

British Columbia

Combined federal and provincial personal income tax rates - 2020¹

Taxable income			British Columbia				
Lower limit	Upper limit		Basic tax ²	Rate on excess	Marginal rate on		
					Eligible dividend income ³	Other dividend income ³	Capital gains ⁴
\$ -	to	13,229	-	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
13,230	to	20,698	-	15.00%	0.00%	6.87%	7.50%
20,699	to	34,556 ⁵	1,120	23.62%	0.00%	14.53%	11.81%
34,557	to	41,725	4,394	20.06%	0.00%	10.43%	10.03%
41,726	to	48,535	5,832	22.70%	0.00%	13.47%	11.35%
48,536	to	83,451	7,378	28.20%	7.56%	19.80%	14.10%
83,452	to	95,812	17,224	31.00%	7.56%	23.02%	15.50%
95,813	to	97,069	21,056	32.79%	7.96%	25.07%	16.40%
97,070	to	116,344	21,468	38.29%	15.55%	31.40%	19.15%
116,345	to	150,473	28,848	40.70%	18.88%	34.17%	20.35%
150,474	to	157,748 ⁶	42,739	43.92%	23.32%	37.87%	21.96%
157,749	to	214,368 ⁶	45,934	46.02%	26.22%	40.29%	23.01%
214,369	to	220,000	71,990	49.80%	31.44%	44.64%	24.90%
220,001	and up		74,794	53.50%	36.54%	48.89%	26.75%

- The tax rates reflect budget proposals and news releases up to July 31, 2020. 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.
- 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).
- 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.
- The rates apply to the actual amount of the capital gain. The capital gains exemption on qualified farm and fishing property and small business corporation shares may apply to eliminate the tax on those specific properties.
- Individuals resident in British Columbia on December 31, 2020 with taxable income up to \$20,698 generally pay no provincial income tax as a result of a low-income tax reduction. The low-income tax reduction is clawed back on income in excess of \$20,698 until the reduction is eliminated, resulting in an additional 3.56% of provincial tax on income between \$20,699 and \$34,556.
- The basic personal amount is comprised of two basic elements: the existing personal amount (\$12,298 for 2020) and an additional amount (\$931 for 2020). The additional amount is gradually phased out for individuals with taxable income in excess of \$150,473 and is fully eliminated for individuals with taxable income in excess of \$214,368. Consequently, the additional amount is clawed back on taxable income in excess of \$150,473 until the additional tax credit of \$140 is eliminated; this results in additional federal income tax (e.g., 0.22% on ordinary income) on taxable income between \$150,474 and \$214,368.

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

British Columbia

Federal and provincial personal tax credits - 2020¹

	Federal credit	Provincial credit
Amount of credits:		
Basic personal credit (see notes 2 and 6 above) ^{2,3}	\$ 1,845	\$ 554
Spousal credit (reduced when spouse's income over \$0 (federal) and \$938 (provincial)) ^{2,3}	1,845	474
Equivalent-to-spouse credit (reduced when dependant's income over \$0 (federal) and \$938 (provincial)) ^{2,3}	1,845	474
Caregiver credit (reduced when the particular person's income over \$17,085 (federal) and \$16,215 (provincial))	1,091	242
Age credit (65 and over) ⁴	1,146	248
Disability credit	1,286	416
Pension income (maximum)	300	51
Canada employment credit	187	-
Credits as a percentage of:		
Tuition fees	15.00%	5.06%
Medical expenses ⁵	15.00%	5.06%
Charitable donations		
- First \$200	15.00%	5.06%
- Remainder ⁶	29% / 33%	16.80% / 20.50%
CPP contributions ⁷	15.00%	5.06%
EI premiums	15.00%	5.06%

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 taxable income below \$214,368 (see Note 6 to the chart above).
3. A federal caregiver tax credit of \$341 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 \$1,146 occurs at \$38,508 of net income and declines to nil as net income rises to \$89,422. The maximum provincial age credit of \$248 occurs at \$36,552 of net income and declines to nil as net income rises to \$69,286.
5. The federal credit applies to eligible medical expenses that exceed the lesser of \$2,397 and 3% of net income. The provincial credit applies to eligible medical expenses that exceed the lesser of \$2,277 and 3% of net income.
6. 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 \$214,368; otherwise, a federal tax credit rate of 29% applies. The provincial tax credit rate of 20.50% applies to charitable donations in excess of \$200 to the extent the individual has taxable income in excess of \$220,000; otherwise, a provincial tax credit rate of 16.80% applies.
7. One-half of CPP paid by self-employed individuals is deductible in computing taxable income.