

## Corporate Income Tax Rates by Province — 2024 (%)

(Prepared from information available as of June 7, 2024)

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, 2020 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, the Canada Recovery Dividend and the additional tax on banks and life insurers (see **Other Federal Corporate Tax Rates for 2024**); and
- provincial capital taxes (see **Financial Institutions Capital Tax Rates and Exemptions for 2024**).

### General and M&P Corporate Income Tax Rates

(for December 31, 2024 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, 2024, on income allocated to provinces or territories. For Canadian-controlled private corporations (CCPCs), this table does not apply to:

- the first \$500,000 (\$600,000 in Saskatchewan) 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			<b>38</b>
Provincial abatement			(10)
Federal rate (before deductions)			<b>28</b>
General rate reduction or M&P deduction			(13) <sup>1</sup>
Federal rate			<b>15<sup>1</sup></b> ↓
		Provincial/Territorial	Combined
<b>Alberta</b> <sup>2</sup>		8	<b>23</b>
<b>British Columbia</b>		12	<b>27</b>
<b>Manitoba</b>		12	<b>27</b>
<b>New Brunswick</b>		14	<b>29</b>
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>		15 <b>H</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Northwest Territories</b>		11.5	<b>26.5</b>
<b>Nova Scotia</b> <sup>3</sup>		14	<b>29</b>
<b>Nunavut</b>		12	<b>27</b>
<b>Ontario</b> <sup>4</sup>	General	11.5	<b>26.5</b>
	M&P	10	<b>25</b>
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>		16 <b>H</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>Quebec</b> <sup>5</sup>		11.5 <b>H</b>	<b>26.5</b>
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	General	12	<b>27</b>
	M&P	10 <sup>6</sup>	<b>25</b>
<b>Yukon</b>	General	12	<b>27</b>
	M&P	2.5	<b>17.5</b>

**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. Also, see footnote 3 to the table, **Federal Corporate Tax Rates**, for temporary federal corporate rate reductions that apply to eligible income from zero-emission technology M&P activities for taxation years beginning after 2021.

2. Recent Alberta changes follow:

	Alberta changes effective after December 31, 2019		
	From	To	Effective
<b>General and M&amp;P</b>	11%	10%	January 1, 2020
	10%	8%*	July 1, 2020*

\* Alberta's Recovery Plan (released June 29, 2020) announced that the planned reduction of the province's general and M&P rate to 8% would be moved forward to July 1, 2020; the rate was originally scheduled to decrease from 10% to 9% on January 1, 2021, and then to 8% on January 1, 2022.

3. Recent Nova Scotia changes follow:

	Nova Scotia changes effective after December 31, 2019		
	From	To	Effective
<b>General and M&amp;P</b>	16%	14%	April 1, 2020

4. 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.

5. Recent Quebec changes follow:

	Quebec changes effective after December 31, 2019		
	From	To	Effective
<b>General and M&amp;P</b>	11.6%	11.5%	January 1, 2020

6. 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.