



# **Summary of New Brunswick Tax Expenditures – 2021**

**Finance and Treasury Board  
January 2023**

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**Published by:**

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January 2023

**Translation:**

Translation Bureau, Service New Brunswick

ISBN 978-1-4605-3026-9

ISSN 2562-9476



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## Introduction

The primary purpose of taxation is to raise revenues to finance government expenditures. As with other jurisdictions, New Brunswick’s tax system has many provisions that are designed to accomplish public policy objectives. They include tax credits, reductions, allowances, rate reductions, rebates, deferrals, and relief programs. Such features are intended to recognize: differences in ability-to-pay; different circumstances of taxpayers; and various other considerations relating to fairness and competitiveness. Provisions or features of the tax system that result in lower revenues than would otherwise be attainable are often referred to as tax expenditures. The term “tax expenditure” is used because many of these provisions have policy objectives that could alternatively be accomplished through direct government expenditures.

Defining a tax expenditure is not straightforward given that the policy objectives of some provisions could not feasibly be replicated by direct expenditure programs. Nevertheless, reports on tax expenditures often include a wide range of tax provisions.

The federal government uses a broad definition of tax expenditures and provides information on a wide range of tax measures<sup>1</sup>. It includes provisions that are considered part of the “benchmark tax system” and thus, are not considered to be tax expenditures. The benchmark tax system refers to the most fundamental aspects, such as the basic personal amount that serves to make the tax system more progressive and relieve tax burden on low-income tax filers. Although such features are considered to be part of the benchmark tax system, they are reported on in the interest of transparency.

As with the federal tax expenditure report, this document also adopts a broad definition of tax expenditures and includes a wide range of New Brunswick tax provisions, including ones that are not necessarily considered tax preferences. For example, a number of income tax provisions are included in this report that are similar to federal provisions that have been identified as being part of the “benchmark” tax system by the federal government. Another example, in the area of property taxation, is the residential property tax credit that is fundamentally a reflection of a legislated zero-provincial tax rate on owner-occupied residential housing.

Tax expenditures are not presented to the Legislative Assembly in the same way as a departmental spending program, and in many cases, there is little information publicly available on the cost of provincial tax expenditures. Where many of these tax expenditures are administered federally, data is lagged and may be subject to interactions with other elements of the tax system, compared to provincially administered programs.

This document reports on New Brunswick tax expenditures, providing: a brief description of each measure’s objective, implementation date, and the estimated cost.

It is important to note that there are interactions between various provisions of the tax system, particularly in the area of income taxation. The forgone revenue for each tax expenditure item has been estimated based on the assumption that other provisions of the tax system remain unchanged. Since there is interaction between personal income tax credits, for example, elimination of one would leave some tax filers more room to claim other unused credits or tax reductions. Such interactions are taken into account in the cost estimates provided. However, if changes to tax credits were to be considered, the impact on provincial revenue may differ when taking into account factors such as timing, what changes are occurring and potential implications

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<sup>1</sup> Department of Finance Canada, *Report on Federal Tax Expenditures – Concepts, Estimates, and Evaluations 2021*, p.9

on other revenue. For these reasons, the costs of each individual item are not additive to provide an overall cost of New Brunswick's tax expenditures. Further work would be needed to estimate the total forgone revenue from any particular subset of tax items.

These broadly defined tax expenditures are presented as follows:

- New Brunswick's "individual" tax expenditures, including tax credits, rebates, exemptions, and relief programs provided to individuals;
- New Brunswick's "business" tax expenditures, including tax credits, rebates, and exemptions that benefit businesses; and
- New Brunswick's "other" tax expenditures, including exemptions, and rebates provided to non-profit organizations, institutions or municipalities.

## Changes to Tax Expenditures Since the 2020 Edition

### Personal Income Tax

Effective for the 2021 taxation year, the Low-Income Tax Reduction threshold was increased from \$17,630 to \$17,840.

### Tax on Carbon Emitting Products

Effective April 1, 2020, amendments to the *Gasoline and Motive Fuel Tax Act* introduced a made-in-New Brunswick carbon tax on fossil fuels. Exemptions were included to ensure fuels used for preparation of food, heating and lighting of premises were not subject to carbon tax, and to align sectoral exemptions with gasoline and motive fuel taxes.

## Key Terminology

**Credit – non-refundable:** An amount subtracted from tax payable. Non-refundable tax credits can only be used to reduce taxes payable, providing relief against taxes paid previously or currently owing. If tax credits are greater than taxes payable, there are no additional amounts returned to the taxpayer. With a non-refundable tax credit, the taxpayer must have tax payable in order to receive the credit; if there is no tax payable the taxpayer will not receive any portion of the non-refundable credit. Example: if a taxpayer has a \$2,000 non-refundable tax credit and their tax payable is \$1,500, then the value of the credit they will receive is \$1,500 (amount of taxes payable).

**Credit – refundable:** With a refundable tax credit, taxpayers receive the full value of the tax credit regardless of the amount of taxes payable. With a refundable tax credit, if the value of the tax credit is greater than the amount of tax payable, the balance is paid to the taxpayer. Example: if a taxpayer has a \$2,000 refundable tax credit and their income tax payable is \$1,500, then the value of the refundable credit they will receive is \$2,000 (\$1,500 subtracted from tax payable, and \$500 paid to the taxpayer). Under accounting rules, refundable tax credits are often reported as provincial spending programs given their nature.

**Deduction:** An amount subtracted from total income in determining net income, or from net income in determining taxable income. (Note: Under the Canada-New Brunswick Tax Collection

Agreement, the federal government determines “taxable income”, so New Brunswick does not have the ability to use deductions for income tax purposes).

**Deferral:** Refers to instances where a taxpayer can delay paying taxes (all or a portion) to some future period.

**Exemption:** The non-taxation of certain taxpayers, income, gains or goods and services. Note: Under the Canada-New Brunswick Tax Collection Agreement, the federal government determines “taxable income”, so New Brunswick does not have the ability to use exemptions for income tax purposes. The federal government also administers the province’s Harmonized Sales Tax (HST) and defines the common tax base.

**Rebate and refund:** An amount of tax paid that is refunded to the taxpayer.

## New Brunswick Tax Expenditures: Individuals

### Property Tax Programs

Tax Expenditure	Implementation Year	Objective	Data Year	Program Cost
Property Tax Deferral Program for Seniors	2012	To provide property tax relief to senior homeowners and help them to stay in their own homes longer.	2021	\$39,082
Property Tax Allowance	1994	To provide property tax relief to low-income homeowners on their principal residence (owner-occupied residential property).	2021	\$5,083,682
Residential Property Tax Credit <b>MEANS TO IMPLEMENT ZERO-RATE AS LEGISLATED</b>	Between 1975 and 1978	To provide property tax relief to homeowners and encourage home ownership.	2021	\$413,148,163

### Harmonized Sales Tax (HST) Programs

Tax Expenditure	Implementation Year	Objective	Data Year	Program Cost
Tax Rebate for Specially Equipped Vehicles for the Disabled	1997	To provide tax relief on vehicles specially equipped with devices that enable access by a wheelchair or scooter, or auxiliary driving controls that are used to facilitate the operation of the vehicle by the disabled individual.	2020-2021	\$54,262
HST Rebate on Books	1997	To support literacy and education in the province by providing tax relief on book purchases.	2021	\$5,123,000

<b>New Brunswick Tax Expenditures: Individuals</b>				
<b>Personal Income Tax Programs</b>				
<b>Tax Expenditure</b>	<b>Implementation Year</b>	<b>Objective</b>	<b>Data Year</b>	<b>Program Cost</b>
New Brunswick Dividend Tax Credit <b>BENCHMARK TAX SYSTEM</b>	2000	To overcome the double taxation of dividend income in the corporate and personal income tax system. New Brunswick's two-rate Dividend Tax Credit structure is designed to recognize that dividend income has been subject to corporate income tax at the general corporate income tax rate and/or the small business corporate income tax rate. This helps ensure that the tax system does not interfere with business structures or the decision to pay salaries versus dividends.	2021	\$68,122,887
Foreign Tax Credit <b>BENCHMARK TAX SYSTEM</b>	2000	Foreign tax credits, at both federal and provincial levels, are designed to avoid double taxation as the income to be taxed in Canada has been taxed outside Canada already.	2020	\$3,429,046
Low-Income Tax Reduction	2001	To reduce New Brunswick tax payable for low-income individuals and families. Assists in reducing the barriers to work.	2020	\$49,846,071
New Brunswick Child Tax Benefit and Working Income Supplement	1997	To provide financial assistance to low-income families with children.	2020-2021	\$8,433,363
School Supplement Program	2011	To assist low-income families in New Brunswick with the cost of back-to-school supplies for their school aged children.	2021	\$942,869

<b>New Brunswick Tax Expenditures: Individuals</b>				
<b>Personal Income Tax Programs</b>				
<b>Tax Expenditure</b>	<b>Implementation Year</b>	<b>Objective</b>	<b>Data Year</b>	<b>Program Cost</b>
Political Contributions Tax Credit (Personal)	2000	To encourage contributions to a registered provincial political party, riding association or independent candidate for election to the New Brunswick legislature.	2020	\$839,014
Low-Income Seniors' Benefit	1997	To mitigate the impact of the HST on low-income seniors.	2020-2021	\$17,657,600
Seniors' Home Renovation Tax Credit	2015	To provide tax breaks to allow seniors or their families to renovate their homes to stay independent longer.	2020	\$291,311
New Brunswick HST Credit	2016	To help protect low-to-middle-income New Brunswickers from the increase of the provincial portion of the HST rate by two percentage points.	2020-2021	\$98,182,499
Home Energy Assistance Program (HEAP)	2006	To help low-income New Brunswick families cope with high energy prices.	2021	\$3,372,700
<b>Non-Refundable Personal Income Tax Credit Block</b>				
Basic Personal Amount <b>BENCHMARK TAX SYSTEM</b>	2000	Contributes to tax fairness by ensuring that no tax is paid on a basic amount of income. <sup>1</sup>	2021	\$499,258,066
Age Amount	2000	Objectives of this measure are: (1) To provide income support or tax relief for seniors. (2) To achieve a social objective. <sup>1</sup>	2021	\$42,500,897



<b>New Brunswick Tax Expenditures: Individuals</b>				
<b>Non-Refundable Personal Income Tax Credit Block</b>				
<b>Tax Expenditure</b>	<b>Implementation Year</b>	<b>Objective</b>	<b>Data Year</b>	<b>Program Cost</b>
Spouse or Common-Law Partner Amount	2000	Recognizes that a taxpayer whose spouse or common-law partner has little or no income has a reduced ability to pay tax relative to a single taxpayer with the same income. <sup>1</sup>	2021	\$12,467,250
Amount for Eligible Dependent	2000	Recognizes that a taxpayer without a spouse or common-law partner who is supporting a dependent has a reduced ability to pay tax relative to a taxpayer with the same income and no such dependent. <sup>1</sup>	2021	\$6,280,161
Amount for Infirm Dependents Age 18 or Older	2000	Recognizes that a taxpayer supporting an adult dependent who is physically or mentally infirmed has a reduced ability to pay tax relative to a taxpayer with the same income with no such dependent. <sup>1</sup>	2021	N/A <sup>2</sup>
Caregiver Amount	2000	Recognizes that individuals providing in-home care for elderly or infirm family members have reduced ability to pay tax compared to other taxpayers with similar income. <sup>1</sup>	2021	\$2,796,624
Credit for CPP Contribution	2000	Ensures a consistent treatment of Canada Pension Plan contributions and benefits. <sup>1</sup>	2021	\$68,754,638 <sup>3</sup>
<b>BENCHMARK TAX SYSTEM</b>				
Credit for EI Premium	2000	Ensures a consistent treatment of Employment Insurance premiums and benefits. <sup>1</sup>	2021	\$19,609,397
<b>BENCHMARK TAX SYSTEM</b>				

## New Brunswick Tax Expenditures: Individuals

### Non-Refundable Personal Income Tax Credit Block

Tax Expenditure	Implementation Year	Objective	Data Year	Program Cost
Pension Income Amount	2000	Objectives of providing the pension income amount are: (1) To provide income support or tax relief. (2) To achieve a social objective. <sup>1</sup>	2021	\$12,422,832
Disability Amount	2000	Improves tax fairness by recognizing the effect of a severe and prolonged disability on an individual's ability to pay tax. <sup>1</sup>	2021	\$18,222,575
Credit for interest Paid on Student Loans	2000	Helps individuals manage their student debt loads by providing tax relief for interest payments on student loans. <sup>1</sup>	2021	\$1,649,293
Tuition Tax Credit	Reinstated for the 2019 Taxation Year	Provides students with assistance by recognizing post-secondary education costs. <sup>1</sup>	2021	\$20,382,097
Medical Expense Credit	2000	Recognizes the effect of above-average medical and disability related expenses on the ability of an individual to pay income tax. <sup>1</sup>	2021	\$27,735,735
Charitable Gifts Credit	2000	To encourage charitable gifts and donations. <sup>1</sup>	2021	\$21,492,557

<b>New Brunswick Tax Expenditures: Businesses</b>				
<b>Tax Expenditure</b>	<b>Implementation Year</b>	<b>Objective</b>	<b>Data Year</b>	<b>Program Cost</b>
Small Business Investor Tax Credit	2003	To help provide access to equity financing for small businesses and lessen the reliance on debt financing.	2020	\$15,758,314
Research and Development Tax Credit	1994	To encourage research and development activity in the province.	2020	\$12,164,103
Labour Sponsored Venture Capital Tax Credit	1993	To encourage the availability of venture capital financing for small and medium-sized New Brunswick companies.	2020	\$11,940
Farmland Identification Program (FLIP)	1979	To encourage the continued use of farmland for agricultural purposes.	2021	\$8,000,000
Property Tax Abatement Program for Heritage Properties	2006	To support the restoration and utilization of designated heritage properties.	2021	\$0
Real Property Tax Exemptions: Crude Oil Storage Tanks and Pipelines	1981	To support the competitiveness of infrastructure that is important for economic development.	2021	\$674,929
Real Property Tax Exemptions: Fishing Harbours	1999	To support the provincial fishing industry.	2021	\$185,981
Real Property Tax Exemptions: Rail Right-of-Way, Major Cargo Ports and Airports	1997	To support the financial viability of transportation infrastructure that is important for economic development and the competitiveness of the New Brunswick economy.	2021	\$6,151,763
Fuel Tax Exemption Program	1932	To ensure off-road usage/activity is not subject to road-user taxes and to help ensure the tax competitiveness of primary sectors.	2020-21	\$19,304,168

<b>New Brunswick Tax Expenditures: Businesses</b>				
<b>Tax Expenditure</b>	<b>Implementation Year</b>	<b>Objective</b>	<b>Data Year</b>	<b>Program Cost</b>
Financial Corporation Capital Tax Employment Tax Credit	2016	To support business service centres in the New Brunswick banking sector.	2020	\$6,398,364
Tax on Carbon-Emitting Products – Sectoral Exemptions	2020	To align carbon tax sectoral exemptions with gasoline and motive fuel taxes.	2020-21	\$8,648,537

<b>New Brunswick Tax Expenditures: Other</b>				
<b>Tax Expenditure</b>	<b>Implementation Year</b>	<b>Objective</b>	<b>Data Year</b>	<b>Program Cost</b>
Assessment Reduction Program (ARP)	1998	To provide property tax relief to those qualifying charitable and non-profit organizations which provide significant social benefits to individuals and communities.	2021	\$5,373,006
Real Property Tax Exemptions: Agricultural Societies or Agricultural Fair Associations	1967	To provide property tax relief to agricultural societies and fair associations which promote and serve the agriculture industry.	2021	\$382,275
Real Property Tax Exemptions: Arenas	1998	To provide property tax relief to arenas, which provide social benefits to communities.	2021	\$5,662,515
Real Property Tax Exemptions: Churches	1967	To provide property tax relief to churches and church property, which provide social benefits to the public.	2021	\$18,398,923
Real Property Tax Exemptions: Literary, Art, Science and Historical Societies	1967 (Historical societies added in 1970)	To provide property tax relief to literary, art, science and historical societies, institutions and associations, which provide tourism and educational benefits, as well as promote and preserve heritage and cultural diversity.	2021	\$1,108,414
Real Property Tax Exemptions: Not-For-Profit, Low Rental Housing Accommodations	2005	To provide property tax relief to qualifying not-for-profit low rental housing organizations and to encourage the provision of more affordable housing by the non-profit sector.	2021	\$3,515,407
Real Property Tax Exemptions: Parks	1994	To support the financial viability of parks, which provide social benefits to the public (e.g. recreation, preservation of natural landscape, etc.).	2021	\$31,052

<b>New Brunswick Tax Expenditures: Other</b>				
<b>Tax Expenditure</b>	<b>Implementation Year</b>	<b>Objective</b>	<b>Data Year</b>	<b>Program Cost</b>
Real Property Tax Exemptions: Universities	1967	To provide property tax relief to the four publicly funded universities to help prevent the creation of additional barriers to quality post-secondary education and support the competitiveness of New Brunswick universities with similar institutions in other jurisdictions.	2021	\$27,551,740
Real Property Tax Exemptions: Voluntary Fire Associations	1971	To provide property tax relief to voluntary fire associations that provide social and security benefits to the public.	2021	\$949,432
Real Property Tax Exemptions: Public Libraries	2013	To provide property tax relief to public libraries in recognition of the important public service they perform.	2021	\$1,004,307
HST Rebate for Charitable Organizations	1997	To provide sales tax relief for charitable organizations in recognition of benefits provided to the public.	2021	\$9,100,000
HST Rebate for Municipalities	1997	To mitigate some of the impact of the HST on municipalities.	2021	\$28,368,000
HST Rebate for Qualifying Non-Profit Organizations	1997	To provide tax relief for, and mitigate the impact of, the HST on qualifying non-profit organizations in recognition of benefits provided to the public.	2021	\$2,271,000
Research and Development Tax Credit for Universities	1997	To support research and development activity at New Brunswick universities.	2020-2021	\$587,470
Property Tax Exemption for Local Government Transit Facilities	2020	To provide property tax relief to local government transit facilities to help reduce operational costs and promote public transit as a low-cost and environmentally friendly initiative.	2021	\$684,172

<b>New Brunswick Tax Expenditures: Other</b>				
<b>Tax Expenditure</b>	<b>Implementation Year</b>	<b>Objective</b>	<b>Data Year</b>	<b>Program Cost</b>
Tax on Carbon-Emitting Products – Exemptions for Preparation of Food, Heating and Lighting	2020	To ensure fuels used for preparation of food and heating and lighting of premises are not subject to carbon tax.	2020-21	\$9,690,510

**Endnotes**

1. Defined by the federal government.
2. The cost of the Amount for Infirm Dependents Age 18 or Older is now included in the Caregiver Amount estimate. Due to the federal consolidation of caregiver and infirm dependent credits, an isolated cost estimate for the provincial amount for Infirm Dependents Age 18 or older can no longer be determined.
3. Credit for CPP Contribution: From 2019 to 2023, the Canada Pension Plan (CPP) is being gradually enhanced and contributions under the enhanced portion will be deductible from total income. From 2024 to 2025, a second higher limit will be introduced, a second earnings ceiling in addition to the first earnings ceiling. The costing reflects the total program cost which includes the enhanced CPP cost and the CPP core contributions cost.