# Registered Account Limits 2026

TFSA, RRSP, FHSA, RESP, RDSP, RRIF minimums, HBP, LLP. Verify CRA for 2026 indexation where flagged.

## TFSA

- 2025 contribution: $7,000 (verify 2026 indexation)
- Cumulative room since 2009: ~$95,000 if eligible since inception
- Withdrawals add room back the following calendar year
- Over-contribution penalty: 1% per month on excess

## RRSP

- 2025 limit: 18% of prior earned income up to $32,490
- Carry-forward of unused room indefinitely
- Must convert to RRIF or annuity by Dec 31 of year you turn 71
- Spousal RRSP contributor gets the deduction; account belongs to spouse

## FHSA (First Home Savings Account)

- $8,000 annual limit, $40,000 lifetime
- Combines RRSP-style deduction + TFSA-style tax-free withdrawal for first home
- Up to $8,000 carry-forward of unused room
- 15-year window after opening

## RESP + CESG

- CESG: 20% match on first $2,500/year per beneficiary
- Lifetime CESG max: $7,200 per beneficiary
- Lifetime contribution limit: $50,000 per beneficiary
- Withdrawn growth + grants: taxable to student (typically low bracket)

## RRIF minimum withdrawal

- Age 71: 5.28%
- Age 75: 5.82%
- Age 80: 6.82%
- Age 85: 8.51%
- Age 90: 11.92%
- Age 95+: 20.00%

## HBP + LLP

- HBP: $60,000 RRSP withdrawal for first home, repaid over 15 years (verify 2026)
- LLP: $20,000 RRSP withdrawal for full-time education, repaid over 10 years

## Common contribution-room calculation errors

- TFSA: room accumulates from age 18, even for years before the account was opened. The 2026 cumulative room for someone born in 1991 is the sum of 2009-2026 limits.
- RRSP: 18% of prior-year earned income, capped at the annual maximum, MINUS pension adjustment if applicable. Earned income excludes investment income.
- FHSA: lifetime $40,000 limit, $8,000 per year. Unused annual room carries forward one year only, not indefinitely.
- Over-contribution penalties: 1% per month on the excess until withdrawn or absorbed by new room. Penalty is on the EXCESS portion, not the entire contribution.
- Spousal RRSP attribution: withdrawals taxed to contributing spouse if made within 3 calendar years of any contribution. The 3-year rule is per-calendar-year, not per-365-days.

## RESP and disability accounts

- RESP: lifetime contribution limit $50,000 per beneficiary. CESG (Canada Education Savings Grant) tops up at 20% of contributions, max $500/yr, $7,200 lifetime.
- RDSP (Registered Disability Savings Plan): lifetime contribution limit $200,000. CDSG matches up to $3,500/yr based on family income; CDSB pays up to $1,000/yr for low-income beneficiaries.
- Attribution applies to RESP contributions by spouses but not to grandparents.

## RRIF minimum withdrawals (selected ages)

**Age 65**
`4.00%`
*Formula: 1 / (90 - age) for ages below 71*

**Age 70**
`5.00%`
*Last year before mandatory schedule kicks in*

**Age 71**
`5.28%`
*First year of mandatory schedule, lower than the 1/(90-age) extrapolation*

**Age 75**
`5.82%`
*From 2026 government table*

**Age 80**
`6.82%`

**Age 85**
`8.51%`
*Acceleration becomes meaningful*

**Age 90**
`11.92%`

**Age 95**
`20.00%`
*Schedule maxes out here for remainder of life*

## Worked example: TFSA contribution room

Client born 1995. Turned 18 in 2013. Has never contributed to a TFSA. In 2026 she has all years' cumulative limits available. Sum of annual limits 2013-2026 (approximate, verify CRA): ~$98,000. If she has investment income inside a separate non-registered account, transferring those investments into the TFSA (a deemed disposition) is generally NOT a contribution-room consumer at the deemed disposition value PROVIDED she stays under cumulative room.

## Spousal RRSP attribution worked scenario

Higher-earning spouse contributes $10,000 to spousal RRSP in 2024. In 2026, lower-earning spouse withdraws $5,000.

- Lookback: was there a contribution to ANY spousal RRSP by the higher-earning spouse in 2024, 2025, or 2026? Yes (2024).
- Result: the $5,000 withdrawal attributes to the HIGHER-earning spouse and is taxed at that rate. The strategy backfired for the year.
- Wait until 2027: 3 calendar years (2024, 2025, 2026) must elapse since last contribution. If no contributions during 2024-2026, withdrawals in 2027+ are taxed to the lower-earning spouse.

### Read the live cheat sheet

Full RRIF table, attribution rules, CDSG/CDSB.

**https://registrantprep.ca/cheat-sheets/registered-account-limits-2026**