

A great way to save for
whatever you need



Canada's Tax-Free
Savings Account





Tax-saving opportunities for everyone

In your 20s and 30s...

Young people need to strike a balance between today's expenses and tomorrow's needs. With your advisor you can create a TFSA strategy that helps you afford the cars, vacations home down payment and other things you really want, while still saving for the future.

In your 40s and 50s...

While you're starting to think about retirement, you're also beginning to earn more income, save for your children's education and pay down debt. A TFSA can help to increase your tax-advantaged savings.

In your 60s and older...

When you retire, withdrawals from a TFSA will not affect your eligibility for Old Age Security or Guaranteed Income Supplement. TFSA cash flow can also help you delay taxable RRSP withdrawals until age 71.

A Tax-Free Savings Account (TFSA) can help you grow your savings faster than an ordinary savings account.

TFSA details at a glance

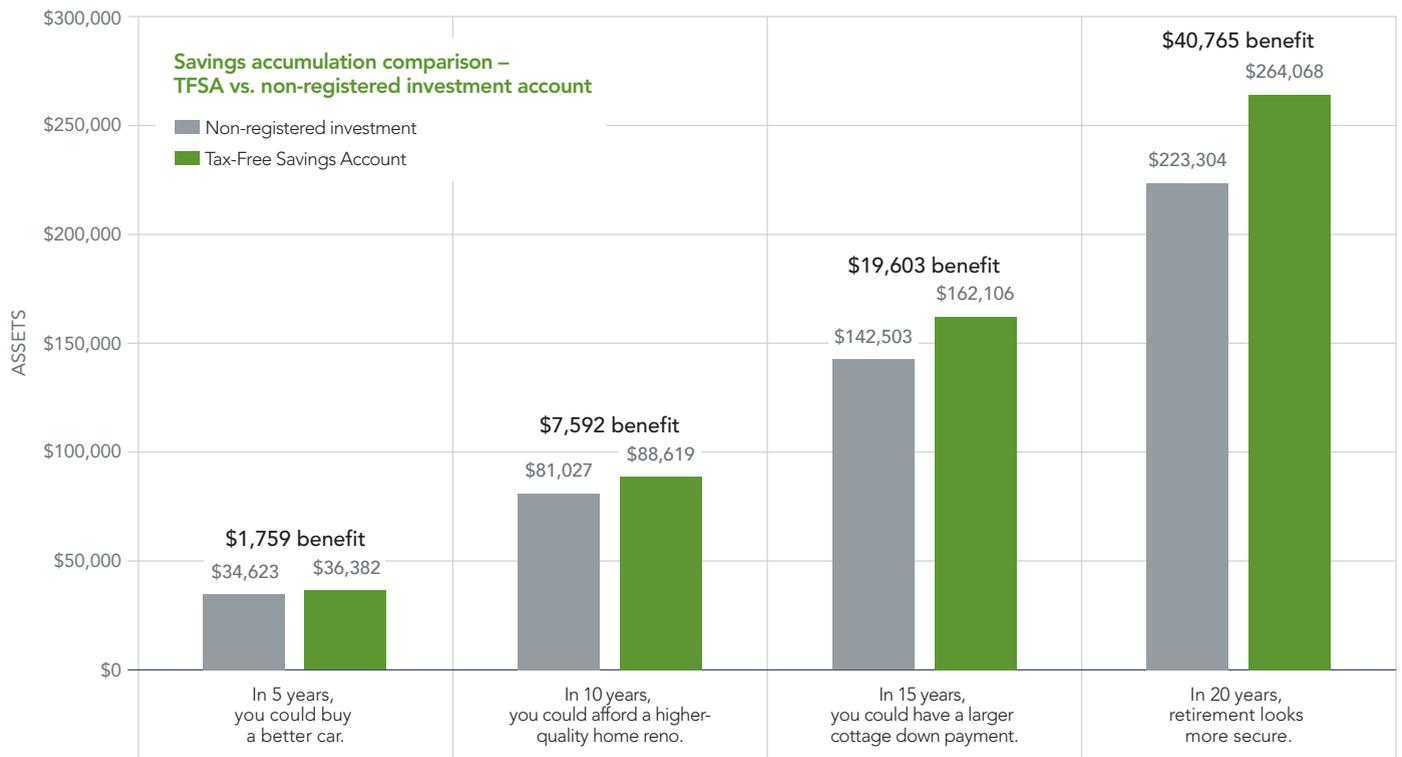
- No taxes payable on investment income and growth even at withdrawal.
- Contribution limit of \$6,000 per year, with unused room carried forward to future years.*
- Can hold a wide variety of investments, including all Fidelity products.
- Withdrawals do not count as taxable income, and do not trigger government benefit clawbacks or affect tax credits.
- Withdrawals can be recontributed in future years.

*Available January 1, 2020.

Benefit from a Tax-Free Savings Account to achieve your goals.

Whether you're saving for a car, a house or a comfortable retirement, the additional savings benefit of a TFSA can be significant both in the short and long term.

See the difference a TFSA can make in five, ten, 15 and 20 years.



For illustrative purposes. Assumptions: Rate of return of 6%, marginal tax rate of 50% for interest and 25% for capital gains, distributions reinvested, distribution yield of 2.0%, distribution composed of 50% interest and 50% capital gain, initial contribution of \$6,000 and contributions increase in \$500 increments based on a 2% inflation rate. Contributions were made at the beginning of the period. Unrealized capital gains were taxed at the end of the holding period. This assumption ignores contributions from prior years. The mathematical table shown is used to illustrate the effects of the compound growth rate and is not intended to reflect future values or returns on investment in any fund.

How is a TFSA different from a non-registered account?

Investment income and growth earned in a non-registered account are taxable.

With a TFSA,

- Investments grow tax-free inside the account.
- Withdrawals are completely tax-free.
- Withdrawals do not count as income for tax purposes, so they do not raise your tax rate or affect eligibility for income-tested government benefits, such as Old Age Security and Guaranteed Income Supplement.

How is a TFSA different from an RRSP?

Contributions to an RRSP are tax-deductible, and investments inside an RRSP are allowed to grow tax-deferred. However, RRSP withdrawals are taxed at your marginal tax rate. RRSP income can also raise your tax rate and/or affect your eligibility for government benefits. TFSA contributions are not tax-deductible; however,

- TFSA investments grow tax-free inside the account.

- TFSA withdrawals are completely tax-free.
- TFSA withdrawals do not count as income for tax purposes, so they do not raise your tax rate or affect eligibility for income-tested government benefits, such as Old Age Security and Guaranteed Income Supplement.

Add a TFSA to your financial plan.

A TFSA is an excellent complement to RRSPs, RESPs and non-registered accounts. Your advisor can help you decide how best to integrate a TFSA into your overall financial strategy.

Contact your financial advisor for more information about Canada's Tax-Free Savings Account.

For more information, contact your financial advisor or visit [fidelity.ca](https://www.fidelity.ca)



*As of January 1, 2020, the annual TFSA contribution limit is \$6,000. The 2019 contribution limit was \$6,000. The contribution limit for 2016 to 2018, limit was \$5,500. The contribution limit for 2015 was \$10,000. The contribution limit for 2013 and 2014 was \$5,500. From 2009 to 2012, the contribution limit was \$5,000.

Commissions, trailing commissions, management fees, brokerage fees and expenses may be associated with investments in mutual funds and ETFs. Please read the mutual fund or ETF's prospectus, which contains detailed investment information, before investing. Mutual funds and ETFs are not guaranteed. Their values change frequently, and investors may experience a gain or a loss. Past performance may not be repeated.

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