Corporate Tax Rates

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

	Active Business Income	
	2020	2021 and Beyond
Federal rates		
General corporate rate	38.0%	38.0%
Federal abatement	(10.0)	(10.0)
	28.0	28.0
Rate reduction[4]	(13.0)	(13.0)
M&P deduction[5]	0.0	0.0
Gross federal rate	15.0	15.0
Provincial rates		
British Columbia	12.0%	12.0%
Alberta[6]	10.0	9.0/8.0
Saskatchewan	12.0	12.0
Manitoba	12.0	12.0
Ontario	11.5	11.5
Quebec[7]	11.5	11.5
New Brunswick	14.0	14.0
Nova Scotia[8]	16.0/14.0	14.0
Prince Edward Island	16.0	16.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	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 General Corporation[2] for 2020 and Beyond—As at June 30, 2020

	M&P Income		Investment 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)	(10.0)	(10.0)	(10.0)
	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0
Rate reduction[4]	0.0	0.0	(13.0)	(13.0)
M&P deduction[5]	(13.0)	(13.0)	0.0	0.0
Gross federal rate	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
Provincial rates				
British Columbia	12.0%	12.0%	12.0%	12.0%
Alberta[6]	10.0	9.0/8.0	10.0	9.0/8.0
Saskatchewan	10.0	10.0	12.0	12.0
Manitoba	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
Ontario	10.0	10.0	11.5	11.5
Quebec[7]	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5
New Brunswick	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
Nova Scotia[8]	16.0/14.0	14.0	16.0/14.0	14.0
Prince Edward Island	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 General Corporation[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 corporations other than Canadian-controlled private corporations (CCPCs). A general corporation typically includes public companies, and their subsidiaries, that are resident in Canada, and Canadian resident private companies that are controlled by non-residents.

(3) The federal and provincial rates shown in the tables apply to investment income earned by general corporations 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 General Corporation[2] for 2020 and Beyond—As at June 30, 2020

(4) A general tax rate reduction is available on qualifying income. Income that is eligible for other reductions or credits, such as small business income, manufacturing and processing (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%.

(5) 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 (M&P) deduction against their M&P income.

(6) 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.

(7) 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.

(8) Nova Scotia's general corporate income tax rate for active business, investment, and M&P income decreased to 14% (from 16%) effective April 1, 2020.