

Part 3A – Business income

Fill in this part **only** if you have business income. If you have professional income, leave this part blank and fill in Part 3B. If you have both business and professional income, you have to fill out a separate Form T2125 for each.

Part 3B – Professional income

Fill in this part **only** if you have professional income. If you have business income, leave this part blank and fill in Part 3A. If you have both business and professional income, you have to fill out a separate Form T2125 for each.

Note: You can **no longer** use the transitional rules which allowed you to include your work-in-progress (WIP) progressively in your income if you had made an election to exclude your WIP. For more information on the inclusion of WIP in your income, see Chapter 2 of Guide T4002.

Part 3A – Business income

Gross sales, commissions, or fees (include GST/HST collected or collectible)	_____	3A
GST/HST, provincial sales tax, returns, allowances, discounts, and GST/HST adjustments (included in amount 3A)	_____	3B
Subtotal: Amount 3A minus amount 3B	_____	3C
 If you are using the quick method for GST/HST – Government assistance calculated as follows:		
GST/HST collected or collectible on sales, commissions, and fees eligible for the quick method	_____	3D
GST/HST remitted: (sales, commissions, and fees eligible for the quick method plus GST/HST collected or collectible) multiplied by the applicable quick method remittance rate	_____	3E
Subtotal: Amount 3D minus amount 3E	_____ ▶	3F
Adjusted gross sales: Amount 3C plus amount 3F (enter on line 8000 of Part 3C)	_____	3G

Part 3B – Professional income

Gross professional fees including work-in-progress (WIP) and GST/HST collected or collectible	_____	3H
GST/HST, provincial sales tax, returns, allowances, discounts, and GST/HST adjustments (included in amount 3H)	_____	3I
Subtotal: Amount 3H minus amount 3I	_____	3J
 If you are using the quick method for GST/HST – Government assistance calculated as follows:		
GST/HST collected or collectible on professional fees eligible for the quick method	_____	3K
GST/HST remitted: (professional fees eligible for the quick method plus GST/HST collected or collectible) multiplied by the applicable quick method remittance rate	_____	3L
Subtotal: Amount 3K minus amount 3L	_____ ▶	3M
Adjusted professional fees: Amount 3J plus amount 3M (enter on line 8000 of Part 3C)	_____	3N

Part 3C – Gross business or professional income

Adjusted gross sales (amount 3G) or adjusted professional fees (amount 3N)	_____	8000
Reserves deducted last year	_____	8290
Other income (specify): _____	_____	8230
Subtotal: Line 8290 plus line 8230	_____ ▶	3O
Gross business or professional income: Line 8000 plus amount 3O	_____	8299

Report the gross business or professional income from line 8299 on the applicable line of your income tax and benefit return as indicated below:

- business income on line 13499
- professional income on line 13699
- commission income on line 13899

For Parts 3D, 4, and 5, if GST/HST has been remitted or an input tax credit has been claimed, do not include GST/HST when you calculate the cost of goods sold, expenses, or net income (loss). If you are using the quick method for GST/HST, include the GST/HST paid or payable when you calculate the cost of goods sold, expenses, or net income (loss).

Part 3D – Cost of goods sold and gross profit

If you have business income, fill in this part. Enter only the business part of the costs.

Gross business income (line 8299 of Part 3C)				3P
Opening inventory (include raw materials, goods in process, and finished goods)	8300			3Q
Purchases during the year (net of returns, allowances, and discounts)	8320			3R
Direct wage costs	8340			3S
Subcontracts	8360			3T
Other costs	8450			3U
Subtotal: Add amounts 3Q to 3U.				3V
Closing inventory (include raw materials, goods in process, and finished goods)	8500			
Cost of goods sold: Amount 3V minus line 8500	8518			▶
Gross profit (or loss): Amount 3P minus line 8518				8519

Part 4 – Net income (loss) before adjustments

Gross business or professional income (line 8299 of Part 3C) or Gross profit (line 8519 of Part 3D)				4A
Expenses (enter only the business part)				
Advertising	8521			4B
Meals and entertainment	8523			4C
Bad debts	8590			4D
Insurance	8690			4E
Interest and bank charges	8710			4F
Business taxes, licences, and memberships	8760			4G
Office expenses	8810			4H
Office stationery and supplies	8811			4I
Professional fees (includes legal and accounting fees)	8860			4J
Management and administration fees	8871			4K
Rent	8910			4L
Repairs and maintenance	8960			4M
Salaries, wages, and benefits (including employer's contributions)	9060			4N
Property taxes	9180			4O
Travel expenses	9200			4P
Utilities	9220			4Q
Fuel costs (except for motor vehicles)	9224			4R
Delivery, freight, and express	9275			4S
Motor vehicle expenses (not including CCA) (amount 16 of Chart A)	9281			4T
Capital cost allowance (CCA). Enter amount ii of Area A minus any personal part and any CCA for business-use-of-home expenses	9936			4U
Other expenses (specify):	9270			4V
Total expenses: Total of amounts 4B to 4V	9368			▶
Net income (loss) before adjustments: Amount 4A minus line 9368				9369

Part 5 – Your net income (loss)

Your share of line 9369 or the amount from your T5013 slip, Statement of Partnership Income				5A
Canadian journalism labour tax credit allocated to you in the year (box 236 of your T5013 slip)				5B
GST/HST rebate for partners received in the year	9974			
Total: Amount 5A plus amount 5B plus line 9974				▶
Other amounts deductible from your share of net partnership income (loss) (amount 6F)				9943
Net income (loss) after adjustments: Amount 5C minus line 9943				5D
Business-use-of-home expenses (amount 7P)				9945
Your net income (loss): Amount 5D minus line 9945				9946

Report the net income amount from line 9946 on the applicable line of your income tax and benefit return as indicated below:

- business income on line 13500
- professional income on line 13700
- commission income on line 13900

Note: Do not report a loss resulting from the disposition of a flipped property on your income tax and benefit return, but include the details on this form. Any loss resulting from the disposition of a flipped property is deemed to be zero. For more information, read Chapter 1 of Guide T4002.

Part 6 – Other amounts deductible from your share of net partnership income (loss)

Claim expenses you incurred that were not included in the partnership statement of income and expenses, and for which the partnership did not reimburse you. These claims must not be included in the claims already calculated for the partnership.

List details of expenses:

Expense amounts	
_____	6A
_____	6B
_____	6C
_____	6D
_____	6E
_____	6F

Total other amounts deductible from your share of the net partnership income (loss): Add amounts 6A to 6E (enter this on line 9943 of Part 5). _____

Part 7 – Calculating business-use-of-home expenses

Heat	_____	7A
Electricity	_____	7B
Insurance	_____	7C
Maintenance	_____	7D
Mortgage interest	_____	7E
Property taxes	_____	7F
Other expenses (specify): _____	_____	7G
Subtotal: Add amounts 7A to 7G.	_____	7H
Personal-use part of the business-use-of-home expenses	_____	7I
Subtotal: Amount 7H minus amount 7I	_____	7J
Capital cost allowance (business part only), which means amount ii of Area A minus any portion of capital cost allowance that is for personal use or entered on line 9936 of Part 4	_____	7K
Amount carried forward from previous year	_____	7L
Subtotal: Add amounts 7J to 7L.	_____	7M
Net income (loss) after adjustments (amount 5D) (if negative, enter "0")	_____	7N
Business-use-of-home expenses available to carry forward: Amount 7M minus amount 7N (if negative, enter "0")	_____	7O
Allowable claim: Amount 7M or 7N above, whichever is less (enter your share of this amount on line 9945 of Part 5)	_____	7P

Part 8 – Details of other partners

Do not fill in this chart if you must file a partnership information return.

Name of partner				
Address	Prov./Terr.	Postal code	Share of net income or (loss) \$	Percentage of partnership %
Name of partner				
Address	Prov./Terr.	Postal code	Share of net income or (loss) \$	Percentage of partnership %
Name of partner				
Address	Prov./Terr.	Postal code	Share of net income or (loss) \$	Percentage of partnership %
Name of partner				
Address	Prov./Terr.	Postal code	Share of net income or (loss) \$	Percentage of partnership %

Part 9 – Details of equity

Total business liabilities	9931	_____
Drawings in the current year	9932	_____
Capital contributions in the current year	9933	_____

Area A – Calculation of capital cost allowance (CCA) claim

1	2	3	4	5	6	7*	8	9	10
Class number	Undepreciated capital cost (UCC) at the start of the year	Cost of additions in the year (see Areas B and C below)	Cost of additions from column 3 that are DIEP's (property must be available for use before 2025)	Proceeds of dispositions in the year (see Areas D and E below)	Proceeds of dispositions of DIEP (enter amount from col. 5 that relates to DIEP from col. 4)	UCC after additions and dispositions (col. 2 plus col. 3 minus col. 5)	UCC of DIEP (col. 4 minus col. 6)	Immediate expensing amount for DIEP's	Cost of remaining additions after immediate expensing (col. 3 minus col. 9)
			Note 1	Note 2			Note 3	Note 4	
Total immediate expensing claim for the year: Total of column 9 ▲									
i									

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Cost of remaining additions from column 10 that are AIPs or ZEVs acquired before 2025	Cost of remaining additions from column 10 that are RIIPs or ZEVs acquired after 2024	Remaining UCC after immediate expensing (col. 7 minus col. 9)	Proceeds of dispositions available to reduce additions of AIPs, RIIPs, and ZEVs (col. 5 minus col. 11 plus col. 12). If negative, enter "0"	UCC adjustment for current-year additions of AIPs and ZEVs acquired before 2025 (col. 11 minus col. 14) multiplied by the relevant factor. If negative, enter "0"	UCC adjustment for current-year additions of RIIPs and ZEVs acquired after 2024 (col. 12 minus col. 14) multiplied by the relevant factor. If negative, enter "0"	Adjustment for current-year additions subject to the half-year rule. 1/2 multiplied by (col. 10 minus col. 11 minus col. 12 minus col. 5). If negative, enter "0"	Base amount for CCA (col. 13 plus col. 15 plus col. 16 minus col. 17)	CCA rate %	CCA for the year (col. 18 multiplied by col. 19, or a lower amount, plus col. 9)	UCC at the end of the year (col. 7 minus col. 20)
Note 5	Note 5			Note 6	Note 7					Note 8
Total CCA claim for the year: Total of column 20 (enter on line 9936 of Part 4 amount ii ▲ minus any personal part and any CCA for business-use-of-home expenses**)										
ii										

* If you have a negative amount in column 7, add it to income as a recapture in Part 3C on line 8230. If no property is left in the class and there is a positive amount in this column, deduct the amount from income as a terminal loss in Part 4 on line 9270. Recapture and terminal loss do not apply to a Class 10.1 property unless it is a DIEP. For more information, read Chapter 4 of Guide T4002.

** For information on CCA for "Part 7 – Calculating business-use-of-home expenses," see "Special situations" in Chapter 4 of Guide T4002. To help you calculate the CCA, see the calculation charts in Areas B to G.

See next page for notes 1 to 8.

Note 1: Columns 4, 6, 8, and 9 apply only to designated immediate expensing properties (DIEPs). See subsection 1104(3.1) of the Income Tax Regulations for definitions. A DIEP is a property that you acquired after December 31, 2021, and that became available for use before 2025. For more information, see Guide T4002.

Note 2: The proceeds of disposition of a zero-emission passenger vehicle (ZEPV) that has been included in Class 54, or a passenger vehicle bought after April 18, 2021, that has been included in Class 10.1, and whose cost is more than the prescribed amount will be adjusted based on a factor equal to its prescribed amount as a proportion of the actual cost of the vehicle. For dispositions after July 29, 2019, you will have to adjust the actual cost of the vehicle for any payments or repayments of government assistance that you may have received or repaid for the vehicle. If the passenger vehicle in Class 10.1 is not designated for immediate expensing treatment, this special rule does not apply. For more information on proceeds of disposition and the prescribed amounts, read "Class 10.1 (30%)" and "Class 54 (30%)" in Guide T4002.

Note 3: The amount you enter in column 8 must not be more than the amount from column 7. If the amount from column 7 is negative, enter "0."

Note 4: The immediate expensing applies to DIEPs included in column 8. The total immediate expensing amount for the tax year (total of column 9) is limited to the lesser of:

- the immediate expensing limit, which is equal to one of the following, whichever is applicable:
 - \$1.5 million, if you are not associated with any other eligible person or partnership (EPOP) in the tax year
 - amount iii of Area G, if you are associated with one or more EPOPs in the tax year
 - zero, if you are associated with one or more EPOPs and an agreement that assigns a percentage to one or more of the associated EPOPs was not filed with the minister in a prescribed form
 - any amount allocated by the minister under subsection 1104(3.4) of the Regulations
- the UCC of DIEPs in column 8
- the amount of income, if any, earned from the source of income that is a business (before any CCA deductions) in which the relevant DIEP is used for the tax year

For more information, see Guide T4002.

Note 5: Columns 11, 12, 14, 15, and 16 apply only to accelerated investment incentive properties (AIIPs) (see Guide T4002 for the definition), zero-emission vehicles (ZEVs), ZEPVs, and other eligible zero-emission automotive equipment and vehicles that become available for use in the year. Under proposed changes, these columns may also apply to reaccelerated investment incentive properties (RIIPs) (see Guide T4002 for the proposed definition). In this chart, ZEVs represent zero-emission vehicles, ZEPVs, and other eligible zero-emission automotive equipment and vehicles. An AIIP is a property (other than a ZEV) that you acquired after November 20, 2018, (and, under proposed changes, before 2025) and that became available for use before 2028. A ZEV is a motor vehicle included in Class 54 or 55 that you acquired after March 18, 2019, and that became available for use before 2028 (or, under proposed changes, before 2034), or eligible zero-emission automotive equipment and vehicles included in Class 56 acquired after March 1, 2020, and that became available for use before 2028 (or, under proposed changes, before 2034). Under proposed changes, a RIIP is a property (other than a ZEV) that you acquired after 2024, and that became available for use before 2034. For more information, see Guide T4002.

Note 6: For ZEVs (under proposed changes, acquired before 2025) and AIIPs that became available for use in 2025, the relevant factors are 1 1/2 (Classes 43.1, 54, and 56), 7/8 (Class 55), and 1/2 (Classes 43.2 and 53). Under proposed changes, for properties included in Class 44, 46, or 50 acquired after April 15, 2024, and that became available for use in 2025, the relevant factors are 3 (Class 44), 2 1/3 (Class 46), and 9/11 (Class 50). The factor is 0 for any remaining AIIPs not listed in this note.

Note 7: Under proposed changes, for ZEVs acquired after 2024 and RIIPs that became available for use in 2025, the relevant factors are 3 (Class 44), 2 1/3 (Classes 43.1, 46, 54, and 56), 1 1/2 (Class 55), 1 (Class 53), 9/11 (Class 50), and 0 (Classes 12, 13, 14, 15, and 59). The factor is 1/2 for any remaining RIIPs not listed in this note.

Note 8: If, in the year, you disposed of a property that you used for both personal and business use, and your business use of that property changed from year to year, you must subtract any remaining personal part of this property's cost from the UCC at the end of the year. For more information, see "Special situations" in Chapter 4 of Guide T4002.

For more information on AIIPs and RIIPs, see Guide T4002 or go to canada.ca/taxes-accelerated-investment-income.

Area B – Equipment additions in the year

1 Class number	2 Property description	3 Total cost	4 Personal part (if applicable)	5 Business part (column 3 minus column 4)
Total equipment additions in the year: Total of column 5				9925

Area C – Building additions in the year

1 Class number	2 Property description	3 Total cost	4 Personal part (if applicable)	5 Business part (column 3 minus column 4)
Total building additions in the year: Total of column 5				9927

Area D – Equipment dispositions in the year

1 Class number	2 Property description	3 Proceeds of disposition (should not be more than the capital cost)	4 Personal part (if applicable)	5 Business part (column 3 minus column 4)
Total equipment dispositions in the year: Total of column 5				9926

Note: If you disposed of property in the year, see Chapter 4 of Guide T4002 for information about your proceeds of disposition.

Area E – Building dispositions in the year

1 Class number	2 Property description	3 Proceeds of disposition (should not be more than the capital cost)	4 Personal part (if applicable)	5 Business part (column 3 minus column 4)
Total building dispositions in the year: Total of column 5				9928

Note: If you disposed of property in the year, see Chapter 4 of Guide T4002 for information about your proceeds of disposition.

Area F – Land additions and dispositions in the year

Total cost of all land additions in the year	9923	_____
Total proceeds from all land dispositions in the year	9924	_____

Note: You cannot claim capital cost allowance on land. For more information, see Chapter 3 of Guide T4002.

Area G – Agreement between associated eligible persons or partnerships (EPOPs)

Are you associated in the fiscal period with one or more EPOPs that you have entered into an agreement with under subsection 1104(3.3) of the Regulations? Yes No

If you answered **yes**, fill in the table below.

Enter the percentage assigned to each associated EPOP (including your business) as determined in the agreement.

This percentage will be used to allocate the immediate expensing limit. The total of all percentages assigned under the agreement should not be more than 100%. If the total is more than 100%, then the associated group has an immediate expensing limit of zero. For more information about the immediate expensing limit, see Guide T4002.

1 Name of the EPOP	2 Identification number Note 9	3 Percentage assigned under the agreement
Total of percentage assigned: Total of column 3		▶

Immediate expensing limit allocated to your business: Multiply \$1.5 million by the percentage assigned to your business in column 3 (see **note 10**) iii

Note 9: The identification number is the EPOP's social insurance number, business number, or partnership account number.

Note 10: If the total of column 3 is more than 100%, enter "0."

Chart A – Motor vehicle expenses

Kilometres you drove in the fiscal period that was part of earning business income	1	
Total kilometres you drove in the fiscal period	2	
Fuel and oil	3	
Interest (use Chart B below)	4	
Insurance	5	
Licence and registration	6	
Maintenance and repairs	7	
Leasing (use Chart C below)	8	
Electricity for zero-emission vehicles	9	
Other expenses (specify):	10	
	11	
Total motor vehicle expenses: Add amounts 3 to 11.	12	
Business use part: amount 1: _____ ÷ amount 2: _____ × amount 12: _____ = _____	13	
Business parking fees	14	
Supplementary business insurance	15	
Allowable motor vehicle expenses: Add amounts 13 to 15 (enter this total on line 9281 of Part 4)	16	

Note: You can claim capital cost allowance on motor vehicles in Area A.

Chart B – Available interest expense for passenger vehicles and zero-emission passenger vehicles

Total interest payable (accrual method) or paid (cash method) in the fiscal period	17	
(\$350*** ÷ 30) × the number of days in the fiscal period for which interest was payable (accrual method) or paid (cash method)	18	
Available interest expense: Amount 17 or 18, whichever is less (include this in amount 4 of Chart A above)	19	

*** For passenger vehicles bought after 2023. For passenger vehicles bought after 2000 and before 2024, the amount is \$300.

Chart C – Eligible leasing cost for passenger vehicles****

Total lease charges incurred in your current fiscal period for the vehicle	20	
Total lease payments deducted before your current fiscal period for the vehicle	21	
Total number of days the vehicle was leased in your current and previous fiscal periods	22	
Manufacturer's list price	23	
Use a GST rate of 5% or HST rate applicable to your province.		
Amount 23 or (\$44,706 + GST and PST, or \$44,706 + HST), whichever is more (see note 11) ▶ _____ × 85% = _____	24	
[((\$1,100 + GST and PST, or \$1,100 + HST) × amount 22] ÷ 30 (see note 12)	25	
Amount 25: _____ - amount 21: _____ = _____	26	
[((\$38,000 + GST and PST, or \$38,000 + HST) × amount 20] ÷ amount 24 (see note 13)	27	
Eligible leasing cost: Amount 26 or 27, whichever is less (enter in amount 8 of Chart A above)	28	

**** Includes a vehicle that would qualify as a zero-emission passenger vehicle if you owned it.

Note 11: For leases entered into in 2024, it's amount 23 or (\$43,529 plus GST and PST, or \$43,529 plus HST), whichever is more. For leases entered into in 2023, it's amount 23 or (\$42,353 plus GST and PST, or \$42,353 plus HST), whichever is more. For leases entered into in 2022, it's amount 23 or (\$40,000 plus GST and PST, or \$40,000 plus HST), whichever is more. For leases entered into before 2022, it's amount 23 or (\$35,294 plus GST and PST, or \$35,294 plus HST), whichever is more.

Note 12: For leases entered into in 2024, amount 25 is equal to [(\$1,050 plus GST and PST, or \$1,050 plus HST) multiplied by amount 22], divided by 30. For leases entered into in 2023, amount 25 is equal to [(\$950 plus GST and PST, or \$950 plus HST) multiplied by amount 22], divided by 30. For leases entered into in 2022, amount 25 is equal to [(\$900 plus GST and PST, or \$900 plus HST) multiplied by amount 22], divided by 30. For leases entered into before 2022, amount 25 is equal to [(\$800 plus GST and PST, or \$800 plus HST) multiplied by amount 22], divided by 30.

Note 13: For leases entered into in 2024, amount 27 is equal to [(\$37,000 plus GST and PST, or \$37,000 plus HST) multiplied by amount 20], divided by amount 24. For leases entered into in 2023, amount 27 is equal to [(\$36,000 plus GST and PST, or \$36,000 plus HST) multiplied by amount 20], divided by amount 24. For leases entered into in 2022, amount 27 is equal to [(\$34,000 plus GST and PST, or \$34,000 plus HST) multiplied by amount 20], divided by amount 24. For leases entered into before 2022, amount 27 is equal to [(\$30,000 plus GST and PST, or \$30,000 plus HST) multiplied by amount 20], divided by amount 24.

See the privacy notice on your return.