KPMG

Corporate Tax Rates

Substantively Enacted[1] Income Tax Rates for Income Earned by a General Corporation[2] for 2024 and Beyond–As at March 31, 2024

	Active Business Income[3]	
	2024	**2025 and Beyond**
Federal rates		
General corporate rate	38.0%	38.0%
Federal abatement	(10.0)	(10.0)
	28.0	28.0
Rate reduction[5]	(13.0)	(13.0)
M&P deduction[6]	0.0	0.0
	15.0	15.0
Provincial rates		
British Columbia	12.0%	12.0%
Alberta	8.0	8.0
Saskatchewan[7]	12.0	12.0
Manitoba	12.0	12.0
Ontario[8]	11.5	11.5
Quebec	11.5	11.5
New Brunswick	14.0	14.0
Nova Scotia	14.0	14.0
Prince Edward Island	16.0	16.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	15.0	15.0
Territorial rates		
Yukon[9]	12.0	12.0
Northwest Territories	11.5	11.5
Nunavut	12.0	12.0

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/territorial income tax rate changes that were substantively enacted as at March 31, 2024.

Substantively Enacted[1] Income Tax Rates for Income Earned by a General Corporation[2] for 2024 and Beyond—As at March 31, 2024

	M&P Income		Investment Income[4]	
	2024	2025 and Beyond	2024	2025 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[5]	0.0	0.0	(13.0)	(13.0)
M&P deduction[6]	(13.0)	(13.0)	0.0	0.0
	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
Provincial rates				
British Columbia	12.0%	12.0%	12.0%	12.0%
Alberta	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
Saskatchewan[7]	10.0	10.0	12.0	12.0
Manitoba	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
Ontario[8]	10.0	10.0	11.5	11.5
Quebec	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5
New Brunswick	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
Nova Scotia	14.0	14.0	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
Territorial rates				
Yukon[9]	2.5	2.5	12.0	12.0
Northwest Territories	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5
Nunavut	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0

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/territorial income tax rate changes that were substantively enacted as at March 31, 2024.

Substantively Enacted[1] Income Tax Rates for Income Earned by a General Corporation[2] for 2024 and Beyond—As at March 31, 2024

Notes

(1) For Accounting Standards for Private Enterprises (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/territorial tax rates shown in the tables apply to income earned by a corporation other than a Canadian-controlled private corporation (CCPC). 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.

The federal government introduced new rules to eliminate the tax deferral opportunity using a non-CCPC to earn investment income. Specifically, the government introduced "substantive CCPCs" which are private corporations resident in Canada (other than CCPCs) that are ultimately controlled, in law or in fact, by Canadian-resident individuals. These new rules to tax investment income earned and distributed by substantive CCPCs in the same manner as CCPCs generally apply to taxation years that end on or after April 7, 2022. These changes are not substantively enacted or enacted as at March 31, 2024.

For tax rates applicable to CCPCs, see the tables "Substantively Enacted Income Tax Rates for Income Earned by a CCPC".

Substantively Enacted[1] Income Tax Rates for Income Earned by a General Corporation[2] for 2024 and Beyond—As at March 31, 2024

Notes, continued

(3) The federal government temporarily reduced the small business tax rate to 4.5% (from 9%) and the general corporate tax rate to 7.5% (from 15%) on eligible zero-emission technology manufacturing profits.

The federal government expanded the eligible activities that qualify for the reduced tax rates for zero-emission technology manufacturers to include certain nuclear manufacturing and processing activities. This expansion of eligible activities for the rate reduction applies for taxation years beginning after 2023. The government also extended the availability of these reduced rates by three years. As a result, the phase-out will start in taxation years that begin in 2032 (instead of 2029), and the rate reduction will fully phase out for taxation years that begin after 2034 (instead of 2031). These changes are not substantively enacted or enacted as at March 31, 2024.

The income tax rate on bank and life insurer groups is 16.5%, subject to a $100 million taxable income exemption to be allocated among the group. A group includes a bank or life insurer and any other financial institution for the purposes of Part VI tax that is related to the bank or life insurer.

(4) The federal and provincial/territorial tax rates shown in the tables apply to investment income earned by a general corporation, 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 tables. 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%.

Dividends received by financial institutions on shares that are mark-to-market property are no longer eligible for a deduction. This denial applies to dividends received after 2023. This change is not substantively enacted or enacted as at March 31, 2024.

(5) 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%.

(6) 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.

(7) Saskatchewan provides a manufacturing and processing profits tax reduction that effectively reduces the corporate tax rate on the corporation’s Canadian manufacturing and processing profits earned in the province to 10%.

(8) Ontario provides a manufacturing and processing tax credit that effectively reduces the corporate tax rate on the corporation’s Canadian manufacturing and processing profits earned in the province to 10%.

(9) Yukon provides a manufacturing and processing profits tax credit that effectively reduces the corporate tax rate on the corporation’s Canadian manufacturing and processing profits earned in the territory to 2.5%.