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Quebec

Combined federal and provincial personal income tax rates - 2026¹

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 \$ 16,452	\$ -	0.00%	\$ -	to \$ 18,952	\$ -	0.00%
16,453	to 58,523	-	11.69%	18,953	to 54,345	-	14.00%
58,524	to 117,045	4,918	17.12%	54,346	to 108,680	4,955	19.00%
117,046	to 181,440	14,936	21.71%	108,681	to 132,245	15,279	24.00%
181,441	to 258,482 ⁵	28,916	24.46%	132,246	and up	20,934	25.75%
258,483	and up	47,761	27.56%				

- The tax rates reflect budget proposals and news releases to June 15, 2026. 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 (\$14,829 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 \$190 is eliminated; this results in additional federal income tax (e.g., 0.25% on ordinary income) on net income between \$181,441 and \$258,482.

Combined tax rates on dividend income and capital gains - 2026¹

Taxable income ²		Eligible dividends ³	Other dividends ³	Capital gains ⁴
\$ -	to \$ 16,452	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
16,453	to 18,952	0.00%	4.77%	5.85%
18,953	to 54,345	3.17%	16.94%	12.85%
54,346	to 58,523	10.07%	22.69%	15.35%
58,524	to 108,680	16.39%	28.93%	18.06%
108,681	to 117,045	23.29%	34.68%	20.56%
117,046	to 132,245	29.63%	39.96%	22.86%
132,246	to 181,440	32.04%	41.97%	23.73%
181,441	to 258,482	35.84%	45.14%	25.11%
258,483	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 June 15, 2026.
- 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 - 2026¹

	Federal credit ²	Provincial credit ³
Amount of credits:		
Basic personal credit (see notes 4 and 5 above)	\$ 1,734 ¹⁹	\$ 2,653 ^{4, 17}
Spousal credit	1,734 ^{8, 19}	2,653 ¹²
Equivalent-to-spouse credit	1,734 ^{8, 19}	Nil
Dependant aged 18 or over	Nil	796 ⁵
Caregiver credit	1,026 ¹¹	1,525 ¹³
Age credit	1,076 ¹⁴	558 ¹⁶
Disability credit	1,209 ¹⁵	589
Pension income (maximum)	234	496 ¹⁶
Canada employment credit	175	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	11.69%	8.00%
Medical expenses ⁶	11.69%	20.00%
Charitable donations ²²		
- First \$200	11.69%	20.00%
- Remainder	24.22% / 27.56% ⁹	24.00% / 25.75% ¹⁰
CPP/QPP contributions ⁷	11.69%	0.00% ¹⁷
EI/QPIP premiums	11.69%	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 \$304 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 \$375 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 \$42,955.
- A credit of \$796 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 \$1,951) 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 \$2,890 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 11.69% 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 \$258,482; 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 \$132,245; otherwise, a tax credit rate of 24.00% applies.
- The credit is reduced by 11.69% of the particular person's income over \$20,601.
- 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 \$18,952.
- 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 \$1,525 reduced by 16% of the carereceiver's income over \$27,065, and up to \$1,560 for respite expenses, are available (the reducible \$1,525 credit amount is also available on its own for caregivers who do not co-reside with the carereceiver). An additional credit amount of \$1,525 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 \$46,432 of net income and declines to nil as net income rises to \$107,819.
- A federal supplement of \$705 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.
- The provincial age credit is available to individuals 65 and over. The age and pension credits are reduced when net family income exceeds \$42,955.
- 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 \$258,482 (see Note 5 to the chart above). In addition, a federal caregiver tax credit of \$320 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 \$1,092 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 \$171,925). An additional amount may be available for a child with a disability.
- For Quebec purposes, a 25% tax credit for a large cultural donation may also be claimed.