Canada's Retirement Income System: The Three Pillars

Universal Canada/Quebec **Employment Plans Government Benefits Pension Plan** and Individual for Seniors Savings **Old Age Security CPP** operates voluntary employerand unionthroughout Canada, (OAS) Guaranteed Income except Quebec sponsored pension where QPP provides Supplement (GIS) and retirement plans Allowance and similar benefits personal savings Survivor's Allowance virtually universal (including registered (* some provinces retirement savings coverage and territories provides retirement, plans and tax-free provide further survivor, and savings accounts) supplements for lowdisability benefits income seniors)

Canada Pension Plan: How does it currently work?

Contributions	 employer and employee contribute 4.95% each contributions apply to pensionable earnings over Year's Basic Exemption (\$3,500) and below Year's Maximum Pensionable Earnings (YMPE) (\$54,900 in 2016)
Benefits	 full pension at age 65, indexed annually can begin pension from age 60 (with reduction) to age 70 (with increase) benefits aim to replace 1/4 of pre-retirement income, subject to maximum amount
Funding	 hybrid of steady-state contribution rate and full funding for new or increased benefits financed solely by worker and employer contributions, with reserve fund to cover approximately 2-3 years of benefits chief actuary submits actuarial report to Parliament every three years

Canada Pension Plan Enhancement: What do we know?

Contributions	 contribution rate will increase to 5.95% each (phased in over 5 years beginning 2019) YMPE will increase to \$72,500 (phased in over 2 years beginning 2024) new "Upper Earnings Limit" will be introduced in 2024, subject to separate contribution rate of 4% each (\$74,900 in 2024, and \$82,700 in 2025)
Benefits	 benefits will increase, with aim to replace 1/3 of pre- retirement income (likely subject to maximum amount)
Other Tax Changes	 contributions to CPP enhancement will be tax-deductible Working Income Tax Benefit will be increased for eligible low-income workers (*Finance Canada estimates offset will cost \$250 million per year)