

# **TFSA or RRSP? TAKE YOUR PICK**

Should you invest in a tax free savings account (TFSA) or a registered retirement savings plan (RRSP)?

For most, the answer is "a bit of both." Both plans are registered and provide a way to save for your retirement and other future lifestyle expenses. Current income levels play a large role in answering the question and both plans allow for your savings to remain tax sheltered while inside the plan. It's also a good idea to ask yourself if you have a known short or medium-term need (under five years), or long term retirement needs.

For more details review the key differences and pros and cons of each below:

## What are the key differences?

Increases taxable income at retirement

No preferential tax treatment of dividends or capital gains

Fully taxed as income at death unless transferred to spouse or minor child

#### **REGISTERED RETIREMENT SAVINGS PLAN (RRSP)** TAX FREE SAVINGS ACCOUNT (TFSA) Plan inception: 1957 Plan inception: 2009 Grows Tax Sheltered - until withdrawn Grows Tax Free - withdrawals untaxed Based on earned income Not based on earned income MINIMUM AGE MINIMUM AGE No minimum age; requires earned income Must be 18 years of age **CONTRIBUTION LIMITS CONTRIBUTION LIMITS** Based on previous year's earned income Annual limits set by Canada Revenue Agency Maximum Limits: 18% of previous years income; less pension adjustment No earned income required to annual maximum established by Canada Revenue Agency \$6,000 per year (periodic indexing) Undeducted contributions carry forward Unused amounts carry forward MAXIMUM AGE - RRSP MATURITY MAXIMUM AGE - NO MATURITY RRSP must be converted to RRIF at age 71 No age limit CONTRIBUTIONS CONTRIBUTIONS Tax deductible Not tax deductible Unused contributions accrue to 71 Unused contributions accumulate 1% Penalty per month on overcontributions 1% Penalty per month on overcontributions **INVESTMENT HOLDINGS INVESTMENT HOLDINGS** There are a wide variety of investment options available that include but not There are a wide variety of investment options available that include but are limited to Stocks, Bonds, GICs, Mutual Funds not limited to Stocks, Bonds, GICs, Mutual Funds **BENEFICIARY DESIGNATIONS BENEFICIARY DESIGNATIONS** Tax free rollover to spouse's RRSP Rollover transfer to spouse's TFSA May designate a named Beneficiary or your Estate May designate a named Beneficiary or your Estate CONTRIBUTION ROOM INFORMATION CONTRIBUTION ROOM INFORMATION Available on Notice Of Assessment or Canada Revenue Agency website Available on Canada Revenue Agency website (registration required for access) (registration required for access) WITHDRAWALS WITHDRAWALS Taxed as income Not taxed as income Withdrawals: may impact Old Age Security or supplements Withdrawals: will not impact Old Age Security RRIF Mandatory withdrawals at 72 No mandatory withdrawals Can withdraw up to \$35,000 tax free under Home Buyer's Plan (HBP) for first-time buyers, but must be paid back over 15 years. Can withdraw up to \$10,000 per year for education. Costs under the Lifelong Learning Plan (LLP), up to \$20,000, but must be paid back over 10 years TAX IMPLICATIONS ON WITHDRAWALS TAX IMPLICATIONS ON WITHDRAWALS Withdrawals are taxed as income No taxation on withdrawals

No increase in taxable income

No taxation at death

### What are the pros & cons?

### REGISTERED RETIREMENT SAVINGS PLAN (RRSP)

#### **PROS** CONS Immediate tax benefit on contribution The investor will have to pay tax upon withdrawal, and a minimum, ten percent withholding at source is required with Funds can be deposited into a Spousal RRSP to help split a maximum thirty percent for larger amounts income and thereby lower taxes in retirement Withdrawals are subject to your marginal tax bracket at any Enforces savings discipline because of the tax implications on time (other than for a first-time home buyer plan or you or withdrawals your spouse are attending school) At death, RRSPs can be transferred to the surviving spouse Withdrawals result in permanent loss of contribution room tax free Unless there is a surviving spouse or dependant minor child,

#### TAX FREE SAVINGS ACCOUNT (TFSA)

#### **PROS** CONS

- Funds can be withdrawn from a TFSA at any time without any tax penalties
- TFSA spans a lifetime, does not present any tax liability at death unlike an RRSP
- Funds can be withdrawn from a TFSA at any time making withdrawals tempting; investors must rely on self-discipline.

the entire balance of an RRSP, valued on the date of death, is taxed as income on the deceased's terminal return. If the balance is large enough, it can generate significant tax

Repayments of withdrawals that put an individual over the maximum contribution are subject to severe penalties; investors must self-monitor, and wait until the following year

#### **GOT QUESTIONS?**

Contact DJB Wealth Management Inc. today - we can help you stay on the right path!



VICE PRESIDENT Brad Giroux, CFP®, CLU, CHS 905.684.9221 - St. Catharines bgiroux@djb.com



liability for the heirs.

CERTIFIED FINANCIAL PLANNER™ Wade Dempsey, CFP®, CHS 905.525.9520 - Hamilton wdempsey@djb.com



FINANCIAL PLANNING ASSOCIATE David Hyun, CFP®, MBA 905.525.9520 - Hamilton dhyun@djb.com



PROJECT MANAGER **Dorothy Warren** 905.525.9520 - Hamilton dwarren@djb.com



SENIOR CLIENT SERVICE ASSOCIATE Cathy Guerra, B.A. 905.684.9221 - St. Catharines cguerra@djb.com



**CLIENT SERVICE ASSOCIATE** Ashley Angelone 905.525.9520 - Hamilton aangelone@djb.com