

2024–2025 Federal and provincial/territorial corporate income tax rates

Last updated: September 2024

In Canada, both the federal government and the provincial/territorial governments levy corporate income taxes. The tables below summarize the federal and provincial/territorial tax rates applied to income earned by Canadian–controlled private corporations (CCPCs) and general corporations. Add the federal and provincial/territorial tax rates for a combined federal and provincial rate. For non–resident corporations, the general corporation rates in the table apply to business income attributable to a permanent establishment in Canada.

		ССРС			General corporation			
Federal	Reference to the Income Tax Act	Active business income eligible for small business deduction (SBD)	Active business income ²	Investment income ³	Active business income	Investment income ³	Manufacturing and processing (M&P) income	
		%	%	%	%	%	%	
Basic federal tax rate	Subsection 123(1)	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	
Federal abatement	Subsection 124(1)	(10.00)	(10.00)	(10.00)	(10.00)	(10.00)	(10.00)	
Federal tax rate		28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	
General rate for M&P deduction	Section 125.1(1)	-	_	-	-	-	(13.00)	
General rate reduction	<u>Subsection</u> 123.4(1)	_	(13.00)	-	(13.00)	(13.00)	-	
SBD	<u>Subsection</u> 125(1.1)	(19.00)	_	-	-	_	-	
Refundable tax	Section 123.3	_	_	10.67	_	_	-	
Net tax rate		9.0	15.0	38.67	15.0	15.0	15.0	

		CC	CPC	General corporation			
Province/ territory ⁴	SBD thresholds⁵ 2022 and 2023	Active business income eligible for SBD	Active business income ²	Investment income ³	Active business income	Investment income ³	M&P income
	CAD\$	%	%	%	%	%	%
<u>Alberta</u>	500,000	2.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
British Columbia	500,000	2.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
<u>Manitoba</u>	500,000	0.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
New Brunswick	500,000	2.50	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00
Newfoundland and Labrador	500,000	2.50 ⁶	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
Northwest Territories	500,000	2.00	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50
Nova Scotia	500,000	2.50	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00
<u>Nunavut</u>	500,000	3.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
<u>Ontario</u>	500,000	3.20	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	10.007
Prince Edward Island	500,000	1.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00
Quebec	500,000	3.20	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50
Saskatchewan	600,000	1.008	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	10.00°
<u>Yukon</u>	500,000	0.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	2.5010

¹ See also RSM Tax Alert "Tax planning: 2024 year-end considerations for businesses and individuals" for details on the provinces' and territories' proposed tax changes.

² The general corporate tax rate applies to active business income earned in excess of relevant small business income thresholds. For federal purposes, the threshold is \$500,000. For provincial/territorial purposes, see the "SBD thresholds 2024 and 2025" column.

³ The rates apply to investment income other than capital gains and dividends received from Canadian corporations. Corporations are taxed on capital gains at an effective rate of 50%, for gains realized before June 25, 2024, and at 66.67% for gains realized on June 25, 2024, or later. Dividends received by private corporations from Canadian corporations are subject to a special refundable tax of 38.33%.

⁴ Provincial and territorial tax information is linked in this table for further details.

⁵ The small business income threshold is shared by associated CCPCs.

⁶ Effective Jan. 1, 2024, the small business corporate income tax rate in Newfoundland and Labrador has been reduced from 3% to 2.5%. This tax reduction was announced in Budget 2024.

Ontario provides an M&P tax credit that effectively reduces the corporate tax rate on profits from M&P to 10.00%, as compared to 11.50% for general income.

The small business tax rate reduction in Saskatchewan was 0% effective Oct. 1, 2020, and was increased to 1.00% starting July 1, 2023. It was then set to return to 2.00% on July 1, 2024, but it will now remain at 1.00% until June 30, 2025, at which time it will increase to 2.00%. If the rate changes during the tax year, a taxpayer must base the calculation on the number of days in the year that each rate is in effect.

⁹ The <u>M&P profits tax reduction</u> can reduce the Saskatchewan corporation income tax rate by as much as <u>2.00%</u> on Canadian M&P profits. Corporations must complete <u>T2 Schedule 404</u>. This can essentially reduce the rate applicable to M&P profits from 12.00% to as low as 10.00%.

¹⁰ Yukon provides an M&P tax credit of 9.50% that effectively reduces the corporate tax rate on profits from M&P to 2.50%, as compared to 12.00% for general income.

+1855 420 8473 rsmcanada.com

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