

2025 tax facts

Tax brackets

The rates below are the combined federal and provincial marginal rates, including all surtaxes. It is assumed that the only credits claimed are the basic personal amount and the Low Income Tax Reduction (LITR) where applicable. Individuals resident in British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland & Labrador are subject to an LITR or equivalent resulting in no provincial income tax up to a certain threshold and clawed back for income in excess until the reduction is eliminated, resulting in a higher marginal tax rate for that income bracket. These rates are correct as at January 1, 2025 and do not reflect changes resulting from federal or provincial announcements after that date.

Taxable income	Marginal tax rates (%)				
	Interest and regular income	Capital gains up to \$250,000	Capital gains > \$250,000	Non-eligible Canadian dividends	Eligible Canadian dividends
Alberta 2025					
First \$16,128	-	-	-	-	-
\$16,129 – \$22,322	15.00	7.50	10.00	6.87	-0.03
\$22,323 – \$57,375	25.00	12.50	16.67	15.86	2.57
\$57,376 – \$114,750	30.50	15.25	20.33	22.19	10.16
\$114,751 – \$151,234	36.00	18.00	24.00	28.51	17.75
\$151,235 – \$177,882	38.00	19.00	25.33	30.81	20.51
\$177,883 – \$181,481	41.32	20.66	27.55	34.62	25.09
\$181,482 – \$241,974	42.32	21.16	28.21	35.77	26.47
\$241,975 – \$253,414	43.32	21.66	28.88	36.92	27.85
\$253,415 – \$362,961	47.00	23.50	31.33	41.16	32.93
\$362,962 and over	48.00	24.00	32.00	42.31	34.31
British Columbia 2025					
First \$16,128	-	-	-	-	-
\$16,129 – \$24,045	15.00	7.50	10.00	6.87	-0.03
\$24,046 – \$25,019	20.06	10.03	13.37	10.44	-9.61
\$25,020 – \$40,814	23.62	11.81	15.75	14.53	-4.70
\$40,815 – \$49,279	20.06	10.03	13.37	10.44	-9.61
\$49,280 – \$57,375	22.70	11.35	15.13	13.48	-5.96
\$57,376 – \$98,560	28.20	14.10	18.80	19.81	1.63
\$98,561 – \$113,158	31.00	15.50	20.67	23.02	5.49
\$113,159 – \$114,750	32.79	16.40	21.86	25.08	7.96
\$114,751 – \$137,407	38.29	19.15	25.53	31.40	15.55
\$137,408 – \$177,882	40.70	20.35	27.13	34.17	18.88
\$177,883 – \$186,305	44.02	22.01	29.35	37.99	23.46
\$186,306 – \$253,414	46.12	23.06	30.75	40.40	26.35
\$253,415 – \$259,829	49.80	24.90	33.20	44.64	31.43
\$259,830 and over	53.50	26.75	35.67	48.89	36.54
Ontario 2025					
First \$16,128	-	-	-	-	-
\$16,129 – \$18,574	15.00	7.50	10.00	6.87	-0.03
\$18,575 – \$24,389	25.10	12.55	16.73	11.63	-13.69
\$24,390 – \$52,886	20.05	10.02	13.37	9.25	-6.86
\$52,887 – \$57,375	24.15	12.08	16.10	13.96	-1.20
\$57,376 – \$93,132	29.65	14.83	19.77	20.29	6.39
\$93,133 – \$105,775	31.48	15.74	20.99	22.39	8.92
\$105,776 – \$109,727	33.89	16.95	22.59	25.17	12.24
\$109,728 – \$114,750	37.91	18.96	25.27	29.78	17.79
\$114,751 – \$150,000	43.41	21.71	28.94	36.10	25.38
\$150,001 – \$177,882	44.97	22.49	29.98	37.90	27.53
\$177,883 – \$220,000	48.29	24.15	32.19	41.71	32.10
\$220,001 – \$253,414	49.85	24.93	33.23	43.51	34.26
\$253,415 and over	53.53	26.77	35.69	47.74	39.34

2025

Advisor quick reference guide

Tax Planning

Tax Tables

Selected non-refundable tax credits – 2024

Combined federal and provincial tax brackets for 2024

Effective income tax rates for individuals – 2024

Provincial probate/verification fees and tax chart

Key Corporate Income Tax Rates (combined Federal and Provincial)

Your Manulife Sales Teams

Effective income tax rates for individuals - 2024

This table shows combined federal and provincial or territorial taxes, including surtaxes, on interest or ordinary income, assuming only the basic personal tax credit is claimed.

Taxable Income	Provincial (%)									
	BC	AB	SK	MB	ON	QC	NB	NS	PE	NL
20,000	5.1	3.2	4.0	5.5	5.1	4.1	6.5	7.0	6.4	7.2
30,000	10.1	9.9	11.2	12.3	10.1	11.5	12.5	12.7	12.5	12.7
40,000	12.6	13.6	14.8	15.7	12.6	15.3	15.4	17.2	16.2	15.5
50,000	14.2	15.9	16.9	17.8	14.1	17.5	17.2	19.8	18.7	17.9
60,000	16.0	17.8	19.0	19.8	16.0	20.0	19.6	22.0	20.7	20.2
70,000	17.7	19.6	21.0	21.8	18.0	22.3	21.7	24.3	22.9	22.3
80,000	19.0	21.0	22.5	23.2	19.4	24.1	23.3	25.9	24.7	23.9
90,000	20.1	22.0	23.7	24.3	20.6	25.4	24.6	27.2	26.1	25.2
100,000	21.0	22.9	24.6	25.2	21.7	26.5	25.5	28.2	27.2	26.3
150,000	26.5	26.8	28.8	30.8	28.3	32.7	30.6	32.9	32.4	31.0
200,000	30.7	30.2	32.2	34.4	32.9	36.8	34.2	36.9	35.9	34.6
250,000	33.8	32.7	34.6	36.9	36.2	39.5	37.1	39.6	38.4	37.4
300,000	37.1	35.1	36.7	39.2	39.1	41.8	39.7	42.0	40.6	40.1
400,000	41.2	38.2	39.4	42.0	42.7	44.7	42.9	45.0	43.4	43.5
500,000	43.6	40.1	41.0	43.7	44.9	46.4	44.8	46.8	45.1	45.6
1,000,000	48.6	44.1	44.3	47.0	49.2	49.9	48.7	50.4	48.4	49.9

Top Marginal Tax Rates	Provincial (%)									
	BC	AB	SK	MB	ON	QC	NB	NS	PE	NL
Eligible Dividends	36.54	34.31	29.64	37.78	39.34	40.11	32.40	41.58	36.20	46.20
Ineligible Dividends	48.89	42.31	41.34	46.67	47.74	48.70	46.83	48.28	47.63	48.96
Capital Gains @ 50%	26.75	24.00	23.75	25.20	26.76	26.65	26.25	27.00	25.88	27.40
Capital Gains @ 66⅔%	35.67	32.00	31.67	33.60	35.69	35.54	35.00	36.00	34.50	36.53
Other Income	53.50	48.00	47.50	50.40	53.53	53.31	52.50	54.00	51.75	54.80



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
2023	\$6,500	\$88,000
2024	\$7,000	\$95,000
2025	\$7,000	\$102,000

2025 estate planning

Province/territory probate taxes

(current to January 2025)

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	\$30
	\$10,001 – \$25,000	\$110
	\$25,001 – \$125,000	\$215
	\$125,001 – \$250,000	\$325
	\$250,001 and over	\$425
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: ¹	
		RRSP/RRIF	Annuity
Spouse	Nil ¹	Yes	Yes
Child or grandchild financially dependent because of an infirmity	Nil ¹	Yes	Yes
Child or grandchild financially dependent not because of an infirmity	Nil ¹	No ³	Yes ²
Other	FMV	No	No

- 1 Certain terms and conditions may apply.
- 2 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.
- 3 If the child or grandchild is not infirm, the funds cannot be rolled over to their RRSP/RRIF.

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), 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 ^(1a)	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 ^(1b)	If all children are also children of the surviving spouse, first \$300,000 ⁽⁶⁾ + 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 ⁽⁶⁾ , ½ of the balance goes to the spouse, ½ of the balance to the children.	
Manitoba ^(1g)	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 ⁽⁵⁾ . 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 ⁽¹⁾	Marital property of deceased and spouse, to spouse; ½ of the balance to spouse; ⅓ of the balance to children ⁽¹⁾
Nfld and Labrador	Split equally ⁽¹⁾	⅓ to spouse; ⅔ to children ⁽¹⁾
NWT/Nunavut ^(1e)	First \$50,000 to spouse, balance split equally ^(1, 2)	First \$50,000 to spouse; ½ balance to spouse, ⅓ balance to children ^(1, 2)
Nova Scotia ^(1c)	First \$50,000 to spouse; balance split equally ⁽¹⁾	First \$50,000 to spouse ⁽²⁾ ; ½ of the balance to spouse; ⅓ of the balance to children ⁽¹⁾
Ontario	First \$350,000 to spouse; balance split equally ^(1, 4, 7)	First \$350,000 to spouse; ½ of the balance to spouse; ⅓ of the balance to children ^(1, 4)
Prince Edward Island	Split equally ⁽¹⁾	⅓ to spouse; ⅔ to children ⁽¹⁾
Quebec ^(1d)	⅓ to spouse; ⅔ to child ⁽¹⁾	⅓ to spouse; ⅔ to children ⁽¹⁾
Saskatchewan ^(1b)	First \$200,000 to spouse; balance split equally ^(1, 7)	First \$200,000 to spouse; ½ of the balance to spouse; ⅓ of the balance to children ^(1, 7)
	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 ^(1f)	First \$75,000 to spouse, balance split equally ⁽¹⁾	First \$75,000 to spouse; ½ balance to spouse, ⅓ balance to children ⁽¹⁾

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
- P113** Gifts and Income Tax
- RC4110** Employee or Self-employed?
- RC4112** Lifelong Learning Plan (LLP)
- RC4169** Tax Treatment of Mutual Funds for Individuals
- RC4177** Death of an RRSP Annuitant
- RC4178** Death of a RRIF Annuitant
- T4002** Self-employed Business, Professional, Commission, Farming, and Fishing Income

- T4011** Preparing Returns for Deceased Persons
- T4036** Rental Income
- T4037** Capital Gains
- T4040** RRSAs and Other Registered Plans for Retirement
- T4055** Newcomers to Canada
- T4058** Non-Residents and Income Tax

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)



For more information, please visit mackenzieinvestments.com/taxandestate

This should not be construed as legal or tax advice, as each client's situation is different. The rates provided are the rates as at the date of publication of this document and are subject to change at any time. Please consult your own legal and tax advisor.

2025 tax planning

Provincial/territorial income tax rates¹

(current to January 2025)

British Columbia		Ontario (cont'd)		Newfoundland & Labrador	
First \$49,278	5.06%	\$150,001 – 220,000	12.16%	First \$44,192	8.70%
\$49,279 – \$98,560	7.70%	\$220,001 and over	13.16%	\$44,193 – \$88,382	14.50%
\$98,561 – \$113,158	10.50%	Quebec		\$88,383 – \$157,792	15.80%
\$113,159 – \$137,407	12.29%	First \$53,255	14.00%	\$157,793 – \$220,910	17.80%
\$137,408 – \$186,306	14.70%	\$53,256 – \$106,495	19.00%	\$220,911 – \$282,214	19.80%
\$186,307 – \$259,829	16.80%	\$106,496 – \$129,590	24.00%	\$282,215 – \$564,429	20.80%
\$259,830 and over	20.50%	\$129,591 and over	25.75%	\$564,430 – \$1,128,858	21.30%
Alberta		New Brunswick		\$1,128,859 and over	21.80%
First \$151,234	10.00%	First \$51,306	9.40%	Yukon	
\$151,235 – \$181,481	12.00%	\$51,307 – \$102,614	14.00%	First \$57,375	6.40%
\$181,482 – \$241,974	13.00%	\$102,615 – \$190,060	16.00%	\$57,376 – \$114,750	9.00%
\$241,975 – \$362,961	14.00%	\$190,061 and over	19.50%	\$114,751 – \$177,882	10.90%
\$362,962 and over	15.00%	Nova Scotia		\$177,883 – \$500,000	12.80%
Saskatchewan		First \$30,507	8.79%	\$500,001 and over	15.00%
First \$53,462	10.50%	\$30,508 – \$61,015	14.95%	Northwest Territories	
\$53,463 – \$152,749	12.50%	\$61,016 – \$95,883	16.67%	First \$51,964	5.90%
\$152,750 and over	14.50%	\$95,884 – \$154,650	17.50%	\$51,965 – \$103,930	8.60%
Manitoba		\$154,651 and over	21.00%	\$103,931 – \$168,967	12.20%
First \$47,564	10.80%	Prince Edward Island		\$168,968 and over	14.05%
\$47,565 – \$101,200	12.75%	First \$33,328	9.50%	Nunavut	
\$101,201 and over	17.40%	\$33,329 – \$64,656	13.47%	First \$54,706	4.00%
Ontario		\$64,657 – \$105,000	16.60%	\$54,707 – \$109,413	7.00%
First \$52,886	5.05%	\$105,001 – \$140,000	17.62%	\$109,414 – \$177,880	9.00%
\$52,887 – \$105,775	9.15%	\$140,001 and over	19.00%	\$177,881 and over	11.50%
\$105,776 – \$150,000	11.16%				

2025 top marginal tax rates

 (Federal and provincial rates combined)²

	Interest	Capital gains up to \$250,000 ³	Capital gains > \$250,000	Eligible dividends	Non-eligible dividends
British Columbia	53.50%	26.75%	35.67%	36.54%	48.89%
Alberta	48.00%	24.00%	32.00%	34.31%	42.31%
Saskatchewan	47.50%	23.75%	31.67%	29.64%	40.87%
Manitoba	50.40%	25.20%	33.60%	37.78%	46.68%
Ontario	53.53%	26.77%	35.69%	39.34%	47.74%
Quebec	53.30%	26.65%	35.53%	40.11%	48.70%
New Brunswick	52.50%	26.25%	35.00%	32.40%	46.84%
Nova Scotia	54.00%	27.00%	36.00%	41.58%	48.28%
PEI	52.00%	26.00%	34.67%	36.54%	47.92%
Newfoundland	54.80%	27.40%	36.53%	46.20%	48.96%
Yukon	48.00%	24.00%	32.00%	28.92%	44.04%
NWT	47.05%	23.52%	31.37%	28.33%	36.83%
Nunavut	44.50%	22.25%	29.67%	33.08%	37.80%

2025 federal income tax rates

First – \$57,375	15.00%
\$57,376 – \$114,750	20.50%
\$114,751 – \$177,882	26.00%
\$177,883 – \$253,414	29.00%
\$253,415 and over	33.00%
Basic personal exemption	16,129 ⁵

RRSP/TFSA contribution limits

18% of previous year's earned income to a maximum of	2025 – \$32,490
	2026 – \$33,810
TFSA contribution limit	\$7,000
Accumulated TFSA contribution limit ⁴	\$102,000

Withholding tax rates for RRSP/RRIF withdrawals

	Quebec	All other provinces
Up to \$5,000	19%	10%
\$5,001 – \$15,000	24%	20%
Over \$15,001	29%	30%

2025 average tax rates

(Federal and provincial rates combined. Includes any applicable provincial surtaxes and basic personal exemption)

Province/territory	\$50,000	\$100,000	\$150,000	\$200,000	\$300,000	\$500,000	\$1,000,000
British Columbia	13.95%	20.71%	26.07%	30.24%	36.60%	43.36%	48.43%
Alberta	15.70%	22.69%	26.59%	29.89%	34.80%	39.95%	43.98%
Saskatchewan	16.67%	24.36%	28.53%	31.86%	36.42%	40.85%	44.18%
Manitoba	17.61%	25.02%	30.57%	34.14%	39.20%	43.85%	47.12%
Ontario	15.12%	22.14%	28.33%	32.86%	39.04%	44.84%	49.18%
Quebec	17.58%	26.72%	32.89%	36.88%	41.80%	46.40%	49.85%
New Brunswick	17.04%	25.31%	30.29%	33.76%	39.35%	44.61%	48.56%
Nova Scotia	19.55%	27.95%	32.59%	36.49%	41.67%	46.60%	50.30%
PEI	18.28%	26.82%	31.94%	35.57%	40.39%	45.04%	48.52%
Newfoundland	17.61%	26.05%	30.76%	34.31%	39.74%	45.36%	49.80%
Yukon	14.50%	21.40%	25.84%	29.20%	34.10%	38.78%	43.39%
NWT	13.96%	21.07%	26.14%	29.81%	34.90%	39.76%	43.41%
Nunavut	12.62%	19.51%	24.01%	27.40%	32.44%	37.27%	40.88%
Average	16.17%	23.83%	28.81%	32.49%	37.73%	42.82%	46.74%

2025 Employment Insurance (EI) premiums

	All provinces/territories except Quebec	Quebec
Maximum yearly insurable earnings	\$65,700	\$65,700
Employee's premium rate	1.64%	1.31%
Employer's premium rate	2.30%	1.83%
Maximum yearly employee premium	\$1,077.48	\$860.67
Maximum yearly employer premium	\$1,508.47	\$1,204.94

2025 Canada Pension Plan (CPP) premiums

	All provinces/territories except Quebec	Quebec
Maximum pensionable earnings	\$71,300	\$71,300
Basic exemption	\$3,500	\$3,500
Maximum contributory earnings	\$67,800	\$67,800
Employee and employer rate	5.95%	6.40%
Maximum employee/employer contribution	\$4,034.10	\$4,339.20
Maximum self-employed contribution	\$8,068.20	\$8,678.40

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%

2025 CPP and QPP retirement benefit.

CPP maximum monthly benefit (assuming payments begin at age 65): **\$1,433.00**

QPP maximum monthly benefit (assuming payments begin at age 65): **\$1,433.00**

2025 Old Age Security (OAS) payment rates

(January to March)

Maximum monthly benefit

Age 65 – 74: **\$727.67**

Age 75 and over: **\$800.44**

Maximum annual income

For the 2025 tax year, pensioners with net income of \$93,454 or more are subject to OAS clawback. Clawback rate is 15% for each dollar beyond \$93,454. OAS is fully eliminated once net income reaches \$151,668 (age 65 to 74) and \$157,490 (for age 75 and over). Applicable to payments made from July 2026 to June 2027.

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.

Tax Planning

Individual savings plans

Comparison of savings option

Annual contribution limits for RRSPs, TFSA and FHSA

A comparison of the HBP and the FHSA

Registered Education Savings Plans

Registered Disability Savings Plans (RDSPs)

Charitable donations tax guidelines

Cash versus in-kind donations

Combined federal and provincial charitable donation tax credits for 2024

Employer-sponsored plans – contribution limits and withdrawal restrictions by plan type

What happens to locked-in pension funds?

Pension income splitting

Registered Retirement Income Funds

Withholding taxes

Life Income Funds

Tax Tables



Annual contribution limits for RRSPs, TFSA and FHSA

RRSP

Year	Maximum dollar amount
2024	\$31,560
2025	\$32,490

Source: [Canada Revenue Agency, 2024](#).

- Annual RRSP limit applies to the total contributions to all of an individual's RRSPs, spousal RRSPs, and group RRSPs
- Contribution limit = 18% of earned income in previous year up to the annual dollar limit, adjusted for certain pension amounts
- For clients over age 18, \$2,000 over-contribution is allowed
- Tax in respect of over-contributions (beyond \$2,000 maximum) is 1% per month on the excess amount at the end of the month

Spousal RRSP

- Contributor claims tax deduction, but spouse or common-law partner who owns the plan makes all the investment decisions and is the legal owner
- Main advantage: opportunity for income splitting at any age and not limited to 50%
- Clients over age 71 who have available contribution room can contribute to a spousal RRSP if their spouse is under 72
- Generally, attribution will apply on withdrawals made from a spousal plan if there were any contributions made by the spouse in the current calendar year or previous two calendar years

TFSA

Years	Annual limit	Cumulative limit
2009-2012	\$5,000	\$20,000
2013-2014	\$5,500	\$31,000
2015	\$10,000	\$41,000
2016-2018	\$5,500	\$57,500
2019-2022	\$6,000	\$81,500
2023	\$6,500	\$88,000
2024	\$7,000	\$95,000
2025	\$7,000	\$102,000

Source: [Canada Revenue Agency, 2024](#).

- Annual contribution limit is currently \$7,000 per year. Increases, rounded to the nearest \$500, will be applied as warranted by the consumer price index
- Tax in respect of over-contributions is 1% per month on the highest excess contribution at any time during the month
- Withdrawals in a year will be added to contribution room in the following calendar year subject to the exception for a specified distribution as defined in subsection 207.01(1) of the *Income Tax Act* (Canada)
- Any income attributable to deliberate over-contributions will be taxed at 100%.

FHSA

Annual limit	Maximum carry-forward	Maximum annual limit with carry-forward	Lifetime limit
\$8,000	\$8,000	\$16,000	\$40,000

Source: [Canada Revenue Agency, 2024](#).

- You must be at least 18 years old to open an FHSA
- Contribution limits don't begin to accumulate until an account is opened
- Contributions for the calendar year can be deducted that same year or carried forward
- Contributions in the first 60 days can't be deducted in the previous tax year like RRSP contributions
- There are no spousal accounts



Fact

The RRSP contribution deadline for the 2024 taxation year is Monday March 3, 2025.

Tax Planning

Individual savings plans

Comparison of savings option

Annual contribution limits for RRSPs, TFSA and FHSA

A comparison of the HBP and the FHSA

Registered Education Savings Plans

Registered Disability Savings Plans (RDSPs)

Charitable donations tax guidelines

Cash versus in-kind donations

Combined federal and provincial charitable donation tax credits for 2024

Employer-sponsored plans – contribution limits and withdrawal restrictions by plan type

What happens to locked-in pension funds?

Pension income splitting

Registered Retirement Income Funds

Withholding taxes

Life Income Funds

Tax Tables

Exclusive digital
only content**A comparison of the HBP and the FHSA**

Canadian residents have access to three different registered plans to help them save toward the purchase of their first home: the tax-free savings account (TFSA), the registered retirement savings plan (RRSP) and the first home savings account (FHSA). For TFSA, the existing rules for contributions and withdrawals apply and there are no unique provisions for withdrawals used to purchase a home. Meanwhile, the Home Buyers' Plan (HBP) allows an individual with an RRSP to withdraw tax-free for the purchase of a home if they make the required repayments. Finally, the FHSA was specifically designed to allow individuals to save for and make tax-free withdrawals for purchasing a home. The following chart compares the requirements of the HBP and FHSA to help individuals decide which option or combination is most appropriate for their future home purchase. For a comparison of RRSPs, TFSA and FHSA see the table on [page 3](#).

	Home Buyers' Plan (HBP)	First Home Savings Account (FHSA)	
Eligibility to open account	RRSP - under age 71, Canadian resident, valid SIN, file a tax return	Over 18 and under 71 years of age, Canadian resident, first-time home buyer	
First-time home buyer condition to open account	No first-time home buyer condition to open an RRSP	Yes, didn't own and live in a principal residence in last 5 years and didn't live in a principal residence owned by spouse/didn't have a spouse	Requirements to open
Contribution limits	Yes for RRSP, based on previous year's earned income	\$8,000 annual maximum, \$8,000 maximum carry-forward of used room and a \$40,000 lifetime limit	
Contributions tax deductible	Yes for RRSP contributions made at least 90 days before eligible withdrawal	Yes, unused contributions made after qualifying withdrawal	
Spousal plan and contributions	Spousal RRSP - contributor spouse can make tax deductible contributions up to their RRSP contribution limit and annuitant can withdraw for home purchase	No spousal plans - contributor can gift funds to annuitant to contribute to their own FHSA	Contributions and transfers
Transfer between RRSP and FHSA with same annuitant	Yes, direct transfers from FHSA don't impact RRSP contribution room	Yes, direct transfers from RRSP are subject to one's FHSA contribution limits and aren't tax deductible. No, for spousal RRSP where contributor spouse made contributions in year of transfer or previous 2 years	
Withdrawal for home purchase	Eligible withdrawal - Canadian resident, written agreement to buy or build home and intend to occupy as principal residence.	Qualifying withdrawal - Canadian resident, written agreement to buy or build home and intend to occupy as principal residence.	
Tax treatment of withdrawal	Eligible withdrawal is not taxable if repaid according to the repayment requirements. Taxable if not repaid.	Qualifying withdrawal is tax-free. Any other withdrawal is taxable.	
First-time home buyer condition to withdraw	Yes subject to exceptions (specified disabled person and marriage or common-law relationship breakdown), didn't own and live in a principal residence in last 5 years and didn't live in a principal residence owned by spouse/didn't have a spouse	Yes, didn't own and live in a principal residence in last 5 years	Withdrawals as first-time homebuyer
Timeframe for withdrawal for home purchase	Home acquisition or completion date before October 1 of year following withdrawal date and no later than 30 days after home acquisition	Home acquisition or completion date before October 1 of year following withdrawal date and no later than 30 days after home acquisition	
Maximum withdrawal amount	Eligible withdrawal - \$60,000 per individual. \$120,000 combined for spouses	Qualifying withdrawal - Total value of individual's FHSA or spouses' combined FHSA account balances	
Use both plans for same home purchase	Yes, all conditions for each plan must be met. Applies to spouses as well as individuals.		

Tax Planning

Individual savings plans

Comparison of savings option

Annual contribution limits for RRSPs, TFSA and FHSA

A comparison of the HBP and the FHSA

Registered Education Savings Plans

Registered Disability Savings Plans (RDSPs)

Charitable donations tax guidelines

Cash versus in-kind donations

Combined federal and provincial charitable donation tax credits for 2024

Employer-sponsored plans – contribution limits and withdrawal restrictions by plan type

What happens to locked-in pension funds?

Pension income splitting

Registered Retirement Income Funds

Withholding taxes

Life Income Funds

Tax Tables

**A comparison of the HBP and the FHSA (continued)**

	Home Buyers' Plan (HBP)	First Home Savings Account (FHSA)	
Attribution on withdrawals	No, for eligible withdrawals from spousal RRSP. Yes for other taxable withdrawals from spousal RRSP to extent contributions made in year of withdrawal or previous 2 years	No	
Purchase home for specified disabled person	Yes, if you are Canadian resident and have no outstanding HBP balance and they are related, entitled to disability amount, purchase and intend to occupy home as principal residence.	No	
Eligibility due to marriage or common-law relationship breakdown	Yes. Neither individual has to be a first-time home buyer. Must be living separate and apart for at least 90 days, not live with a new spouse that owns principal residence and either purchase a new principal residence or buyout other spouse's interest in current principal residence.	No	Other points of interest
Repayment requirement	Yes over 15 years - for eligible withdrawals between January 1, 2022 and December 31, 2025, repayments begin 5 years after withdrawal. For eligible withdrawals before January 1, 2022, repayments begin 2 years after withdrawal.	No	
Eligible to participate more than once	Yes if you have no outstanding HBP balance and re-qualify as first-time home buyer, or purchase home for specified disabled individual, or qualify due to marriage or common-law relationship breakdown	No	

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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