SPOUSAL OR COMMON-LAW PARTNER TRUST'S CAPITAL GAINS DEDUCTION IN YEAR OF BENEFICIARY'S DEATH

- Enter the applicable tax year in the box above. Include a completed copy of this schedule with the trust's return.
- Use this schedule to calculate a spousal or common-law partner trust's capital gains deduction for the tax year in which the beneficiary spouse or common-law partner died. The trust must be a resident of Canada throughout the current calendar year to be eligible to claim the capital gains deduction. For the purpose of this deduction, we also consider the trust to be a resident throughout the current year if the trust was a resident of Canada for part of the current year and throughout the previous year, or the following year.

Note: A joint spousal or common-law partner trust, an alter ego trust, or a trust that elected to defer the deemed disposition day **cannot** claim a capital gains deduction.

- Before completing this schedule, you have to calculate:
 - the trust's eligible taxable capital gains (line 34 of Schedule 3, Eligible Taxable Capital Gains); and
 - the spouse's or common-law partner's unused lifetime capital gains deduction limit for the year the spouse or common-law partner died (Form T657, Calculation of Capital Gains Deduction, for the year of death).
- If the spousal or common-law partner trust is subject to a deemed disposition, see the section called "Form T1055, Summary of Deemed Dispositions" in the T3 Trust Guide.
- A post-1971 spousal or common-law partner trust can claim a capital gains deduction on qualified farm or fishing property or
 qualified small business corporation shares in the tax year the beneficiary spouse or common-law partner dies. The trust can claim
 the deduction to the extent that the beneficiary spouse or common-law partner could have claimed a deduction for the eligible
 taxable capital gains if the gains had belonged to that spouse or common-law partner and not to the trust.
- A **pre-1972 spousal trust** can claim a capital gains deduction on qualified farm or fishing property or qualified small business corporation shares when reporting a deemed disposition on the day the beneficiary spouse dies. The trust can claim this deduction if the trustee has never elected to defer the deemed disposition day.
- For definitions of post-1971 spousal or common-law partner trust and pre-1972 spousal trust, see Chart 1 in the T3 Trust Guide.

Part A – Deceased beneficiary spouse or common-law partner information

Name of deceased beneficiary spouse or common-law partner	Address		Social insurance number											Date of death Year Month			Day
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Part B – Calculating the spousal or common-law partner trust's capital gains deduction on all property																	
Spousal or common-law partner trust's gains for the year (line 34 of Schedule	,			7	1												

Amounts designated on line 930 of Schedule 9

Trust's eligible taxable capital gains for the year (line 1 minus line 2)

Spouse's or common-law partner's cumulative loss amount and cumulative capital gains deduction claimed after 1984 (see Note 1)

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(see Note 1)

Spouse's or common-law partner's cumulative eligible taxable capital gains reported after 1984 (see Note 2)

Subtotal (line 4 minus line 5; if negative, enter "0".)

Net amount (line 3 minus line 6)

Spousal or common-law partner trust's taxable capital gains for the year on qualified farm or fishing property and qualified small business corporation shares (line 6 of Schedule 3)

Spouse's or common-law partner's unused capital gains deduction for the year (see Note 3 – attach a copy of Form T657.)

Capital gains deduction for resident spousal or common-law partner trust (line 7, 8, or 9, whichever is less)

Enter this amount on line 53 of the T3 return.

Note 1

The cumulative loss amount and cumulative capital gains deduction claimed after 1984 are the total of the amounts from lines 25, 26, 27, and 29 of Form T657.

Note 2

The cumulative eligible taxable capital gains reported after 1984 is the amount on line 23 of Form T657.

Note 3

The unused capital gains deduction is the **lesser** of lines 52 and 55 of Form T657, **minus** the amount entered on line 56 of Form T657.

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