

## Saskatchewan

### Combined federal and provincial personal income tax rates - 2021<sup>1</sup>

Taxable income			Saskatchewan				
Lower limit	to	Upper limit	Basic tax <sup>2</sup>	Rate on excess	Marginal rate on		
					Eligible dividend income <sup>3</sup>	Other dividend income <sup>3</sup>	Capital gains <sup>4</sup>
\$ -	to	\$ 13,808	\$ -	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
13,809	to	16,225	-	15.00%	0.00%	6.87%	7.50%
16,226	to	45,677	363	25.50%	0.00%	16.99%	12.75%
45,678	to	49,020	7,873	27.50%	2.07%	19.29%	13.75%
49,021	to	98,040	8,792	33.00%	9.63%	25.62%	16.50%
98,041	to	130,506	24,969	38.50%	17.22%	31.94%	19.25%
130,507	to	151,978	37,468	40.50%	19.98%	34.24%	20.25%
151,979	to	216,511 <sup>5</sup>	46,164	43.82%	24.56%	38.06%	21.91%
216,512	and up		74,444	47.50%	29.64%	42.29%	23.75%

1. 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.
2. 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 5 below).
3. 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.
4. 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 Saskatchewan on December 31, 2021 who reported a capital gain from the disposition of qualified farm property or small business corporation shares may be eligible for an additional capital gains credit of up to 2%.
5. 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 - 2021<sup>1</sup>

	Federal credit	Provincial credit
Amount of credits:		
Basic personal credit (see notes 2 and 5 above) <sup>2,3</sup>	\$ 1,863	\$ 1,704
Spousal credit (reduced when spouse's income over \$0 (federal) and \$1,623 (provincial)) <sup>2,3</sup>	1,863	1,704
Equivalent-to-spouse credit (reduced when dependant's income over \$0 (federal) and \$1,623 (provincial)) <sup>2,3</sup>	1,863	1,704
Infirm dependant aged 18 or over (reduced when dependant's income exceeds \$6,782 (provincial))	-	1,004
Caregiver credit (reduced when the particular person's income exceeds \$17,256 (federal) and \$16,325 (provincial))	1,102	1,004
Age credit/senior supplement (65 and over) <sup>4</sup>	1,157	519
Disability credit	1,299	1,004
Pension income (maximum)	300	105
Canada employment credit	189	-
Child tax credit – per child under 18 <sup>3</sup>	-	646
Credits as a percentage of:		
Tuition fees	15.00%	-
Medical expenses <sup>5</sup>	15.00%	10.50%
Charitable donations		
– First \$200	15.00%	10.50%
– Remainder <sup>6</sup>	29% / 33%	14.50%
CPP contributions <sup>7</sup>	15.00%	10.50%
El premiums	15.00%	10.50%

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 5 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 basic provincial age credit of \$519 occurs at \$36,794 of net income and declines to nil as net income rises to \$69,741. A \$137 senior's supplement applies to all individuals age 65 and older.
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 \$2,291 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.