RRSP, TFSA & FHSA Contribution Limits

RRSP Contribution Limit – 18% of previous year's earned income to a maximum of:	2026 - $33,810
	2027 - $35,390
	2028 – Indexed to average wage growth
TFSA Contribution Limit	2026 – $7,000
	2027 – $7,000*
FHSA Contribution Limit	2026 – $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.)	$18,091.80 / year $1,507.65 / month	Ages 65 to 74 $8,907.72/ year $742.31 / month Ages 75+ $9,798.48/ year $816.54/ month	Single: $13,304.88/ year Spouse: $8,008.92/ year	Spouse: $16,916.64/ year Survivor: $20,165.64 / 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 2026. 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 $95,323 to $154,708 (or $160,647 for ages 75+)
	OAS clawback is equal to 15% of the amount by which your net income (including OAS) exceeds $95,323
	Full repayment of OAS when net income is above $154,708 (or $160,647 for ages 75+)
GIS	Single: cut-off at $22,488
	Spouse/common-law partner of someone who: – does not receive an OAS pension: cut-off at $53,904 (combined income) – receives the full OAS pension: cut-off at $29,712 (combined income) – is an Allowance recipient: cut-off at $41,616 (combined income)
Allowance	Cut-off at $41,616 (combined income)
Allowance for Survivor	Cut-off at $30,312 (individual income)

Source: CPP/QPP/OAS Quarterly Report – Rates and Related Figures for January to March 2026. Visit canada.ca for updated figures.

Canada Pension Plan & Quebec Pension Plan

Type of Benefit	CPP Monthly Maximum Amount as of January 2026	QPP Monthly Maximum Amount as of January 2026
Retirement (at age 65)	$1,507.65	$1,507.65
Post-retirement Benefit (CPP) (at age 65)	$54.69	n/a
Retirement Pension Supplement (QPP)	n/a	0.66% of prior year earnings contributed
Disability	$1,741.20	$1,737.67
Survivor – Younger Than 65	$803.54	(see Note 1)
Survivor – 65 and Older	$904.59	$881.48
Children of Disabled Contributor	$307.81	$97.74
Children of Deceased Contributor	$307.81	$307.81
Death (maximum one-time payment)	$2,500.00	$2,500.00
Combined Benefits		
Survivor/Retirement (retirement at 65)	$1,531.56	variable
Survivor/Disability	$1,756.14	variable

Note 1: Maximum Monthly QPP Survivor Benefit – Younger than 65	
Under Age 45, Not Disabled, No Child	$719.50
Under Age 45, Not Disabled, With Child	$1,129.95
Under Age 45, Disabled	$1,173.58
QPP Survivors – Age 45 to 64	$1,173.58

Source: CPP/QPP/OAS Quarterly Report – Rates and Related Figures for January to March 2026. 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 2026 withdrawal, the contributor declares income if contributions were made to any Spousal RRSP in 2024, 2025, or 2026.
- 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 2026 contribution limit will be $109,000.

Important Dates

Last Trade Date to Settle Trades in Calendar Year 2026 for Canadian and U.S. Stocks
December 30, 2026****
RESP Contribution Deadline
December 31, 2026
Family Loan Interest Deadline for 2026 Interest Payments
January 30, 2027
Expected RRSP Contribution Deadline for 2026 Tax Year
March 1, 2027

Self-employed Business Tax Filing Deadline
June 15, 2026
Individual Tax Filing Deadline
April 30, 2026

Quarterly Deadlines – Personal Tax Installments
March 15, 2026
June 15, 2026
September 15, 2026
December 15, 2026

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

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* 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).

2026 Top Marginal Personal Tax Rates[1]

(Combined Federal and Provincial Tax Rates)

	Interest & Ordinary Income	Capital Gains @ 50% inclusion rate (<$250,000)	Eligible Dividends	Non-eligible Dividends
Alberta	48.00%	24.00%	34.31%	42.31%
British Columbia	53.50%	26.75%	36.54%	48.89%
Manitoba	50.40%	25.20%	37.78%	46.67%
New Brunswick	52.50%	26.25%	32.40%	46.83%
Newfoundland & Labrador	54.80%	27.40%	46.20%	48.96%
NWT	47.05%	23.53%	28.33%	36.82%
Nova Scotia	54.00%	27.00%	41.58%	49.99%
Nunavut	44.50%	22.25%	33.08%	37.79%
Ontario	53.53%	26.77%	39.34%	47.74%
PEI	52.00%	26.00%	36.54%	47.92%
Quebec	53.31%	26.66%	40.11%	48.70%
Saskatchewan	47.50%	23.75%	29.64%	41.34%
Yukon	48.00%	24.00%	28.93%	44.04%

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

Alberta	$275 to $525
British Columbia	$150 + 1.4% of portion >$50,000
Manitoba	Nil
New Brunswick	0.5% of estate
Newfoundland & Labrador	$60 + 0.6% of portion >$1,000
NWT	$215 to $435
Nova Scotia	$1,002.65 + 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††
Saskatchewan	0.7% of estate
Yukon	$140

2026 Canadian Controlled Private Corporations ("CCPC") Rates

(Combined Federal and Provincial/Territorial Tax Rates effective January 1, 2026)

	Active Business Income[2]		Investment Income
Jurisdiction	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	54.17
Quebec	12.2[4]	26.5	50.17
Saskatchewan	10.0[5]	27.0	50.67
Yukon	9.0	27.0	50.67

U.S. Taxes

U.S. Estate Taxes‡	
Exclusion Amounts (applicable to U.S. citizens)	USD $15.00M
Unified Credit Amount Available to U.S. Citizens	USD $5,945,800
Highest U.S. Estate Tax Rate	40%

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, FHSA, Non-registered accounts)	Generally 15%

Attribution Rules

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

2026 Key Non-Refundable Federal Tax Credits

Personal Tax Credits as Percentage of Base Amounts		
Tax Credit		Percentage Value
Charitable Donations	First $200	14%
	Amount over $200§	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§§		$16,452
Age 65		$9,208
Disability	Basic	$10,341
	Under 18 supplement	$6,032
Canada Caregiver Amount	For infirm dependants such as: parents, grandparents, brothers, sisters, or close relatives	$8,773
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	$2,740
Pension Income Amount		$2,000

$1,250,000 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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[1] This table outlines the 2026 top combined Federal and provincial/territorial marginal personal tax rates. The rates apply to taxable incomes over $258,482 in all jurisdictions with the exception of the following thresholds: $265,545 in British Columbia, $370,220 in Alberta, $400,000 in Manitoba, $500,000 in Yukon and $1,141,275 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%).
† 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 a verification procedure (the probate of Wills) before the Superior Court of Quebec. A nominal fee applies.
‡ 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.
‡‡ Per Canada-U.S. Tax Treaty.
§ 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.
§§ The Basic Personal Amount, Spouse or Common-Law Partner and the Eligible Dependant Credit are $16,452 in 2026 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 $181,440 in 2026 (the bottom of the fourth tax bracket) and will be eliminated for individuals with net incomes over $258,482 in 2026 (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 ($14,829 in 2026).

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26-0046