

- Note 1 If a class number has not been provided in Schedule II of the Income Tax Regulations for a particular class of property, use the subsection provided in Regulation 1101.
- Note 2 Include any property acquired in previous fiscal periods that has now become available for use, net of any assistance received or entitled to be received in the fiscal period from a government, municipality or other public authority, or a reduction of capital cost after the application of section 80. This property would have been previously excluded from column 3. List separately any acquisitions of property in the class that are not subject to the 50% rule. See Income Tax Folio S3-F4-C1, General Discussion of Capital Cost Allowance, for exceptions to the 50% rule.
- Note 3 AIIP is a property (other than ZEV) that you acquired after November 20, 2018 and became available for use before 2028. ZEV is, subject to certain exceptions, a motor vehicle included in class 54 or 55 that you acquired after March 18, 2019 and became available for use before 2028. The Government proposes to create class 56 for zero-emission automotive equipment and vehicles that currently do not benefit from the accelerated rate provided by classes 54 and 55. Class 56 would apply to eligible zero-emission automotive equipment and vehicles that are acquired after March 1, 2020, and became available for use before 2028. Columns 4, 10, 11, 12 and 13 also apply for additions of class 56 property. See Guide T4068 for more information.
- Note 4 Enter in column 5, "Adjustments and transfers", amounts that increase or reduce the UCC (column 9). Items that increase the UCC include amounts transferred under subsection 97(2). Items that reduce the UCC (show amounts that reduce the UCC in brackets) include assistance received or receivable during the fiscal period for a property, subsequent to its disposition, if such assistance would have decreased the capital cost of the property by virtue of paragraph 13(7.1)(f). See the Guide T4068 for other examples of adjustments and transfers to include in column 5.
- Also include property acquired in a non-arm's length transaction (other than by virtue of a right referred to in paragraph 251(5)(b) of the Act) if the property was a depreciable property acquired by the transferor at least 364 days before the end of your fiscal period and continuously owned by the transferor until it was acquired by you.
- Note 5 Include all amounts of assistance you received (or were entitled to receive) after the disposition of a depreciable property that would have decreased the capital cost of the property by virtue of paragraph 13(7.1)(f) if received before the disposition.
- Note 6 Include all amounts you have repaid during the fiscal period with respect to any legally required repayment, made after the disposition of a corresponding property, of:
- assistance that would have otherwise increased the capital cost of the property under paragraph 13(7.1)(d), and
 - an inducement, assistance or any other amount contemplated in paragraph 12(1)(x) received, that otherwise would have increased the capital cost of the property under paragraph 13(7.4)(b)
- Also include property acquired in a non-arm's length transaction (other than by virtue of a right referred to in paragraph 251(5)(b) of the Act) if the property was a depreciable property acquired by the transferor less than 364 days before the end of your fiscal period and continuously owned by the transferor until it was acquired by you.
- Note 7 For each property disposed of during the fiscal period, deduct from the proceeds of disposition any outlays and expenses to the extent that they were made or incurred for the purpose of making the disposition(s). The amount reported in respect of the property cannot exceed the property's capital cost, unless that property is a timber resource property as defined in subsection 13(21).
- The proceeds of disposition of a ZEV that has been included in class 54 and that is subject to the \$55,000 (plus sales tax) capital cost limit will be adjusted based on a factor equal to the capital cost limit of \$55,000 (plus sales tax) as a proportion of the actual cost of the vehicle.
- Note 8 If the amount in column 5 reduces the UCC (as shown in brackets), you must subtract it for the purposes of the calculation. Otherwise, add the amount in column 5 for the purpose of the calculation.
- Note 9 The relevant factors for property of a class in Schedule II, that is AIIP or included in Classes 54 to 56, available for use before 2024 are:
- 2 1/3 for property in classes 43.1, 54 and 56
 - 1 1/2 for property in class 55
 - 1 for property in classes 43.2 and 53
 - 0 for property in classes 12, 13, 14, and 15, as well as properties that are Canadian vessels included in paragraph 1100(1)(v) of the Regulations (see note 14 for additional information), and
 - 0.5 for all other property that is AIIP
- Note 10 The UCC adjustment for property acquired during the fiscal period other than AIIP and ZEV (formerly known as the half-year rule or 50% rule) does not apply to certain property. For special rules and exceptions, see Income Tax Folio S3-F4-C1, General Discussion of Capital Cost Allowance.
- Note 11 Enter a rate only if you are using the declining balance method. For any other method (for example the straight-line method, where calculations are always based on the cost of acquisitions), enter N/A. Then enter the amount you are claiming in column 17.
- Note 12 If the amount in column 9 is negative, you have a recapture of CCA. If applicable, enter the negative amount from column 9 in column 15 as a positive. The recapture rules do **not** apply to passenger vehicles in class 10.1.
- Note 13 If no property is left in the class at the end of the fiscal period and there is still a positive amount in column 9, you have a terminal loss. If applicable, enter the positive amount from column 9 in column 16. The terminal loss rules do not apply to:
- passenger vehicles in class 10.1
 - property in class 14.1, unless you have ceased carrying on the business to which it relates, or
 - limited-period franchises, concessions, or licences in Class 14 if, at the time of acquisition, the property was a former property of the transferor or any similar property attributable to the same fixed place of business and you had jointly elected with the transferor to have the replacement property rules apply, unless certain conditions are met.
- Note 14 If the fiscal period is shorter than 365 days, prorate the CCA claim. Some classes of property do not have to be prorated. See Guide T4068 for more information.
- For property in class 10.1 disposed of during the fiscal period, deduct a maximum of 50% of the regular CCA deduction if you owned the property at the beginning of the fiscal period.
- For AIIP listed below, the maximum first fiscal period allowance you can claim is determined as follows:
- Class 13: the lesser of 150% of the amount calculated in Schedule III of the Regulations and the UCC at the end of the fiscal period (before any CCA deduction)
 - Class 14: the lesser of 150% of the allocation for the fiscal period of the capital cost of the property apportioned over the remaining life of the property (at the time the cost was incurred) and the UCC at the end of the fiscal period (before any CCA deduction)
 - Class 15: the lesser of 150% of an amount computed on the basis of a rate per cord, board foot or cubic metre cut in the fiscal period and the UCC at the end of the fiscal period (before any CCA deduction)
 - Canadian vessels described under paragraph 1100(1)(v) of the Regulations: the lesser of 50% of the capital cost of the property and the UCC at the end of the fiscal period (before any CCA deduction)
 - Class 41.2: use a 25% CCA rate. The additional allowance under paragraph 1100(1)(y.2) (for single mine properties) and 1100(1)(ya.2) (for multiple mine properties) of the Regulations is not eligible for the accelerated investment incentive. The additional allowance in respect of natural gas liquefaction under paragraph 1100(1)(yb) of the Regulations is eligible for the accelerated investment incentive
- The AIIP also apply to property (other than a timber resource property) that is a timber limit or a right to cut timber from a limit as well as to industrial mineral mine or a right to remove minerals from an industrial mineral mine. See the Income Tax Regulations for more detail.