

Tax Matters@EY

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TaxMatters@EY

TaxMatters@EY is an update on recent Canadian tax news, case developments, publications and more.

Budget season 2026 in review: what do the measures mean for individuals?

Caitlin Morin and Lucie Champagne, Toronto

The 2026 provincial budgets were all tabled between February 17 and April 29, 2026.¹ On April 28, 2026, the federal government tabled its spring economic update.²

Aside from British Columbia and Prince Edward Island, none of the provinces announced changes to personal income tax rates for 2026.³ However, several provinces announced changes to personal tax credits and amounts.

In addition, as outlined below, Ontario and Québec each announced an adjustment to the dividend tax credit rate for noneligible dividends as a result of the announced reductions in each province's small business corporate income tax rate.⁴

Let's take a look at the key personal income tax measures tabled in the provincial budgets and the federal spring economic update to help you assess their impact on your income tax liability for 2026 and beyond.

For details on other proposed tax measures, visit our budget information page at ey.com/ca/budget and [EY Tax Alert Issue No. 25, Federal Spring Economic Update 2026](#).

¹ The territorial budgets are outside of the scope of this article. For details on the territorial budgets, refer to ey.com/ca/budget.

² In addition, on May 6, 2026, the federal government tabled Bill C-31, *Budget 2025 Implementation Act, No. 2*. Bill C-31 includes additional personal income tax measures, such as amendments to introduce automated filing of personal tax returns for certain low-income Canadians, as announced in the 2025 federal budget, and amendments to the rules regarding various types of registered plans. For details on Bill C-31, refer to [EY Tax Alert 2026 Issue No. 29, Budget 2025 implementation bill no. 2 tabled in the House of Commons](#).

³ For personal income tax rate tables, refer to the EY Tax Alert for each [provincial budget](#).

⁴ At the time of writing, no consequential adjustments to the noneligible dividend tax credit rate have been announced.



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Federal

In the [federal spring economic update](#), tabled on April 28, 2026, the Finance Minister proposed the following personal tax measures.

- **Disability tax credit** - Administration of the certification process for the disability tax credit (DTC) will be simplified. A list of long-lasting medical conditions, such as Alzheimer's disease, will be eligible for a streamlined DTC application process requiring a medical practitioner to confirm only that an individual has at least one of the listed conditions. The medical practitioner will no longer need to certify the extent and effect of the individual's impairment, although the CRA would retain the authority to request additional information to ensure the DTC eligibility criteria were satisfied. This streamlined process applies to DTC certifications issued for the 2026 and later taxation years.

The types of medical practitioner who may certify certain impairments are also being expanded for certifications issued after 2026 for 2027 and later taxation years.

Further, applicable to DTC certifications issued for 2026 and subsequent years, public guardians and trustees or, in Québec, public curators will be permitted to certify on a DTC application that an individual under their care for property matters has a valid certificate of incapacity issued by a health care professional.⁵

- **Home Buyers' Plan** - Currently, individuals who made a Home Buyers' Plan withdrawal from their RRSP between January 1, 2022 and December 31, 2025 are granted an additional three years (for a total of five years) before they need to begin making repayments to their RRSP. The five-year grace period is now extended to participants making a first withdrawal up to December 31, 2028. As a result, the 15-year repayment period will begin in the fifth year – rather than in the second year – following the year of the first withdrawal.
- **Capital gains exemption for certain business transfers** - The temporary measure providing a \$10 million capital gains exemption on the sale of a business to an employee ownership trust or worker cooperative corporation, if certain conditions are met, will be made permanent. The measure was scheduled to expire for dispositions of shares occurring after 2026. For more information on the exemption for qualifying transfers to an employee ownership trust, see [EY Tax Alert 2026 Issue No. 28, Employee ownership trusts are here to stay](#).
- **Labour mobility deduction** - The federal economic update introduced an amendment to the existing labour mobility deduction for tradespeople to increase the maximum amount of eligible temporary relocation expenses that may be deducted in a year from \$4,000 to \$10,000, effective for 2026 and subsequent taxation years. The \$10,000 limit will be indexed annually, beginning in 2027.

The conditions of the deduction will also be modified to reduce the distance requirement so that the tradesperson's temporary lodging must be at least 120 km (rather than 150 km) closer to each temporary work location than the tradesperson's ordinary residence. This change is also applicable to 2026 and later taxation years.

- **Canada Pension Plan contributions** - The federal update introduced a reduction in the base Canada Pension Plan (CPP) contribution rate, effective January 1, 2027. As detailed in Bill C-30, the base CPP contribution rate will be reduced from 4.95% to 4.75% for employees and employers, and from 9.9% to 9.5% for self-employed persons.

⁵ Similar powers will be granted to Indigenous Services Canada and Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada in respect of individuals under their care for property matters.

The above personal tax measures, except the disability tax credit changes, are included in federal Bill C-30, *Spring Economic Update 2026 Implementation Act*, which was tabled on April 29, 2026.⁶

Alberta

In [Alberta's budget](#), tabled on February 26, 2026, the Finance Minister proposed to consolidate the existing provincial caregiver and infirm dependent tax credits into a new Alberta caregiver credit, effective for the 2027 and subsequent taxation years.

The Alberta caregiver credit will be available to a caregiver who cares for an eligible adult relative, including a spouse, who is dependent on the caregiver because of a physical or mental infirmity. An individual cannot claim the credit for healthy parents or grandparents who reside with them.

The new credit will continue to be nonrefundable and will be based on the structure of the existing caregiver credit, which has a maximum amount of \$13,180 in 2026, resulting in a tax credit of \$1,054, and is reduced when the dependent's income exceeds \$20,956. The amount of the credit and the income threshold will be indexed annually.

The new credit parallels changes made by the federal government, as well as Ontario and British Columbia, which have consolidated similar credits.

Legislation to implement this measure was enacted on March 26, 2026.

British Columbia

In [British Columbia's budget](#), tabled on February 17, 2026, the Finance Minister proposed to increase the lowest personal income tax rate from 5.06% to 5.60% for the 2026 and subsequent taxation years. The increase in the lowest personal income tax rate results in an increase in the amount of certain basic nonrefundable tax credits that individuals may claim.

The budget also proposed the following personal income tax measures:

- **Personal income tax brackets** – Indexation of the personal income tax brackets and nonrefundable tax credits will be suspended for the 2027 to 2030 years, effectively freezing the brackets and rates at their 2026 levels until indexation resumes in 2031.
- **Nonrefundable BC tax reduction credit** – The maximum credit amount is increased from \$575 to \$690 for the 2026 to 2030 taxation years.
- **Volunteer firefighters and search and rescue volunteers tax credit** – The amount of income an individual may claim for this tax credit is doubled from \$3,000 to \$6,000, effective for the 2026 and subsequent taxation years. This measure parallels recent changes to the federal tax credits for volunteer firefighters and search and rescue volunteers.
- **BC family benefit** – A new children and youth disability supplement under the BC family benefit of up to \$6,000 per child is being introduced, effective for payments beginning July 1, 2027. The benefit is based on adjusted family net income and the number of eligible children, and is gradually phased out as household income increases above \$50,000. Families will receive the supplement automatically, provided the child or children are eligible to claim the federal disability tax credit, income thresholds are met and tax returns are filed each year.

Legislation to implement these measures was enacted on April 16, 2026.

⁶ For more information on Bill C-30, see [EY Tax Alert 2026 Issue No. 27, Government tables the Spring Economic Update 2026 Implementation Act](#).

Manitoba

[Manitoba's budget](#), tabled on March 24, 2026, proposed changes to the renters' affordability tax credit. For the 2027 taxation year, the tax credit will be increased to a maximum of \$675, and the seniors' top-up will be increased to a maximum of \$386.

The budget indicates that these amounts will be increased annually until the renters' affordability tax credit and seniors' top-up reach \$700 and \$400, respectively. For the 2026 taxation year, the tax credit amounts are a maximum of \$625 and \$357, respectively.

Legislation to implement this measure was tabled on May 7, 2026.

New Brunswick

[New Brunswick's budget](#), tabled on March 17, 2026, announced that proposed legislative changes to the small business investor tax credit program would be tabled this spring to help incentivize productivity and investment. Further details on this measure were provided in legislation that was tabled on May 5, 2026.

The proposed changes to the small business investor tax credit program include:

- Increase in the tax credit rate for corporate investors from 15% to 25%, with the 50% tax credit rate for individual investors remaining unchanged;
- Increase in the maximum threshold of eligible corporations' net tangible assets from \$40 million to \$50 million;
- Introduction of convertible debentures as a new eligible funding vehicle;
- Introduction of a two-tiered tax credit structure allowing individual and corporate investors in strategic sectors to have higher investment limits of \$1 million, with the maximum investment limits of \$250,000 for individual investors and \$500,000 for corporate investors for investments in non-strategic sectors remaining unchanged; and
- Introduction of a combined maximum eligible investment limit of \$1 million for all investments.

These amendments will generally apply retroactively to investments made on or after March 17, 2026.

Newfoundland and Labrador

[Newfoundland and Labrador's budget](#), tabled on April 29, 2026, proposed changes to the following personal credits and amounts. On May 19, 2026, further details were provided in proposed legislation that was introduced to implement these measures.

- **Basic personal amount** – The basic personal amount will be increased from \$11,188 to \$13,094, effective January 1, 2026, and to \$15,000, effective January 1, 2027. This amount will be indexed to inflation beginning in the 2027 taxation year.
- **Volunteer firefighter and search and rescue tax credits** – The credit amounts will be increased from \$3,000 to \$6,000, effective January 1, 2026.

In addition, the budget proposed to increase the seniors benefit by 20% effective July 1, 2026. A regulation that was filed on May 1, 2026 increases the seniors benefit amount from \$1,551 (indexed amount) to \$1,882, and the net family income phase-out threshold amount from \$30,078 (indexed amount) to \$30,409, effective July 1, 2026.

Nova Scotia

[Nova Scotia's budget](#), tabled on February 23, 2026, did not include any personal income tax measures.

Ontario

In [Ontario's budget](#), tabled on March 26, 2026, the Finance Minister proposed the following personal income tax measures:

- **Noneligible dividend tax credit** – The dividend tax credit rate applicable to the taxable amount of noneligible dividends will be reduced from 2.9863% to 1.9863%, effective January 1, 2027. This change is consequential to the reduction in the small business corporate income tax rate.⁷ Assuming no changes to personal income tax rates are introduced for 2027, this change will result in an increase to the combined top marginal federal-Ontario personal income tax rate for noneligible dividends from 47.74% to 48.89% for 2027.
- **Ontario trillium benefit** – This tax-free benefit payment – which includes the Northern Ontario energy credit, the Ontario energy and property tax credit and the Ontario sales tax credit – is paid either monthly or as a single lump sum at the beginning of the benefit year when the amount payable for the benefit year does not exceed \$360. This threshold will be increased from \$360 to \$500 beginning with the 2026-27 benefit year (i.e., July 1, 2026 to June 30, 2027). This change will only impact the timing of the benefit payment and not the total benefit amount.

Legislation to implement these measures was enacted on April 24, 2026.

Prince Edward Island

In [Prince Edward Island's budget](#), tabled on April 14, 2026, the Finance Minister proposed the following personal income tax measures. On April 17, 2026, further details were provided in proposed legislation that was introduced to implement these measures.

- **Personal income tax rates** – Beginning in the 2026 taxation year, a new personal income tax bracket will be added for taxable income over \$200,000, as outlined in the table below:⁸

Bracket	2026 pre-budget rates	2026 proposed rates
\$0 to \$33,928 ⁹	9.50%	9.50%
\$33,929 to \$65,820	13.47%	13.47%
\$65,821 to \$106,890	16.60%	16.60%
\$106,891 to \$142,250	17.62%	17.62%
\$142,251 to \$200,000	19.00%	19.00%
Above \$200,000		20.00%

As a result of the proposed new income tax bracket, the combined top marginal 2026 federal-Prince Edward Island personal income tax rates will be 53% for ordinary income, 37.92% for eligible dividends, and 49.07% for noneligible dividends.

⁷ Effective July 1, 2026, Ontario's small business corporate income tax rate will decrease from 3.2% to 2.2%. The tax rate reduction will be prorated for taxation years straddling July 1, 2026. For more information, refer to [EY Tax Alert 2026 Issue No. 21, Ontario budget 2026](#).

⁸ Prince Edward Island's 2026 budget originally stated that the new personal income tax bracket would be introduced beginning in 2027. However, the Finance Minister subsequently clarified that the new tax bracket will apply as of January 1, 2026, and tabled a correction to the budget document on April 22, 2026. This correction aligns with the coming into force date of the amendments implementing this measure.

⁹ Individuals resident in Prince Edward Island on December 31, 2026 with taxable income up to \$18,684 pay no provincial income tax as a result of a low-income tax reduction. The low-income tax reduction is clawed back for income in excess of \$23,000 until the reduction is eliminated, resulting in an additional 5% of provincial tax on income between \$23,001 and \$30,000.

- **Island essentials benefit** – Effective July 1, 2026, the sales tax credit will be renamed the Island essentials benefit and the following changes will be made:
 - The annual credit amount will be increased from \$110 to \$310.
 - The credit will be subject to a minimum annual payment amount of \$175.
 - The total annual credit will be reduced by 1% (currently 2%) of adjusted family net income over \$95,000 (currently \$50,000).
 - The supplement of 0.5% of adjusted family net income over \$30,000 will be eliminated due to the other enhancements to the credit.
- **Child benefit** – Effective July 1, 2026, the annual child benefit amounts for each eligible child will be increased:
 - From \$360 to \$410 for individuals with an adjusted family net income under \$45,000
 - From \$240 to \$290 for individuals with an adjusted family net income between \$45,000 and \$80,000
- **Young child tax credit** – The young child tax credit will be eliminated, effective January 1, 2026.¹⁰

Québec

In [Québec's budget](#), tabled on March 18, 2026, the Finance Minister proposed the following personal tax measures:

- **Automated income tax return filing** – An automated income tax return filing process for certain low-income individuals will be introduced, beginning with the 2026 taxation year.¹¹

To be eligible for the automated filing process, an individual must reside in Québec on December 31 of the taxation year and must not have filed an income tax return for the year. The individual must also have a simple and stable tax situation. Additional eligibility criteria will be determined by spring 2027.

Eligible individuals will have an opportunity to review the information available to Revenu Québec and submit changes before Revenu Québec files the income tax return on the individual's behalf. Once the return is filed, Revenu Québec will issue a notice of assessment, and the existing objection and appeal processes will apply.

The automated filing process will make it possible to determine an individual's eligibility for certain refundable tax credits and pay the individual any amounts to which they may be entitled.

This measure parallels a change announced in the 2025 federal budget to automatically prepare tax returns for certain low-income Canadians, beginning with the 2025 taxation year.

- **Voluntary Retirement Savings Plan (VRSP)** – Certain changes will be made to enhance the VRSP, including the introduction of a minimum contribution rate of 2% of salary. In addition, the administration of contributions will be simplified, and new investment options will be introduced. The budget indicates that further details will be announced by Retraite Québec in the near future.

While not mentioned in the Québec budget, the government subsequently announced a reduction in the province's small business corporate income tax rate from 3.2% to 2.2%, effective for taxation years beginning after April 29, 2026.¹² As a result of this change, the dividend tax credit rate applicable to the taxable amount of noneligible dividends will be reduced from 3.42% to 2.69% for dividends received after 2026. Assuming no changes to personal income tax rates are introduced for 2027, this change

¹⁰ This measure was not announced in Prince Edward Island's 2026 budget.

¹¹ This measure will not apply to trusts.

¹² Information Bulletin 2026-3, *Increase in the small business deduction rate and harmonization with federal tax measures*.

will result in an increase to the combined top marginal federal-Québec personal income tax rate for noneligible dividends from 48.70% to 49.54% for 2027. Legislation to implement this measure was introduced on May 12, 2026.

Saskatchewan

In the [Saskatchewan budget](#), tabled on March 18, 2026, the Finance Minister proposed changes to the following personal tax credits.

- **Volunteer firefighter, volunteer emergency medical first responder, and volunteer search and rescue tax credits** – The credit amount for these credits will be doubled from \$3,000 to \$6,000, effective for 2026 and subsequent years. This measure parallels recent changes to the federal tax credits for volunteer firefighters and search and rescue volunteers.
- **Home renovation tax credit** – This credit will be amended to clarify that when more than one person is eligible for the credit, and both are over 65, the maximum combined amount is the higher \$6,000 limit for those over 65 rather than the standard \$5,000 limit. These changes will apply retroactively to January 1, 2025.¹³

Legislation to implement these measures was enacted on May 14, 2026.¹⁴

Conclusion

With the 2026 taxation year nearly half complete, you should review the measures announced in the various provincial budgets and the federal spring economic update to assess their potential impact and determine whether any planning may be available.

For some taxpayers, additional savings may be available, while others may see an increase in their 2026 tax bill.

Determining taxable benefits for use of private aircraft

Bitton v Agence du revenu du Québec, 2026 QCCQ 312

Luke Tincknell, Toronto

In this decision, the Court of Québec considered the appropriate method for valuing the taxpayer's taxable benefits related to the personal use of a corporate-owned aircraft.

While the Court considered the methodologies in CRA administrative policy AD-18-01, *Taxable benefit for the personal use of an aircraft* (Aircraft Policy), it was not bound by them. Instead, the court sought to determine the appropriate value, taking into account established case law principles and the specific facts of the case. This is the only reported case in Canada that deals with the Aircraft Policy.

As outlined in *Youngman v The Queen*,¹⁵ the correct analysis is to determine what a third party would have had to pay for the same benefit in similar circumstances.

Facts

During 2013 and 2014, the taxpayer was the director of various companies that formed a corporate group. The taxpayer's businesses consisted of the import and sale of clothing under a well-known trademark.

¹³ This measure was not announced in Saskatchewan's 2026 budget.

¹⁴ Bill 49, *The Income Tax Amendment Act, 2026*, also includes technical amendments to a series of credits with previously enacted above-inflation increases to ensure that the calculation of the credits functions as intended. These changes are retroactive to January 1, 2026.

¹⁵ [1990] 2 CTC 10.

At the same time, the taxpayer and his brothers were the beneficiaries of a trust. On November 29, 2012, a new corporation was incorporated, with the trust as its sole shareholder, for the purpose of carrying out aircraft leasing activities on behalf of the corporate group. Later that year, the corporation acquired a Hawker 4000 aircraft that was used primarily for corporate group business purposes.

In its 2013 and 2014 financial years, the corporation reported revenue of approximately \$1.1 million and \$2.3 million, respectively, for leasing the aircraft to the trust.

For the 2013 and 2014 taxation years, the taxpayer reported personal use of the aircraft for himself and his associates as 20.78% and 23.46%, respectively.

Issue

While both Revenu Québec and the taxpayer acknowledged that a taxable benefit was received for personal use of the aircraft, the sole remaining issue was whether the correct methodology – and therefore the overall value – of the taxable benefit was correctly calculated.

Applicable legislation

Because the taxpayer was not a shareholder in the corporation that owns the aircraft, section 1082.1 of the *Québec Taxation Act* applies. This provision serves as a residual catch-all where other taxable benefit provisions do not apply and is Québec's equivalent of subsection 246(1) of the *Income Tax Act*.

Section 1082.1 states:

1082.1. Where, at any time, a person confers a benefit, either directly or indirectly, by any means whatever, on a taxpayer, the amount of the benefit shall be included in computing the taxpayer's income or taxable income earned in Canada under this Part or Part II, respectively, for the taxation year that includes that time, to the extent that it is not otherwise included in computing the taxpayer's income or taxable income earned in Canada under this Part or Part II, respectively, and would be included in computing his income if the amount of the benefit were a payment made directly by the person to the taxpayer and if the taxpayer were resident in Canada.

The parties' positions

The taxpayer argued that the Aircraft Policy should be used to value the benefit.

Under the Aircraft Policy, aircraft benefits can be classified into three scenarios, depending on whether the aircraft was used primarily – meaning more than 50% of the time – for commercial purposes throughout the year:

- Scenario 1: If the aircraft's primary use is for business purposes and a shareholder or employee takes a flight for commercial purposes with other passengers who aren't flying for commercial purposes, the value of the taxable benefit for personal use corresponds to the highest market price of a ticket for an equivalent commercial flight.
- Scenario 2: If the primary use of the aircraft is for business purposes and a shareholder or employee takes a personal flight, the value of the taxable benefit is equal to the charter cost for an equivalent flight on an equivalent aircraft.
- Scenario 3: If the primary use of the aircraft is for personal purposes, either by the shareholder or employee alone or with other non-arm's-length persons, the value of the taxable benefit corresponds to the portion of the aircraft operating costs that represent its personal use, plus an imputed available-for-use amount.

The taxpayer argued that Scenarios 1 and 2 were applicable to the taxpayer, with Scenario 1 applying when relatives accompany the taxpayer on business flights, and Scenario 2 applying when a flight is not for commercial purposes.

Revenu Québec argued that the Court is not bound by the Aircraft Policy and should instead use a different valuation methodology, namely that the valuation should be based on operating costs and capital cost allowance in proportion to the percentage of personal use of the aircraft, since that method is based on objectively verifiable factors.

Scenario 3 is the closest approximation of this methodology, but while Revenu Québec explicitly stated that capital cost allowance should be part of the calculation of the benefit, Scenario 3 states that it is merely factored into the “available-for-use” amount.

Court of Québec analysis

The Court rejected the claim that it had to follow any predetermined methodology for determining fair market value, including the Aircraft Policy. The Court looked to subsections 15(1) and 246(1) of the *Income Tax Act*, and to the decision in *Youngman* for established income tax principles for determining the value of a taxable benefit.

As this matter was before the Court of Québec, the Court also cited the decision in *Labrousse v Agence du revenu du Québec*,¹⁶ in which the Québec Court of Appeal’s reasoning parallels the analytical approach the Federal Court of Appeal used in *Youngman*. The Court went on to state that “[a]lthough it is clear that each situation must be assessed on the basis of its own facts, case law has established that this benefit must be determined on the basis of ‘what a third party would have had to pay for a similar benefit had they not been a shareholder of the company.’”¹⁷ This principle is supported by Revenu Québec’s own interpretation bulletins.¹⁸

The Court rejected the operating-cost method Revenu Québec proposed, as well as the business class airline ticket proxy method the taxpayer proposed, finding that both were inappropriate in the circumstances.

Since the primary use of the aircraft was for commercial purposes, but it was occasionally used for personal travel or made available to relatives accompanying the taxpayer on business flights, the correct comparable proxy was that of the cost to charter an aircraft – that is, Scenario 2. The value was calculated as follows:

Taxable benefit = Hourly cost to charter similar flight (inclusive of all ancillary airport charges, such as crew costs and duration) x [# of personal hours of taxpayer use in the year]

Based on this formula, the Court determined the value of the taxable benefit to be approximately \$131,000 and \$283,000 in 2013 and 2014, respectively, minus the amounts the taxpayer had paid to the corporation for his personal use.

Takeaway

This decision serves as a reminder that courts are not bound by CRA administrative policies, including the Aircraft Policy, despite the fact that many taxpayers have relied on the policy for years. In the absence of specific legislative rules governing the valuation of aircraft taxable benefits, the Court applied established valuation principles, focusing on the fair market value of the benefit actually received in light of the particular facts.

While this decision dealt with section 1082.1 of the *Québec Taxation Act*, it reaffirms the longstanding principles for determining taxable benefits under the *Income Tax Act*.

This is an important case because it is the only reported decision that discusses the Aircraft Policy and valuing taxable benefits arising from the personal use of corporate aircraft. It underscores the fact-specific nature of such determinations and cautions against assuming that administrative policies will

¹⁶ 2021 QCCA 458, at para 10.

¹⁷ Unofficial translation; paragraph 60.

¹⁸ Revenu Québec Interpretation Letter 21-054870-001.

prevail in the absence of legislative direction. It remains to be seen how much weight courts outside of Québec will give to the Aircraft Policy when valuing taxable benefits arising from the personal use of corporate aircraft.

Taxpayers who make corporate aircraft available for mixed business and personal use should ensure that personal flights are carefully tracked and documented, including flight purpose, costs, and passengers on each trip, to ensure they are able to justify, and potentially defend, their filing position.

Publications and articles

Tax Alerts - Canada

[Tax Alert 2026 No. 28 - Employee ownership trusts are here to stay](#)

[Tax Alert 2026 No. 29 - Budget 2025 implementation bill no. 2 tabled in the House of Commons](#)

[Tax Alert 2026 No. 30 - CRA intends to postpone new administrative position on GST/HST treatment of trailing commissions](#)

[Tax Alert 2026 No. 31 - Canada introduces further Pillar Two amendments in Bill C-31, including new safe harbours and GMTA technical amendments](#)

[Tax Alert 2026 No. 32 - Nunavut Budget 2026](#)

[Tax Alert 2026 No. 33 - Alberta revises industrial carbon prices](#)

Additional resources

[Digital services tax jurisdiction activity summary](#)

An updated version of EY's DST jurisdiction activity summary is now available. The summary outlines the status, scope, rate, thresholds, exclusions and effective dates for 32 jurisdictions. It also includes links to relevant EY Global Tax Alerts and EY contact details.

EY's activity summary provides the latest information correct as of February 1, 2025.

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[EY's Worldwide Capital and Fixed Assets Guide 2025](#)

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[Worldwide R&D Incentives Reference Guide 2025](#)

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[Worldwide Transfer Pricing Reference Guide 2025](#)

This publication is designed to help international tax executives identify transfer pricing rules, practices and approaches.

The information included in the guide covers 121 jurisdictions. It's meant to provide an overview for the covered jurisdictions regarding their transfer pricing tax laws, regulations and rulings; OECD Guidelines treatment; documentation requirements; transfer pricing returns and related-party disclosures; transfer pricing documentation and disclosure timelines; BEPS Action 13 requirements; transfer pricing methods; benchmarking requirements; transfer pricing penalties and relief from penalties; statutes of limitations on transfer pricing assessments; likelihood of transfer pricing scrutiny and related audits by the tax authorities; and opportunities for advance pricing agreements (APAs).

The content for the guide is updated as of April 30, 2025.

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[EY TradeFlash](#)

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[EY TradeWatch Issue 1, 2026](#)

EY *TradeWatch* provides information about customs and international trade developments to help you develop strategies to manage duty costs and the risks of global trade, to improve trade compliance and to increase the operational effectiveness of international supply chains.

Websites

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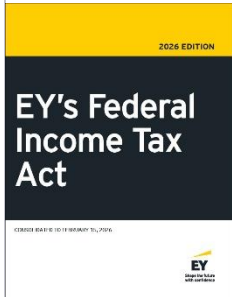
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[Online tax calculators and rates](#)

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[EY's Federal Income Tax Act, 2026 Edition](#)

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Included with this edition: interactive online features and purpose notes for selected provisions. Purchase of a print book includes access to an online updated and searchable copy of the federal *Income Tax Act* as well as the PDF eBook. Consolidated to February 15, 2026, this edition contains amendments and proposals, including Bill C-4 (2025), *Making Life More Affordable for Canadians Act*, August 15, 2025 legislative proposals [technical amendments], August 15, 2025 legislative proposals [FES 2024 and other proposals], November 4, 2025 notice of ways and means motion [Budget 2025], Bill C-15 (2025), *Budget 2025 Implementation Act, No. 1*, January 29, 2026 legislative proposals and Bill C-19 (SC 2026, c. 1), *Canada Groceries and Essentials Benefit Act*.



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