

## Should I contribute to a TFSA, RRSP, or both?

With the availability of Tax-Free Savings Accounts (TFSAs), does it still make sense to contribute to a Registered Retirement Savings Plan (RRSP)? Determining which plan, or combination of plans, is best depends on your personal situation and your objectives.

he tax assistance provided by a TFSA is, in many ways, the opposite of that provided through RRSPs:

- RRSP contributions are taxdeductible, with both the contributions and the investment earnings taxable upon withdrawal.
  Withdrawals are included in income and affect eligibility for federal income-tested benefits and tax credits
- TFSA contributions are made from after-tax income, with both the contributions and the investment earnings exempt from tax upon withdrawal. Withdrawals will not affect eligibility for federal incometested benefits and tax credits

Generally, an RRSP is used for saving for retirement, while a TFSA can be

used for both saving for retirement and other shorter-term needs. Because TFSA withdrawals are added back to your available TFSA contribution room in the following calendar year, there is very little downside to using TFSA savings for mid-sized to large purchases.

If you are in a low tax bracket, saving in a TFSA may be more advantageous than saving in an RRSP, since TFSA withdrawals have no impact on federal income-tested benefits and tax credits such as child tax benefits and Old Age Security. If you are in a high tax bracket, you will probably consider using both types of plan. RRSPs may be a better option if your tax rate at the time you contribute is higher than when you withdraw your savings. You'll benefit from a tax deduction when you make your contribution and withdrawals will be taxed at your lower future rate. If the reverse is true, a TFSA can provide better results.

Whether to save in a TFSA, an RRSP or both may depend on your savings needs, your eligibility for income-tested benefits and your current and expected future financial situation and income level. Anyone saving outside an RRSP should consider contributing to a TFSA first.

## Talk to your advisor

Your advisor can help you determine the amount you need to save to achieve your goals and the most appropriate investments for your risk tolerance. He or she can also help you take advantage of the tax-advantaged investment strategies that are available to Canadian investors of all ages. •



## **Comparison of savings options**

|   | Non-registered         | RRSP  | TFSA   |
|---|------------------------|---|--|
| Annual contribution limit   | Unlimited              | Yes – based on<br>earned income                       | Yes – no earnings<br>requirement   |
| Legislated minimum age to contribute                              | No                     | No  | Yes – age 18   |
| Legislated maximum age to contribute                              | No                     | Yes – end of year<br>you turn age 71                  | No   |
| Carry-forward of unused room                                      | n/a                    | Yes   | Yes  |
| Tax-deductible contribution                                       | No                     | Yes   | No   |
| Monthly penalty on excess contributions                           | n/a                    | Yes – on excess at<br>month end                       | Yes – on highest<br>excess during month <sup>1</sup>                             |
| Tax-deferred/tax-free investment growth                           | No                     | Yes – tax-deferred                                    | Yes – tax-free   |
| Taxable on withdrawal   | Taxable<br>disposition | Fully taxable   | Tax-free – except for<br>growth after death<br>if spouse not<br>successor holder |
| Withdrawals added to contribution room                            | n/a                    | No  | Yes – but not until<br>the following<br>calendar year <sup>2</sup>               |
| Withdrawals impact federal income-tested benefits and tax credits | Yes                    | Yes   | No   |
| Interest deductible on loan to invest                             | Yes                    | No  | No   |
| Available for use as collateral for a loan <sup>3</sup>           | Yes                    | No  | Yes  |
| Tax-deferred/tax-free transfer<br>to spouse <sup>4</sup> on death | Yes                    | Yes   | Yes – if successor<br>holder or value at<br>date of death                        |
| Tax-deferred/tax-free transfer<br>to second generation on death   | No                     | No – fully taxable<br>unless financially<br>dependent | Yes – investment<br>income after date of<br>death is taxable                     |
| Loss denied on transfer-in-kind to plan                           | Yes                    | Yes   | Yes  |

<sup>1</sup> Any income attributed to deliberate over-contributions will be taxed at 100 per cent.

<sup>2</sup> The withdrawal of amounts in respect of deliberate over-contributions, prohibited investments, non-qualified investments, asset transfer transactions and income related to those amounts does not create additional TFSA contribution room.

<sup>3</sup> You should be fully aware of the risks and benefits associated with investment loans since losses as well as gains may be magnified.

<sup>4</sup> Includes a spouse or common-law partner as defined by the Income Tax Act (Canada).







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