

Corporate Income Tax Rates by Province — 2017 (%)

(Prepared from information available as of June 8, 2017)

All rates that change must be pro-rated for taxation years that straddle the effective date. Use the rate changes to determine rates for taxation years ending on December 31, 2013 or later.

Tax holidays may reduce or eliminate provincial tax.

In addition to income tax, financial institutions may also be subject to Part VI Financial Institution Capital Tax (see **Other Federal Corporate Tax Rates for 2017**) and provincial capital taxes (see **Financial Institutions Capital Tax Rates and Exemptions for 2017**).

General and M&P Corporate Income Tax Rates

(for December 31, 2017 year end) (%)

The percentages shown in the table below reflect the combined federal and provincial/territorial corporate rates (general, as well as manufacturing and processing (M&P)) for a 12-month taxation year ended December 31, 2017, on income allocated to provinces or territories. For Canadian-controlled private corporations (CCPCs), this table does not apply to:

- the first \$500,000 (\$450,000 in Manitoba) of active business income; and
- investment income.

For more CCPC rates, see the table, **Canadian-Controlled Private Corporation (CCPC) Income Tax Rates**.

		General and Manufacturing & Processing (M&P)	
Basic federal rate			38
Provincial abatement			(10)
Federal rate (before deductions)			28
General rate reduction or M&P deduction			(13) ¹
Federal rate			15¹ ↓
		Provincial/Territorial	Combined
Alberta ²		12	27
British Columbia ³		11	26
Manitoba		12	27
New Brunswick ⁴		14	29
Newfoundland and Labrador ⁵		15 H	30
Northwest Territories		11.5	26.5
Nova Scotia		16	31
Nunavut		12	27
Ontario ^{6, 7}	General	11.5 H	26.5
	M&P	10 H	25
Prince Edward Island		16 H	31
Quebec ⁸		11.8 H	26.8
Saskatchewan ⁹	General	11.75	26.75
	M&P	9.75 ¹⁰	24.75
Yukon ¹¹	General	13.49	28.49
	M&P	2.5	17.5

H = Tax holidays are available to certain corporations in the provinces indicated.

Notes:

1. Footnote 1 to the table, **Federal Corporate Tax Rates**, indicates when the general rate reduction and M&P deduction do not apply.
2. Recent Alberta changes are shown in the following table:

Alberta changes effective after December 31, 2012			
	From	To	Effective
General and M&P	10%	12%	July 1, 2015

3. Recent British Columbia changes are shown in the following table:

British Columbia changes effective after December 31, 2012			
	From	To	Effective
General and M&P	10%	11%	April 1, 2013

4. Recent New Brunswick changes are shown in the following table:

	New Brunswick changes effective after December 31, 2012		
	From	To	Effective
General and M&P	10%	12%	July 1, 2013
	12%	14%	April 1, 2016

5. Recent Newfoundland and Labrador changes are shown in the following table:

	Newfoundland and Labrador changes effective after December 31, 2012		
	From	To	Effective
General	14%		
M&P	5%	15%	January 1, 2016

6. Ontario's general income tax rate was to have dropped to 11% on July 1, 2012, and to 10% on July 1, 2013, but was frozen at 11.5% until the province's return to a balanced budget. Although Ontario's 2017-18 budget was balanced, the budget was silent on whether the general rate would decrease below 11.5%.
7. Corporations subject to Ontario income tax that, on an associated basis, have annual gross revenues of \$100 million or more and total assets of \$50 million or more may also be liable for a 2.7% corporate minimum tax (CMT) based on adjusted book income. The minimum tax is payable only to the extent that it exceeds the regular Ontario income tax liability.
8. Recent and planned Quebec changes are shown in the following table:

	Quebec changes effective after December 31, 2012		
	From	To	Effective
General and M&P	11.9%	11.8%	January 1, 2017
	11.8%	11.7%	January 1, 2018
	11.7%	11.6%	January 1, 2019
	11.6%	11.5%	January 1, 2020

9. Planned Saskatchewan changes are shown in the following table:

	Saskatchewan changes effective after December 31, 2012		
	From	To	Effective
General	12%	11.5%	July 1, 2017
	11.5%	11%	July 1, 2019
M&P	10%*	9.5%*	July 1, 2017
	9.5%*	9%*	July 1, 2019

* See footnote 10 below.

10. The rate is the minimum rate that applies to M&P profits in Saskatchewan. The reduction from the general corporate rate is determined by multiplying the maximum rate reduction (2%) by the corporation's allocation of income to Saskatchewan.
11. Planned Yukon changes are shown in the following table:

	Yukon changes effective after December 31, 2012		
	From	To	Effective
General	15%	12%	July 1, 2017