

RRSP & TFSA Contribution Limits

RRSP contribution limit - 18% of previous year's earned income to a maximum of:	2018 - \$26,230
	2019 - \$26,500
	2020 - Indexed to average wage growth
TFSA contribution limit	2018 - \$5,500
	2019 - \$5,500*

*Subject to possible \$500 increase due to indexing.

Withholding Tax Rates for RRSP and RRIF* Withdrawals

Amount	Quebec	All Other Provinces
Up to \$5,000	20%	10%
\$5,001 - \$15,000	25%	20%
Over \$15,000	30%	30%

*On amounts over the annual minimum payment.

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.)	\$13,610.04/yr \$1,134.17/mth	\$7,039.92/yr \$586.66/mth	Single: \$10,514.76/yr Spouse: \$6,329.76/yr	Spouse: \$13,369.68/yr Survivor: \$15,936.96/yr
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 60-64
Earliest Eligibility	60 with benefit reduced	65	65	Paid only if 60-64
Clawback	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Payable Outside Canada	Yes	Under certain conditions	6 months maximum	6 months maximum

Source: Service Canada: CPP/QPP/OAS Quarterly Report - Rates and Related Figures for January 2018. Visit servicecanada.gc.ca for updated figures.

Clawback or Income Level Cut-off

Type of Benefits	Clawback/Cut-off
OAS	Clawback when net income is between \$75,910 to \$122,843
	OAS clawback is equal to 15% of the amount by which your net income (including OAS) exceeds \$75,910
	Full repayment of OAS when net income is above \$122,843
GIS	Single: cut-off at \$17,784
	Spouse/common-law partner of someone who:
	- does not receive an OAS pension: cut-off at \$42,624 (combined income)
	- receives the full OAS pension: cut-off at \$23,520 (combined income)
Allowance	- is an Allowance recipient: cut-off at \$42,624 (combined income)
	Cut-off at \$32,928 (combined income)
Allowance for Survivor	Cut-off at \$23,952 (individual income)

Source: Service Canada: CPP/QPP/OAS Quarterly Report - Rates and Related Figures for January 2018. Visit servicecanada.gc.ca for updated figures.

Canada Pension Plan & Quebec Pension Plan

Type of Benefit	CPP monthly maximum amount as of January 2018	QPP monthly maximum amount as of January 2018
Retirement (at age 65)	\$1,134.17	\$1,134.17
Post-retirement benefit (CPP) (at age 65)	\$28.35	n/a
Retirement pension supplement (QPP)	n/a	\$21.58
Disability	\$1,335.83	\$1,335.80
Survivor - younger than 65	\$614.62	(see Note 1)
Survivor - 65 and older	\$680.50	\$680.50
Children of disabled contributor	\$244.64	\$77.67
Children of deceased contributor	\$244.64	\$244.64
Death (maximum one-time payment)	\$2,500.00	\$2,500.00
Combined Benefits		
Survivor/retirement (retirement at 65)	\$1,134.17	\$1,134.17
Survivor / disability	\$1,335.83	Not applicable
Note 1: QPP Survivor Benefit - Younger than 45		
Not disabled, no child		\$124.26
Not disabled, with child		\$450.49
Disabled		\$485.17
QPP survivors - age 45 to 64		\$485.17

Source: Service Canada: CPP/QPP/OAS Quarterly Report - Rates and Related Figures for January 2018. Visit servicecanada.gc.ca for updated figures.

RRSP Overcontribution Rules

- A monthly penalty tax of 1% is applied to RRSP contributions made in excess of the 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 2018 withdrawal, the contributor declares income if contributions were made to any Spousal RRSP in 2016, 2017 or 2018.
- 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 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 and were at least 18 years of age in 2009 and have been a Canadian resident since then, your 2018 contribution limit will be \$57,500.

Important Dates

RESP Contribution Deadline
Monday December 31, 2018
RRSP Contribution Deadline for 2018 tax year
Friday March 1, 2019
Family Loan Interest Deadline for 2018 interest payments
January 30, 2019
Last Trade Date for Canadian and U.S. stocks
Thursday December 27, 2018

Self-employed Business Tax Filing Deadline
Friday June 15, 2018
Individual Tax Filing Deadline
Monday April 30, 2018

Quarterly Deadlines - Personal Tax Installments
March 15, 2018,
June 15, 2018,
September 15, 2018,
December 15, 2018

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:
- \$46,605 or less 20%
- between \$46,605 and \$93,208 10%
- CESG annual limit per beneficiary* \$500
- * In the case of unused CESG room, catch-up payments eligible for grant subject to: (i) Lifetime \$7,200 limit, and (ii) Annual limit of \$1,000.

2018 Top Marginal Personal Tax Rates¹ (Combined Federal and Provincial Tax Rates)

	Interest & Ordinary Income	Capital Gains	Eligible Dividends	Non-eligible Dividends
Alberta	48.00%	24.00%	31.71%	41.64%
British Columbia	49.80%	24.90%	34.20%	43.73%
Manitoba	50.40%	25.20%	37.78%	45.92%
New Brunswick	53.30%	26.65%	33.51%	46.88%
Newfoundland & Labrador	51.30%	25.65%	42.61%	43.81%
NWT	47.05%	23.53%	28.33%	35.98%
Nova Scotia	54.00%	27.00%	41.58%	47.34%
Nunavut	44.50%	22.25%	33.08%	36.78%
Ontario	53.53%	26.76%	39.34%	46.84%
PEI	51.37%	25.69%	34.22%	44.25%
Quebec	53.31%	26.65%	39.83%	43.94%
Saskatchewan	47.50%	23.75%	29.64%	39.75%
Yukon	48.00%	24.00%	28.93%	41.42%

¹ This table outlines the 2018 top combined federal and provincial/territorial marginal personal tax rates. The rates apply to taxable incomes over \$205,842 in all jurisdictions except that the thresholds are \$220,000 in Ontario, \$307,547 in Alberta and \$500,000 in Yukon. Note: The rates do not reflect potential changes that the federal and provincial governments may introduce in the upcoming spring 2018 budgets.

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

Fee Schedule (Estates over \$50,000)*	
Alberta	\$275 to \$525
British Columbia	\$350 + 1.4% of portion >\$50,000
Manitoba	\$70 + 0.7% of portion >\$10,000
New Brunswick	0.5% of estate
Newfoundland & Labrador	\$90 + 0.5% of portion >\$1,000
NWT	\$200 to \$400
Nova Scotia	\$1,003 + 1.695% of portion >\$100,000
Nunavut	\$200 to \$400
Ontario	\$250 + 1.5% of portion >\$50,000
Prince Edward Island	\$400 + 0.4% of portion >\$100,000
Quebec	Nominal fee**
Saskatchewan	0.7% of estate
Yukon	\$140

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

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

2018 Canadian Controlled Private Corporations (CCPC) Rates (Combined Federal & Provincial/Territorial Tax Rates effective January 1, 2018)

Jurisdiction	Active Business Income ¹		Investment Income
	Active business income to \$500K (%) ²	Greater than 500K (%)	(%)
Federal	10.0	15.0	38.67
Alberta	12.0	27.0	50.67
British Columbia	12.0	27.0	50.67
Manitoba ³	10.0/22.0	27.0	50.67
New Brunswick ⁴	12.62	29.0	52.67
Newfoundland & Labrador	13.0	30.0	53.67
NWT	14.0	26.5	50.17
Nova Scotia	13.0	31.0	54.67
Nunavut	14.0	27.0	50.67
Ontario	13.5	26.5	50.17
Prince Edward Island	14.5	31.0	54.67
Quebec ⁵	18.0	26.7	50.37
Saskatchewan ⁶	12.0	27.0	50.67
Yukon	12.0	27.0	50.67

¹ Reflects general (non-manufacturing and processing) rates. ² The federal small business deduction (\$80) 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 \$15M (similar rules apply for Quebec tax purposes). ³ Manitoba's small business income threshold is \$450,000. Income greater than this threshold is subject to Manitoba's general income tax rate of 12%. ⁴ Reflects average for December 31 taxation year, in light of decrease to New Brunswick small business income tax rate from 3% to 2.5% effective April 1, 2018. ⁵ Quebec's small business deduction is generally available to corporations only if their employees were paid a minimum of 5,500 hours in the taxation year. ⁶ The CCPC threshold is \$600,000, starting 2018 (thus, the rate that applies to active business income from \$500,000 to \$600,000 is 17% for 2018).

U.S. Taxes

U.S. Estate Tax	2018*
Exclusion Amounts (applicable to U.S. citizens)	\$11.2M
Unified Credit Amount Available to U.S. Citizens	\$4,425,800
Highest U.S. Estate Tax Rate	40%

* 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 \$11.2M

U.S. Source Payments	U.S. Income Tax Withheld *
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, Non-registered accounts)	Generally 15%

* per Canada-U.S. Tax Treaty

Attribution Rules

Recipient	Gift	No or Low Interest Loan	Prescribed Rate Loan
Spouse or Partner			
Interest & dividends	Attributed to giftor	Attributed to lender	No attribution
Capital gains	Attributed to giftor	Attributed to lender	No attribution
2 nd generation income	No attribution	No attribution	No attribution
Child under 18			
Interest & dividends	Attributed to giftor	Attributed to lender	No attribution
Capital gains	No attribution	No attribution	No attribution
2 nd generation income	No attribution	No attribution	No attribution

2018 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*	29% or 33%
Dividend tax credit (on grossed-up amount)	Eligible	15.02%
	Non-eligible	10.0313%

* As part of tax changes introduced in late 2015, the calculation of the federal charitable donation tax credit was 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. However, top rate taxpayers should note that this 33% donation tax credit rate is only available for donations made after 2015 and will not be available for donations carried forward from a prior year to 2016 or thereafter.

Federal Amounts		
Tax Credit		Dollar Value
Basic/Spouse/Partner		\$11,809
Age 65		\$7,333
Disability	Basic	\$8,235
	Under 18 supplement	\$4,804
Canada Caregiver amount	for infirm dependants, such as: parents, grandparents, brothers, sisters, or close relatives	\$6,986
Canada Caregiver amount	for an infirm dependent spouse or common-law partner, an infirm dependant for whom the individual claims an eligible dependant credit, or an infirm child under age 18	\$2,182
Pension income amount		\$2,000

\$848,252 Capital Gains Exemption on Qualifying Small Business Corporation Shares (General Rules)

- 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.



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