

Newfoundland and Labrador

Combined federal and provincial personal income tax rates - 2021¹

Taxable income				Newfoundland and Labrador				
Lower limit		to	Upper limit	Basic tax ²	Rate on excess	Marginal rate on		
						Eligible dividend income ³	Other dividend income ³	Capital gains ⁴
\$ -		to	\$ 13,808	\$ -	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
13,809		to	19,444	-	15.00%	0.00%	6.87%	7.50%
19,445		to	20,619	845	23.70%	4.55%	12.85%	11.85%
20,620		to	26,007 ⁵	1,124	39.70%	26.63%	31.25%	19.85%
26,008		to	38,081	3,263	23.70%	4.55%	12.85%	11.85%
38,082		to	49,020	6,124	29.50%	12.56%	19.52%	14.75%
49,021		to	76,161	9,351	35.00%	20.12%	25.84%	17.50%
76,162		to	98,040	18,851	36.30%	21.91%	27.34%	18.15%
98,041		to	135,973	26,793	41.80%	29.50%	33.66%	20.90%
135,974		to	151,978	42,649	43.30%	31.57%	35.39%	21.65%
151,979		to	190,363 ⁶	49,579	46.62%	36.16%	39.20%	23.31%
190,364		to	216,511 ⁶	67,475	47.62%	37.54%	40.35%	23.81%
216,512		and up		79,927	51.30%	42.61%	44.59%	25.65%

- The tax rates reflect budget proposals and news releases to January 15, 2021. 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 Newfoundland and Labrador on December 31, 2021 with taxable income up to \$19,444 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 \$20,619 until the reduction is eliminated, resulting in an additional 16% of provincial tax on income between \$20,620 and \$26,007.
- The federal basic personal amount comprises two elements: the base amount (\$12,421 for 2021) and an additional amount (\$1,387 for 2021). The additional amount is reduced for individuals with net income in excess of \$151,978 and is fully eliminated for individuals with net income in excess of \$216,511. Consequently, the additional amount is clawed back on net income in excess of \$151,978 until the additional tax credit of \$208 is eliminated; this results in additional federal income tax (e.g., 0.32% on ordinary income) on net income between \$151,979 and \$216,511.

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

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Federal and provincial personal tax credits - 2021¹

	Federal credit	Provincial credit
Amount of credits:		
Basic personal credit (see notes 2 and 6 above) ^{2,3}	\$ 1,863	\$ 830
Spousal credit (reduced when spouse's income over \$0 (federal) and \$780 (provincial)) ^{2,3}	1,863	678
Equivalent-to-spouse credit (reduced when dependant's income over \$0 (federal) and \$780 (provincial)) ^{2,3}	1,863	678
Infirm dependant aged 18 or over (reduced when dependant's income over \$6,508 (provincial))	-	263
Caregiver credit (reduced when particular person's income exceeds \$17,256 (federal) and \$14,800 (provincial))	1,102	263
Age credit (65 and over) ⁴	1,157	530
Disability credit	1,299	560
Pension income (maximum)	300	87
Education amount - per month	-	17
Canada employment credit	189	-
Credits as a percentage of:		
Tuition fees	15.00%	8.70%
Medical expenses ⁵	15.00%	8.70%
Charitable donations		
- First \$200	15.00%	8.70%
- Remainder ⁶	29% / 33%	18.30%
CPP contributions ⁷	15.00%	8.70%
EI premiums	15.00%	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 \$216,511 (see Note 6 to the chart above).
3. A federal caregiver tax credit of \$344 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 \$1,157 occurs at \$38,893 of net income and declines to nil as net income rises to \$90,313. The maximum provincial age credit of \$530 occurs at \$33,359 of net income and declines to nil as net income rises to \$73,939.
5. The federal credit applies to eligible medical expenses that exceed the lesser of \$2,421 and 3% of net income. The provincial credit applies to eligible medical expenses that exceed the lesser of \$2,076 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 \$216,511; otherwise, a federal tax credit rate of 29% applies.
7. One-half of CPP paid by self-employed individuals is deductible in computing taxable income.