Code 0101

PART I.3 TAX ON LARGE CORPORATIONS (2000 and later taxation years)

lame of corporation	Business Number	Taxation year end		
		Year	Month Day	

- This schedule is for use by corporations (other than financial institutions and insurance corporations) that have Part I.3 tax payable before the deduction for surtax credits.
- Parts, sections, subsections, and paragraphs referred to on this schedule are from the federal Income Tax Act.
- Subsection 181(1) defines the terms "financial institution," "long-term debt," and "reserves."
- Subsection 181(3) provides the basis to determine the carrying value of a corporation's assets or any other amount under Part I.3 for its capital, investment allowance, taxable capital, or taxable capital employed in Canada, or for a partnership in which it has an interest.
- No Part I.3 tax is payable for a taxation year by a corporation that was:
 - 1) a non-resident-owned investment corporation throughout the year;
 - 2) bankrupt [as defined by subsection 128(3)] at the end of the year;
 - 3) a deposit insurance corporation throughout the year, as defined by subsection 137.1(5), or deemed to be a deposit insurance corporation by subsection 137.1(5.1);
 - 4) exempt from tax under section 149 throughout the year on all of its taxable income;
 - 5) neither resident in Canada nor carrying on a business through a permanent establishment in Canada at any time in the year; or
 - 6) a corporation described in subsection 136(2) throughout the year, the principal business of which was marketing (including any related processing) natural products belonging to or acquired from its members or customers.
- File the completed Schedule 33 with the T2 Corporation Income Tax Return no later than six months from the end of the taxation year.

Complete the following areas to determine the amounts needed to calculate Part I.3 tax. If the corporation was a non-resident of Canada throughout the year and carried on a business through a permanent establishment in Canada, go to Part 4, "Taxable capital employed in Canada."

— Part 1 – Capital —		
Add the following amounts at the end of the year:		
Reserves that have not been deducted in computing income for the year under Part I 101		
Capital stock (or members' contributions if incorporated without share capital)		
Retained earnings		
Contributed surplus		
Any other surpluses		
Deferred unrealized foreign exchange gains		
All loans and advances to the corporation		
All indebtedness of the corporation represented by bonds, debentures, notes, mortgages, hypothecary claims, bankers' acceptances, or similar obligations		
Any dividends declared but not paid by the corporation before the end of the year 110		
All other indebtedness of the corporation (other than any indebtedness in respect of a lease) that has been outstanding for more than 365 days before the end of the year		
Proportion of the amount, if any, by which the total of all amounts (that would be determined under lines 101, 107, 108, 109, 111, and 112) for the partnership of which the corporation is a member at the end of the year exceeds the amount of the partnership's deferred unrealized foreign exchange losses (see note below)		
Subtotal	>	Α
Deduct the following amounts:		
Deferred tax debit balance at the end of the year		
Any deficit deducted in computing the shareholders' equity		
Any amount deducted under subsection 135(1) in computing income under Part I for the year, to the extent that the amount may reasonably be regarded as being included in any of lines 101 to 112 above 123 The amount of deferred unrealized foreign exchange losses 124		
Subtotal	•	В
Capital for the year (amount A minus amount B) (if negative, enter "0")	190	— °
Capital to the year (amount / minde amount b) (it negative, offer 6)		_

Note:

Lines 101, 107, 108, 109, 111, and 112 are determined as follows:

- Amounts owing to the member or to corporations that are other members of the partnership are not to be included.
- Amounts are determined as at the end of the last fiscal period of the partnership ending in the year of the corporation.
- Amounts at these lines apply to partnerships in the same way that they apply to corporations.
- The proportion of the total amounts is determined by the corporation's share of the partnership's income or loss for the fiscal period of the partnership.

Part 2 – Investment allowance	
Add the carrying value at the end of the year of the following assets of the corporation:	
A share of another corporation	402 403 404
A loan or advance to, or a bond, debenture, note, mortgage, hypothecary claim, or similar obligation of, a partnership all of the members of which, throughout the year, were other corporations (other than financial institutions) that were not exempt from tax under Part I.3 (other than by reason of paragraph 181.1(3)(d))	
Investment allowance for the year	
Notes:	
1) Where the corporation has an interest in a partnership, the carrying value at the end of the taxation year, of that interest is proportion of the total of the carrying value of each asset of the partnership described in 401 to 405 above, at the end of before the end of the year, that the corporation's share of the partnership's income or loss is of the partnership's income or loss.	
2) Lines 401 to 405 should not include the carrying value of a share of the capital stock of, a dividend payable by, or indebte exempt from tax under Part I.3 (other than by reason of paragraph 181.1(3)(d)).	edness of, a corporation that is
3) Where, in certain circumstances, a trust is used as a conduit for loaning money from a corporation to another related corporation, the loan will be considered to have been made directly from the lending corporation to the borrowing subsection 181.2(6).	poration (other than a corporation, according to
— Part 3 – Taxable capital —	
Capital for the year (line 190)	D
Part 4 – Taxable capital employed in Canada	
To be completed by a corporation that was resident in Canada at any time in the year	
Taxable capital for Taxable income earned Taxable capital	
the year (line 500) \times \frac{\text{in Canada}}{\text{Taxable income}} = \frac{\text{610}}{\text{employed in Canada}} = \text{employed in Canada}	690
Notes:	
 Regulation 8601 gives details on calculating the amount of taxable income earned in Canada. Where a corporation's taxable income for a taxation year is "0," it shall, for the purposes of the above calculation, be deer for that year of \$1,000. In the case of an airline corporation, Regulation 8601 should be considered when completing the above calculation. 	med to have a taxable income
To be completed by a corporation that was a non-resident of Canada throughout the year and carried on a business through a permanent establishment in Canada	,
Total of all amounts each of which is the carrying value at the end of the year of an asset of the corporation used in the year or held in the year, in the course of carrying on any business it carried on during the year through a permanent establishment in Canada	701
Corporation's indebtedness at the end of the year [other than indebtedness described in any of paragraphs 181.2(3)(c) to (f)] that may reasonably be regarded as relating to a business it carried on during the year through a permanent establishment in Canada	
Total of all amounts each of which is the carrying value at the end of year of an asset described in subsection 181.2(4) of the corporation that it used in the year, or held in the year, in the course of carrying on any business it carried on during the year through a permanent establishment in Canada	
Total of all amounts each of which is the carrying value at the end of year of an asset of the corporation that is a ship or aircraft the corporation operated in international traffic, or personal property used or held by the corporation in carrying on any business during the year through a permanent establishment in Canada (see note below)	▶ E
Touchle conital amplement in Council (line 704 minus amount 5) (fraction and 1011)	700
Taxable capital employed in Canada (line 701 minus amount E) (if negative, enter "0")	790
Note: Complete line 713 only if the country in which the corporation is resident imposed neither a capital tax for the year on similar and the country in which the corporation is resident imposed neither a capital tax for the year on similar and the country in which the corporation is resident imposed neither a capital tax for the year on similar and the country in which the corporation is resident imposed neither a capital tax for the year on similar and the country in which the corporation is resident imposed neither a capital tax for the year on similar and the country in which the corporation is resident imposed neither a capital tax for the year on similar and the country in which the corporation is resident imposed neither a capital tax for the year on similar and the country in which the corporation is resident imposed neither and tax for the year on similar and tax for the year on tax for the year of tax for tax for the year of tax for tax for tax for the year of tax for tax f	assets, nor a tax for the year
on the income from the operation of a ship or aircraft in international traffic, of any corporation resident in Canada during the	

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Part 5 – Calculation of gross Part I.3 tax	
Taxable capital employed in Canada (line 690 or 790, whichever applies)	_
the amount allocated on Schedule 36)	_
Excess of taxable capital employed in Canada over capital deduction	=
Line 811 x 0.00225 =	_ F
Where the taxation year of a corporation is less than 51 weeks, calculate the amount of tax payable as follows:	
Amount F X Number of days in the year () =	G
365	
Gross Part I.3 tax (amount F or G, whichever applies)	=
Part 6 – Calculation of current-year surtax credit available • Corporations can claim a credit against their Part 1.3 tax for the amount of Canadian surtax payable for the year. This is called the surtax credit. • Any unused surtax credit can be carried back three years or carried forward seven years. Unused surtax credits must be applied in order of the oldest first. • Refer to subsection 181.1(7) when calculating the amount deductible for a corporation's unused surtax credits where control of the corporation has been acquired between the year in which the credits arose and the year in which you want to claim them. For a corporation that was a non-resident of Canada throughout the year, the lesser of a and b, below: a) line 600 from the T2 return b) line 700 from the T2 return In any other case, the lesser of c and d below: c) line 600 from the T2 return Ine 690 of this schedule =	т -
Part 7 – Calculation of current-year unused surtax credit	
Current-year surtax credit available (line 830)	_
Less: Gross Part I.3 tax (line 820)	_
Current-year unused surtax credit (if negative, enter "0")	=
Part 8 – Calculation of net Part I.3 tax payable	
Gross Part I.3 tax (line 820)	_ J
Current-year surtax credit applied (the lesser of lines 820 and 830)	
Unused surtax credit from previous years applied	K
Cubicial (califol exceed alliquit of line 020)	_
Net Part I.3 tax payable (amount J minus amount K)	=