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Quebec

Combined federal and provincial personal income tax rates - 2025¹

Taxable income ²		Federal tax ³		Quebec			
				Taxable income ²		Provincial tax	
Lower limit	Upper limit	Basic tax ⁴	Rate on excess	Lower limit	Upper limit	Basic tax ⁴	Rate on excess
\$ -	to \$ 16,129	\$ -	0.00%	\$ -	to \$ 18,571	\$ -	0.00%
16,130	to 57,375	-	12.53%	18,572	to 53,255	-	14.00%
57,376	to 114,750	5,166	17.12%	53,256	to 106,495	4,856	19.00%
114,751	to 177,882	14,987	21.71%	106,496	to 129,590	14,971	24.00%
177,883	to 253,414 ⁵	28,693	24.48%	129,591	and up	20,514	25.75%
253,415	and up	47,183	27.56%				

- The tax rates reflect budget proposals and news releases to February 1, 2025. Where the tax is determined under the minimum tax provisions, the above table is not applicable. Alternative minimum tax (AMT) and Quebec minimum tax (QMT) may be applicable where the tax otherwise payable is less than the tax determined by applying the relevant AMT and QMT rates to the individual's taxable income adjusted for certain preference items. The rates do not reflect the health services fund contribution which may be required on non-employment income.
- Taxable income for Quebec purposes is likely to differ from that determined for federal purposes.
- Federal tax payable has been reduced by the 16.5% abatement for Quebec taxpayers whose taxes payable are the aggregate of federal and provincial taxes.
- The federal tax and provincial tax determined by the table should be reduced by all applicable credits (see chart below) other than the basic personal tax credits, which have been reflected in the calculations (see Note 5 below).
- 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 \$199 is eliminated; this results in additional federal income tax (e.g., 0.27% on ordinary income) on net income between \$177,883 and \$253,414.

Combined tax rates on dividend income and capital gains - 2025¹

Taxable income ²		Eligible dividends ³	Other dividends ³	Capital gains ⁴
\$ -	to \$ 16,129	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
16,130	to 18,571	0.00%	5.73%	6.26%
18,572	to 53,255	3.17%	17.90%	13.26%
53,256	to 57,375	10.07%	23.65%	15.76%
57,376	to 106,495	16.39%	28.93%	18.06%
106,496	to 114,750	23.29%	34.68%	20.56%
114,751	to 129,590	29.63%	39.96%	22.86%
129,591	to 177,882	32.04%	41.97%	23.73%
177,883	to 253,414	35.86%	45.16%	25.11%
253,415	and up	40.11%	48.70%	26.65%

- The rates shown are the combined federal and provincial rates based on budget proposals and news releases to February 1, 2025.
- Taxable income for Quebec purposes is likely to differ from that determined for federal purposes. The tax rates do not reflect the health services fund contribution which may be required on non-employment income.
- The rates apply to the actual amount of taxable dividends received from taxable Canadian corporations. Eligible dividends are those paid from 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.
- The rates apply to the actual amount of the capital gain. A capital gains exemption may be available to reduce or eliminate the tax on capital gains from certain qualifying property and qualifying business transfers.

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

Source: Ernst & Young Electronic Publishing Services Inc.



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Federal and provincial personal tax credits - 2025¹

	Federal credit ²	Provincial credit ³
Amount of credits:		
Basic personal credit (see notes 4 and 5 above)	\$ 1,821 ¹⁹	\$ 2,600 ^{4, 17}
Spousal credit	1,821 ^{8, 19}	2,600 ¹²
Equivalent-to-spouse credit	1,821 ^{8, 19}	Nil
Dependant aged 18 or over	Nil	780 ⁵
Caregiver credit	1,077 ¹¹	1,494 ¹³
Age credit	1,131 ¹⁴	547 ¹⁶
Disability credit	1,270 ¹⁵	577
Pension income (maximum)	251	486 ¹⁶
Canada employment credit	184	Nil ¹⁸
Child tax credit - per child under 18	- ¹⁹	Nil ²⁰
Children's activities credit	-	100 ²¹
Credits as a percentage of:		
Tuition fees	12.53%	8.00%
Medical expenses ⁶	12.53%	20.00%
Charitable donations ²²		
- First \$200	12.53%	20.00%
- Remainder	24.22% / 27.56% ⁹	24.00% / 25.75% ¹⁰
CPP/QPP contributions ⁷	12.53%	0.00% ¹⁷
EI/QPIP premiums	12.53%	0.00% ¹⁷
Union or professional dues	0.00%	10.00%

- This table lists the most common tax credits; other non-refundable and refundable credits may be available.
- The tax value of the federal credit is generally the sum of the federal credit less the 16.5% abatement for Quebec taxpayers.
- The tax value of the provincial credit is the value that would apply to taxpayers with sufficient taxes payable to be reduced by the credit.
- An additional personal credit of \$298 is available for persons living alone, or only with one or more persons under 18 or one or more adult children, grandchildren, or great-grandchildren enrolled in full-time studies (post-secondary studies or vocational training). A further credit of \$368 may be available where the single-parent is living with one or more adult children enrolled in full-time studies. These credits are reduced when the parent's (or grandparent's or great-grandparent's, when applicable) net income exceeds \$42,090.
- A credit of \$780 is available for related dependants (other than a spouse) aged 18 or over. This credit is not available for dependants enrolled in full-time studies (post-secondary studies or vocational training) who have transferred to a parent a credit amount (up to a maximum of \$1,912) in recognition of the parent's contribution to the dependant's education. This credit is reduced by 14% of the dependant's income.
- The federal credit applies to eligible medical expenses that exceed the lesser of \$2,834 and 3% of net income. For Quebec purposes, the credit is reduced by 3% of net family income with no limit on the grind.
- One-half of CPP/QPP paid by self-employed individuals is deductible in computing taxable income.
- The credit is reduced by 12.53% of the dependant's income.
- The federal tax credit rate of 27.56% 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 24.22% applies.
- The Quebec tax credit rate of 25.75% applies to charitable donations in excess of \$200 to the extent the individual has taxable income in excess of \$129,590; otherwise, a tax credit rate of 24.00% applies.
- The credit is reduced by 12.53% of the particular person's income over \$20,197.
- This is the maximum credit base that can be transferred from one spouse to another. The credit is reduced by 14% of the spouse's taxable income up to \$18,571.
- In addition to this basic credit amount in respect of each adult carereceiver with a severe and prolonged impairment the caregiver supports and co-resides with, an additional credit amount of \$1,494 reduced by 16% of the carereceiver's income over \$26,520, and up to \$1,560 for respite expenses, are available (the reducible \$1,494 credit amount is also available on its own for caregivers who do not co-reside with the carereceiver). An additional credit amount of \$1,494 may be available for caregivers who support and co-reside with a relative (not a spouse) aged 70 or older without such impairment.
- The federal age credit is available to individuals 65 and over. The maximum federal age credit occurs at \$45,522 of net income and declines to nil as net income rises to \$105,709.
- A federal supplement of \$741 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.
- The provincial age credit is available to individuals 65 and over. The age and pension credits are reduced when net family income exceeds \$42,090.
- Quebec does not provide separate non-refundable credits for CPP/QPP contributions, EI/QPIP premiums, and contributions to the health services fund, since these are taken into account in the basic personal credit.
- Quebec provides a net income deduction on eligible work (incl. employment income). A tax credit may also be available for workers 65 or older.
- 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 5 to the chart above). In addition, a federal caregiver tax credit of \$337 may be available in respect of a spouse, dependant or child who is dependent on the individual by reason of mental or physical infirmity.
- A credit of up to \$1,070 may be available in respect of a child under 18 years old enrolled in post-secondary studies. This credit is reduced by 14% of the dependant's income.
- A children's activities tax credit is available for a child between 5 and 15 years old (family income must not exceed \$168,470). An additional amount may be available for a child with a disability.
- For Quebec purposes, a 25% tax credit for a large cultural donation and a 30% tax credit for cultural patronage may also be claimed.