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## Nunavut

### Combined federal and territorial personal income tax rates - 2025<sup>1</sup>

Taxable income			Nunavut				
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	\$ 16,129	\$ -	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
16,130	to	19,274	-	15.00%	0.00%	6.87%	7.50%
19,275	to	54,707	472	19.00%	0.00%	8.47%	9.50%
54,708	to	57,375	7,204	22.00%	2.06%	11.92%	11.00%
57,376	to	109,413	7,791	27.50%	9.62%	18.24%	13.75%
109,414	to	114,750	22,101	29.50%	12.38%	20.54%	14.75%
114,751	to	177,881	23,676	35.00%	19.97%	26.87%	17.50%
177,882	to	253,414 <sup>5</sup>	45,772	40.82%	28.00%	33.55%	20.41%
253,415	and up		76,601	44.50%	33.08%	37.79%	22.25%

1. The tax rates reflect budget proposals and news releases to February 1, 2025. 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 territorial 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 territorial 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. A capital gains exemption may be available to reduce or eliminate the tax on capital gains from certain qualifying property and qualifying business transfers.
5. The federal basic personal amount comprises two elements: the base amount (\$14,538 for 2025) and an additional amount (\$1,591 for 2025). The additional amount is reduced for individuals with net income in excess of \$177,882 and is fully eliminated for individuals with net income in excess of \$253,414. Consequently, the additional amount is clawed back on net income in excess of \$177,882 until the additional tax credit of \$239 is eliminated; this results in additional federal income tax (e.g., 0.32% on ordinary income) on net income between \$177,883 and \$253,414.

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

Source: Ernst & Young Electronic Publishing Services Inc.



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### Federal and territorial personal tax credits - 2025<sup>1</sup>

	Federal credit	Territorial credit
Amount of credits:		
Basic personal credit (see notes 2 and 5 above) <sup>2,3</sup>	\$ 2,181	\$ 771
Spousal credit (reduced when spouse's income over \$0) <sup>2,3</sup>	2,181	771
Equivalent-to-spouse credit (reduced when dependant's income over \$0) <sup>2,3</sup>	2,181	771
Infirm dependant aged 18 or over (reduced when dependant's income over \$8,391 (territorial))	-	237
Caregiver credit (reduced when the particular person's income over \$20,197)	1,290	237
Age credit (65 and over) <sup>4</sup>	1,354	492
Disability credit <sup>5</sup>	1,521	656
Pension income (maximum)	300	80
Education and textbook - per month	-	19
Canada employment credit	221	-
Credits as a percentage of:		
Tuition fees	15.00%	4.00%
Medical expenses <sup>6</sup>	15.00%	4.00%
Charitable donations		
- First \$200	15.00%	4.00%
- Remainder <sup>7</sup>	29% / 33%	11.50%
CPP contributions <sup>8</sup>	15.00%	4.00%
EI premiums	15.00%	4.00%

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 \$253,414 (see Note 5 to the chart above).
3. A federal caregiver tax credit of \$403 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 \$1,354 occurs at \$45,522 of net income and declines to nil as net income rises to \$105,709. The maximum territorial age credit of \$492 occurs at \$45,522 of net income and declines to nil as net income rises to \$127,542.
5. A federal supplement of \$887 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 \$3,464. A territorial supplement of \$236 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 \$3,464.
6. The credit applies to eligible medical expenses that exceed the lesser of \$2,834 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 \$253,414; otherwise, a federal tax credit rate of 29% applies.
8. One-half of CPP paid by self-employed individuals is deductible in determining taxable income.