 5 minus the amount in column 9).

The CCA calculated for the business use of a work space in your home in Area A of Form T2121 must be reported on the chart "Calculating business-use-of-home expenses" of the form. This CCA must be subtracted from the total amount of the CCA for the year calculated in Area A and must not be included on line 9936, "Capital cost allowance" of the form.

When you claim CCA, you will have to calculate the allowable part you can claim for business use.

Example

Jennifer owns a business. She bought a car in 2016 that she uses for both personal and business use. The car cost \$20,000, including all charges and taxes. Therefore, she includes the car in Class 10. Her business use varies from year to year. She calculates her CCA on the car for 2016 as follows:

She enters \$20,000 in column 3 and column 5 of Area B. She also enters \$20,000 in column 3 of Area A. By completing

the other columns in the chart, she calculates a CCA claim of \$3,000. Because Jennifer used her car partly for personal use, she calculates her CCA claim as follows:

$$\frac{12,000 \text{ (business kilometres)}}{18,000 \text{ (total kilometres)}} \times \$3,000 = \$2,000$$

Jennifer enters \$2,000 on line 9936.

Note

The capital cost limits on a Class 10.1 vehicle (a passenger vehicle) still apply when you split the capital cost between business and personal use. For more information, see “Class 10.1 (30%)” on page 46.

Changing from personal to business use

If you bought a property for personal use and started using it in your business in your 2016 fiscal period, there is a change in use. You need to determine the capital cost for business purposes.

If the FMV of a depreciable property is less than its original cost when you change its use, the amount you put in column 3 of Area B or C, is the FMV of the property (excluding the land value if the property is land and a building). If the FMV is more than the original cost of the property (excluding the land value if the property is land and a building) when you change its use, use the following chart to determine the amount to enter in column 3 of Area B or Area C.

Enter the FMV of the property in column 3 of Area B or C, whichever applies, if, at the time of change in use, the FMV of the depreciable property is less than its original cost.

When you start using your property for business use, you are considered to have disposed of it. If the FMV of the property is more than its cost, you may have a capital gain unless you file an election. For more information on capital gains, see Chapter 7 or see Guide T4037, *Capital Gains*. Use the following chart to determine the amount to enter in column 3 when the FMV is more than its original cost.

Capital cost calculation		
Actual cost of the property	\$ _____	1
FMV of the property	\$ _____	2
Amount on line 1	\$ _____	3
Line 2 minus line 3 (if negative, enter “0”)	\$ _____	4
Enter all capital gains deductions claimed for the amount on line 4*	\$ _____ × 2 = \$ _____	5
Line 4 minus line 5 (if negative, enter “0”)	\$ _____ × 1/2 = \$ _____	6
Capital cost (line 1 plus line 6)	\$ _____	7
Enter the capital cost of the property from line 7 in column 3 of Area B or C.		
* Enter the amount that relates to the depreciable property only.		

Note

We consider you to acquire the land for an amount equal to its FMV when you change its use. Include this amount on line 9923, “Total cost of all land additions in the year” in Area F.

Grants, subsidies, and rebates

You should subtract from the applicable expense any rebate, grant, or assistance you received. Enter the net expense on the appropriate line on Form T2042 or Form T2121.

When you get a grant, subsidy, or rebate from a government or a government agency to buy depreciable property, subtract the amount of the grant, subsidy, or rebate from the property’s capital cost. Do this before you enter the capital cost in column 3 of Area B or C.

You may have paid GST or HST on some of the depreciable property you acquired for your business. If so, you may have also received an input tax credit from us. Subtract the input tax credit from the property’s capital cost. Do this before you enter the capital cost in column 3 of Area B or C, whichever applies. If you get an input tax credit for a passenger vehicle you use in your business, use **one** of these methods:

- For a passenger vehicle you used **90% or more** of the time for your business, subtract the amount of the credit from the vehicle’s cost before you enter its capital cost in column 3 of Area B.
- For a passenger vehicle you used **less than 90%** of the time for your business, do not make an adjustment in 2016. Instead, subtract the amount of the credit from your beginning UCC in 2017.

You may get an incentive from a non-government agency to buy depreciable property. For example, you can receive a tax credit that you can use to reduce your income tax payable.

 If this happens, you can include the amount at line 9570 of Form T2042 for farming.

 If you are a fisher, include this amount on the “Grants, credits, and rebates” line of Form T2121 for fishing.

Or, you can subtract the amount from the capital cost of the property.

If the rebate is more than the remaining UCC in the particular class, add the excess to income:

- on line 9570, “Rebates” of Form T2042 for farming; or
- on line “Grants, credits, and rebates” of Form T2121 for fishing.

For more information about government assistance, see the latest archived Interpretation Bulletin IT-273R2, *Government Assistance – General Comments*.

Non-arm's length transactions

When you acquire depreciable property in a **non-arm's length** transaction (see "Definitions" on page 5), there are special rules for determining the property's cost. These special rules do not apply if you acquire the property because of someone's death.

You can acquire depreciable property in a non-arm's length transaction:

- from an individual resident in Canada;
- from a partnership with at least one partner who is an individual resident in Canada; or
- from a partnership with at least one partner who is another partnership.

If you pay **more** for the property than the seller paid for it, calculate the capital cost as follows:

Capital cost calculation	
Non-arm's length transaction – Resident of Canada	
The seller's cost or capital cost	\$ _____ 1
The seller's proceeds of disposition	\$ _____ 2
Amount from line 1	\$ _____ 3
Line 2 minus line 3 (if negative, enter "0")	\$ _____ 4
Enter any capital gains deduction claimed for the amount on line 4 \$ _____ × 2 =	\$ _____ 5
Line 4 minus line 5 (if negative, enter "0") \$ _____ × 1/2 =	\$ _____ 6
Capital cost (line 1 plus line 6)	\$ _____ 7
Enter this amount in column 3 of either Area B or C, whichever applies. Do not include the cost of the related land. Include the cost of the related land on line 9923, "Total cost of all land additions in the year" in Area F of Form T2042 for farming or Form T2121 for fishing.	

You can also acquire depreciable property in a non-arm's length transaction:

- from a corporation;
- from an individual who is not a resident of Canada; or
- from a partnership with no partners who are individuals resident in Canada or with no partners that are other partnerships.

If you pay **more** for the property than the seller paid for it, calculate the capital cost as follows:

Capital cost calculation	
Non-arm's length transaction – Non-resident of Canada	
The seller's cost or capital cost	\$ _____ 1
The seller's proceeds of disposition	\$ _____ 2
Amount from line 1	\$ _____ 3
Line 2 minus line 3 (if negative, enter "0") \$ _____ × 1/2 =	\$ _____ 4
Capital cost (line 1 plus line 4)	\$ _____ 5
Enter this amount in column 3 of either Area B or C, whichever applies. Do not include the cost of the related land. Include the cost of the related land on line 9923, "Total cost of all land additions in the year" in Area F of Form T2042 for farming or Form T2121 for fishing.	

If you buy depreciable property in a non-arm's length transaction and pay less for it than the seller paid, your capital cost is the same amount as the seller paid. We consider you to have deducted as CCA the difference between what you paid and what the seller paid. Enter the amount you paid in column 3 of Area A. Enter the same amount in Area B or C, whichever applies.

Example for farmers

Bruce bought a tractor for \$16,000 from his father, Paul, in his 2016 fiscal period. Paul paid \$40,000 for the tractor in 2005. Since the amount Bruce paid is less than the amount Paul paid, we consider Bruce's cost to be \$40,000. We also consider Bruce to have deducted CCA of \$24,000 in the past (\$40,000 – \$16,000).

Bruce completes the CCA chart as follows:

- in Area B, "Details of equipment additions in the year" he enters \$40,000 in column 3, "Total cost"; and
- in Area A, "Calculating capital cost allowance (CCA)" he enters \$16,000 in column 3, "Cost of additions in the year" as the addition for his 2016 fiscal period.

Example for fishers

Erin bought an outboard motor for \$4,000 from her father, Paul, in her 2016 fiscal period. Paul paid \$10,000 for the outboard motor in 2005. Since the amount Erin paid is less than the amount Paul paid, we consider Erin's cost to be \$10,000. We also consider Erin to have deducted CCA of \$6,000 in the past (\$10,000 – \$4,000).

Erin completes the CCA chart as follows:

- in Area B, "Details of equipment additions in the year" she enters \$10,000 in column 3, "Total cost"; and
- in Area A, "Calculating capital cost allowance (CCA)," she enters \$4,000 in column 3, "Cost of additions in the year" as the addition for her 2016 fiscal period.

There is a limit on the cost of a passenger vehicle you buy in a non-arm's length transaction. The cost is the **lesser of**:

- the FMV when you buy it;
- \$30,000 **plus** any GST/HST or PST you would pay on \$30,000 if you bought it in your 2016 fiscal period; or
- the seller's cost amount of the vehicle when you buy it.

The cost amount can vary depending on what the seller used the vehicle for before you bought it. If the seller used the vehicle to earn income, the cost amount would be the UCC of the vehicle when you buy it. If the seller did not use the vehicle to earn income, the cost amount will usually be the original cost of the vehicle.

For more information on non-arm's length transactions, see the Income Tax Folio S1-F5-C1, *Related persons and dealing at arm's length*.

Capital gains

If you sell a property for more than it cost, you may have a capital gain. List the dispositions of all your properties on Schedule 3, *Capital Gains (or Losses) in 2016*. You will find a copy of this schedule in your T1 General package. For information on how to calculate your taxable capital gain, see Chapter 7 or Guide T4037, *Capital Gains*.

You may be in a partnership and receive a T5013 slip, *Statement of Partnership Income*. If the partnership has a capital gain, it will allocate part of that gain to you. The gain will show on the partnership's financial statements or on your T5013 slip.

Note

You cannot have a capital loss when you sell depreciable property. However, you can have a terminal loss; see "Column 5 – UCC after additions and dispositions" on page 43.

Special rules for disposing of a building in the year

If you disposed of a building in the year, special rules may apply making the proceeds of disposition an amount other than the actual proceeds of disposition. This happens when you meet **both** of the following conditions:

- you disposed of the building for an amount less than both its cost amount, as calculated below, and its capital cost to you; and
- you, or a person with whom you do not deal at arm's length (see "Definitions" on page 5), owned the land that the building is on, or the land next to it, which was necessary for the building's use.

To calculate the **cost amount**:

- If the building was the only property in the class, the cost amount is the UCC of the class before you disposed of the building.

- If more than one property is in the same class, you have to calculate the cost amount of each building as follows:

$$\frac{\text{capital cost of the building}}{\text{capital cost of all property in the class not previously disposed of}} \times \text{UCC of the class} = \text{cost amount of the building}$$

Note

If any property in the class of the building was acquired at non-arm's length was previously used for a purpose other than gaining or producing income, or if the part of a property used to gain or produce income has changed, the capital cost of the property has to be recalculated to determine the cost amount of the property.

For more information on proceeds of disposition, see Income Tax Folio S3-F4-C1, *General Discussion of Capital Cost Allowance*.

If you disposed of a building under these conditions and you or a person with whom you do not deal at arm's length disposed of the land in the same year, calculate your deemed proceeds of disposition as shown in Calculation A on page 51.

If you or a person with whom you do not deal at arm's length, did not dispose of the land in the same year as the building, calculate your deemed proceeds of disposition as shown in Calculation B on page 51.

Calculation A**Land and building disposed of in the same year**

FMV of the building at the time you disposed of it	\$ _____	1
FMV of the land just before you disposed of it	\$ _____	2
Line 1 plus line 2	\$ _____	3
Seller's adjusted cost base of the land	\$ _____	4
Total capital gains (without reserves) from any disposition of the land (such as a change in use) in the three-year period before you or a person not dealing at arm's length with you disposed of the building either to you or another person not dealing at arm's length with you	\$ _____	5
Line 4 minus line 5 (if negative, enter "0")	\$ _____	6
Line 2 or line 6, whichever amount is less	\$ _____	7
Line 3 minus line 7 (if negative, enter "0")	\$ _____	8
Cost amount of the building just before you disposed of it	\$ _____	9
Capital cost of the building just before you disposed of it	\$ _____	10
Line 9 or line 10, whichever amount is less	\$ _____	11
Line 1 or line 11, whichever amount is more	\$ _____	12
Deemed proceeds of disposition of the building		
Line 8 or line 12, whichever amount is less (enter this amount in column 3 of Area E, and include it in column 4 of Area A)	\$ _____	13
Deemed proceeds of disposition of the land		
Proceeds of disposition of the land and building	\$ _____	14
Amount from line 13	\$ _____	15
Line 14 minus line 15 (include this amount on line 9924 of Area F)	\$ _____	16
If you have a terminal loss on the building, include it on line 9790, "Other expenses" of Form T2042 for farming or line 9270, "Other expenses" of Form T2121 for fishing.		

Calculation B**Land and building disposed of in different years**

Cost amount of the building just before you disposed of it	\$ _____	1
FMV of the building just before you disposed of it	\$ _____	2
Line 1 or line 2, whichever amount is more	\$ _____	3
Actual proceeds of disposition, if any	\$ _____	4
Line 3 minus line 4	\$ _____	5
Line 5 \$ _____ × 1/2 =	\$ _____	6
Amount from line 4	\$ _____	7
Deemed proceeds of disposition for the building		
Line 6 plus line 7 (enter this amount in column 3 of Area E and include it in column 4 of Area A)	\$ _____	8
If you have a terminal loss on the building, include it on line 9790, "Other expenses" of Form T2042 for farming or line 9270, "Other expenses" of Form T2121 for fishing.		

Ordinarily, you can deduct 100% of a terminal loss, but only 50% of a capital loss. Calculation B makes sure you use the same percentage to calculate a terminal loss on a building as you use to calculate a capital loss on land. As a result of this calculation, add 50% of the amount on line 5 to the actual proceeds of disposition from the building. For information, see "Terminal loss" on page 43.

Replacement property

In some cases, you can postpone or defer recognizing a capital gain or recapture of CCA in computing income. You might sell a business property and replace it with a similar one, or your property might be stolen, destroyed, or expropriated, and you replace it with a similar one. To defer reporting the gain or recapture of CCA, you (or a person related to you) must acquire the replacement property within the specified time limits and use the new property for the same or similar purpose as the one you are replacing.

For more information, see the latest archived Interpretation Bulletins IT-259R4, *Exchange of Property*, and IT-491, *Former business property*, and its Special Release.

You can also defer a capital gain or recapture of CCA when you transfer property to a corporation, a partnership, or your child. For more information on transferring property to your child, see page 62.

For more information on transfers to a corporation or a partnership, see the latest version of:

- Information Circular IC76-19R3, *Transfer of Property to a Corporation Under Section 85*;
- Interpretation Bulletin IT-291R3, *Transfer of Property to a Corporation Under Subsection 85(1)*;
- Interpretation Bulletin IT-378R, *Winding-up of a Partnership*; and

- Interpretation Bulletin IT-413R, *Election by Members of a Partnership Under Subsection 97(2)*.

The following example summarizes this chapter on CCA.

Example

In 2016, D’Arcy bought a building to use for his business. The total cost was \$95,000 (the sum of the \$90,000 total purchase price and the \$5,000 total expenses connected with the purchase) as follows:

Building value.....	\$	75,000
Land value.....	\$	<u>15,000</u>
Total purchase price.....	\$	<u>90,000</u>

Expenses connected with the purchase:

Legal fees	\$	3,000
Land transfer taxes.....	\$	<u>2,000</u>
Total fees.....	\$	<u>5,000</u>

D’Arcy’s business has a December 31 year-end. In 2016, D’Arcy’s income was \$6,000 and his expenses were \$4,900. Therefore, his net income before deducting CCA was \$1,100 (\$6,000 – \$4,900).

Before D’Arcy can fill in his CCA schedule, he has to calculate the capital cost of the building. Since land is not depreciable property, he has to calculate the part of the expenses connected with the purchase that relates only to the building. To do this, he has to use the following formula, explained under the heading “Land” on page 42.

$$\frac{\$75,000}{\$90,000} \times \$5,000 = \$4,166.67$$

This \$4,166.67 represents the part of the \$5,000 in legal fees and land transfer taxes that relates to the purchase of the building. The remaining \$833.33 relates to the purchase of the land. Therefore, the capital cost of the building is:

Building value.....	\$	75,000.00
Related expenses	\$	<u>4,166.67</u>
Capital cost of the building.....	\$	<u>79,166.67</u>

D’Arcy enters \$79,166.67 in column 3 of Area C and \$15,833.33 (\$15,000 + \$833.33) on line 9923 of Area F as the capital cost of the land.

Note

D’Arcy did not own property before 2016. Therefore, he has no UCC to enter in column 2 of Area A.

D’Arcy acquired his property in 2016. Therefore, he is subject to the half-year rule that we explain under the heading “Column 6 – Adjustment for current-year additions” on page 43.

Chapter 5 – Eligible capital expenditures

What is an eligible capital expenditure?

You may buy property that does not physically exist but gives you a lasting economic benefit.

 Examples for farming are milk and egg quotas.

 Examples for fishing are goodwill, franchises, concessions, or licences for an unlimited period.

This kind of property is **eligible capital property**. The price you pay to buy this type of property is an **eligible capital expenditure**.

We consider franchises, concessions, or licences with a limited period to be depreciable properties, not eligible capital properties. For details on depreciable properties, see Chapter 4.

What is an annual allowance?

You cannot fully deduct an eligible capital expenditure because the expenditure is considered to be capital in nature and provides a lasting economic benefit. However, you can deduct part of its cost each year. We call the amount you can deduct your **annual allowance**.

What is a cumulative eligible capital (CEC) account?

This is the bookkeeping record you establish to determine your annual allowance. You also use your cumulative eligible capital (CEC) account to keep track of the property you buy and sell. We call the property in your CEC account your eligible capital property. You base your annual allowance on the balance in your account at the end of your fiscal period. Keep a separate account for each business, but include all eligible capital property for the one business in the same CEC account.

How to calculate your annual allowance

Fill in the following chart to calculate your annual allowance and the balance in your CEC account at the end of your 2016 fiscal period.

Calculating your annual allowance and your CEC account balance at the end of your 2016 fiscal period	
Balance in the account at the start of your 2016 fiscal period	\$ _____ 1
Eligible capital expenditures you made or incurred in your 2016 fiscal period _____ × 75%	\$ _____ 2
Line 1 plus line 2	\$ _____ 3
All the amounts you received or are entitled to receive from the sale of eligible capital property in your 2016 fiscal period	\$ _____ 4
All the amounts that became receivable in your 2016 fiscal period from the sale of eligible capital properties before June 18, 1987	\$ _____ 5
Line 4 plus line 5	\$ _____ 6
Line 6 × 75%	\$ _____ 7
CEC account balance Line 3 minus line 7	\$ _____ 8
Annual allowance 7% × line 8	\$ _____ 9
CEC account balance at the end of your 2016 fiscal period Line 8 minus line 9	\$ _____ 10

Note

An eligible capital expenditure is reduced by the amount of any assistance received or receivable from a government for the expenditure. Also, an amount forgiven (or entitled to be forgiven) on government debt reduces your CEC account. Special conditions may apply to non-arm's length transactions.

You can deduct an annual allowance if there is a **positive** balance in your CEC account at the end of your 2016 fiscal period. You do not have to claim the full amount of the maximum annual allowance for a given year. You can deduct any amount you want, up to the maximum allowable of 7%. If your fiscal period is less than 365 days, you have to prorate your claim. Base your claim on the number of days in your fiscal period compared to 365 days.

If there is a **negative** balance in your CEC account, see "Sale of eligible capital property – 2016 fiscal period" on this page. The following is an example of how to calculate the annual allowance and account balance.

Example

Lorin started a business on January 1, 2016. Her business has a December 31 year-end. During 2016, she bought licenses for \$16,000. To calculate her annual allowance and her CEC account balance at the end of her fiscal year, she completes the chart as follows:

Lorin's CEC account

Balance at the start of her 2016 fiscal period.....	\$ _____	1
Eligible capital expenditure Cost of the licenses for the 2016 fiscal period	\$ 16,000 × 75%	\$ <u>12,000</u> 2
Line 1 plus line 2	\$ <u>12,000</u>	3
Lorin has not sold any eligible capital property during the 2016 fiscal period. Therefore, she will not have any amounts on lines 4 to 8.		
Maximum annual allowance 7% × line 3	\$ _____	9
Balance at the end of 2016 Line 3 minus line 9	\$ <u>11,160</u>	10

Sale of eligible capital property – 2016 fiscal period

When you sell eligible capital property, you have to subtract part of the proceeds of disposition from your CEC account.

You have to do this calculation if you sold eligible capital property:

- in your 2016 fiscal period; or
- before June 18, 1987, and the proceeds of disposition become due to you in your 2016 fiscal period.

For 2016, the amount you have to subtract is 75% of the **total** of these amounts:

- the proceeds of disposition of all the eligible capital property you sell in your 2016 fiscal period (include the total amount from a sale even if you get any or all of the proceeds after 2016); and
- the amount of any proceeds that become due to you in your 2016 fiscal period from eligible capital property you sold before June 18, 1987.

There may be a negative amount (excess) in your CEC account after you subtract the required amount. In this case, you will have to include part of the negative amount in your income.

Multiply by 2/3 the part of the negative amount in your CEC account that exceeds the annual allowances deducted. To that result, add whichever is less, the excess or annual allowances deducted. This is the amount to include in your income. The following examples show how to calculate the amount to include in your income.

Example for farmers

Christelle started her farming business on January 1, 2010, with a December 31 year-end. In 2010, she bought an egg quota for \$25,000. Christelle sold her farming business on September 1, 2016. She sold her egg quota for \$60,000 and she does not have any other eligible capital property in her farming business.

She deducted annual allowances each year as follows:

2010.....	\$ 1,313
2011.....	1,220
2012.....	1,135
2013.....	1,056
2014.....	982
2015.....	<u>913</u>
Total	\$ <u>6,619</u>

The amount that Christelle has to include in her farming income is calculated as follows:

Calculation of amount A

Excess amount calculated as follows:

Proceeds of disposition × 75%	
\$60,000 × 75%	\$ 45,000
Plus:	
Total annual allowances deducted	\$ <u>6,619</u> (i)
.....	\$ 51,619

Minus:

Eligible capital expenditures × 75%	
\$25,000 × 75%	\$ <u>18,750</u>
Excess amount.....	\$ <u>32,869</u> (ii)

The lesser of (i) and (ii)

	\$ <u>6,619</u> A
--	-------------------

Calculation of amount B

Excess amount.....	\$ 32,869
Minus:	
Total annual allowances deducted	\$ <u>6,619</u>
.....	\$ <u>26,250</u> B

Calculation of amount C

Line B × 2/3.....	\$ 17,500 C
-------------------	-------------

Taxable amount from the sale of the egg quota:

Line A plus line C	\$ <u>24,119</u>
--------------------------	------------------

Christelle includes \$24,119 on line 9600, "Other income" of Form T2042.

If the egg quota is a qualified farm or fishing property, part of the farming income may be eligible for the capital gains deduction.

Example for fishers

Bill started his fishing business on January 1, 2010, with a December 31 year-end. In 2010, he bought a fishing permit for \$10,000. Bill sold his fishing business on September 1, 2016. He sold his fishing permit for \$15,000 and he does not have any other eligible capital property in his business.

He deducted annual allowances each year as follows:

2010.....	\$ 525
2011.....	\$ 488

2012	\$ 454
2013	\$ 422
2014	\$ 393
2015	\$ <u>365</u>
Total	\$ <u>2,647</u>

The amount that Bill has to include in his fishing income is calculated as follows:

Calculation of amount A

Excess amount calculated as follows:

Proceeds of disposition × 75%	
\$15,000 × 75%	\$ 11,250
Plus:	
Total annual allowances deducted	\$ <u>2,647</u> (i)
.....	\$ 13,897

Minus:

Eligible capital expenditures × 75%	
\$10,000 × 75%	\$ <u>7,500</u>
Excess amount	\$ <u>6,397</u> (ii)

The lesser of (i) and (ii)

	\$ <u>2,647</u> A
--	-------------------

Calculation of amount B

Excess amount	\$ 6,397
---------------------	----------

Minus:

Total annual allowances deducted	\$ <u>2,647</u>
.....	\$ <u>3,750</u> B

Calculation of amount C

Line B × 2/3	\$ 2,500 C
--------------------	------------

Taxable amount from the sale of the fishing permit:

Line A plus line C	\$ <u>5,147</u>
--------------------------	-----------------

Bill includes \$5,147 on line 9600, "Other income" of Form T2121.

If the fishing permit sold by Bill is considered to be a qualified farm or fishing property, part of the fishing income may be eligible for the capital gains deduction.

Farming or fishing income from the sale of eligible capital property eligible for the capital gains deduction

Part of your farming or fishing income from the sale of eligible capital property (ECP) that is qualified farm property (QFP), qualified fishing property (QXP), or qualified farm or fishing property (QFFP) may be eligible for the capital gains deduction. You will find the definition on QFFP on page 60. If you have more than one business, do a separate calculation for each business.

The restricted farm loss rules will not apply if your main source of income is a combination of farming and manufacturing or processing in Canada of goods for sale, and all or substantially all of the output from your farming businesses is used in the manufacturing or processing. In this situation the manufacturing and processing is not subordinate to your farming source of income.

Fill in the following chart to calculate the amount eligible for the capital gains deduction from the sale of ECP.

Farming and fishing income eligible for the capital gains deduction

Farming and fishing income from the sale of ECP (other than recapture of annual allowances deducted in previous years) for 2016	_____	1
All proceeds of disposition from the sale of ECP that is QFP during fiscal periods that began after 1987 and ended before February 28, 2000	_____	2
All eligible capital expenditures made or incurred for QFP sold during fiscal periods that began after 1987 and ended before February 28, 2000	_____	3
Outlays and expenses related to dispositions described on line B not deducted in calculating income	_____	4
Line 3 plus line 4	_____	5
Line 2 minus line 5	_____	6
Amount from line 6 _____ \times 3/4 =		_____ 7
All proceeds of disposition from the sale of ECP that is QFP during fiscal periods ending after February 27, 2000, and before October 18, 2000	_____	8
All eligible capital expenditures made or incurred for QFP sold during fiscal periods ending after February 27, 2000, and before October 18, 2000	_____	9
Outlays and expenses related to dispositions described on line 8 not deducted in calculating income	_____	10
Line 9 plus line 10	_____	11
Line 8 minus line 11	_____	12
Amount from line 12 _____ \times 2/3 =		_____ 13
All proceeds of disposition from the sale of ECP that is QFP, QXP, or QFFP during fiscal periods ending after October 17, 2000	_____	14
All eligible capital expenditures made or incurred for QFP, QXP, or QFFP sold during fiscal periods ending after October 17, 2000	_____	15
Outlays and expenses related to dispositions described on line 14 not deducted in calculating income	_____	16
Line 15 plus line 16	_____	17
Line 14 minus line 17	_____	18
Amount from line 18 _____ \times 1/2 =		_____ 19
Line 7 plus line 13 plus line 19		_____ 20
All taxable capital gains from the disposition of ECP for the farming business that is QFP for fiscal periods that began after 1987 and ended before February 23, 1994	_____	21
Farming or fishing income eligible for the capital gains deduction from the sale of ECP that is QFP, QXP, or QFFP for fiscal periods that began after February 22, 1994, and ended before January 1, 2016	_____	22
Line 21 plus line 22		_____ 23
Line 20 minus line 23		_____ 24
Farming or fishing income eligible for the capital gains deduction for 2016 (the lesser of line 1 and line 24)		_____ 25
If you are a sole proprietor , claim the amount on line 25		_____ 26
If you are a partner , claim your share of the amount on line 25		_____ 27

Enter the amount from line 26 or line 27 (above) on line 173 of Schedule 3, *Capital Gains (or Losses) in 2016*. To claim the capital gains deduction, use Form T657, *Calculation of Capital Gains Deduction for 2016*.

Election

Under certain conditions, you can elect (choose) to treat the disposition of eligible capital property (ECP), (other than goodwill), as a capital gain instead of including it in the “Calculating your annual allowance and your CEC account balance at the end of your 2016 fiscal period” chart, on page 53.

If you make the election, the proceeds of disposition on lines 4 and 5 of the chart are considered to be equal to the original cost.

You can then declare a capital gain equal to your actual proceeds of disposition **minus** the cost of acquisition. Report the details on the “Real estate, depreciable property, and other properties” line of Schedule 3, *Capital Gains (or Losses) in 2016*. This election will benefit you if you have unused capital losses to apply against the capital gain.

The election is only available if you meet **all** of the following conditions:

- you disposed of an eligible capital property other than goodwill;
- the cost of the eligible capital property can be determined;
- the proceeds of disposition exceed the cost; and
- you do not have an exempt gains balance.

The election may also help if you would otherwise be eligible for a capital gains deduction and you disposed of an ECP.

If this is the case, report the details on the “Qualified farm or fishing property” line on Schedule 3, *Capital Gains (or Losses) in 2016*, instead of the “Real estate, depreciable property, and other properties” line. See “Qualified farm or fishing property and cumulative capital gains deduction” on page 61.

Attach a note to your income tax return stating you are electing under subsection 14(1.01) of the *Income Tax Act*.

Replacement property

If you dispose of an eligible capital property and replace it with another one for the same or similar use, you can elect to postpone all or part of any gain on the disposition. This happens if you acquire a replacement eligible capital property within a certain period of time. To do this, you have to replace the property no later than one year after the end of the tax year in which you dispose of the original property. For more information, see the latest archived Interpretation Bulletin IT-259R4, *Exchange of Property*.

For more information about eligible capital expenditures, see the latest archived Interpretation Bulletin IT-143R3, *Meaning of Eligible Capital Expenditure*.

Eligible capital property of a deceased taxpayer

Upon death, a taxpayer is deemed to have disposed of eligible capital property immediately prior to death, for

proceeds of disposition equal to 4/3 of the cumulative eligible capital property at that time.

The person who acquires the eligible capital property from the deceased is deemed to acquire it at the deemed disposition amount mentioned in the previous paragraph.

Chapter 6 – Losses

 For farm losses, see below.

 For fishing losses, see page 58

Farm losses

When your farming business expenses are more than the farming business income in a year, you have a net loss. However, before you can calculate your net farm loss for the year, you may have to increase or decrease the loss by certain adjustments explained in “Line 9941 – Optional inventory adjustment included in 2016” on page 35 and “Line 9942 – Mandatory inventory adjustment included in 2016” on page 35.

If you show a net farm loss for the year, read this chapter for information on how to treat your loss. For more information on farm losses, see the latest archived Interpretation Bulletin IT-322R, *Farm Losses*.

The amount of the net farm loss you can deduct depends on the nature and extent of your business. Your farm loss may be:

- fully deductible;
- restricted (partly deductible); or
- non-deductible.

Non-deductible farm losses

If you did not run your farm as a business, you cannot deduct any part of your net farm loss.

The size and scope of your farm may make it impossible for the farm to make a profit, either now or in the near future. In this case, you cannot deduct your farm loss. We consider this kind of farm to be personal. Therefore, any farm expenses are personal expenses.

Fully deductible farm losses

If you made your living from farming, we consider farming to be your main source of income. As long as farming was your main source of income, you can deduct the full amount of your net farm loss from other income. Farming can still be your main source of income even if your farm did not show a profit. Other income could come from investments, part-time employment, and so on.

To determine if farming was your main source of income, you need to consider such factors as:

- gross income;
- net income;
- capital invested;

- cash flow;
- personal involvement;
- your farm’s ability to make a profit (both actual and potential); and
- plans to maintain or develop your farm and how you carried them out.

Although you may have been a partner in a farming business, you still have to determine if farming was your own main source of income.

When farming is your main source of income and you show a net farm loss in 2016, you may have to reduce the loss when you have other income in 2016. Any loss that is left is your farm loss for 2016.

Example

Rick’s farming business, which is his main source of income, has a December 31 fiscal year-end. His farm loss before adjustments is \$50,000. He wants to reduce his loss by the optional inventory adjustment (OIA). Rick kept the following records for 2016:

Net farm loss before adjustments.....	\$50,000
Optional inventory adjustment.....	\$15,000
Other income.....	\$ 2,000

To reduce the loss amount, Rick adds back his OIA. He determines his farm loss for 2016 as follows:

Farm loss before adjustments.....	(\$50,000)
Add optional inventory adjustment	<u>\$15,000</u>
Farm loss after adjustments.....	(\$35,000)
Add other income.....	<u>\$ 2,000</u>
Farm loss for 2016.....	<u>(\$33,000)</u>

Applying your 2016 farm loss

You may have a farming loss in 2016. If you do, you can carry it back for up to 3 years or carry it forward for up to 20 years for all non-capital losses incurred after 2005. In both cases, you can deduct it from all your sources of income in those years.

If you choose to carry back your 2016 farm loss to your 2013, 2014, or 2015 income tax returns, fill in Form T1A, *Request for Loss Carryback*, and file one copy of the form with your 2016 income tax return. Do not file an amended return for the year to which you apply the loss.

Applying your farm losses from years before 2016

You may be able to apply farm losses you had in any year from 2006 to 2015 on your 2016 income tax return. You can apply these losses if you did not already deduct them, and you have net income in 2016. To apply these losses to 2016, you have to apply the loss from the earliest year first. Enter the amount you wish to deduct on line 252 on your income tax return.

Restricted farm losses (partly deductible)

You may have run your farm as a business. For your farm to be considered a business, you must have carried on activities with the intention of making a profit and there must be evidence to support that intention.

However, if farming was neither your main source of income (for example, you did not rely on farming alone to make your living) nor was it your main source of income in addition to some other subordinate source of income (for example, where the other source of income was a side-line employment or business) you may only be able to deduct a part of your net farm loss.

Each year you have a farm loss, review your situation carefully to see if farming was either your main source of income or it was your main source of income in addition to some other subordinate source of income. It is important to do this, since a farming loss may be restricted in one year, but not in another year.

How to calculate your restricted farm loss

If farming was neither your main source of income nor your main source of income in addition to some other subordinate source of income and you had a net farm loss, the loss you can deduct depends on the amount of your net farm loss.

For tax years that end after March 20, 2013, the annual maximum deduction used in the calculation for restricted farm losses is \$17,500.

When your net farm loss is \$32,500 or more, you can deduct \$17,500 from your other income. The rest of your net farm loss is your restricted farm loss.

When your net farm loss is less than \$32,500, the amount you can deduct from your other income is the **lesser of**:

- A) your net farm loss for the year; and
- B) \$2,500 **plus** 50% × (your net farm loss **minus** \$2,500).

The amount remaining is your restricted farm loss.

Note

When the farm loss you deduct is different from your actual farm loss because of the restricted farm loss calculation, you should indicate this on your income tax return on line 168, “Farming Income.” For example, you can do this by noting “restricted farm loss,” “RFL,” or “Section 31” to the left of line 168.

Example

Sharon ran a cattle farm with the intention of making a profit. However, farming was neither her main source of income, nor her main source of income in addition to some other subordinate source of income in 2016. In 2016, she had employment income and a net farm loss of \$9,200, which she calculated on line 9946 of Form T2042.

The part of Sharon's net farm loss that she can deduct from her other income in 2016 is either amount A or B, whichever is **less**:

A) \$9,200; or

B) \$2,500 **plus** $50\% \times (\$9,200 - \$2,500)$
\$2,500 **plus** $50\% \times \$6,700$

Therefore, $B = (\$2,500 + \$3,350) = \$5,850$.

Because Sharon can only deduct either A or B, whichever amount is **less**, she enters \$5,850 on line 141 of her income tax return and deducts this amount from her other income in 2016. Her restricted farm loss is the amount that remains, which is \$3,350 (\$9,200 **minus** \$5,850). Sharon prints "Section 31" to the left of line 168 on her income tax return to show that the loss she is deducting is the result of a restricted farm loss calculation.

Applying your 2016 restricted farm loss

You can carry back your 2016 restricted farm loss up to 3 years. You can also carry it forward up to 20 years.

The amount you deduct in any year cannot be more than your net farming income for that year. If you have no net farming income in any of those years, you cannot deduct any restricted farm loss.

To carry back your 2016 restricted farm loss to your 2013, 2014, or 2015 income tax returns, use Form T1A, *Request for Loss Carryback*, and file one copy of the form with your 2016 income tax return. Do not file an amended return for the year to which you would like the loss applied.

Applying your restricted farm losses from years before 2016

You may have net farming income in 2016. If so, you may be able to apply to your 2016 income tax return restricted farm losses you had in any year from 2006 to 2015. You can apply these losses as long as you did not already deduct them from your farming income. Also, you can only apply them up to the amount of your net farming income in 2016. You have to apply the loss from the earliest year first before you apply the losses from other years. Claim this amount on line 252 of your income tax return.

You may have sold farmland at a time when you had restricted farm losses you did not claim. When this happens, you may be able to reduce the amount of your capital gain from the sale. In this case, see "Restricted farm losses (partly deductible)" on page 57.

Fishing losses

When your fishing business expenses are more than the fishing business income in a year, you have a net loss. If your net loss from fishing is higher than your other income in the current year, you will be able to carry back or carry forward the balance to reduce your taxes in other years. For example, in 2016 your fishing income was \$18,000 and your total fishing expenses were \$25,000. Therefore, your net loss from fishing was \$7,000 [$\$18,000 - \$25,000 = (\$7,000)$]. Also, you had employment income of \$2,000. To check if you are able to carry back or carry forward part of this loss, you subtract your other income from your net loss from fishing ($\$7,000 - \$2,000 = \$5,000$). In this example, you would be able to carry back or carry forward a loss of \$5,000.

You may have net fishing income in 2016 instead of a fishing loss. If so, you may be able to apply to your 2016 income tax return fishing losses you had from 2006 to 2015. You can apply these losses as long as you did not already deduct them. You have to apply the loss from the earliest year first before you apply the losses from later years. Enter the amount on line 252 of your income tax return.

You may have a fishing loss in 2016. If you do, you can carry back this loss for 3 years or carry it forward for up to 20 years. To carry back a 2016 loss, fill in Form T1A, *Request for Loss Carryback*, and attach one copy of the form to your 2016 income tax return. Do not file an amended return for the year to which you want to apply the loss.

Non-capital losses

You may have incurred a loss in 2016 from a business other than farming or fishing. If this loss is more than your other income for the year, you may have a non-capital loss. Use Form T1A, *Request for Loss Carryback* to calculate your 2016 non-capital loss.

You can carry back your non-capital loss up to 3 years. You can carry forward non-capital losses incurred before March 23, 2004, up to 7 years. Non-capital losses incurred after March 22, 2004, and before 2006 can be carried forward 10 years. Non-capital losses incurred after 2005 can be carried forward up to 20 years.

If you choose to carry back your 2016 non-capital loss to your 2013, 2014, or 2015 income tax returns, fill in Form T1A and attach one copy of the form to your 2016 return. Do not file an amended return for the year to which you apply the loss.

For more information about non-capital losses, see the latest archived Interpretation Bulletin IT-232R3, *Losses – Their Deductibility in the Loss Year or in Other Years*. You can view carryover amounts using My Account at cra.gc.ca/myaccount or Represent a Client at cra.gc.ca/representatives.

Chapter 7 – Capital gains

This chapter explains the capital gains rules for people who farm or fish. General capital gains rules are covered in Guide T4037, *Capital Gains*.

Throughout this chapter, we use the terms **sell**, **sold**, **buy**, or **bought**. These words describe most capital transactions. However, the information in this chapter also applies to deemed dispositions or acquisitions. When reading this chapter, you can use the terms **sold** instead of **disposed of**, and **bought** instead of **acquired**, if they more clearly describe your situation.

Did you sell in 2016 capital property you owned before 1972?

If you did, you have to apply a special set of rules when you calculate your capital gain or loss because you did not have to pay tax on capital gains before 1972. To help you calculate your gain or loss from the sale of property you owned before 1972, use Form T1105, *Supplementary Schedule for Dispositions of Capital Property Acquired Before 1972*.

Capital gains for farmers

Disposing of farmland that includes your principal residence

Your home is usually your principal residence. If your home was your principal residence for every year you owned it, you generally do not pay tax on any capital gains when you dispose of it. Therefore, if you sold farmland that included your home in 2016, only part of the gain is taxable.

The sale must be reported, along with any principal residence designation, on Schedule 3, *Capital Gains (or Losses) in 2016*, under “Qualified farm or fishing property” or “Real estate, depreciable properties, and other property.” Under proposed changes, the CRA will be able to accept a late designation in certain circumstances, but a penalty may apply. For more information, see Guide T4037, *Capital Gains*.

You can choose one of two methods to determine your taxable capital gain. Try both methods to see which one is best for you.

We usually consider approximately one acre of land on which your residence is located to be part of your principal residence. We will allow you more if you can prove you needed more land to use and enjoy your principal residence.

Method 1

Separately calculate the capital gain on your principal residence and each of your farm properties. To do this, apportion the proceeds of disposition, the adjusted cost base (ACB), and any selling expenses between:

- your principal residence; and
- each of your farm properties.

Then, calculate the **taxable** capital gain on your principal residence, if any, and each of the farm properties.

Value the land that is part of your principal residence at one of the following two amounts, whichever is **more**:

- the FMV of the land; or
- the FMV of a comparable residential building site in the area.

Note

If your home was **not** your principal residence for every year you owned it, there could be a capital gain on it you have to include in your income. Form T2091(IND), *Designation of a Property as a Principal Residence by an Individual (Other Than a Personal Trust)*, will help you to calculate the number of years you are entitled to designate your home as your principal residence and calculate the part of your gain, if any, that is taxable.

Example

On February 1, 2016, Helena sold her 32-acre farm, which included her principal residence. One acre of land is part of her principal residence. Helena has these details:

Value of land when she purchased her farm

FMV of similar farmland per acre.....	\$	3,750
FMV of a typical residential building site in the area.....	\$	15,000

Value of land when she sold her farm

FMV of similar farmland per acre.....	\$	6,250
FMV of a typical residential building site in the area.....	\$	25,000

Adjusted cost base (ACB) – actual purchase price

Land.....	\$	120,000
House		60,000
Barn		16,000
Silo		<u>4,000</u>
Total	\$	<u><u>200,000</u></u>

Proceeds of disposition – actual sale price

Land.....	\$	200,000
House		75,000
Barn		20,000
Silo		<u>5,000</u>
Total	\$	<u><u>300,000</u></u>

Proceeds of disposition	Principal residence	Farm properties	Total
Land	\$ 25,000*	\$175,000	\$200,000
House	75,000		75,000
Barn		20,000	20,000
Silo		5,000	5,000
	<u>\$100,000</u>	<u>\$200,000</u>	<u>\$300,000</u>
Minus ACB:			
Land	\$ 15,000*	\$105,000	\$120,000
House	60,000		60,000
Barn		16,000	16,000
Silo		4,000	4,000
	<u>\$ 75,000</u>	<u>\$125,000</u>	<u>\$200,000</u>
Gain on sale	\$ 25,000	\$ 75,000	\$100,000
Minus:			
Gain on principal residence**	\$ <u>25,000</u>		\$ <u>25,000</u>
Capital gain	\$ <u>0</u>	\$ <u>75,000</u>	\$ <u>75,000</u>
Taxable capital gain	(1/2 × \$75,000)		\$ <u>37,500</u>

* Helena uses the value of a typical residential building site for the land that is part of her principal residence, because the FMV of a typical site in the area is more than the FMV of one acre of farmland.

** Because Helena's home was her principal residence during all the years she owned it, the capital gain is not taxable.

Method 2

Determine the capital gain on your land and your principal residence. Then subtract \$1,000 from the gain. Subtract an additional \$1,000 for each year after 1971 that the property was your principal residence and you were a resident of Canada. Using Method 2, you can reduce a gain to nil, but you cannot create a loss.

To calculate your capital gain, use the following formula:

Proceeds of disposition	\$ _____	A
Adjusted cost base	\$ _____	B
Line A minus line B	\$ _____	C
Outlays and expenses	\$ _____	D
Capital gain before reduction (Line C minus line D)	\$ _____	E
Method 2 reduction	\$ _____	F
Capital gain after reduction (Line E minus line F)	\$ _____	G

Note

Transfer the entries on lines A, B, D, and G to the relevant columns on Schedule 3, *Capital Gains (or Losses) in 2016*, under "Qualified farm or fishing property" or "Real estate, depreciable properties, and other property."

If you choose this method, attach a letter to your income tax return that includes the following information:

- a statement by you that you sold your farm and are electing under subparagraph 40(2)(c)(ii) of the *Income Tax Act*;
- a description of the property you sold; and
- the number of years after 1971 that the farmhouse was your principal residence during which you were a resident of Canada (if you purchased your farm after 1971, give the date you purchased it).

As proof of the value of your property, regardless of the method you choose, keep documents that have the following information:

- a description of the farm, including the size of the buildings and construction type;
- the cost of the property and the date of purchase;
- the cost of any additions or improvements you made to the property;
- the assessment for property tax purposes;
- any insurance coverage;
- the type of land (arable, bush, or scrub); and
- the type of farm operation.

For more information, see Income Tax Folio S1-F3-C2, *Principle Residence*.

Restricted farm losses

You may have a capital gain from farmland you sell in 2016. You may also have restricted farm losses from previous years you have not yet used. In this case, you can deduct part of these losses from the gain. The part you can deduct is the property taxes and the interest on money you borrowed to buy the land, if you included these amounts in the calculation of the restricted farm loss in question.

You cannot use the restricted farm loss to create or increase a capital loss on the sale of your farmland.

How to calculate your capital gain or loss

To calculate your capital gain or loss, use the following:

Proceeds of disposition.....	\$ _____	1
Adjusted cost base.....	\$ _____	2
Line 1 minus line 2.....	\$ _____	3
Outlays and expenses.....	\$ _____	4
Line 3 minus line 4 = Capital gain (loss).....	\$ _____	5

Note

You have to calculate the capital gain or loss on each property separately.

Qualified farm or fishing property and cumulative capital gains deduction

The following is a list of updated definitions effective January 1, 2014:

- the new definition **qualified farm or fishing property** (QFFP) replaced the two previous definitions:
 - qualified farm property (QFP); and
 - qualified fishing property (QXP);
- the new definition **interest in family-farm or family-fishing partnership** replaced the two previous definitions:
 - interest in family-farm partnership; and
 - interest in family-fishing partnership;
- the new definition share of the capital stock of a family-farm or family-fishing corporation replaced the two previous definitions:
 - share of the capital stock of a family-farm corporation; and
 - share of the capital stock of a family-fishing corporation.

What is qualified farm or fishing property?

Qualified farm or fishing property (QFFP) is certain property you, your spouse, or common-law partner own. It is also certain property owned by a family-farm or family-fishing partnership in which you, your spouse, or common-law partner holds an interest. We define spouse and common-law partner in the *General Income Tax and Benefit Guide*.

Qualified farm or fishing property includes:

- a real property, such as land and buildings;
- a fishing vessel that was used in the course of carrying on a fishing business;
- a share of the capital stock of a family-farm or family-fishing corporation you, your spouse, or common-law partner own;
- an interest in a family-farm or family-fishing partnership you, your spouse, or common-law partner own; or
- an eligible capital property used in the course of carrying on a farming or fishing business in Canada, such as:
 - milk and egg quotas for farmers;
 - fishing permits or licenses with an unlimited period.

Cumulative capital gains deduction

If you have a taxable capital gain from the sale of qualified farm or fishing property (QFFP), you may be able to claim a capital gains deduction.

For dispositions in 2016 of QFFP, the lifetime capital gains exemption is \$824,176.

The lifetime capital gains exemption (LCGE) for QFFP sold after April 20, 2015 increases to \$1,000,000. The additional deduction is the difference between \$500,000

(50% of \$1,000,000) and the amount of the existing maximum base capital gains deduction for qualifying properties (\$412,088 for 2016). The value of this new deduction will phase out as the maximum base capital gains deduction for qualifying properties increases through indexation.

This additional deduction for taxable capital gains from the disposition of QFFP can only be used after the existing maximum base capital gains deduction that applies to both QFFP and qualified small business corporation shares (\$412,088 for 2016) is used.

Existing rules on the base capital gains deduction also apply to the additional deduction for taxable capital gains from the disposition of QFFP.

Where a trust determines and designates an amount as a beneficiary's taxable capital gain from the disposition after April 20, 2015 of QFFP, the beneficiary is deemed to have a taxable capital gain of that amount from the disposition after April 20, 2015 of QFFP. Therefore the additional deduction for taxable capital gains from the disposition of QFFP is available to the beneficiary.

For more information on how to calculate your capital gains deduction, see Form T657, *Calculation of Capital Gains Deduction for 2016*, and Form T936, *Calculation of Cumulative Net Investment Loss (CNIL) to December 31, 2016*.

You may be a partner in a partnership that sold capital property. In this case, the partnership would allocate any taxable capital gains or allowable capital losses to the partners. If you are allocated a share of a taxable capital gain on QFFP, you may be entitled to claim a capital gains deduction.

The LCGE rules on certain farming or fishing property, shares or interests include taxpayers involved in a combination of farming and fishing businesses.

- Property held directly or through a partnership:
 - Where an individual carries on a farming or fishing business as a sole proprietor, or through a partnership, in order to be eligible for the LCGE, the qualifying property must be used mainly in a farming business or a fishing business. Eligibility for the LCGE extends to property of an individual used mainly in a combination of farming and fishing.
- Shares or partnership interests:
 - In order for an individual's shares in a family corporation or interest in a family partnership to qualify for the LCGE, all or substantially all (generally interpreted as 90% or more) of the fair market value of the property of the entity must be property used mainly in a farming business or a fishing business. A property held by a family-farm corporation or partnership that is used in a combination of farming and fishing must be used mainly in farming in order to count towards the "all or substantially all" test. A similar rule applies for a property held by a family-fishing corporation or partnership.

Eligibility for the LCGE extends to an individual's shares in a corporation, or interest in a partnership, where the corporation or partnership carries on both a

farming business and a fishing business. In particular, if a property of the corporation or partnership is used mainly in either business, or is used mainly in a combination of farming and fishing, the property will count towards the “all or substantially all” test.

- Also, throughout any 24-month period ending before that time, more than 50% of the FMV of the property of the entity was attributable to property. That property must have been used principally in the course of carrying on a farming or fishing business in Canada in which a qualified user was actively engaged on a regular and continuous basis by:
 - you, your spouse or common-law partner, or any of your parents or children (we define children on page 63);
 - the beneficiary of a personal trust, or the spouse or common-law partner, parent, or child of such a beneficiary;
 - a family-farm or family-fishing corporation where any of the above persons owns a share of the corporation; or
 - a family-farm or family-fishing partnership where any of the above persons (except a family-farm or family-fishing corporation) owns an interest in the partnership.

Real property or eligible capital property

Real property or eligible capital property is qualified farm or fishing property only if it is used to carry on a farming or fishing business in Canada by any of the following:

- you, your spouse or common-law partner, or any of your parents or children (we define children on page 63);
- the beneficiary of a personal trust, or the spouse or common-law partner, parent, or child of such a beneficiary;
- a family-farm or family-fishing corporation where any of the above persons owns a share of the corporation; or
- a family-farm or family-fishing partnership where any of the above persons (except a family-farm or family-fishing corporation) owns an interest in the partnership.

We will consider real or eligible capital property to be used to carry on a farming or fishing business in Canada if you meet the following conditions:

- throughout the 24 months before the sale, you, your spouse or common-law partner, any of your children or parents, a personal trust from which one of these persons acquired the property, or a family-farm or family-fishing partnership (in which any of these persons has an interest) must have owned the property; and
- you meet **one** of the following two conditions:
 - while the property was owned by any of the above persons in at least two years; the property or the property it replaced was mainly used in a farming or fishing business in Canada in which any of the above persons was actively engaged on a regular and ongoing basis. Also, while the property was owned by

any of the above persons in at least two years; the person’s gross income from the business was larger than the person’s income from all other sources in the year; or

- a family-farm or a family-fishing partnership or corporation used the property for at least 24 months, to carry on a farming or fishing business in Canada. Also, during this time, you, your spouse or common-law partner, any of your children, or your parents must have been actively engaged on a regular and ongoing basis in the business.

Eligible capital property bought before June 18, 1987 for farmers

You may have bought or entered into an agreement to buy real or eligible capital property before June 18, 1987. We consider you to have used this property in carrying on a farming business in Canada if you meet **one** of the following conditions:

- in the year you disposed of it, the property or the one it replaced was used in a farming business in Canada by any of the above persons, a family-farm partnership, a corporation, or by a personal trust from which one of the above individuals acquired the property; or
- the property, or the property it replaced, was used in a farming business in Canada for at least five years by any of the above persons, a family-farm partnership, or corporation, or by a personal trust from which one of the above individuals acquired the property. During this time, the property was owned by any of the above persons or a family-farm partnership or corporation.

Transfer of farm or fishing property to a child

You may be able to transfer Canadian farm or fishing property to your child. When you do this, you can postpone tax on any taxable capital gain and any recapture of capital cost allowance until the child sells the property. To do this, **both** of these conditions have to be met:

- your child is a resident of Canada just before the transfer; and
- the farm or fishing property was land in Canada, depreciable property in Canada of a prescribed class, or eligible capital property in respect of a farming or fishing business carried on in Canada, and has been used in the business in which you, your spouse or common-law partner, or any of your children were actively engaged on a regular and ongoing basis before the transfer.

The rules on intergenerational transfers of certain farming and fishing property from an individual to the individual’s child include taxpayers involved in a combination of farming and fishing businesses.

Where an individual carries on farming or fishing business as a sole proprietor, or through a partnership, in order to be eligible for the intergenerational transfer, the qualifying property must be used mainly in a farming business or a

fishing business. Eligibility for the intergenerational transfer extends to property of an individual used mainly in a combination of farming and fishing.

Your **children** include:

- your natural child, your adopted child, or your spouse’s or common-law partner’s child;
- your grandchild or great-grandchild;
- your child’s spouse or common-law partner; or
- another person who is wholly dependent on you for support and who is, or was immediately before the age of 19, in your custody and under your control.

The following types of property qualify for this transfer:

- farmland;
- land used in a fishing business;
- depreciable property, including buildings; or
- eligible capital property.

Furthermore, a share of the capital stock of a family-farm or family-fishing corporation and an interest in a family-farm or family-fishing partnership also qualify for this transfer if your child is a resident of Canada just before the transfer.

The rules on intergenerational transfers of certain farming and fishing property from an individual to the individual’s child include taxpayers involved in a combination of farming and fishing businesses.

- Shares or partnership interests:
 - In order for an individual’s shares in a family corporation or interest in a family partnership to qualify for the intergenerational transfer, all or substantially all (generally interpreted as 90% or more) of the FMV of the property of the entity must be property used mainly in a farming business or a fishing business. Eligibility for the intergenerational transfer extends to an individual’s shares in a corporation, or interest in a partnership, where the corporation or partnership carries on both a farming business and a fishing business. In particular, if a property of the corporation or partnership is used mainly in either business, or is used mainly in a combination of farming and fishing, the property will count towards the “all or substantially all” test.

For most property, the transfer price can be any amount between the adjusted cost base (ACB) and its FMV. For depreciable property, the transfer price can be any amount between its UCC and its FMV. For eligible capital property, the transfer price can be any amount between:

- its FMV; and
- $\frac{4}{3} \times \frac{\text{your cumulative eligible capital property from the business}}{\text{FMV of all your eligible capital property from the business}}$

Example for farmers

Wade wants to transfer these farm properties to Vicky, his 19-year-old daughter.

Land	
ACB.....	\$ 85,000
FMV at the time of transfer	\$ 100,000

Combine	
FMV.....	\$ 9,000
UCC at the time of transfer	\$ 7,840

Therefore, Wade can transfer:

- the land at any amount between \$85,000 (ACB) and \$100,000 (FMV); and
- the combine at any amount between \$7,840 (UCC) and \$9,000 (FMV).

If Wade chooses to transfer the land at its ACB and the combine at its UCC, he postpones any taxable capital gain and any recapture of CCA. Also, if he does this, we consider that Vicky acquires the land at \$85,000 and the combine at \$7,840. When Vicky disposes of the land and the combine, she includes in her income any taxable capital gain and recapture that Wade postpones.

For more information about transfers of eligible capital property, see the latest archived Interpretation Bulletin IT-268R4, *Inter Vivos Transfer of Farm Property to Child*, and its Special Release.

Example for fishers

Wade wants to transfer these fishing properties to Vicky, his 19-year-old daughter.

Fishing boat	
ACB.....	\$ 85,000
FMV at the time of transfer	\$ 100,000

Fishing licence	
FMV.....	\$ 9,000
UCC at the time of transfer	\$ 7,840

Therefore, Wade can transfer:

- the fishing boat at any amount between \$85,000 (ACB) and \$100,000 (FMV); and
- the fishing licence at any amount between \$7,840 (UCC) and \$9,000 (FMV).

If Wade chooses to transfer the fishing boat at its ACB and the fishing licence at its UCC, he postpones any taxable capital gain and any recapture of CCA. Also, if he does this, we consider that Vicky acquires the fishing boat at \$85,000 and the fishing licence at \$7,840. When Vicky disposes of the fishing boat and the fishing licence, she will include in her income any taxable capital gain and recapture that Wade postpones.

Transfer of farm or fishing property to a child if a parent dies in the year

We allow a tax-free transfer of a deceased taxpayer's Canadian farm or fishing property to a child if **all** of these conditions are met:

- the child was resident in Canada just before the parent's death;
- the property was used under the current law, mainly in a farming or fishing business on a regular and ongoing basis by the deceased, the deceased's spouse or common-law partner, or any of the children before the parent's death; and
- the property was transferred to the child no later than 36 months after the parent's death. In some cases, we may allow the transfer even if it took place later than 36 months after the parent's death.

Note

The rules under "Transfer of farm or fishing property to a child" also apply in this section.

The following types of farm or fishing property qualify for this transfer:

- land and buildings, or other depreciable property used mainly in a farming or fishing business;
- eligible capital property related to a farming business; and
- a share of the capital stock of a family-farm or family-fishing corporation, and an interest in a family-farm or family-fishing partnership.

For most property, the transfer price can be any amount between the ACB and its FMV.

For depreciable property, the transfer price can be an amount between the property's FMV and a special amount. For more information, see Chapter 4, "Deemed Disposition of Property," in Guide T4011, *Preparing Returns for Deceased Persons*.

The deceased's legal representative will choose the amount in the year of death. We consider the child to acquire these properties at the amount chosen.

Similar rules apply for property that a deceased person leased to the family-farm or family-fishing corporation or partnership.

For eligible capital property, the transfer amount is equal to 4/3 of the cumulative eligible capital property at that time. See "Eligible capital property of a deceased taxpayer" on page 56.

If a child gets a farm or fishing property from a parent and the child later dies, the property can be transferred to the surviving parent based on the same rules.

Shares or other property of a family-farm or family-fishing holding corporation can also be transferred based on the same rules, from a spouse or common-law partner trust to a child of the settlor. The settlor is the person who sets up a trust, or the person who transfers property to a trust.

Note for farmers

For more information on these transfers, see the latest archived Interpretation Bulletin IT-349R3, *Intergenerational Transfers of Farm Property on Death*.

Transfer of farm or fishing property to a spouse or common-law partner

A farmer or fisher can transfer property to a spouse or common-law partner or to a spousal or common-law partner trust during the farmer's or fisher's lifetime. At the time of transfer, the farmer or fisher can postpone any taxable capital gain or recapture of CCA.

If the spouse or common-law partner later disposes of the property, the farmer or fisher, not the spouse or common-law partner, generally has to report any taxable capital gain. This rule applies where the farmer or fisher is living at the time the spouse or common-law partner sells the property. However, there are exceptions to this rule. For more information, see the latest archived Interpretation Bulletin IT-511R, *Interspousal and Certain Other Transfers and Loans of Property*.

A transfer of farm or fishing property can also occur after the farmer or fisher dies. For more information, see Chapter 4, "Deemed Disposition of Property," in Guide T4011.

Note for farmers

The rollover provisions available for farm properties also apply to land and depreciable property used mainly in a woodlot farming business. They will apply where the deceased, the deceased's spouse or common-law partner, or any of the deceased's children was engaged in the woodlot operation as required by a **prescribed forest management plan** in respect of the woodlot.

Other special rules

You may also be able to postpone paying tax on capital gains in the following situations.

Reserves

When you dispose of a capital property, you usually receive full payment at that time. However, sometimes you receive the amount over a number of years. Generally, a reserve allows you to defer reporting part of the capital gain to the year in which you receive the proceeds.

For example, you may sell a capital property for \$50,000 and receive \$10,000 at the time of the sale. You receive the remaining \$40,000 over four years. In this situation, you can claim a reserve. However, there is a limit to the number of years you can do this.

For more information on reserves, see Guide T4037, *Capital Gains*, and Form T2017, *Summary of Reserves on Dispositions of Capital Property*.

Exchanges or expropriations of property

There are special rules that apply when you dispose of a property and replace it with a similar one, or when someone expropriates your property. For more information, see the latest archived interpretation bulletins IT-259R4, *Exchange of Property*, and IT-491, *Former business property*, and its Special Release.

Information reporting of tax avoidance transactions

Taxpayers, advisors and promoters who engage in or who are entitled to certain fees in relation to certain tax avoidance transactions are subject to new reporting requirements.

The measures apply to certain avoidance transactions entered into after 2010, and avoidance transactions that are part of a series of transactions that started before 2011 and were completed after 2010.

A transaction will be reportable if it is an avoidance transaction as defined in subsection 245(3) of the *Income Tax Act* for purposes of the general anti-avoidance rule (GAAR) and has at least two of the following three characteristics:

- the advisor or promoter has or had an entitlement to certain types of fees;
- the advisor or promoter has or had confidential protection with respect to the transaction;
- the taxpayer or the advisor or promoter (including any non-arm's length parties) has or had contractual protection for the transaction (other than as a result of certain types of fees).

A reportable transaction does not include a transaction that is, or is part of, a series of transactions that includes the acquisition of a tax shelter or issuance of a flow-through share for which an information return has been filed with the minister under subsections 237.1(7) or 66(12.68), respectively.

Information return RC312, *Reportable Transaction Information Return*, must be filed on June 30 of the calendar year following the calendar year in which the transaction first became a reportable transaction for the person. An extended reassessment period is allowed under paragraph 152(4)(b.1) of the *Income Tax Act*.

Failure to report could result in suspension of the tax benefit and a penalty for failure to report.

File this return separately from your tax return. Before you file it, make a copy for your records. Send the original return, amended return, or any additional information to:

**Other Programs Unit
Validation and Verification Section
Ottawa Technology Centre
875 Heron Road
Ottawa ON K1A 1A2**

Capital cost allowance (CCA) rates

Below you will find the more common depreciable properties that a farming or fishing business may use. The CCA rates appear at the end of the list. For more information on Classes 13, 14, 34, and 43.1, and Part XVII of the *Income Tax Act*, call us at 1-800-959-5525.

Depreciable property	Class No.	Depreciable property	Class No.
Aircraft – Acquired before May 26, 1976.....	16	Self-propelled	10
Aircraft – Acquired after May 25, 1976.....	9	Hay loaders.....	8
Bee equipment	8	Ice machines.....	8
Boats and component parts	7	Incubators.....	8
Breakwaters		Irrigation equipment – Overhead	8
Cement or stone.....	3	Irrigation ponds	6
Wood	6	Leasehold interest.....	13
Brooders.....	8	Manure spreaders.....	8
Buildings and component parts		Milking machines	8
Wood, galvanized, or portable.....	6	Mixers	8
Other:		Mowers.....	8
Acquired after 1978 and before 1988*	3	Nets	8
Acquired after 1987.....	1	Office equipment including photocopiers, fax machines	8
Fruit and vegetable storage (after Feb. 19, 1973).....	8	Outboard motors	10
Casing, cribwork for water wells.....	8	Passenger vehicles (see Chapter 4)	10 or 10.1
Chain-saws	10	Piping – Permanent.....	2
Cleaners – grain or seed	8	Planters – All types.....	8
Combines		Plows.....	8
Drawn.....	8	Power block – Purse seine	7
Self-propelled.....	10	Pumps	8
Computer equipment and systems software		Radar or radio equipment	
Acquired before March 23, 2004	10	Acquired before May 26, 1976	9
Acquired after March 22, 2004	45	Acquired after May 25, 1976	8
Acquired after March 18, 2007	50	Rakes.....	8
Acquired after January 27, 2009 and before February 2011 ..	52	Roads or other surface areas – Paved or concrete.....	17
Computer software (other than systems software)	8	Silo fillers.....	8
Coolers – Milk	8	Silos	8
Cream separators.....	8	Sleighs.....	10
Cultivators.....	8	Sprayers.....	8
Dams		Stable cleaners	8
Cement, stone, wood, or earth	1	Stalk cutters.....	8
Data network infrastructure equipment – Acquired		Swathers	
after March 22, 2004	46	Drawn.....	8
Diggers – All types.....	8	Self-propelled	10
Discs.....	8	Threshers.....	8
Docks	3	Tile or concrete drainage system – Acquired before 1965	13
Drills – All types.....	8	Tillers – All types	8
Dugouts, dikes, and lagoons	6	Tools	
Electric-generating equipment – portable.....	8	Less than \$500.....	12
Electric motors	8	\$500 and more	8
Elevators	8	Tractors.....	10
Engines – Stationary	8	Trailers.....	10
Fences – All types.....	6	Traps	8
Forage harvesters		Trucks	10
Drawn.....	8	Trucks (freight).....	16
Self-propelled.....	10	Wagons	10
Graders – Fruit or vegetable.....	8	Water towers	6
Grain-drying equipment.....	8	Weeders.....	8
Grain loaders	8	Weirs	3
Grain separators	8	Weirs – Fish.....	8
Grain-storage building		Welding equipment.....	8
Wood, galvanized steel	6	Well equipment	8
Other.....	1	Wharves	
Greenhouses (all except as noted below)	6	Cement, steel, or stone	3
Greenhouses of rigid frames covered with replaceable		Wood.....	6
flexible plastic	8	Wind chargers	8
Grinder.....	8	Wind-energy conversion equipment	
Harness.....	10	Acquired before February 22, 1994.....	34
Harrows	8	Acquired after February 21, 1994	43.1
Hay balers and stokers		(Note: Class 43.1 can be used other than for wind energy.)	
Drawn.....	8		

* You may add to or alter a Class 3 building after 1987. In this case, there is a limit on the amount you can include in Class 3. The most you can include in Class 3 is the lesser of \$500,000 or 25% of the building's cost on December 31, 1987. In Class 1, include any costs you incur that are over this limit.

Class 1	4%	Class 7	15%	Class 10.1	30%	Class 46.....	30%
Class 2	6%	Class 8	20%	Class 12	100%	Class 50.....	55%
Class 3	5%	Class 9	25%	Class 13**		Class 52.....	100%
Class 6	10%	Class 10	30%	Class 45	45%		

**You can claim CCA on leasehold interest, but the maximum rate depends on the type of leasehold interest and the terms of the lease.

How to calculate the mandatory inventory adjustment (MIA)

For instructions on how to fill in the following charts, see page 35 of Chapter 3.

Chart 1	
Cash cost of purchased inventory	
Enter the amount you paid by the end of the 2016 fiscal period for the specified animals you bought:	
Fiscal period	Cash cost
■ in your 2016 fiscal period	\$ _____ 1
■ in your 2015 fiscal period	\$ _____ 2
■ in your 2014 fiscal period	\$ _____ 3
■ in your 2013 fiscal period	\$ _____ 4
■ before your 2013 fiscal period	\$ _____ 5
Enter the amount you paid by the end of your 2016 fiscal period for all other inventory you bought:	
■ in your 2016 fiscal period	\$ _____ 6
■ in your 2015 fiscal period	\$ _____ 7
■ in your 2014 fiscal period	\$ _____ 8
■ in your 2013 fiscal period	\$ _____ 9
■ before your 2013 fiscal period	\$ _____ 10

Chart 3	
Value of purchased inventory for all other inventory	
Inventory bought in your 2016 fiscal period	
Enter the amount from line 6 or the fair market value, whichever is less.	\$ _____ 16
Inventory bought in your 2015 fiscal period	
Enter the amount from line 7 or the fair market value, whichever is less.	\$ _____ 17
Inventory bought in your 2014 fiscal period	
Enter the amount from line 8 or the fair market value, whichever is less.	\$ _____ 18
Inventory bought in your 2013 fiscal period	
Enter the amount from line 9 or the fair market value, whichever is less.	\$ _____ 19
Inventory bought before your 2013 fiscal period	
Enter the amount from line 10 or the fair market value, whichever is less.	\$ _____ 20

Chart 2	
Value of purchased inventory for specified animals	
Inventory bought in your 2016 fiscal period	
Enter an amount that is not more than the amount on line 1, but not less than 70% of this amount.	\$ _____ 11
Inventory bought in your 2015 fiscal period	
Enter an amount that is not more than the amount on line 2, but not less than 70% of the total of the value at the end of your 2015 fiscal period plus any amounts you paid in your 2016 fiscal period toward the purchase price.	\$ _____ 12
Inventory bought in your 2014 fiscal period	
Enter an amount that is not more than the amount on line 3, but not less than 70% of the total of the value at the end of your 2015 fiscal period plus any amounts you paid in your 2016 fiscal period toward the purchase price.	\$ _____ 13
Inventory bought in your 2013 fiscal period	
Enter an amount that is not more than the amount on line 4, but not less than 70% of the total of the value at the end of your 2015 fiscal period plus any amounts you paid in your 2016 fiscal period toward the purchase price.	\$ _____ 14
Inventory bought before your 2013 fiscal period	
Enter an amount that is not more than the amount on line 5, but not less than 70% of the total of the value at the end of your 2015 fiscal period plus any amounts you paid in your 2016 fiscal period toward the purchase price.	\$ _____ 15

Chart 4		
Calculation of MIA		
Enter the amount of your net loss from line 9899 of Form T2042.		\$ _____ 21
Enter the value of your inventory from Chart 2 and Chart 3:		
■ the amount on line 11	\$ _____	
■ the amount on line 12	\$ _____	
■ the amount on line 13	\$ _____	
■ the amount on line 14	\$ _____	
■ the amount on line 15	\$ _____	
■ the amount on line 16	\$ _____	
■ the amount on line 17	\$ _____	
■ the amount on line 18	\$ _____	
■ the amount on line 19	\$ _____	
■ the amount on line 20	\$ _____	
Total value of inventory	\$ _____	\$ _____ 22
MIA – enter the amount on line 21 or line 22, whichever is less.		\$ _____ 23

GST/HST

Farm goods and services subject to GST or HST include:

- crop dusting;
- contract work, including field clearing, tilling, and harvesting done by one farmer on behalf of another;
- road-clearing services;
- stud or artificial insemination services;
- storing goods (for example, storing grain in a grain elevator);
- beeswax;
- maple sugar candy;
- canary seed, lawn seed, and flower seed;
- bedding plants, sod, cut flowers, living trees, and firewood;
- furs, animal hides, and dead animals not suitable for human consumption;
- fertilizer sold in containers of any size or in bulk when the total quantity is less than 500 kilograms, or any quantities of soil or soil mixture whether or not they contain fertilizer;
- gravel, stones, rock, soil, and soil additives;
- livestock or poultry not normally raised as food or to produce food for human consumption (for example, horses, mules, and mink); and
- processed wool, feathers, and down.

Fishing goods and services subject to GST or HST include:

- fish or other marine or freshwater animals sold as bait for recreational fishing;
- fish or other marine or freshwater animals not ordinarily used as food for human consumption;
- traps, pots, and cages;
- fish boxes;
- navigation equipment;
- repair and maintenance materials; and
- stationary engines and outboard motors.

Many farming or fishing products and purchases are taxable but at 0%. We refer to these as **zero-rated goods**. You do not pay GST/HST when you buy these products and you do not charge GST/HST when you sell them to your customers.

- For zero-rated farm products and purchases, see this page.
- For zero-rated fishing products and purchases, see page 69.

Zero-rated farm products are:

- fruit and vegetables;
- grains or seeds in their natural state, treated for seeding purposes or irradiated for storage purposes, and hay or silage, or other fodder crops, when they are sold in quantities larger than ordinarily offered for sale to consumers, except grains and seeds packaged, prepared and sold to use as feed for wild birds or pet food;
- feed sold by a feedlot operator, as long as the price is separately identified on the invoice or written agreement;
- hops, barley, flaxseed, straw, sugar cane, or sugar beets;
- livestock such as cattle, hogs, poultry, bees or sheep that are raised or kept to produce food, or to be used as food, for human consumption, or to produce wool;
- poultry or fish eggs that are produced for hatching;
- rabbits, except those supplied by a person in the course of a business in the course of which the person regularly supplies animals as pets to consumers;
- fertilizer sold in bulk or in a container of at least 25 kg where the total quantity of fertilizer supplied at the time is at least 500 kg;
- wool that is not further processed than washed; and
- tobacco leaves that are not further processed than dried and sorted.

Examples of zero-rated farm purchases are:

- tractors designed for farm use that have a rating of at least 44.74 kW at power takeoff (60 PTO horsepower);
- pull and self-propelled combines, swathers, and wind-rowers;
- headers for combines, forage harvesters, swathers or wind-rowers;
- combine or forage harvester pickups;
- forage harvesters, and self-propelled, tractor-mounted, or pull-type mechanical fruit or vegetable pickers or harvesters;
- mouldboard and disc plows (3 or more furrows), and chisel plows and subsoil chisels (at least 8 feet or 2.44 metres wide);
- discers, rod weeders, or bean rods (at least 8 feet or 2.44 metres wide);
- field and row crop cultivators (at least 8 feet or 2.44 metres wide);
- combination discer-cultivators (at least 8 feet or 2.44 metres wide);
- rototillers and rotovators (at least 6 feet or 1.83 metres wide);
- harrows sold in complete units and pulverizers (at least 8 feet or 2.44 metres wide);

- land packers, mulchers, and rotary hoes (at least 8 feet or 2.44 metres wide);
 - airflow seeders, grain and seed drills (at least 8 feet or 2.44 metres wide), and farm-type row-crop or toolbar seeders or planters designed to seed two or more rows at a time;
 - mower-conditioners, hay balers, hay cubers, hay rakes, hay conditioners, hay crushers, hay crimpers, hay tedders, swath turners, and wind-row turners;
 - bale throwers, elevators, or conveyors, silage baggers, and round bale wrapping machines;
 - grain bins or tanks with a capacity of 181 m³ or less (5,000 bushels);
 - transportable conveyors with belts less than 76.2 cm (30 inches) wide and 0.48 cm (3/16 inch) thick, transportable farm grain augers, transportable utility augers and transportable elevators;
 - bin sweep or cleaner attachments for portable grain augers;
 - tractor-powered pneumatic grain conveyors;
 - feed mills, including roller mills and hammer mills;
 - feed mixers, feed grinder mixers, tub grinders and other farm-type feed grinders;
 - ensilage mixers and self-propelled feed or ensilage carts;
 - grain toasters to use in livestock feed production;
 - grain dryers;
 - farm-type refrigerated bulk milk coolers;
 - assembled and fully operational milking systems or individual components of milking systems that are supplied together, unassembled and then assembled into a fully operational milking system;
 - automated and computerized farm livestock or poultry feeding systems, or individual components of these systems when they are supplied together, unassembled and then assembled into a fully operational feeding system;
 - self-propelled, tractor-mounted, or pull-type agricultural wagons or trailers designed for off-road handling and transporting of grain, forage, livestock feed, or fertilizer, and for use at speeds not exceeding 40 km per hour;
 - mechanical rock or stone pickers, rock or root rakes, and rock or root wind-rowers, forage blowers, silo unloaders, and shredders with an operational width of at least 3.66 m or 12 feet;
 - tractor-mounted, self-propelled, or pull-type field sprayers with tank capacities of at least 300 litres or 66 gallons;
 - granular fertilizer or pesticide applicators with operational capacity of at least 0.2265 m³ or 8 cubic feet;
 - liquid box, tank, or flail manure spreaders, and injection systems for liquid manure spreaders;
 - leaf-cutter bees;
 - complete feeds, supplements, micro-premixes, macro-premixes, or mineral feeds other than trace mineral salt feeds, as defined and labelled in accordance with the Feeds Regulations, 1983 and designed for rabbits or a specific type of farm livestock, fish, or poultry ordinarily raised or kept for human consumption or to produce wool, when sold in bulk quantities of at least 20 kg (44 lbs.) or in bags that contain at least 20 kg (44 lbs.);
 - feed sold in bulk quantities of at least 20 kg (44 lbs.) or bags that contain at least 20 kg (44 lbs.) that is designed for ostriches, rheas, emus, or bees;
 - farm refrigerated bulk milk coolers;
 - food processing by-products and plant and animal products sold in bulk quantities of at least 20 kg (44 lbs.) or bags that contain at least 20 kg (44 lbs.) used as feed or as ingredients in feed for farm livestock, fish, or poultry that is ordinarily raised or kept for human consumption or to produce wool, or for rabbits, ostriches, rheas, emus, or bees;
 - pesticides having a purpose that includes agricultural use and having a product class of other than domestic labelled in accordance with the Pest Control Products Regulations;
 - sales of quotas authorized by a government agency or marketing board for zero-rated products for human consumption (including dairy, turkey, chicken, eggs), certain agricultural products (including farm livestock, zero-rated grains or seeds, hops, barley, flaxseed, straw, sugar cane, or sugar beets) and tobacco leaves; and
 - farmland rented to a registrant under a sharecropping arrangement to the extent that consideration for the supply is a share of the production that is zero-rated is part of the price (any other extra payments are taxable).
- 👉 **Examples of zero-rated fishing products and equipment are:**
- most fish feed and other specified products when sold in quantities of at least 20 kg. For more information, see GST/HST Memoranda Series 4-4, *Agriculture and Fishing*;
 - fish or other marine or freshwater animals, such as oysters, clams, and mussels, not further processed than frozen, salted, smoked, dried, scaled, eviscerated, or filleted, provided they are ordinarily used as food for human consumption, and not used as bait for recreational fishing;
 - fish eggs that are produced for hatching purposes;
 - fishing vessels you buy either inside or outside Canada to use in commercial fishing, if you provide all the following documents to the vendor or the customs office:
 - your GST/HST Account Number;
 - a declaration signed by you stating you intend to use the vessel in commercial fishing; and
 - your valid commercial limited-entry fishing licence number issued by Fisheries and Oceans Canada or a provincial or territorial government (licensing requirements may vary from region to region);

- the following nets and related equipment:
 - gill-nets, seines, and trawl-nets;
 - webbing, leadlines, corkline (top rope) for gill-nets, seines, and trawl-nets;
 - floats for gill-nets and seines;
 - drums for gill-nets, seines, trawl-nets, and long-lines;
 - entrapment and predator webbing;
 - trawl-net doors; and
- the following equipment and products:
 - automatic baiters, jiggers, and net-pen feeders;
 - manufactured netpens for use in aquaculture; and
 - mechanical net washers and pescalators.

Input tax credits and exempt goods and services

GST/HST registrants may claim an **input tax credit** for the GST/HST they paid or owe for expenses used to provide taxable goods and services at the rates of 0%, 5%, 13%, 14%, or 15%.

For more information on claiming the input tax credits and the percentage of use in commercial activity, see GST/HST Memorandum 8.1, *General Eligibility Rules* and GST/HST Memorandum 8.2, *General Restrictions and Limitations*.

A limited number of goods and services you purchase are exempt from GST/HST. Because you do not pay GST/HST on these goods and services, there is no input tax credit to claim. Examples of **exempt** goods and services include:

- commercial fishing licence fees;
- insurance services sold by insurance companies, agents, or brokers;
- most services provided by financial institutions, such as arranging loans or mortgages; and
- most health, medical, and dental services.

For more information, see Guide RC4022, *General Information for GST/HST Registrants*, and GST/HST Memorandum 4.4, *Agriculture and Fishing* and GST/HST Information Sheet GI-049, *Fishing Equipment and Products*.

Eligible registrants can file their GST/HST returns online by using GST/HST NETFILE or the “File a return” service in My Business Account at cra.gc.ca/mybusinessaccount. For information about GST/HST, go to cra.gc.ca/gsthst.

Online services

My Account

Using the CRA's My Account service is a fast, easy, and secure way to access and manage your tax and benefit information online, seven days a week.

To register for My Account, go to cra.gc.ca/myaccount. Registration is a two-step process. You will be asked to enter some personal information and create a user ID and password or use a Sign-in Partner. Be sure to have your current and previous year's personal tax returns on hand. To register, a return for one of these two years must have been assessed. After you complete step one, you will have instant access to some of your tax and benefit information. Step two includes the mailing of the CRA security code. We will mail it to the address we have on file for you. The separate mailing of the security code is a measure used to protect you from identity theft and to ensure the security of your personal information. You will have access to the full suite of services available in My Account once you enter your code.

An authorized representative can access most of these online services through Represent a Client at cra.gc.ca/representatives.

MyCRA – Mobile app

Getting ready to file? Use MyCRA to:

- check your RRSP deduction limit;
- look up a local tax preparer; and
- see what tax filing software the CRA has certified.

Done filing? Use MyCRA to:

- check the status of your tax return; and
- view your notice of assessment.

Use MyCRA throughout the year to:

- view your personalized benefit and credit payment amounts;
- check your TFSA contribution room;
- update your contact details;
- manage your direct deposit and online mail information; and
- request your proof of income (option C).

To get more details on what you can do with MyCRA and to access the CRA's web-based mobile app, go to cra.gc.ca/mobileapps.

Handling business taxes online

Save time using the CRA's online services for businesses. You can:

- authorize a representative, an employee, or a group of employees, who has registered with Represent a Client, for online access to your business accounts;

- request or delete authorization online through Represent a Client, if you are a representative;
- change mailing and physical addresses, as well as the address where you keep your books and records;
- file a return electronically without a web access code;
- register for online mail, get email notifications, and view your mail online;
- enrol for direct deposit, update banking information, and view direct deposit transactions;
- authorize the withdrawal of a pre-determined amount from your bank account;
- request additional remittance vouchers;
- transfer payments and immediately view updated balances, without having to calculate interest;
- stop or restart the mailing of the GST/HST return for registrants package;
- add another business to your profile;
- view answers to common enquiries, and if needed, submit account-related enquiries;
- view the account balance and instalment balance, including the corresponding transactions (for example, payments); and
- do much more.

To register or log in to our online services, go to:

- cra.gc.ca/mybusinessaccount, if you are a business owner; or
- cra.gc.ca/representatives, if you are an authorized representative or employee.

For more information, go to cra.gc.ca/businessonline.

Receiving your CRA mail online

You, or your representative (authorized at a level 2), can choose to receive most of your CRA mail for your business online.

When you or your representative registers for online mail, an email notification will be sent to the email address(es) provided when there is new mail available to view in My Business Account. Correspondence available through online mail will no longer be printed and mailed. To register, select the "Manage online mail" service and follow the steps.

Using our online mail service is faster and easier than managing paper correspondence.

Authorizing the withdrawal of a pre-determined amount from your bank account

Pre-authorized debit (PAD) is an online, self-service, payment option. Through this option, you agree to authorize the CRA to withdraw a pre-determined amount from your bank account to pay tax on a specific date or dates. You can set up a PAD agreement using the CRA's secure My Business Account service at cra.gc.ca/mybusinessaccount. PADs are flexible and managed by you. You can view historical records, modify, cancel, or skip a payment. For more information, go to canada.ca/payments and select "Pre-authorized debit."

Electronic payments

Make your payment using:

- your financial institution's online or telephone banking services;
- the CRA's My Payment service at cra.gc.ca/mypayment; or
- pre-authorized debit at cra.gc.ca/mybusinessaccount.

For more information on all payment options, go to canada.ca/payments.

For more information

What if you need help?

If you need more information after reading this guide, visit cra.gc.ca or call 1-800-959-5525.

Direct deposit

Direct deposit is a fast, convenient, reliable, and secure way to get your CRA payments directly into your account at a financial institution in Canada.

You can view your direct deposit information and online transactions at cra.gc.ca/mybusinessaccount.

To enrol for direct deposit or to update your banking information, go to cra.gc.ca/directdeposit.

Forms and publications

To get our forms and publications, go to cra.gc.ca/forms or call 1-800-959-5525.

Electronic mailing lists

We can notify you by email when new information on a subject of interest to you is available on our website. To subscribe to our electronic mailing lists, go to cra.gc.ca/lists.

Tax Information Phone Service (TIPS)

For personal and general tax information by telephone, use our automated service, TIPS, by calling 1-800-267-6999.

Teletypewriter (TTY) users

If you have a hearing or speech impairment and use a TTY call 1-800-665-0354 during regular business hours.

Service complaints

You can expect to be treated fairly under clear and established rules, and get a high level of service each time you deal with the Canada Revenue Agency (CRA); see the *Taxpayer Bill of Rights*.

If you are not satisfied with the service you received, try to resolve the matter with the CRA employee you have been dealing with or call the telephone number provided in the CRA's correspondence. If you do not have contact information, go to cra.gc.ca/contact.

If you still disagree with the way your concerns were addressed, you can ask to discuss the matter with the employee's supervisor.

If you are still not satisfied, you can file a service complaint by filling out Form RC193, *Service-Related Complaint*. For more information, go to cra.gc.ca/complaints.

If the CRA has not resolved your service-related complaint, you can submit a complaint with the Office of the Taxpayers' Ombudsman.

Reprisal complaint

If you believe that you have experienced reprisal, fill out Form RC459, *Reprisal Complaint*.

For more information about reprisal complaints, go to cra.gc.ca/reprisalcomplaints.

Tax information videos

We have a tax information video series for new small businesses that provides an introduction to topics such as registering a business, GST/HST, and payroll. To watch our videos, go to cra.gc.ca/videogallery.

Cancel or waive penalties or interest

The CRA administers legislation, commonly called the taxpayer relief provisions, that gives the CRA discretion to cancel or waive penalties or interest when taxpayers are unable to meet their tax obligations due to circumstances beyond their control.

The CRA's discretion to grant relief is limited to any period that ended within 10 calendar years before the year in which a request is made.

For penalties, the CRA will consider your request only if it relates to a tax year or fiscal period ending in any of the 10 calendar years before the year in which you make your request. For example, your request made in 2017 must relate to a penalty for a tax year or fiscal period ending in 2007 or later.

For interest on a balance owing for any tax year or fiscal period, the CRA will consider only the amounts that accrued during the 10 calendar years before the year in which you make your request. For example, your request made in 2017 must relate to interest that accrued in 2007 or later.

To make a request, fill out Form RC4288, *Request for Taxpayer Relief – Cancel or Waive Penalties or Interest*. For more information about relief from penalties or interest and how to submit your request, go to cra.gc.ca/taxpayerrelief.