

## Newfoundland and Labrador

### Combined federal and provincial personal income tax rates - 2025<sup>1</sup>

Taxable income			Newfoundland and Labrador				
Lower limit	to	Upper limit	Basic tax <sup>2</sup>	Rate on excess	Marginal rate on		
					Eligible dividend income <sup>3</sup>	Other dividend income <sup>3</sup>	Capital gains <sup>4</sup>
\$ -	to	\$ 16,129	\$ -	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
16,130	to	22,527	-	15.00%	0.00%	6.87%	7.50%
22,528	to	23,928	960	23.70%	3.31%	13.19%	11.85%
23,929	to	30,159 <sup>5</sup>	1,292	39.70%	25.39%	31.59%	19.85%
30,160	to	44,192	3,766	23.70%	3.31%	13.19%	11.85%
44,193	to	57,375	7,091	29.50%	11.32%	19.86%	14.75%
57,376	to	88,382	10,980	35.00%	18.88%	26.19%	17.50%
88,383	to	114,750	21,833	36.30%	20.67%	27.68%	18.15%
114,751	to	157,792	31,404	41.80%	28.26%	34.01%	20.90%
157,793	to	177,882	49,396	43.80%	31.02%	36.31%	21.90%
177,883	to	220,910 <sup>6</sup>	58,195	47.12%	35.60%	40.12%	23.56%
220,911	to	253,414 <sup>6</sup>	78,468	49.12%	38.36%	42.42%	24.56%
253,415	to	282,214	94,433	52.80%	43.44%	46.66%	26.40%
282,215	to	564,429	109,639	53.80%	44.82%	47.81%	26.90%
564,430	to	1,128,858	261,471	54.30%	45.51%	48.38%	27.15%
1,128,859	and up		567,956	54.80%	46.20%	48.96%	27.40%

1. The tax rates reflect budget proposals and news releases to January 15, 2025. Where the tax is determined under the alternative minimum tax provisions (AMT), the above table is not applicable. AMT may be applicable where the tax otherwise payable is less than the tax determined by applying the relevant AMT rate to the individual's taxable income adjusted for certain preference items.
2. The tax determined by the table should be reduced by the applicable federal and provincial tax credits (see chart below), other than the basic personal tax credits, which have been reflected in the calculations (see Note 6 below).
3. The rates apply to the actual amount of taxable dividends received from taxable Canadian corporations. Eligible dividends are those paid by public corporations and private companies out of earnings that have been taxed at the general corporate tax rate (the dividend must be designated by the payor corporation as an eligible dividend). Where the dividend tax credit exceeds the federal and provincial tax otherwise payable on the dividends, the rates do not reflect the value of the excess credit that may be used to offset taxes payable from other sources of income. This assumption is consistent with prior year rates.
4. The rates apply to the actual amount of the capital gain. The 2024 federal budget proposes to increase the capital gains inclusion rate for individuals from one-half to two-thirds on the portion of capital gains realized in the year exceeding \$250,000, for capital gains realized on or after June 25, 2024. For purposes of this table, it is assumed that the net capital gains realized in the year do not exceed \$250,000 and the one-half inclusion rate applies. A capital gains exemption may be available to reduce or eliminate the tax on capital gains from certain qualifying property and qualifying business transfers.
5. Individuals resident in Newfoundland and Labrador on December 31, 2025 with taxable income up to \$22,527 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 \$23,928 until the reduction is eliminated, resulting in an additional 16% of provincial tax on income between \$23,929 and \$30,159.
6. The federal basic personal amount comprises two elements: the base amount (\$14,538 for 2025) and an additional amount (\$1,591 for 2025). The additional amount is reduced for individuals with net income in excess of \$177,882 and is fully eliminated for individuals with net income in excess of \$253,414. Consequently, the additional amount is clawed back on net income in excess of \$177,882 until the additional tax credit of \$239 is eliminated; this results in additional federal income tax (e.g., 0.32% on ordinary income) on net income between \$177,883 and \$253,414.

A chart of the most common non-refundable tax credits is available on the next page

## Newfoundland and Labrador

### Federal and provincial personal tax credits - 2025<sup>1</sup>

	Federal credit	Provincial credit
Amount of credits:		
Basic personal credit (see notes 2 and 6 above) <sup>2,3</sup>	\$ 2,181	\$ 963
Spousal credit (reduced when spouse's income over \$0 (federal) and \$905 (provincial)) <sup>2,3</sup>	2,181	787
Equivalent-to-spouse credit (reduced when dependant's income over \$0 (federal) and \$905 (provincial)) <sup>2,3</sup>	2,181	787
Infirm dependant aged 18 or over (reduced when dependant's income over \$7,552 (provincial))	-	306
Caregiver credit (reduced when particular person's income exceeds \$20,197 (federal) and \$17,175 (provincial))	1,290	306
Age credit (65 and over) <sup>4</sup>	1,354	615
Disability credit <sup>5</sup>	1,521	650
Pension income (maximum)	300	87
Education amount - per month	-	17
Canada employment credit	221	-
Credits as a percentage of:		
Tuition fees	15.00%	8.70%
Medical expenses <sup>6</sup>	15.00%	8.70%
Charitable donations		
- First \$200	15.00%	8.70%
- Remainder <sup>7</sup>	29% / 33%	21.80%
CPP contributions <sup>8</sup>	15.00%	8.70%
EI premiums	15.00%	8.70%

1. This table lists the most common non-refundable tax credits; other non-refundable and refundable credits may be available.
2. The federal tax value of the basic personal credit, the spousal credit and the equivalent-to-spouse credit represents the amount available to taxpayers in the highest tax bracket. An additional amount may be available for individuals with net income below \$253,414 (see Note 6 to the chart above).
3. A federal caregiver tax credit of \$403 may be available in respect of a spouse, dependant or child who is dependent on the individual by reason of mental or physical infirmity.
4. The maximum federal age credit of \$1,354 occurs at \$45,522 of net income and declines to nil as net income rises to \$105,709. The maximum provincial age credit of \$615 occurs at \$38,712 of net income and declines to nil as net income rises to \$85,806.
5. A federal supplement of \$887 is available for an individual who is under 18 years of age, reduced by the total child care and attendant care expenses claimed for the individual in excess of \$3,464. A provincial supplement of \$306 is available for an individual who is under 18 years of age, reduced for the total child care and attendant care expenses claimed for the individual in excess of \$2,987.
6. The federal credit applies to eligible medical expenses that exceed the lesser of \$2,834 and 3% of net income. The provincial credit applies to eligible medical expenses that exceed the lesser of \$2,410 and 3% of net income.
7. The federal tax credit rate of 33% applies to charitable donations in excess of \$200 to the extent the individual has taxable income in excess of \$253,414; otherwise, a federal tax credit rate of 29% applies.
8. One-half of CPP paid by self-employed individuals is deductible in computing taxable income.