

## Newfoundland and Labrador

### Combined federal and provincial personal income tax rates - 2026<sup>1</sup>

Taxable income			Newfoundland and Labrador				
Lower limit		Upper limit	Basic tax <sup>2</sup>	Rate on excess	Eligible dividend income <sup>3</sup>	Other dividend income <sup>3</sup>	Marginal rate on Capital gains <sup>4</sup>
\$ -	to	\$ 16,452	\$ -	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
16,453	to	22,774	-	14.00%	0.00%	5.72%	7.00%
22,775	to	24,191	885	22.70%	3.31%	12.04%	11.35%
24,192	to	30,491 <sup>5</sup>	1,207	38.70%	25.39%	30.44%	19.35%
30,492	to	44,678	3,645	22.70%	3.31%	12.04%	11.35%
44,679	to	58,523	6,865	28.50%	11.32%	18.71%	14.25%
58,524	to	89,354	10,811	35.00%	18.88%	26.19%	17.50%
89,355	to	117,045	21,602	36.30%	20.67%	27.68%	18.15%
117,046	to	159,528	31,654	41.80%	28.26%	34.01%	20.90%
159,529	to	181,440	49,412	43.80%	31.02%	36.31%	21.90%
181,441	to	223,340 <sup>6</sup>	59,009	47.09%	35.57%	40.09%	23.55%
223,341	to	258,482 <sup>6</sup>	78,742	49.09%	38.33%	42.39%	24.55%
258,483	to	285,319	95,995	52.80%	43.44%	46.66%	26.40%
285,320	to	570,638	110,165	53.80%	44.82%	47.81%	26.90%
570,639	to	1,141,275	263,666	54.30%	45.51%	48.38%	27.15%
1,141,276	and up		573,522	54.80%	46.20%	48.96%	27.40%

1. The tax rates reflect budget proposals and news releases to January 15, 2026. 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. 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, 2026 with taxable income up to \$22,774 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 \$24,191 until the reduction is eliminated, resulting in an additional 16% of provincial tax on income between \$24,192 and \$30,491.
6. The federal basic personal amount comprises two elements: the base amount (\$14,829 for 2026) and an additional amount (\$1,623 for 2026). The additional amount is reduced for individuals with net income in excess of \$181,440 and is fully eliminated for individuals with net income in excess of \$258,482. Consequently, the additional amount is clawed back on net income in excess of \$181,440 until the additional tax credit of \$227 is eliminated; this results in additional federal income tax (e.g., 0.29% on ordinary income) on net income between \$181,441 and \$258,482.

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



Shape the future  
with confidence

## Newfoundland and Labrador

### Federal and provincial personal tax credits - 2026<sup>1</sup>

	Federal credit	Provincial credit
Amount of credits:		
Basic personal credit (see notes 2 and 6 above) <sup>2,3</sup>	\$ 2,076	\$ 973
Spousal credit (reduced when spouse's income over \$0 (federal) and \$915 (provincial)) <sup>2,3</sup>	2,076	795
Equivalent-to-spouse credit (reduced when dependant's income over \$0 (federal) and \$915 (provincial)) <sup>2,3</sup>	2,076	795
Infirm dependant aged 18 or over (reduced when dependant's income over \$7,636 (provincial))	-	309
Caregiver credit (reduced when particular person's income exceeds \$20,601 (federal) and \$17,364 (provincial))	1,228	309
Age credit (65 and over) <sup>4</sup>	1,289	621
Disability credit <sup>5</sup>	1,448	657
Pension income (maximum)	280	87
Education amount - per month	-	17
Canada employment credit	210	-
Credits as a percentage of:		
Tuition fees	14.00%	8.70%
Medical expenses <sup>6</sup>	14.00%	8.70%
Charitable donations		
- First \$200	14.00%	8.70%
- Remainder <sup>7</sup>	29% / 33%	21.80%
CPP contributions <sup>8</sup>	14.00%	8.70%
EI premiums	14.00%	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 \$258,482 (see Note 6 to the chart above).
3. A federal caregiver tax credit of \$384 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 \$1,289 occurs at \$46,432 of net income and declines to nil as net income rises to \$107,819. The maximum provincial age credit of \$621 occurs at \$39,138 of net income and declines to nil as net income rises to \$86,752.
5. A federal supplement of \$844 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 \$3,533. A provincial supplement of \$309 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 \$3,020.
6. The federal credit applies to eligible medical expenses that exceed the lesser of \$2,890 and 3% of net income. The provincial credit applies to eligible medical expenses that exceed the lesser of \$2,437 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 \$258,482; 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.