

RRSP, TFSA & FHSA Contribution Limits

RRSP Contribution Limit – 18% of previous year's earned income to a maximum of:	2025 – \$32,490
	2026 – \$33,810
	2027 – Indexed to average wage growth
TFSA Contribution Limit	2025 – \$7,000 2026 – \$7,000*
FHSA Contribution Limit	2025 – \$8,000

Withholding Tax Rates for RRSP and RRIF Withdrawals**

Amount	Quebec	All Other Provinces
Up to \$5,000	19%	10%
\$5,001 to \$15,000	24%	20%
Over \$15,000	29%	30%

RRIF Minimum Withdrawals

Fair market value of RRIF on December 31 of previous year multiplied by prescribed factors below					
Age	%	Age	%	Age	%
60	3.33	72	5.40	84	8.08
61	3.45	73	5.53	85	8.51
62	3.57	74	5.67	86	8.99
63	3.70	75	5.82	87	9.55
64	3.85	76	5.98	88	10.21
65	4.00	77	6.17	89	10.99
66	4.17	78	6.36	90	11.92
67	4.35	79	6.58	91	13.06
68	4.55	80	6.82	92	14.49
69	4.76	81	7.08	93	16.34
70	5.00	82	7.38	94	18.79
71	5.28	83	7.71	95+	20.00

Government Pensions & Allowances

	CPP & QPP	OAS	GIS	Allowances
Eligibility	Employees & self-employed	Canadian citizens & residents	Low income OAS recipients	Spouse of OAS recipients (widows & widowers)
Maximum Pension (approx.)	\$17,196 / year \$1,433.00 / month	Ages 65 to 74 \$8,732.04 / year \$727.67 / month Ages 75+ \$9,605.28 / year \$800.44 / month	Single: \$13,042.56 / year Spouse: \$7,850.76 / year	Spouse: \$16,582.80 / year Survivor: \$19,768.08 / year
Taxable	Yes	Yes	No	No
Indexed for Inflation	Yes, adjusted annually	Yes, adjusted quarterly	Yes, adjusted quarterly	Yes, adjusted quarterly
Full Benefit Age	65	65	65	Paid only if 60 to 64
Earliest Eligibility	60 with benefit reduced	65	65	Paid only if 60 to 64
Clawback	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Payable Outside Canada	Yes	Under certain conditions	6 months maximum	6 months maximum

Source: CPP/QPP/OAS Quarterly Report – Rates and Related Figures for January to March 2025. Visit canada.ca for updated figures.

Clawback or Income Level Cut-off

Type of Benefits	Clawback/Cut-off
OAS	Clawback when net income is between \$93,454 to \$151,668 (or \$157,490 for ages 75+)
	OAS clawback is equal to 15% of the amount by which your net income (including OAS) exceeds \$93,454
	Full repayment of OAS when net income is above \$151,668 (or \$157,490 for ages 75+)
GIS	Single: cut-off at \$22,056
	Spouse/common-law partner of someone who: – does not receive an OAS pension: cut-off at \$52,848 (combined income) – receives the full OAS pension: cut-off at \$29,136 (combined income) – is an Allowance recipient: cut-off at \$40,800 (combined income)
	Allowance
Allowance for Survivor	Cut-off at \$29,712 (individual income)

Source: CPP/QPP/OAS Quarterly Report – Rates and Related Figures for January to March 2025. Visit canada.ca for updated figures.

Canada Pension Plan & Quebec Pension Plan

Type of Benefit	CPP Monthly Maximum Amount as of January 2025	QPP Monthly Maximum Amount as of January 2025
Retirement (at age 65)	\$1,433.00	\$1,433.00
Post-retirement Benefit (CPP) (at age 65)	\$49.39	n/a
Retirement Pension Supplement (QPP)	n/a	0.66% of prior year earnings contributed
Disability	\$1,673.24	\$1,672.62
Survivor – Younger Than 65	\$770.88	(see Note 1)
Survivor – 65 and Older	\$859.80	\$844.24
Children of Disabled Contributor	\$301.77	\$95.82
Children of Deceased Contributor	\$301.77	\$301.77
Death (maximum one-time payment)	\$2,500.00	\$2,500.00
Combined Benefits		
Survivor/Retirement (retirement at 65)	\$1,449.53	variable
Survivor/Disability	\$1,683.57	variable
Note 1: Maximum Monthly QPP Survivor Benefit – Younger than 65		
Under Age 45, Not Disabled, No Child		\$689.43
Under Age 45, Not Disabled, With Child		\$1,091.84
Under Age 45, Disabled		\$1,134.61
QPP Survivors – Age 45 to 64		\$1,134.61

Source: CPP/QPP/OAS Quarterly Report – Rates and Related Figures for January to March 2025. Visit canada.ca for updated figures.

RRSP Overcontribution Rules

- A monthly penalty tax of 1% is applied to RRSP contributions made in excess of your maximum contribution limits.
- If an individual is over the age of 18, they are entitled to a cumulative overcontribution limit of \$2,000 to an RRSP before the penalty tax is applied.

Spousal RRSP Rules

- Any amounts that may be contributed to an individual's own plan under their personal RRSP deduction limit may be contributed to a Spousal RRSP instead.
- For a 2025 withdrawal, the contributor declares income if contributions were made to any Spousal RRSP in 2023, 2024 or 2025.
- Contributions to a Spousal RRSP may be made by a contributing spouse up to, and including, the year their spouse turns 71 (tax deductible to contributing spouse), provided the contributor has available RRSP contribution room.

TFSA Contribution Limits

- TFSA annual contribution limits are indexed to inflation and will increase in \$500 increments.
- Individuals must be the age of majority in their province of residence to open a TFSA. In BC, NS, NB, Newfoundland, Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut, the age of majority is 19.
- If you've never contributed to a TFSA, were at least 18 years of age in 2009, and have been a Canadian resident since then, your 2025 contribution limit will be \$102,000.

Important Dates

<p>Last Trade Date to Settle Trades in Calendar Year 2025 for Canadian and U.S. Stocks December 30, 2025****</p> <p>RESP Contribution Deadline December 31, 2025</p> <p>Family Loan Interest Deadline for 2025 Interest Payments January 30, 2026</p> <p>Expected RRSP Contribution Deadline for 2025 Tax Year March 1, 2026</p>	<p>Self-employed Business Tax Filing Deadline June 15, 2025</p> <p>Individual Tax Filing Deadline April 30, 2025</p>	<p>Quarterly Deadlines – Personal Tax Installments March 15, 2025 June 15, 2025 September 15, 2025 December 15, 2025</p>
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Important RESP Limits

• Lifetime contribution limit per beneficiary	\$50,000
• Maximum total CESG limit per beneficiary	\$7,200
• Basic CESG rate on the first \$2,500 of annual contributions	20%
• Additional CESG rate on the first \$500 or less of RESP contributions made in respect of a beneficiary, based on the adjusted family net income of the beneficiary's primary caregiver. If net family income is:	
– \$57,375 or less	20%
– Between \$57,375 and \$114,750	10%
• CESG annual limit per beneficiary***	\$500

* Subject to possible \$500 increase due to indexing.
 ** On amounts over the annual minimum payment.
 *** In the case of unused CESG room, catch-up payments eligible for grant subject to: (i) Lifetime limit of \$7,200, and (ii) Annual limit of \$1,000.
 **** Based on the standard settlement cycle of one day after trade date (T + 1).

2025 Top Marginal Personal Tax Rates¹
(Combined Federal and Provincial Tax Rates)

	Interest & Ordinary Income	Capital Gains @ 50% inclusion rate (<\$250,000)	Capital Gains @ 66.67% inclusion rate (>\$250,000) ²	Eligible Dividends	Non-eligible Dividends
Alberta	48.00%	24.00%	32.00%	34.31%	42.31%
British Columbia	53.50%	26.75%	35.67%	36.54%	48.89%
Manitoba	50.40%	25.20%	33.60%	37.78%	46.67%
New Brunswick	52.50%	26.25%	35.00%	32.40%	46.83%
Newfoundland & Labrador	54.80%	27.40%	36.53%	46.20%	48.96%
NWT	47.05%	23.53%	31.37%	28.33%	36.82%
Nova Scotia	54.00%	27.00%	36.00%	41.58%	48.28%
Nunavut	44.50%	22.25%	29.67%	33.08%	37.79%
Ontario	53.53%	26.77%	35.69%	39.34%	47.74%
PEI	52.00%	26.00%	34.67%	36.54%	47.92%
Quebec	53.31%	26.66%	35.54%	40.11%	48.70%
Saskatchewan	47.50%	23.75%	31.67%	29.64%	40.86%
Yukon	48.00%	24.00%	32.00%	28.93%	44.04%

Probate Fees (For Estates Over \$50,000)³

Alberta	\$275 to \$525
British Columbia	\$150 + 1.4% of portion >\$50,000
Manitoba	Nil
New Brunswick	\$100 + 0.5% of portion >\$20,000
Newfoundland & Labrador	\$60 + 0.6% of portion >\$1,000
NWT	\$215 to \$435
Nova Scotia	\$1,003 + 1.695% of portion >\$100,000
Nunavut	\$330 to \$425
Ontario	1.5% of portion >\$50,000
PEI	\$400 + 0.4% of portion >\$100,000
Quebec	Nominal fee ⁴
Saskatchewan	0.7% of estate
Yukon	\$140

2025 Canadian Controlled Private Corporations (“CCPC”) Rates
(Combined Federal and Provincial/Territorial Tax Rates effective January 1, 2025)

Jurisdiction	Active Business Income ²		Investment Income
	Active Business Income to \$500K (%) ³	Greater than \$500K (%)	(%)
Federal	9.0	15.0	38.67
Alberta	11.0	23.0	46.67
British Columbia	11.0	27.0	50.67
Manitoba	9.0	27.0	50.67
New Brunswick ³	11.5	29.0	52.67
Newfoundland & Labrador	11.5	30.0	53.67
NWT	11.0	26.5	50.17
Nova Scotia	11.5	29.0	52.67
Nunavut	12.0	27.0	50.67
Ontario ³	12.2	26.5	50.17
Prince Edward Island	10.0	31.0	54.67
Quebec	12.2 ⁴	26.5	50.17
Saskatchewan	10.5 ⁵	27.0	50.67
Yukon	9.0	27.0	50.67

U.S. Taxes

U.S. Estate Taxes ⁶	
Exclusion Amounts (applicable to U.S. citizens)	USD \$13.99M
Unified Credit Amount Available to U.S. Citizens	USD \$5,481,800
Highest U.S. Estate Tax Rate	40%

U.S. Source Payments	U.S. Income Tax Withheld ⁷
Interest	Generally exempt
Dividends Paid on U.S. Securities Held Inside an RRSP/RRIF/LIRA/LIF/LRIF	Exempt
Dividends Paid on U.S. Securities Held Outside RRSP/RRIF (e.g. TFSA, RESP, FHSA, Non-registered accounts)	Generally 15%

Attribution Rules

Type of Income	Gift	No or Low Interest Loan	Prescribed Rate Loan
Interest & Dividends	Attributed to gifor	Attributed to lender	No attribution
Capital Gains	Attributed to gifor	Attributed to lender	No attribution
2 nd Generation Income	No attribution	No attribution	No attribution
Recipient: Child under 18			
Interest & Dividends	Attributed to gifor	Attributed to lender	No attribution
Capital Gains	No attribution	No attribution	No attribution
2 nd Generation Income	No attribution	No attribution	No attribution

2025 Key Non-Refundable Federal Tax Credits

Personal Tax Credits as Percentage of Base Amounts		
Tax Credit	Percentage Value	
Charitable Donations	First \$200	15%
	Amount over \$200 ⁸	29% or 33%
Dividend Tax Credit (on grossed-up amount)	Eligible	15.02%
	Non-eligible	9.0301%
Federal Amounts		
Tax Credit	Dollar Value	
Basic/Spouse/Partner ⁹	\$16,129	
Age 65	\$9,028	
Disability	Basic	\$10,138
	Under 18 supplement	\$5,914
Canada Caregiver Amount	For infirm dependants such as: parents, grandparents, brothers, sisters, or close relatives	\$8,601
Canada Caregiver Amount	For an infirm dependant spouse or common-law partner, an infirm dependant for whom the individual claims an eligible dependant credit, or an infirm child under age 18	\$2,687
Pension Income Amount	\$2,000	

\$1,250,000 Capital Gains Exemption on Qualifying Small Business Corporation Shares (General Rules)⁶

- Small Business Corporation: substantially all (90% or more) of the Canadian-controlled private corporation’s assets must be used in carrying on an active business in Canada.
- Only business share owner or “related” person can have owned shares for 24-month period prior to shares being sold.
- Throughout the 24-month period prior to sale of shares, more than 50% of corporation’s assets must have been used principally in an active business carried on in Canada.



¹ This table outlines the 2025 top combined federal and provincial/territorial marginal personal tax rates. The rates apply to taxable incomes over \$253,414 in all jurisdictions with the exception of the following thresholds: \$259,829 in British Columbia, \$362,961 in Alberta, \$400,000 in Manitoba, \$500,000 in Yukon and \$1,128,858 in Newfoundland and Labrador.

² Reflects general (non-manufacturing and processing) rates.

³ The Federal small business deduction (“SBD”) applies to the first \$500,000 of income from an active business carried on in Canada by a Canadian-controlled private company (“CCPC”). It must be shared with associated CCPCs and may be clawed back for “large” corporations with taxable capital of associated corporate groups exceeding \$10M and is completely eliminated when the associated group’s taxable capital exceeds \$50M (similar rules apply for Quebec tax purposes). The SBD for a year of a CCPC that earns more than \$50,000 of passive investment income in the previous year will be reduced by \$5 for every \$1 of that investment income over \$50,000 (it is eliminated at \$150,000 of investment income); a CCPC’s SBD limit will be reduced by the greater of this new reduction and the existing business limit reduction that applies when associated taxable capital exceeds \$10 million. However, note that both Ontario and New Brunswick did not parallel this Federal measure for provincial tax purposes.

⁴ Quebec CCPCs are required to meet the “activities” test or “hours paid” test to be eligible for the province’s regular CCPC rate of 3.2%.

⁵ The provincial SBD threshold is \$600,000 (the rate that applies to active business income from \$500,000 to \$600,000 is 16.5%).

⁶ The 2024 Federal Budget proposed to increase the Lifetime Capital Gains Exemption (“LCGE”) effective January 1, 2025. However, as of January 2025, the changes to the LCGE remain draft legislation, so it is possible that this proposed increase may not ultimately be enacted into law.

⁷ For some provinces and territories, different rates may apply to smaller estates (less than \$50,000).

⁸ Although Quebec does not levy probate fees, Wills (other than notarial Wills) must be authenticated by a verification procedure by the Superior Court of Quebec. A nominal fee applies.

⁹ Canadian resident (non U.S. citizen) will have a potential U.S. estate tax liability if U.S. assets > USD \$60,000 and worldwide assets > USD \$13.99M.

¹⁰ Per Canada-U.S. Tax Treaty.

¹¹ The calculation of the Federal charitable donation tax credit was previously amended to allow higher income donors to claim a 33% Federal tax credit, but only on the portion of donations made from income that is subject to the 33% top marginal tax rate.

¹² The Basic Personal Amount, Spouse or Common-Law Partner and the Eligible Dependant Credit are \$16,129 in 2025 following increases which were phased in over four years, starting in 2020. The increase in the credits will be gradually reduced for individuals with net incomes above \$177,882 in 2025 (the bottom of the fourth tax bracket) and will be eliminated for individuals with net incomes over \$253,414 in 2025 (the threshold for the top tax bracket). These higher income individuals would not benefit from this increase but would instead continue to receive the existing credits, which are indexed each year to inflation (\$14,538 in 2025).

¹³ Effective for capital gains realized on, or after, June 25, 2024, the capital gains inclusion rate increased from one-half to two-thirds for corporations and trusts, and from one-half to two-thirds on the portion of capital gains realized annually in excess of \$250,000 by individuals. In other words, individuals will be allowed an annual \$250,000 threshold below which the capital gains inclusion rate will remain at the previous rate (50%), which can be combined to reduce the taxation of employee stock option benefits, at the taxpayer’s discretion. As of January 2025, the changes to the capital gains inclusion rate remain draft legislation, so it is possible that these amendments may not ultimately be enacted into law as described (or at all), although CRA announced in November 2024 that it will administer the new (proposed) legislation, though it has not yet been formally enacted.

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