



# All about employee benefits

January 2010

## FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL BENEFITS LEGISLATION BRITISH COLUMBIA – 2010

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### **A WEALTH OF INFORMATION ON:**

- ✓ Plans
- ✓ Legislation
- ✓ Eligibility
- ✓ Participation
- ✓ Contributions
- ✓ Benefits

**KEEP THIS DOCUMENT FOR  
FUTURE REFERENCE!**

- CANADA PENSION PLAN
- OLD AGE SECURITY AND GUARANTEED INCOME SUPPLEMENT
- EMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
- CANADA CHILD TAX BENEFIT
- WORKERS' COMPENSATION
- HEALTH INSURANCE
- PRIVATE PENSION PLANS
- INCOME TAX

Desjardins Financial Security is pleased to publish a summary of the legislation in force in British Columbia affecting employee benefits. This publication is intended for Desjardins Financial Security's customers and group pension and insurance distributors. This document was prepared especially for those interested in establishing and financing employee benefit programs as well as in compensation planning. It was produced by Desjardins Financial Security with the help of the government boards and organizations concerned. We hope that this reference guide will be useful.

You can download this document, as well as those of all the other Canadian provinces, for free, on our Web site. Just type in: [www.desjardinsfinancialsecurity.com](http://www.desjardinsfinancialsecurity.com), click on "Groups and Businesses", "Resource Centre" and "Employee Benefits Legislation".

**NOTE:** This document was prepared for information purposes only. In case of litigation, the text of the legislation concerned shall prevail. In order to receive most of the benefits listed hereinafter, claimants must submit an application in writing to the appropriate organization.

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## CANADA PENSION PLAN

### 1.1 PARTICIPATION

Participation in the Canada Pension Plan (CPP) is compulsory for all employees and self-employed persons aged 18 to 70 who are not recipients of any retirement or disability pension under the CPP and do not participate in the Québec Pension Plan and whose earnings exceed the year's basic exemption of \$3,500.

### 1.2 CONTRIBUTIONS

The contribution rate is equal to 9.9% of the employment earnings in excess of the basic exemption up to the maximum pensionable earnings (MPE for this year is equal to \$47,200). The employee and the employer must each pay half of the contribution, while the self-employed person must pay the whole contribution.

### 1.3 RETIREMENT PENSIONS

#### Eligibility

Any person who has made at least one valid contribution to the plan may be eligible for a retirement pension.

#### Expected pension

The expected retirement pension is equal to 25% of the average monthly pensionable earnings, adjusted in relation to the average MPE in the year of retirement and the four previous years. The maximum pension payable for a person aged 65 is \$934.17.

#### Early retirement and postponed retirement pensions

A contributor may receive a retirement pension as of age 60 if such contributor has stopped working or if his/her earnings calculated on an annual basis do not exceed \$11,210 in 2010; to be eligible to an early retirement pension, a contributor must have earned less than \$934.17 in the month before pension begins and in the month it begins.

When the pension is paid before age 65, it is reduced by 6% for each year preceding the person's 65th birthday. The contributor may also wait until after age 65 before collecting his/her pension, which is then increased by 6% for each year between ages 65 and 70 during which the pension is not collected.

#### Disabled contributor pension

If a contributor became disabled after 1997, his/her retirement pension will be equal to his/her disability pension indexed according to the increase in the Consumer Price Index (CPI).

### 1.4 BENEFITS PAYABLE TO ELIGIBLE SURVIVORS

#### Eligibility

Eligibility for a survivor's pension is subject to a minimum contributory period varying between three and ten years. If the contributor made contributions for at least one-third of the years in his/her contributory period, the rightful claimants are eligible to receive a death benefit, and the deceased contributor's spouse and dependent children are eligible for a pension. The death benefit, surviving spouse's pension and orphan's pension are the benefits payable. Same-sex common-law spouses have the same rights and obligations as spouses of the opposite sex.

#### Death benefit

This lump-sum benefit is equal to the lesser of six times the contributor's monthly retirement pension that would have been payable at age 65 and \$2,500.

#### Surviving spouse not eligible for a retirement or disability pension

In this case, a surviving spouse under age 35 who is not disabled and has no dependent children is not entitled to a pension; if he/she is aged 35 to 45 at the time of the contributor's death, he/she is entitled to a reduced pension.



Otherwise, if the surviving spouse who is not eligible for a retirement or disability pension is under age 65, he/she is entitled to \$166.26 per month, plus 37.5% of the deceased contributor's retirement pension, up to a maximum of \$516.57; if he/she is aged 65 or over, the pension will be equal to 60% of the deceased's retirement pension, up to a maximum of \$560.50.

### **Surviving spouse entitled to a retirement pension**

In this case, the maximum combined pension before adjustment for early retirement is equal to \$1,100.43 if the surviving spouse is under age 65; if the spouse is aged 65 or over, he/she is entitled to the maximum combined pension before adjustment for deferred retirement, that is \$934.17.

### **Surviving spouse entitled to a disability pension**

In this case, the maximum combined pension is limited to the maximum disability benefit of \$1,126.76.

### **Orphan's pension**

The orphan's monthly pension is equal to \$214.85, payable to dependent children only. Orphans may receive double the monthly pension if both parents are deceased and were eligible contributors.

## **1.5 DISABILITY BENEFITS**

### **Eligibility**

A disabled employee is eligible provided he/she has contributed:

- for four of the last six years of his/her contributory period; or
- since March 3, 2008 for three of the last six years, if the contributory period is at least 25 years; or
- for at least four years if the contributory period is less than six years.

To be considered disabled, the person must be prevented from engaging in any gainful occupation and the disability must be a long-term severe state of incapacity that is likely to result in death or last indefinitely.

### **Benefits become payable as of...**

Benefits are payable monthly as of the fourth month of the beneficiary's disability.

### **Amount of benefits**

The disability benefit is equal to \$426.13 plus 75% of the disabled person's retirement pension, subject to a maximum of \$1,126.76. Children of an eligible disabled person receive the same pension as orphans.

## **1.6 BENEFIT ADJUSTMENT**

Monthly benefits are indexed once a year to reflect the rise in the CPI. The benefits are increased by 0.4% beginning January 1, 2010.

## 1.7 COMPARISON WITH LAST YEAR'S AMOUNTS

	2009	2010
Maximum pensionable earnings (MPE)	\$46,300.00	\$47,200.00
Basic annual exemption	\$3,500.00	\$3,500.00
Maximum contribution		
■ Self-employed person	\$4,237.20	\$4,326.30
■ Employer and employee	\$2,118.60	\$2,163.15
Maximum monthly retirement pension at age 65	\$908.75	\$934.17
Maximum surviving spouse's monthly pension		
a) Not eligible for a retirement or disability pension		
■ Under age 65	\$506.38	\$516.57
■ Age 65 and over	\$545.25	\$560.50
b) Eligible for a retirement pension		
■ Under age 65 (before adjustment for early retirement)	\$1,074.35	\$1,100.43
■ Age 65 or over (before adjustment for deferred retirement)	\$908.75	\$934.17
c) Eligible for a disability pension	\$1,105.99	\$1,126.76
Maximum death benefit	\$2,500.00	\$2,500.00
Maximum monthly disability pension	\$1,105.99	\$1,126.76
Monthly pension for an orphan or a disabled contributor's child	\$213.99	\$214.85
CPI benefit adjustment	2.5%	0.4%

## 2

## OLD AGE SECURITY AND GUARANTEED INCOME SUPPLEMENT

### 2.1 OLD AGE SECURITY (OAS) PENSION

#### Eligibility

Any person aged 65 or over is eligible for a full pension, provided he/she has resided in Canada for 40 years or more after his/her 18th birthday. A minimum of 10 years of residence after age 18 is required to be entitled to a partial pension. Same-sex common-law spouses have the same rights and obligations as spouses of the opposite sex.

#### Amount of pension

As of January 1, 2010, the monthly OAS pension for a person aged 65 or over is \$516.96. This amount is adjusted quarterly to reflect the rise in the Consumer Price Index. OAS pensioners whose net income exceeds \$66,733 in 2010 must repay 15% of their excess net income, up to the full OAS pension.

### 2.2 GUARANTEED INCOME SUPPLEMENT

#### Eligibility

Any low-income person who receives the Old Age Security pension is eligible for the Guaranteed Income Supplement (GIS). Same-sex common-law spouses have the same rights and obligations as spouses of the opposite sex.

#### Amount

The GIS monthly benefit varies in relation to income, marital status or spouse's age and it is reduced by \$1 per \$2 of income other than the OAS pension. A quarterly adjustment also takes into account any rise in the CPI.



### Allowances paid to spouses

If a couple's income is within the limits set by law, an allowance is paid to the spouse (aged 60 to 64) of an OAS pension recipient who is entitled to the GIS; the residence requirements apply to the spouse. This allowance terminates upon the death of the pensioner or as soon as the spouse reaches age 65. Since 1985, when the pensioner dies, the legislation has provided for the payment of an allowance to low-income surviving spouses aged 60 to 64.

Monthly maximums		
	January 1, 2009	January 1, 2010
Single person or pensioner whose spouse under age 60 is not receiving the pension	\$652.51	\$652.51
Couple (per person)	\$430.90	\$430.90
Allowance payable to spouse aged 60 to 64	\$947.86	\$947.86
Maximum allowance for surviving spouses	\$1,050.68	\$1,050.68

## 3

### EMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

#### 3.1 GENERAL INFORMATION

##### No age discrimination

The *Employment Insurance Act* covers persons who work after age 65 subject to the same criteria as those under age 65.

##### Labour disputes

Workers affected by labour disputes may receive sickness, maternity, parental leave, compassionate care or training benefits if they have made arrangements for a leave before the beginning of the labour dispute.

##### Clawback

The maximum yearly insurable earnings is equal to \$43,200 for 2010. Recipients whose net income for one year exceeds 1.25 times the maximum yearly insurable earnings (\$54,000 in 2010) may have to reimburse 30% of the benefits received or 30% of amount by which net income exceeds \$54,000, if less. This rule does not apply to individuals who claim special benefits for sickness, maternity, parental or compassionate care reasons or to recipients who received less than one week of regular benefits in the preceding 10 taxation years. Regular benefits paid for weeks before June 30, 1996 are not taken into account for this computation.

##### Reduction of the annual premium

By offering a registered disability income insurance plan, an employer will be entitled to a reduced contribution rate, provided the employer applies for this reduction to the Department and the plan being offered includes provisions that are at least as generous as those under employment insurance in the event of illness. In the case of a weekly indemnity plan, the reduction is equal to \$0.40 per \$100 of weekly insurable earnings when the full reduction is applied provided that the plan meets employment insurance requirements.

In the case of cumulative pregnancy or sick-leave plans, a reduction of up to \$0.41 per \$100 of earnings may be granted if the employer offers a plan that meets employment insurance requirements.

The employer is required to share 5/12 of these reductions with the employees in the form of cash or equivalent benefits.

#### 3.2 REGULAR BENEFITS

##### Eligibility

Any person who works for an employer is eligible for regular benefits provided that the person worked a certain number of hours during the 52 weeks just preceding his/her application.



The person must have accumulated from 420 to 700 hours of work, depending on the regional unemployment rate, during such 52 weeks period. A person who is employed for the first time or who is re-entering the workforce must accumulate 910 hours of work during such 52 weeks period. Special rules apply to parents re-entering the labour force following an extended absence to raise their children.

Persons who voluntarily leave their employment "without valid reason", who refuse suitable employment or who are dismissed for misconduct are not eligible for benefits. The list of reasons justifying a voluntary departure and for which no penalty is applied is detailed in the Act.

### **Waiting period**

Regardless of the type of benefits to which a person is entitled, a waiting period of two weeks is applied. No benefits are paid during this period.

### **Benefit rate**

For the majority of recipients, benefits are set at 55% of their average insurable earnings over the last 26 weeks, up to a maximum of \$457 per week.

For recipients with dependent children and an annual family income below \$25,921, a family income supplement is available. These recipients receive up to 80% of their weekly insurable earnings (depending on the number of dependent children).

### **Maximum duration of benefits**

Benefits may be paid for a period that varies from 14 to 45 weeks, according to the regional unemployment rate and the number of accumulated hours of insurable employment over the 52 weeks just preceding the application for benefits.

### **Allowable earnings**

Recipients will be able to earn up to 25% of their weekly benefits (\$50 per week if they receive benefits of less than \$200 per week) without decreasing their employment insurance benefits. However, under a pilot project in effect up to December 4, 2010, claimants are entitled to earn up to 40% of their weekly regular benefits (\$75 for those receiving less than \$188 of benefits per week) without any decrease.

## **3.3 SPECIAL BENEFITS**

### **Reasons and duration**

In addition to regular benefits, compassionate care, special sickness, maternity or parental leave benefits may be payable. The cumulative duration of special benefits cannot usually exceed 50 weeks. Exceptionally, however, this maximum cumulative duration may be extended up to a total of 71 weeks.

### **Eligibility**

The person must have accumulated 600 hours of insurable employment during the 52 weeks immediately prior to the beginning of the payment period.

### **Sickness**

Special sickness benefits may be paid for a maximum of 15 weeks.

### **Maternity**

Maternity benefits are payable as of the eighth week preceding the expected week of delivery or the first day of the week of birth, whichever occurs first, for a maximum period of 15 weeks. Furthermore, benefits cannot be paid later than 17 weeks after the last day of the week of birth and the expected week of delivery, whichever occurs the later, unless the baby is confined to hospital.



### **Parental leave**

Thirty-five weeks of benefits are payable to the natural or adoptive parents who remain at home to care for their newborn or adopted children, either to the father or to the mother, or split between the two as they wish.

There is no waiting period for the second claim for parents who share the benefits. Parents of hospitalized children may have up to 2 years instead of one year to claim parental leave benefits.

In the case of adoption, the parent must provide an adoption certificate; proof of the child's birth as well as a statement declaring that the applicant will stay home to care for the child may also be required.

### **Compassionate care leave**

Up to six weeks of benefits may be payable to workers who have to be away from work temporarily to provide care or support to a member of their family who is gravely ill with a significant risk of death within 26 weeks. The benefits payable for the compassionate care leave may be divided between two or more workers who make a claim for benefits in respect of the same family member.

Only one waiting period will have to be served when the benefits are shared with other members.

“Member of the family” means:

- your child or the child of your spouse or common-law partner;
- your spouse or common-law partner;
- your father/mother;
- the spouse of your father/mother;
- the common-law partner of your father/mother; and
- any other person mentioned in the regulations.

Effective the week of June 11, 2006, the definition of “member of the family” has been extended to include, among others: brother, sister, grandchild, grandparent, in-law, aunt, uncle, niece, nephew, foster parent, foster children, ward, guardian and some members of your spouse or common-law partner family.

The compassionate care benefits are effective since January 4, 2004.

### **Allowable Earnings**

Beneficiaries can earn up to 25% of their weekly benefits (\$50 per week if they receive less than \$200 in benefits per week) without their parental leave or compassionate care leave benefits being affected. However, under a pilot project in effect up to December 4, 2010, claimants are entitled to earn up to 40% of their weekly parental or compassionate care benefits (\$75 for those receiving less than \$188 of benefits per week) without any decrease

## **3.4 ACTIVE RE-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS**

Persons who have received regular employment insurance benefits over the past 3 years, or parental or maternity benefits over the past 5 years, may be eligible for more direct complementary employment assistance to find a new job and prepare for it, through one of the re-employment programs. Among others, there are:

- Self-employment assistance
- Skills development
- Employment Assistance Services
- Targeted wage subsidies
- Jobs creation partnerships

### 3.5 MAXIMUM EARNINGS, BENEFITS AND CONTRIBUTIONS

	2009	2010
Maximum yearly insurable earnings	\$42,300.00	\$43,200.00
Maximum weekly insurable earnings	\$813.00	\$831.00
Maximum weekly benefits	\$447.00	\$457.00
Employee contributions*		
■ Weekly rate per \$100 of insurable earnings	\$1.73	\$1.73
■ Maximum annual contribution	\$731.79	\$747.36
Employer contributions*		
■ Weekly rate per \$100 of insurable earnings	\$2.422	\$2.422
■ Maximum annual contribution	\$1,024.51	\$1,046.30

\* *Employment insurance contributions are deducted from total income, as defined under the Employment Insurance Act, and are subject to an annual maximum.*

### 3.6 TEMPORARY MEASURES

Through Canada's Economic Action Plan, the federal government has introduced various temporary measures to assist Canadian workers who are unemployed:

- Extension of regular benefits (up to five weeks) for claimants whose benefit period was in effect on March 1, 2009, or whose benefit period begins between March 1, 2009 and September 11, 2010.
- Extension of regular benefits (up to 20 weeks) for long-tenured workers whose benefit period is established between January 4, 2009 and September 11, 2010.
- Sickness, compassionate care, maternity, adoption and parental benefits extended to the self-employed.
- Increase in allowable earnings when receiving regular, parental or compassionate care benefits (measure in effect up to December 4, 2010).

## 4

### CANADA CHILD TAX BENEFIT

#### 4.1 BENEFITS

Benefits are usually paid on a monthly basis to eligible families, for all children under age 18. They are determined, among other things, according to the net family income (total net individual incomes stated on lines 236 of the federal statements of income) and the number of children.

*Note: Most Canadian provinces also provide additional benefits to low-income families.*

#### 4.2 BASIC COVERAGE UP TO JULY

Annual amounts up to July 2010 are as follows:

- \$1,340 for each child;
- an additional \$93 for the third child and each additional child;
- the Universal Child Care Benefit permits to receive \$100 per month for each child under age 7.

Basic coverage is reduced if the net family income exceeds \$40,726. For families with one child only, it is reduced by 2% of the net family income exceeding \$40,726; for families with two children or more, the reduction percentage is 4%.

#### 4.3 SUPPLEMENTS UP TO JULY

Annual amounts up to July 2010 are as follows:

- **For one-child families:** \$2,076 minus 12.2% of the net family income exceeding \$23,710.
- **For two-children families:** \$3,913 minus 23.0% of the net family income exceeding \$23,710.
- **For families with three or more children:** \$3,913 for the first two children plus \$1,747 for each additional child, the result being reduced by 33.3% of the net family income exceeding \$23,710.



#### 4.4 INCREASE IN JULY

Amounts of the Canada Child Tax Benefit will be increased in July 2010.

##### Basic coverage as of July

Annual amounts as of July 2010 are as follows:

- \$1,348 for each child
- an additional \$94 for the third child and each additional child

Basic coverage is reduced if the net family income exceeds \$40,970. For families with one child only, it is reduced by 2% of the net family income exceeding \$40,970; for families with two children or more, the reduction percentage is 4%.

#### Supplements as of July

Annual amounts as of July 2010 are as follows:

- **For one-child families:** \$2,088 minus 12.2% of the net family income exceeding \$23,855.
- **For two-children families:** \$3,936 minus 23.0% of the net family income exceeding \$23,855.
- **For families with three or more children:** \$3,936 for the first two children plus \$1,758 for each additional child, the result being reduced by 33.3% of the net family income exceeding \$23,855.

### 5

## WORKERS' COMPENSATION

#### 5.1 WORKERS' COMPENSATION ACT

This Act ensures that workers have financial protection in the event of a work injury or an occupational disease and confirms both the right to return to work and to rehabilitation.

#### 5.2 MAXIMUM INSURABLE EARNINGS

Maximum insurable earnings for 2010 are \$71,200.

#### 5.3 INCOME REPLACEMENT BENEFIT

A benefit representing 90% of the worker's net eligible income, to the maximum insurable amount, is paid to any worker who is the victim of a work injury that prevents him/her from returning to work or performing the tasks involved in a suitable type of occupation.

#### 5.4 DEATH BENEFITS

Death benefits are paid in lump sums:

- **Widow(er)'s special allowance:** \$2,396.64
- **Funeral expenses:** \$8,114.56
- **Cost of transportation of remains:** \$1,282.04
- **Remarriage allowance:** Benefit continues to be paid after remarriage

#### 5.5 SURVIVOR'S PENSION

##### Widow/widower with minor children

A widow with two or more children receives a monthly pension equal to:

- i) the monthly compensation that would have been payable if the deceased worker had, at the date of death, sustained a permanent total disability  
PLUS
- ii) \$311.44 per child beyond two in number  
LESS
- iii) 50% of the CPP dependant death benefit

The amount in i) is calculated using minimum annual earnings of \$33,551.94.

A widow with one child receives a monthly pension equal to:

- i) 85% of the monthly compensation that would have been payable if the deceased worker had, at the date of death, sustained a permanent total disability  
LESS
- ii) 50% of the CPP dependant death benefit



The amount in i) is calculated using minimal annual earnings of \$33,551.94.

### **Widow/widower without children**

A widow who at the date of death of the worker is aged 50 or over or is invalid receives a monthly pension equal to:

i) 60% of the monthly compensation that would have been payable if the deceased worker had, at the date of death, sustained a permanent total disability

LESS

ii) 50% of the CPP dependant death benefit

The monthly amount calculated above must be at least equal to \$1,006.39.

A widow who at the date of death of the worker is under age 50 receives a monthly pension equal to:

$$[60\% - 1\% \times (50 - \text{age of the widow at time of death})]$$

x

the monthly compensation that would have been payable if the deceased worker had, at the date of death, sustained a permanent total disability

LESS

50% of the CPP dependant death benefit

However, the percentage calculated above must not be below 30% and the monthly payment must be at least equal to \$1,006.39.

### **Orphan**

Orphans receive a percentage of the monthly compensation that would have been payable if the deceased worker had, at the date of death, sustained a permanent total disability

LESS

50% of the CPP dependant death benefit

The percentage varies depending on the number of surviving children as follows:

One child: 40%

Two children: 50%

Three children: 60%

When there are more than three children, an additional monthly amount of \$311.44 per child in excess of three in number is added to the pension calculated above.

### **Other dependents**

Other dependants of the deceased worker may be eligible to receive a monthly benefit of \$551.20.

## **5.6 FINANCING**

The cost of the plan is paid in full by the employer. The average provincial rate for 2010 is \$1.56 per \$100 of insurable earnings. However, this varies from one employer to the next, depending on the type of business and the claims experience of the employer. The weight given to these two factors varies in relation to the size of the business.

## **6**

### **HEALTH INSURANCE**

#### **6.1 ELIGIBILITY**

All residents of British Columbia and their dependents are eligible, regardless of their age, state of health or financial status.

A person who comes under one of the following categories is considered a dependent:

- Spouse;

- Child who normally resides in British Columbia, if he/she is unmarried and under age 19, or under age 25 if he/she attends a school or university on a full-time basis, and who is totally or mainly dependent on an adult.

Landed immigrants and persons who have been granted a student or work visa are eligible no later than the first day of the third month following their arrival in British Columbia.



All eligible residents are automatically covered under the hospital insurance plan. All residents must enrol with the Medical Services Plan. It is the residents' responsibility to register themselves and their dependents for the plan.

## 6.2 INSURED SERVICES

### Hospitalization

The following services are insured:

- Room and board in a public ward, with no limit as to the number of days
- Required nursing care
- Laboratory and radiology services required for purposes of diagnosing and treating an illness, injury or disability
- Use of operating and delivery rooms, anesthesia services and surgical supplies
- Radiotherapy and physiotherapy services or any other approved services administered by hospital staff
- Medically required treatment of chronic illnesses or disabilities in a general hospital and rehabilitation as a result of acute conditions arising from chronic illnesses or disabilities

All emergency care or treatment for substance abuse is also covered on an outpatient basis.

### Practitioner services

- **Physicians** – The following services are reimbursed in accordance with the list of fees approved by the Medical Services Commission: All medically required services; all medically required surgical procedures; obstetric services; services involving the administration of anesthesia; laboratory services in a physician's office when required in relation to the other services provided by the physician; services provided by specialists, provided they are recommended by a physician.

- **Optometrists** – Routine eye examinations are covered for residents under age 19 and age 65 or over. Medically required eye examinations are covered for all residents.
- **Chiropractors, acupuncture, naturopaths, physiotherapists, massage therapists and non-surgical podiatry services** – Only low-income residents are covered subject to limitations.

### Dental care

All residents are covered for dental or oral surgery when medically required and performed in a hospital.

Children in low-income families may be eligible for limited basic dental coverage through the Ministry of Employment and Income Assistance.

### Drugs

All drugs prescribed and administered during hospitalization are covered for all residents. In addition, the PharmaCare program covers the following expenses:

- Expenses for drugs prescribed by a physician, dentist or podiatrist (when a lower-cost alternative (substitution) exists for a drug, the reimbursement of expenses is limited to the cost of the least expensive drug)
- Equipment provided for ostomates
- Approved permanent prostheses
- Insulin, needles and syringes for diabetics

The expenses mentioned above are reimbursed in accordance with the provisions set forth in the following table:

Net Annual Family Income	Family Deductible	PharmaCare Reimbursement (after deductible is reached*)	Annual Out-of-Pocket Maximum
<b><i>For BC residents born in 1940 or later:</i></b>			
Under \$15,000	None	70% of eligible prescription drug costs	2% of net annual family income
\$15,000 to \$30,000	2% of net annual family income	70% of eligible prescription drug costs	3% of net annual family income
Over \$30,000	3% of net annual family income	70% of eligible prescription drug costs	4% of net annual family income
<b><i>For BC residents born in 1939 or earlier:</i></b>			
Under \$33,000	None	75% of eligible prescription drug costs	1.25% of net annual family income
\$33,000 to \$50,000	1% of net annual family income	75% of eligible prescription drug costs	2% of net annual family income
Over \$50,000	2% of net annual family income	75% of eligible prescription drug costs	3% of net annual family income

*\*Only drugs on the PharmaCare formulary count towards satisfying the deductible and out-of-pocket maximum.*

After annual out-of-pocket maximums are reached, 100% of eligible prescription drug costs are paid. Families without private drug coverage may enroll in the monthly deductible payment option.

With the change to an income-based deductible all BC residents must register not only for Medical Services Plan (MSP) but also for PharmaCare to ensure the correct deductible is applied. Anyone not registering will be placed in the highest deductible level of \$10,000 per family per year.

### **Ambulance**

The services are partially covered. The patient (other than a non-resident or non-beneficiary) must pay an \$80 flat fee. There is no additional mileage charge for either ground or air transport.

### **Outside-of-province covered expenses**

**In Canada** – Under federal-provincial agreement, out-of-province recipients are insured for all hospital care and physicians services offered by the province in which they are treated. Except Quebec, all provinces and territories participate for physician services. The Quebec government reimburses physicians at Quebec rates.

**Emergency out-of-Canada coverage** – Hospital coverage for in-patient care of \$75 per day; no out-patient coverage other than dialysis treatment; physicians, labs and X-rays paid at B.C. rates.

## **6.3 PREMIUMS**

Effective January 1, 2010, the regular monthly premiums required under the Medical Services Plan have been established as follows:

- \$57 for a person without dependents
- \$102 for a person with one dependent
- \$114 for a person with two or more dependents

Financial assistance for premium payment is available to those with low incomes.



## PRIVATE PENSION PLANS

### 7.1 INTRODUCTION

- Participants must be informed of their rights and obligations under the plan.
- The funds committed must be sufficient to enable the plan to meet its obligations.
- Integration of benefits with the CPP is limited to 1/35 per year of credited service. Integration with the OAS pension is permitted for service completed prior to 1993. A plan may provide members the option of an OAS offset pension for service completed after 1992.
- Sex discrimination is prohibited with respect to employee contributions, eligibility for the plan and pensions accumulated.
- In the event of a marriage breakdown, the splitting of pensions accumulated during the conjugal relationship of the spouses is allowed.
- The minimum interest rate applied to employee contributions to a defined benefit plan is the rate of return of the pension fund less the administration fees, or the average on 12 months of the five-year personal term deposits.
- Same-sex spouses have the same rights and obligations as spouses of the opposite sex.

### 7.2 ELIGIBILITY

An employee is eligible after 24 months of continuous employment once his/her earnings have reached at least 35% of the YMPE in each of the two preceding consecutive calendar years.

### 7.3 VESTED PENSIONS

- Pensions accumulated in the plan are vested after two years of continuous plan membership. However, only pensions accumulated after 1992 are locked in after two years of continuous plan membership. The employer must finance at least 50% of the commuted value of the contributory pension vested and accumulated after 1992, in the event of retirement, termination of employment or death. The excess contributions are reimbursable.

- It is possible to transfer the commuted value of the vested pension of a member of a defined benefit plan in the event of termination of employment prior to age 55. A member of a defined contribution plan may make the transfer at any age.
- Upon termination of employment, refund of 100% of the commuted value of the pension if the annual pension is less than 10% of the YMPE, if the commuted value of the pension does not exceed 20% of the YMPE or if non-resident of Canada for more than 2 years.

### 7.4 DEATH BEFORE RETIREMENT

In the event of death before retirement, a life annuity pension must be paid to the spouse equal to the pre-1993 deceased's contributions with interest plus 60% of the commuted value of the pension vested and accumulated after 1992 plus the value of the excess contributions or, if greater, the deceased's post-1992 contributions with interest. The spouse is entitled to transfer the death benefit. In the absence of a spouse, the death benefit must be paid by way of a lump-sum payment to the beneficiary or to the participant's estate.

### 7.5 RETIREMENT PENSION

- Upon retirement, the participant who has a spouse must choose a type of survivor annuity payable to the spouse. The annuity must provide for a reduction of no more than 40% of the pension in the event of the death of the participant or the spouse. An actuarial reduction is allowed. The participant may be exempted from this obligation by presenting a written waiver signed by the spouse.
- The survivor pension must be maintained in the event of remarriage.
- Early retirement must be permitted as of age 55. An actuarial reduction is allowed.
- In the event of postponed retirement, the pension continues to accumulate.



- Defined benefit plans may offer phased retirement benefits in the form of a pension subject to an individual agreement and certain age criteria. The maximum annual amount of the phased retirement benefit is 60% of the

accrued pension. The pension accrued prior to the phased retirement period is not reduced and the participant must accrue pension benefits during the phased retirement period.

## 8 INCOME TAX

### 8.1 CANADA PENSION PLAN

Benefits are taxable. Employer contributions are deductible and employee contributions are eligible for a tax credit at federal and provincial levels.

### 8.2 OLD AGE SECURITY PENSION

The Old Age Security (OAS) pension is taxable. Persons whose net income (according to the definition in the *Income Tax Act*) exceeds \$66,733 in 2010 must repay 15% of this excess amount, up to the OAS pension amount. OAS benefits are reduced at the time of payment to reflect the clawback.

### 8.3 GUARANTEED INCOME SUPPLEMENT

The Guaranteed Income Supplement is not taxable.

### 8.4 EMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Employment Insurance benefits are taxable. Employer contributions are deductible. Employee contributions entitle the employee to a tax credit. A portion of the Employment Insurance benefits received by a taxpayer during the year may have to be reimbursed.

### 8.5 CANADA CHILD TAX BENEFIT

The benefit is not taxable and is not recovered by the government when income tax returns are filed.

### 8.6 WORKERS' COMPENSATION PLANS

Benefits are generally tax-exempt; employer contributions are deductible.

### 8.7 HEALTH PLANS

- **Government plans:** Compulsory employer contributions are not taxable for the employee, but they are deductible for the employer.
- **Private plans:** Employer contributions are deductible for the employer and not taxable for the employee. Employee contributions are not deductible, but they may be included in the calculation of the medical expenses credit.
- **Expenses reimbursed:** Expenses reimbursed under both private and government plans are tax-exempt.

### 8.8 PRIVATE PENSION PLANS

#### Tax credit

A tax credit for pension income may be claimed at federal and provincial levels on the total of the following amounts:

- Life annuity from a registered pension plan (RPP);
- Annuity from a DPSP, an RRSP or an RRIF and the taxable portion of other annuities if the taxpayer is aged 65 or over, or at any age, if the annuity is paid as a result of the spouse's death.

#### Registered pension plans (RPPs)

Total employer contributions to a defined benefit RPP are deductible, with no limit, subject to the approval of the tax authorities. Total permissible current service employee contributions to a defined benefit RPP are deductible. Past service employee contributions are deductible, subject to certain limits.

Total employer and employee contributions to a defined contribution RPP are limited to the lesser of 18% of earnings and \$22,450 in 2010.

### Deferred profit-sharing plans (DPSPs)

Employer contributions may not exceed the lesser of 18% of compensation and \$11,225, subject to a comprehensive limit if the employee also participates in an RPP. Allowable contributions are fully deductible.

Since January 1, 1991, employee contributions to a DPSP are no longer allowed. No contribution can be made on behalf of a significant shareholder or of one of his/her relatives.

### Pension adjustment (PA)

When an employee participates in an RPP or a DPSP, a pension adjustment (PA) is calculated by the employer. The PA represents participation in an RPP or DPSP and reduces the maximum amount the employee may contribute to an RRSP. The PA is indicated on the T4 slip and, generally speaking, it is equal to:

- **Defined benefit RPP** - (9 x benefits earned during the year) minus \$600
- **Defined contribution RPP** - Total employer and employee contributions made during the year (plus contributions paid by the employer for a year during the first two months of the following year)
- **DPSP** - Total employer contributions made during the year (plus contributions paid by the employer for a year during the first two months of the following year)

### Registered retirement savings plans (RRSPs)

For this year, RRSP contributions are limited to the lesser of \$22,000 and 18% of the earned income of the previous year, less the employee's PA for the previous year, if any, and the employee's applicable past service pension adjustment. If the PSPA is exempt from certification, it reduces the RRSP deduction limit for the year following the year of the benefit enhancement (past service event). If the PSPA is not exempt from certification, it reduces the RRSP deduction limit for the year of certification by the Canada Revenue Agency.

Since 1991, a person who has not made the maximum RRSP contribution may carry forward the unused contribution portion. RRSP contributions may also be increased by the pension adjustment reversal (PAR) calculated for an individual who ceases to participate in an RPP or in a DPSP.

Funds accumulated in an RRSP can be withdrawn totally or partially at any time prior to the end of the year during which an individual reaches age 71. These funds can be used to purchase a life annuity or a fixed-term annuity payable to age 90, or transferred to a registered retirement income fund (RRIF).

Furthermore, subject to certain conditions, up to \$25,000 may be withdrawn tax free from an RRSP or a spousal RRSP to purchase a qualifying home. RRSP withdrawals must be repaid in full over a maximum of 15 years.

Subject to certain conditions, funds may be withdrawn tax free from an RRSP or a spousal RRSP to cover the cost of a training or full-time study program of at least three months. Withdrawals may not exceed \$10,000 per year, subject to an overall maximum of \$20,000 for four years. Generally, withdrawn amounts must be totally reimbursed over a ten-year period beginning on the sixth year following the year of the first withdrawal.

The tax-free transfer of a retiring allowance to an RRSP is limited to \$2,000 per year of service prior to 1996 plus \$1,500 for each year of service prior to 1989 for which employer contributions to an RPP or a DPSP were not vested to the employee.

### Contribution limits

Year	RPP	DPSP	RRSP
2008	\$21,000	\$10,500	\$20,000
2009	\$22,000	\$11,000	\$21,000
2010	\$22,450	\$11,225	\$22,000



### **Tax-free Savings Account (TFSA)**

Canadian residents aged 18 or older can contribute up to \$5,000 to a TFSA in 2010, plus any unused TFSA contribution room at the end of 2009. The contributions are not deductible for income tax purposes. TFSA holders can make withdrawals at any time, and the total amount of the withdrawals in a calendar year is added to the contribution room for the following year. Unused contribution room can be carried forward indefinitely.

## **8.9 DISABILITY INCOME INSURANCE**

Benefits paid under a plan to which an employer contributes are taxable for an employee. Employee contributions are deductible from taxable benefits; employer contributions are not considered to be a taxable benefit for employees. Lump sum amount in settlement of future benefits under a group long term disability policy is not taxable to the employee. Benefits paid under an employee-pay-all plan are not taxable.

## **8.10 GROUP LIFE INSURANCE**

Premiums paid by an employer under a group life insurance plan are a taxable benefit to an employee, excluding accidental death and dismemberment premiums.

## **8.11 INSURANCE PREMIUM SALES TAX**

An 8% sales tax is applied to the group insurance premiums.