



# All about employee benefits

January 2010

## FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL BENEFITS LEGISLATION NEW BRUNSWICK – 2010

### 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 New Brunswick 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 Quebec 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 (GIS)

##### Eligibility

Any low-income person who receives the Old Age Security pension is eligible for the 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.



<b>Monthly maximums</b>		
	<b>January 1, 2009</b>	<b>January 1, 2010</b>
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 \$56,300.

#### 5.3 INCOME REPLACEMENT BENEFIT

A benefit representing 85% of the worker's net eligible income, to the maximum insurable amount, is paid until age 65 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.

Workers who are the victims of work injuries may not receive employment compensation or benefits for a period of three working days before being eligible to receive benefits. If the worker is hospitalized or if the disability period lasts more than 20 working days, benefits will be paid retroactively for the three-day waiting period.

#### 5.4 BODILY INJURY BENEFIT

A lump-sum benefit is paid to a worker who sustains permanent physical impairment, based on his/her degree of disability and age.

- Maximum: \$56,300
- Minimum: \$500

#### 5.5 DEATH BENEFITS

Death benefits are paid in lump sums:

- **Funeral expenses:** \$7,506.60 less the lump sum payable by the CPP

- **Cost of transportation of remains:** 100% within Canada

#### 5.6 SURVIVOR'S PENSION

##### Spouse

A pension equivalent to 80% of the deceased worker's average net earnings is payable to the spouse for one year or to age 65, whichever occurs first. During that year, the surviving spouse will have to choose between two types of benefits. If he/she elects to receive benefits equal to 85% of the worker's average net earnings up to age 65, that amount will be reviewed annually, relative to the net family income and the benefits could consequently be revised. The alternative consists of a lump-sum payment of 60% of the worker's net annual income, plus a pension to age 65 equal to 60% of the worker's average net earnings, plus an amount in respect of each dependent child. This second type of benefit is not reviewed relative to the family income.

##### Child

If there is no surviving spouse, or if the surviving spouse is unable or unwilling to care for the dependent child, a monthly pension varying between \$312.00 and \$469.00 is payable to each dependent child under age 18 (under age 22 for students).

##### Other dependents

A pension is payable, based on the degree of financial loss suffered.

##### Comprehensive limit

At no time may the total pension paid to survivors exceed that which would have been paid to the deceased worker if he/she had become totally disabled.



## 5.7 PENSION BENEFITS

### Worker

When compensation is paid to a worker for a period exceeding 24 months, an amount equal to 5% of the compensation paid to the worker will be set aside beginning in the 25th month, in a separate fund known as the Pension Fund, in order to provide a pension for the worker at age 65.

That amount of 5% will not be deducted from the compensation paid to the worker, but will rather be an amount set aside over and above the compensation payable to the worker.

### Spouse

Where benefits are paid to a surviving spouse, an amount equal to 5% or 8% of the benefits paid to the spouse, depending on the type of benefits elected as provided for in the Survivor's pension section, will be set aside as of one year after the worker's death, in order to provide a pension for the surviving spouse at age 65. That amount will not be deducted from the benefits paid to the spouse, but will rather be an amount set aside over and above the benefits payable to the spouse.

## 5.8 FINANCING

The cost of the plan is paid in full by the employer. The average provincial rate for 2010 is \$2.08 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 and their eligible dependents may enroll in Medicare, regardless of their age, state of health or financial status. New residents become eligible on the first day of the third month following the date of their arrival in New Brunswick.

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

- Spouse
- Dependent child, if he/she is unmarried and mainly supported by the resident and under age 19, or under 21 years and in full-time attendance at school or university

Temporarily absent residents may maintain their coverage, provided the period of absence does not exceed 12 months.

### 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
- Drugs administered in a hospital
- Use of operating and delivery rooms, anesthesia services and standard surgical supplies
- Laboratory, radiology and other diagnostic services
- Radiotherapy and physiotherapy
- All other services administered by hospital staff

Some services, when recommended by a physician for purposes of maintaining health, preventing illness or facilitating the diagnosis and treatment of an injury, an illness or a disability are covered when administered on an outpatient basis.



### **Practitioner services**

Most medically required services provided by general practitioners are covered. Extra billing is permitted provided the patient signs a waiver.

### **Home nursing care**

Medicare provides for standard assistance in carrying out required personal everyday activities when a person is incapable of adequately performing these tasks by himself/herself as a result of age, disability or a mental or physical handicap.

### **Dental care**

All New Brunswick residents are covered for certain medically required dental surgical procedures performed in a hospital by a dental surgeon, subject to prior approval.

### **Drugs**

All approved drugs administered during hospital confinement are covered for all residents. The Prescription Drug Program will consider approving payment for drug products not offered as benefits. Written requests for individuals who are program beneficiaries for the following plans must be sent to the New Brunswick Prescription Drug Program Special Authorization Unit:

- A – Seniors (described below)
- B – Cystic Fibrosis
- E – Adults in Licensed Residential Facilities
- F – Social Development
- G – Social Development
- H – Multiple Sclerosis
- R – Organ Transplants
- T – Human Growth Hormone Deficiency
- U – HIV/AIDS
- V – Nursing Home Residents

The New Brunswick Prescription Drug Program (NBPDP) is intended for residents who are 65 years of age or older and who receive the Guaranteed Income Supplement (GIS) or who qualify for benefits based on their annual net income. Seniors receiving the GIS are required to pay a co-payment charge of \$9.05 for each prescription, up to a maximum of \$250 per calendar year. Those who qualify based on their annual net income are required to pay a co-payment of \$15 per prescription.

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

**In Canada** - When a New Brunswick resident is in another province, all medical and hospital expenses incurred, covered by the province concerned, are reimbursed up to the maximum rates established under that province's health insurance plan.

**Outside Canada** - As a result of a medical emergency, New Brunswick Medicare pays up to:

- \$100 per day of hospitalization (including X-rays)
- \$50 for care received at the outpatient clinic or emergency ward of a hospital (without hospitalization)

These amounts are in Canadian Funds. Out-of-country emergency physicians' fees are paid in Canadian funds at the rate a New Brunswick physician would receive for a similar service.

## **6.3 CONTRIBUTIONS**

Medicare is fully funded through public provincial funds; no individual premiums are required other than that mentioned in the description of insured drugs.



## **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 since January 1966. Integration with the OAS pension is limited to 1/35 per year of credited service before 1992.
- Since 1992, sex discrimination has been prohibited with respect to employee contributions, eligibility for the plan and benefits accrued since 1992.
- In the event of a marriage breakdown, the division of benefits accrued during the marriage is limited to 50% or is established in accordance with a court ruling.
- The minimum interest rate applied to employee contributions to a defined benefit plan is the rate of return of the pension fund less the investment fees, or the average on 12 months of the five-year personal term deposits.
- Same-sex couples were recognized by the courts with regard to private pension plans whereby any provisions intended to exclude them were considered discriminatory. New Brunswick modified the pension legislation to extend spousal rights to same-sex couples. However, such changes were not in force as at January 1, 2010.

### **7.2 ELIGIBILITY**

To become eligible, an employee must have completed 24 months of continuous employment. However, a part-time employee is eligible only if his/her earnings have reached at least 35% of the YMPE in each of the two preceding consecutive calendar years.

### **7.3 VESTED PENSIONS**

- Benefits accrued after 1991 are vested and locked in after five years of service or two years of pension plan membership beginning on or after January 1, 2001. The employer must finance at least 50% (or any other percentage stipulated in the plan) of the value of the contributory pension vested and accrued after 1991, in the event of retirement, termination of employment or death. Excess contributions are reimbursed to the participant.
- Benefits accrued before 1992 are vested and locked in according to the terms of the plan. It is possible to transfer the commuted value of the vested pension in the event of termination of employment prior to eligibility for early retirement.
- The value of the benefit to which a participant is entitled may be payable, if a physician certifies that he is suffering from a serious illness that considerably shortens his life expectancy.
- Upon termination of employment, refund of 100% of the commuted value of the pension if the adjusted commuted value of the pension is less than 40% of the YMPE or if non-resident of Canada.

### **7.4 DEATH BEFORE RETIREMENT**

In the event of death before retirement, the commuted value of the pension vested and accrued over the years of service may be reimbursed or paid to the spouse. This applies to deaths occurring on and after December 1, 2003 (60% of the value before this date). Moreover, the spouse is eligible for the reimbursement of excess contributions. In the absence of a spouse, benefits are paid 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 joint annuity. 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 allowed within 10 years of the normal retirement age. An actuarial reduction is allowed.
- In the event of deferred retirement, the pension continues to accrue if the plan so provides.

## 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**

<b>Year</b>	<b>RPP</b>	<b>DPSP</b>	<b>RRSP</b>
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.