

RRSP & TFSA Contribution Limits

RRSP Contribution Limit – 18% of previous year's earned income to a maximum of:	2022 – \$29,210
	2023 – \$30,780
	2024 – Indexed to average wage growth
TFSA Contribution Limit	2022 – \$6,000
	2023 – \$6,000*

Withholding Tax Rates for RRSP and RRIF Withdrawals**

Amount	Quebec	All Other Provinces
Up to \$5,000	20%	10%
\$5,001 to \$15,000	25%	20%
Over \$15,000	30%	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.)	\$15,043.08 / year \$1,253.59 / month	\$7,707.00 / year \$624.25 / month	Single: \$11,511.12 / year Spouse: \$6,929.16 / year	Spouse: \$14,636.16 / year Survivor: \$17,447.16 / 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 2022. 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 \$81,761 to \$133,141
	OAS clawback is equal to 15% of the amount by which your net income (including OAS) exceeds \$81,761
	Full repayment of OAS when net income is above \$133,141
GIS	Single: cut-off at \$19,464
	Spouse/common-law partner of someone who: – does not receive an OAS pension: cut-off at \$46,656 (combined income) – receives the full OAS pension: cut-off at \$25,728 (combined income) – is an Allowance recipient: cut-off at \$46,656 (combined income)
	– is an Allowance recipient: cut-off at \$46,656 (combined income)
Allowance	Cut-off at \$36,048 (combined income)
Allowance for Survivor	Cut-off at \$26,256 (individual income)

Source: CPP/QPP/OAS Quarterly Report – Rates and Related Figures for January to March 2022. Visit canada.ca for updated figures.

Canada Pension Plan & Quebec Pension Plan

Type of Benefit	CPP Monthly Maximum Amount as of January 2022	QPP Monthly Maximum Amount as of January 2022
Retirement (at age 65)	\$1,253.59	\$1,253.59
Post-retirement Benefit (CPP) (at age 65)	\$36.26	n/a
Retirement Pension Supplement (QPP)	n/a	\$28.08
Disability	\$1,464.83	\$1,463.83
Survivor – Younger Than 65	\$674.79	(see Note 1)
Survivor – 65 and Older	\$752.15	\$746.65
Children of Disabled Contributor	\$264.53	\$83.99
Children of Deceased Contributor	\$264.53	\$264.53
Death (maximum one-time payment)	\$2,500.00	\$2,500.00
Combined Benefits		
Survivor/Retirement (retirement at 65)	\$1,257.13	\$1,258.49
Survivor/Disability	\$1,467.04	Not applicable
Note 1: QPP Survivor Benefit – Younger than 45		
Not Disabled, No Child		\$134.37
Not Disabled, With Child		\$487.12
Disabled		\$524.61
QPP Survivors – Age 45 to 64		\$524.61

Source: CPP/QPP/OAS Quarterly Report – Rates and Related Figures for January to March 2022. 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 2022 withdrawal, the contributor declares income if contributions were made to any Spousal RRSP in 2020, 2021 or 2022.
- 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 2022 contribution limit will be \$81,500.

Important Dates

Last Trade Date to Settle Trades in Calendar Year 2022 for Canadian and U.S. Stocks December 28, 2022	Self-employed Business Tax Filing Deadline June 15, 2022	Quarterly Deadlines – Personal Tax Installments March 15, 2022 June 15, 2022 September 15, 2022 December 15, 2022
RESP Contribution Deadline December 30, 2022	Individual Tax Filing Deadline May 2, 2022	
Family Loan Interest Deadline for 2022 Interest Payments January 30, 2023		
Expected RRSP Contribution Deadline for 2022 Tax Year March 1, 2023		

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:	
– \$50,197 or less	20%
– Between \$50,197 and \$100,392	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.

2022 Top Marginal Personal Tax Rates*
(Combined Federal and Provincial Tax Rates)

	Interest & Ordinary Income	Capital Gains	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	53.30%	26.65%	33.51%	47.75%
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%	48.28%
Nunavut	44.50%	22.25%	33.08%	37.79%
Ontario	53.53%	26.77%	39.34%	47.74%
PEI	51.37%	25.69%	34.22%	47.05%
Quebec	53.31%	26.66%	40.11%	48.70%
Saskatchewan	47.50%	23.75%	29.64%	41.82%
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	\$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	\$200 to \$400
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

2022 Canadian Controlled Private Corporations (“CCPC”) Rates
(Combined Federal and Provincial/Territorial Tax Rates effective January 1, 2022)

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	12.0	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	9.5 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 \$12.06M
Unified Credit Amount Available to U.S. Citizens	USD \$4,679,800
Highest U.S. Estate Tax Rate	40%
U.S. Source Payments	
Interest	Generally exempt
Dividends Paid On U.S. Securities Held Inside an RRSPP/RRIF/LIRA/LIF/LRIF	Exempt
Dividends Paid On U.S. Securities Held Outside RRSPP/RRIF (e.g. TFSA, RESP, Non-registered accounts)	Generally 15%
U.S. Income Tax Withheld^{††}	

Attribution Rules

Type of Income	Gift	No or Low Interest Loan	Prescribed Rate Loan
Recipient: 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
Recipient: 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

2022 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 ⁴	29% or 33%
Dividend Tax Credit (on grossed-up amount)	Eligible	15.02%
	Non-eligible	9.0301%

Federal Amounts		Dollar Value
Tax Credit		
Basic/Spouse/Partner ^{5\$}		\$14,398
Age 65		\$7,898
Disability	Basic	\$8,870
	Under 18 supplement	\$5,174
Canada Caregiver Amount	For infirm dependants such as: parents, grandparents, brothers, sisters, or close relatives	\$7,525
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	\$2,350
Pension Income Amount		\$2,000

\$913,630 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.



¹ This table outlines the 2022 top combined federal and provincial/territorial marginal personal tax rates. The rates apply to taxable incomes over \$221,708 in all jurisdictions with the exception of the following thresholds: \$227,091 in British Columbia, \$314,928 in Alberta, \$500,000 in Yukon and \$1,000,000 in Newfoundland. Note: The rates do not reflect potential changes that the Federal and provincial governments may introduce in the upcoming spring 2022 budgets.

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 \$15M (similar rules apply for Quebec tax purposes). For taxation years beginning after 2018, 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’s 2021-2022 budget proposed to reduce the small business income tax rate to 3.2% (from 4%) effective after March 25, 2021. 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 15.5%).

⁶ 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 by 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 \$12.06M.

[‡] Per Canada-U.S. Tax Treaty

[§] 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.

[¶] The Basic Personal Amount, Spouse or Common-Law Partner and the Eligible Dependant Credit will be increased to \$15,000 by 2023. The increases will be phased in over four years, starting in 2020. The increase in the credits will be gradually reduced for individuals with net incomes above \$155,625 in 2022 (the bottom of the fourth tax bracket) and will be eliminated for individuals with net incomes over \$221,708 in 2022 (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 (\$12,719 in 2022).

BMO Private Wealth provides this publication for informational purposes only and it is not and should not be construed as professional advice to any individual. The information contained in this publication is based on material believed to be reliable at the time of publication, but BMO Private Wealth cannot guarantee the information is accurate or complete. Individuals should contact their BMO financial professional for advice regarding their personal circumstances and/or financial position. The comments included in this publication are not intended to be a definitive analysis of tax applicability or trust and estates law. The comments are general in nature and professional advice regarding an individual’s particular tax position should be obtained in respect of any person’s specific circumstances. BMO Private Wealth is a brand name for a business group consisting of Bank of Montreal and certain of its affiliates in providing Private Wealth management products and services. Not all products and services are offered by all legal entities within BMO Private Wealth. Banking services are offered through Bank of Montreal. Investment management, wealth planning, tax planning, philanthropy planning services are offered through BMO Nesbitt Burns Inc. and BMO Private Investment Counsel Inc. Estate, trust, and custodial services are offered through BMO Trust Company. If you are already a client of BMO Nesbitt Burns Inc., please contact your Investment Advisor for more information. All insurance products and advice are offered through BMO Estate Insurance Advisory Services Inc. by licensed life insurance agents, and, in Quebec, by financial security advisors. © “BMO (M-bar Roundel symbol)” is a registered trademark of Bank of Montreal, used under licence. All rights are reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced in any form, or referred to in any other publication, without the express written permission of BMO Private Wealth.