Corporate Tax Rates

Substantively Enacted[1] Income Tax Rates for Income Earned by a CCPC[2] for 2020 and Beyond–As at June 30, 2020

	Small Business Income[2]		Active Business Income[3]	
	2020	**2021 and Beyond**	**2020**	**2021 and Beyond**
Federal rates				
General corporate rate	38.0%	38.0%	38.0%	38.0%
Federal abatement	(10.0) 28.0	(10.0) 28.0	(10.0) 28.0	(10.0) 28.0
Small business deduction	(19.0)	(19.0)	0.0	0.0
Rate reduction[6]	0.0	0.0	(13.0)	(13.0)
	9.0	9.0	15.0	15.0
Provincial rates				
British Columbia	2.0%	2.0%	12.0%	12.0%
Alberta[7]	2.0	2.0	10.0	9.0/8.0
Saskatchewan[8]	2.0	2.0	12.0	12.0
Manitoba	0.0	0.0	12.0	12.0
Ontario[9]	3.2	3.2	11.5	11.5
Quebec[10]	5.0	4.0	11.5	11.5
New Brunswick	2.5	2.5	14.0	14.0
Nova Scotia[11]	3.0/2.5	2.5	16.0/14.0	14.0
Prince Edward Island[12]	3.0	3.0	16.0	16.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	3.0	3.0	15.0	15.0

Refer to notes on the following pages.

All rates must be prorated for taxation years that straddle the effective date of the rate changes. The tax rates in this table reflect federal and provincial income tax rate changes that were substantively enacted as at June 30, 2020.

Substantively Enacted[1] Income Tax Rates for Income Earned by a CCPC[2] for 2020 and Beyond—As at June 30, 2020

	M&P Income[4]		Investment Income[5]	
	2020	2021 and Beyond	2020	2021 and Beyond
Federal rates				
General corporate rate	38.0%	38.0%	38.0%	38.0%
Federal abatement	(10.0) 28.0	(10.0) 28.0	(10.0) 28.0	(10.0) 28.0
M&P deduction[4]	(13.0)	(13.0)	0.0	0.0
Refundable Tax	0.0	0.0	10.7	10.7
	15.0	15.0	38.7	38.7
Provincial rates				
British Columbia	12.0%	12.0%	12.0%	12.0%
Alberta[7]	10.0	9.0/8.0	10.0	9.0/8.0
Saskatchewan[8]	10.0	10.0	12.0	12.0
Manitoba	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
Ontario[9]	10.0	10.0	11.5	11.5
Quebec[10]	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5
New Brunswick	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
Nova Scotia[11]	16.0/14.0	14.0	16.0/14.0	14.0
Prince Edward Island[12]	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0

Substantively Enacted[1] Income Tax Rates for Income Earned by a CCPC[2] for 2020 and Beyond—As at June 30, 2020

Notes

(1) For Accounting Standards for Private Enterprise (ASPE) and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) purposes, a corporation's recorded income tax liabilities and assets in their financial statements should be measured using tax rates that are considered to be "substantively enacted" at the balance sheet date. In general, where there is a majority government, federal and provincial tax changes are considered to be "substantively enacted" for ASPE and IFRS purposes when a tax bill containing the detailed legislation is tabled for first reading in the House of Commons or the provincial legislature. In the case of a minority government, however, the "substantively enacted" test is more stringent and requires the enabling legislation to have passed third reading in the House of Commons or the provincial legislature.

For U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (U.S. GAAP) purposes, a corporation's recorded income tax liabilities and assets in their financial statements should be measured using tax rates that are considered to be enacted at the balance sheet date. In general, tax rate changes are considered enacted once the relevant bill has received Royal Assent.

When tax rate changes are considered enacted or "substantively enacted", the effect of the change in tax rate is reflected in the period in which the changes are enacted or "substantively enacted". The effect of the change is recorded in income as a component of deferred tax expense in the period that includes the date of enactment or substantive enactment. For example, if a bill becomes "substantively enacted" for ASPE or IFRS purposes (enacted for U.S. GAAP purposes) on December 31, the tax rate changes should be reflected in the corporation's financial statements for the quarter that includes December 31.

(2) The federal and provincial tax rates shown in the tables apply to income earned by a Canadian-controlled private corporation (CCPC). In general, a corporation is a CCPC if the corporation is a private corporation and a Canadian corporation, provided it is not controlled by one or more non-resident persons, by a public corporation, by a corporation with a class of shares listed on a designated stock exchange, or by any combination of these, and provided it does not have a class of shares listed on a designated stock exchange.

(3) The general corporate tax rate applies to active business income earned in excess of the small business income threshold. See the table "Small Business Income Thresholds for 2020 and Beyond" for the federal and provincial small business income thresholds.

(4) Corporations that derive at least 10% of their gross revenue for the year from manufacturing or processing goods in Canada for sale or lease can claim the manufacturing and processing (M&P) deduction against their M&P income. Please refer to the notes for the table "Federal and Provincial/Territorial Tax Rates for Income Earned by a General Corporation—2020 and 2021" for the provincial and territorial M&P tax credits and rate reduction details for Saskatchewan, Ontario and Yukon.

(5) The federal and provincial tax rates shown in this table apply to investment income earned by a CCPC other than capital gains and dividends received from Canadian corporations. The rates that apply to capital gains are one-half of the rates shown in the table. Dividends received from Canadian corporations are generally deductible in computing regular Part I tax, but may be subject to Part IV tax, calculated at a rate of 38 1/3%.

Substantively Enacted[1] Income Tax Rates for Income Earned by a CCPC[2] for 2020 and Beyond—As at June 30, 2020

(6) A general tax rate reduction is available on qualifying income. Income that is eligible for other reductions or credits, such as small business income, M&P income and investment income subject to the refundable provisions, is not eligible for this rate reduction.

Income of a corporation earned from a personal services business is not eligible for the general rate reduction and is subject to an additional 5% tax, which increases the federal tax rate on personal services business income to 33%.

(7) Alberta's general corporate income tax rate for active business, investment and M&P income decreased to 10% (from 11%) effective January 1, 2020. The corporate tax rate will further decrease to 9% on January 1, 2021 and 8% on January 1, 2022. Although, Alberta announced on June 29, 2020 that it intends to accelerate the reduction of its general corporate income tax rate such that the 8% rate comes into effect on July 1, 2020, this change has not been substantively enacted as of June 30, 2020.

(8) The small business threshold is $600,000 in Saskatchewan. Therefore, Saskatchewan's combined income tax rate on active business income between $500,000 and $600,000 is 17% (i.e., 15% federally and 2% provincially).

(9) Ontario decreased the province's small business income tax rate to 3.2% (from 3.5%) effective January 1, 2020.

(10) Quebec decreased the small business income tax rate to 5% (from 6%) effective January 1, 2020. The rate will further decrease to 4% effective January 1, 2021.

Quebec's small business deduction is generally available to corporations only if their employees were paid for at least 5,500 hours in the taxation year (proportionally reduced for short taxation years) or if their employees and those of their associated corporations were paid for at least 5,500 hours in the previous taxation year, to a maximum of 40 hours a week per employee (excluding the hours paid to a subcontractor). The small business deduction is reduced linearly between 5,500 and 5,000 hours, and falls to zero at 5,000 hours.

Small and medium-sized businesses in the primary (i.e., agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting, mining, quarrying and, oil and gas extraction) and manufacturing sectors in Quebec may be able to claim an additional deduction of up to 4% if the proportion of primary and manufacturing sector activities of the corporation for the taxation year is 50% or more, regardless of the number of hours paid. The additional deduction is available at a lower rate if the proportion of such activities for a particular taxation year is between 25% and 50%. In the event the number of hours paid exceeds 5,500 hours and the proportion of activities is between 25% and 50%, the corporation in the primary and manufacturing sector will be eligible for the regular small business deduction and a portion of the additional deduction. The province reduced the rate of this additional deduction beginning on March 28, 2018. The rate of the additional deduction was reduced to 1% (from 2%) effective January 1, 2020 and will be further reduced to nil effective January 1, 2021.

Quebec's general corporate income tax rate for active business, investment, and M&P income decreased to 11.5% (from 11.6%) effective January 1, 2020.

(11) Nova Scotia decreased the general corporate income tax rate to 14% (from 16%) effective April 1, 2020. The province also decreased the small business income tax rate to 2.5% (from 3%) effective April 1, 2020 but this measure has not been substantively enacted as of June 30, 2020.

(12) Prince Edward Island decreased the province's small business income tax rate to 3% (from 3.5%) effective January 1, 2020. The province's 2020 budget proposed to further reduce its small business income tax rate to 2% (from 3%), effective January 1, 2021. However, this measure has not been substantively enacted as of June 30, 2020.