



Canada Revenue
Agency

Agence du revenu
du Canada

Preparing Returns for Deceased Persons 2019

Before you start

Is this guide for you?

Use this guide if you are the legal representative (see page 6) who has to file an income tax and benefit return for a deceased person. Use it with the Federal Income Tax and Benefit Guide.

Note

If you cannot get a return for the year of death, use a blank one from a previous year. In the top right corner of page 1, write the year for which you are filing. The CRA will assess the return based on the legislation in effect for the year of death.

Which return should you use?

You should use the tax package for the province or territory where the deceased lived at the time of death. To find out how to get a tax package online, or to request a printed copy of an Income Tax Package and Guide for a particular province or territory, go to canada.ca/cra-forms-publications.

What's new for 2019?

Canada Workers Benefit – For 2019, the Canada workers benefit (CWB) replaces and strengthens the working income tax benefit (WITB). The CWB is an enhanced, more accessible, refundable tax credit. For more information, see Schedule 6, Canada Workers Benefit.

Medical Expenses Tax Credit – For expenses incurred after October 16, 2018, certain cannabis products purchased for a patient for medical purposes will be considered eligible medical expenses for the medical expense tax credit, once they become permitted for legal sale under the Cannabis Act. For more information, see Guide RC4065, Medical Expenses.

Donations and gifts (line 34900 of the Federal Income Tax and Benefit return) – For donations made after March 18, 2019, in order to qualify for the enhanced tax incentives for donations of cultural property, the property no longer needs to be of national importance.

Our publications and personalized correspondence are available in braille, large print, e-text, or MP3 for those who have a visual impairment. For more information, go to canada.ca/cra-multiple-formats or call 1-800-959-8281.

La version française de ce Guide est intitulée Déclarations de revenus de personnes décédées.

Table of contents

	Page		Page
What's new for 2019?.....	2	Chapter 4 – Deemed disposition of property	23
Definitions	4	General information.....	24
Chapter 1 – General information	6	What is a capital gain?	24
Are you the legal representative?.....	6	What is a capital gains deduction?.....	24
What are your responsibilities as the legal representative?.....	6	What is a capital loss?	24
Do you need information from the deceased person's tax records?.....	7	Recaptures and terminal losses	24
Goods and services tax/harmonized sales tax (GST/HST) credit received after the date of death.....	7	Capital property other than depreciable property.....	24
What if the deceased was single, separated, divorced, or widowed and received the GST/HST credit?.....	7	Deceased's deemed proceeds – Transfer to spouse or common-law partner, or testamentary spousal or common-law partner trust.....	25
What if the deceased's GST/HST credit is for the deceased and their spouse or common-law partner?.....	7	Deceased's deemed proceeds – All other transfers....	25
What if the surviving spouse's or common-law partner's GST/HST credit included a claim for the deceased?.....	8	Depreciable property.....	25
What if the deceased is an eligible child?.....	8	Deceased's deemed proceeds – Transfer to spouse or common-law partner, or testamentary spousal or common-law partner trust.....	25
Canada child benefit (CCB) payments received after the date of death.....	8	Deceased's deemed proceeds – All other transfers....	26
Clearance certificate.....	8	Farm or fishing property transferred to a child	26
Getting started.....	8	Conditions.....	26
Common questions and answers.....	9	Deceased's deemed proceeds – Transfer of farmland to a child	27
Chapter 2 – Final return	9	Deceased's deemed proceeds – Transfer of depreciable farm or fishing property to a child.....	27
What date is the final return due?.....	10	Chapter 5 – Net capital losses	28
What happens if you file the final return late?	10	What is a net capital loss?	28
What is the due date for a balance owing?.....	11	Net capital losses in the year of death.....	28
How to complete the final return.....	11	Net capital losses before the year of death.....	29
Step 1 – Identification	11	Disposition of estate property by the legal representative.....	30
Foreign income.....	11	Appendix	31
Step 2 – Total income.....	11	References	34
Step 3 – Net income.....	15	For more information	35
Step 4 – Taxable income.....	16	Index	36
Step 5 – Federal non-refundable tax credits	16		
Step 6 – Refund or balance owing.....	20		
Signing the return.....	20		
Chapter 3 – Optional returns	20		
Signing an optional return.....	20		
What are the 3 optional returns?.....	20		
1. Return for rights or things.....	20		
2. Return for a partner or proprietor.....	21		
3. Return for income from a graduated rate estate.....	22		
Amounts for optional returns.....	22		
Amounts you can claim in full on each return.....	22		
Amounts you can split between returns.....	22		
Amounts you can claim only against certain income.....	23		

Definitions

Adjusted cost base (ACB) – This is usually the cost of a property, plus any expenses to acquire it, such as commissions and legal fees.

The cost of a capital property is its actual or deemed cost, depending on the type of property and how you acquired it. It also includes capital expenditures, such as the cost of additions and improvements to the property. You cannot add current expenses, such as maintenance and repair costs, to the ACB of a property.

For more information on ACB, see Interpretation Bulletin IT-456, Capital Property – Some Adjustments to Cost Base, and its Special Release.

If the deceased filed Form T664 or T664 (Seniors), Election to Report a Capital Gain on Property Owned at the End of February 22, 1994, the ACB of the property may change. For more information, see Guide T4037, Capital Gains.

Administrator – There may not be a will or the will may not name an executor. In this case, a court will appoint an administrator to handle the deceased's estate. An administrator is often the spouse, common-law partner, or the next of kin.

Advantage – See the definition of **Eligible amount of the gift** on the next page.

Annuitant – Generally, an annuitant of a registered retirement savings plan (RRSP) or registered retirement income fund (RRIF) is the person for whom a retirement plan provides a retirement income. In certain circumstances, the surviving spouse or common-law partner may qualify as the annuitant when, because of the death, they become entitled to receive benefits out of the retirement plan.

Annuity payment – This is a fixed periodic payment that a person has the right to receive, either for life or for a specific number of years. These payments represent a partial recovery of financing and a return (interest) on the capital investment.

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 2 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
- 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.

Capital cost allowance (CCA) – In the year you buy a **depreciable property** (defined on page 5), such as a building, you cannot deduct the full cost. However, since this type of property wears out or becomes obsolete over time, you can deduct its capital cost over a period of several years. This deduction is called CCA. You cannot claim it for the fiscal period that ends on the date of death.

When talking about CCA, a reference is often made to **class**. You usually group depreciable properties into classes. You have to base your CCA claim on the rate assigned to each class of property.

Capital property – This includes **depreciable property** and any property that, if sold, would result in a capital gain or a capital loss. You usually buy it for investment purposes or to earn income. Capital property does not include the trading assets of a business, such as inventory. Some common types of capital property include cottages, land, buildings, equipment used in a business or rental operations, and securities such as stocks, bonds, and units of a mutual fund trust.

Common-law partner – This applies to a person who is not your spouse, but with whom you have a conjugal relationship, and to whom at least **one** of the following situations applies:

- a) They have been living with you in a conjugal relationship for at least 12 continuous months. In this definition, 12 continuous months includes any period that you were separated for less than 90 days because of a breakdown in the relationship.
- b) They are the parent of your child by birth or adoption.
- c) They have custody and control of your child (or had custody and control immediately before the child turned 19 years of age) and your child is wholly dependent on them for support.

Deemed disposition – This expression is used when a person is considered to have disposed of a property, even though a sale did not take place.

Deemed proceeds of disposition – This is an expression used when a person is considered to have received an amount for the disposition of property, even though the person did not actually receive that amount.

Depreciable property – This is usually capital property used to earn income from a business or property. The capital cost can be written off as CCA over a number of years.

Eligible amount of the gift – This is generally the amount by which the **fair market value (FMV)** (defined on this page) of the gifted property exceeds the amount of the advantage, if any, received or receivable for the gift.

The **advantage** is generally the total value of all property, services, compensation, or other benefits to which you are entitled as partial consideration for, or in gratitude for, or in any other way related to the gift. The advantage may be contingent or receivable in the future, and given either to you or a person not dealing at arm's length with you.

The advantage also includes any limited-recourse debt in respect of the gift at the time it was made. For example, there may be a limited-recourse debt if the property was acquired as part of a gifting arrangement that is a tax shelter. In this case, the eligible amount of the gift will be reported in **box 13** of T5003 slip, Statement of Tax Shelter Information. For more information on tax shelters and gifting arrangements, see Guide T4068, Guide for the Partnership Information Return (T5013 forms).

Executor – This is an individual or trust institution named in a will and confirmed by a court to settle the deceased's estate.

Fair market value (FMV) – This is usually the highest dollar value that you can get for your property in an open and unrestricted market between a willing buyer and a willing seller who are acting independently of each other.

Graduated rate estate (GRE) – A GRE of an individual at any time is the estate that arose on and as a consequence of the individual's death, if that time is no more than 36 months after the death of the individual, and the estate is at that time a testamentary trust that meets all of the following conditions:

- The estate designates itself as the deceased individual's GRE in its T3 Trust Income Tax and Information Return (T3 return) for its first taxation year that ends after 2015.
- No other estate designates itself as the GRE of the deceased individual.
- The estate must include the deceased individual's social insurance number in its T3 return of income for each taxation year of the estate that ends after 2015 during the 36-month period after the death of the individual.

Liquidator – In Quebec, the liquidator is responsible for distributing assets of all estates. For estates with a will, the liquidator's role is similar to an executor's. For estates without a will, the liquidator acts as the administrator of the estate.

Locked-in – In this guide, locked-in means that the beneficiary who is to receive the property has a right to absolute ownership of it. No future event or development can take this right away. In order for a property to be locked-in:

- for a spousal or common-law partner trust, it has to become locked-in before the surviving spouse or common-law partner dies
- for an individual, it has to become locked-in before the individual dies

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** on the previous page.

Qualified donees – are as follows:

- registered charities
- registered Canadian amateur athletic associations
- registered national arts service organizations
- registered housing corporations resident in Canada set up only to provide low-cost housing for the aged
- registered municipalities in Canada
- registered municipal or public bodies performing a function of government in Canada
- the United Nations and its agencies
- registered journalism organizations starting January 1, 2020.
- universities outside Canada, the student body of which ordinarily includes students from Canada, that have applied for registration and are registered with the CRA (these universities are no longer required to be prescribed in Schedule VIII of the Income Tax Regulations)

Note

If a university has applied for registration before February 27, 2018 and is registered by the Minister on or after that day, it is considered to have applied for registration. Any university named in Regulation Schedule VIII at the end of February 26, 2018, is also considered to have applied for registration.

- Her Majesty in right of Canada, a province, or a territory
- registered foreign charities to which Her Majesty in Right of Canada has made a gift

Spouse – This is a person to whom you are legally married.

Testamentary spousal or common-law partner trust – This is a trust created by the deceased's will, or a court order in relation to the deceased's estate made under any law of a province or territory that provides for the relief or support of dependants. The surviving spouse or common-law partner is entitled to all the income of the trust that arises before the death of the surviving spouse or common-law

partner. No one else can receive or use the trust's income or capital before the surviving spouse's or common-law partner's death.

For more information, see Interpretation Bulletin IT-305, Testamentary Spouse Trusts.

Testamentary debts – These are debts or liabilities of all kinds that an individual incurred and did not pay before death. They also include amounts payable by the estate because of death.

Undepriciated capital cost (UCC) – Generally, UCC is equal to the total capital cost of all the properties of a class **minus** any capital cost allowance claimed in previous years. When property of the class is disposed of, you also have to subtract from the UCC one of the following 2 amounts, **whichever is less**:

- the proceeds of disposition of the property (either actual or deemed) **minus** the related outlays and expenses to sell it
- the capital cost of the property

Chapter 1 – General information

Are you the legal representative?

You are the legal representative of a deceased person if you are in one of the following situations:

- You are named as the executor in the will.
- You are appointed as the administrator of the estate by a court.
- You are the liquidator for an estate in Quebec.
- You are requesting to be recognized as the person who will manage the CRA tax matters for the deceased, where there is no will or other legal documents. For all provinces and territories, other than Quebec, complete form RC552 Appointing a legal representative for a deceased person. Send a completed RC552 to the Taxpayer Representative Identification System unit of the deceased's tax centre. If the deceased was a Quebec resident, visit revenuquebec.ca.

See **executor**, **administrator**, and **liquidator** in "Definitions," which begins on page 4.

Note

As the legal representative, you may wish to appoint an authorized representative to deal with the CRA for tax matters on your behalf. For more information, go to canada.ca/taxes-representative-authorization.

Unless included in your business income, trustee, executor, or liquidator fees paid to you for acting as an executor is income from an office or employment. As the executor, you must report these fees on a T4 slip. For more information, see "Employment by a trustee" in Chapter 1 of the T4001, Employers' Guide – Payroll Deductions and Remittances.

What are your responsibilities as the legal representative?

As the legal representative, you should provide the CRA with the deceased's date of death as soon as possible. You can advise the CRA by calling **1-800-959-8281**, by sending a letter, or a completed Request for the Canada Revenue Agency to Update Records form. This form is included with the Information Sheet RC4111, What to Do Following a Death. To get a copy of this publication, go to canada.ca/cra-forms-publications, or call **1-800-959-8281**.

To keep the deceased's records up to date, also send the CRA all of the following information:

- a copy of the death certificate
- a **complete** copy of the will or other legal document such as a grant of probate or letters of administration showing that you are the legal representative
- the mailing address of the estate
- if not already sent, a completed Request for the Canada Revenue Agency to Update Records form

The deceased individual's social insurance number (SIN) must be provided on any request or on any documents you are sending to the CRA.

If you did not send this information upon the deceased's death, send it with their final tax return.

To obtain **online access** to the deceased's tax information, you must register for Represent a Client at canada.ca/taxes-representatives prior to sending a copy of the legal documents. Once you have registered with the Represent a Client service, you will be assigned a representative identifier (RepID). Make sure to provide your RepID, in addition to the deceased's SIN, when you are submitting all the required documents.

Note

Service Canada should also be advised of the deceased's date of death. For more information or to get the address of the Service Canada centre nearest you, call 1-800-622-6232 or go to canada.ca/en/employment-social-development/corporate/contact.

This guide deals only with your responsibilities under the Income Tax Act. Under the Act, as the legal representative, it is your responsibility to:

- file all required returns for the deceased
- ensure that all taxes owing are paid
- let the beneficiaries know which of the amounts they receive from the estate are taxable

As the legal representative, you are responsible for filing a return for the deceased for the year of death. This return is called the **final return**. For more information, see Chapter 2 on page 9.

You also have to file any returns for previous years that the deceased person did not file. If the person did not leave records about these returns, or if you cannot tell from existing records whether or not the returns were filed, contact the CRA at **1-800-959-8281**.

If you have to file a return for a year before the year of death, use an income tax and benefit return for that year. Previous-year returns are available at canada.ca/cra-forms-publications or by calling 1-800-959-8281.

You have to file a T3 Trust Income Tax and Information Return (T3 return), to report the income the **estate** earned after the date of death. If the terms of a trust were established by the will or a court order in relation to the deceased individual's estate under provincial or territorial dependant relief or support law, you also have to file a T3 Trust Income Tax and Information Return for that trust. However, you may not have to file a T3 return (not to be confused with the final return, which always has to be filed) if the estate is distributed immediately after the person dies, or if the estate did not earn income before the distribution. In these cases, you should give each beneficiary a statement showing their share of the estate. See the T4013, T3 Trust Guide, for more information and, where a trust is created, to determine whether that return has to be filed. See Chart 2 on page 33 to find out what income to report on the T3 return.

For 2016 and later years, where the primary beneficiary of an alter ego trust, spousal or common-law partner trust, or the last surviving beneficiary of a joint spousal or common-law partner trust dies, there is a deemed year-end of the trust on the date of death of the beneficiary. The income that is deemed to be recognized by the trust upon the death of the beneficiary will be taxed inside the trust.

However, for 2016 and future years, in the case of a testamentary spousal or common law partner trust, a joint election between the trust and the deceased beneficiary's graduated rate estate can be filed to report this income in the beneficiary's final return. Report this income on the T3 slip issued to the beneficiary. For the joint election to be valid, **all** of the following requirements must be met:

- The beneficiary was a resident of Canada immediately before death.
- The trust is a testamentary trust that is a post-1971 spousal or common-law partner trust and was created by the will of a taxpayer who died before 2017.
- The trust and the beneficiary's graduated rate estate (GRE) jointly elect in prescribed form. **GRE** is defined on page 5.
- A copy of the joint election is filed with both the final T1 return of the beneficiary and the T3 return for the deemed year-end of the trust.

As the legal representative of the deceased beneficiary, you need to attach to the final T1 return the joint election in the form of a letter which contains all of the following information:

- a heading identifying the letter as a subsection 104(13.4) election
- the T1 and T3 account numbers
- the income amount that was allocated in the T3 slip and reported on the final T1 return filed for the deceased beneficiary
- the signatures, names and addresses of both the trustee(s) and the executor(s) for the deceased beneficiary

Do you need information from the deceased person's tax records?

You can contact the CRA for information from the deceased's tax records. When you write for such information, include the words "The Estate of the Late" in front of the deceased person's name. Include your address so the CRA can reply directly to you. Before the CRA can give you information from the deceased's records, they need the following:

- a copy of the death certificate
- the deceased's social insurance number
- a complete copy of the will or other legal document such as a grant of probate, trust agreement, or letters of administration showing that you are the legal representative

Goods and services tax/harmonized sales tax (GST/HST) credit received after the date of death

Generally, GST/HST credit payments are issued on the 5th day of the month in July, October, January, and April. If the deceased was receiving GST/HST credit payments, the CRA may still send out a payment after the date of death because they are not aware of the death. If this happens, you should return the payment to the tax centre that serves your area.

Note

The CRA administers provincial programs that are related to the GST/HST credit. If the deceased was receiving payments under such a program, you do not have to take any further action. The CRA will use the information provided for the GST/HST credit payments to adjust the applicable credit.

What if the deceased was single, separated, divorced, or widowed and received the GST/HST credit?

If the recipient died **before** the scheduled month in which the CRA issues the GST/HST credit, they cannot make any more payments in that person's name or to that person's estate.

If the recipient died **during or after** the scheduled month in which the CRA issues the credit and the payment has not been cashed, return it to the CRA so that they can send the payment to the person's estate.

If the deceased was getting a credit for a child, the child's new caregiver should contact the CRA at 1-800-387-1193, as they may qualify to receive GST/HST credit payments for that child.

What if the deceased's GST/HST credit is for the deceased and their spouse or common-law partner?

If the deceased had a spouse or common-law partner, that person may now be eligible to receive the GST/HST credit if they filed an income tax and benefit return.

The GST/HST credit payments will be based on their net income alone.

What if the surviving spouse's or common-law partner's GST/HST credit included a claim for the deceased?

If the surviving spouse's or common-law partner's GST/HST credit included an amount for the deceased, the payments will be recalculated based on the surviving spouse's or common-law partner's net income and will only include a claim for them and any eligible children, if applicable.

What if the deceased is an eligible child?

Entitlement to GST/HST credit payments for a deceased child stops the quarter after the child's date of death. You should notify the CRA of the date of death so that the CRA can update their records.

Canada child benefit (CCB) payments received after the date of death

Contact the CRA at **1-800-387-1193** and provide them with the date of death. If the deceased person was receiving CCB payments (which could include payments from related provincial or territorial child benefit and credit programs) for a child and the surviving spouse or common-law partner is the child's parent, the CRA will usually transfer the CCB payments to that person.

If anyone else, other than the parent, is now primarily responsible for the care and upbringing of the child, that person will have to apply for benefit payments for the child through one of the following options:

- by using the "Apply for child benefits" online service on My Account at canada.ca/my-cra-account
- by completing and sending Form RC66, Canada Child Benefits Application, to the CRA, which is available at canada.ca/cra-forms-publications or by calling **1-800-387-1193**

If the deceased is an eligible child, entitlement to CCB payments for the deceased child stops the month after the child's date of death. You should notify the CRA of the date of death so that they can update their records.

Clearance certificate

As the legal representative, you may want to get a clearance certificate before you distribute any property under your control. A clearance certificate certifies that all amounts for which the deceased is liable to the CRA have been paid, or that the CRA has accepted security for the payment. If you do not get a clearance certificate and distribute the assets of the estate, you may be personally liable for the amount of tax owed by the deceased, to the extent of the value of the assets distributed. A clearance certificate covers all tax years to the date of death. It is not a clearance for any amounts a trust owes. If there is a trust, a separate clearance certificate is needed for the trust.

To request a certificate, complete Form TX19, Asking for a Clearance Certificate, and send it to your regional tax services office. Do **not** include Form TX19 with a return. Send it only **after** you have received the notices of assessment for all the returns filed, and paid or secured all amounts owing. You can find the address of your regional tax services office on Form TX19.

For more information about clearance certificates, call **1-800-959-8281**. You can also see Information Circular IC82-6, Clearance Certificate.

Getting started

This section lists the steps you may need to follow to prepare the return.

1. Determine the deceased person's income from all sources. You can do this by:
 - checking previous-year returns to get the names of employers and investment companies the deceased may have received income from in the past
 - checking safety deposit boxes for additional sources of income and benefits
 - contacting payers such as employers, banks, trust companies, stock brokers, and pension plan managers
 - getting information slips from payers (for example, a T4, Statement of Remuneration Paid, from an employer, or a T5, Statement of Investment Income, from a bank or trust company)
 - contacting Service Canada Centre at **1-800-622-6232**, if the deceased was receiving Canada Pension Plan benefits or was 65 years or older and in receipt of old age security pension, and you do not have a T4A(P) slip or T4A(OAS) slip

Even if you cannot get the slips, you still have to report the income from all sources on either the final or the optional returns. Optional returns are explained in Chapter 3 on page 20. You can also claim any related deductions as outlined in Chart 1 on page 31. If a slip is not available, ask the payer to give you a note that shows the income and deductions. Attach this note to the return. If you cannot get a note from the payer, estimate the income and deduction amounts. For example, you can use pay stubs to estimate employment income and the amounts deducted for Canada Pension Plan or Quebec Pension Plan contributions, registered pension plan contributions, employment insurance premiums, union dues, and income tax. Attach a note to the return giving the amounts and the payer's name and address. If possible, also attach a photocopy of the pay stubs.

2. Get the tax package for the province or territory where the deceased lived at the time of death. You will need to file an income tax and benefit return to report commission, partnership, rental, or self-employment income, and capital gains, or to claim deductions for attendant care expenses, security options deductions, and non-capital and capital losses of other years.

3. Get any other guides, information circulars, interpretation bulletins, and forms that you may need. See “References” on page 34 for a list of forms and publications referred to in this guide.
4. Complete and file a final return and any optional returns. For information on how to prepare a final return, see Chapter 2 on page 9. For information on optional returns, see Chapter 3 on page 20.
5. You may have to file a T3 Trust Income Tax and Information Return, in addition to a final return. For example, some of the amounts an employer pays may be income for the estate. Estate amounts can appear on T4A slips, T4RSP slips, or in a letter from the issuing institution. See Chart 2 on page 33.
6. When you have received the notice of assessment for all required returns, you can apply for a clearance certificate. See “Clearance certificate” on page 8.

Common questions and answers

Here are some common questions and answers you may want to look at before you read this guide.

- Q.** Can I deduct funeral expenses, probate fees, or fees to administer the estate?
- A.** No. These are personal expenses and cannot be deducted.
- Q.** Who reports a death benefit that an employer pays?
- A.** That depends on who received the death benefit. A death benefit is income of either the estate or the beneficiary who receives it. Up to \$10,000 of the total of all death benefits paid (other than CPP or QPP death benefits) is not taxable. If the beneficiary received the death benefit, see line 13000 in the Federal Income Tax and Benefit Guide. If the estate received the death benefit, see the T4013, T3 Trust Guide.
- Q.** On what return do I report Canada Pension Plan (CPP) or Quebec Pension Plan (QPP) death benefits for the estate of the deceased?
- A.** The amount of the CPP or QPP death benefit is shown in box 18 of Form T4A(P), Statement of Canada Pension Plan Benefits. Do **not** report this amount on the final return for the deceased person.

If the CPP or QPP death benefit is payable to a beneficiary in the year it is received by the estate, a T3 slip will be issued in the beneficiary’s name and the beneficiary will be required to include the amount on their T1 return. For deaths occurring after 2015, the estate does not have the option to elect to have the benefit taxed in the estate if the estate otherwise has taxable income.

If the CPP or QPP death benefit is not paid or made payable to a beneficiary in the year it is received by the estate, the amount will be included in the estate’s taxable income reported on its T3 Trust Income Tax and Information Return in the year it is received by the estate and the estate will pay tax on that amount.

Where the CPP or QPP death benefit is the only income of the estate and a T3 return is not otherwise required to be filed, the death benefit can be reported directly on the T1 return of the beneficiary.

Unlike a death benefit that an employer may pay to the estate or to a named beneficiary, the CPP or QPP benefit is not eligible for the \$10,000 death benefit exemption. You have to report all other CPP or QPP benefits on the deceased’s final return. For more information, see line 11400 on page 12.

- Q.** Who reports amounts an employer pays for vacation and unused sick leave?
- A.** Vacation pay is income of the deceased person and can be reported on a return for rights or things. For more information, see “1. Return for rights or things” on page 20. Payment for unused sick leave is considered a death benefit and is income of the estate or beneficiary who receives it. For more information, see Interpretation Bulletin IT-508, Death Benefits.
- Q.** The deceased had investments in a tax-free savings account (TFSA). Who reports any income earned in the TFSA?
- A.** When the holder of a deposit or an annuity contract under a TFSA dies, the holder is considered to have received, immediately before death, an amount equal to the fair market value (FMV) of all the property held in the TFSA at the time of death. As a result, no income should be reported by the deceased on the final return or any optional returns. After the holder’s death, the annuity contract is no longer considered a TFSA and all earnings after the holder’s death are taxable to the beneficiaries in the year they receive this income. For more information, see Guide RC4466, Tax-Free Savings Account (TFSA), Guide for Individuals.
- Q.** If the deceased person was paying tax by instalments, do I have to continue making those instalment payments?
- A.** No. The only instalments the CRA requires are those that were due before the date of death but not paid.
- Q.** Why do I have to return the deceased person’s GST/HST credit?
- A.** Since the payments are an advance on purchases for the current calendar year, you have to return GST/HST credit payments that were paid to the deceased after their death. If the deceased was single and the estate is entitled to the payment, another payment will be issued to the estate. However, the payment that was issued to the deceased person must be returned to the CRA before the CRA reissues the payment to the estate.

Chapter 2 – Final return

This chapter explains how to complete and file the final return. The final return can be E-filed or paper filed. For more information on these filing methods, see “Ways to file your return” in the Federal Income Tax and Benefit Guide.

On the final return, report all of the deceased's income from January 1 of the year of death, up to and including the date of death. Report income earned **after** the date of death on a T3 Trust Income Tax and Information Return (T3 return). To find out what income to report on the T3 return, see Chart 2 on page 33. For more information, see the T4013, T3 Trust Guide.

Tax tip

In addition to the final return, you may be able to file up to 3 optional returns for the year of death.

Information about the deceased's income sources will help you determine if you can file any of these optional returns. You do not report the same income on both the final and an optional return but you can claim certain credits and deductions on more than one return.

Although you do not have to file any of the optional returns, there may be a tax advantage if you file one or more of them in addition to the final return. You may be able to reduce or eliminate tax that you would otherwise have to pay for the deceased.

For more information, see "Chapter 3 – Optional returns," which begins on page 20, and Chart 1 on page 31.

What date is the final return due?

Generally, the final return is due on or before the following dates:

Period when death occurred	Due date for the final return
January 1 to October 31	April 30 of the following year
November 1 to December 31	6 months after the date of death

Note

The due date for filing the T1 return of a surviving spouse or common-law partner who was living with the deceased is the same as the due date for the deceased's final return indicated in the chart above. However, any balance owing on the surviving spouse's or common-law partner's return still has to be paid on or before April 30 of the next year to avoid interest charges.

When the due date falls on a Saturday, a Sunday, or a public holiday recognized by the CRA, your return is considered on time if the CRA receives it or if it is postmarked on or before the next business day.

If the deceased or the deceased's spouse or common-law partner was carrying on a business in 2019 (unless the expenditures made in the course of carrying on the business were mainly the cost or capital cost of tax shelter investments), the following due dates apply:

Period when death occurred	Due date for the final return if a business is being carried on
January 1 to December 15	June 15 of the following year
December 16 to December 31	6 months after the date of death

Tax tip

Previous-year return – A person may die after December 31, 2019, but on or before the filing due date for their 2019 return. If they have not filed that return, the due date for filing the return and paying any balance owing is **6 months** after the date of death. The due date for filing the 2019 T1 return of a surviving spouse or common-law partner who was living with the deceased is the same as the due date for the deceased's 2019 return. However, any balance owing on the surviving spouse's or common-law partner's 2019 return must still be paid on or before April 30, 2020, to avoid interest charges. For previous year returns that are already due but were not filed by the deceased, the due dates for filing those returns, as well as payment of any related taxes owing remain the same.

The deceased's will or a court order may set up a **testamentary spousal or common-law partner trust**. When testamentary debts of the deceased or the estate are being handled through the trust, the due date for the final return is extended to 18 months after the date of death. **Testamentary spousal or common-law partner trust and testamentary debts** is defined in "Definitions," which begins on page 4. However, you have to pay any taxes owing on the final return by the due date shown in "What is the due date for a balance owing?" on the next page.

Note

If a person dies in 2020, the legal representative may choose to file the final return at any time after the date of death. The returns will generally be processed at that time as a service to the estate. In these cases, the returns will generally be processed using tax legislation applicable to the 2019 tax year. The legal representative can then request a reassessment of the return in the following year (2021) to apply any tax changes introduced for the 2020 tax year.

What happens if you file the final return late?

If you file the final return late and there is a balance owing, the CRA will charge a late-filing penalty. The CRA will also charge you interest on both the balance owing and any penalty. The **penalty is 5%** of any balance owing, **plus 1%** of the balance owing for each full month that the return is late, to a maximum of 12 months. The late-filing penalty may be higher if the CRA charged a late-filing penalty on a return for any of the 3 previous years.

Tax tip

Even if you cannot pay the full amount owing by the due date, you can avoid this penalty by filing the return on time.

In certain situations, the CRA may cancel this penalty and interest if you file the return late because of circumstances beyond your control. If this happens, complete Form RC4288, Request for Taxpayer Relief: Cancel or Waive Penalties or Interest, or include a letter with the return explaining why you filed the return late. For more information, go to canada.ca/taxpayer-relief or see Information Circular IC07-1R1, Taxpayer Relief Provisions.

What is the due date for a balance owing?

The due date for a balance owing on a final return depends on the date of death.

Period when death occurred	Due date for the amount owing
January 1 to October 31	April 30 of the following year
November 1 to December 31	6 months after the date of death

If you do not pay the amount in full, the CRA will charge compound daily interest on the unpaid amount from the day after the due date of the return to the date you pay the amount owing.

In some cases, you can make an election to delay paying part of the amount due. For instance, you can delay paying part of the amount owing from rights or things (see "Election to delay payment of income tax" on page 21) and the deemed disposition of capital property (see "Election to delay payment of income tax" on page 27).

How to complete the final return

In this section, the most common lines on a deceased person's return are explained. For more information on these and other lines on a return, see the Federal Income Tax and Benefit Guide.

Step 1 – Identification

In this area of the return:

- Enter the deceased information in all the boxes.
- Write "The Estate of the Late" before the name of the deceased.
- Give your address as the return address.
- Ensure the province or territory of residence on December 31 is the one where the deceased was living on the date of death.
- Tick the box that applies to the deceased's marital status at the time of death.
- Enter the date of death on the proper line.

Foreign income

If the deceased earned foreign income at any time in 2019, see "Reporting foreign income and other foreign amounts" in the Federal Income Tax and Benefit Guide.

Step 2 – Total income

Report amounts that are paid regularly, even if the person did not receive them before they died. Some examples of these amounts are salary, interest, rent, royalties, and most annuities. These amounts usually accumulate in equal daily amounts for the time they are payable. For more information, see Interpretation Bulletin IT-210, Income of Deceased Persons – Periodic Payments and Investment Tax Credit.

There are 2 types of amounts that do **not** accumulate in equal daily amounts:

- certain amounts receivable by the deceased, but not payable to the deceased on or before the date of death
- amounts from some annuity contracts that the CRA considers to have been disposed of on death

For more information about amounts receivable on or before the date of death, see "1. Return for rights or things" on page 20.

Amounts an employer pays to the deceased person's estate

There may be amounts that an employer will pay to a deceased employee's estate. For these amounts, an employer will usually complete a T4 or T4A slip.

Some of the amounts an employer pays will be part of the deceased's employment income for the year of death. Report these amounts on the final return. The amounts are employment income for the year of death even if they are received in a year after the year of death. Box 14 of the T4 slip should include the following amounts:

- salary or wages (including overtime) from the end of the last pay period to the date of death
- salary or wages (including overtime) for a pay period finished before the date of death, but paid after death
- payment for vacation leave earned but not taken

The employer may change any of these amounts later because of an agreement or promotion. If the document that allows the change was signed **before** the date of death, report these additional amounts on the final return. However, if the document was signed **after** the date of death, the additional amounts are not taxable. See Chart 3 on page 33.

Some of these amounts may be **rights or things**, and you may be able to report them on an optional return. For more information, see "1. Return for rights or things," on page 20. Some of the amounts an employer pays are income for the estate and should be reported on a T3 Trust Income Tax and Information Return. See Chart 2 on page 33.

Lines 10100 to 10400 – Employment income

Report all salary, wages, or commissions received from January 1 to the date of death. Also include amounts that

accumulate from the start of the pay period in which the employee died to the date of death.

To determine how to report the commission income and claim expenses for a self-employed salesperson, see Guide T4002, Self-employed Business, Professional, Commission, Farming, and Fishing Income.

Line 11300 – Old age security pension

Report the amounts from box 18 of the deceased's T4A(OAS) slip. A payment received after the date of death for the month in which the individual died may be reported on the final return or on a rights or things return.

Do **not** report on line 11300 the amount in box 21 of the T4A(OAS) slip. Report this amount on line 14600, "Net federal supplements." You may be able to claim a deduction for this amount on line 25000, "Other payments deduction."

Note

If the deceased's net income before adjustments (line 23400), **minus** the amounts reported on lines 11700 and 12500, **plus** the amount deducted on line 21300 and/or any repayment of registered disability savings plans income on line 23200, is more than \$77,580, all or part of the old age security benefits (OAS) may have to be repaid. To calculate the deceased's OAS repayment, complete the chart for line 23500 on the Worksheet for the return.

Line 11400 – CPP or QPP benefits

Report the total Canada Pension Plan (CPP) or Quebec Pension Plan (QPP) benefits in box 20 of the deceased's T4A(P) slip, **minus** any amount in box 18. The amount in box 20 is the total of the amounts in boxes 14 to 18. A payment received after the date of death for the month in which the individual died may be reported on the final return or on a rights or things return.

If the deceased received a lump-sum CPP or QPP benefit, or a CPP or QPP disability benefit, see line 11400 in the Federal Income Tax and Benefit Guide.

Do **not** report a CPP or QPP death benefit shown in box 18 on the final return. This amount will be included in the income of the estate and reported on a T3 Trust Income Tax and Information Return for the year in which the amount was received by the estate. However, if the CPP death benefit is payable to a beneficiary of the estate in the year that it was received by the estate, the estate is entitled to deduct the amount from its income. In this case a T3 slip will be issued in the beneficiary's name and the beneficiary will be required to include the amount on line 13000 of their T1 return. For deaths occurring after 2015, the estate does not have the option to elect to have the benefit taxed in the estate if the estate otherwise has taxable income.

Where the CPP or QPP death benefit is the only income of the estate and a T3 return is not otherwise required to be filed, the death benefit can be reported directly on line 13000 of the T1 return of the beneficiary.

A CPP or QPP death benefit will generally not be taxable where the recipient deals at arm's length with the estate

(is not the beneficiary of the estate) and the benefit is received in the following circumstances:

- the amount is received by a taxpayer who paid the deceased's funeral expenses
- the amount does not exceed the actual funeral expenses
- the deceased has no heirs and there is no other property in the estate

Line 11500 – Other pensions or superannuation

Report any other pensions or superannuation the deceased received from January 1 to the date of death, such as amounts shown in box 016 on T4A slips and box 31 on T3 slips. If there is a lump-sum amount shown in box 018 of the T4A slip or box 22 of the T3 slip, report it on line 13000.

If the deceased received annuity or registered retirement income fund (RRIF) payments, including life income fund (LIF) payments, for the period from January 1 to the date of death, report that income on the final return.

If the deceased was 65 or older, report the RRIF income on line 11500. Regardless of age, report the RRIF income on line 11500 if the deceased received the RRIF payments because their spouse or common-law partner died. In all other cases, report the RRIF income on line 13000 of the return. For more information, see "Income from a registered retirement income fund (RRIF)" on page 14.

If the deceased person jointly elected with their spouse or common-law partner to split the pension, annuity, and RRIF (including LIF) payments that were reported on line 11500 by the pensioner, the elected split-pension amount transferred from the pensioner to the pension transferee can be deducted on line 21000. For more information, see "Line 21000 – Deduction for elected split-pension amount" on page 16.

Line 11600 – Elected split-pension amount

To make this election, the deceased and their spouse or common-law partner must have jointly elected to split pension income by completing Form T1032, Joint Election to Split Pension Income. The elected split-pension amount from line G of Form T1032 must be entered on line 11600 of the receiving spouse or common-law partner's return.

Form T1032 must be filed by the filing due date for the 2019 return (see "What date is the final return due?" on page 10). This form **must** be attached to the paper return of **both** the deceased and their spouse or common-law partner. The information provided on both forms **must** be the **same**.

Both the deceased person and their spouse or common-law partner must have signed Form T1032. If the form is being completed **after** the date of death, the surviving spouse or common-law partner **and** the legal representative of the deceased person's estate must sign the form. In some cases, the legal representative may be the spouse or common-law partner, in which case this person must sign for the deceased person too.

Line 11900 – Employment insurance benefits

Report any employment insurance (EI) benefits the deceased received from January 1 to the date of death (box 14 of the T4E slip).

If the deceased's net income before adjustments (line 23400), **minus** the amounts reported on lines 11700 and 12500, **plus** the amount deducted on line 21300 and/or any repayment of registered disability savings plans income (line 23200), is more than \$66,375, part of these benefits may have to be repaid.

If the deceased repaid any EI benefits to Service Canada, they may be entitled to a deduction. For more information, see line 23200 in the Federal Income Tax and Benefit Guide.

Lines 12000 and 12100 – Investment income

Report all investment income the deceased received from January 1 to the date of death. This type of income includes dividends (line 12000) and interest (line 12100).

Also include the following:

- amounts earned from January 1 to the date of death that have not been paid
- amounts earned from term deposits, guaranteed investment certificates (GICs), and other similar investments from the last time these amounts were paid to the date of death
- bond interest earned from the last time it was paid to the date of death, if the deceased did not report it in a previous year
- compound bond interest that accumulated to the date of death, if the deceased did not report it in a previous year

You can report some types of investment income as rights or things. For details, see "1. Return for rights or things" on page 20. Report interest that accumulates after the date of death on a T3 Trust Income Tax and Information Return.

Line 12500 – Registered disability savings plan (RDSP) income

If the beneficiary of an RDSP dies, the RDSP must be closed no later than December 31 of the year following the year of the beneficiary's death. Any funds remaining in the RDSP, after any required repayment of government bonds and grants, will be paid to the estate. If a disability assistance payment (DAP) had been made and the beneficiary is deceased, the taxable portion of the DAP must be included in the income of the beneficiary's estate in the year the payment is made.

Line 12700 – Taxable capital gains

For information about this type of income, see Chapter 4 on page 23.

Line 12900 – RRSP income

At the time of death, a person may have a registered retirement savings plan (RRSP). The RRSP may or may not have matured. Depending on the situation, the amount you include in the deceased's income can vary.

If the deceased person jointly elected with their spouse or common-law partner to split RRSP annuity payments that

the pensioner received up until the date of death and reported on line 12900, the elected split-pension amount can be deducted on line 21000. For more information, see "Line 21000 – Deduction for elected split-pension amount" on page 16.

Payments from a matured RRSP – A matured RRSP is one that is paying retirement income, usually in monthly payments. Report on line 12900 the RRSP payments the deceased received from January 1 to the date of death.

If the surviving spouse or common-law partner is the beneficiary of the RRSP, as specified in the RRSP contract, they will begin receiving the remaining annuity payments from the plan. The surviving spouse or common-law partner has to report the remaining payments as income on their return.

If the surviving spouse or common-law partner is the beneficiary of the estate, that person and the legal representative can jointly elect, in writing, to treat the amounts the RRSP paid to the estate as being paid to the spouse or common-law partner. Attach a copy of the written election to the return of the surviving spouse or common-law partner. The election has to specify that this person is electing to become the annuitant of the RRSP.

If the amounts from the RRSP are paid to a beneficiary other than the deceased's spouse or common-law partner, see Guide T4040, RRSPs and Other Registered Plans for Retirement.

Payments from an unmatured RRSP – Generally, an unmatured RRSP is one that does not yet pay retirement income.

Generally, the CRA considers a deceased annuitant to have received, immediately before death, an amount equal to the fair market value (FMV) of all the property of the unmatured plan at the time of death. The FMV of the property is shown in box 34 of the T4RSP slip issued to the deceased annuitant. You have to include this amount in the deceased's income for the year of death.

If a T4RSP slip showing the FMV of the plan at the time of death is issued in the deceased's name, you may be able to reduce the amount you include in the deceased's income. For details, see Information Sheet RC4177, Death of an RRSP Annuitant, and Guide T4040, RRSPs and Other Registered Plans for Retirement.

If **all** of the property held in the RRSP is to be paid to the surviving spouse or common-law partner, **and** that payment is directly transferred to their RRSP, RRIF, or to an issuer to buy the surviving spouse or common-law partner an eligible annuity (as specified in the RRSP contract) **before** the end of the year following the year of death, a T4RSP slip will not be issued in the deceased's name. In this case, the surviving spouse or common-law partner has to report the payment on their return and claim a deduction equal to the amount transferred.

Sometimes there is an **increase** in the value of an RRSP between the date of death and the date of final distribution to the beneficiary or estate. This amount has to be included in the income of the beneficiary or the estate for the year it is received. A T4RSP slip will be issued for this amount. For more information, see Chart 6 – Amounts from a deceased

annuitant's RRSP, in Chapter 5 of Guide T4040, RRSPs and Other Registered Plans for Retirement.

Sometimes, the FMV of the property of an unmatured RRSP **decreases** between the date of death and the date of final distribution to the beneficiary or the estate. If the total of all distributions from the RRSP is less than the FMV of the property that was included in the deceased annuitant's income for the year of death, the deceased's legal representative can request that the difference between the FMV and the total of all distributions be deducted on the deceased's final return. Generally, for the deduction to be allowed, the final distribution must occur by the end of the year that follows the year of death. For more information, see Information Sheet RC4177, Death of an RRSP Annuitant.

If the amounts from the RRSP are paid to a beneficiary other than the deceased's spouse or common-law partner, see Guide T4040, RRSPs and Other Registered Plans for Retirement.

Rollover of RRSP proceeds to a registered disability savings plan (RDSP) – The existing RRSP rollover rules discussed in the previous section are extended to allow a **specified RDSP payment** from the deceased person's RRSP to the RDSP of an **eligible individual**.

An **eligible individual** is a child or grandchild of a deceased annuitant under an RRSP or a RRIF, or of a deceased member of a registered pension plan, specified pension plan or pooled registered pension plan, who was financially dependent on the deceased for support at the time of the deceased's death, because of an impairment in physical or mental function.

A **specified RDSP payment** is a payment that:

- is made to an RDSP under which the eligible individual is the beneficiary
- is made after June 2011
- satisfies contribution conditions described in Guide RC4460, Registered Disability Savings Plan

For more information, go to canada.ca/taxes-rdsp or see Information Sheet RC4177, Death of an RRSP Annuitant.

Home Buyers' Plan (HBP) – The deceased may have participated in the HBP. If so, the deceased would have made a withdrawal from their RRSP and may have been making repayments to the RRSP. In this case, include on line 12900 the total of all amounts that remain to be repaid at the time of death. The amount of any RRSP or pooled registered pension plan (PRPP) contributions that the deceased made in the year of their death can be designated as a repayment.

However, you do not have to report these amounts when the legal representative and the surviving spouse or common-law partner jointly elect to have the surviving spouse or common-law partner continue to make the repayments.

For more information, go to canada.ca/home-buyers-plan.

Lifelong Learning Plan (LLP) – The deceased may have participated in the LLP. If so, the deceased would have

made a withdrawal from their RRSP and may have been making repayments to their RRSP or PRPP. Treatment of these amounts is the same as with the Home Buyer's Plan, and a similar election is available. For more information, see Guide RC4112, Lifelong Learning Plan (LLP).

Line 13000 – Other income

Use this line to report taxable income not reported anywhere else on the return. Identify the type of income you are reporting in the space to the left of line 13000. Some of the types of income you report on this line is discussed in the following sections. For more information, see line 13000 in the Federal Income Tax and Benefit Guide.

Death benefits (other than Canada or Quebec Pension Plan death benefits)

– A death benefit is an amount received after a person's death for that person's employment service. It is shown in box 106 of the T4A slip or box 26 of the T3 slip. A death benefit payable in respect of the deceased person is not reported on the final return for the deceased; rather, it is income of the estate or the beneficiary that receives it. Up to \$10,000 of the total of all death benefits paid may not be taxable. For more information, see line 13000 in the Federal Income Tax and Benefit Guide or Interpretation Bulletin IT-508, Death Benefits.

Income from a registered retirement income fund (RRIF) – When a person dies, they may have a RRIF. Depending on the situation, the amount you include in the deceased's income can vary.

If the deceased received payments from a RRIF for the period from January 1 to the date of death, report that income on the final return. If the deceased was 65 or older, or if the deceased was under 65 and received the RRIF payments due to the death of their spouse or common-law partner, see "Line 11500 – Other pensions or superannuation" on page 12. In all other cases, report the RRIF income on line 13000.

If the annuitant made a written election in the RRIF contract or in the will to have the RRIF payments continue to be paid to their spouse or common-law partner after death, that person becomes the annuitant and will start to get the RRIF payments as the new annuitant.

If the annuitant did not elect in writing to have the RRIF payments continue to be paid to their spouse or common-law partner, that person can still become the annuitant of the RRIF after the annuitant's death. This is the case if the legal representative consents to the deceased's spouse or common-law partner becoming the annuitant, and the RRIF carrier agrees to continue the payments under the deceased annuitant's RRIF to the surviving spouse or common-law partner.

A T4RIF slip will not be issued in the deceased annuitant's name for the fair market value (FMV) of the property at the time of death if **all** of the following conditions are met:

- All of the property held by the RRIF is to be paid to the surviving spouse or common-law partner (as specified in the RRIF contract).
- The **entire** eligible amount of the designated benefit is directly transferred to the surviving spouse's or common-law partner's RRIF, RRSP, or to an issuer to buy

an eligible annuity for the surviving spouse or common-law partner.

- All the RRIF property is distributed **before** the end of the year following the year of death.

In this case, the surviving spouse or common-law partner will receive a T4RIF slip, has to report the payment on their return, and is eligible to claim a deduction equal to the amount directly transferred.

For all other situations, the CRA considers that the deceased received, immediately before death, an amount equal to the FMV of the plan at the time of death. The FMV of the property is shown in box 18 of the T4RIF slip issued in the deceased's name. Include this amount in the deceased's income for the year of death. However, you may be able to reduce the amount you include in income. For more information, see Information Sheet RC4178, Death of a RRIF Annuitant or a PRPP Member, and Guide T4040, RRSPs and Other Registered Plans for Retirement.

Sometimes there is an **increase** in the value of a RRIF between the date of death and the date of final distribution to the beneficiary or estate. Generally, this amount has to be included in the income of the beneficiary or the estate for the year it is received. A T4RIF slip will be issued for this amount. For more information, see Chart 7 – Amounts from a deceased annuitant's RRIF, in Chapter 5 of Guide T4040, RRSPs and Other Registered Plans for Retirement.

Sometimes, the FMV of the property of a RRIF **decreases** between the date of death and the date of final distribution to the beneficiary or the estate. If the total of all distributions from the RRIF is less than the FMV of the property that was included in the deceased annuitant's income for the year of death, the deceased's legal representative can request that the difference between the FMV and the total of all distributions be deducted on the deceased's final return. Generally, for the deduction to be allowed, the final distribution must occur by the end of the year that follows the year of death. For more information, see Information Sheet RC4178, Death of a RRIF Annuitant or a PRPP Member.

Rollover of RRIF proceeds to a registered disability savings plan (RDSP) – The existing RRIF rollover rules discussed in the section above are extended to allow a **specified RDSP payment** from the deceased person's RRIF to the RDSP of an **eligible individual**.

An **eligible individual** is a child or grandchild of a deceased annuitant under an RRSP or a RRIF, or of a deceased member of a registered pension plan, specified pension plan or pooled registered pension plan, who was financially dependent on the deceased for support at the time of the deceased's death, because of an impairment in physical or mental function.

A **specified RDSP payment** is a payment that:

- is made to an RDSP under which the eligible individual is the beneficiary
- is made after June 2011
- satisfies contribution conditions described in Guide RC4460, Registered Disability Savings Plan

For more information on this topic, go to canada.ca/taxes-rdsp or see Information Sheet RC4178, Death of a RRIF Annuitant or a PRPP Member.

Lines 13500 to 14300 – Self-employment income

If the deceased had self-employment income, report the gross and net income or loss on the appropriate line. For more information, see lines 13500 to 14300 in the Federal Income Tax and Benefit Guide.

Reserves in the year of death – Sometimes, when a property is sold, some of the proceeds are not payable until after the year of sale. Similarly, a self-employed person may have amounts that they will receive in a later year for work done this year. An example is for work in progress.

Usually, a person can deduct from income the part of the proceeds that are not payable until a later year. This is called a reserve.

In most cases, you cannot deduct a reserve in the year of death. However, there may be a transfer to a spouse or common-law partner, or spousal or common-law partner trust, of the right to receive the proceeds of disposition or the income owing. When this happens, the legal representative and the beneficiary can choose to claim a reserve on the deceased's return. To do this, complete Form T2069, Election in Respect of Amounts Not Deductible as Reserves for the Year of Death, and attach a copy to the deceased's return.

This choice is available only if the deceased was a resident of Canada right before death. For a transfer to a spouse or common-law partner, that person also has to have been a resident of Canada right before the deceased's death. For a transfer to a spousal or common-law partner trust, the trust has to be resident in Canada right after the proceeds or income become locked-in for the trust. **Locked-in** is defined on page 5.

The spouse or common-law partner, or spousal or common-law partner trust includes in income an amount equal to the reserve that is on Form T2069. This income has to be included on the return for the first tax year after death. You have to attach a copy of Form T2069 to that return.

Lines 14400 to 14600 – Other types of income

Report the deceased's workers' compensation benefits, social assistance payments, and net federal supplements on the appropriate lines. For more information on social assistance payments, see line 14500 in the Federal Income Tax and Benefit Guide.

Step 3 – Net income

Line 20800 – RRSP/PRPP deduction

Use this line to deduct registered retirement savings plan (RRSP) or eligible pooled registered pension plan (PRPP) contributions the deceased made before their death. These include contributions to both the deceased's RRSPs or PRPPs and the deceased's spouse or common-law partner's RRSPs, but do not include repayments under a Home Buyers' Plan or Lifelong Learning Plan described on page 14.

Saskatchewan Pension Plan (SPP) contributions generally have the same rules as RRSP contributions. For more information about the SPP, visit saskpension.com.

A PRPP is a retirement savings option for individuals, including those who are self-employed, who do not have access to a workplace pension plan. For more information, go to canada.ca/taxes-pooled-registered-pension-plan or see Guide T4040, RRSPs and Other Registered Plans for Retirement.

After a person dies, no one can contribute to the deceased person's RRSPs or PRPPs. However, the deceased individual's legal representative can make contributions to the surviving spouse's or common-law partner's RRSPs in the year of death or during the first 60 days after the end of that year.

The amount you can deduct on the deceased's return for 2019 is usually based on the deceased's 2019 RRSP/PRPP deduction limit. You can also deduct amounts for contributions the deceased made for certain amounts the deceased received and transferred to an RRSP.

For more information, see Guide T4040, RRSPs and Other Registered Plans for Retirement. For information on other deductions the deceased may be entitled to (line 20700 to 23500), see the Federal Income Tax and Benefit Guide.

Line 21000 – Deduction for elected split-pension amount
If the deceased person jointly elected with their spouse or common-law partner to split pension income by completing Form T1032, Joint Election to Split Pension Income, the transferring spouse or common-law partner can deduct on this line, the elected split-pension amount from line G of this form.

Form T1032 must be filed by the filing due date for the 2019 return (see "What date is the final return due?" on page 10). This form **must** be attached to the paper return of **both** the deceased and their spouse or common-law partner.

Both the deceased person and their spouse or common-law partner must have signed the Form T1032. If the form is being completed **after** the date of death, the surviving spouse or common-law partner **and** the legal representative of the deceased person's estate must sign the form. In some cases, the legal representative may be the spouse or common-law partner in which case this person must sign for the deceased person too.

Step 4 – Taxable income

Line 25300 – Net capital losses of other years
For information about these losses, see Chapter 5 on page 28.

For information on other deductions the deceased may be entitled to (lines 24400 to 25200 and lines 25400 to 25600), see the Federal Income Tax and Benefit Guide.

Step 5 – Federal non-refundable tax credits

Personal amounts (lines 30000 to 30450 and 30500 of your return)

If the deceased was a resident of Canada from January 1 to the date of death, claim the full personal amounts.

If the deceased was a resident of Canada for **part** of the time from January 1 to the date of death, you may have to prorate the personal amounts. To do so, multiply the personal amount by the number of days the deceased lived in Canada and divide the result by the number of days in the year. The result is the amount you can claim on the deceased's return. If the deceased immigrated to Canada in the year of death, see Pamphlet T4055, Newcomers to Canada. If the deceased emigrated from Canada in the year of death, go to canada.ca/taxes-international and click on "Leaving Canada (emigrants)".

The credits referred to in this section are federal credits, which are claimed on the deceased's return. If the deceased was a resident of a province or territory other than Quebec, use the appropriate form included in the income tax package to calculate their provincial or territorial tax credits.

Line 30000 – Basic personal amount
Claim the full basic personal amount for the year.

Line 30100 – Age amount
If the deceased was 65 or older, and their net income is less than \$87,750, you can claim all or part of the age amount. The amount you can claim will depend on the deceased's net income for the year.

Line 30300 – Spouse or common-law partner amount
If the net income of the spouse or common-law partner is less than the base amount for the year (see line 30300 in the Federal Income Tax and Benefit Guide), you may be able to claim all or part of this amount. Use the net income of the spouse or common-law partner for the whole year, not just up to the deceased's date of death.

Line 30400 – Amount for an eligible dependant
If the deceased is entitled to claim this amount, use the dependant's net income for the whole year, not just up to the deceased's date of death. For more information, see line 30400 in the Federal Income Tax and Benefit Guide. Calculate the amount for line 30400 on Schedule 5, and report it on the deceased's return, both of which are included in the income tax package.

Line 30425 – Canada caregiver amount for spouse or common-law partner, or eligible dependant age 18 or older
You may be able to claim this amount if the deceased cared for their spouse or common-law partner or an eligible dependant 18 years of age or older. See line 30425 in the Federal Income Tax and Benefit Guide. Calculate the amount for line 30425 on Schedule 5, and report it on the deceased's return, both of which are included in the income tax package. For more information, see Guide RC4064, Disability-Related Information.

Line 30450 – Canada caregiver amount for other infirm dependants age 18 or older
If the deceased is entitled to claim this amount, use the dependant's net income for the whole year, not just up to the deceased's date of death. For more information, see line 30450 in the Federal Income Tax and Benefit Guide. Calculate the amount for line 30450 on Schedule 5 and

report it on the deceased's return, both of which are included in the Income Tax Package.

Line 30800 – CPP or QPP contributions through employment

If the deceased made Canada Pension Plan (CPP) or Quebec Pension Plan (QPP) contributions in the year of death shown in boxes 16 and 17 of their T4 slip(s), the claim may have to be adjusted due to the proration of the annual maximum pensionable earnings. For more information, see line 30800 in the Federal Income Tax and Benefit Guide.

Line 31400 – Pension income amount

The deceased may have received eligible pension or annuity income before the date of death. If this is the case, you may be able to claim the pension income amount of up to \$2,000. Complete the chart for line 31400 on the Worksheet for the return included in the Income Tax Package.

If the deceased and their spouse or common-law partner elected to split pension income, follow the instructions at Step 4 on Form T1032, Joint Election to Split Pension Income, to calculate the amount to enter on line 31400.

Line 31600 – Disability amount (for self)

You can claim a disability amount if the deceased met certain conditions. For more information about these conditions, see Guide RC4064, Disability-Related Information.

Tax tip

If the deceased or anyone else paid for certain eligible expenses, such as an attendant or for care in a nursing home or other establishment because of the deceased's impairment, it may be more beneficial to claim the amounts paid as medical expenses instead of the disability amount. In some circumstances, both amounts can be claimed.

For more information, see "Attendant care and care in a facility" in Guide RC4065, Medical Expenses, and Income Tax Folio S1-F1-C1, Medical Expense Tax Credit.

Line 31800 – Disability amount transferred from a dependant

If the deceased had a dependant who is eligible for the disability tax credit, you may be able to claim all or a part of the dependant's disability amount. For more information, see line 31800 in the Federal Income Tax and Benefit Guide, and complete the chart for line 31800 on the Worksheet for the return included in the income tax package.

Line 31900 – Interest paid on your student loans

You can claim an amount for most of the interest paid in 2019 or the preceding 5 years on loans made to the deceased under the Canada Student Loans Act, the Canada Student Financial Assistance Act, or similar provincial or territorial government laws for post-secondary education. Enter the total amount shown on the receipts. Attach the receipts to the return. For more information, see Pamphlet P105, Students and Income Tax.

Line 32600 – Amounts transferred from your spouse or common-law partner

Sometimes there are amounts that a spouse or common-law partner does not need to reduce their federal income tax to zero. In these situations, you can transfer the remaining amounts to the deceased's final return.

Also, the deceased may have amounts that are not needed to reduce their federal tax to zero. If this is the case, you can transfer the remaining amounts to the return of the spouse or common-law partner. However, before you can do this, you have to reduce the federal tax to zero on the final return you file for the deceased.

For either situation, you can transfer the following amounts if the person transferring the credit meets all of the following requirements for the credit:

- the age amount (line 30100)
- the Canada caregiver amount for infirm children under 18 years of age (line 30500)
- the pension income amount (line 31400)
- the disability amount (line 31600)
- tuition amount (Line 32300)

If you do transfer any of these amounts, complete Schedule 2, Federal Amounts Transferred from Your Spouse or Common-law Partner, and attach it to the final return for the deceased.

Line 33099 – Medical expenses for self, spouse or common-law partner, and your dependent children born in 2002 or later

You can claim medical expenses that are more than the lesser of:

- \$2,352
- 3% of the deceased's total net income from line 23600 of all returns for the year of death

The medical expenses incurred on behalf of the deceased can be for any 24-month period that includes the date of death, as long as no one has claimed them on any other return.

Attach the receipts for medical expenses to the return.

Note

You may be able to claim a credit of up to \$1,248 if you have an amount on line 21500, "Disability supports deduction," or line 33200, the allowable portion of medical expenses. Use the net income from the deceased's final return, and the spouse's or common-law partner's net income for the entire year, to calculate this credit. For details, see line 45200, "Refundable medical expense supplement," in the Federal Income Tax and Benefit Guide.

For more information on medical expenses, see line 33099 in the Federal Income Tax and Benefit Guide.

Line 34900 – Donations and gifts

Use this line to claim charitable donations the deceased, or their spouse or common-law partner, made **before** the date of death and complete Schedule 9, Donations and Gifts.

Support the claims for donations and gifts with official donation receipts that the registered charity or other qualified donee has issued, showing either the deceased's name, or the deceased's spouse's or common-law partner's name. **Qualified donee** is defined on page 5.

For deaths that occur after 2015, estate donations (donations made by will and designation donations) are deemed to be made by the individual's estate and where certain conditions are met, by the individual's GRE. A **GRE** is defined on page 5.

GRE donations are donations by a GRE to a qualified donee. The donated property must be property that was acquired by the estate on and as a consequence of the death (or property that was substituted for such property). GRE donations include those made through the will and designation donations.

A **designation donation** is a donation of a direct distribution of proceeds to a qualified donee from an RRSP (including a group RRSP), RRIF, a tax-free savings account (TFSA), or life insurance policy (including a group life insurance policy) as a result of a beneficiary designation. The above does not apply if the qualified donee is the policyholder or an assignee of the deceased person's interest in the policy.

You can allocate a GRE donation among any of the following:

- the taxation year of the GRE in which the donation is made
- an earlier taxation year of the GRE
- the last 2 taxation years of the deceased individual (the final return and the return for the preceding year)

In addition, a gift made after the 36-month period but within 60 months after the date of death by a former GRE that continues to meet all of the requirements of a GRE except for the 36-month time limit, can be allocated among either of the following:

- the taxation year of the estate in which the donation is made
- an earlier taxation year of the estate if the estate is a GRE in that preceding year
- the last 2 taxation years of the deceased individual (the final return and the return for the preceding year)

An estate, whether it is a GRE or not, can claim a charitable donations tax credit for an estate donation in the year in which the donation is made or in any of the 5 following years (or 10 years for a gift of ecologically sensitive land made after February 10, 2014).

As the legal representative, you must attach supporting documentation for the donations made. The type of supporting documentation you have to provide depends on when the registered charity or other qualified donee will receive the gift.

For gifts that will be received right away, provide an official donation receipt.

For gifts that will be received later, provide a copy of all of the following:

- the will
- a letter from the estate to the charitable organization that will receive the gift, advising of the gift, a description of the property being gifted and its estimated value
- a letter from the charitable organization acknowledging the gift and stating that it will accept the gift
- a statement or letter from the legal representative of the estate stating all of the following:
 - the estate is the graduated rate estate (GRE) of the deceased individual and will be designating itself as such
 - the estate intends to make the gift within 60 months after the date of death
 - the amount of the gift claimed on the final return of the deceased individual will not be claimed on any other return (of any estate of the deceased individual in any taxation year)
 - for non-cash gifts, the value of the future gift can be reasonably ascertained and supported

Generally, when an individual dies, the individual is deemed to have disposed of all capital property immediately before the individual's death.

Where the estate of an individual donates property that was the subject of a deemed disposition by the individual immediately before the individual's death, and the property's fair market value upon transfer to the qualified donee has changed, the difference will result in a gain or loss to the estate that will generally be recognized for income tax purposes. This will be the case whether or not the donation is a GRE donation or a former GRE donation.

If the property is certified cultural property or ordinarily benefits from a capital gains inclusion rate of zero, see the sections called "Gifts of certified cultural property" and "Capital gains realized on gifts of certain capital property" in Pamphlet P113, Gifts and Income Tax. The same treatment will apply to the capital gains on the deemed disposition of the property immediately before the individual's death if the property donated meets both of the following conditions:

- The property benefits from a capital gains exemption or exclusion when donated as described in the sections of Pamphlet P113 referenced above.
- The estate is a GRE and the donation is a GRE donation.

This treatment will also apply to former GRE donations.

Additional special rules exist for the proceeds of disposition and cost amount of gifts of art, from the artist's inventory, on and as a consequence of the artist's death.

The deceased may have donated amounts in the 5 years before the year of death. As long as the deceased did not previously claim the amounts, you can claim them in the year of death. Where part of a donation has already been claimed, attach a note to the return giving the amounts and the year or years the donations were made. Also, attach any

receipts that were not attached to previous returns, if applicable.

Note

Charitable donations cannot be carried forward from a T1 return to a T3 return.

The amount of the gift(s) that may be claimed on the deceased's final return for purposes of the tax credit must be the **lesser** of:

- the **eligible amount of the gift(s)** (defined in on page 5), made in the year of death (this may include gifts made by a GRE or a former GRE), plus the unclaimed portion of the eligible amount of any gifts made in the 5 years before the year of death
- 100% of the deceased's net income on line 23600 on the return

For a gift of property made to a qualified donee, special rules may apply to limit the fair market value (FMV) of the property gifted, which limits the eligible amount of the gift that can be used in computing the donation tax credit amount. When the rules apply, the FMV of the donated property will be deemed to be the **lesser** of the property's:

- FMV otherwise determined
- cost (or its adjusted cost base if it is capital property), at the time the gift was made

Fair market value and adjusted cost base (ACB) is defined in "Definitions," which begins on page 4.

The limitation on the eligible amount of a gift **will** apply where:

- the donated property was acquired as part of a gifting arrangement that is a tax shelter
- the property is being gifted otherwise than as a consequence of the taxpayer's death, and the property was acquired less than 3 years, or in some cases, less than 10 years, before making the gift

The limitation on the eligible amount of a gift will **not** apply to gifts of any of the following:

- inventory
- real property or an immovable property located in Canada
- certified cultural property (unless it was gifted after February 10, 2014, and was acquired as part of a gifting arrangement that is a tax shelter)
- ecologically sensitive land including a covenant, an easement, or in the case of land in Quebec, a real servitude (or for gifts made after March 21, 2017, a personal servitude when certain conditions are met)
- a share, debt obligation, or right listed on a designated stock exchange
- a share of the capital stock of a mutual fund corporation
- a unit of a mutual fund trust
- an interest in a related segregated fund trust
- a prescribed debt obligation

- shares of controlled corporations in certain circumstances
- property acquired by a corporation in certain circumstances where the property was acquired under a tax-deferred rollover

There are also special anti-avoidance rules that may apply where a taxpayer has attempted to avoid the application of the limitation rules. For more information, see Pamphlet P113, Gifts and Income Tax.

If the property was acquired as part of a gifting arrangement that is a tax shelter, the eligible amount will be reported in box 13 of T5003 slip, Statement of Tax Shelter Information.

Sometimes, a capital property is gifted. At the time the property is gifted to a qualified donee, its FMV may be more than its ACB.

When the FMV is **more** than the ACB, you may designate an amount that is **less** than the FMV to be the proceeds of disposition. This may allow you to reduce the capital gain otherwise calculated. If you choose to designate an amount that is less than the FMV as the amount to be used as the proceeds of disposition, this amount will be used to determine the eligible amount of the donation. You can choose to designate an amount that is **not greater than** the FMV and **not less** than the greater of:

- any **advantage** (see "eligible amount of the gift(s)" on page 5) in respect of the gift
- the ACB of the property (or, where the property was depreciable property, the lesser of its ACB and the undepreciated capital cost of the class of the property), at the time you made the donation

Treat the amount you choose as the proceeds of disposition when you calculate any capital gain.

For more information about charitable donations and the special rules that may apply, see the Federal Income Tax and Benefit Guide, and Pamphlet P113, Gifts and Income Tax.

Lines 30499 and 30500 – Canada caregiver amount for infirm children under 18 years of age

The deceased can claim an amount for each of the deceased's or the deceased's spouse's or common-law partner's children who meet all of the following conditions:

- are under 18 years of age at the end of the year
- lived with **both** the deceased and the deceased's spouse or common-law partner throughout the year (or up to the date of death in the case of the deceased)
- are dependent on others because of an impairment in physical or mental functions and will likely continue to be dependent on others for an indefinite duration

There are also certain situations where the deceased can claim this amount if the child did not live throughout the year with the deceased and the deceased's spouse or common-law partner.

For more information, see lines 30499 and 30500 in the Federal Income Tax and Benefit Guide.

Line 31260 – Canada employment amount
Employees are eligible to claim an employment amount.

Claim the **lesser** of:

- \$1,222
- the total of the employment income reported on line 10100 and line 10400 of the deceased's final return

Line 31285 – Home accessibility expenses

If the deceased is a qualifying individual or an eligible individual making a claim for a qualifying individual, you may be able to claim up to \$10,000 on the deceased's final return for eligible expenses incurred to make renovations to an eligible dwelling to make it more accessible.

A qualifying individual is an individual who is eligible for the disability tax credit at any time in a tax year, or an individual who is 65 years of age or older at the end of a tax year. If an individual died in 2019 prior to turning 65 but would have turned 65 during 2019 had they been alive, the individual is considered to be a qualifying individual.

For more information, see line 31285 in the Federal Income Tax and Benefit Guide.

Step 6 – Refund or balance owing

You will find the details you need about tax and credits in "Line 48400 – Refund" or "Line 48500 – Balance owing" in the Federal Income Tax and Benefit Guide.

Note

The CRA cannot accept direct deposit applications for individuals who died in the year, or the preceding year.

Minimum tax

Minimum tax limits the tax advantage a person can receive in a year from certain incentives. Minimum tax does not apply to a person for the year of death. However, the deceased may have paid this tax in one or more of the 7 years before the year of death. If this is the case, you may be able to deduct part or all of the minimum tax the deceased paid in those years from the tax owing for the year of death. To do this, complete Part 8 of Form T691, Alternative Minimum Tax. Attach Form T691 to the return.

Line 45300 – Canada workers benefit (CWB)

If the deceased died after June 30, they may qualify for the CWB. This benefit is for low-income individuals and families who have earned income from employment or business. For more information, see schedule 6.

Provincial and territorial tax

Use Form 428 included in the Income Tax Package to calculate the provincial or territorial tax for the province or territory where the deceased was living at the time of death. To calculate the tax for the province of Quebec, you must use a Quebec provincial return.

Signing the return

As the legal representative for the deceased, you have to sign the return in the area provided on the last page of the return. Sign your name and indicate your title (for example, executor or administrator).

Chapter 3 – Optional returns

Optional returns are returns on which you report some of the income that you would otherwise report on the final return. By filing one or more optional returns, you may reduce or eliminate tax for the deceased. This is possible because you can claim certain amounts more than once, split them between returns, or claim them against specific kinds of income.

Chart 1 on page 31 summarizes the information in this chapter. You may also want to get Interpretation Bulletin IT-326, Returns of Deceased Persons as "Another Person."

You may be able to file an optional return for each of the following:

- return for rights or things
- return for a partner or proprietor
- return for income from a graduated rate estate

Note

Do not confuse the optional return for income from a graduated rate estate with the T3 Trust Income Tax and Information Return, described in "What are your responsibilities as the legal representative?" on page 6. After someone dies, a will or a court order may create a trust, and the trustee, executor, or administrator may be required to file a T3 return. Also, an individual may be required to file a T3 return to report income earned after the date of death or for CPP or QPP death benefits. For more information, see Chart 2 on page 33 and the T4013, T3 Trust Guide.

Signing an optional return

You have to sign an optional return in the area provided on the last page of the return. Sign your name and indicate your title (for example, executor or administrator).

What are the 3 optional returns?

1. Return for rights or things

Rights or things are amounts that had not been paid to the deceased at the time of their death and that, had the person not died, would have been included in their income when received. Rights or things can come from employment and other sources.

You can file a return for rights or things to report the value of the rights or things at the time of death. However, if you file a return for rights or things, you have to report **all** rights or things on that return, except those transferred to beneficiaries. You **cannot** split rights or things between the final return and the return for rights or things.

If you **transfer** rights or things to a beneficiary, you have to do so within the time limit for filing a return for rights or things. The beneficiary must report the income from the transferred rights or things on their return.

Employment rights or things

Employment rights or things are salary, commissions, and vacation pay, as long as **both** of these conditions are met:

- The employer owed them to the deceased on the date of death.
- They are for a pay period that ended before the date of death.

Other rights or things

Other rights or things include:

- old age security (OAS) benefits that were due and payable before the date of death
- uncashed matured bond coupons
- bond interest earned to a payment date before death, but not paid and not reported in previous years
- unpaid dividends declared before the date of death
- supplies on hand, inventory, and accounts receivable if the deceased was a farmer or fisher and used the cash method
- inventory of an artist who has elected to value their inventory at nil
- livestock that is not part of the basic herd and harvested farm crops, if the deceased was using the cash method
- work in progress, if the deceased was a sole proprietor and a professional (an accountant, a dentist, a lawyer [in Quebec an advocate or notary], a medical doctor, a veterinarian, or a chiropractor) who had elected to exclude work in progress when calculating their total income

For more information about rights or things, see interpretation bulletins IT-212, Income of Deceased Persons – Rights or Things, and its special release, IT-234, Income of Deceased Persons – Farm Crops, and IT-427, Livestock of Farmers.

Some items that are **not** rights or things include:

- elected split-pension amounts
- amounts that accumulate periodically, such as interest from a bank account
- bond interest accumulated between the last interest payment date before the person died and the date of death
- registered retirement savings plan (RRSP) income
- amounts withdrawn from the AgriInvest Fund 2
- property included in capital cost allowance Class 14.1 (formerly eligible capital property) and capital property
- Canadian or foreign resource properties
- land in the deceased's business inventory
- income from an income-averaging annuity contract

How to file – If you decide to file a return for rights or things, you will need to:

1. Get an income tax and benefit return.
2. Write “70(2)” in the top right corner of page 1 of the return.
3. Follow the instructions in this guide and the Federal Income Tax and Benefit Guide.

You have to file this return by the **later** of:

- 90 days after the CRA sends the notice of assessment or notice of reassessment for the final return
- one year after the date of death

However, the due date for any balance of tax owing on a rights or things return depends on the date of death. See “What is the due date for a balance owing?” on page 11.

Election to delay payment of income tax

In some cases, you can delay paying part of the amount owing from rights or things. However, the CRA still charges interest on any unpaid amount from the day after the due date to the date you pay the amount in full.

If you want to delay payment, you will have to give the CRA security for the amount owing. You also have to complete Form T2075, Election to Defer Payment of Income Tax, under subsection 159(5) of the Income Tax Act by a Deceased Taxpayer's Legal Representative or Trustee. For more information, call 1-888-863-8657.

How to cancel a return for rights or things

If you file a return for rights or things before the due date, but later want to cancel it, the CRA will cancel the return if, on or before the filing due date for the rights or things return, you send the CRA a note asking them to cancel the return.

2. Return for a partner or proprietor

A deceased person may have been a partner in, or the sole proprietor of, a business. The business may have a fiscal year that does not start or end on the same dates as the calendar year. If the person died after the end of the business's fiscal period but before the end of the calendar year in which the fiscal period ended, you can file an optional return for the deceased.

If you choose not to file this optional return, report all business income on the final return.

Example

A person who had a business died on May 28, 2019. The business has a March 31 fiscal year-end.

You have 2 choices when you report the person's 2019 income:

- Include the business income from April 1, 2018, to May 28, 2019 on the final return.
- File a return for a partner or proprietor in addition to the final return.

On the final return, include business income from April 1, 2018, to March 31, 2019.

On the return for a partner or proprietor, report the business income from April 1, 2019, to May 28, 2019.

How to file– If you decide to file an optional return for a partner or proprietor, you will need to:

1. Get an Income Tax and Benefit Return.
2. Write “150(4)” in the top right corner of page 1 of the return.
3. Follow the instructions in this guide and the Federal Income Tax and Benefit Guide.
4. To determine the business income to be reported on the final return and the optional return, follow the instructions in the section “Death of a partner or proprietor in the year,” on Form T1139, Reconciliation of 2019 Business Income for Tax Purposes.

The due date for this optional return is the same as for the final return. The due date for a balance owing depends on the date of death. See “What date is the final return due?” on page 10 and “What is the due date for a balance owing?” on page 11.

For more information, see Interpretation Bulletin IT-278, Death of a Partner or of a Retired Partner.

3. Return for income from a graduated rate estate

You can file an optional return for a deceased person who received income from a graduated rate estate (GRE). A GRE is defined on page 5. The GRE may have a fiscal period (tax year) that does not start or end on the same dates as the calendar year. If the person died after the end of the fiscal period of the GRE, but before the end of the calendar year in which the fiscal period ended, you can file an optional return for the deceased.

On this return, report the income for the time from the end of the fiscal period to the date of death. If you choose not to file this optional return, report all income from the GRE on the final return.

Example

A husband gets income from a testamentary trust with a fiscal year from April 1 to March 31. The trust was formed as a result of his wife’s death on March 31, 2018 and designates itself as a GRE of the wife in its return of income for March 31, 2019. The husband died on June 11, 2019.

You have 2 choices when you report the husband’s income from the trust:

- Include the husband’s income from the GRE from April 1, 2018, to June 11, 2019, on his final return.
- File a return for income received from the GRE in addition to the final return.

On the husband’s final return, include the income from the GRE from April 1, 2018, to March 31, 2019.

On the optional return for income from the GRE, report the income from April 1, 2019, to June 11, 2019.

How to file– If you decide to file a return for income from a graduated rate estate, you will need to:

1. Get an Income Tax and Benefit Return.
2. Write “104(23)(d)” in the top right corner of page 1 of the return.
3. Follow the instructions in this guide and the Federal Income Tax and Benefit Guide.

You have to file this optional return and pay any amount owing by the **later** of:

- April 30, 2020 (or June 15, 2020, if the deceased was a self-employed individual, although any balance owing is still due on April 30)
- 6 months after the date of death

Amounts for optional returns

There are 3 groups of amounts you can claim on the optional returns. They are amounts you can:

- claim in full on each return
- split between returns
- claim only against certain income

Amounts you can claim in full on each return

On each optional return and on the final return, you can claim:

- the basic personal amount (line 30000)
- the age amount (line 30100)
- the spouse or common-law partner amount (line 30300)
- the Canada caregiver amount for spouse or common law partner, or eligible dependant age 18 or older (line 30425)
- the amount for an eligible dependant (line 30400)
- the Canada caregiver amount for other infirm dependants age 18 or older (line 30450)
- the Canada caregiver amount for infirm children under 18 years of age (line 30500)

Amounts you can split between returns

There are certain amounts you cannot claim in full on the final return and optional returns. However, you can split these amounts between the returns.

When you split an amount, the **total** of the claims cannot be more than what would have been allowed if you were only filing the final return. Amounts you can split are:

- adoption expenses (line 31300)
- disability amount for the deceased (line 31600)
- disability amount transferred from a dependant (line 31800)
- interest paid on certain student loans (line 31900)
- tuition, education, and textbook amounts for the deceased (line 32300)
- tuition amount transferred from a child (line 32400)

- charitable donations that are not more than the net income you report on that return (line 34900)
- cultural, ecological, and Crown gifts (line 34200 of Schedule 9)
- home buyers' amount (line 31270)
- home accessibility expenses (line 31285)
- medical expenses (line 33099), which you can split any way you want between the final return and any optional returns

Example

In 2019, a woman died and her total medical expenses were \$9,000. You decide to file a rights or things return in addition to the final return. The total of her net income on the 2 returns is \$40,000. Of this, \$30,000 is on the final return and \$10,000 is on the rights or things return.

You decide to split the \$9,000 of medical expenses and claim 2/3 on the final return and 1/3 on the rights or things return.

2/3 of \$9,000	=	\$6,000 (to claim on final return)
1/3 of \$9,000	=	\$3,000 (to claim on rights or things return)

The medical expense reduction is the lesser of \$2,352 or 3% of the total net income. In this example, the reduction is \$1,200 ($\$40,000 \times 3\%$), which is lesser than \$2,352.

The medical expense reduction must also be split between the 2 returns in the same proportion as the medical expenses.

2/3 of \$1,200	=	\$800
1/3 of \$1,200	=	\$400

Amounts for medical expenses on final return	\$6,000	
	-	800
	=	<u>\$5,200</u>
Amounts for medical expenses on rights or things return	\$3,000	
	-	400
	=	<u>\$2,600</u>

The amounts for medical expenses are \$5,200 on the final return and \$2,600 on the rights or things return.

Amounts you can claim only against certain income

There are some amounts you can only claim on those returns on which you report the related income. The amounts are:

- Canadian Forces personnel and police deduction (line 24400)
- security options deductions (stock options and shares) (line 24900)
- vow of perpetual poverty deduction (line 25600)
- Canada Pension Plan (CPP) or Quebec Pension Plan (QPP) contributions (line 30800 or line 31000)

- employment insurance premiums (line 31200)
- Canada employment amount (line 31260)
- pension income amount (line 31400)
- federal dividend tax credit (line 40425)
- social benefits repayment (line 42200)

Example

A deceased person's total employment income in the year of death was \$30,000, and the CPP contribution was \$800. Of the \$30,000, \$1,000 is a right or thing. Of the \$800, \$27 is the CPP contribution the person paid on the \$1,000. You decide to file a return for rights or things.

On the final return, you report income of \$29,000 and claim a CPP contribution of \$773. On the return for rights or things, you include income of \$1,000 and claim a CPP contribution of \$27.

There are certain amounts you **cannot** normally claim on an optional return. They include:

- registered pension plan (RPP) deduction (line 20700)
- registered retirement savings plan (RRSP)/pooled registered pension plan (PRPP) deduction (line 20800)
- annual union, professional, or like dues (line 21200)
- child care expenses (line 21400)
- disability supports deduction (line 21500)
- allowable business investment losses (ABILs) (line 21700)
- moving expenses (line 21900)
- support payments made (line 22000)
- carrying charges and interest expenses (line 22100)
- exploration and development expenses (line 22400)
- losses from other years (lines 25100 to 25300)
- capital gains deduction (line 25400)
- northern residents deduction (line 25500)
- amounts transferred from a spouse or common-law partner (line 32600)

You may be able to claim these amounts on the final return.

For more information on other credits, see Chart 1 on page 31.

Chapter 4 – Deemed disposition of property

In this chapter, the tax treatment of capital property the deceased owned at the date of death is explained. Capital property is also explained in general, as well as the particular treatment of depreciable and farm and fishing property. Only property acquired after December 31, 1971, is discussed.

There are special rules for property that a deceased person owned before 1972. For details about these rules and for

information about other property such as resource property or an inventory of land, contact the CRA at 1-800-959-8281.

Some of the terms in this chapter are defined in “Definitions,” which begins on page 4.

General information

When a person dies, the CRA considers that the person has disposed of all capital property right before death. The CRA calls this a deemed disposition.

Also, right before death, the CRA considers that the person has received the deemed proceeds of disposition (throughout this chapter, this will be referred to as **deemed proceeds**). Even though there was not an actual sale, there can be a capital gain or, except for depreciable property or personal-use property, a capital loss.

For depreciable property, in addition to a capital gain, there can also be a **recapture** of capital cost allowance. Also, for depreciable property, instead of a capital loss there may be a **terminal loss**. These terms are explained later on this page.

What is a capital gain?

When the proceeds or deemed proceeds of disposition of a capital property are **more** than its adjusted cost base, the result is a capital gain. In most cases, one-half of the capital gain is the taxable capital gain.

Use Schedule 3, Capital Gains (or Losses) in 2019, to calculate the taxable capital gain to report on the final return.

What is a capital gains deduction?

This is a deduction you can claim for the deceased person against eligible taxable capital gains from the disposition or deemed disposition of certain capital property.

You may be able to claim the capital gains deduction on taxable capital gains the deceased had in 2019 from any of the following:

- dispositions or deemed dispositions of qualified farm or fishing property
- dispositions or deemed dispositions of qualified small business corporation (QSBC) shares
- a reserve brought into income from either of the above

The lifetime capital gains exemption is \$866,912 for dispositions of QSBC shares in 2019. Since the inclusion rate for capital gains and losses is 50%, the lifetime capital gains deduction limit is \$433,456 (50% of \$866,912) for dispositions of QSBC shares in 2019.

For dispositions of qualified farm or fishing property after April 20, 2015, an additional deduction is available which increases the LCGE limit to \$1,000,000. Accordingly, the lifetime capital gains deduction limit is increased to \$500,000 (50% of \$1,000,000) for those properties. This additional deduction does **not** apply to dispositions of QSBC shares.

For more information, see Guide T4037, Capital Gains.

What is a capital loss?

When the proceeds or deemed proceeds of disposition of a capital property are **less** than its adjusted cost base, the result is a capital loss. One-half of the capital loss is the allowable capital loss. You cannot have a capital loss on the disposition of depreciable property or personal use property.

For more information on claiming a capital loss, see “Net capital losses in the year of death” on page 28.

Recaptures and terminal losses

For depreciable property, when the proceeds or deemed proceeds of disposition are **more** than the undepreciated capital cost, you will usually have a recapture of capital cost allowance (see the definition of **capital cost allowance** on page 4). Include the recapture in income on the deceased’s final return.

For depreciable property, when the proceeds or deemed proceeds of disposition are **less** than the undepreciated capital cost, the result is a terminal loss. Deduct the terminal loss on the deceased’s final return.

Note

A terminal loss is not allowed for depreciable property that was personal-use property of the deceased.

For more information about a recapture of capital cost allowance or a terminal loss, see Income Tax Folio S3-F4-C1, General Discussion of Capital Cost Allowance.

Capital property other than depreciable property

This section explains how to determine the deemed proceeds for capital property, other than depreciable property. The rules for calculating the deemed proceeds for depreciable property are explained in “Depreciable property” on the next page. If there is a transfer of farm or fishing property to a child, see “Farm or fishing property transferred to a child” on page 26.

If the deceased owned (or co-owned) property that was their principal residence, there is a deemed disposition of the property on death. For deaths occurring in 2019, a principal residence designation must be made by completing page 2 of Schedule 3, Capital Gains (or Losses) in 2019 and Form T1255, Designation of a Property as a Principal Residence by the Legal Representative of a Deceased Individual. Where the principal residence is transferred to the deceased’s spouse, common-law partner, or testamentary spousal or common-law partner trust (under the conditions described in the next section), the CRA does not require you to make a principal residence designation for the period before death. Instead, the disposition must be reported and the designation may be made by the surviving spouse, common law partner, or the trust at the earlier of the time of actual disposition or death of the surviving spouse. Therefore, a record should be kept of the years for which the deceased individual would have been eligible to make a principal residence designation for the particular property.

For more information on the reporting requirements when there is a disposition of a principal residence, see Chapter 6 of Guide T4037, Capital Gains, and Income Tax Folio S1-F3-C2, Principal Residence.

Deceased's deemed proceeds – Transfer to spouse or common-law partner, or testamentary spousal or common-law partner trust

There may be a transfer of capital property (including farm property, or fishing property) from a deceased person who was a resident of Canada immediately before death to a spouse or common-law partner, or a testamentary spousal or common-law partner trust.

For a transfer to a spouse or common-law partner, the deemed proceeds are the same as the property's adjusted cost base right before death, if **both** of these **conditions** are met:

- The spouse or common-law partner was a resident of Canada right before the person's death.
- The property becomes locked-in for the spouse or common-law partner no later than 36 months after the date of death. If you, as the legal representative of the deceased, need more time to meet this condition, you can make a written request to the director at your tax services office before the end of the 36-month time period.

For a transfer to a testamentary spousal or common-law partner trust, the deemed proceeds are the same as the property's adjusted cost base right before death, if **both** of these **conditions** are met:

- The testamentary spousal or common-law partner trust is resident in Canada right after the property becomes locked-in for this trust.
- The property becomes locked-in for the testamentary spousal or common-law partner trust no later than 36 months after the date of death. If you need more time to meet this condition, you can make a written request to the director at your tax services office before the end of the 36-month time period.

Where these conditions are met, the deceased will not have a capital gain or loss. This is because the transfer postpones any gain or loss to the date the beneficiary actually disposes of the property.

Example

A person's will transfers non-depreciable capital property to the spouse or common-law partner, and both of the conditions for transfer to a spouse or common-law partner are met. Right before death, the adjusted cost base of the property was \$35,000. Therefore, the deemed proceeds are \$35,000. You would not report any capital gain or loss on the deceased's final return.

Tax tip

You can elect not to have the deemed proceeds equal the adjusted cost base. If you make this choice, the deemed proceeds are equal to the property's fair market value right before death. You have to make this choice when you file the final return for the deceased.

You may want to do this to use a capital gains deduction (see "What is a capital gains deduction?" on page 24) or a net capital loss on the deceased's final return. It may be more beneficial to report a capital gain or loss on the final return instead of deferring it to the spouse or common-law partner, or spousal or common-law partner trust.

In this situation, you may be able to make a principal residence designation by reporting the disposition on Schedule 3 and completing Form T1255, in order to claim the principal residence exemption.

Deceased's deemed proceeds – All other transfers

For all other transfers, the deemed proceeds are equal to the property's fair market value right before death.

Depreciable property

This section explains how to determine the deemed proceeds for depreciable property. If there is a transfer of farm or fishing property to a child, see "Farm or fishing property transferred to a child" on the next page.

Deceased's deemed proceeds – Transfer to spouse or common-law partner, or testamentary spousal or common-law partner trust

There may be a transfer of depreciable property (including depreciable farm property or fishing property) to a spouse or common-law partner, or a testamentary spousal or common-law partner trust. For these transfers, you may be able to use a special amount (as explained in the next paragraph) for the deemed proceeds. When you use this special amount, the deceased will not have a capital gain, recapture of capital cost allowance, or a terminal loss. The transfer postpones any gain, recapture, or terminal loss to the date the beneficiary disposes of the property.

The conditions required to use this special amount are the same as those listed for a transfer of capital property to a spouse or common-law partner, or testamentary spousal or common-law partner trust.

The special amount (deemed proceeds) is the **lesser** of:

- the capital cost of the property for the deceased
- the result of the following calculation:

Capital cost of the property	×	Undepreciated capital cost of all of the deceased's property in the same class
Capital cost of all the property in the same class that had not been disposed of previously		

Example

A woman had 2 trucks that were used in her business. The woman died in July 2019, and the will transferred one truck to her husband. Both of the conditions for transfer to a spouse or common-law partner are met.

You have the following details:

Undepreciated capital cost of the 2 trucks right before death	\$33,500
Capital cost of transferred truck	\$22,500
Capital cost of the 2 trucks	\$50,000

The deceased's deemed proceeds on the transferred truck are the lesser of:

- \$22,500
- $\frac{\$22,500}{\$50,000} \times \$33,500 = \$15,075$

The deemed proceeds are \$15,075.

When there is more than one property in the same class, you can choose the order in which the deceased is deemed to have disposed of the properties. When you calculate the special amount, adjust the undepreciated capital cost and the total capital cost of the properties in the class to exclude previous deemed dispositions.

Note

When determining the special amount, you will need to recalculate the capital cost of property in the class when any of the following apply:

- The property was acquired in a **non-arm's length** transaction (defined on page 5).
- The property was previously used for something other than gaining or producing income.
- The part of a property used for gaining or producing income changed.

For more information, contact the CRA at 1-800-959-8281.

Tax tip

You can elect not to use the special amount for the deemed proceeds. If you make this choice, the deemed proceeds are equal to the property's fair market value right before death. You have to make this choice when you file the final return for the deceased.

You may want to do this to claim a capital gains deduction (see "What is a capital gains deduction?" on page 24) on the final return. It may be more beneficial to report a capital gain, recapture, or terminal loss on the final return instead of deferring it to the spouse or common-law partner, or spousal or common-law partner trust.

Deceased's deemed proceeds – All other transfers

For all other transfers, the deemed proceeds are equal to the property's fair market value right before death.

Farm or fishing property transferred to a child

This section explains how to determine the deemed proceeds when there is a transfer of farm or fishing property to a child. For this kind of transfer, you may be able to use a special amount for the deemed proceeds. When you use this special amount, the deceased will not have a capital gain, recapture of capital cost allowance, or a terminal loss. The transfer postpones any gain, recapture, or terminal loss to the date the beneficiary disposes of the property.

In this section, when referring to the transfer of farm or fishing property, the terms **farm property**, **fishing property**, and **child** have the following meanings:

Farm property includes land and depreciable property of a prescribed class used for farming.

Fishing property includes land and depreciable property of a prescribed class used for fishing.

A **child** includes:

- the deceased's natural or adopted child
- the child of the deceased's spouse or common-law partner
- the deceased's grandchild or great-grandchild
- a person who, while under the age of 19, was in the deceased's custody and control and was wholly dependent on the deceased for support
- the deceased's child's spouse or common-law partner

Conditions

To use the special amount for the deemed proceeds, **all** of the following conditions have to be met:

- The farm or fishing property is used principally in a farming or fishing business carried on in Canada.
- The child was a resident of Canada right before the deceased's death.
- The farm or fishing property becomes locked-in for the child no later than 36 months after the date of death. If you need more time to meet this condition, you can make a written request to the director at your tax services office before the end of the 36-month period.
- The deceased, the deceased's spouse or common-law partner, or any child or parent of the deceased was using the farm or fishing property principally for farming, fishing, or a combination of both on a regular and ongoing basis, before the deceased's death.

The rollover provisions available for farm property also apply to land and depreciable property used mainly in a woodlot farming business. They 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. These provisions apply to transfers of property that occur after December 10, 2001. For more information, see IT-373, Woodlots, or contact the CRA at 1-800-959-5525.

You may also be able to use a special amount for the deemed proceeds when a share of the capital stock of a family farm corporation or an interest in a family farm partnership is transferred to a child.

For details, see Interpretation Bulletin IT-349, Intergenerational Transfers of Farm Property on Death.

You may also be able to use a special amount for the deemed proceeds when a share of the capital stock of a family fishing corporation or an interest in a family fishing partnership is transferred to a child.

Deceased's deemed proceeds – Transfer of farmland to a child

If all 4 conditions listed previously are met, you can choose to have the deemed proceeds equal to the adjusted cost base of the land right before death. Therefore, the deceased will not have a capital gain or loss.

Tax tip

You can elect not to have the deemed proceeds equal the adjusted cost base. If you make this choice, you can transfer the land for any amount between its adjusted cost base and fair market value right before death. You have to make this choice when you file the final return for the deceased.

You may want to do this to claim the capital gains deduction (see "What is a capital gains deduction?" on page 24) or a net capital loss on the final return. It may be more beneficial to report a capital gain or loss on the final return instead of deferring it to a child.

Deceased's deemed proceeds – Transfer of depreciable farm or fishing property to a child

If there is a transfer of depreciable farm property, or depreciable fishing property, you may be able to use a special amount for the deemed proceeds. To use this special amount, the 4 conditions listed on the previous page have to be met.

In most cases, when you use this special amount, the deceased will not have a capital gain, a recapture of capital cost allowance, or a terminal loss. This is because the transfer postpones any gain, recapture, or terminal loss to the date the beneficiary disposes of the property.

The special amount (deemed proceeds) is the **lesser** of:

- the capital cost of the property for the deceased
- the result of the following calculation:

Capital cost of the property	×	Undepreciated capital cost of all of the deceased's property in the same class
Capital cost of the property in the same class that had not been disposed of previously		

Example

A man who owned 3 fishing boats died in August 2019. His will transferred one boat to his son. The 4 conditions for transfer of fishing property to a child are met.

You have the following details:

Undepreciated capital cost of the 3 boats right before death	\$90,000
Capital cost of the transferred boat	\$45,000
Capital cost of all 3 boats	\$100,000

The deceased's deemed proceeds on the transferred boat are the lesser of:

- \$45,000
- $\frac{\$45,000}{\$100,000} \times \$90,000 = \$40,500$

The deemed proceeds are \$40,500.

When there is more than one property in the same class, you can choose the order in which the deceased is deemed to have disposed of the properties. When you calculate the special amount, adjust the undepreciated capital cost and the total capital cost of the properties in the class to exclude previous deemed dispositions.

Note

When you determine the special amount, you will need to recalculate the capital cost of any property in the class when any of the following apply:

- The property was acquired in a non-arm's length transaction.
- The property was previously used for something other than gaining or producing income.
- The part of a property used for gaining or producing income changed.

For more information, call 1-800-959-5525.

Tax tip

You can elect not to use the special amount for the deemed proceeds. If you make this choice, you can transfer the property for any amount between the special amount and its fair market value right before death. You have to make this choice when you file the final return for the deceased.

You may want to do this to claim the capital gains deduction (see "What is a capital gains deduction?" on page 24) on the final return. It may be more beneficial to report a capital gain, recapture, or terminal loss on the final return instead of deferring it to a child.

For more information, see Interpretation Bulletin IT-349, Intergenerational Transfers of Farm Property on Death, or contact us. You may also refer to Guide T4002, Self-employed Business, Professional, Commission, Farming, and Fishing Income.

Election to delay payment of income tax

Generally, you have to pay any amount owing on a return when the return is due. In some cases, you can delay paying part of the income tax due. For instance, you can delay paying part of the amount owing from the deemed disposition of capital property. Remember that the CRA charges interest on any unpaid amount, from the day after the due date to the date you pay the amount in full.

If you want to delay payment, you will have to give the CRA security for the amount owing. You also have to complete Form T2075, Election to Defer Payment of Income Tax, under subsection 159(5) of the Income Tax Act by a Deceased Taxpayer's Legal Representative or Trustee. For more information, call 1-888-863-8657.

Chapter 5 – Net capital losses

This chapter explains how to apply a net capital loss that was incurred in the year of death. There are also explanations on how to apply net capital losses from earlier years to the final return and the return for the year before the year of death.

Note

Net capital losses cannot be carried forward from a T1 return to a T3 return.

Some of the terms in this chapter are defined in "Definitions," which begins on page 4.

What is a net capital loss?

Generally, when allowable capital losses are more than taxable capital gains, the difference is a **net capital loss**. The rate used to determine the taxable part of a capital gain and the allowable part of a capital loss is called an **inclusion rate**.

For 2019, the inclusion rate is one-half. Therefore, an allowable capital loss is one-half of a capital loss and a taxable capital gain is one-half of a capital gain.

Net capital losses in the year of death

To apply a net capital loss that was incurred in the year of death, you can use either Method A or Method B.

Method A – You can carry back a 2019 net capital loss to reduce any taxable capital gains in any of the 3 tax years before the year of death. If you are applying it against taxable capital gains realized in 2016, 2017, or 2018, you do not need to make any adjustment because the inclusion rate is the same in all 3 years. The loss you carry back cannot be more than the taxable capital gains in those years. To ask for a loss carryback, complete "Section III – Net capital loss for carryback" on Form T1A, Request for Loss Carryback, and send it to your tax centre. Do **not** file an amended return for the year to which you want to apply the loss.

After you carry back the loss, there may be an amount left. You may be able to use some of the remaining amount to reduce other income on the final return, the return for the year before the year of death, or both returns. However, before you do this, you have to calculate the amount you can use.

From the net capital loss you have left, subtract any capital gains deductions the deceased has claimed to date. Use any loss left to reduce other income for the year of death, the year before the year of death, or for both years.

If you claim any remaining net capital loss in the year of death, you should claim it as a negative amount in brackets at line 12700 of the final return.

Note

Do not use a capital loss claimed against other income at line 12700 in the calculation of net income for the purposes of calculating other amounts such as social benefit repayments, provincial or territorial tax credits, and those non-refundable tax credits requiring the use of net income.

Method B – You can choose not to carry back the net capital loss to reduce taxable capital gains from earlier years. You may prefer to reduce other income on the final return, the return for the year before the year of death, or both returns. However, before you do this, you have to calculate the amount you can use.

From the net capital loss, subtract any capital gains deductions the deceased has claimed to date. Use any loss remaining to reduce other income for the year of death, the year before the year of death, or for both years.

If you claim any remaining net capital loss in the year of death, you should claim it as a negative amount in brackets at line 12700 of the final return.

Example

A man died on June 20, 2019. You have the following details about his tax matters:

Net capital loss in 2019	\$11,000
Taxable capital gains in 2017	\$ 4,000
Taxable capital gains in 2016	\$ 2,000
Total capital gains deductions claimed to date	\$ 4,000

He did not claim any capital gains deductions for 2016 or 2017.

You can use Method A or Method B.

Method A

If you choose Method A, you can use the net capital losses to reduce his 2017 taxable capital gains to zero (\$11,000 – \$4,000). Then, you can use the remaining balance of \$7,000 to reduce his 2016 taxable capital gain to zero (\$7,000 – \$2,000).

After you subtract his capital gains deductions (\$5,000 – \$4,000), you still have \$1,000 left to reduce the man's other income for 2019 or 2018 or for both years.

Method B

If you choose to use this method, you will first deduct his capital gains deductions of \$4,000 from his net capital loss in 2019 of \$11,000. You can now use the remaining \$7,000 to reduce the man's other income for 2019 or 2018, or for both years.

Note

If you claim any remaining net capital loss in the year before the year of death, you will need to complete Form T1-ADJ, T1 Adjustment Request, or send the CRA a signed letter providing the details of your request. Send your Form T1-ADJ or letter **separately** from the deceased's final return. Applying a 2019 net capital loss to a previous year may reduce any capital gains

deductions the deceased claimed in that year or a following year.

Net capital losses before the year of death

The deceased may have had a net capital loss before the year of death but never applied it. If so, you can apply the loss against taxable capital gains on the final return. If the net capital loss arose after 1987 and before 2001, you will need to make an adjustment to the inclusion rate as explained below. If there is still an amount left, you may be able to use it to reduce other income on the final return, the return for the year before the year of death, or both returns. If you decide to claim this loss on the final return, report it at line 25300.

Note

You cannot use the net capital losses of other years to create a negative taxable income for any year.

You have to apply net capital losses of earlier years before you apply net capital losses of later years. For example, if you have net capital losses in 1997 and 1999 and want to apply them against your taxable capital gains in 2019, you have to follow a certain order. First, apply your 1997 net capital loss against your taxable capital gain. Then apply your 1999 net capital loss against it.

The inclusion rate used to determine the taxable part of a capital gain and the allowable part of a capital loss has changed over the years. If the inclusion rate of 1/2 for 2019 is different from the inclusion rate in effect the year the loss occurred, you will need to adjust the loss before applying it to the taxable capital gain in 2019.

To apply a previous-year loss to 2019, you will need to adjust the loss as follows:

- For a net capital loss from **1987 or earlier**, there is no adjustment required.
- For a net capital loss from **1988 or 1989**, multiply the loss by 3/4.
- For a net capital loss from **1990 to 1999**, multiply the loss by 2/3.
- For a net capital loss from **2000**, multiply the loss by $[1 \div (2 \times \text{IR})]$, where **IR** is the inclusion rate for 2000. This rate is from line 16 of Part 4 of the deceased's Schedule 3 for 2000, or from the deceased's notice of assessment or latest notice of reassessment for 2000.
- For a net capital loss from **2001 or later**, there is no adjustment required.

When you make these calculations, you get the **adjusted net capital loss**.

Now you can reduce taxable capital gains in the year of death. To do this, use the **lesser** of:

- the adjusted net capital loss
- the taxable capital gains in the year of death

After you reduce the taxable capital gains, some of the loss may be left. You may be able to use this amount to reduce

other income for the year of death, the year before the year of death, or for both years. However, before you do this, you may have to calculate the amount you can use.

If you had to adjust the loss before applying it to the 2019 taxable capital gain, you will now have to readjust the loss that remains as follows:

- For a net capital loss from **1987 or earlier**, there is no adjustment required.
- Multiply any adjusted net capital losses from **1988 or 1989** by 4/3.
- Multiply any adjusted net capital losses from **1990 to 1999** by 3/2.
- Multiply any adjusted net capital losses from **2000** by $2 \times \text{IR}$, where **IR** is the inclusion rate for 2000.
- For a net capital loss from **2001 or later**, there is no adjustment required.

The result is your **readjusted balance** of net capital losses. From this balance, subtract all capital gains deductions claimed to date, including those on the final return. If there is an amount left, you can use it to reduce other income for the year of death, the year before the year of death, or for both years.

Example

A woman died in August of 2019. You have these details about her tax matters:

Net capital loss in 1999, never applied	\$18,000
Taxable capital gain in 2019	\$ 6,000
Capital gains deductions claimed to date	\$ 4,000

You decide to use the 1999 loss to reduce the 2019 taxable capital gain and to use any amount left to reduce other income for 2019.

You have to adjust the 1999 net capital loss before you can apply it. Multiply it by 2/3 to get the adjusted net capital loss:

$$\$18,000 \times 2/3 = \$12,000$$

To reduce the 2019 taxable capital gain, use the lesser of:

- \$12,000 (adjusted net capital loss)
- \$6,000 (2019 taxable capital gain)

After you use \$6,000 of the loss to reduce the gain to zero, you still have \$6,000 (\$12,000 – \$6,000) left. You can use this amount to reduce the deceased's other income for 2019.

To determine the amount to use, you have to readjust the \$6,000. Because the loss occurred in 1999, multiply the amount left by 3/2 to get the readjusted balance:

$$\$6,000 \times 3/2 = \$9,000$$

From the readjusted balance, subtract all capital gains deductions claimed to date:

$$\$9,000 - \$4,000 = \$5,000$$

You can use \$5,000 to reduce the deceased's other income for 2019. If you decide not to use the total of this balance in 2019, you can use the amount that is left to reduce other income for 2018.

Note

If you claim a capital gains deduction for the year of death or the year before the year of death, subtract it from the balance of net capital losses you have available to reduce other income in those years. For more details about capital gains and losses, as well as the capital gains deduction, see Guide T4037, Capital Gains.

Disposition of estate property by the legal representative

As the legal representative, you may continue looking after the deceased's estate through a trust. If you dispose of capital property, the result may be a net capital loss. If you dispose of depreciable property, the result may be a terminal loss.

Usually, you would claim these losses on the trust's T3 Trust Income Tax and Information Return. However, in the first tax year of a deceased person's graduated rate estate, you can elect to treat all or part of these losses as losses of the deceased on the deceased's final return. A net capital loss realized in this first tax year cannot be applied to any tax year before the year of death. For more information, see "164(6) election" in Chapter 3 of the T4013, T3 Trust Guide.

Appendix

Chart 1 – Returns for the year of death					
Section of Income Tax and Benefit Return	Line	Final return 70(1)	Return for rights or things 70(2)	Return for a partner or proprietor 150(4)	Return for income from a graduated rate estate 104(23)(d)
Total income	10100 to 14600	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> all income received before death all income from deemed dispositions all periodic payments (for example, rent, salary, and accrued interest) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> salary, commissions, and vacation pay owed before the death and paid after death (note 1) retroactive salary adjustments owed and paid after death OAS, CPP/QPP paid after the date of death for the month of death CPP and EI arrears accounts receivable, supplies, and inventory (note 2) uncashed matured bond coupons bond interest earned but not received before death dividends declared before the date of death, but not received crops, livestock (note 3) work in progress (note 4) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> income from the business from the end of the business' fiscal period ending in the calendar year of death to the date of death 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> income from the trust from the end of the trust's fiscal period ending in the calendar year of death to the date of death
Deductions for calculating net income	20700 to 23200	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> all deductions from lines 20700 to 23200 that are allowable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> generally, none of these deductions can be claimed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> same as for the rights or things 70(2) return 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> same as for the rights or things 70(2) return
	23500	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> social benefits repayments 	note 5	not applicable	not applicable
Deductions for calculating taxable income	Split deductions (note 6)				
	24400	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Canadian Forces personnel and police deduction 	note 7	not applicable	not applicable
	24900	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> security options deductions 	note 7	not applicable	not applicable
	25000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> other payments 	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable
	25100 to 25500	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> losses or other deductions 	no	no	no
25600	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> vow of perpetual poverty 	yes	not applicable	not applicable	
Federal non-refundable tax credits (note 13)	30000 to 30450, 30500	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> all personal amounts (including the Canada caregiver amount) 	yes – in full	yes – in full	yes – in full
	Split amounts (note 6)				
	30800	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CPP or QPP contributions 	note 7	not applicable	not applicable
	31000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CPP or QPP contributions on self-employed income 	not applicable	yes	not applicable
	31200	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EI premiums 	note 7	not applicable	not applicable
	31300	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> adoption expenses 	yes	yes	yes

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Chart 1 – Returns for the year of death (continued)

Section of Income Tax and Benefit Return	Line	Final return 70(1)	Return for rights or things 70(2)	Return for a partner or proprietor 150(4)	Return for income from a graduated rate estate 104(23)(d)
Federal non-refundable tax credits (note 13) (continued)	Split amounts (note 6)				
	31400	• pension income amount	note 8	not applicable	Note 8
	31600	• disability amount	yes	yes	yes
	31800	• disability amount transferred from a dependant	yes	yes	yes
	31900	• interest on student loans	yes	yes	yes
	32300	• tuition, education, and textbook amounts	yes	yes	yes
	32400	• tuition amount transferred from a child	yes	yes	yes
	32600	• amounts transferred from spouse or common-law partner	no	no	no
	33099	• medical expenses	note 9	note 9	note 9
	34000	• charitable donations	note 10	note 10	note 10
	34200	• cultural and ecological gifts	yes	yes	yes
	31220	• volunteer firefighters' amount	yes	yes	yes
	31260	• Canada employment amount	yes	no	no
	31270	• home buyers' amount	yes	yes	yes
	31240	• search and rescue volunteer amount	yes	yes	yes
	31285	• home accessibility expenses	yes	yes	yes
Refund or balance owing	41200	• investment tax credit	no	no	no
	42200	• social benefits repayment	note 5	not applicable	not applicable
	40425	• federal dividend tax credit	note 11	not applicable	note 11
	40427	• minimum tax carryover	no	no	no
	45200	• refundable medical expense supplement (note 12)	no	no	no
	45300	• Canada workers benefit (CWB)	no	no	no

Notes

- Salary, commissions, and vacation pay are rights or things if **both** of these conditions are met:
 - the employer owed them to the deceased on the date of death
 - they are for a pay period that ended before the date of death
- Accounts receivable, supplies on hand, and inventory are rights or things if the deceased's business used the cash method. The inventory of an artist who has elected to value their inventory at nil is also a rights or things.
- This includes harvested farm crops and livestock that is not part of the basic herd. For more information, see interpretation bulletins IT-234, Income of Deceased Persons – Farm Crops, and IT-427, Livestock of Farmers.

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Chart 1 – Returns for the year of death (continued)

Notes (continued)

4. **Work in progress** is a right or thing if the deceased was a sole proprietor and a professional (accountant, dentist, lawyer [in Quebec an advocate or notary], medical doctor, veterinarian, or chiropractor) who had elected to exclude work in progress when calculating their total income. For more information about rights or things, see Interpretation Bulletin IT-212, Income of deceased persons – Rights or things, and its Special Release.
5. If OAS or EI benefits have been reported on this return, this amount can be claimed.
6. Claims split between returns cannot be more than the total that could be allowed if you were only filing the final return.
7. If related employment income has been reported on this return, this amount can be claimed.
8. If pension or annuity income has been reported on line 11500 or line 12900 of this return, this amount can be claimed.
9. The medical expenses can be split between the returns. Allowable medical expenses have to be reduced by the lesser of \$2,352 or 3% of the total net income reported on **all** the returns in the same proportion as the medical expenses claimed.
10. The amount that can be claimed is the **lesser** of the eligible amounts of charitable donations or 100% of the net income reported on this return. Also, the total charitable donations claimed on **all** the returns cannot be more than the eligible amount of charitable donations.
11. If dividend income has been reported on this return, this amount can be claimed.
12. Use the deceased's net income from the final return and the spouse's or common-law partner's net income for the entire year to calculate this credit.
13. If the deceased was a resident of a province or territory other than Quebec, they may now also be able to claim provincial or territorial tax credits. See the provincial or territorial pages in the income tax package.

Chart 2 – Income reported on the T3 Trust Income Tax and Information Return

Report the following amounts on line 19 of the T3 Trust Income Tax and Information Return (T3 return), for the year in which you receive the income. If the income is received in a year after the year of death, report it on the T3 return for that later year.

Type of income	Information slip
1. Severance pay received because of death. Since this is a death benefit, up to \$10,000 may be non-taxable.	T4A, box 106
2. Future adjustments to severance pay regardless of when the collective agreement was signed.	T4A, box 028
3. Refund of pension contributions payable because of death.	T4A, box 018
4. Guaranteed minimum pension payment. This is not a death benefit.	T4A, box 018
5. Deferred profit-sharing plan payment.	T4A, box 018
6. Pension or superannuation periodic payments.	T4A, box 016
7. I.A.A.C. annuity.	T4A, box 024
8. Income earned in a RRIF after annuitant dies.	T4RIF, box 22
9. Income earned in an RRSP after annuitant dies.	T4RSP, box 28
10. CPP or QPP death benefit, if not reported by the recipient.	T4A(P), box 18

Chart 3 – Non-taxable amounts

Do not report the following amounts on a T1 final return for a deceased person or a T3 return for a trust:

1. Retroactive adjustments to the following employment income when a collective agreement or other authorizing instrument has been signed **after** the date of death:
 - salary or wages (including overtime) from the end of the last pay period to the date of death
 - salary or wages (including overtime) for a pay period finished before the date of death, but paid after death
 - payment for vacation leave earned but not taken
2. Group term insurance such as the federal government's supplementary death benefit.

References

The following publications are available at canada.ca/cra-forms-publications or by calling 1-800-959-8281.

Forms

- 5000-R Income Tax and Benefit Return
- RC4288 Request for Taxpayer Relief: Cancel or Waive Penalties or Interest
- T1A Request for Loss Carryback
- T1090 Death of a RRIF Annuitant – Designated Benefit or Joint Designation on the Death of a PRPP Member
- T1136 Old Age Security Return of Income
- T2019 Death of an RRSP Annuitant – Refund of Premiums
- T2075 Election to Defer Payment of Income Tax, Under Subsection 159(5) of the Income Tax Act by a Deceased Taxpayer’s Legal Representative or Trustee
- T3RET T3 Trust Income Tax and Information Return
- TX19 Asking for a Clearance Certificate

Guides

- P113 Gifts and Income Tax
- RC4060 Farming Income and the AgriStability and AgriInvest Programs Guide
- RC4064 Disability – Related Information
- RC4065 Medical Expenses
- RC4112 Lifelong Learning Plan (LLP)
- RC4408 Farming Income and the AgriStability and AgriInvest Programs Harmonized Guide
- RC4466 Tax-Free Savings Account (TFSA), Guide for Individuals
- T4002 Self-employed Business, Professional, Commission, Farming, and Fishing Income
- T4013 T3 Trust Guide
- T4037 Capital Gains
- T4040 RRSPs and Other Registered Plans for Retirement
- T4055 Newcomers to Canada
- RC552 Appointing a legal representative for a deceased person
- RC4111 Canada Revenue Agency - What to Do Following a Death

Income tax folios

- S1-F1-C1 Medical Expense Tax Credit
- S1-F1-C2 Disability Tax Credit
- S1-F1-C3 Disability Supports Deduction
- S3-F4-C1 General Discussion of Capital Cost Allowance
- S1-F5-C1 Related persons and dealing at arm’s length

Information circulars

- IC82-6 Clearance Certificate
- IC07-1R1 Taxpayer Relief Provisions

Interpretation bulletins (archived)

- IT-210 Income of Deceased Persons – Periodic Payments and Investment Tax Credit
- IT-212 Income of Deceased Persons – Rights or Things, and its Special Release
- IT-234 Income of Deceased Persons – Farm Crops
- IT-244 Gifts by Individuals of Life Insurance Policies as Charitable Donations
- IT-278 Death of a Partner or of a Retired Partner
- IT-305 Testamentary Spouse Trusts
- IT-326 Returns of Deceased Persons as “Another Person”
- IT-349 Intergenerational Transfers of Farm Property on Death
- IT-427 Livestock of farmers
- IT-456 Capital Property – Some Adjustments to Cost Base, and its Special Release
- IT-508 Death Benefits

Information sheets

- RC4111 What to Do Following a Death
- RC4177 Death of an RRSP Annuitant
- RC4178 Death of a RRIF Annuitant or a PRPP Member

For more information

What if you need help?

If you need more information after reading this guide, go to canada.ca/taxes-deceased or call 1-800-959-8281.

Forms and publications

To get CRA forms and publications, go to canada.ca/cra-forms-publications or call 1-800-959-8281.

Tax services offices

You can find the address of your tax services office at canada.ca/cra-offices.

Tax Information Phone Service (TIPS)

For personal and general tax information by telephone, use the CRA's 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.

If you use an **operator-assisted relay service**, call the CRA's regular telephone numbers instead of the TTY number.

Complaints and disputes

Service-related 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 canada.ca/cra-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 and how to file a complaint, go to canada.ca/cra-service-complaints.

If the CRA has not resolved your service-related complaint, you can submit a complaint with the Office of the Taxpayers' Ombudsman.

Formal disputes (objections and appeals)

If you disagree with an assessment, determination, or decision, you have the right to register a formal dispute.

Reprisal complaints

If you have previously submitted a service-related complaint or requested a formal review of a CRA decision and feel that, as a result, you were treated unfairly by a CRA employee, you can submit a reprisal complaint by filling out Form RC459, Reprisal Complaint.

For more information about complaints and disputes, go to canada.ca/cra-complaints-disputes.

Index

	Page		Page
Age amount.....	16	Inclusion rate.....	28
Amount for an eligible dependant.....	16	Income reported on the T3 Trust Income Tax and Information Return (Chart 2).....	33
Amounts an employer pays to the deceased person's estate.....	11	Instalment payments.....	9
Amounts for optional returns.....	22	Interest paid on student loans.....	17
Amounts transferred from spouse or common-law partner.....	17	Investment income.....	13
Areas on the tax return		Late-filing of the return.....	10
Identification.....	11	Legal representative.....	6, 30
Total income.....	11	Lifelong Learning Plan (LLP).....	14
Net income.....	15	Losses.....	28
Taxable income.....	16	Medical expenses	17
Federal non-refundable tax credits.....	16	Minimum tax.....	20
Refund or balance owing.....	20	Net capital losses	28
Balance owing	11	Net capital losses before the year of death.....	29
Basic personal amount.....	16	Net capital losses in the year of death.....	28
Canada child benefit	8	Non-taxable amounts (Chart 3).....	33
Capital gains.....	24	Optional returns	20
Capital gains deduction.....	24	Penalties	10
Capital losses.....	24	Pension income	
Capital property.....	24	Canada Pension Plan or Quebec Pension Plan benefits.....	12
Canada caregiver amount.....	16	Old age security pension.....	12
Clearance certificate.....	8	Other pensions or superannuation.....	12
Common questions and answers.....	9	Pension income amount.....	17
Completing the final return.....	11	Pension income-splitting.....	12, 16
Canada workers benefit (CWB).....	20	Pooled registered pension plan (PRPP).....	15
Death benefits		Proceeds of disposition.....	25, 27
Canada Pension Plan or Quebec Pension Plan death benefits.....	9, 12	Provincial and territorial tax.....	20
Other death benefits.....	9, 14	Recaptures	24
Deemed disposition of property.....	4, 23	References.....	34
Definitions.....	4	Refund or balance owing.....	20
Depreciable property.....	25	Registered disability savings plan (RDSP).....	13, 14, 15
Disability amount.....	17	Registered retirement income fund (RRIF) income.....	14
Documents to send.....	6	Registered retirement savings plan (RRSP) income and deduction.....	13, 15
Donations and gifts.....	17	Reserves.....	15
Election to delay payment of income tax	21, 27	Return for a partner or proprietor.....	21
Employment income.....	11	Return for income from a graduated rate estate.....	22
Employment insurance benefits.....	13	Return for rights or things.....	20
Farm property	26	Returns for the year of death (Chart 1).....	31
Filing dates		Self-employment income	15
Final return.....	10	Signing the return.....	20
Optional returns.....	20	Split-pension.....	12, 16
Final return.....	9	Spouse or common-law partner amount.....	16
Fishing property.....	26	Terminal losses	24
Funeral expenses.....	9	Vacation pay	9
Goods and services tax/harmonized sales tax			
(GST/HST) credit.....	7, 9		
Graduated rate estate.....	5, 17		
Home Buyers' Plan	14		
Home accessibility expenses.....	20		