



# Quick Reference Tax Card

	2023	2022
<b>Maximum CPP payment<sup>1</sup></b>	\$1,306.57 monthly	\$1,253.59 monthly
<b>Maximum CPP pension premium</b>	\$3,754.45 (employee & employer portion)	\$3,499.80 (employee & employer portion)
<b>Maximum QPP payment<sup>1</sup></b>	\$1,306.57 monthly	\$1,253.59 monthly
<b>Maximum QPP pension premium</b>	\$4,038.40 (employee & employer portion)	\$3,776.10 (employee & employer portion)
<b>Maximum death benefit (One time payment)</b>	\$2,500	\$2,500
<b>OAS Monthly maximum (age 65 to 74)</b>	\$687.56 (January – March 2023)	\$642.25 (January – March 2022)
<b>OAS Monthly maximum (age 75 and older)</b>	\$756.32 (January – March 2023)	\$642.25 (January – March 2022)

For 2023, OAS will be clawed back starting at \$86,912 of net income and will be entirely clawed back if net income exceeds \$141,917 for individuals age 65-74. For those aged 75 and over, the upper threshold is \$147,418. For 2022, OAS will be clawed back starting at \$81,761 of net income and OAS will be entirely clawed back if net income exceeds \$133,141.

<sup>1</sup>At age 65.

## Withholding tax rates for RRSP/RRIF withdrawals<sup>2</sup>

Amount	All provinces (excluding Quebec) <sup>3</sup>	Quebec
<b>Up to \$5,000</b>	10%	20%
<b>\$5,000.01 to \$15,000</b>	20%	25%
<b>Above \$15,000</b>	30%	30%

<sup>2</sup>There is no withholding tax on RRIF minimum amounts. <sup>3</sup>Rates apply to RRSP withdrawals and RRIF withdrawals in excess of RRIF minimums.

Limits	2023	2022	2021
<b>RRSP</b>	\$30,780	\$29,210	\$27,830
<b>TFSA</b>	\$6,500	\$6,000	\$6,000
<b>FHSA<sup>4</sup></b>	\$8,000 <sup>5</sup>	-	-
<b>RESP</b>	No annual contribution limit. Lifetime contribution limit: \$50,000		

<sup>4</sup>Tax-free First Home Savings Account (FHSA).

<sup>5</sup>Earliest availability April 1, 2023.

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

## Probate fees

Estate size	Fee/tax	
<b>BC</b> Up to \$25,000	\$0	
\$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%	
<b>MB</b> Probate fees were eliminated effective November 6, 2020		
<b>ON</b> \$50,000 or less	No tax	
Over \$50,000	\$15 for every \$1,000 (1.5%)	
<b>QC</b> Notarial wills	No charge	
Verification of non-notarial wills	\$223	
<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 – \$20,000	\$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> Up to \$25,000	\$0	
Over \$25,000	\$140 court filing fee	
<b>NWT</b>	NWT	NU
<b>&amp;</b> \$10,000 or less	\$30	\$25
<b>NU</b> \$10,001 – \$25,000	\$110	\$100
\$25,001 – \$125,000	\$215	\$200
\$125,001 – \$250,000	\$325	\$300
Over \$250,000	\$435	\$400

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## TFSA over-contribution rules

- A monthly penalty tax of 1% is applied to contributions made over the maximum contribution limits.
- The tax of 1% per month will continue to apply for each month that the excess amount remains in the TFSA. It will continue until:
  - A. The entire excess amount is withdrawn, or
  - B. 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

## RRSP over-contribution rules

- A monthly penalty tax of 1% is applied to contributions made over the maximum contribution limits.
- Starting in the year in which they turn 18, individuals are entitled to a cumulative lifetime over-contribution amount of \$2,000 before the penalty is applied.
- Complete Form T1-OVP 2023 Individual Tax Return for RRSP, PRPP and SPP Excess Contributions

## RRIF minimum withdrawal amounts

Age*	Factor	Age*	Factor	Age*	Factor	Age*	Factor
71	5.28%	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, 2023.

## 2023 Top marginal tax rates (%) as of January 1, 2023\*\*

Province	Ordinary income	Capital gains	Eligible dividends	Non-eligible dividends
<b>Federal income tax</b>	33.00%	16.50%	24.81%	27.57%
<b>British Columbia<sup>6</sup></b>	53.50%	26.75%	36.54%	48.89%
<b>Alberta<sup>7</sup></b>	48.00%	24.00%	34.31%	42.30%
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	47.50%	23.75%	29.64%	41.82%
<b>Manitoba</b>	50.40%	25.20%	37.78%	46.67%
<b>Ontario</b>	53.53%	26.76%	39.34%	47.74%
<b>Quebec</b>	53.31%	26.65%	40.11%	48.70%
<b>New Brunswick</b>	52.50%	26.25%	32.40%	46.83%
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	54.00%	27.00%	41.58%	48.27%
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	51.37%	25.69%	34.22%	47.04%
<b>Newfoundland &amp; Labrador<sup>8</sup></b>	54.80%	27.40%	46.20%	48.96%
<b>Yukon<sup>9</sup></b>	48.00%	24.00%	28.92%	44.05%
<b>Northwest Territories</b>	47.05%	23.53%	28.33%	36.82%
<b>Nunavut</b>	44.50%	22.25%	33.08%	37.79%

\*\*Dividends earned by non-residents are subject to a federal withholding tax of 25% and the rate of such withholding may be lowered where a tax treaty applies. 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 CCPCs from income eligible to the SBD or from investment income. A taxpayer's ability to claim the full dividend tax credit will be dependent on other sources of income earned, with the higher rate applying if the taxpayer has no other income.

Top marginal tax rates apply to income over \$235,675, except: <sup>6</sup>income over \$240,716; <sup>7</sup>income over \$341,502; <sup>8</sup>income over \$1,059,000; and <sup>9</sup>income over \$500,000.



# Quick Reference Tax Card

## Helpful tax definitions

### Pension income splitting

A spouse – married or common-law partner – can allocate up to 50% of their *eligible pension income* to their spouse. To facilitate pension income splitting a joint election is filed with each spouse's income tax return. 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:

- Payments from a registered pension plan
- Life annuity payments from a pension plan, including income from life income funds (LIFs) and locked-in retirement income funds (LRIFs)
- RRIF payments (any portion transferred into an RRSP, another RRIF, or used to purchase an annuity does not qualify)
- RRIF payments received as a result of the death of a spouse
- Annuity payments from an RRSP, a RRIF or from a deferred profit sharing plan (DPSP)
- Payments from a pooled registered pension plan (PRPP)
- Income from non-registered annuities and insurance guaranteed investment certificates (GICs)
- Certain foreign pension payments

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

- Registered pension plan lifetime retirement benefits (not applicable in Quebec)
- Life annuity payments from a superannuation or pension plan (not applicable in Quebec)
- Payments from a RRIF, an RRSP, DPSP, PRPP or of an annuity received as a result of the death of a spouse (not applicable in Quebec)
- Annuity payments from the Saskatchewan Pension Plan
- Certain foreign pension payments (not applicable in Quebec)

### 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 maximum federal tax savings available is \$300 ( $\$2,000 \times 15\%$ ). There are also provincial pension income amounts.

See '**Pension income splitting**' for what qualifies as eligible pension income for the purpose of the pension income amount.

Note: Income from Old Age Security (OAS) and the Canada or Quebec Pension Plan (CPP/QPP) does **not qualify** for pension income splitting or the pension income amount.

### Age amount credit

The age amount credit is a non-refundable tax credit. It is available to individuals who are age 65 or older at the end of the taxation year. The federal age amount credit for 2023 is \$8,396. It's calculated using the lowest tax rate (15% federally), so the maximum federal tax savings for 2023 is \$1,259.40.

For 2023, the age amount credit is reduced by 15% for each dollar of income (net income from line 23600) that exceeds \$42,335 and is eliminated when the taxpayer's income exceeds \$98,309.

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 combines the credits for the taxpayer and spouse in the same calculation, and uses family income in the calculation.

### CPP/QPP pension sharing

Income from the CPP or QPP can be shared with a spouse. To do so, a person must be receiving their pension, or be eligible to receive it, and be living with their spouse. Sharing a pension may result in tax savings.

The portion of a pension that can be shared is based on the number of months spouses 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. Pension sharing can be cancelled at the request of either spouse. It also stops in the case of death.

### Spouse or common-law partner amount

An individual can claim this credit amount if, at any time in the year, they supported their spouse and their spouse's net income (line 23600 of their return) was less than \$15,000 (\$17,499 if they were dependent on the individual claiming due to a physical or mental impairment).

The tax credit is calculated using the lowest tax rate (15% federally), so the maximum federal tax credit for 2023 is \$2,250 (\$2,624.85) if they were dependent as noted above.

### Tax credit transfers between spouses

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

- **Medical expenses** can be combined and claimed on the tax return of one spouse. It can often be beneficial to claim all medical expenses for both spouses on the return of the spouse with the lowest net income. This is because the medical expenses tax credit is for expenses in excess of the lesser of 3% of net income or a specified threshold. Three percent of net income will be lower for the spouse with lower income. This is a tax credit, not a deduction, so the rate applied to the medical expenses to calculate the tax credit will be the same for either spouse. However, if the lower income spouse doesn't have sufficient income tax to offset the tax credit, then it may be better to be claimed by the higher income spouse.
- **Donations** can be combined and claimed on the tax return of one spouse. The amount that can be claimed is limited to 75% of net income (other than in the year of death when the limit is increased to 100%) of the spouse claiming the donations. Donations can be claimed in the year that the donation is made or carried forward and claimed in any of the next 5 years. It often doesn't matter which spouse claims the credit, because the credit is usually the same amount. However, if one spouse is paying tax at the highest marginal tax rate, the credit that can be claimed on the donations will be higher for that spouse, so it would be a good idea for them to claim the donations.

# Quick Reference Tax Card



## Combined Federal, Provincial and Territorial income tax for individuals

(Ordinary income only as of January 1, 2023)<sup>10</sup>

Taxable Income	BC	AB	SK	MB	ON	QC	NB	NS	PEI	NL	YT	NWT	NU
\$20,000	\$1,156	\$750	\$995	\$1,738	\$1,161	\$1,049	\$1,459	\$1,499	\$1,534	\$1,587	\$1,070	\$951	\$833
\$30,000	\$3,162	\$3,150	\$3,545	\$4,318	\$3,166	\$3,801	\$3,899	\$3,929	\$4,014	\$3,957	\$3,210	\$3,041	\$2,733
\$40,000	\$5,168	\$5,650	\$6,095	\$6,959	\$5,171	\$6,554	\$6,339	\$6,977	\$6,815	\$6,327	\$5,350	\$5,131	\$4,633
\$50,000	\$7,288	\$8,150	\$8,651	\$9,734	\$7,207	\$9,343	\$8,884	\$10,025	\$9,695	\$9,192	\$7,490	\$7,266	\$6,533
\$60,000	\$9,924	\$11,015	\$11,766	\$12,149	\$9,988	\$12,900	\$12,149	\$13,452	\$12,940	\$12,508	\$10,168	\$9,991	\$9,072
\$70,000	\$12,744	\$14,065	\$15,066	\$16,200	\$12,953	\$16,612	\$15,599	\$17,222	\$16,545	\$16,008	\$13,118	\$12,901	\$11,822
\$80,000	\$15,564	\$17,115	\$18,366	\$19,542	\$15,918	\$20,324	\$19,049	\$20,965	\$20,265	\$19,508	\$16,068	\$15,811	\$14,572
\$90,000	\$18,384	\$20,165	\$21,666	\$23,332	\$18,943	\$24,035	\$22,499	\$24,682	\$23,985	\$23,100	\$19,018	\$18,721	\$17,322
\$100,000	\$21,477	\$23,215	\$24,966	\$27,122	\$22,128	\$27,805	\$26,041	\$28,457	\$27,705	\$26,730	\$21,968	\$21,752	\$20,072
\$110,000	\$24,820	\$26,446	\$28,447	\$31,093	\$26,014	\$32,068	\$29,871	\$32,438	\$31,761	\$30,540	\$25,161	\$25,202	\$23,167
\$120,000	\$28,649	\$30,046	\$32,297	\$35,433	\$30,355	\$36,641	\$34,071	\$36,788	\$36,198	\$34,720	\$28,851	\$29,022	\$26,667
\$130,000	\$32,543	\$33,646	\$36,147	\$39,773	\$34,696	\$41,387	\$38,271	\$41,138	\$40,635	\$38,900	\$32,541	\$32,842	\$30,167
\$140,000	\$36,613	\$37,246	\$39,997	\$44,113	\$39,037	\$46,133	\$42,471	\$45,488	\$45,072	\$43,080	\$36,231	\$36,662	\$33,667
\$150,000	\$40,683	\$41,000	\$44,006	\$48,453	\$43,378	\$50,879	\$46,671	\$49,838	\$49,509	\$47,300	\$39,921	\$40,482	\$37,167
\$160,000	\$44,753	\$44,800	\$48,056	\$52,793	\$47,875	\$55,625	\$50,871	\$54,538	\$53,946	\$51,680	\$43,611	\$44,355	\$40,667
\$170,000	\$48,975	\$48,751	\$52,257	\$57,284	\$52,523	\$60,497	\$55,223	\$59,389	\$58,535	\$56,211	\$47,545	\$48,512	\$44,433
\$180,000	\$53,532	\$52,975	\$56,639	\$61,956	\$57,352	\$65,520	\$59,868	\$64,421	\$63,303	\$60,923	\$51,770	\$52,848	\$48,515
\$190,000	\$58,143	\$57,207	\$61,020	\$66,627	\$62,180	\$70,543	\$64,750	\$69,453	\$68,072	\$65,634	\$55,996	\$57,185	\$52,596
\$200,000	\$62,755	\$61,438	\$65,402	\$71,299	\$67,009	\$75,566	\$69,631	\$74,484	\$72,841	\$70,346	\$60,221	\$61,522	\$56,678

<sup>10</sup>This table cannot be used if taxable income includes Canadian dividends. Tax includes federal, provincial and territorial tax (and surtax, where applicable), but does not take into account minimum tax. In calculating tax, only the basic personal non-refundable tax credits, both federal and provincial/territorial, have been considered. The non-refundable credits for EI and CPP/QPP contributions, the northern resident deduction, low income tax reductions and credits and refunds of GST and provincial sales taxes have not been considered. This table does not include health premiums contributions.

Sources: Canada Revenue Agency and TaxTips.ca.

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