

Group Savings & Retirement

Summary of
Pension Legislation

January 1, 2009



Hello.

The 2009 edition of the *Summary of Pension Legislation* is one of the tools we have developed and are making available to you so that you can see, at a glance, the main requirements of Canada's federal and provincial pension legislations that may apply to your own plan. You can count on us to help you administer your plan. We know you are dealing with a constantly changing legislative environment and how the guidelines can be complex. We are not seeking to present exhaustive information, but simply the highlights, set out in an easy-to-read reference document that is updated annually.

We are proud to say that since its launch more than 10 years ago, the *Summary* has become a valuable reference tool for Canadian organizations. It is the first in a series of publications, including the *Comparison Chart for Capital Accumulation Plans*, and *Legislation Matters*. These three publications contain high-quality information on the administration and governance of Canadian savings and pension plans.

All of these publications are produced by Standard Life's Legislation and Plan Governance team, made up of experts who keep constantly informed on legislative changes in the pension industry.

Please do not hesitate to write to us at legislation.matters@standardlife.ca for more information on any of these publications.

Talk soon.



Claude Leblanc
Senior Vice-President
Group Savings & Retirement,
The Standard Life Assurance Company of Canada

Jurisdiction



Federal

Pension Benefits Standards Act, 1985
Original: October 1, 1967
Reform: January 1, 1987



British Columbia

Pension Benefits Standards Act
Original: January 1, 1993
Reform: N/A



Alberta

Employment Pension Plans Act
Original: January 1, 1967
Reform: January 1, 1987



Saskatchewan

The Pension Benefits Act, 1992
Original: January 1, 1969
Reform: January 1, 1993



Manitoba

Pension Benefits Act
Original: July 1, 1976
Reform: January 1, 1984



Ontario

Pension Benefits Act
Original: January 1, 1965
Reform: January 1, 1987



Quebec

Supplemental Pension Plans Act
Original: January 1, 1966
Reform: January 1, 1990



New Brunswick

Pension Benefits Act
Original: December 31, 1991
Reform: N/A



Nova Scotia

Pension Benefits Act
Original: January 1, 1977
Reform: January 1, 1988



Prince Edward Island

Pension Benefits Act
Original: The Act has not been proclaimed into force yet (operative date = one year after coming into force)
Reform: N/A



Newfoundland and Labrador

Pension Benefits Act, 1997
Original: January 1, 1985
Reform: January 1, 1997

Summary of minimum requirements applicable under pension legislation

	Eligibility	Vesting and locking-in (excluding voluntary contributions and optional ancillary contributions)	Vesting at normal retirement date
Federal	<p>Full-time employees: 2 years of continuous service.</p> <p>Part-time employees: 2 years of continuous service and annual earnings of at least 35% of YMPE in each of 2 consecutive calendar years immediately preceding membership.</p>	<p>Benefits accrued from 01/10/67 to 31/12/86: Age 45 plus 10 years of continuous service or plan membership.</p> <p>Post-1986 benefits: 2 years of continuous plan membership.</p>	Entitlement to a pension vests at normal retirement date only if minimum vesting and locking-in requirements are met.
British Columbia	<p>Full-time and part-time employees: 2 years of continuous service and annual earnings of at least 35% of YMPE in each of 2 consecutive calendar years immediately preceding membership.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 years of continuous plan membership with respect to all years of membership. • Locking-in applies to post-1992 benefits only. 	Entitlement to a pension vests at normal retirement date with respect to all years of membership regardless of whether the minimum vesting and locking-in requirements are met.
Alberta	<p>Full-time and part-time employees: 2 years of continuous service and annual earnings of at least 35% of YMPE in each of 2 consecutive calendar years immediately preceding membership.</p>	<p>Benefits accrued from 1967 to 1986: Age 45 plus 10 years of continuous service.</p> <p>Benefits accrued from 1987 to 1999: 5 years of continuous service.</p> <p>Post-1999 benefits: 2 years of continuous plan membership.</p>	Entitlement to a pension vests at normal retirement date with respect to years of membership after 1986, regardless of whether the minimum vesting and locking-in requirements are met.
Saskatchewan	<p>Full-time employees: 2 years of continuous service.</p> <p>Part-time employees: 2 years of continuous service and annual earnings of at least 35% of YMPE, or 700 hours worked, in each of 2 consecutive calendar years immediately preceding membership.</p>	<p>Benefits accrued from 1969 to 1993: Age + service/plan membership = 45 (Minimum: 1 year of continuous service or plan membership).</p> <p>Post-1993 benefits: 2 years of continuous service.</p>	Entitlement to a pension vests at normal retirement date with respect to all years of membership, regardless of whether the minimum vesting and locking-in requirements are met.
Manitoba	<p>Full-time employees: must join, subject to any eligibility period, as defined in plan (maximum 2 years).</p> <p>Part-time employees: may join, subject to same period as full-time employees. Must join after 2 consecutive years of employment if earned at least 25% of YMPE in 2 consecutive calendar years.</p>	<p>Benefits accrued from 01/07/76 to 31/12/84: 10 years of continuous service or plan membership; fully locked-in at age 45 plus 10 years of continuous service or plan membership.</p> <p>Post-1984 benefits: 2 years of continuous plan membership or continuous service.</p>	Entitlement to a pension vests at normal retirement date with respect to years of service after 1983, regardless of whether the minimum vesting and locking-in requirements are met.
Ontario	<p>Full-time employees: 2 years of continuous service.</p> <p>Part-time employees: 2 years of continuous service and annual earnings of at least 35% of YMPE, or 700 hours worked, in each of 2 consecutive calendar years immediately preceding membership.</p>	<p>Benefits accrued from 1965 to 1986: Age 45 plus 10 years of continuous service or plan membership.</p> <p>Post-1986 benefits: 2 years of continuous plan membership.</p>	Entitlement to a pension vests at normal retirement date only if minimum vesting and locking-in requirements are met.
Quebec	<p>Full-time and part-time employees: Annual earnings of at least 35% of YMPE, or 700 hours worked, in the calendar year immediately preceding membership. Plan membership for part-time workers may be optional.</p>	Full and immediate vesting and locking-in for all accrued benefits.	Entitlement to a pension vests at normal retirement date with respect to all years of membership.
New Brunswick	<p>Full-time employees: 2 years of continuous service.</p> <p>Part-time employees: 2 years of continuous service and annual earnings of at least 35% of YMPE in each of 2 consecutive calendar years immediately preceding membership.</p>	<p>Pre-December 31, 1991 benefits: No requirement. Locking-in at the same time as vesting. Note locking-in on 31/12/91 if entitled to a deferred pension before 31/12/91.</p> <p>Post-December 31, 1991 benefits: 5 years of continuous service or 2 years of continuous plan membership beginning on or after January 1, 2001.</p>	Entitlement to a pension vests at normal retirement date only if minimum vesting and locking-in requirements are met.
Nova Scotia	<p>Full-time employees: 2 years of continuous service.</p> <p>Part-time employees: 2 years of continuous service and the lesser of earnings of at least 35% of YMPE or 700 hours worked in each of 2 consecutive calendar years immediately preceding membership.</p>	<p>Benefits accrued from 1977 to 1987: Age 45 plus 10 years of continuous service or plan membership.</p> <p>Post-1987 benefits: 2 years of continuous plan membership, counting both pre-1988 and post-1987 membership.</p>	Entitlement to a pension vests at normal retirement date only if minimum vesting and locking-in requirements are met.
P.E.I.	<p>Full-time employees: 2 years of continuous service.</p> <p>Part-time employees: 2 years of continuous service and annual earnings of at least 35% of YMPE, or 700 hours worked, in each of 2 consecutive calendar years immediately preceding membership.</p>	<p>Pre-operative date: According to plan provisions.</p> <p>Post-operative date: 3 years of plan membership and 5 years of continuous service.</p>	Entitlement to a pension vests at normal retirement date only if minimum vesting and locking-in requirements are met.
Nfld and Labrador	<p>Full-time employees: 2 years of continuous service.</p> <p>Part-time employees: 2 years of continuous service and annual earnings of at least 35% of YMPE in each of 2 consecutive calendar years immediately preceding membership.</p>	<p>Benefits accrued from 1985 to 1996: Age 45 plus 10 years of continuous service or plan membership.</p> <p>Benefits accrued after 1996: 2 years of continuous plan membership.</p>	Entitlement to a pension vests at normal retirement date only if minimum vesting and locking-in requirements are met.

	Minimum employer contribution – 50% rule (Defined Benefit Plans)	Employee excess contributions	Minimum interest rate on employee contributions
Federal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 50% of commuted value of pension benefits accrued from January 1, 1987; this rule does not apply if the plan provides for indexing of deferred pension on the basis of increases of at least 75% of CPI less 1%. Applicable to past service benefit improvements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Used to increase pension or to purchase an immediate or deferred life annuity. Transferred to: another pension plan, a locked-in RRSP or a LIF. 	<p>Defined Contribution Plan: Fund rate of return based on market value of investments.</p> <p>Defined Benefit Plan: Fund rate of return or the average yield on personal 5-year term deposits with chartered banks over a recent period not exceeding 12 months.</p>
British Columbia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 50% of commuted value of pension benefits accrued from January 1, 1993. Not applicable to optional ancillary contributions. Applicable on date Defined Contribution Plan converts to Defined Benefit (i.e., a settlement of excess contributions has to be made at that time). Applicable to past service benefit improvements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reimbursed. Used to increase pension or to purchase a deferred life annuity. Transferred to: another pension plan, an RRSP or a RRIF. 	<p>Defined Contribution Plan: Fund rate of return based on market value of investments.</p> <p>Defined Benefit Plan: Fund rate of return or the average yield on personal 5-year term deposits with chartered banks over a recent period not exceeding 12 months.</p>
Alberta	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 50% of commuted value of pension benefits accrued from January 1, 1987. Applicable on date Defined Benefit Plan converts to Defined Contribution (i.e., a settlement of excess contributions has to be made at that time). Not applicable to benefits acquired with optional ancillary contributions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reimbursed. Used to increase pension or to purchase a deferred life annuity. Transferred to: another pension plan, an RRSP or a RRIF. 	<p>Defined Contribution Plan: Fund rate of return based on market value of investments.</p> <p>Defined Benefit Plan: Fund rate of return or the average yield on personal 5-year term deposits with chartered banks over a recent period not exceeding 12 months.</p>
Saskatchewan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 50% of commuted value of pension benefits accrued from January 1, 1969. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reimbursed. Used to increase pension or to purchase a deferred life annuity. Transferred to: another pension plan, an RRSP or a RRIF. 	<p>Defined Contribution Plan: Fund rate of return based on market value of investments.</p> <p>Defined Benefit Plan: Fund rate of return or the average yield on personal 5-year term deposits with chartered banks over a recent period not exceeding 12 months.</p>
Manitoba	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 50% of commuted value of pension benefits accrued from January 1, 1985. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reimbursed. Used to increase pension. 	<p>Defined Contribution Plan: Fund rate of return based on market value of investments.</p> <p>Defined Benefit Plan: Rate within 1% of fund rate of return over a 12-month period or the average yield on personal 5-year term deposits with chartered banks over a recent period not exceeding 12 months.</p>
Ontario	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 50% of commuted value of pension benefits accrued from January 1, 1987. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reimbursed. 	<p>Defined Contribution Plan: Fund rate of return based on market value of investments.</p> <p>Defined Benefit Plan: Fund rate of return or the average yield on personal 5-year term deposits with chartered banks over a recent period not exceeding 12 months.</p>
Quebec	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 50% of commuted value of pension benefits accrued from January 1, 1990. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Used to increase pension or to purchase a life annuity. Transferred to: another pension plan, a LIRA or a LIF. 	<p>Non-Insured (Non-Guaranteed) Plan: Fund or member account rate of return, as the case may be, less any applicable investment management and administration fees.</p> <p>Insured (Guaranteed) Plan: Rate of return derived from the investment of the insurer's general assets less investment expenses and administration costs or the monthly yield on personal 5-year term deposits with chartered banks, depending on what is provided for in the plan.</p>
New Brunswick	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> According to plan. If plan is silent, at least 50% of commuted value of pension benefits accrued from December 31, 1991. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reimbursed. Transferred to: another pension plan, an RRSP or a RRIF. 	<p>Defined Contribution Plan: Fund rate of return based on market value of investments.</p> <p>Defined Benefit Plan: Fund rate of return or the average yield on personal 5-year term deposits with chartered banks over a recent period not exceeding 12 months.</p>
Nova Scotia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 50% of commuted value of pension benefits accrued from January 1, 1988. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reimbursed. 	<p>Defined Contribution Plan: Fund rate of return based on market value of investments.</p> <p>Defined Benefit Plan: Fund rate of return or the average yield on personal 5-year term deposits with chartered banks over a recent period not exceeding 12 months.</p>
P.E.I.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 50% of commuted value of pension benefits accrued from operative date; this rule does not apply if plan provides for indexing of deferred pension on the basis of increases of at least 75% of CPI less 1%. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Used to increase pension. 	To be prescribed.
Nfld and Labrador	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 50% of commuted value of pension benefits accrued from January 1, 1997. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reimbursed. Used to increase pension or to purchase a life annuity. Transferred to: another pension plan, an RRSP or a RRIF. 	<p>Defined Contribution Plan: Fund rate of return based on market value of investments.</p> <p>Defined Benefit Plan: Fund rate of return or a rate equal to or greater than the average yield on personal 5-year term deposits with chartered banks over a recent period not exceeding 12 months.</p>

Cash availability at termination of employment

Federal	<p>Plan may provide for refund of:</p> <p>a) 25% of commuted value of deferred pension (pre-1987 benefits); and b) commuted value of pension if total annual pension is less than 4% of YMPE. Plan may provide for the unlocking of pension funds in cases of disability likely to shorten considerably life expectancy.</p>
British Columbia	<p>Plan must provide for refund of: commuted value of pension if monthly pension is less than 1/12 of 10% of YMPE or if commuted value of pension is less than 20% of YMPE. Defined Contribution Plans only: Annuitants age 65 and older may commute their pension rights (including LIF & locked-in RRSP funds) if total value is less than 40% of YMPE (spousal consent required, where applicable).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Members, former members, their spouses or surviving spouses may commute locked-in pension funds held under pension plans (if plan permits), locked-in RRSPs and LIFs, if absent from Canada for 2 years or more and have become non-resident. Spousal consent required, where applicable. Plan may provide for the unlocking of pension funds in cases of disability likely to shorten considerably life expectancy. Spousal consent required, where applicable.
Alberta	<p>Plan may provide for refund of:</p> <p>a) 25% of commuted value of deferred pension (pre-1987 benefits); and must provide for b) commuted value of pension if annual pension* is less than 4% of YMPE or if commuted value of pension* is less than 20% of YMPE.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unlocking of pension funds possible in cases of terminal illness or a disability likely to shorten life expectancy considerably. Non-resident members and non-resident spouses upon member's death are entitled to commutation of locked-in pension funds. Members age 50 and over are allowed to unlock up to 50% of locked-in funds prior to transferring to a LIF, an annuity or a DC RIA. <p>Spousal consent required, where applicable.</p> <p>* Excluding the refund made in a) above.</p>
Saskatchewan	<p>Plan may provide for refund of: commuted value of pension if annual pension is less than 4% of YMPE or if the commuted value of pension is less than 20% of YMPE, in the year in which the payment occurs. Pension Plan assets as well as LIRA, LIF and LRIF assets may be commuted to cash if the member or former member has a condition that is likely to considerably shorten that person's life expectancy.</p>
Manitoba	<p>a) Plan may provide for refund of: 25% of commuted value of deferred pension (pre-1985 benefits); and b) Plan shall provide for refund of: commuted value of pension if annual pension* is less than 4% of YMPE or if commuted value of pension* is less than 4% of YMPE. Plan may provide for the unlocking of pension funds in cases of disability likely to shorten considerably life expectancy. Spousal consent required, where applicable.</p> <p>* Excluding the refund made in a) above.</p>
Ontario	<p>Plan may provide for refund of:</p> <p>a) 25% of commuted value of deferred pension (pre-1987 benefits); and b) commuted value of pension if total annual pension is less than 2% of YMPE. Plan may provide for the unlocking of pension funds in cases of disability likely to shorten considerably life expectancy (i.e. two years or less). Spousal consent required, where applicable.</p>
Quebec	<p>Plan must provide for refund of: value of benefits if it is less than 20% of YMPE. Members who no longer are active members (i.e., employment has terminated), and cease to live in Canada for 2 years or more, are entitled to a refund of the value of their benefits. Plan may provide for the unlocking of pension funds in cases of disability likely to shorten life expectancy.</p>
New Brunswick	<p>Plan may provide for refund of: commuted value of pension if total value of the pension is less than 40% of the YMPE divided by 1.06 for each year the age of the member precedes age 65;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If plan permits, Defined Benefit Plan terminating members of retirement age may ask to transfer 25% of the commuted value of their pension into a RRIF (once in a lifetime transfer). Foreign nationals can unlock funds* if the member and his/her spouse (if any) are not Canadian citizens or residents. A plan may provide for the unlocking of funds* in cases of significant physical or mental disability that considerably reduces life expectancy of the member or the former member. <p>* Spousal consent required, where applicable.</p>
Nova Scotia	<p>Plan may provide for refund of:</p> <p>a) 25% of commuted value of deferred pension (pre-1988 benefits); and b) commuted value of pension if annual pension* is less than 4% of YMPE or if commuted value of pension* is less than 10% of YMPE. Plan may provide for the unlocking of pension funds in cases of disability likely to shorten considerably life expectancy. Defined Contribution Plan assets as well as LIRA and LIF assets may be unlocked at age 65 or older if total value is less than 40% of YMPE.</p> <p>* Excluding the refund made in a) above.</p>
P.E.I.	<p>Plan may provide for refund of: commuted value of pension if annual pension is less than 2% of YMPE.</p>
Nfld and Labrador	<p>Plan may provide for refund of: commuted value of pension if annual pension is less than 4% of the YMPE or if commuted value of pension is less than 10% of YMPE. Plan may provide for the unlocking of pension funds in cases of disability likely to shorten considerably life expectancy. Spousal consent required, where applicable.</p>

	Portability at termination of employment for a member entitled to a deferred annuity	Normal retirement	Early retirement	Postponed retirement (at the latest December 31 of the year in which the member reaches age 71)
Federal	<p>More than 10 years before normal retirement date (or less, if the plan so provides).</p> <p>Options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transfer to: another pension plan, a locked-in RRSP, a LIF, a RLIF. • Purchase of a deferred life annuity contract. <p>Transfer out of plan may be required by plan rules, if value of benefits is less than 10% of YMPE.</p>	Earliest age at which an immediate pension becomes payable to a member without reduction and without need of administrator's consent (pensionable age).	Within 10 years of normal retirement date.	Membership must continue except if the member is receiving a pension.
British Columbia	<p>Defined Contribution Plan: Available at all ages.</p> <p>Defined Benefit Plan: Available before reaching age 55. Transfer out of defined benefit plans may be required by plan rules, subject to value of benefits being less than 20% of YMPE.</p> <p>Options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transfer to: another pension plan, a locked-in RRSP, a LIF. • Purchase of a deferred life annuity contract. <p>Portability must be offered to a member affected by a business succession where the predecessor employer does not wind up the plan.</p>	At the age or date (in relation to a prescribed age) determined by pension plan provisions.	Age 55	Membership may continue except if the member is receiving a pension.
Alberta	<p>Defined Benefit Plan: more than 10 years before normal retirement date.</p> <p>Defined Contribution Plan: at any age.</p> <p>Options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transfer to: another pension plan, a LIRA. • Purchase of a deferred life annuity contract if the plan so provides. • If the plan so provides and if at least age 50, transfer to: a LIF. <p>Transfer is allowed to one or more options provided such splitting does not cause the small amount cash-out threshold to apply.</p> <p>For membership on or after August 10, 2006: Defined Contribution Plan, with no defined benefit provision, may provide for forced transfer out of the plan; Defined Benefit Plan may provide forced transfer out only if the commuted value of the pension is less than 20% of YMPE.</p>	At the age or date (in relation to a prescribed age) determined by pension plan provisions.	Within 10 years of normal retirement date (NRD). Phased-in retirement permitted within 10 years of NRD if reduced work hours are agreed upon with employer.	Membership may continue except if the member is receiving a pension.
Saskatchewan	<p>More than 10 years before normal retirement date.</p> <p>Options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transfer to: another pension plan, a LIRA. • Purchase of a deferred life annuity contract. • If member has reached early retirement age and it is permitted under the plan text, transfer to: prescribed RRIF. 	At the age determined by pension plan provisions.	Within 10 years of normal retirement date.	Membership may continue except if the member is receiving a pension.
Manitoba	<p>Options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transfer to: another pension plan, a LIRA, a LIF, an LRIF (only if plan so provides, in the case of defined benefit plan). • Purchase of a deferred life annuity contract. 	At the age determined by pension plan provisions.	According to reasonable age and service requirements.	Membership must continue.
Ontario	<p>More than 10 years before normal retirement date.</p> <p>Options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transfer to: another pension plan, a LIRA, a LIF (if member has reached early retirement age, or earlier if the plan so provides). • Purchase of a deferred life annuity contract. 	No later than 1 year following 65 th birthday.	Within 10 years of normal retirement date.	Membership may continue except if the member is receiving a pension.
Quebec	<p>Defined Benefit Plan: more than 10 years before normal retirement date.</p> <p>Defined Contribution Plan: at any age.</p> <p>Options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transfer to: another pension plan, a LIRA or a LIF. • Purchase of a deferred life annuity contract. <p>Transfer out of the plan may be required, if value of benefits is less than 20% of YMPE.</p>	No later than the first day of the month following the month in which the member reaches age 65.	Within 10 years of normal retirement date. Phased-in retirement permitted if reduced work hours are agreed upon with employer. Temporary pension may be payable.	Defined benefit pension is revalued. Membership is not required, but if contributions continue beyond normal retirement date, additional pension must be provided. Payment of pension is allowed during postponement period under certain circumstances.
New Brunswick	<p>More than 10 years before normal retirement date.</p> <p>Options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transfer to: another pension plan, a LIRA, a LIF. • Purchase of a deferred life annuity contract. <p>Transfer out of plan may be required by plan rules, if value of benefits is less than 10% of YMPE.</p>	No later than 1 year following 65 th birthday.	Within 10 years of normal retirement date.	If allowed by plan, membership may continue except if the member is receiving a pension.
Nova Scotia	<p>More than 10 years before normal retirement date.</p> <p>Options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transfer to: another pension plan, a LIRA, a LIF (if within 10 years of normal retirement age provided under the plan text). • Purchase of a deferred life annuity contract. 	No later than 1 year following 65 th birthday.	Within 10 years of normal retirement date.	Membership may continue except if the member is receiving a pension.
P.E.I.	<p>More than 10 years before normal retirement date.</p> <p>Options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transfer to: another pension plan, a retirement savings plan (to be prescribed). • Purchase of a deferred life annuity contract. <p>Transfer out of plan may be required by plan rules, if value of benefits is less than 10% of YMPE.</p>	No later than 1 year following 65 th birthday.	Within 10 years of normal retirement date.	Membership may continue except if the member is receiving a pension.
Nfld and Labrador	<p>Before being entitled to early retirement.</p> <p>Options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transfer to: another pension plan, a LIRA, or a LIF/LRIF (if member has reached early retirement age provided under the plan text). • Purchase of a deferred life annuity contract. 	No later than 65 th birthday.	Age 55	Membership may continue except if the member is receiving a pension.

Pre-retirement death benefit*

*See right panel note (1)

Federal	<p>Pre-1987 benefits: Return of member's contributions with interest (not locked-in). Post-1986 benefits: If surviving spouse or common-law partner, 100% of commuted value of vested benefits. Locked-in if deceased member's right to a deferred pension was vested and locked-in. If death occurs after the member is eligible to early retirement, surviving spouse or common-law partner is entitled to a life annuity equal to not less than 60% of the annuity the member would have received (locked-in); in the case of a Defined Contribution Plan, the surviving spouse or common-law partner is entitled to the full account balance (locked-in). If no surviving spouse or common-law partner, member's contributions with interest to the designated beneficiary, or failing that, to the estate (not locked-in).</p>
British Columbia	<p>Defined Benefit Plan: Pre-1993 member's contributions with interest + the greater of 60% of commuted value of post-1992 vested benefits + value of member's excess contributions paid after 1992 and value of member's contributions paid after 1992 with interest. Locked-in, if death benefit is payable to surviving spouse and deceased member's right to a deferred pension was vested and locked-in. Defined Contribution Plan: The sum of 60% of value of post-1992 vested employer's contributions with interest and value of member's contributions with interest. Locked-in, if death benefit is payable to surviving spouse and deceased member's right to a deferred pension was vested and locked-in. If no surviving spouse, the death benefit is payable to the designated beneficiary, or failing that, to the estate (not locked-in). Locked-in benefits may be commuted if the surviving spouse has been absent from Canada for 2 years or more and has become non-resident.</p>
Alberta	<p>Defined Benefit Plan: If surviving pension partner, pre-1987 member's contributions with interest + 1986-1999 benefits: the greater of 60% of the commuted value of vested benefits and value of member's contributions + interest. Locked-in if deceased member's right to a deferred pension was vested and locked-in. Post-1999 benefits: 100% of commuted value of vested benefits (locked-in if there is a pension partner and vested benefits were locked-in), plus value of member's excess contributions paid after 1986. If there is no surviving pension partner, pre-2000 member's contributions with interest + post 1999 vested benefits plus value of excess contributions, to the designated beneficiary, or failing that, to the estate (not locked-in). Defined Contribution Plan: If surviving pension partner, pre-1987 member's contributions with interest + 1987-1999 contributions: 60% of the value of vested employer's contributions with interest and value of member's contributions with interest. Locked-in if deceased member's right to a deferred pension was vested and locked-in. Post-1999 contributions: 100% of value of member and vested employer contributions with interest (locked-in if there is a surviving pension partner and employer contributions were vested and locked-in). If no surviving pension partner, member's pre-2000 contributions with interest plus 100% of post-1999 vested employer contributions with interest to the designated beneficiary, or failing that, to the estate (not locked-in).</p>
Saskatchewan	<p>Applicable to all benefits: If surviving spouse, commuted value of accrued pension (not locked-in). A spouse is permitted to waive entitlement to the pre-retirement benefits. If no surviving spouse, commuted value of accrued pension to the designated beneficiary, or failing that, to the estate (not locked-in).</p>
Manitoba	<p>Pre-1985 benefits: No requirement. Post-1984 benefits: If surviving spouse or common-law partner, 100% of commuted value of vested benefits. Locked-in if deceased member's right to a deferred pension was vested and locked-in. If no surviving spouse or common-law partner, commuted value of vested benefits to the designated beneficiary, or failing that, to the estate (not locked-in).</p>
Ontario	<p>Pre-1987 benefits: No requirement. Post-1986 benefits: If surviving spouse, 100% of commuted value of vested benefits (not locked-in). Pre-retirement death benefits may be waived by spouse. If no surviving spouse or if the member and his/her spouse are living separate and apart, commuted value of vested benefits to the designated beneficiary, or failing that, to the estate (not locked-in).</p>
Quebec	<p>Pre-1990 benefits: Pre-1990 member's contributions plus interest are payable to the surviving spouse. If no surviving spouse, the death benefit is payable to the designated beneficiary, or failing that, to the estate (not locked-in). Post-1989 benefits: If surviving spouse, 100% of commuted value of vested benefits (not locked-in). The spouse may waive the death benefit before the member's death. If no surviving spouse, commuted value of vested benefits to the designated beneficiary, or failing that, to the estate (not locked-in).</p>
New Brunswick	<p>Applicable to all benefits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If surviving spouse, 100% of commuted value of vested benefits (not locked-in). • If no surviving spouse, 100% of commuted value of vested benefits to the designated beneficiary, or failing that, to the estate (not locked-in). <p>If no vested benefits, minimum payout is the refund of the member's contributions with interest.</p>
Nova Scotia	<p>Pre-1988 benefits: No requirement. Post-1987 benefits: If surviving spouse or common-law partner, not less than 60% of commuted value of vested benefits (not locked-in). If no surviving spouse or common-law partner, member's contributions with interest to the designated beneficiary, or failing that, to the estate (not locked-in).</p>
P.E.I.	<p>Pre-operative date benefits: No requirement. Post-operative date benefits: If surviving spouse, not less than 60% of commuted value of accrued benefits (not locked-in). If no surviving spouse, member's contributions with interest to the designated beneficiary, or failing that, to the estate (not locked-in).</p>
Nfld and Labrador	<p>Pre-1997 benefits: No requirement. Post-1996 benefits: If surviving spouse or cohabiting partner, 100% of commuted value of vested benefits (not locked-in). However, surviving spouse or cohabiting partner may choose to receive commuted value of vested benefits on a locked-in basis (i.e., transfer to RPP, LIRA, LIF or LRIF, or purchase of deferred life annuity). If no surviving spouse or cohabiting partner, commuted value of vested benefits to the designated beneficiary, or failing that, to the estate (not locked-in). If death occurs after being eligible to early retirement, surviving spouse or cohabiting partner entitled to a life annuity equal to not less than 60% of the total annuity the member would have received (locked-in).</p>

Options available on pre-retirement death*

*See right panel note (2)

Post-retirement death benefits

**Integration with governmental plans
(Defined Benefit Plans)**

	Options available on pre-retirement death*	Post-retirement death benefits	Integration with governmental plans (Defined Benefit Plans)
Federal	<p><i>Spouse/Common-law partner</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>not locked-in funds:</i> Cash, RPP, RRSP, RRIF • <i>locked-in funds:</i> RPP, LI-RRSP, LIF, RLIF, Annuity <p><i>Dependent child/grandchild:</i> Cash, Fixed term annuity to age 18</p> <p><i>Other beneficiary:</i> Cash</p>	<p>Joint pension continues at 60% after death of either spouse or common-law partner. Possibility to waive joint pension by spouse or common-law partner before pension commencement.</p>	<p>Reduction on account of the OAS, CPP/QPP: Allowed. No requirement provided with respect to the calculation of this reduction.</p>
British Columbia	<p><i>Spouse/Common-law partner</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>not locked-in funds:</i> Cash, RPP, RRSP, RRIF • <i>locked-in funds:</i> RPP, LI-RRSP, LIF, Annuity <p><i>Dependent child/grandchild:</i> Cash, Fixed term annuity to age 18</p> <p><i>Other beneficiary:</i> Cash</p>	<p>Joint pension continues at 60% after death of either spouse. Possibility to waive joint pension by spouse within 90 days of pension commencement.</p>	<p>Reduction on account of the OAS: Prohibited for years of service after 1992.</p> <p>Reduction on account of the CPP/QPP: Pro-rata formula required (35 years).</p>
Alberta	<p><i>Spouse/Common-law partner</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>not locked-in funds:</i> Cash, RPP, RRSP, RRIF • <i>locked-in funds:</i> RPP, LIRA, LIF, Annuity <p><i>Dependent child/grandchild:</i> Cash, Fixed term annuity to age 18</p> <p><i>Other beneficiary:</i> Cash</p> <p>The spouse's benefit is subject to the same locking-in rules as those applicable to the member.</p>	<p>Joint pension continues at 60% after death of either spouse. Possibility to waive joint pension by spouse within 90 days of pension commencement.</p>	<p>Reduction on account of the OAS: Pro-rata formula required (35 years) for years of service before 1987. Prohibited for years of service after 1986.</p> <p>Reduction on account of the CPP/QPP: Pro-rata formula required (35 years).</p>
Saskatchewan	<p><i>Spouse/Common-law partner:</i> Cash, RPP, LIRA, Prescribed RRIF, Annuity</p> <p><i>Dependent child/grandchild:</i> Cash, Fixed Income to age 18</p> <p><i>Other beneficiary:</i> Cash</p>	<p>Joint pension continues at 60% after death of member. Possibility to waive joint pension by spouse within 90 days of pension commencement.</p>	<p>Reduction on account of the OAS: Prohibited except if pension after adjustment is greater than "small pensions" (see "Cash Availability at Termination of Employment")</p> <p>Reduction on account of the CPP/QPP: Pro-rata formula required (35 years).</p>
Manitoba	<p><i>Spouse/Common-law partner</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>not locked-in funds:</i> Cash, RPP, RRSP, RRIF • <i>locked-in funds:</i> RPP, LIRA, LIF, LRIF, Annuity <p><i>Dependent child/grandchild:</i> Cash, Fixed term annuity to age 18</p> <p><i>Other beneficiary:</i> Cash</p>	<p>Joint pension continues at 66 2/3 % after death of either spouse or common-law partner. Possibility to waive joint pension by spouse or common-law partner and member not more than 15 days after receipt of retirement statement.</p>	<p>Reduction on account of the OAS: Prohibited for years of service after 1983.</p> <p>Reduction on account of the CPP/QPP: 3% of CPP/QPP benefits for each year of service (maximum: 33 1/3 years).</p>
Ontario	<p><i>Spouse/Common-law partner:</i> Cash, RPP, RRSP, RRIF, Annuity*</p> <p><i>Dependent child/grandchild:</i> Cash, Fixed term annuity to age 18</p> <p><i>Other beneficiary:</i> Cash</p> <p>* Post-'86 benefits only</p>	<p>Joint pension continues at 60% after death of spouse. Possibility to waive joint pension by spouse and member within 12 months of pension commencement.</p>	<p>Reduction on account of the OAS: Pro-rata formula required (35 years) for years of service before 1987. Prohibited for years of service after 1986.</p> <p>Reduction on account of the CPP/QPP: Pro-rata formula required (35 years).</p>
Quebec	<p><i>Spouse/Common-law partner:</i> Cash, RPP, RRSP, RRIF</p> <p><i>Dependent child/grandchild:</i> Cash, Fixed term annuity to age 18</p> <p><i>Other beneficiary:</i> Cash</p>	<p>Joint pension continues to spouse at 60% after death of member (incl. bridging benefit). Possibility to waive joint pension by spouse before pension commencement.</p>	<p>Reduction on account of the OAS: Pro-rata formula required (35 years) for years of service before 1990. Prohibited for years of service after 1989.</p> <p>Reduction on account of the CPP/QPP: Pro-rata formula required (35 years).</p>
New Brunswick	<p><i>Spouse/Common-law partner:</i> Cash, RPP, RRSP, RRIF</p> <p><i>Dependent child/grandchild:</i> Cash, Fixed term annuity to age 18</p> <p><i>Other beneficiary:</i> Cash</p>	<p>Joint pension continues at 60% after death of either spouse. Possibility to waive joint pension by spouse and member within the year preceding pension commencement.</p>	<p>Reduction on account of the OAS: Pro-rata formula required (35 years) for years of service before December 31, 1991. Prohibited for years of service after December 30, 1991.</p> <p>Reduction on account of the CPP/QPP: Pro-rata formula required (35 years) for years of service after 1965.</p>
Nova Scotia	<p><i>Spouse/Common-law partner:</i> Cash, RPP, RRSP, RRIF</p> <p><i>Dependent child/grandchild:</i> Cash, Fixed term annuity to age 18</p> <p><i>Other beneficiary:</i> Cash</p>	<p>Joint pension continues at 60% after death of either spouse or common-law partner. Possibility to waive joint pension by spouse or common-law partner and member within 12 months of pension commencement.</p>	<p>Reduction on account of the OAS: Pro-rata formula required (35 years) for years of service before 1988. Prohibited for years of service after 1987.</p> <p>Reduction on account of the CPP/QPP: Pro-rata formula required (35 years).</p>
P.E.I.	<p><i>Spouse/Common-law partner:</i> Cash, RPP, RRSP, RRIF</p> <p><i>Dependent child/grandchild:</i> Cash, Fixed term annuity to age 18</p> <p><i>Other beneficiary:</i> Cash</p>	<p>Joint pension continues at 60% after death of either spouse. Possibility to waive joint pension by spouse and member within 12 months of pension commencement.</p>	<p>Reduction on account of the OAS: Prohibited for years of service on or after operative date.</p> <p>Reduction on account of the CPP/QPP: To be prescribed.</p>
Nfld and Labrador	<p><i>Spouse/Common-law:</i> Cash, RPP, RRSP, RRIF, Annuity*</p> <p><i>Dependent child/grandchild:</i> Cash, Fixed term annuity to age 18</p> <p><i>Other beneficiary:</i> Cash</p> <p>* Spouse/Common-law partner must receive pension if member dies after being eligible for early retirement.</p>	<p>Joint pension continues at 60% after death of member. Possibility to waive joint pension by spouse or cohabiting partner and member within 12 months of pension commencement.</p>	<p>Reduction on account of the OAS: Pro-rata formula required (35 years) for years of service before 1997. Prohibited for years of service after 1996.</p> <p>Reduction on account of the CPP/QPP: Pro-rata formula required (35 years).</p>

Sex discrimination:
sex discrimination required = annuity rate based on sex;
sex discrimination prohibited = unisex annuity rate;
sex discrimination allowed = annuity rate based on sex or unisex annuity rate

**Indexing of pensions
(Defined Benefit Plans)**

**Benefit splitting
(breakdown of marriage or of conjugal relationship)**

Federal	Voluntary indexing of deferred pensions on the basis of increases of at least 75% of CPI less 1% or any other formula approved by OSFI (alternative to 50% rule).	Defined contribution plan: Discrimination prohibited. Defined benefit plan: Discrimination allowed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benefits may be split in accordance with provincial laws or with agreement on assignment of pension benefit entitlement. • The sum of the value of pension benefit entitlement assigned to the former spouse or common-law partner and of the member's residual benefit must not exceed the value of the pension benefit entitlement the member would have received if breakdown had not occurred.
British Columbia	No requirement	Years of service before 1993: Discrimination prohibited. Years of service after 1992: Discrimination prohibited.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benefits may be split in accordance with a court order or with an agreement on assignment of pension benefit entitlement. • Benefit splitting may take place only on the date at which the member becomes eligible to retire or on the date when he retires and begins receiving pension benefits (defined benefit plans); benefit splitting takes place following the breakdown of marriage or conjugal relationship (defined contribution plans). • Benefits are locked-in to the same extent as are the member's benefits.
Alberta	No requirement	Years of service before 1987: Discrimination allowed. Years of service after 1986: Discrimination allowed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benefits may be split in accordance with a Matrimonial Property Order or Matrimonial Property Agreement. • After the split, the member's residual benefits may not be less than 50% (excluding optional ancillary contributions and additional voluntary contributions). • The non-member spouse's entitlement is subject to same locking-in rules as those applicable to member. • The plan administrator may charge a fee (subject to a prescribed maximum), for division and distribution services.
Saskatchewan	No requirement	Years of service before 1993: Discrimination prohibited. Years of service after 1992: Discrimination prohibited.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benefits may be split in accordance with a court order or with an interspousal agreement pursuant to <i>The Family Property Act</i> on assignment of pension benefit entitlement (maximum 50%). • Rules of evaluation and devolution in accordance with <i>The Pension Benefits Act, 1992</i> and the <i>Regulation</i>.
Manitoba	No requirement	Years of service before 1984: Discrimination prohibited. Years of service after 1983: Discrimination prohibited.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benefits must be split equally between spouses or parties to a declared common-law relationship if there is a court order under the <i>Family Property Act</i> or a written agreement between the parties. • Spouses/Common-law partners can opt out of the credit splitting by completing the legislatively prescribed form.
Ontario	To be prescribed	Years of service before 1987: Discrimination allowed. Years of service after 1986: Discrimination prohibited.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benefits may be split equally between spouses in accordance with a court order or with an agreement on assignment of pension benefit entitlement. • Benefit splitting may take place only on the member's normal retirement date or on the date when pension benefits start being paid, whichever comes first.
Quebec	Terminating members are entitled to an additional benefit, where applicable, for service after December 31, 2000, based on the value of the deferred pension which would otherwise be indexed from the termination date up to 10 years within normal pension age. This indexation is at the rate of 50% of the CPI (max. 2%, min. 0%)	Years of service before 1990: Discrimination required. Years of service after 1989: Discrimination required.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benefits may be split in accordance with a court order applying the Quebec Civil Code or with an agreement between unmarried spouses, applying the <i>Supplemental Pension Plans Act</i> (maximum 50%). • Rules of evaluation and of devolution in accordance with the <i>Supplemental Pension Plans Act</i> and the <i>Regulation</i>. • A member whose spouse loses the right to a joint and survivor pension may ask for the recalculation of his or her pension. • Married spouses are entitled to a statement establishing the value of accrued benefits, in case of family mediation. • Pension rights in a LIRA, a LIF or a life annuity contract, which have been partitioned following marriage breakdown, remain locked-in, but not those seized to cover support payments.
New Brunswick	No requirement	Years of service before 31/12/91: Discrimination allowed. Years of service after 30/12/91: Discrimination prohibited.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benefits may be split in accordance with a court order or with an agreement on assignment of pension benefit entitlement (maximum 50%). • Rules of evaluation and devolution in accordance with the <i>Pension Benefits Act</i> and the <i>Regulation</i>.
Nova Scotia	Mandatory indexing for deferred pensions according to formula to be prescribed.	Years of service before 1988: Discrimination allowed. Years of service after 1987: Discrimination prohibited.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benefits may be split in accordance with a court order or separation agreement (maximum 50%). • Benefit splitting may take place: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defined Benefits <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Only on the member's normal retirement date or on the date when pension benefits start being paid, whichever comes first. Defined Contributions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Either immediately in the form of a locked-in transfer, or at some time in the future, up to the spouse's retirement age.
P.E.I.	Voluntary indexing of deferred pensions on the basis of increases of at least 75% of CPI less 1% (alternative to 50% rule).	Years of service before operative date: Discrimination allowed. Years of service after operative date: Discrimination prohibited.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benefits may be split in accordance with a court order (maximum 50%). • Benefit splitting may take place only on the member's normal retirement date or on the date when pension benefits start being paid, whichever comes first.
Nfld and Labrador	No requirement	Years of service before 1997: Discrimination allowed. Years of service after 1996: Discrimination allowed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benefits may be split in accordance with a court order or with an agreement on assignment of pension benefit entitlement (maximum 50%). • The sum of the value of pension benefit entitlement assigned to the former spouse and of the member's residual benefit must not exceed the value of the pension benefit entitlement the member would have received if divorce or separation had not occurred.

Definition of “spouse”**

*See right panel notes (3) and (4)

Federal	<p>The person who is married to the member or who is party to a void marriage with the member; or “Common-law partner”: The person who is cohabiting with the member in a conjugal relationship at the relevant time, having so cohabited with the member for at least 1 year.</p>
British Columbia	<p>The person who: a) is married to the member and who was not living separate and apart from the member for more than 2 years immediately prior to the relevant time; or b) if the above definition does not apply, at the relevant time, was living and cohabiting with the member in a marriage-like relationship, including a marriage-like relationship between persons of the same gender, and who have been living and cohabiting in that relationship for a period of at least 2 years immediately preceding the relevant time.</p>
Alberta	<p>“Pension partner” a) The person who, at the relevant time, was married to another person and had not been living separate and apart from that other person for 3 or more consecutive years; or b) if there is no person to whom a) applies, the person who immediately preceding the relevant time, had lived with that other person in a conjugal relationship (i) for a continuous period of at least 3 years or, (ii) of some permanence, if there is a child of the relationship by birth or adoption.</p>
Saskatchewan	<p>The person who: a) is married to the member; or b) if the member is not married, has been continuously cohabiting with the member as his spouse for at least 1 year before the relevant time and who was still cohabiting with the member at the relevant time.</p>
Manitoba	<p>The person who is married to the member; or “Common-law partner”: The person who: a) with the member, registered a common-law relationship under <i>The Vital Statistics Act</i>; or b) not being married to the member, cohabited with him or her in a conjugal relationship for a period of (i) at least three years, if either of them is married, or (ii) at least one year, if neither of them is married.</p>
Ontario	<p>The person who: a) is married to the member; or b) is not married to the member and who has been living with the member in a conjugal relationship continuously for a period of not less than three years, or who is in a relationship of some permanence if the person and the member are the natural or adoptive parents of a child, both as defined in the <i>Family Law Act</i>.</p>
Quebec	<p>The person who: a) is married to, or in a civil union with, the member; or b) whether of the opposite sex or not, has been living in a conjugal relationship with the member, who is neither married nor in a civil union, for a period of not less than (i) 3 years or (ii) 1 year, if at least one child is born or is to be born from the relationship; or that person and the member have adopted together at least one child during their conjugal relationship; or that person or the member have adopted at least one child of the other during their conjugal relationship. The birth or adoption of a child during a marriage, a civil union or a period of conjugal relationship prior to the conjugal relationship in existence on the day as of which spousal status is established may qualify a person as a spouse.</p>
New Brunswick	<p>The person who: a) is married to the member; or b) is married to the member by a marriage that is voidable and has not been annulled by a declaration of nullity; or c) in good faith, has gone through a form of marriage with the member that is void and who has cohabited with the member within the preceding year; or d) is not married to the member, but has cohabited with him or her (i) continuously for at least 3 years in a conjugal relationship, during which period one was substantially dependent upon the other for support, or (ii) in a relationship of some permanence, where there is a child born of whom they are the natural parents, and have cohabited within the preceding year.</p>
Nova Scotia	<p>The person who: a) is married to the member; or b) is married to the member by a marriage that is voidable and has not been annulled by a declaration of nullity; or c) in good faith, has gone through a form of marriage with the member that is void and who is cohabiting or, if they have ceased to cohabit, has cohabited with the member within the 12-month period immediately preceding the date of entitlement.</p> <p>“Common-law partner”: The person who has cohabited with the member in a conjugal relationship for a period of at least two years, neither of them being a spouse. “Domestic partners”: The persons who, together, have filed a valid domestic-partner declaration under the <i>Vital Statistics Act</i> of the province. They have the same rights and obligations as spouses for pension purposes.</p>
P.E.I.	<p>The person who: a) is married to the member; or b) is married to the member by a marriage that is voidable and has not been annulled by a declaration of nullity; or c) in good faith, has gone through a form of marriage with the member that</p> <p>is void and who is cohabiting, or if they have ceased to cohabit, has cohabited with the member within the 12-month period immediately preceding the date of entitlement; or d) has lived with the member as husband and wife for at least 3 years and who was still living with the member as husband and wife at the relevant time, provided that this person and the member were unmarried.</p>
Nfld and Labrador	<p>“Spouse”: The person who: a) is married to the member; or b) is married to the member by a marriage that is voidable and has not been annulled by a declaration of nullity; or c) in good faith, has gone through a form of marriage with the member that is void and who is cohabiting or has cohabited with the member within the preceding year.</p> <p>“Cohabiting partner”: The person who is cohabiting or has cohabited with the member within the preceding year and has cohabited continuously with the member in a conjugal relationship for: (i) in relation to a member who has a spouse, at least 3 years, provided the person is not the spouse of the member; or (ii) in relation to a member who does not have a spouse, at least 1 year. <i>These definitions do not apply in case of marriage breakdown.</i></p>

Flexible Pension Plan

Federal	<p>As defined in the Canada Customs and Revenue Agency's Newsletter No. 96-3. Plan text must specifically describe benefits available and optional ancillary contributions required. Plan text must specify how optional ancillary contributions (OACs) will be invested. OACs are not subject to the 50% minimum employer contribution rule. OACs need not be locked-in. OACs considered additional voluntary type contributions requiring the return of contributions as necessary under Common-law fiduciary standards (e.g., return guaranteed outside plan).</p>
British Columbia	<p>Plan text must specify how optional ancillary contributions (OACs) will be invested. Members may be given investment discretion over OACs. Plan text must specify method of conversion of OACs into benefits. OACs are not subject to the 50% minimum employer contribution rule. Locking-in applies to post-'92 OACs and benefits. Plan may require forfeiture of unused OACs. Detailed information on flexible benefit provision must be provided to members in the member's summary booklet, annual member statement and termination statement.</p>
Alberta	<p>Optional ancillary benefits (OABs) permitted include: - Inflation protection - Enhanced early retirement benefit - Enhanced spousal survivor benefit Plan text must explain the ancillary benefits available, the maximum benefits allowable and the risk of forfeiture as well as how plan assets are invested and interest applied on optional ancillary contributions (OACs). OACs are not subject to the 50% minimum employer contribution rule. OACs are not subject to locking-in. Plan may require forfeiture of unused OACs. Interest must be credited on OACs at the fund rate.</p>
Saskatchewan	<p>Plan text must describe the method used to convert optional ancillary contributions (OACs) into benefits. OACs are not subject to the 50% minimum employer contribution rule. Plan must require forfeiture of unused OACs. Interest must be credited on OACs at the fund rate.</p>
Manitoba	<p>No requirement</p>
Ontario	<p>No requirement</p>
Quebec	<p>Flexible Pension Plan rules may be set for future service in accordance with the Canada Revenue Agency's Newsletter 96-3. Plan text must specify the optional ancillary benefits (OABs) available, the method of conversion of the optional ancillary contributions (OACs) into benefits and any related conditions. The cover page of the plan text must state "Flexible pension plan exempted from the application of certain provisions of the Supplemental Pension Plans Act". OACs are not subject to the 50% minimum employer contribution rule. OACs are not subject to locking-in prior to conversion into OABs. OACs must be credited with the pension fund's rate of return or return on investments chosen by member. Unused OACs must be refunded to the member, by the employer, outside of pension plan, and where applicable, to the spouse, following breakdown of the conjugal relationship. The various member statements must show prescribed information relating to the Flexible Pension Plan.</p>
New Brunswick	<p>Plan text must describe the types of ancillary benefits available and their pricing method. Adequate disclosure of certain flex plan features must be provided to members before they start making optional ancillary contributions (OACs). Amendments increasing the cost of these benefits without members consent are forbidden. Refund of OACs are allowed if not forfeited under the <i>Income Tax Act</i>. OAC disclosure required on annual statement. Interest on OACs credited at the fund rate or, if members chose their investments, the investment rate of return.</p>
Nova Scotia	<p>Plan text must specify the method for converting any optional ancillary contributions (OACs) to optional ancillary benefits (OABs) upon retirement, termination of membership, pre-retirement death. OACs are not subject to the 50% maximum employee cost rule. OACs are not subject to locking-in. Plan may require forfeiture of unused OACs.</p>
P.E.I.	<p>No requirement</p>
Nfld and Labrador	<p>No requirement</p>

Summary of prescribed time limits for transfers upon termination of membership

	<i>Time limit to provide statement of options to member</i>	<i>Time limit for member to make election known to administrator</i>	<i>Time limit to make transfer</i>
Federal	Within 30 days following termination of membership, or such longer delay as the Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions (OSFI) may allow.	Within 90 days following termination of membership, or where OSFI allows a longer delay to provide statement of options, within 60 days after the administrator has given the statement of options.	The administrator must take the necessary action to proceed accordingly (no specific time limit but it must be reasonable).
British Columbia	Within 90 days following termination of membership, or within 30 days following the receipt of the written request for a statement of options.	Within 90 days following the receipt of the statement of options.	Within 60 days following the receipt of all documents required by the administrator to comply with the direction.
Alberta	Within 60 days following termination of membership, or within 60 days following the receipt of the written request for a statement of options.	Within 90 days following the receipt of the statement of options.	Within 60 days following the receipt of all documents required by the administrator to comply with the direction.
Saskatchewan	Within 90 days following termination of membership, or within 90 days following the receipt of the written request for a statement of options.	Within the delay specified in the statement of options.	Within 60 days following the receipt of all documents required by the administrator to comply with the direction.
Manitoba	Within 60 days following notification of termination of membership.	Within 90 days following the receipt of the statement of options.	Within 90 days following the receipt of all documents required by the administrator to comply with the direction.
Ontario	Within 30 days following termination of employment, or where the notice of termination is not provided to the administrator prior to the termination, within 30 days following the receipt of such notice.	Within 60 days following termination of employment.	Within 60 days following the receipt of all information required by the administrator to comply with the direction.
Quebec	Within 60 days following the date the pension committee is advised that the member has ceased membership under the plan.	<p>Defined Benefit Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Within 90 days following the receipt of the statement of options; - subsequently, within 90 days from the date of expiry of every 5th year, and finally - within 90 days from the date the member attains an age which is 10 years before normal retirement age. <p>Defined Contribution Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Within 90 days from the date of termination of membership; - subsequently, every 5 years, within 90 days from the date of expiry of every 5th year. 	Within 60 days following the receipt of all documents required by the administrator to comply with the direction.
New Brunswick	Within 30 days following termination of membership.	Within 90 days following the receipt of the statement of options.	Within 30 days following the receipt of all documents required by the administrator to comply with the direction.
Nova Scotia	Within 60 days following the termination of membership, or where the notice of termination is not provided to the administrator prior to the termination, within 60 days following the receipt of such notice.	Within 60 days following the later of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the termination of employment; or - the receipt of the statement of options. 	Within 60 days following the receipt of all documents required by the administrator to comply with the direction.
P.E.I.	Time limit to be prescribed.	Time limit to be prescribed.	Time limit to be prescribed.
Nfld and Labrador	Within 60 days following the termination of membership, or where the notice of termination is not provided to the administrator prior to the termination, within 60 days following the receipt of such notice.	Within 60 days following the termination of membership.	Within 60 days following the receipt of all documents required by the administrator to comply with the direction.

Summary of main administrative requirements under pension legislation

Contribution remittance deadline

Employee contributions
Remit no later than:

Employer contributions
Remit no later than:

Federal	30 days following the period of deduction.	<p>Defined Contribution Plan: 30 days after the end of the quarter for which the contributions are payable. Remittances must be in equal instalments.</p> <p>Defined Benefit Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current Service: 30 days after the end of the quarter for which the contributions are payable. Remittances must be in equal instalments. • Special Payments: 30 days after the end of the quarter for which the contributions are payable. Remittances must be in equal instalments.
British Columbia	30 days following month of deduction or in accordance with the terms of the wage assignment or authorization to pay, whichever is earlier.	<p>Defined Contribution Plan: 30 days after the end of the month for which the contributions are payable. Within 90 days after the end of the fiscal year of the plan, if contribution formula is based on profits.</p> <p>Defined Benefit Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current Service: 30 days after the end of the quarter for which the contributions are payable. In the case of plans where the cost is negotiated and multi-employer plans, 30 days after the end of the month for which the contributions are payable. • Special Payments: 30 days after the end of the quarter for which the contributions are payable. In the case of plans where the cost is negotiated and multi-employer plans, 30 days after the end of the month for which the contributions are payable. Remittances must be in equal instalments.
Alberta	30 days following month of deduction or after they are received from the employee.	<p>Defined Contribution Plan: 30 days after the end of the month for which the contributions are payable. Within 90 days after the company's fiscal year end, if contribution formula is based on profits.</p> <p>Defined Benefit Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current Service: 30 days after the end of the month for which the contributions are payable. Must be payable on a monthly basis. • Special Payments: 30 days after the end of the month for which the contributions are payable. Remittances must be payable on a monthly basis and in equal instalments.
Saskatchewan	30 days following month of deduction.	<p>Defined Contribution Plan: 30 days after the end of the month for which the contributions are payable. Within 90 days after the end of the fiscal year of the plan, if contribution formula is based on profits.</p> <p>Defined Benefit Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current Service: 30 days after the end of the month for which the contributions are payable. • Special Payments: 30 days after the end of the month for which the contributions are payable. Remittances must be in equal instalments.
Manitoba	30 days following month of deduction.	<p>Defined Contribution Plan: 30 days after the end of the month for which the contributions are payable. Within 90 days after the end of the fiscal year of the plan, if contribution formula is based on profits.</p> <p>Defined Benefit Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current Service: 30 days after the end of the quarter for which the contributions are payable. • Special Payments: 30 days after the end of the quarter for which the contributions are payable.
Ontario	30 days following month of deduction.	<p>Defined Contribution Plan: 30 days after the month for which the contributions are payable.</p> <p>Defined Benefit Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current Service: 30 days after the end of the month for which the contributions are payable. • Special Payments: Remittances must be in equal monthly instalments.
Quebec	Last day of month following month of deduction.	<p>Defined Contribution Plan: Last day of the month following the month for which the contributions are payable. Must be payable on a monthly basis.</p> <p>Defined Benefit Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current Service: The last day of the month following the month for which the contributions are payable. • Special Payments: The last day of the month following the month for which the contributions are payable. Remittances must be in equal instalments.
New Brunswick	15 days following month of deduction.	<p>Defined Contribution Plan: 30 days after the end of the month for which the contributions are payable.</p> <p>Defined Benefit Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current Service: 90 days after the end of the month for which the contributions are payable, if the solvency ratio is less than 100%. Otherwise, within 120 days following the plan's fiscal year end. • Special Payments: 90 days after the end of the month for which the contributions are payable. Remittances must be in equal instalments.
Nova Scotia	30 days following month of deduction.	<p>Defined Contribution Plan: 30 days after the month for which contributions are payable.</p> <p>Defined Benefit Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current Service: 30 days after the end of the month for which the contributions are payable. • Special Payments: 30 days after the end of the month for which the contributions are payable. Remittances must be in equal instalments.
P.E.I.	To be prescribed	<p>Defined Contribution Plan: To be prescribed</p> <p>Defined Benefit Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current Service: To be prescribed • Special Payments: To be prescribed
Nfld and Labrador	30 days following month of deduction.	<p>Defined Contribution Plan: 30 days after the end of the month for which the contributions are payable. Within 90 days after the end of the fiscal year of the plan, if contribution formula is based on profits.</p> <p>Defined Benefit Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current Service: 30 days after the end of the quarter for which the contributions are payable. In the case of plans where the cost is negotiated and multi-employer plans, 30 days after the end of the month for which the contributions are payable. • Special Payments: 30 days after the end of the quarter for which the contributions are payable. Remittances must be in equal instalments.

	Annual information return (AIR) combined with Canada Revenue Agency?	AIR filing deadline from plan fiscal year end	Certified/audited financial statement required?	Financial statement required to be filed?
Federal	Yes	6 months	Certified financial statement accepted if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> funds are held and managed by an insurance company; funds are held and managed under the pooled funds of a trust company; or all funds are managed by a trust company but are held outside the pooled funds and there is less than \$5,000,000 in assets and less than 100 members; otherwise, must be audited. 	Yes
British Columbia	Yes	180 days	Financial statements must be audited if assets exceed \$10,000,000. In addition, a Financial Information Return (FIR) must be filed in the following circumstances, within 180 days from plan fiscal year end: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defined Benefit Plan: where the market value of assets is at least \$2,500,000 and plan has 50 members or more. Defined Contribution Plan: where the market value of assets is at least \$10,000,000. 	Yes, 270 days from plan fiscal year end.
Alberta	Yes	180 days	Audited financial statements required, in the following circumstances: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defined Benefit Plan: where market value of defined benefit assets is at least \$3,000,000. Defined Contribution Plan: where market value of defined contribution assets invested solely at the employer's discretion is at least \$1,000,000. 	Yes, 180 days from plan fiscal year end.
Saskatchewan	Yes	180 days	N/A	No
Manitoba	Yes	180 days	N/A	No
Ontario	Yes. For Defined Benefit Plans, a Pension Benefit Guarantee Fund assessment certificate must also be filed with the AIR.	Defined Contribution Plan: 6 months Defined Benefit Plan: 9 months	Certified financial statement accepted if less than \$3,000,000 in assets; otherwise, must be audited.	Yes, 6 months from plan fiscal year end.
Quebec	Yes	6 months	Certified financial statement accepted if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a guaranteed pension plan; a simplified pension plan; or for its first fiscal year, a plan has less than \$1,000,000 in assets and less than 50 members and beneficiaries; otherwise, must be audited.* <p>* See right panel note (5)</p>	Yes, 6 months from plan fiscal year end.
New Brunswick	Yes	6 months	Audited financial statements required for defined benefit plans with at least \$2,000,000 in assets. Financial statements do not need to be audited or certified for all other pension plans.	Yes
Nova Scotia	Yes	6 months	N/A	No
P.E.I.	To be prescribed	To be prescribed	To be prescribed	To be prescribed
Nfld and Labrador	Yes	6 months	N/A	No

	Filing fee per member	Minimum filing fee	Maximum filing fee	Preparation of a Statement of Investment Policy and Goals/Procedures (SIP&G/P)	SIP&G/P filing required with pension authorities?	SIP&G/P filing deadline from plan start date/SIP&G/P revision
Federal	\$24.00* (first 1,000 members) \$12.00* (additional members) * See right panel note (6)	\$480*	\$240,000*	Required	Not required. Only a statement on the AIR, mentioning that it has been established, is required.	60/60 days with the pension committee and plan actuary.
British Columbia	\$6.15 per active member \$4.50 per non-active member	\$200	\$75,000	Required	Not required. Only a statement on the AIR, mentioning that the plan is in compliance with the investment policy statement, is required.	60/60 days with the plan actuary.
Alberta	\$7.00	\$200	\$20,000	Required, except for member directed defined contribution plans, provided sufficient information and investment choices are given.	Not required	N/A
Saskatchewan	\$5.00	\$100	\$5,000	Required	Not required	N/A
Manitoba	\$6.00	\$100	\$15,000	Required	Not required	N/A
Ontario	A fee assessment notice is sent each year in February. The assessment, determined by FSCO, is based on the following fees: \$6.15 for active members \$4.25 for former members and other plan beneficiaries	\$250	\$75,000	Required	Not required. However, an Investment Information Summary must be filed by defined benefit plans within 6 months of plan fiscal year end.	60/60 days with advisory committee and plan actuary.
Quebec	\$8.25 per member (active and inactive) and per beneficiary	\$250 DC plans \$500 DB plans Note: These are basic fees and are in addition to the member fees.	\$100,000	Required	Not required	N/A
New Brunswick	\$5.00	\$100	\$10,000	Required	Required	60/60 days
Nova Scotia	\$5.10	\$101.90	\$7,642.50	Required	Not required. However, must be filed with plan's actuary in the case of a defined benefit plan.	60/60 days
P.E.I.	To be prescribed	To be prescribed	To be prescribed	To be prescribed	To be prescribed	To be prescribed
Nfld and Labrador	\$7.50	\$150	\$7,500	Required	Not required. However, must be filed with plan's actuary in the case of a defined benefit plan.	60/60 days

	Actuarial valuation and cost certificate minimum frequency for Defined Benefit Plans	Cost certificate minimum frequency for Defined Contribution Plans	Filing deadline from triennial review date	Plan amendment filing deadline after amendment is made* * See right panel note (7)
Federal	Every 3 years, except if solvency ratio < 1.0, then must be filed annually. Designated pension plans are exempt from filing annual valuation reports. Actuarial Information Summary must be filed with actuarial valuation. An Annual Solvency Information Return must also be filed 45 days after the plan year-end.	At the effective date of the plan and at the time of an amendment modifying the contribution rate.	6 months for Defined Benefit Plans only.	60 days
British Columbia	Every 3 years	N/A	270 days	60 days
Alberta	Every 3 years, except if funding ratio or solvency ratio < .85, then must be filed annually.	Schedule of expected contributions (Form 7) must be given to pension fund recipient: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • within 30 days after the date the plan is established; • within 30 days after the fiscal year-end; • forthwith after a permanent change in expected contributions. 	180 days	60 days
Saskatchewan	Every 3 years	N/A	9 months	60 days
Manitoba	Every 3 years	N/A	270 days	60 days
Ontario	Every 3 years. Except designated pension plans, annually if solvency ratio is < .80 or if solvency liabilities exceed solvency assets by more than \$5M and solvency ratio is < .90. Actuarial Information Summary must be filed with actuarial valuation.	Summary/Revised Summary of Contributions (Form 7) must be given to pension fund trustee(s) within : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 90 days after the date the plan is established; • 60 days after the beginning of subsequent plan years; and • 60 days after a change in Summary of Contributions. 	9 months	60 days
Quebec	Every 3 years	N/A	9 months	None stipulated. Note that the amendment may not take effect until it has been filed with the Régie des rentes du Québec.
New Brunswick	Every 3 years	Every 3 years	9 months	60 days
Nova Scotia	Every 3 years	N/A	1 year	60 days
P.E.I.	To be prescribed	To be prescribed	To be prescribed	60 days
Nfld and Labrador	Every 3 years	N/A	9 months	60 days

- (1) Definitions of “spouse”, for the purpose of spousal entitlement, may conflict with the Income Tax Act definitions, in which case, the plan administrator should seek professional advice.
- (2) Transfer options are only available to a spouse, a common law partner, a child or grandchild who meets the Income Tax Act requirements.
- (3) These definitions apply for the purpose of the death benefit, spousal waivers, pension division on marriage breakdown and entitlement to certain information. The spouse must qualify at the time of the event or, for the purposes of the death benefit, at the date of death or at retirement depending on applicable legislation or the terms of the plan. Pension legislation may provide particular rules that revoke the qualification of a spouse, or, that determine, when more than one spouse qualifies, which one should have priority. It is recommended to review the applicable legislation before making any decision with respect to spousal rights.
- (4) These definitions may be in conflict with the Income Tax Act definitions, in which case, the plan administrator should seek professional advice.
- (5) For the years after the first fiscal year, may have to be audited if, at the annual meeting, one third or more of the members and beneficiaries present personally or through a representative require that such an audit be carried out for the current fiscal year.

A pension committee intending to avail itself of a dispensation to auditing shall, in the notice calling the meeting and during the meeting, inform the members of its intention and of their right to decide otherwise.
- (6) These filing fees are subject to change annually.
- (7) Any amendment must also be filed with the Canada Revenue Agency within 60 days following the date the amendment has been made.

Note: The information contained in this summary applies only to single employer Registered Pension Plans (RPPs), and not to Registered Retirement Savings Plans (RRSPs), Deferred Profit Sharing Plans (DPSPs) and Simplified Pension Plans (SPPs). In addition, this information states the minimum rules applicable under the various pension legislations that govern RPPs. However, it does not state the maximum rules applicable under the Income Tax Act (Canada) and its Regulations, that also apply to RPPs.

Please bear in mind that the legislation and the regulations of each jurisdiction prevail over this summary. While every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of the information, no warranty is expressed or implied as to the accuracy, adequacy or completeness of the information, and The Standard Life Assurance Company of Canada and Standard Life Assurance Limited are not responsible for any errors and omissions, or for the results obtained from the use of such information.

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Glossary

CPI

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a statistical device that measures the change in the cost of living for consumers. It is used to illustrate the amount of inflation that has taken place.

CPP

The Canada Pension Plan (CPP) is a governmental pension plan that provides for benefits to workers and their families in the event of retirement, disability or death. CPP applies everywhere in Canada, with the exception of Quebec.

DC RIA

A Defined Contribution Retirement Income Account (DC RIA) is a payout feature under a defined contribution pension plan/provision that allows the retirement income payments to be made directly from the pension plan.

Flexible Pension Plan

A Flexible Pension Plan is a defined benefit pension plan which allows plan members to make Optional Ancillary Contributions in order to acquire Optional Ancillary Benefits.

LIF

A Life Income Fund (LIF) is a type of RRIF subject to pension legislation. The owner of the LIF must withdraw, each year, an amount which is not less than the minimum amount prescribed by the *Income Tax Act* (Canada), but not more than the maximum amount prescribed by the pension legislation. It is now only in Newfoundland where the owner must use the balance of the funds when he/she reaches the age of 80 to purchase a life annuity.

LIRA

A Locked-In Retirement Account (LIRA) is a type of RRSP where the funds are subject to pension legislation. These funds must be used to purchase a life annuity or be transferred to a LIF, an LRIF or a prescribed RRIF (Saskatchewan only) by the end of the year during which the owner of the LIRA reaches age 71, at the latest. The LIRA is available in all jurisdictions, with the exception of British Columbia and under the federal PBSA. These two jurisdictions provide rather for the locked-in RRSP that is very similar to the LIRA.

Locked-in RRSP

A locked-in Registered Retirement Savings Plan is a type of RRSP where the funds are subject to pension legislation. These funds must be used to purchase a life annuity or be transferred to a LIF or a RLIF (federal jurisdiction only) by the end of the year during which the owner of the locked-in RRSP reaches age 71, at the latest. The locked-in RRSP is available in British Columbia and under the federal PBSA. Regulation of British Columbia applicable to locked-in RRSPs still provides for age 69 as maturity age instead of age 71. However, the Superintendent of Pensions of B.C. allows locked-in RRSP issuers to defer the transfer of funds held in these vehicles to a LIF until December 31 of the year in which the owner of the locked-in RRSP attains age 71.

Locking-in

A member cannot withdraw in cash the employer's contributions and his/her contributions with interest. These contributions with interest must be used to provide a pension at retirement.

LRIF

A Locked-in Retirement Income Fund (LRIF) is a type of RRIF subject to pension legislation. The owner of the LRIF must withdraw, each year, an amount which is no less than the minimum amount prescribed by the *Income Tax Act* (Canada) but no more than the maximum amount prescribed by the pension legislation. The purchase of an annuity at age 80 is not required. The LRIF is available in Manitoba and in Newfoundland and Labrador.

Optional Ancillary Benefits (OABs)

Benefits which are provided by Optional Ancillary Contributions under a Flexible Pension Plan.

Optional Ancillary Contributions (OACs)

Contributions made under a Flexible Pension Plan in order to acquire Optional Ancillary Benefits.

OAS

Old Age Security (OAS) is a monthly pension paid to Canadians who are age 65 or over.

OSFI

The Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions (OSFI) is the entity making sure pension plans governed by the *Pension Benefits Standards Act, 1985* (PBSA) comply with this act and are administered in accordance with its requirements.

Portability

The legislated right to transfer vested and locked-in benefits to another registered retirement plan when the member leaves the service of his/her employer.

Prescribed RRIF

A prescribed RRIF (Manitoba and Saskatchewan only) is similar to a RRIF with the exception that certain minimum pension legislation standards are retained, such as protection of spousal rights and creditor protection.

QPP

The Quebec Pension Plan (QPP) is a governmental pension plan that provides for benefits to workers and their families in the event of retirement, disability or death. QPP applies in Quebec. The QPP is similar to the CPP.

RLIF

Like the LIF, a Restricted Life Income Fund (RLIF) is a type of RRIF subject to pension legislation. The owner of the RLIF must withdraw, each year, an amount which is no less than the minimum amount prescribed by the *Income Tax Act* (Canada), but no more than the maximum amount prescribed by the pension legislation. The RLIF is only available under the federal PBSA.

RLSP

Like the locked-in RRSP, a Restricted Locked-in Savings Plan (RLSP) is a type of RRSP where the funds are subject to pension legislation. These funds must be used to purchase a life annuity or be transferred to a RLIF by the end of the year during which the owner of the RLSP reaches age 71, at the latest. The RLSP is only available under the federal PBSA.

RRIF

A Registered Retirement Income Fund (RRIF) is an arrangement under which the owner of the RRIF must withdraw, each year, a minimum amount prescribed by the *Income Tax Act* (Canada).

Vesting

A member is entitled to a deferred pension under the pension plan after the completion of a certain period of employment or of membership under the plan, and sometimes the attainment of a certain age.

If a member is entitled to a deferred pension, he/she will be entitled to receive the deferred pension at retirement. If a member is not entitled to a deferred pension at termination of membership, he/she will be entitled to the refund of his/her contributions, if any, with interest.

YMPE

The Year's Maximum Pensionable Earnings (YMPE) correspond to the maximum amount of earnings of an individual that is used to determine the maximum amount of contributions and of benefits that must be paid to or from the Canada Pension Plan or the Quebec Pension Plan. The YMPE is revised annually.

Retirement Investments Insurance

Halifax	1-800-563-1833
Montréal	1-877-499-9555, Ext. 6699
Québec	1-800-503-2358
Toronto	1-800-827-5747
London	1-800-268-9714
Calgary	1-800-805-1631
Edmonton	1-888-944-0600
Vancouver	1-800-663-1784

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