

# Quick Reference Tax Card

2025 Top marginal tax rates (%) as of January 1, 2025\*

Province	Ordinary income	Capital gains First \$250k	Capital gains Over \$250k**	Eligible dividends***	Non-eligible dividends****
<b>Federal income tax</b>	33.00%	16.50%	22.00%	24.81%	27.57%
<b>British Columbia<sup>1</sup></b>	53.50%	26.75%	35.67%	36.54%	48.89%
<b>Alberta<sup>2</sup></b>	48.00%	24.00%	32.00%	34.31%	42.31%
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	47.50%	23.75%	31.67%	29.64%	40.86%
<b>Manitoba<sup>3</sup></b>	50.40%	25.20%	33.60%	37.78%	46.67%
<b>Ontario</b>	53.53%	26.76%	35.69%	39.34%	47.74%
<b>Quebec</b>	53.31%	26.65%	35.54%	40.11%	48.70%
<b>New Brunswick</b>	52.50%	26.25%	35.00%	32.40%	46.83%
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	54.00%	27.00%	36.00%	41.58%	48.28%
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	52.00%	26.00%	34.67%	36.54%	47.92%
<b>Newfoundland &amp; Labrador<sup>4</sup></b>	54.80%	27.40%	36.53%	46.20%	48.96%
<b>Yukon<sup>5</sup></b>	48.00%	24.00%	32.00%	28.93%	44.04%
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	47.05%	23.53%	31.37%	28.33%	36.82%
<b>Nunavut</b>	44.50%	22.25%	29.67%	33.08%	37.79%

\* Top marginal tax rates apply to income over \$253,414, except: <sup>1</sup>income over \$259,829; <sup>2</sup>income over \$362,961; <sup>3</sup>income over \$400,000; <sup>4</sup>income over \$1,128,858; and <sup>5</sup>income over \$500,000.

\*\* If the legislation enacting the new Capital Gains Inclusion Rate of 66 2/3% receives Royal Assent.

\*\*\* Generally, eligible dividends are paid from income which is subject to the general corporate tax rate, excluding investment income.

\*\*\*\* Generally, non-eligible dividends are those paid by Canadian Controlled Private Corporations (CCPCs) from income eligible to the small business deduction (SBD) or from investment income.

## Probate fees

Estate size	Fee/tax
<b>BC</b> First \$25,000	No charge
\$25,001 – \$50,000	0.6% + admin fee (\$200)
Over \$50,000	1.4% + admin fee (\$200)
<b>AB</b> Up to \$10,000	\$35
\$10,001 – \$25,000	\$135
\$25,001 – \$125,000	\$275
\$125,001 – \$250,000	\$400
Over \$250,000	\$525
<b>SK</b> All estates	0.7%
Application fee	\$200
<b>MB</b> Probate fees were eliminated effective November 6, 2020	
<b>ON</b> First \$50,000	No charge
Over \$50,000	\$15 for every \$1,000 (1.5%)
<b>QC</b> Notarial wills	No charge
Verification of non-notarial wills	\$237
<b>NB</b> First \$5,000	\$25
\$5,001 – \$10,000	\$50
\$10,001 – \$15,000	\$75
\$15,001 – \$20,000	\$100
Over \$20,000	\$100 + 0.5% in excess of \$20,000
<b>NS</b> \$10,000 or less	\$85.60
\$10,001 – \$25,000	\$215.20
\$25,001 – \$50,000	\$358.15
\$50,001 – \$100,000	\$1,002.65
Over \$100,000	\$1,002.65 + 1.695% in excess of \$100,000
<b>PEI</b> \$10,000 or less	\$50
\$10,001 – \$25,000	\$100
\$25,001 – \$50,000	\$200
\$50,001 – \$100,000	\$400
Over \$100,000	\$400 + 0.4% in excess of \$100,000
<b>NL</b> \$1,000 or less	\$60
Over \$1,000	\$60 + 0.6% in excess of \$1,000
<b>YT</b> First \$25,000	No charge
Over \$25,000	\$140 Supreme court filing fee
<b>NWT</b>	NWT NU
<b>&amp;</b> \$10,000 or less	\$30 \$30
<b>NU</b> \$10,001 – \$25,000	\$110 \$110
\$25,001 – \$125,000	\$215 \$215
\$125,001 – \$250,000	\$325 \$325
Over \$250,000	\$435 \$425
Grant of probate fee	\$15 \$15

# Quick Reference Tax Card

## Canada Pension Plan (CPP) and Quebec Pension Plan (QPP)

	2025	2024
Maximum CPP payment <sup>6</sup>	\$1,433.00 monthly	\$1,364.60 monthly
Maximum CPP pension premiums	\$4,034.10 regular \$ 396.00 CPP2 (employee & employer portion)	\$3,867.50 regular \$ 188.00 CPP2 (employee & employer portion)
Maximum QPP payment <sup>6</sup>	\$1,433.00 monthly	\$1,364.60 monthly
Maximum QPP pension premium	\$4,339.00 \$396.00 Additional plan (employee & employer portion)	\$4,160.00 \$ 188.00 Additional plan (employee & employer portion)
Pensionable income – CPP/QPP range	Up to \$71,300	Up to \$68,500
Pensionable income – CPP2/QPP additional range	\$71,300 - \$81,200	\$68,500 - \$73,200
Maximum death benefit (One time payment)	\$2,500	\$2,500

Age range to start CPP pension <sup>7</sup>	60 to 70	60 to 70
Age range to start QPP pension <sup>8</sup>	60 to 72	60 to 72
Monthly reduction in CPP/QPP pension if taken before age 65	0.6% each month (7.2% per year)	0.6% each month (7.2% per year)
Monthly increase in CPP/QPP pension if taken after age 65	0.7% each month (8.4% per year)	0.7% each month (8.4% per year)

<sup>6</sup>Pension started at age 65.

<sup>7</sup>Must be at least 60 years old and have made at least one valid contribution to CPP.

<sup>8</sup>Must contribute to the QPP to receive a retirement pension

Sources: Canada Revenue Agency, Government of Canada, Retraite Québec and EY Canada

## Old Age Security (OAS)

	2025	2024
OAS Monthly maximum <sup>9</sup> (age 65 to 74)	\$727.67 (January – March 2025)	\$713.34 (January – March 2024)
OAS Monthly maximum <sup>9</sup> (age 75 and older)	\$800.44 (January – March 2025)	\$784.67 (January – March 2024)
Pension recovery tax <sup>10</sup>	15% of net income exceeding \$93,454	15% of net income exceeding \$90,997
OAS eliminated at income of (age 65 to 74)	\$148,451 <sup>11</sup>	\$142,609 <sup>11</sup>
OAS eliminated at income of (age 75 and over)	\$154,196 <sup>11</sup>	\$148,179 <sup>11</sup>

## Guaranteed Income Supplement (GIS)

The amount of GIS paid is dependent upon marital status and prior year's income, or, in the case of a couple, their combined income.

The payments and income thresholds are adjusted quarterly. The below amounts are for the quarter – January to March 2025.

### Guaranteed Income Supplement (65+ years old)

Your situation	Your annual net income must be	Maximum monthly payment amount
I am single, widowed or divorced	less than \$22,056	up to \$1,086.88
I have a spouse/common-law partner who receives a full OAS pension	less than \$29,136 (combined income of couple)	up to \$654.23
I have a spouse/common-law partner who receives the Allowance	less than \$40,800 (combined income of couple)	up to \$654.23
I have a spouse/common-law partner who <b>does not</b> receive an OAS pension or Allowance	less than \$52,848 (combined income of couple)	up to \$1,086.88

For individuals aged 60 to 64 years of age, an allowance may be paid. The amount of the allowance paid is dependent upon marital status and prior year's net income, or in the case of a couple, their combined net income.

<sup>9</sup>OAS pension received January to March. The amount received in subsequent months may change reflecting increases in the cost of living as measured by the Consumer Price Index.

<sup>10</sup>Pension recovery tax is commonly referred to as the OAS clawback. Once net income exceeds this amount, OAS payments are reduced or eliminated starting in July of the following year.

<sup>11</sup>To receive OAS in the current year your annual net world income for the prior year must be less than this amount

# Quick Reference Tax Card

## Registered account contribution limits (maximum)

Limits	2025	2024	2023
RRSP <sup>12</sup>	\$32,490	\$31,560	\$30,780
TFSA	\$7,000	\$7,000	\$6,500
FHSA <sup>13</sup>	\$8,000	\$8,000	\$8,000
RESP	No annual contribution limit. Lifetime contribution limit of \$50,000		

<sup>12</sup>An individual's contribution limit may be less than the maximum shown above. An individual's contribution limit considers, for example, the taxpayer's prior year's earned income and any pensions adjustments for the preceding taxation year.

<sup>13</sup>Lifetime contribution limit of \$40,000.

## Registered account contribution deadlines

	Contribution date	2024
RRSP	60 days after year end*	March 3, 2025
TFSA	December 31	
FHSA	December 31	
RESP	December 31	

\*If a person attained the age of 71 in the year, December 31 is their contribution deadline; however, if they have a spouse or common-law partner (CLP)<sup>15</sup> that has not attained the age of 71 in the year, a contribution can be made to a spouse's/CLP's RRSP account within 60 days after year end. This can apply for future years, as well, provided the spouse/CLP has not attained the age of 71 in the year. If the spouse or CLP has attained the age of 71 in the year, December 31 is their contribution deadline.

## Withholding tax rates for RRSP/RRIF/LIF/RLIF withdrawals<sup>14</sup>

Amount	All provinces (excluding Quebec) <sup>14</sup>	Quebec
Up to \$5,000	10%	19%
\$5,000.01 to \$15,000	20%	24%
Above \$15,000	30%	29%

<sup>14</sup>There is no withholding tax on RRIF/LIF/RLIF minimum amounts. Withholding tax rates apply to RRSP withdrawals and RRIF/LIF/RLIF withdrawals in excess of the minimum amounts.

<sup>15</sup>CLP is a person who cohabits in a conjugal relationship and has cohabitated throughout the 12-month period that ends at that time or parents a child with the taxpayer.

## Over-contributions rules for registered accounts

### RRSP

- A monthly penalty tax of 1% is applied to contributions made over the individual's maximum contribution limit.
- The penalty will continue until:
  - The entire excess amount is withdrawn, or
  - For eligible individuals, the entire excess amount is absorbed by addition to their unused RRSP contribution room in the following years.
- Starting in the year in which a person turns 18, they are entitled to a cumulative lifetime over-contribution amount of \$2,000 before any penalty is applied. The over-contribution amount should be claimed in or before the year the individual attains the age of 71.
- Complete Form T1-OVP 2024 Individual Tax Return for RRSP, PRPP and SPP Excess Contributions.

### TFSA

- A monthly penalty tax of 1% is applied to contributions made over the maximum contribution limit.
- The penalty will continue until:
  - The entire excess amount is withdrawn, or
  - For eligible individuals, the entire excess amount is absorbed by additions to their unused TFSA contribution room in the following years.
- Complete Form RC243, Tax-Free Savings Account (TFSA) Returns and Form RC243-SCH-A, Schedule A – Excess TFSA Amounts

### FHSA

- A monthly penalty tax of 1% is applied to contributions made over the individual's maximum contribution limit. The maximum contribution limit is \$8,000 per year + any unused carry forward amount (to a maximum of \$8,000) and a lifetime contribution limit of \$40,000.
- The penalty will continue until:
  - A designated withdrawal (amount withdrawn using a prescribed form) is made,
  - A taxable withdrawal is made,
  - A direct transfer of a designated amount is made to an RRSP or RRIF, or
  - It is reduced or eliminated by new FHSA participation room (January 1 of the following year).
- Complete Form RC727, Designate an Excess FHSA Amount as a Withdrawal from your FHSA or as a Transfer to your RRSP or RRIF and give it to your FHSA issuer.

Sources: Canada Revenue Agency, Government of Canada, Retraite Quebec and EY Canada

# Quick Reference Tax Card

## Tax filing due dates

	Date
Individual	April 30
Trust	90 days after trust's year end
Corporation	6 months after corporate year end

## Interest rate on overdue taxes payable

Prescribed rate + 4%

## Interest rate on refund of tax to taxpayer

Prescribed rate + 2% for individuals  
Prescribed rate for corporations

The prescribed rate is set quarterly. For the period January 1, 2025 to March 31, 2025, the prescribed rate is 4%.

## Tax instalments payable for individuals

March 15  
June 15  
September 15  
December 15

If instalments were paid late, consideration should be given to making the next instalment early and/or increasing the amount of that instalment. Contra interest is paid on amounts received early or in excess of the required instalment amount, potentially reducing the amount of interest owing for late instalments.

Speak with a qualified tax advisor when instalments are paid late or if you expect your income to be lower in the current year.

## RRIF/LIF/LRIF/pRRIF/PRIA/RLIF minimum withdrawal amounts

RRIFs, Life Income Funds (LIFs), Locked-in Retirement Income Funds (LRIFs), prescribed Registered Retirement Income Funds (pRRIFs), Pooled Retirement Income Accounts (PRIAs) and Restricted Life Income Funds (RLIFs) are personal retirement income funds that provide periodic retirement income to the holder. The periodic income from a RRIF, LIF, LRIF, pRRIF, PRIA or RLIF is subject to minimum annual withdrawal limits. A LIF, LRIF or RLIF is also subject to a maximum withdrawal limit.

The minimum annual withdrawal is determined under *Income Tax Regulations* and the maximum annual withdrawal amount is determined under the *Pension Benefits Standards Regulations, 1985* or the pension legislation of jurisdiction that applies to the source of funds for the LIF or RLIF. The maximum annual withdrawal limits are intended to maintain a retirement income for the fund or account holder or their surviving spouse/CLP, until at least the age of 90.

Age*	Factor	Age*	Factor	Age*	Factor	Age*	Factor
71	5.26%	77	6.17%	83	7.71%	89	10.99%
72	5.40%	78	6.36%	84	8.08%	90	11.92%
73	5.53%	79	6.58%	85	8.51%	91	13.06%
74	5.67%	80	6.82%	86	8.99%	92	14.49%
75	5.82%	81	7.08%	87	9.55%	93	16.34%
76	5.98%	82	7.38%	88	10.21%	94	18.79%
						95+	20.00%

\*Age as of January 1, 2025.

Source: The Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions ([www.osfi-bsif.gc.ca/Eng/pp-rr/faq/Pages/lif-frv.aspx](http://www.osfi-bsif.gc.ca/Eng/pp-rr/faq/Pages/lif-frv.aspx))

## LIF/LRIF/RLIF maximum withdrawal amounts

Refer to the schedule that follows on pages 7 and 8 for the maximum withdrawal amounts.

# Quick Reference Tax Card

## Potential planning opportunities with a spouse or common-law partner

### Pension income splitting

An individual can allocate up to 50% of their *eligible pension income* to their spouse/CLP.<sup>15</sup> To facilitate pension income splitting, a joint election is filed with each spouse's/CLP's income tax return, annually. Income is split for tax purposes only. No money changes hands.

#### *Eligible pension income*

The following qualify as eligible pension income for individuals in the year they turn 65 or after:

- Registered pension plan (RPP) lifetime retirement benefits
- Deferred Profit-Sharing Plan (DPSP) income
- RRIF, LIF, RLIF, Locked-in Retirement Income Fund (LRIF) or Prescribed Retirement Income Fund (PRIF) income
- Interest income from non-registered annuities and insurance Guaranteed Investment Certificates (GICs)
- Certain payments out of or under a Retirement Compensation Agreement (RCA)
- Certain foreign pension plan payments

For those under age 65, eligible pension income is more limited, and includes:

- RPP lifetime retirement benefits (excluding Quebec)
- Payments from a RRIF, LIF, RLIF, LRIF, PRIF, RRSP, DPSP, PRPP or an annuity received as a result of the death of a spouse/CLP<sup>15</sup> (excluding Quebec)
- Certain foreign pension plan payments (excluding Quebec)

### CPP/QPP pension sharing

Pension income from the CPP or QPP can be shared with a spouse/CLP<sup>15</sup>. To do so, a person must be receiving their pension, or be eligible to receive it, and be living with their spouse/CLP. Sharing a pension may result in tax savings for the family.

The portion of a pension that can be shared is based on the number of months the spouses/CLPs lived together during their joint contributory period. This period is the time when either one of the individuals could have contributed to the CPP or QPP.

Individuals must apply to Service Canada to share a pension (ISP-1002 Application for Canada Pension Plan Pension Sharing of Retirement Pension(s)). Pension sharing can be cancelled at the request of either spouse/CLP. It also stops upon death.

### Non-refundable tax credits

Certain non-refundable tax credits can be shared with a spouse/CLP<sup>15</sup> provided that the spouse/CLP qualifies for the credit and transfers the amount (Schedule 2):

- Pension income amount
- Age amount
- Disability credit
- Tuition credit
- Canada caregiver credit for infirm children under 18

Additional information regarding the pension income amount and the age amount is outlined below.

#### **Pension income amount**

The *pension income amount* allows a taxpayer to claim a federal non-refundable tax-credit of 15% on up to **\$2,000** of eligible pension income. The federal tax credit is calculated at the rate of 15%, so the maximum federal credit is \$300. Some provinces also provide a pension income amount as a non-refundable tax credit, resulting in potential additional tax savings.

Note: Income from OAS and CPP/QPP *doesn't qualify* for pension income splitting or the pension income amount.

#### **Age amount**

The *age amount* available to individuals who are age 65 or older at the end of the taxation year. The federal age amount for 2025 is \$9,028. The federal tax credit is calculated at the rate of 15%, so the maximum federal tax savings available for 2025 is \$1,354.

The age amount is reduced by 15% for each dollar of net income (line 23600) that exceeds \$45,522 and is eliminated when the taxpayer's income exceeds \$105,709 in 2025.

Each province (except Quebec) has an age amount tax credit, which is calculated in the same manner. The Quebec tax credit calculation is similar, but it combines the credits for the taxpayer and spouse/CLP in the same calculation and uses family income.

### Basic personal amount

The *basic personal amount* for 2025 is \$16,129 for taxpayers with net income (line 23600) of \$177,882 or less. At income levels above \$177,882, the basic personal amount is gradually clawed back until it reaches \$14,538 for net income of \$253,414.

The federal tax credit is calculated at the rate of 15%, so the maximum federal credit for 2025 is \$2,419.

### Spouse or CLP<sup>15</sup> amount

An individual can claim this amount if, at any time in the year, they supported their spouse/CLP.

The credit amount for 2025 is \$16,129 for taxpayers with net income (line 23600) of \$177,882 or less. At income levels above \$177,882, the amount is gradually clawed back until it reaches \$14,538 for net income of \$253,414.

The credit amount increases to \$18,816 for taxpayers with net income of \$177,882 or less, if the spouse/CLP, is dependent on the individual claiming due to a physical or mental impairment. At income levels above \$177,882, the amount is gradually clawed back until it reaches \$17,225 for net income of \$253,414.

The federal tax credit is at the rate of 15%, so the maximum federal tax credit for 2025 is \$2,419 (\$2,822 if they were dependent as noted above).

## Other non-refundable tax credit planning opportunities with a spouse/CLP

There are some tax credits which can be combined and claimed on either spouse's/CLP's return:

- **Medical expenses** paid in a any consecutive 12-month period that ends in the year, and that were not claimed in a previous taxation year, can be combined and claimed on the tax return of either spouse/CLP.
- Medical expenses that exceed the lesser of 3% of net income (line 23600) or a specified threshold (\$2,834 for 2025, \$2,759 for 2024) can be claimed. As such, it is often beneficial for the lower income spouse/CLP to claim the medical expense tax credit. If the lower income spouse/CLP doesn't pay sufficient income tax to fully use up the tax credit, however, it may be better for the higher income spouse to claim it.
- **Charitable donations** can be combined and claimed on the tax return of either spouse/CLP. The amount that can be claimed is limited to 75% (100% in year of death) of net income (line 23600) of the spouse/CLP claiming the donations.
- Donations can be claimed in the year they are made or carried forward and claimed in any of the next 5 years.
  - **For 2024, the federal government intends to amend the *Income Tax Act* to extend the deadline for making donations eligible for tax credits in the 2024 tax year, until February 28, 2025.**
- It often doesn't matter which spouse/CLP claims the credit. One exception, however, is when one spouse/CLP is paying tax at the top marginal federal tax rate. In that case, the potential tax credit value will be higher for the spouse/CLP paying tax at the top marginal tax rate.
- The federal donation tax credit is calculated as follows:
  - 15% on the first \$200 of charitable donations, and
  - 29% on donations over \$200 or 33% to the extent the individual has income taxed at 33% (net income over \$253,414 for 2025).
- The tax credit is enhanced by a parallel provincial tax credit.

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# 2025 – Registered plan minimums and maximums

Age as of December 31, 2024	Minimum withdrawal %	Maximum withdrawal % for Federal plans (LIF/RLIF)	Maximum withdrawal % for AB, BC, NB, NL, ON, plans (LIF/LRIF)	Maximum withdrawal % for MB, NS plans (LIF)	Maximum withdrawal % for Quebec Plans <sup>16</sup> (LIF)
50	2.50%	4.88%	6.27%	6.10%	See note 16
51	2.56%	4.92%	6.31%	6.10%	See note 16
52	2.63%	4.96%	6.35%	6.10%	See note 16
53	2.70%	5.00%	6.40%	6.10%	See note 16
54	2.78%	5.05%	6.45%	6.10%	See note 16
55	2.86%	5.10%	6.51%	6.40%	No upper limit
56	2.94%	5.15%	6.57%	6.50%	No upper limit
57	3.03%	5.21%	6.63%	6.50%	No upper limit
58	3.13%	5.27%	6.70%	6.60%	No upper limit
59	3.23%	5.34%	6.77%	6.70%	No upper limit
60	3.33%	5.42%	6.85%	6.70%	No upper limit
61	3.45%	5.50%	6.94%	6.80%	No upper limit
62	3.57%	5.59%	7.04%	6.90%	No upper limit
63	3.70%	5.68%	7.14%	7.00%	No upper limit
64	3.85%	5.79%	7.26%	7.10%	No upper limit
65	4.00%	5.91%	7.38%	7.20%	No upper limit
66	4.17%	6.04%	7.52%	7.30%	No upper limit
67	4.35%	6.19%	7.67%	7.40%	No upper limit
68	4.55%	6.35%	7.83%	7.60%	No upper limit
69	4.76%	6.53%	8.02%	7.70%	No upper limit
70	5.00%	6.73%	8.22%	7.90%	No upper limit

Sources: Federal and provincial pension legislations and regulations.

Notes: • RRIF/LRIF/LIF/RLIF/pRRIF/PRIA plans of every jurisdiction share the same minimum payment rates. LIF/LRIF plans have maximums that vary by jurisdiction. • Saskatchewan has no limit on the amount of money that may be withdrawn from a pRRIF or a PRIA. • Prince Edward Island does not have pension legislation. • No proration is required on the maximum in the first year of LIF payments for British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Quebec or Alberta where a LIF is opened during the year. • If you are receiving temporary income, the maximum amount you receive could be adjusted.

<sup>16</sup> For persons under age 55 at the time the application for income is filed, the upper limit of the life income = Prescribed rate X Balance of the LIF – Maximum temporary income.  
The prescribed rate is 6.25% for 2025.

Maximum temporary income – 50% of the maximum pensionable earnings (MPE is \$71,300) – 100% of the estimated income.

# 2025 – Registered plan minimums and maximums

Age as of December 31, 2024	Minimum withdrawal %	Maximum withdrawal % for Federal plans (LIF/RLIF)	Maximum withdrawal % for AB, BC, NB, NL, ON, plans (LIF/LRIF)	Maximum withdrawal % for MB, NS plans (LIF)	Maximum withdrawal % for Quebec Plans <sup>16</sup> (LIF)
71	5.26%	6.96%	8.45%	8.10%	No upper limit
72	5.40%	7.22%	8.71%	8.30%	No upper limit
73	5.53%	7.52%	9.00%	8.50%	No upper limit
74	5.67%	7.86%	9.34%	8.80%	No upper limit
75	5.82%	8.27%	9.71%	9.10%	No upper limit
76	5.98%	8.73%	10.15%	9.40%	No upper limit
77	6.17%	9.26%	10.66%	9.80%	No upper limit
78	6.36%	9.88%	11.25%	10.30%	No upper limit
79	6.58%	10.62%	11.96%	10.80%	No upper limit
80	6.82%	11.50%	12.82%	11.50%	No upper limit
81	7.08%	12.59%	13.87%	12.10%	No upper limit
82	7.38%	13.95%	15.19%	12.90%	No upper limit
83	7.71%	15.70%	16.90%	13.80%	No upper limit
84	8.08%	18.03%	19.19%	14.80%	No upper limit
85	8.51%	21.30%	22.40%	16.00%	No upper limit
86	8.99%	26.22%	27.23%	17.30%	No upper limit
87	9.55%	34.41%	35.29%	18.90%	No upper limit
88	10.21%	50.80%	51.46%	20.00%	No upper limit
89	10.99%	100%	100%	20.00%	No upper limit
90	11.92%	100%	100%	20.00%	No upper limit
91	13.06%	100%	100%	20.00%	No upper limit
92	14.49%	100%	100%	20.00%	No upper limit
93	16.34%	100%	100%	20.00%	No upper limit
94	18.79%	100%	100%	20.00%	No upper limit
95	20%	100%	100%	20.00%	No upper limit
96	20%	100%	100%	20.00%	No upper limit
97	20%	100%	100%	20.00%	No upper limit
98	20%	100%	100%	20.00%	No upper limit
99	20%	100%	100%	20.00%	No upper limit
100	20%	100%	100%	20.00%	No upper limit

Notes: • Manitoba allows transfers to a prescribed RRIF if certain conditions are met. Prescribed RRIFs do not have maximum withdrawal limits. The maximum LIF payment for Manitoba is the greater of the percentage in the above columns or the sum of the previous year's investment return plus 6% of any amounts transferred in from a LIRA or pension plan in the current year.

• The maximum LIF payment for Alberta, British Columbia, Newfoundland and Labrador, and Ontario is the greater of the percentage in the above columns or the previous year's investment return.

• Saskatchewan allows transfers from a LIRA to a pRRIF or PRIA. PRIAs and pRRIFs do not have maximum withdrawal limits. Saskatchewan LIFs have not been offered since April 2002. Any pre-existing LIF must be converted to a life annuity before December 31 of the year in which you turn 80. Since the LIF will cease to exist at this date, subsequent maximum payment rates do not apply.