

# 2022 PERSONAL INCOME TAX RATES - ONTARIO

Taxable income (\$)	Federal tax (\$)	Ontario tax (\$)	Total tax (\$)	Average rate (%)	Marginal rate					
					Federal	Ontario	Total	Non-eligible dividends*	Eligible dividends*	Capital gains
5 000	0	0	0	0,0	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
11 141	0	0	0	0,0	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
14 398	0	0	0	0,0	15,00	0,00	15,00	6,87	0,00	7,50
16 228	274	0	274	1,7	15,00	5,05	20,05	9,24	0,00	10,03
21 317	1 038	514	1 551	7,3	15,00	5,05	20,05	9,24	0,00	10,03
25 000	1 590	700	2 290	9,2	15,00	5,05	20,05	9,24	0,00	10,03
30 000	2 340	952	3 292	11,0	15,00	5,05	20,05	9,24	0,00	10,03
40 000	3 840	1 457	5 297	13,2	15,00	5,05	20,05	9,24	0,00	10,02
46 226	4 774	1 771	6 545	14,2	15,00	9,15	24,15	13,96	0,00	12,08
50 197	5 370	2 135	7 504	14,9	20,50	9,15	29,65	20,28	7,56	14,82
55 000	6 354	2 574	8 928	16,2	20,50	9,15	29,65	20,28	7,56	14,83
60 000	7 379	3 032	10 411	17,4	20,50	9,15	29,65	20,28	7,56	14,82
81 408	11 768	4 990	16 758	20,6	20,50	10,98	31,48	22,38	8,91	15,74
85 000	12 504	5 385	17 889	21,0	20,50	10,98	31,48	22,38	8,91	15,74
92 454	14 032	6 203	20 236	21,9	20,50	13,39	33,89	25,16	12,25	16,95
95 906	14 740	6 666	21 406	22,3	20,50	17,41	37,91	29,78	17,79	18,96
100 392	15 660	7 446	23 106	23,0	26,00	17,41	43,41	36,10	25,38	21,70
120 000	20 758	10 860	31 618	26,3	26,00	17,41	43,41	36,10	25,38	21,70
150 000	28 558	16 083	44 641	29,8	26,00	18,97	44,97	37,90	27,53	22,49
155 625	30 020	17 150	47 170	30,3	29,00	18,97	47,97	41,35	31,67	23,99
200 000	42 889	25 568	68 457	34,2	29,00	18,97	47,97	41,35	31,67	23,99
220 000	48 689	29 362	78 051	35,5	29,00	20,53	49,53	43,14	33,83	24,77
221 708	49 184	29 712	78 897	35,6	33,00	20,53	53,53	47,74	39,34	26,76
250 000	58 772	35 521	94 293	37,7	33,00	20,53	53,53	47,74	39,34	26,76

Notes: Table takes into account federal basic personal amount of \$14,398 and Ontario basic personal amount of \$11,141. Note that the federal amount of \$14,398 is gradually reduced to \$12,719 from taxable income of \$155,625 until it reaches \$221,708 (not considered in the table)..  
Table does not take into account health tax deductions.

\*: Numbers may not add up due to rounding.

\*\* In summary, non-eligible dividends arise from business income taxed at the preferential rate, while eligible dividends come from business income taxed at the basic corporate tax rate.

For non-eligible dividends, table takes into account gross-up of 15%, federal credit of 9.03% and provincial credit of 2.9863%.

For eligible dividends, table takes into account gross-up of 38%, federal credit of 15.02% and provincial credit of 10%.

Marginal rate applies to dividends added to regular income.

Non-eligible dividends up to \$31,450 are not subject to federal taxation and up to \$23,150 are not subject to provincial taxation.

Eligible dividends up to \$65,059 are not subject to federal taxation and up to \$97,890 are not subject to provincial taxation.

### Tax Free Savings contribution limits

If you were 18 years or older (in Ontario) in a given year, and you have not made any other TFSA contributions, you may put aside a maximum of:

<u>Year</u>	<u>TFSA contribution Limit</u>	<u>Cumulative Total</u>
2009	\$5000	\$5000
2010	\$5000	\$10,000
2011	\$5000	\$15,000
2012	\$5000	\$20,000
2013	\$5,500	\$25,500
2014	\$5,500	\$31,000
2015	\$10,000	\$41,000
2016	\$5,500	\$46,500
2017	\$5,500	\$52,000
2018	\$5,500	\$57,500
2019	\$6,000	\$63,500
2020	\$6,000	\$69,500
2021	\$6,000	\$75,500
2022	\$6,000	\$81,500

# 2022 tax planning

## Provincial/territorial income tax rates<sup>1</sup>

(current to January 2022)

British Columbia	
First \$43,070	5.06%
\$43,071 – \$86,141	7.70%
\$86,142 – \$98,901	10.50%
\$98,902 – \$120,094	12.29%
\$120,095 – \$162,832	14.70%
\$162,833 – \$227,091	16.80%
\$227,092 and over	20.50%
Alberta	
First \$131,220	10.00%
\$131,221 – \$157,464	12.00%
\$157,465 – \$209,952	13.00%
\$209,953 – \$314,928	14.00%
\$314,929 and over	15.00%
Saskatchewan	
First \$46,773	10.50%
\$46,774 – \$133,638	12.50%
\$133,639 and over	14.50%
Manitoba	
First \$34,431	10.80%
\$34,432 – \$74,416	12.75%
\$74,417 and over	17.40%
Ontario	
First \$46,226	5.05%
\$46,227 – \$92,454	9.15%
\$92,455 – \$150,000	11.16%
\$150,001 – \$220,000	12.16%
\$220,001 and over	13.16%
Quebec	
First \$46,295	15.00%
\$46,296 – \$92,580	20.00%
\$92,581 – \$112,655	24.00%
\$112,656 and over	25.75%
New Brunswick	
First \$44,887	9.40%
\$44,888 – \$89,775	14.82%
\$89,776 – \$145,955	16.52%
\$145,956 – \$166,280	17.84%
\$166,281 and over	20.30%
Nova Scotia	
First \$29,590	8.79%
\$29,591 – \$59,180	14.95%
\$59,181 – \$93,000	16.67%
\$93,001 – \$150,000	17.50%
\$150,001 and over	21.00%
Prince Edward Island	
First \$31,984	9.80%
\$31,985 – \$63,969	13.80%
\$63,970 and over	16.70%
Newfoundland & Labrador	
First \$39,147	8.70%
\$39,148 – \$78,294	14.50%
\$78,295 – \$139,780	15.80%
\$139,781 – \$195,693	17.80%
\$195,694 – \$250,000	19.80%
\$250,001 – \$500,000	20.80%
\$500,001 – \$1,000,000	21.30%
\$1,000,001 and over	21.80%

Yukon	
First \$50,197	6.40%
\$50,198 – \$100,392	9.00%
\$100,393 – \$155,625	10.90%
\$155,626 – \$500,000	12.80%
\$500,001 and over	15.00%
Northwest Territories	
First \$45,462	5.90%
\$45,463 – \$90,927	8.60%
\$90,928 – \$147,826	12.20%
\$147,827 and over	14.05%
Nunavut	
First \$47,862	4.00%
\$47,863 – \$95,724	7.00%
\$95,725 – \$155,625	9.00%
\$155,626 and over	11.50%

## 2022 top marginal tax rates

(Federal & provincial rates combined)<sup>2</sup>

	Interest	Capital gains <sup>3</sup>	Eligible dividends	Non-eligible dividends
British Columbia	53.50%	26.75%	36.54%	48.89%
Alberta	48.00%	24.00%	34.31%	42.31%
Saskatchewan	47.50%	23.75%	29.64%	41.83%
Manitoba	50.40%	25.20%	37.78%	46.68%
Ontario	53.53%	26.77%	39.34%	47.74%
Quebec	53.30%	26.65%	40.11%	48.70%
New Brunswick	53.30%	26.65%	33.50%	47.76%
Nova Scotia	54.00%	27.00%	41.58%	48.28%
PEI	51.37%	25.69%	34.23%	47.05%
Newfoundland	54.80%	27.40%	46.20%	48.96%
Yukon	48.00%	24.00%	28.92%	44.04%
NWT	47.05%	23.52%	28.33%	36.83%
Nunavut	44.50%	22.25%	33.08%	37.80%

## RRSP/TFSA contribution limits

18% of previous year's earned income to a maximum of	2022 – \$29,210
	2023 – \$30,780
TFSA contribution limit	\$6,000
Accumulated TFSA contribution limit <sup>4</sup>	\$81,500

## Withholding tax rates for RRSP/RRIF withdrawals

	Quebec	All other provinces
Up to \$5,000	21%	10%
\$5,001 – \$15,000	26%	20%
Over \$15,001	31%	30%

## 2022 federal income tax rates

First – \$50,197	15%
\$50,198 – \$100,392	20.50%
\$100,393 – \$155,625	26%
\$155,626 – \$221,708	29%
\$221,709 and over	33%
Basic personal exemption	14,398 <sup>6</sup>

## Attribution rules

Recipient	Gift	No or low interest loan	Loan at prescribed or commercial rate
Spouse or partner			
Income	Attributed to "giftor"	Attributed to lender	No attribution
Capital gains	Attributed to "giftor"	Attributed to lender	No attribution
2 <sup>nd</sup> generation income	No attribution	No attribution	No attribution
Child under 18			
Income	Attributed to "giftor"	Attributed to lender	No attribution
Capital gains	No attribution	No attribution	No attribution
2 <sup>nd</sup> Generation income	No attribution	No attribution	No attribution
Child over 18			
Income	No attribution	No attribution <sup>5</sup>	No attribution
Capital gains	No attribution	No attribution <sup>5</sup>	No attribution
Corporation (excluding small business corporation)			
Attribution may result if reason for transfer is to confer a benefit on a spouse, common-law partner, or certain children under 18 and reduce family tax payable			No attribution

Note: Attribution generally ceases on death or in cases of non-residency.

## 2022 Employment Insurance (EI) premiums

	All provinces/territories except Quebec	Quebec
Maximum yearly insurable earnings	\$60,300	\$60,300
Employee's premium rate	1.58%	1.20%
Employer's premium rate	2.21%	1.68%
Maximum yearly employee premium	\$952.74	\$723.60
Maximum yearly employer premium	\$1,333.84	\$1,013.04

## 2022 Canada Pension Plan (CPP) premiums

	All provinces/territories except Quebec	Quebec
Maximum pensionable earnings	\$64,900	\$64,900
Basic exemption	\$3,500	\$3,500
Maximum contributory earnings	\$61,400	\$61,400
Employee and employer rate	5.70%	6.15%
Maximum employee/employer contribution	\$3,499.80	\$3,776.10
Maximum self-employed contribution	\$6,999.60	\$7,552.20

## 2022 CPP and QPP retirement benefit

CPP maximum monthly benefit (assuming payments begin at age 65): **\$1,253.59**  
QPP maximum monthly benefit (assuming payments begin at age 65): **\$1,253.59**

## 2022 Old Age Security (OAS) payment rates

(January to March 2022)

Maximum monthly benefit	\$642.25 (assuming payments begin at age 65)
Maximum annual income	For the 2022 tax year, pensioners with net income of \$81,761 or more are subject to OAS clawback. Clawback rate is 15% for each dollar beyond \$81,761. OAS is fully eliminated once net income reaches \$133,141. Applicable to payments made from July 2023 to June 2024.

## RRIF minimum withdrawals

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

## Marginal versus effective tax rates – what's the difference?

**Marginal tax rate:** Tax rate applicable to an additional dollar of income earned. Does not consider deductions and credits available to taxpayer.

**Effective tax rate:** Actual rate of tax paid by taxpayer. Considers deductions, credits and graduated tax brackets.

For more information, please visit [mackenzieinvestments.com/taxandestate](https://mackenzieinvestments.com/taxandestate)

<sup>1</sup> The table includes and assumes all proposed rates from 2020 provincial budgets, where applicable, have been passed.

<sup>2</sup> Rates include federal and provincial combined marginal tax rates, including provincial surtaxes.

<sup>3</sup> The capital gains rate for qualifying securities donated to registered charities in-kind is 0%.

<sup>4</sup> Subject to meeting certain criteria.

<sup>5</sup> Anti-avoidance provision can apply to attribute income and capital gains if one of the main reasons for the loan is to reduce taxes payable.

<sup>6</sup> The federal basic personal amount is gradually reduced when income is in excess of \$155,625 and reduced to \$12,719 when income reaches \$221,708.

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## 2022 estate planning

### Province/territory probate taxes

(current to January 2022)

- Probate is the process of having a will validated by the courts.
- Probate taxes vary considerably between provinces and territories, but in most cases these taxes are a percentage of the value of the estate being probated.

Province/territory	Estate value	Probate fee/tax
Alberta	\$10,000 or under	\$35
	\$10,001 – \$25,000	\$135
	\$25,001 – \$125,000	\$275
	\$125,001 – \$250,000	\$400
	\$250,001 and over	\$525 (Maximum)
British Columbia	\$25,000 or under	Nil
	\$25,001 – \$50,000	\$6 per \$1,000 (0.6%)
	\$50,001 and over	\$14 per \$1,000 (1.4%)
Manitoba	Probate tax eliminated in MB as of November 6, 2020	
New Brunswick	\$5,000 or under	\$25
	\$5,001 – \$10,000	\$50
	\$10,001 – \$15,000	\$75
	\$15,001 – \$20,000	\$100
	\$20,001 and over	\$5 per \$1,000 (0.5%)
Newfoundland & Labrador	\$1,000 or under	\$60
	\$1,001 and over	\$0.6 per \$100 (0.6%)
Northwest Territories	\$10,000 or under	\$30
	\$10,001 – \$25,000	\$110
	\$25,001 – \$125,000	\$215
	\$125,001 – \$250,000	\$325
	\$250,001 and over	\$435
Nova Scotia	\$10,000 or under	\$85.60
	\$10,001 – \$25,000	\$215.20
	\$25,001 – \$50,000	\$358.15
	\$50,001 – \$100,000	\$1,002.65
	\$100,001 and over	\$16.95 per \$1,000 (1.695%)
Nunavut	\$10,000 or under	\$25
	\$10,001 – \$25,000	\$100
	\$25,001 – \$125,000	\$200
	\$125,001 – \$250,000	\$300
	\$250,001 and over	\$400
Ontario	\$50,000 or under	Nil
	\$50,001 and over	\$15 per \$1,000 (1.5%)
Prince Edward Island	\$10,000 or under	\$50
	\$10,001 – \$25,000	\$100
	\$25,001 – \$50,000	\$200
	\$50,001 – \$100,000	\$400
	\$100,001 and over	\$4 per \$1,000 (0.4%)
Quebec	No probate fees	Nominal registration fees apply
Saskatchewan	All estates	\$7 per \$1,000 (0.7%)
Yukon	\$25,000 and under	Nil
	\$25,001 and over	\$140

### Due date for final returns and balance owing for deceased individuals

Period when death occurred	Due date for the return
January 1 to October 31	April 30 of the following year
November 1 to December 31	Six months after the date of death

If the deceased or the deceased's spouse or common-law partner was self-employed, the following due dates for final returns are as follows:

Period when death occurred	Due date for the return
January 1 to December 15	June 15 of the following year
December 16 to December 31	Six months after the date of death

\* Any balance owing would still be due April 30th of the year after death or six months after death if death occurred between November 1 and December 31.

### RRSP and RRIF at death

The deceased is deemed to have received the fair market value of all property held in a Registered Retirement Savings Plan (RRSP) or Registered Retirement Income Fund (RRIF) at the date of death. No amount is included in the deceased's income if the designated beneficiary or heir is an "eligible beneficiary" and certain conditions are met. An eligible beneficiary who acquires rights in an RRSP or an RRIF has several options for deferring the income tax on those amounts.

The following table summarizes the rules:

Heir/beneficiary	Amount taxable at death	Transferable to: <sup>1</sup>	
		RRSP/RRIF	Annuity
Spouse	Nil <sup>1</sup>	Yes	Yes
Child or grandchild financially dependent because of an infirmity	Nil <sup>1</sup>	Yes	Yes
Child or grandchild financially dependent not because of an infirmity	Nil <sup>1</sup>	Yes	Yes <sup>2</sup>
Other	FMV	No	No

<sup>1</sup> Certain terms and conditions may apply.

<sup>2</sup> The annuity may provide for payments for a period of not more than 18 years, less the age of the child or grandchild when the annuity is purchased. Annuity payments must start no later than one year after the purchase.

### Transfer from an RRSP or RRIF to an RDSP

It is possible to transfer funds held in RRSP or an RRIF at the time of death to a Registered Disability Savings Plan (RDSP) of a child or grandchild who was financially dependent on the deceased because of a mental or physical disability. However, the amount transferred must not exceed the beneficiary's RDSP contribution room of \$200,000, and is not eligible for the Canadian Disability Savings Grant/Bond.

### Transfer from RRSP or RRIF to a Lifetime Benefit Trust

#### Lifetime Benefit Trust

Section 60.011 of the Income Tax Act ("ITA") of Canada provides for the creation of a Lifetime Benefit Trust (LBT<sup>1</sup>), which is a discretionary testamentary trust that is funded by the tax deferred proceeds of a registered plan (RRSP, RRIF, PRPP, RPP or SPP). The LBT is required by the ITA to use the registered plan proceeds to purchase a Qualifying Trust Annuity ("QTA") for the sole benefit of a mentally infirm spouse/common law Partner of the deceased or the mentally infirm and dependent child or grandchild of the deceased. The QTA must either be for the lifetime of the beneficiary of the trust or for a fixed term equal to 90 years minus the age of the sole beneficiary of the LBT.

## Province/territory intestacy rules

- “Intestate” is the term used when an individual dies without a will.
- Each province/territory has its own laws as to how assets are to be divided when someone dies without a will.

Province/territory	Spouse and one child	Spouse and children
Alberta <sup>(1a)</sup>	If all children are also children of surviving spouse, entire estate goes to spouse; if any of the children are not also children of the surviving spouse, the spouse gets 50% of the value of the estate, and the children receive the remainder of the estate.	
British Columbia <sup>(1b)</sup>	If all children are also children of the surviving spouse, first \$300,000 <sup>(6)</sup> + ½ of the remainder goes to spouse; if any of the children are not also children of the surviving spouse, the first \$150,000 go to the spouse <sup>(6)</sup> , ½ of the balance goes to the spouse, ½ of the balance to the children.	
Manitoba <sup>(9)</sup>	If all children are also children of surviving spouse, entire estate goes to spouse; if any of the children are not also children of surviving spouse, greater of \$50,000 and half of estate goes to spouse <sup>(5)</sup> . Remainder of estate is split ½ and ½ between spouse and children.	
New Brunswick	Marital property of deceased and spouse, to spouse; balance split equally <sup>(1)</sup>	Marital property of deceased and spouse, to spouse; ½ of the balance to spouse; ½ of the balance to children <sup>(1)</sup>
Nfld and Labrador	Split equally <sup>(1)</sup>	½ to spouse; ½ to children <sup>(1)</sup>
NWT/Nunavut <sup>(1e)</sup>	First \$50,000 to spouse, balance split equally <sup>(1, 2)</sup>	First \$50,000 to spouse; ½ balance to spouse, ½ balance to children <sup>(1, 2)</sup>
Nova Scotia <sup>(1c)</sup>	First \$50,000 to spouse; balance split equally <sup>(1)</sup>	First \$50,000 to spouse <sup>(2)</sup> ; ½ of the balance to spouse; ½ of the balance to children <sup>(1)</sup>
Ontario	First \$350,000 to spouse; balance split equally <sup>(1, 4, 7)</sup>	First \$350,000 to spouse; ½ of the balance to spouse; ½ of the balance to children <sup>(1, 4)</sup>
Prince Edward Island	Split equally <sup>(1)</sup>	½ to spouse; ½ to children <sup>(1)</sup>
Quebec <sup>(1d)</sup>	½ to spouse; ½ to child <sup>(1)</sup>	½ to spouse; ½ to children <sup>(1)</sup>
Saskatchewan <sup>(1b)</sup>	First \$200,000 to spouse; balance split equally <sup>(1, 7)</sup>	First \$200,000 to spouse; ½ of the balance to spouse; ½ of the balance to children <sup>(1, 7)</sup>
	If all children are also children of surviving spouse, entire estate goes to spouse; if any of the children are not also children of the surviving spouse, the spouse gets 50% of the value of the estate, and the children receive the remainder of the estate.	
Yukon <sup>(1f)</sup>	First \$75,000 to spouse, balance split equally <sup>(1)</sup>	First \$75,000 to spouse; ½ balance to spouse, ½ balance to children <sup>(1)</sup>

Note: In some cases, provincial Family Law Acts can override these distribution formulas.

(1) Issue of a deceased child (i.e., grandchildren, great-grandchildren) takes that child's share.

(1a) In addition to “spouse”, the Alberta Will and Succession Act refers to and accords equal rights to an “adult interdependent partner” or AIP.

(1b) “Spouse” in British Columbia and Saskatchewan includes common-law same-sex partners.

(1c) Domestic partners (common-law partners of any sex registered as such in Nova Scotia) will have the same rights and obligations as spouses under the Intestate Succession Act.

(1d) A civil union spouse has the same rights to inherit as a spouse. A civil union is a new legal institution in Quebec which entitles couples, whether of the same or opposite sex, to similar legal rights and obligations as married spouses.

(1e) Includes common-law partners.

(1f) If an intestate dies leaving a common-law spouse, under the Estate Administration Act, the court may order that whatever portion of the intestate's property that it deems appropriate be retained and allotted to the common-law spouse for support and maintenance.

(1g) The Intestate Succession Act of Manitoba, provides common-law opposite-sex or same sex partners with equal rights to those of a married spouse upon intestacy.

(2) Spouse may elect to receive house and contents in lieu of \$50,000.

(3) Plus household furniture and life interest in family home.

(4) Subject to possible equalization claim under Family Law Act.

(5) Plus, life interest in the home (Homestead Act) and a possible equalization payment under the Family Property Act.

(6) Plus, household furniture.

(7) Ontario - based on Ontario Regulation 54/95 “preferential share” equals \$350,000 as of March 1, 2021. Saskatchewan - based on I-13.2 Reg 1 “prescribed amount” equals \$200,000.

## Commonly used CRA guides

P105	Students and Income Tax	T4011	Preparing Returns for Deceased Persons
P113	Gifts and Income Tax	T4036	Rental Income
RC4110	Employee or Self-employed?	T4037	Capital Gains
RC4112	Lifelong Learning Plan (LLP)	T4040	RRSPs and Other Registered Plans for Retirement
RC4169	Tax Treatment of Mutual Funds for Individuals	T4055	Newcomers to Canada
RC4177	Death of an RRSP Annuitant	T4058	Non-Residents and Income Tax
RC4178	Death of a RRIF Annuitant		
T4002	Self-employed Business, Professional, Commission, Farming, and Fishing Income		

## Mackenzie tax brochures

- Income Splitting
- Mackenzie Charitable Giving Program Guide
- Strategies for Trusts in Tax and Estate Planning
- TFSA Investor Guide
- Guide to Registered Disability Savings Plans
- Tax + Estate Business Owners Kit
- RRSP or TFSA
- RRSP Guide
- RESP Guide
- RDSP, Henson Trust or TFSA
- Individual pensions plans (IPP) and retirement compensation agreements (RCA)

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# 2020 LIF

## MINIMUM/MAXIMUM WITHDRAWAL PERCENTAGES

Life Income Funds (LIFs) are similar to LRIFs in that they also give you full control over your investments, and have a minimum and maximum payment, but how the maximum payment amount is calculated is different than with other plans. In some provinces, you may be required to convert your LIF to an annuity at age 80 as well. Below is a table to show you the minimum and maximum withdrawal percentages for 2020 by province.

### 2020 LIF Minimum/Maximum Withdrawal Percentages

Age as at Jan 1, 2020	Minimum Withdrawal Percentage	Maximum Withdrawal Percentage Alberta, British Columbia Ontario, New Brunswick Newfoundland, Saskatchewan	Maximum Withdrawal Percentage Quebec, Manitoba, Nova Scotia	Maximum Withdrawal Percentage Federal/PBSA (LIF/RLIF)
50	2.50%	6.27%	6.10%	4.13%
51	2.56%	6.31%	6.10%	4.16%
52	2.63%	6.35%	6.10%	4.20%
53	2.70%	6.40%	6.10%	4.24%
54	2.78%	6.45%	6.10%	4.28%
55	2.86%	6.51%	6.40%	4.33%
56	2.94%	6.57%	6.50%	4.38%
57	3.03%	6.63%	6.50%	4.43%
58	3.13%	6.70%	6.60%	4.49%
59	3.23%	6.77%	6.70%	4.55%
60	3.33%	6.85%	6.70%	4.62%
61	3.45%	6.94%	6.80%	4.70%
62	3.57%	7.04%	6.90%	4.78%
63	3.70%	7.14%	7.00%	4.87%
64	3.85%	7.26%	7.10%	4.98%
65	4.00%	7.38%	7.20%	5.09%
66	4.17%	7.52%	7.30%	5.21%
67	4.35%	7.67%	7.40%	5.35%
68	4.55%	7.83%	7.60%	5.51%
69	4.76%	8.02%	7.70%	5.68%
70	5.00%	8.22%	7.90%	5.88%
71	5.28%	8.45%	8.10%	6.10%
72	5.40%	8.71%	8.30%	6.36%

2020 LIF Minimum/Maximum Withdrawal Percentages

Age as at Jan 1, 2020	Minimum Withdrawal Percentage	Maximum Withdrawal Percentage Alberta, British Columbia Ontario, New Brunswick Newfoundland, Saskatchewan	Maximum Withdrawal Percentage Quebec, Manitoba, Nova Scotia	Maximum Withdrawal Percentage Federal/PBSA (LIF/RLIF)
73	5.53%	9.00%	8.50%	6.66%
74	5.67%	9.34%	8.80%	7.01%
75	5.82%	9.71%	9.10%	7.42%
76	5.98%	10.15%	9.40%	7.89%
77	6.17%	10.66%	9.80%	8.43%
78	6.36%	11.25%	10.30%	9.07%
79	6.58%	11.96%	10.80%	9.82%
80	6.82%	12.82%	11.50%	10.72%
81	7.08%	13.87%	12.10%	11.82%
82	7.38%	15.19%	12.90%	13.19%
83	7.71%	16.90%	13.80%	14.96%
84	8.08%	19.19%	14.80%	17.32%
85	8.51%	22.40%	16.00%	20.63%
86	8.99%	27.23%	17.30%	25.59%
87	9.55%	35.29%	18.90%	33.85%
88	10.21%	51.46%	20.00%	50.39%
89	10.99%	100.00%	20.00%	100.00%
90	11.92%	100.00%	20.00%	100.00%
91	13.06%	100.00%	20.00%	100.00%
92	14.49%	100.00%	20.00%	100.00%
93	16.34%	100.00%	20.00%	100.00%
94	18.79%	100.00%	20.00%	100.00%
95	20.00%	100.00%	20.00%	100.00%
96	20.00%	100.00%	20.00%	100.00%
97	20.00%	100.00%	20.00%	100.00%
98	20.00%	100.00%	20.00%	100.00%
99	20.00%	100.00%	20.00%	100.00%
100	20.00%	100.00%	20.00%	100.00%

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