

The logo for the province of Alberta, featuring the word "Alberta" in a white, cursive script font, followed by a small white square icon. The logo is centered within a horizontal banner that has a background of abstract, overlapping geometric shapes in shades of green and grey, with a solid green bar at the bottom.

FISCAL PLAN

TAX PLAN



ANNEX

BUDGET **20**
17

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TAX PLAN

Overview	93
Protecting Low and Middle Income Households	94
Supporting Jobs and Investment.	96
Personal Income Tax.	97
Education Property Tax	99
Carbon Levy	99

ANNEX

2017–18 Tax and Levy Revenue.	102
2017–18 Tax and Levy Revenue Sources	103
2017 Tax Expenditure Estimates	104
Interprovincial Tax Comparison, 2017.	105
Major Provincial Tax Rates, 2017.	106

TAX PLAN

OVERVIEW

With this budget, the government maintains a tax system that provides benefits to those who need them most, promotes opportunity and investment and is the most competitive overall among provinces. Highlights of this budget include no new tax increases and savings of \$70 million for Alberta taxpayers through indexation of the personal income tax system.

Alberta continues to have an overall tax advantage compared to other provinces, with no sales tax, no health premium and no payroll tax. Even when the carbon price rises to \$30 per tonne in 2018, Albertans and Alberta businesses will still pay at least \$8.7 billion less in total taxes and carbon charges than if Alberta had the same tax system and carbon charges as any other province.

Alberta's tax advantage is \$8.7 billion in 2018.

Alberta's Tax Advantage

(billions of dollars)



Source: Alberta Treasury Board and Finance

- This graph shows the total additional provincial tax and carbon charges that individuals and businesses would pay if Alberta had the same tax system and carbon charges as other provinces. This information reflects tax rates for other provinces known as of March 3, 2017. A minimum carbon charge of \$10/tonne is assumed in 2018 for all provinces according to the federal government's carbon pricing plan. This comparison includes personal and corporate income tax, sales tax, fuel tax, carbon charges, tobacco tax, health premiums, payroll tax, liquor tax and markups, land transfer tax and other minor taxes.

PROTECTING LOW AND MIDDLE INCOME HOUSEHOLDS

Alberta has the highest basic personal and spousal amounts among the provinces, at \$18,690.

Alberta's tax system supports low and middle income households. Alberta has no sales tax, no payroll tax and no health premium, charges which typically have a greater impact on those with lower incomes. Alberta's basic personal and spousal amounts, which ensure that a certain amount of income can be earned before having to pay provincial income tax, are the highest among provinces, at \$18,690 in 2017.

After taking into account the most commonly claimed non-refundable tax credits:

- ◆ A working single individual can earn at least \$19,821 before paying provincial income tax.
- ◆ A working single parent with two children can earn at least \$51,326 before paying provincial income tax.
- ◆ Senior couples can receive up to \$50,674 before paying provincial income tax.

Of the 3 million Albertans who file an income tax return, just under 2 million (65%) pay provincial income tax.

How much can Canadians earn before paying provincial income tax?

(dollars)

	AB	Rank	BC	SK	MB	ON	QC	NB	NS	PE	NL
Single individual	19,821	2	19,969	19,420	11,612	15,683	17,951	19,326	15,405	12,201	19,413
Married couple	38,736	1	27,001	38,462	22,835	26,139	31,762	26,016	23,228	21,787	33,356
Married couple (two children)	51,196	2	33,714	50,267	30,375	48,373	56,541	28,328	26,609	26,026	33,356
Single parent (two children)	51,326	1	31,647	44,962	27,726	45,305	44,038	29,524	25,779	23,193	32,826
Single senior	25,337	3	23,511	25,501	21,522	22,728	24,250	22,881	22,015	21,362	30,232
Married senior couple	50,674	1	33,001	43,984	36,367	40,000	40,442	34,582	33,278	33,592	38,608

Source: Alberta Treasury Board and Finance

- Tax calculations include the basic, spousal, equivalent-to-spouse, EI and CPP credits as well as age and pension credits for seniors.
- Calculations are based on other provinces' tax parameters known as of March 3, 2017 and include child benefits, working income tax benefits and health care premiums. Rebates related to sales tax, carbon tax/levy or property taxes are not included.
- Seniors amounts include pension income, Old Age Security (OAS) payments (\$6,979 for singles and \$13,958 for couples), and any Guaranteed Income Supplement (GIS) payments at the given income level. Pension income and OAS are taxable, while GIS is not.
- Income is assumed to be employment income for non-seniors.
- For non-senior couples, income is split 60/40. For senior couples, income is split 50/50.
- RRSP contributions are not incorporated into the assumptions.
- The children are assumed to be 6 and 12 years old.

Families also benefit from two generous refundable tax credit programs, the Alberta Child Benefit (ACB) and the Alberta Family Employment Tax Credit (AFETC), which are estimated to provide about \$320 million to Alberta families in 2017-18.

The ACB and AFETC are estimated to provide about \$320 million in 2017-18.

For the 2017-18 benefit year, the ACB will provide families with annual benefits of up to \$1,114 for one child and \$557 for each of the next three children. Families with net income of \$25,832 or less receive the maximum benefit under this program.

The AFETC provides support of up to \$2,038 to working families for the 2017-18 benefit year. The credit provides an incentive for parents to keep working, as benefits start when family working income reaches \$2,760 and increase as income increases, up to the program maximum. Benefits begin to be phased out once family net income exceeds \$41,786.

Benefit amounts and phase-out thresholds for the ACB and AFETC are indexed to inflation annually, and will rise 1.3% for the 2017-18 benefit year.

Alberta Family Employment Tax Credit (AFETC) and Alberta Child Benefit (ACB) Program Parameters, 2017-18 Benefit Year

Program Parameters	Support for Alberta's Families	
	AFETC	ACB
Benefit Amounts		
1 child	\$773	\$1,114
2 children	\$1,476	\$1,671
3 children	\$1,898	\$2,228
4 or more children	\$2,038	\$2,785
Income phase-in threshold	\$2,760	n/a
Phase-in rate	11.0%	n/a
Income phase-out threshold	\$41,786	\$25,832
Phase-out rates		
1 child	4.0%	7.0%
2 children	4.0%	10.5%
3 children	4.0%	14.0%
4 or more children	4.0%	17.5%

- AFETC benefits are phased in on family working income. ACB and AFETC benefits are both phased out on family net income.

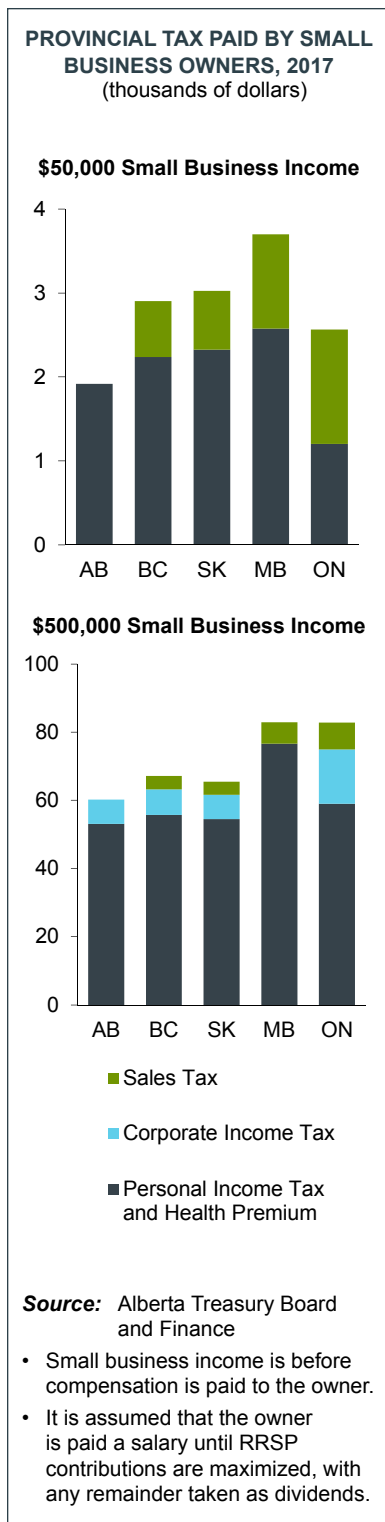
The Alberta Climate Leadership Adjustment Rebate helps lower and middle income households adjust to the new costs of the carbon levy. For information on the rebate, please see page 56 of the Climate Leadership Plan chapter. To estimate how much a household can expect to receive during the 2017-18 benefit year, please see the online calculator at www.alberta.ca/calculate-carbon-levy-rebate-and-costs.aspx.

It is estimated that 60% of households will receive the full value of the rebate. Additional households will receive a partial rebate.

SUPPORTING JOBS AND INVESTMENT

SMALL BUSINESS TAXATION

Alberta's small business corporate income tax rate was lowered from 3% to 2% on January 1, 2017 as part of the Climate Leadership Plan. This reduction will be worth \$175 million to small business owners in 2017-18, helping businesses adjust to the new costs of carbon. Alberta is tied for the second-lowest provincial small business rate and continues to have the best provincial tax environment for small business owners, with comparable personal income tax rates, no payroll or sales tax, and no health premium. While Manitoba's small business rate is lower, Alberta small business owners pay less in total taxes when they take money out of their small business for personal use.



Provincial Small Business Rates, 2017

Province	AB	BC	SK	MB	ON	QC	NB	NS	PE	NL
Rate (%)	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	4.5	8.0	3.0	3.0	4.5	3.0

- On April 1, 2017, British Columbia's small business rate will fall from 2.5% to 2.0% and New Brunswick's will fall from 3.5% to 3.0%.

INVESTOR AND INVESTMENT TAX CREDITS

As part of the Alberta Jobs Plan, the government has implemented the Alberta Investor Tax Credit (AITC) and the Capital Investment Tax Credit (CITC) to support jobs and economic diversification. Both credits can be claimed starting in 2017.

The three-year AITC offers a 30% tax credit to investors who make equity investments in eligible Alberta businesses that undertake research, development, or commercialization of new technology, new products, or new processes. It is also applicable to businesses engaged in interactive digital media development, video post-production, digital animation or tourism. The total budget for the program is \$90 million.

Eligible corporations can now apply to be enrolled in the AITC program. If approved, individuals and corporations that invest in these corporations may be eligible for tax credit certificates. Individuals can then use their certificates when filing their personal income tax returns to claim a refundable tax credit of up to \$60,000 per year.

Corporate investors can claim the AITC when filing their corporate income tax return. The credit is non-refundable for corporations and there is no maximum limit on the amount of credit that can be claimed.

Funding is provided on a first-come, first-served basis until the annual funding for the program is fully allocated. Investments made as of April 14, 2016 may be retroactively eligible for the AITC in 2017.

The CITC is a two-year program that provides a 10% non-refundable tax credit of up to \$5 million for a corporation's eligible capital expenditures on manufacturing, processing and tourism infrastructure. The CITC will have three competitive application intake periods in each year of the program, with applications reviewed against established criteria. The total budget for the program is \$70 million.

For additional information on these programs, including application procedures and other program guidelines, please visit the program websites at www.alberta.ca/alberta-investor-tax-credit.aspx and www.alberta.ca/capital-investment-tax-credit.aspx.

PERSONAL INCOME TAX

POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS TAX CREDIT

Albertans who contribute funds to registered candidates, constituency associations and political parties can claim the political contributions tax credit. The credit is worth 75% on the first \$200 in donations, 50% on the next \$900 and 33.33% on the next \$1,200, for a maximum credit of \$1,000 on total contributions of \$2,300.

The government has implemented a number of reforms to election financing. Changes in 2015 prohibited corporate and union contributions. More recently, the Fair Elections Financing Act of 2016 extended the prohibition on corporate and union contributions to leadership contests, set limits on individual contributions and established overall campaign spending limits.

In connection with these reforms, and to help encourage a healthy democracy, the existing political contributions tax credit will be extended to contributions to party leadership elections and candidate nomination races that meet the criteria established under the Election Finances and Contributions Disclosure Act. This change is effective for contributions made on or after January 1, 2017. The existing structure for calculating the credit remains in place, including the maximum of \$2,300 in total contributions eligible for the credit.

The cost of the political contributions tax credit, including this change, is estimated at \$3.6 million for 2017. The additional cost of extending the credit is estimated to be up to \$1.5 million annually, depending in part on the number of leadership races and nomination contests.

DIVIDEND TAX CREDIT

The determination of Alberta's dividend tax credit rate for dividends paid out of income that is taxed at the small business rate depends on Alberta's small business income tax rate as well as federally-legislated income tax components. Due to changes in these federal components, the government will introduce legislation to adjust Alberta's dividend tax credit rate on these dividends for 2017 and subsequent years. Income earned in a small business and flowed out to shareholders will continue to be taxed at a minimum of 10%, Alberta's lowest personal income tax rate.

INDEXING

Indexing the tax system will save taxpayers \$70 million in 2017.

Alberta's tax system is indexed to inflation, ensuring that the value of tax credits is not eroded over time, and that taxpayers are not pushed into higher tax brackets. Credit amounts and bracket thresholds will increase 1.3% in 2017. This means the basic personal and spousal amounts will rise from \$18,451 to \$18,690, the highest among the provinces. Indexing the personal income tax system in 2017 is estimated to save Albertans \$70 million in 2017.

Indexation of Alberta's Personal Income Tax Brackets

Bracket	Tax Rate (%)	Income Bracket	
		2016	2017
1	10	Up to \$125,000	Up to \$126,625
2	12	\$125,000.01 to \$150,000	\$126,625.01 to \$151,950
3	13	\$150,000.01 to \$200,000	\$151,950.01 to \$202,600
4	14	\$200,000.01 to \$300,000	\$202,600.01 to \$303,900
5	15	\$300,000.01 and up	\$303,900.01 and up

Alberta Non-Refundable Tax Credit Block

(dollars)

	2016		2017	
	Maximum Amount	Reduction in Alberta Tax	Maximum Amount	Reduction in Alberta Tax
Basic personal amount	18,451	1,845	18,690	1,869
Spousal amount	18,451	1,845	18,690	1,869
Eligible dependant amount	18,451	1,845	18,690	1,869
Age amount	5,141	514	5,208	521
Infirm dependant amount	10,680	1,068	10,820	1,082
CPP contributions	2,544	254	2,564	256
EI premiums	955	96	836	84
Pension income amount	1,421	142	1,439	144
Disability amount	14,232	1,423	14,417	1,442
Disability supplement	10,680	1,068	10,819	1,082
Tuition and education amounts	Variable	Variable	Variable	Variable
Adoption expenses	12,619	1,262	12,783	1,278
Medical expenses	Variable	Variable	Variable	Variable
Medical expenses (other dependants)	Variable	Variable	Variable	Variable
Caregiver amount	10,681	1,068	10,819	1,082
Interest on student loans	Variable	Variable	Variable	Variable
Donations and gifts				
first \$200	200	20	200	20
over \$200	75% of income	Variable	75% of income	Variable

- In general, credit amounts are multiplied by 10% to arrive at the reduction in Alberta tax. In the case of total donations and gifts over \$200, the credit rate is 21%.

EDUCATION PROPERTY TAX

Revenue from the education property tax is a stable source of funding for Alberta's education system, helping to create a successful future for students, their communities and our province.

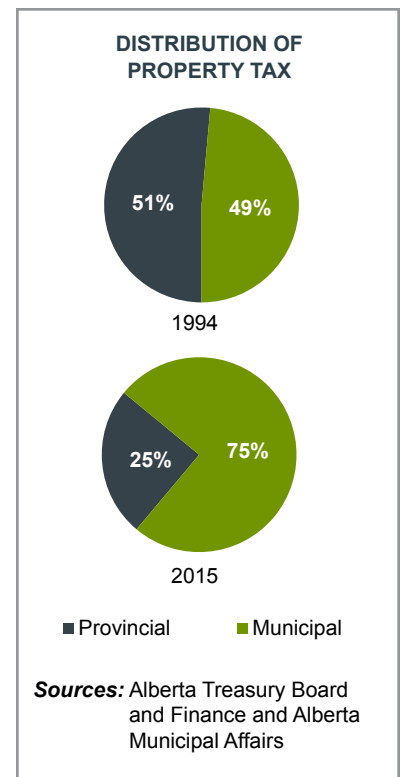
Education property tax rates will be frozen for 2017-18. The residential/farmland rate will remain at \$2.48 per \$1,000 of equalized assessment and the non-residential rate will remain at \$3.64. Revenue will rise \$32 million due to growth in the assessment base, however, this increase is less than if the government set revenue at 32% of education operating costs, as has been done since 2013. This approach provides more funds for education, but protects taxpayers from additional tax increases during tougher economic times.

The provincial government's share of property tax revenue collected continues to fall, from 51% when the provincial government assumed responsibility for the education property tax in 1994, to 25% in 2015.

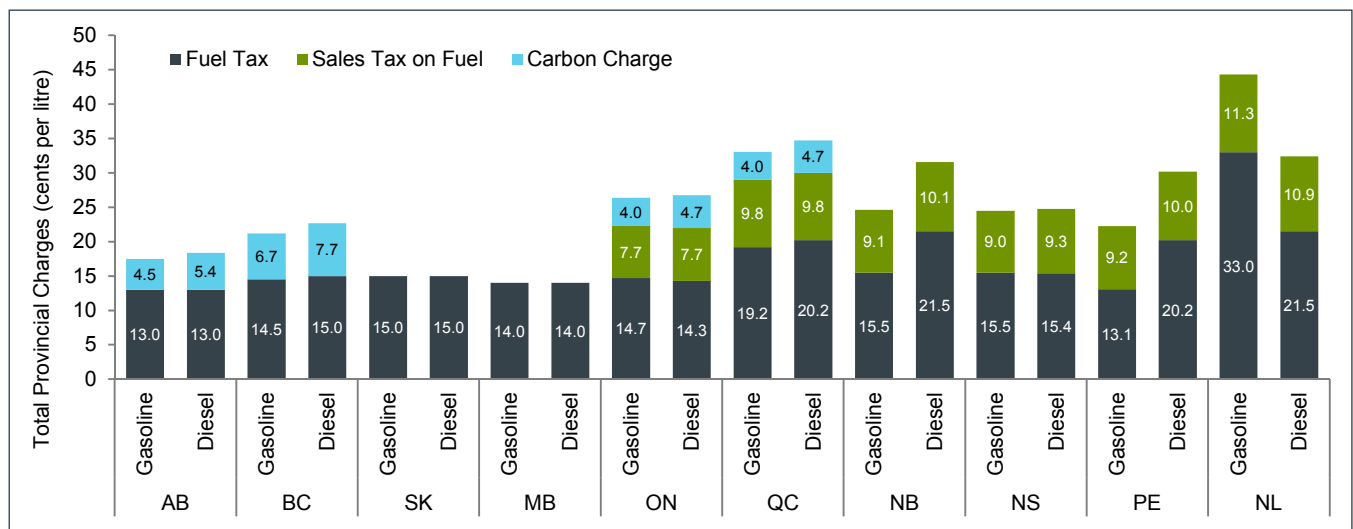
CARBON LEVY

As of January 1, 2017, the carbon levy is charged on sales of fossil fuels that emit greenhouse gases when combusted, at a rate of \$20 per tonne, rising to \$30 per tonne in 2018. In 2017, the \$20 per tonne rate translates to rates of 4.49 cents per litre for gasoline, 5.35 cents per litre for diesel fuel and \$1.011 per gigajoule for natural gas. Even with the carbon levy, Alberta has the third-lowest provincial charges on gasoline and diesel in 2017.

For more information on the carbon levy and other aspects of the Climate Leadership Plan, please see page 59 of the Climate Leadership Plan chapter or visit www.alberta.ca/climate-leadership-plan.aspx.

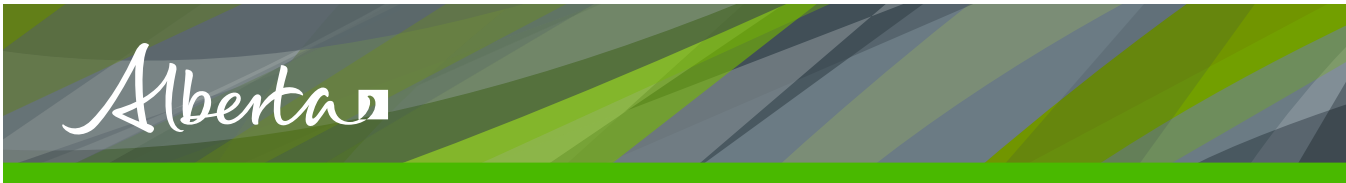


Provincial Charges on Gasoline and Diesel, 2017



Sources: Alberta Treasury Board and Finance and Natural Resources Canada

- Carbon charges include Alberta's carbon levy, BC's carbon tax, and the costs imposed by Ontario and Quebec's cap-and-trade systems. Costs imposed by cap-and-trade systems are estimated using the 2017 joint auction reserve price.
- Sales tax on fuel is based on average retail prices of gasoline and diesel for the week ending February 14, 2017.
- Based on provincial tax rates known as of March 3, 2017.

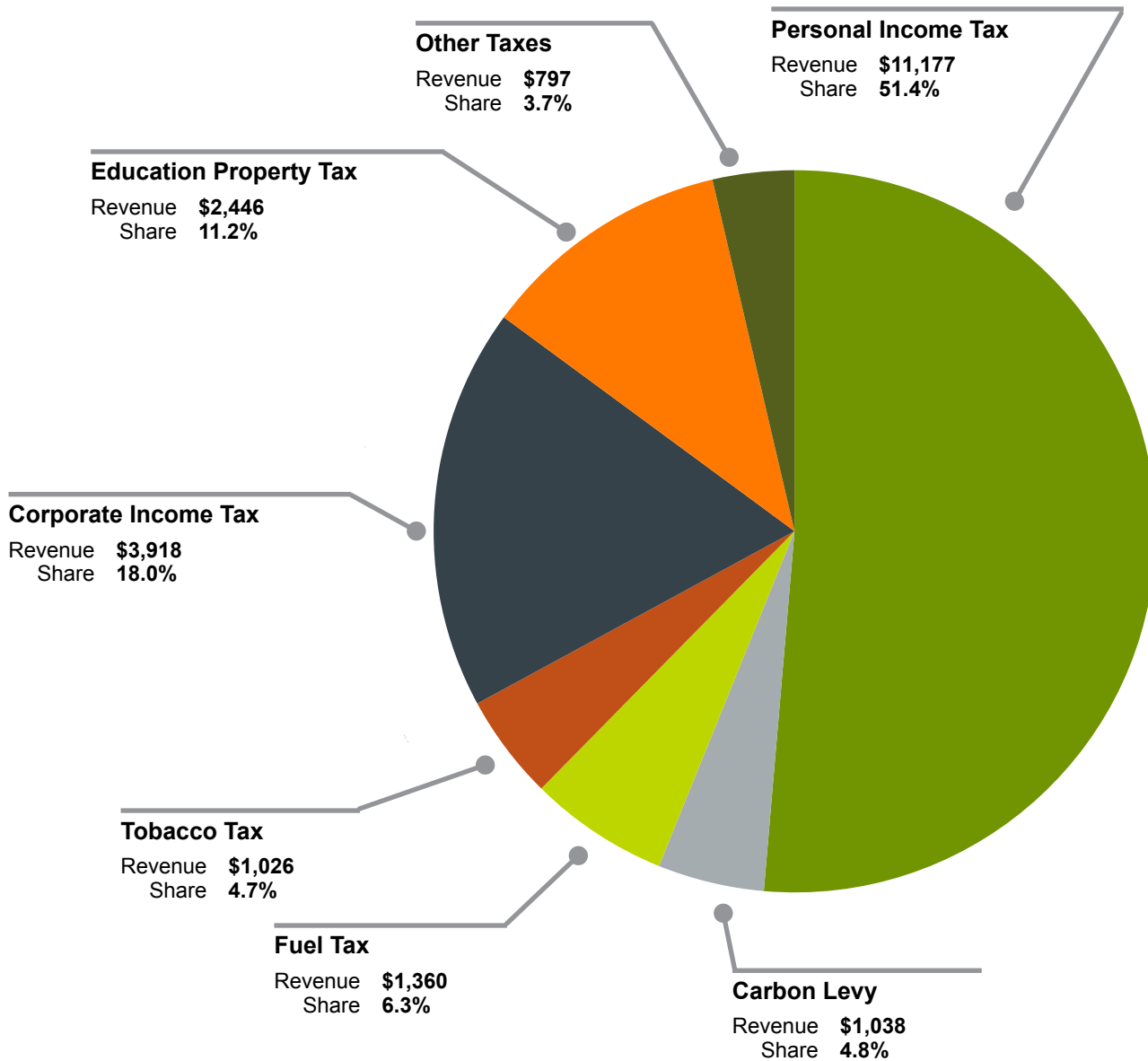


TAX PLAN

ANNEX

2017–18 Tax and Levy Revenue

(millions of dollars)



Total Tax and Levy Revenue: \$21,762 million

2017–18 Tax and Levy Revenue Sources

(millions of dollars)

Tax/Levy	Total Revenue	Rate	Revenue per Unit
1. Personal Income Tax	11,177		
All taxable income	10,302	10% of all taxable income	1030.2 per point
Taxable income > \$126,625	875	multiple rates	n/a
2. Corporate Income Tax	3,918		
General	3,568	12.0%	297.3 per point
Small business	350	2.0%	175.0 per point
3. Education Property Tax	2,446		
Residential/farmland property	1,492	\$2.48 / \$1,000 of assessment	601.6 per mill
Non-residential property	954	\$3.64 / \$1,000 of assessment	262.1 per mill
4. Tobacco Tax	1,026	\$50/carton	20.5 per \$/carton
5. Fuel Tax	1,360		
Gasoline	792	13.0 ¢/litre	60.9 per ¢/litre
Diesel	533	13.0 ¢/litre	41.0 per ¢/litre
Propane	5	9.4 ¢/litre	0.5 per ¢/litre
Aviation	13	1.5 ¢/litre	8.7 per ¢/litre
Locomotive	17	5.5 ¢/litre	3.1 per ¢/litre
6. Carbon Levy	1,038	multiple rates	n/a
7. Freehold Mineral Rights Tax	90	n/a	n/a
8. Insurance Tax	628		
Life, accident, sickness	183	3.0% of premium	61.0 per point
Other	445	4.0% of premium	111.3 per point
9. Tourism Levy	79	4.0%	19.8 per point

2017 Tax Expenditure Estimates

(millions of dollars)

Personal Income Tax	
<i>Federal Measures Paralleled by Alberta</i>	
Workers' compensation payments exemption	21.5
Social assistance payments exemption	9.9
Net federal supplements exemption (e.g. Guaranteed Income Supplement)	1.7
Union and professional dues deduction	45.8
Child care expense deduction	55.8
Moving expense deduction	9.6
Flow-through share deduction	23.8
Clergy residence deduction	4.6
Capital gains inclusion rate (50%)	457.2
Lifetime capital gains exemption	136.9
Security options deduction	127.8
Northern residents deduction	29.8
<i>Provincial Measures</i>	
Basic personal amount	4,710.0
Spousal amount	328.8
Eligible dependant amount	94.3
Age amount	97.1
Pension income amount	44.9
Caregiver amount	19.4
Disability amount	43.2
Disability amount transferred from a dependant	41.6
Interest paid on student loans	3.5
Tuition and education amounts	153.7
Tuition and education amounts transferred from a child	33.2
Amounts transferred from a spouse or common-law partner	23.6
Medical expenses	66.7
Donations and gifts	302.3
Political contributions tax credit	3.6
Corporate Income Tax	
Small business rate	1,750.0
Donations and gifts	34.0
Capital Investment Tax Credit	42.0
Fuel Tax	
Tax Exempt Fuel User program (marked fuel for off-road use)	170.0
Alberta Farm Fuel Benefit (marked fuel)	60.0
Reduced rate for locomotive fuel	23.5
Exemption for aviation fuel used on international flights	6.0
Transfers Through the Tax System ^a	
Alberta Family Employment Tax Credit (AFETC)	147.0
Alberta Child Benefit (ACB)	174.0
Alberta Climate Leadership Adjustment Rebate (ACLAR)	410.0
Alberta Investor Tax Credit (AITC)	29.0
Scientific Research and Experimental Development (SR&ED) Tax Credit	87.0

Generally, estimates cannot be added together to determine the fiscal impact of concurrently eliminating multiple tax expenditures.

^a Transfers through the tax system are reported in ministries' operating expense. Amounts for the AFETC, ACLAR, and SR&ED Tax Credit are reported by Treasury Board and Finance, the amount for the ACB is reported by Children's Services and the amount for the AITC is reported by Economic Development and Trade.

Interprovincial Tax Comparison, 2017

(dollars)

	AB	BC	SK	MB	ON	QC	NB	NS	PE	NL
Employment Income of \$35,000 – One Income Couple with Two Children										
Provincial income tax	(2,147)	650	(634)	(77)	(2,595)	(4,339)	683	1,607	1,492	525
Provincial sales tax	-	788	844	1,372	813	924	1,104	1,850	1,669	1,003
Health premium	-	264	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-
Payroll tax	-	-	-	315	441	940	-	-	-	380
Fuel tax	390	435	450	420	441	576	465	465	393	990
Net carbon charges	(134)	101	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	(1,891)	2,238	660	2,030	(600)	(1,899)	2,252	3,922	3,554	2,898
Alberta Advantage		4,129	2,551	3,921	1,291	(8)	4,143	5,813	5,445	4,789
Employment Income of \$75,000 – One Income Couple with Two Children										
Provincial income tax	2,455	3,155	2,816	4,589	3,150	3,181	6,015	6,872	6,605	6,210
Provincial sales tax	-	1,014	1,089	1,763	2,125	2,904	2,293	2,384	2,392	2,403
Health premium	-	1,800	-	-	600	-	-	-	-	-
Payroll tax	-	-	-	674	946	2,015	-	-	-	813
Fuel tax	390	435	450	420	441	576	465	465	393	990
Net carbon charges	(134)	401	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2,711	6,805	4,355	7,446	7,262	8,676	8,773	9,721	9,390	10,416
Alberta Advantage		4,094	1,644	4,735	4,551	5,965	6,062	7,010	6,679	7,705
Employment Income of \$100,000 – Two Income Couple with Two Children										
Provincial income tax	4,676	3,623	4,556	6,404	3,594	6,266	6,894	7,804	7,719	6,819
Provincial sales tax	-	1,240	1,294	2,110	2,581	3,128	2,931	2,905	2,908	2,933
Health premium	-	1,800	-	-	900	-	-	-	-	-
Payroll tax	-	-	-	899	1,261	2,686	-	-	-	1,084
Fuel tax	585	653	675	630	662	864	698	698	590	1,485
Net carbon charges	(66)	501	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	5,195	7,817	6,525	10,043	8,998	12,944	10,523	11,407	11,217	12,321
Alberta Advantage		2,622	1,330	4,848	3,803	7,749	5,328	6,212	6,022	7,126
Employment Income of \$200,000 – Two Income Couple with Two Children										
Provincial income tax	13,082	11,086	15,318	19,245	12,732	21,534	19,529	21,502	20,800	19,495
Provincial sales tax	-	2,186	2,136	3,451	4,345	5,622	4,799	4,743	4,763	4,800
Health premium	-	1,800	-	-	1,350	-	-	-	-	-
Payroll tax	-	-	-	1,798	2,522	5,373	-	-	-	2,169
Fuel tax	585	653	675	630	662	864	698	698	590	1,485
Net carbon charges	339	501	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	14,006	16,226	18,129	25,124	21,611	33,393	25,026	26,943	26,153	27,949
Alberta Advantage		2,220	4,123	11,118	7,605	19,387	11,020	12,937	12,147	13,943

Calculations are based on other provinces' tax parameters known as of March 3, 2017.

- Health premiums are assumed to be borne by individuals. In provinces that impose payroll taxes, 75% is assumed to be borne by employees and 25% by employers
- Fuel tax is based on estimated consumption of 3,000 litres of gasoline per year for one-income families and 4,500 litres of gasoline for two-income families.
- Carbon charges are based on the fuel tax gasoline consumption assumptions and natural gas consumption of 130 GJ/year for a family of four.
- Only direct carbon charges are applied and are net of related credit programs (e.g. ACLAR). Cap-and-trade systems such as those in place in Ontario and Quebec are not included.
- RRSP/RPP contributions of \$0, \$6,000, \$10,000 and \$25,000 are included in the calculation of personal income tax for the \$35,000, \$75,000, \$100,000 and \$200,000 families, respectively.
- For two-income families, income and RRSP/RPP contributions are split 60/40 between the two spouses.
- The children are assumed to be 6 and 12 years old.

Major Provincial Tax Rates, 2017

		AB	BC	SK	MB	ON	QC	NB	NS	PE	NL
Personal Income Tax											
Statutory rate range											
lowest rate	(%)	10.00	5.06	11.00	10.80	5.05	16.00 ^a	9.68	8.79	9.80	8.70
highest rate	(%)	15.00	14.70	15.00	17.40	13.16	25.75 ^a	20.30	21.00	16.70	18.3 ^b
Surtax	(%)	-	-	-	-	20/36 ^c	-	-	-	10.00	-
Combined federal/provincial											
top marginal rate ^d	(%)	48.00	47.70	48.00	50.40	53.53	53.31	53.30	54.00	51.37	51.30
Personal amount	(\$)	18,690	10,208	16,065	9,271	10,171	11,635	9,895	8,481	8,000	8,978
Spousal amount	(\$)	18,690	8,740	16,065	9,134	8,636	11,635 ^e	8,402	8,481	6,795	7,336
Corporate Income Tax											
General rate	(%)	12.0	11.0	12.0	12.0	11.5	11.8	14.0	16.0	16.0	15.0
M&P rate	(%)	12.0	11.0	10.0	12.0	10.0	11.8	14.0	16.0	16.0	15.0
Small business											
rate	(%)	2.0	2.0 ^f	2.0	0.0	4.5	8.0	3.0 ^f	3.0	4.5	3.0
threshold	(\$000)	500	500	500	450	500	500	500	350	500	500
Capital Tax											
Financial institutions	(max.%)	-	-	3.25	6.00	-	-	5.00	4.00	5.00	6.00
Sales Tax											
	(%)	-	7.0	5.0	8.0	8.0	9.975	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Gasoline Tax											
	(¢/litre)	13.0	14.5 ^g	15.0	14.0	14.7 ^h	19.2 ^{h,i}	15.5 ^h	15.5 ^h	13.1 ^h	33.0 ^h
Carbon Charge^j											
Gasoline	(¢/litre)	4.49	6.67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Natural gas	(\$/GJ)	1.011	1.4898	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tobacco Tax											
	(\$/carton)	50.00	49.40 ^k	50.00 ^h	59.00 ^h	31.57 ^{h,k}	29.80	51.04 ^h	55.04 ^h	50.00 ^h	49.00 ^h
Payroll Tax											
	(max.%)	-	-	-	2.15	1.95	4.26 ^l	-	-	-	2.00

Rates for other provinces known as of March 3, 2017.

^a Quebec residents receive an abatement of 16.5% of basic federal tax because of the province's decision to opt out of federal cash transfers in support of provincial programs.

^b Residents of Newfoundland and Labrador with taxable income of more than \$50,000 are also required to pay a Temporary Deficit Reduction Levy of \$100 to \$1,800 through the personal income tax system until the end of the 2019 taxation year.

^c Ontario levies a two-tiered surtax, collecting 20% of basic tax in excess of \$4,556 and an additional 36% of basic tax in excess of \$5,831.

^d The top federal personal income tax rate is 33%, except in Quebec where the top federal rate is 27.56% because of the federal abatement.

^e After accounting for non-refundable tax credits in the calculation of the individual's income tax, unused tax credits may be transferred from one spouse to another.

^f On April 1, 2017, British Columbia's small business rate will be reduced from 2.5% to 2.0% and New Brunswick's will be reduced from 3.5% to 3.0%.

^g An additional 11¢/litre is imposed in the greater Vancouver area and 3.5¢/litre in the Victoria area.

^h These provinces apply their PST or the provincial portion of their HST on the retail price of the good inclusive of excise taxes.

ⁱ An additional 3¢/litre is imposed in the Montreal area.

^j Only legislated carbon levy and tax rates are accounted for in this table. Ontario and Quebec's cap-and-trade programs are excluded.

^k On October 1, 2017, British Columbia will raise its tax on a carton of cigarettes from \$47.80 to \$49.40. Ontario's tax on a carton of cigarettes will increase from \$30.95 to \$31.57 on June 1, 2017.

^l Quebec levies an additional temporary payroll tax of 4.48% on wages and salaries paid by financial institutions, announced to decrease to 2.8% on March 31, 2017.