

Newfoundland and Labrador

Combined federal and provincial personal income tax rates - 2024¹

Taxable income			Newfoundland and Labrador				
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	\$ 15,705	\$ -	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
15,706	to	22,013	-	15.00%	0.00%	6.87%	7.50%
22,014	to	23,390	946	23.70%	3.31%	13.19%	11.85%
23,391	to	29,478 ⁵	1,273	39.70%	25.39%	31.59%	19.85%
29,479	to	43,198	3,689	23.70%	3.31%	13.19%	11.85%
43,199	to	55,867	6,941	29.50%	11.32%	19.86%	14.75%
55,868	to	86,395	10,678	35.00%	18.88%	26.19%	17.50%
86,396	to	111,733	21,363	36.30%	20.67%	27.68%	18.15%
111,734	to	154,244	30,561	41.80%	28.26%	34.01%	20.90%
154,245	to	173,205	48,330	43.80%	31.02%	36.31%	21.90%
173,206	to	215,943 ⁶	56,635	47.12%	35.60%	40.12%	23.56%
215,944	to	246,752 ⁶	76,772	49.12%	38.36%	42.42%	24.56%
246,753	to	275,870	91,904	52.80%	43.44%	46.66%	26.40%
275,871	to	551,739	107,278	53.80%	44.82%	47.81%	26.90%
551,740	to	1,103,478	255,696	54.30%	45.51%	48.38%	27.15%
1,103,479	and up		555,290	54.80%	46.20%	48.96%	27.40%

- The tax rates reflect budget proposals and news releases to June 1, 2024. 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 2024 federal budget proposes to increase the capital gains inclusion rate for individuals from one-half to two-thirds on the portion of capital gains realized in the year exceeding \$250,000, for capital gains realized on or after June 25, 2024. The annual \$250,000 threshold will not be prorated for 2024 and will apply only in respect of net capital gains realized on or after June 25, 2024. For purposes of this table, it is assumed that the net capital gains realized on or after June 25, 2024, do not exceed \$250,000; therefore, the inclusion rate remains at one-half. 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, 2024 with taxable income up to \$22,013 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 \$23,390 until the reduction is eliminated, resulting in an additional 16% of provincial tax on income between \$23,391 and \$29,478.
- The federal basic personal amount comprises two elements: the base amount (\$14,156 for 2024) and an additional amount (\$1,549 for 2024). The additional amount is reduced for individuals with net income in excess of \$173,205 and is fully eliminated for individuals with net income in excess of \$246,752. Consequently, the additional amount is clawed back on net income in excess of \$173,205 until the additional tax credit of \$232 is eliminated; this results in additional federal income tax (e.g., 0.32% on ordinary income) on net income between \$173,206 and \$246,752.

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

Newfoundland and Labrador

Federal and provincial personal tax credits - 2024¹

	Federal credit	Provincial credit
Amount of credits:		
Basic personal credit (see notes 2 and 6 above) ^{2,3}	\$ 2,123	\$ 941
Spousal credit (reduced when spouse's income over \$0 (federal) and \$885 (provincial)) ^{2,3}	2,123	769
Equivalent-to-spouse credit (reduced when dependant's income over \$0 (federal) and \$885 (provincial)) ^{2,3}	2,123	769
Infirm dependant aged 18 or over (reduced when dependant's income over \$7,383 (provincial))	-	299
Caregiver credit (reduced when particular person's income exceeds \$19,666 (federal) and \$16,789 (provincial))	1,256	299
Age credit (65 and over) ⁴	1,319	601
Disability credit ⁵	1,481	635
Pension income (maximum)	300	87
Education amount - per month	-	17
Canada employment credit	215	-
Credits as a percentage of:		
Tuition fees	15.00%	8.70%
Medical expenses ⁶	15.00%	8.70%
Charitable donations		
- First \$200	15.00%	8.70%
- Remainder ⁷	29% / 33%	21.80%
CPP contributions ⁸	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 \$246,752 (see Note 6 to the chart above).
3. A federal caregiver tax credit of \$392 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 \$1,319 occurs at \$44,325 of net income and declines to nil as net income rises to \$102,925. The maximum provincial age credit of \$601 occurs at \$37,842 of net income and declines to nil as net income rises to \$83,876.
5. A federal supplement of \$864 is available for an individual who is under 18 years of age, reduced by the total child care and attendant care expenses claimed for the individual in excess of \$3,373. A provincial supplement of \$299 is available for an individual who is under 18 years of age, reduced for the total child care and attendant care expenses claimed for the individual in excess of \$2,920.
6. The federal credit applies to eligible medical expenses that exceed the lesser of \$2,759 and 3% of net income. The provincial credit applies to eligible medical expenses that exceed the lesser of \$2,356 and 3% of net income.
7. 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 \$246,752; otherwise, a federal tax credit rate of 29% applies.
8. One-half of CPP paid by self-employed individuals is deductible in computing taxable income.