

# Provincial corporate income tax rates for active business income\* – 2017



Includes all rate changes announced up to 19 May 2017

	Income eligible for small-business deduction (SBD) (%) (generally up to \$500,000 <sup>1</sup> )	Manufacturing and processing (M&P) income not eligible for federal SBD (%) (greater than \$500,000)	General income not eligible for SBD (%) (non-M&P income)
Newfoundland and Labrador <sup>2</sup>	3.00	15.00	15.00
Prince Edward Island	4.50	16.00	16.00
Nova Scotia	3.00 <sup>1</sup>	16.00	16.00
New Brunswick			
- Prior to 1 April 2017	3.50 <sup>3</sup>	14.00 <sup>4</sup>	14.00 <sup>4</sup>
- After 31 March 2017	3.00 <sup>3</sup>	14.00 <sup>4</sup>	14.00 <sup>4</sup>
- Calendar year-end rate	3.12 <sup>3</sup>	14.00 <sup>4</sup>	14.00 <sup>4</sup>
Quebec	8.00/4.00 <sup>5</sup>	11.80 <sup>6</sup>	11.80 <sup>6</sup>
Ontario	4.50	10.00	11.50
Manitoba	Nil (up to \$450k) <sup>1</sup> / 12.00 (\$450k–500k)	12.00	12.00
Saskatchewan <sup>7</sup>			
- Prior to 1 July 2017	2.00	10.00	12.00
- After 30 June 2017	2.00	9.50	11.50
- Calendar year-end rate	2.00	9.75	11.75
Alberta	2.00 <sup>8</sup>	12.00	12.00
British Columbia			
- Prior to 1 April 2017	2.50 <sup>9</sup>	11.00	11.00
- After 31 March 2017	2.00 <sup>9</sup>	11.00	11.00
- Calendar year-end rate	2.12 <sup>9</sup>	11.00	11.00
Northwest Territories	4.00	11.50	11.50
Nunavut	4.00	12.00	12.00
Yukon			
- Prior to 1 July 2017	1.50/3.00 <sup>10</sup>	2.50	15.00 <sup>11</sup>
- After 30 June 2017	1.50/2.00 <sup>10</sup>	2.50	12.00 <sup>11</sup>
- Calendar year-end rate	1.50/2.50 <sup>10</sup>	2.50	13.49 <sup>11</sup>

\*Rates represent calendar-year rates unless indicated otherwise.



Notes:

1. As part of its 2017-18 budget, Nova Scotia proposed to increase the small-business limit from \$350,000 to \$500,000, effective 1 January 2017. However, on 30 April 2017, the Nova Scotia legislative assembly was dissolved and a general provincial election was called for 30 May 2017. As a result, it is unclear at this time whether the new Nova Scotia government will proceed with this proposal. The Manitoba small-business limit was increased from \$425,000 to \$450,000, effective 1 January 2016. In its March 2016 Economic and Fiscal Update, the former Manitoba government announced it will further increase the small-business limit from \$450,000 to \$500,000, effective 1 July 2017. However, this proposal was not confirmed by the new government in its 2016-17 budget, or in its 2017-18 budget tabled on 11 April 2017. The small-business limit for the remaining provinces and territories is \$500,000.
2. In accordance with its 2016-17 budget, Newfoundland and Labrador increased the general corporate income tax rate from 14% to 15% and eliminated the M&P profits tax credit, retroactive to 1 January 2016.
3. The New Brunswick small-business rate was reduced from 3.5% to 3.0% effective 1 April 2017. In its 2017-18 budget, the province confirmed its previously announced intention to decrease the small-business rate to 2.5% over the course of the current government's mandate.
4. The New Brunswick general corporate income tax rate increased from 12% to 14%, effective 1 April 2016.
5. Effective for taxation years beginning on or after 1 January 2017, a Canadian-controlled private corporation (CCPC) must meet certain qualification criterion concerning the minimum number of hours worked or be a CCPC in either the primary (i.e. agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting and certain resource-based sectors) or M&P sectors to benefit from the small-business tax rate. The minimum number of hours worked criterion requires that an eligible corporation's employees work at least 5,500 hours annually, and the amount of the deduction is reduced linearly when the hours are between 5,500 and 5,000 hours. As part of its 2017-18 budget, Quebec has proposed to replace its minimum number of hours worked criterion with a minimum number of hours paid criterion, effective for taxation years beginning after 31 December 2016. New rules will apply in respect of this qualification criterion, in particular a maximum of 40 hours per week per employee will be considered. The thresholds of 5,500 and 5,000 hours will be kept for purposes of the new qualification criterion. CCPCs engaged in M&P activities in Quebec may be eligible for an additional 4% reduction in the small business rate. This additional deduction is extended to CCPCs in the primary sector effective for taxation years beginning on or after 1 January 2017. The additional deduction rate reaches 4% where the proportion of activities in the primary or M&P sectors is 50% or more, and is reduced linearly where the proportion is between 50% and 25%.
6. In accordance with its 2015-16 budget, Quebec is gradually reducing the general corporate income tax rate from 11.9% to 11.5% over four years, effective 1 January of each year beginning in 2017 and based on the following schedule: 2017 - 11.8%; 2018 - 11.7%; 2019 - 11.6%; and 2020 - 11.5%.
7. In accordance with its 2017-18 budget, Saskatchewan is reducing its general corporate income tax rate from 12.0% to 11.5% effective 1 July 2017, resulting in an effective tax rate of 11.75% for the 2017 calendar year. Saskatchewan will further reduce the general rate from 11.5% to 11.0% effective 1 July 2019. The province will maintain the manufacturing and processing (M&P) profits tax reduction at 2%. The tax rate on Saskatchewan M&P profits is thereby reduced to 9.5% effective 1 July 2017, and further reduced to 9.0% effective 1 July 2019, with an effective tax rate of 9.75% for the 2017 calendar year.
8. The Alberta small-business rate was reduced from 3% to 2%, effective 1 January 2017.

9. As part of its 2017-18 budget, British Columbia proposed to reduce its small-business rate from 2.5% to 2.0% effective 1 April 2017. This proposal was substantively enacted on 21 February 2017 when Bill 8, *Budget Measures Implementation Act, 2017*, received first reading. However, the legislative assembly was dissolved on 11 April 2017 when the 9 May 2017 election was called, and Bill 8 died on the order paper. The election has tentatively returned a minority government and as a result, it is unclear at this time whether the new British Columbia government will proceed with this proposal.
10. The Yukon M&P rate is less than the small-business rate. The first rate applies to M&P income eligible for the SBD, while the second rate is for non-M&P income. In accordance with its 2017-18 budget, Yukon is reducing its small-business rate from 3.0% to 2.0% effective 1 July 2017, resulting in an effective tax rate of 2.5% for the 2017 calendar year. No change is made to the M&P tax rate, which remains at 1.5%.
11. In accordance with its 2017-18 budget, Yukon is reducing its general corporate income tax rate from 15.0% to 12.0% effective 1 July 2017, resulting in an effective tax rate of 13.49% for the 2017 calendar year. No change is made to the M&P tax rate, which remains at 2.5%.