

Ethics and professional practice (Québec)

Life Licence Qualification Program (LLQP) Exam Preparation Manual

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FOREWORD

This manual is an exam preparation tool for future representatives registered in the Life Licence Qualification Program (LLQP). Its content will help candidates achieve the learning objective of the ethics and professional practice (Québec) module forming part of the LLQP Curriculum: *Develop an ethical professional practice, in compliance with the rules governing the insurance of persons sector.*¹

Chapter overview page

The first page of each Chapter presents the competency components and sub-components of the module that will be covered. The evaluation objectives identified for each Chapter are intended to allow candidates to target the contents that are essential for achieving those objectives.

We therefore recommend that candidates review these competency components and sub-components on a regular basis so as to contextualize and assimilate them as they read the Chapter. This will facilitate their understanding of the nature and scope of the competency being evaluated. Candidates must master the knowledge, strategies and skills discussed in each Chapter in order to pass the corresponding module in the LLQP licensing exam.

In this text, the masculine form is used to refer to both men and women.

1. In the context of the ethics and professional practice (Québec) module, the term “insurance of persons” is used to refer broadly to all categories of individual and group insurance of persons, namely: life insurance, accident and sickness insurance (living benefits), annuity contracts (segregated funds, GIAs and immediate annuities) and supplemental pension plans.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AIA	<i>Automobile Insurance Act</i>
AIAOD	<i>Act respecting industrial accidents and occupational diseases</i>
AMF	<i>Autorité des marchés financiers</i>
APPIPS	<i>Act respecting the protection of personal information in the private sector</i>
ASO	Administrative Services Only plans
BIA	<i>Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act</i>
c.	Chapter
C.C.Q.	<i>Civil Code of Québec</i>
CAI	<i>Commission d'accès à l'information</i>
CAPSA	Canadian Association of Pension Supervisory Authorities
CDCSF	<i>Code of ethics of the Chambre de la sécurité financière</i>
CDIC	Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation
CISRO	Canadian Insurance Services Regulatory Organizations
CLHIA	Canadian Life and Health Insurance Association
CLU	Chartered Life Underwriter
CNESST	<i>Commission des normes, de l'équité, de la santé et de la sécurité du travail</i>
CPP	Canada Pension Plan
CQLR	Compilation of Québec Laws and Regulations
CRA	Canada Revenue Agency
CRTC	Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission
CSA	Canadian Securities Administrators
CSF	<i>Chambre de la sécurité financière</i>
CVCA	Crime Victims Compensation Act
DB	Defined benefit
DC	Defined contribution
DCPP	Defined contribution pension plan
Distribution Act	<i>Act respecting the distribution of financial products and services</i>
DPSP	Deferred profit sharing plan
DWR	Distribution without a certified representative

EI	Employment insurance
EPSP	Employee profit sharing plan
FATCA	<i>Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act</i>
Fin. Pl.	Financial planner
FINTRAC	Financial Transactions and Reports Analysis Centre of Canada
GIA	Guaranteed interest account
GIC	Guaranteed investment certificate
GIS	Guaranteed Income Supplement
GP	General partnership
GST	Goods and services tax
IIROC	Investment Industry Regulatory Organization of Canada
IVAC	Crime victims compensation
IVIC	Individual variable insurance contract
Joint Forum	Joint Forum of Financial Market Regulators
LCSC	Local community service centre
LIF	Life income fund
LIRA	Locked-in retirement account
LP	Limited partnership
MF	Mutual funds
MFPP	Member-funded pension plan
MIE	Maximum insurable earnings
MPE	Maximum pensionable earnings
National DNCL	National Do Not Call List
OACIQ	<i>Organisme d'autoréglementation du courtage immobilier du Québec</i>
OAS	Old Age Security
OLHI	OmbudService for Life & Health Insurance
OSFI	Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions
p.	Page
PA	Pension adjustment
para.	Paragraph
PIPEDA	<i>Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act</i>

PRPP	Pooled registered pension plan
QPIP	Québec Parental Insurance Plan
QST	Québec sales tax
r.	Regulation
RAMQ	<i>Régie de l'assurance maladie du Québec</i>
RARI	<i>Regulation under the Act respecting insurance</i>
RDSP	Registered disability savings plan
RESP	Registered education savings plan
RLU	Registered Life Underwriter
RPP	Registered pension plan
RRIF	Registered retirement income fund
RRSP	Registered retirement savings plan
s.	Section
S.Q.	Statutes of Québec
SAAQ	Société de l'assurance automobile du Québec
SIPP	Simplified pension plan
SME	Small business (enterprise)
SPPA	<i>Supplemental Pension Plans Act</i>
TFSA	Tax-free savings account
v.	Versus
VRSP	Voluntary retirement savings plan



CHAPTER 1

SOURCES OF LAW GOVERNING INSURANCE OF PERSONS

Competency component

- Understand the legal framework governing insurance of persons.

Competency sub-components

- Define the provisions of the *Civil Code of Québec* applicable to insurance of persons;
- Define the other sources of law applicable to insurance of persons.

1

SOURCES OF LAW GOVERNING INSURANCE OF PERSONS

In Québec, legal rules stem from several sources, in particular, the Canadian Constitution, legislation, case law and doctrine.

The Canadian Constitution takes precedence over all other rules of law, including Canadian (federal) and Québec laws. In practical terms, this means the laws and regulations enacted by Parliament and by the legislatures of each province must comply with the Canadian Constitution.

The Canadian Constitution includes rules on the division of legislative powers between Parliament and the provincial legislatures (stemming from the *Constitution Act, 1867*, at the time the British Parliament created the Canadian Confederation) and the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms* (included in the *Constitution Act, 1982* when the Canadian Constitution was repatriated in 1982).

The other sources of law include legislation (laws), regulatory instruments (regulations), case law (all court decisions²) and doctrine (texts in which their authors explain and interpret the law³). There are also other sources of law, such as treaties, custom and usage. This manual will deal primarily with laws and regulations applicable to the activities of insurance of persons representatives.

It should be noted that pursuant to the division of powers arising under the Canadian Constitution, insurance contracts, annuity contracts and the distribution of insurance products fall under the exclusive jurisdiction of the provincial legislatures.⁴ The organization of federally chartered insurance companies and the monitoring of their solvency fall under the jurisdiction of Parliament, while the provincial and territorial legislatures are in charge of these matters for provincially chartered insurance companies.

2. According to the rule of [translation] “precedent, a judge must apply the rule of law produced by a higher-ranking judge. The judge has the option of disregarding precedent by making a distinction.” (Maurice Tancelin and Danielle Shelton, *Des institutions – Branches et sources du droit*, Montréal, Adage, 1989, pp. 136 and 137). In *Caisse populaire des Deux Rives v. Société mutuelle d’assurance contre l’incendie de la Vallée du Richelieu*, [1990] 2 S.C.R. 995, the Supreme Court of Canada made some preliminary observations regarding the use of judgments of courts in France, Britain, the United States and other Canadian jurisdictions in Québec insurance law.
3. Doctrine “annotates,” “comments on” or “sets forth” the law. It is said that “the legislature makes the laws, “judges interpret” (laws and earlier decisions) and “authors give an opinion or develop a theory” (Maurice Tancelin and Danielle Shelton, *Des institutions – Branches et sources du droit*, Montréal, Adage, 1989, pp. 136 and 137). [translation]
4. *Canadian Western Bank v. Alberta*, [2007] 2 S.C.R. 3.

This Chapter provides an overview of the principal laws and plans affecting the activities of insurance of persons representatives. This Chapter therefore aims to familiarize future insurance representatives with such legal framework and present notions that are useful from a practical standpoint.

Evidently, an insurance representative cannot give advice or legal opinions to a client. Accordingly, the representative must encourage its client to consult a lawyer or a notary if it realizes that its client is looking for legal advice. Also, if the representative realizes that his or her client is looking for advice of an accounting or fiscal nature, he or she should suggest to its client to consult an accountant or a fiscalist.

1.1 *Civil Code of Québec (C.C.Q.)*

Importance of the *Civil Code of Québec (C.C.Q.)*

The *Civil Code of Québec*⁵ (C.C.Q.) is the principal source of law in Québec. It has been in force since January 1, 1994, replacing the Civil Code of Lower Canada⁶ (which came into force on August 1, 1866). One of its Chapters deals with insurance. In addition to the C.C.Q., there are specific statutes with provisions applicable to insurance of persons. Article 2414 of the Civil Code states that any clause in an insurance contract which grants the client, the insured, the beneficiary or the policyholder fewer rights than are granted by the provisions of the Chapter of the C.C.Q. relating to insurance is null.

Québec civil law

Québec civil law is based on French law. Québec is the only province with a civil code. The other Canadian provinces have a legal system based on British law (common law).

Content of the *Civil Code of Québec (C.C.Q.)*

The C.C.Q. consists of 10 Books (namely: “Persons,” “The Family,” “Successions,” “Property,” “Obligations,” “Prior Claims and Hypothecs,” “Evidence,” “Prescription,” “Publication of Rights,” and “Private International Law”), each of which is divided into Titles, Chapters, Divisions and so on.

The following sections deal with certain topics found in the C.C.Q., due to their effects on the professional practice of insurance of persons representatives.

5. S.Q. 1991, c. 64 (CQLR, c. C-1991).

6. S. Prov. C., 1865 (29 Vict.), c. 41.

1.1.1 Elements of law relating to capacity and status of persons

1.1.1.1 Natural persons, partnerships and legal persons (corporations)

Natural persons

Every human being is a natural person who possesses juridical personality, has the full enjoyment of civil rights and has a patrimony, and can therefore exercise rights and perform obligations (arts. 1 and 2 C.C.Q.).

Legal persons

The term “legal person” refers to a type of business or entity with a personality independent of that of the individuals who make up the legal person. Generally, a legal person is defined as a “business for which the law recognizes a separate existence from that of its members.”⁷ Legal persons are also called “joint stock companies,” “business corporations,” “corporations” or “companies.” Pursuant to the *Act respecting the legal publicity of enterprises*, the official name of a legal person usually includes the abbreviation “Inc.” for “incorporated” or “Ltd.” for “limited.” It is important not to confuse the legal name of a corporation with its trademark(s) or business name(s). [translation]

Rights and obligations of a legal person

Like a natural person, a legal person is endowed with juridical personality. This means that it can exercise rights and perform obligations (arts. 298, 301 and 303 C.C.Q.), that, in order to exercise and perform them, it uses the name chosen when it was constituted (art. 305 C.C.Q.), that it has its domicile at the place and address of its head office (art. 307 C.C.Q.), that it exists in perpetuity unless otherwise provided by law or its constituting act (art. 314 C.C.Q.), that a legal person set up as a company or corporation owns property and is liable for its debts (it has a patrimony separate from that of its shareholders) and that it acts pursuant to the resolutions or by-laws adopted by its board of directors and by the general meeting of its members or shareholders (art. 311 C.C.Q.).

Representation of a legal person

A legal person is represented by its senior officers and directors, whose authority is limited by law, its constituting act and its by-laws with respect to its functioning, the administration of its patrimony and its activities (arts. 310 and 312 C.C.Q.).

Insurance firms and insurers are legal persons.

7. Marie-Éva de Villers, *Multidictionnaire de la langue française*, Montréal, Québec Amérique, 2006, p. 1091.

Partnerships

A partnership is formed by a contract entered into between two or more persons for the purpose of carrying out civil or commercial activities. A partnership is not a legal person (unlike a corporation, which is not a partnership). The most common partnerships are general partnerships (GPs) and limited partnerships (LPs).

A general partnership is a group of persons, referred to as “partners,” who have come together to operate a commercial undertaking and earn a profit from it which they will share.

A general partnership is created by a contract entered into between all the partners. The future partners must choose a name for their partnership and comply with the *Act respecting the legal publicity of enterprises* (CQLR, c. P-44.1). Under this statute, a partnership must register with the Enterprise Registrar.⁸ A partnership must also obtain all permits necessary to carry on business.

All the partners of a general partnership participate in the management of the enterprise, unless they have designated a person from among them to fulfil that role. Each partner is a mandatory of the partnership in respect of contracts entered into by the partnership with third persons and binds the partnership for every act performed in its name in the ordinary course of its business (art. 2219 C.C.Q.) Partners are jointly and solidarily liable for the debts and obligations contracted for the operation of the partnership’s business (art. 2221 C.C.Q.)

“Independent partnerships”⁹ in insurance of persons are partnerships and can become registrants with the *Autorité des marchés financiers* (AMF).

1.1.1.2 Capacity: marriage, marriage contracts, civil union and civil union contracts

Marriage

Marriage is the legal union of two persons. Since July 20, 2005, same-sex persons can get married in Canada.

A marriage is dissolved by (art. 516 C.C.Q.):

- The death of one of the spouses;
- Divorce.

Separation from bed and board does not break the bond of marriage (art. 507 C.C.Q.)

A marriage may also be declared null under certain circumstances (art. 380 C.C.Q.).

8. For more information, see <http://www.registreentreprises.gouv.qc.ca/en/default.aspx>.

9. See section 128, para. 2 of the *Act respecting the distribution of financial products and services*, CQLR, c D-9.2. Independent partnerships will be further discussed in Chapter 4.

Civil union

Civil union was introduced into the *Civil Code of Québec* on June 24, 2002 (arts. 521.1 to 521.19 C.C.Q.) pursuant to *An Act Instituting Civil Unions and Establishing New Rules of Filiation* (S.Q. 2002, c. 6) in order to allow everyone (but, in practice, mainly with a view to allow same-sex spouses) to enjoy the same effects as marriage as regards the family patrimony, the direction of the family, the exercise of parental authority, the contribution towards expenses, the family residence, the compensatory allowance, the right to establish the desired regime by way of civil union contract and the power to inherit in the same capacity as married spouses in the absence of a will.

Given that, under the Canadian Constitution, the Québec legislature did not have the possibility to enact legislation stating that “marriage” could occur between two persons of the same sex, it created a similar institution (the “civil union”) for their benefit, allowing them to enjoy the same rights and obligations under civil law as married spouses (husband and wife).

On July 20, 2005, Parliament enacted the *Civil Marriage Act* (S.C. 2005, c. 33), which came into force that same day. Since then, same-sex spouses have had the right to marry in Canada. This statute resulted from a decision rendered by the Supreme Court of Canada on December 9, 2004 (*Reference re Same-Sex Marriage*, [2004] 3 S.C.R. 698).

Consequently, since July 20, 2005, very few same-sex spouses have taken advantage of civil union under the C.C.Q., preferring to get married. Thus, in actual fact, civil union will have had practical value only for the period from June 24, 2002 to July 20, 2005. It should be noted that opposite-sex spouses can also choose to be united or be in a civil union.

It is very important to remember that civil union under the Civil Code must not be confused with the notion of *de facto* spouses (or common-law spouses), that is, spouses who are not in a civil union or not married. Spouses in a civil union and *de facto* spouses (or common-law spouses) fall into two very different categories.

Individuals who are joined in a civil union are required to live together, and they owe each other respect, fidelity, succour and assistance. In practical terms, with respect to rights and obligations, a civil union is the equivalent of marriage, because the spouses enjoy the same rights and obligations as a married couple, particularly with respect to the constitution of the family patrimony.

Future civil union spouses may choose one of the matrimonial regimes which exist in Québec. Those who do not make a choice are governed by the legal regime of partnership of acquests. The couple may also create their own civil union regime by deciding that only part of the property will be recognized as acquests and the rest of the property will be governed by the rules of separation as to property.

A civil union is dissolved when:

- One of the spouses dies;
- A court orders the dissolution; or
- The spouses make a joint declaration before a notary stating that their will to live together has been irretrievably undermined.

Matrimonial regimes

Firstly, the term “matrimonial regime” is defined as all provisions relating to property belonging to married or civil union spouses.

There are currently three types of matrimonial regimes in Québec, each one with its own rules governing property depending on whether or not it forms part of the family patrimony. They are:

- Community of property (art. 492 C.C.Q.);
- Separation of property (arts. 485 to 491 C.C.Q.);
- Partnership of acquests (arts. 448 to 484 C.C.Q.).

Community of property

This former legal regime applied to spouses married in Québec before July 1, 1970 without a marriage contract. The words “without a marriage contract” are important, because a couple could choose to be married without signing a contract before a notary. Such a couple was governed by the matrimonial regime in force, set out in the *Civil Code of Lower Canada*, at the time of the marriage.

What is unique about community of property is that a sole administrator—the husband—manages a common patrimony.

Upon the dissolution of the marriage, the property acquired by the spouses during the marriage is partitioned equally. On July 1, 1970, community of property was replaced by partnership of acquests as the default legal regime. Until April 2, 1981, new spouses could nonetheless choose community of property by referring to the provisions of the C.C.Q. in their contract. Although this option is no longer possible, community of property still exists in Québec, because many couples married before July 1, 1970 without a marriage contract or those who opted for this regime (through a notarized marriage contract) until 1981 are still subject to it.

Separation as to property

The regime of separation as to property is very popular in Québec. In order for it to apply, the spouses must enter into a notarized marriage contract.

The most distinctive aspect of separation as to property is its simplicity. Each spouse is responsible for the administration, enjoyment and free disposition of all his property. There is no partition of property when the marriage ends or in the event of separation from bed and board.

However, the rules governing family patrimony in force since July 1, 1989 modified the effects of this regime, unless the spouses signed a notarized document before January 1, 1991, indicating their wish to waive the application of the division of the patrimony by agreement. If both spouses agreed, they may also have waived it at the time of their divorce or at the dissolution of their civil union.

Partnership of acquests

Partnership of acquests is the current legal regime for couples married after June 30, 1970 without a marriage contract and for couples joined in a civil union since June 24, 2002 without a civil union contract.

Property acquired during the marriage from the proceeds of work and other sources of income are acquests (art. 449 C.C.Q.),¹⁰ and thus may be partitioned upon the dissolution of the marriage or civil union.¹¹ Other property is “private” or “private subject to compensation” (arts. 450 to 459 C.C.Q.), or, exceptionally, property held in undivided co-ownership (art. 460 C.C.Q.).

The main characteristic of this regime is that all property owned by a spouse prior to the marriage or civil union is considered private property (i.e., property belonging to that spouse alone). Similarly, property a spouse inherits or receives as a gift during the marriage or civil union is considered to be private property.

Each spouse keeps the property belonging to him and can accept or waive the partition of the acquests upon the dissolution of the marriage or civil union.

The private property of each spouse consists of the rights or benefits devolved to that spouse as a subrogated holder or as a specified beneficiary under a contract or plan of retirement, an annuity or insurance of persons (art. 450(4) C.C.Q.).¹²

1.1.1.3 Family patrimony

The concept of family patrimony is quite recent, given that *An Act to favour economic equality between spouses*¹³, commonly called the *Family Patrimony Act* (Québec), only came into force on July 1, 1989. Since this regime is of public order, married or civil union spouses cannot renounce their rights in the family patrimony, whether by a marriage contract or otherwise (art. 423 C.C.Q.). Although couples married prior to July 1, 1989, had until December 31, 1990, to waive these provisions in writing before a notary, no one married after June 30, 1989, can avoid the application of these rules. The rules of family patrimony take precedence over the rules of matrimonial regimes.¹⁴

10. Registered Retirement Savings Plans (RRSPs) are acquests (*Droit de la famille* — 181540, 2018 QCCS 3040 (CanLII)); *Droit de la famille* — 1982, 2019 QCCA 930.

11. As regards stock options, see *Droit de la famille* — 141259, 2014 QCCS 2471 (paras. 113 to 124), Nicole-M. Gibeau, J.; *M.(P.) v. L.(K.)*, 2003 CanLII 2546 (QC CS), Nicole Bénard, J.; *Droit de la famille* — 142, [1984] 1223 (C.S.), John Gomery, J. and *J.S.H. v. B.B.F.*, C.S., Montréal, 2001 CanLII 25570 (QC CS), Marie-Christine Laberge, J.

12. However, see articles 451 and 453 C.C.Q.

13. The exact title of the statute is: *An Act to amend the Civil Code of Québec and other legislation in order to favour economic equality between spouses*, S.Q. 1989, c. 55.

14. *Droit de la famille* — 3056, [1998] R.J.Q. 1754 (C.A.); *Droit de la famille* — 1994, [1994] R.D.F. 388 (C.S.).

Marriage and civil union both involve the constitution of a family patrimony consisting of certain property of the spouses regardless of which of them holds a right of ownership in that property (art. 414 C.C.Q.). Thus, in the event of nullity of the marriage, divorce or separation from bed and board, this property must be partitioned between the ex-spouses, or, upon the death of one of the spouses, it must be partitioned between the surviving spouse and the estate of the deceased spouse.¹⁵

List of property included under the family patrimony

The provisions of the *Family Patrimony Act* are included in the Civil Code (arts. 414 to 426 C.C.Q.) and provide for the partition of the following property between couples who are married or in a civil union:

- The principal and secondary residences of the family;
- The movable property located therein and which serves for the use of the household;
- The motor vehicles used for family travel;
- The benefits accrued during the marriage or civil union under a government pension plan such as the Québec Pension Plan;
- The benefits accrued during the marriage or civil union under pension plans offered by employers;
- The benefits accrued during the marriage or civil union under registered retirement savings plans, such as registered retirement savings plans (RRSPs), registered retirement income funds (RRIFs), locked-in retirement accounts (LIRAs), life income funds (LIFs) and voluntary retirement savings plans (VRSPs);¹⁶ and
- Benefits accrued during the marriage or civil union under any other retirement-savings instrument, including an annuity contract into which sums from any such plans have been transferred.

Thus, the following, among other things, do not form part of the family patrimony:

- Cash and money kept in bank accounts;
- Insurance contracts (including the cash surrender value¹⁷);

15. The surviving spouse is entitled to half the net value of the property comprising the family patrimony that exists at the time of the spouse's death if it results in a claim for the surviving spouse (art. 416 C.C.Q.). The deceased's succession therefore owes the surviving spouse in this case. If the deceased is a creditor of the family patrimony, the heirs are entitled to partition (*Lamarche v. Olé Widholm*, 2002 CanLII 37315 (C.A.); *Banque nationale du Canada v. Sciascia-Trapani*, 2002 CanLII 39948 (C.A.)). However, in order to benefit from the right to partition of the family patrimony, they must first accept the succession.

16. *Voluntary Retirement Savings Plans Act*, CQLR, c. R-17.0.1, ss. 75 to 79.

17. *A. v. P.*, [1997] R.L. 124 (C.S.).

- Investments, shares, bonds and annuity contracts¹⁸ not included in an RRSP, a RRIF, a LIRA, a LIF or a pension plan; and
- Deferred profit-sharing plans (DPSPs),¹⁹ retirement superannuation plans,²⁰ tax-free savings accounts (TFSA)²¹ and businesses.

Exclusion of certain property

The following property is excluded from the family patrimony:

- The earnings registered in the name of each party during the marriage pursuant to the *Act respecting the Québec Pension Plan*, if the dissolution of the marriage or civil union results from death (art. 415, para. 2 C.C.Q.);
- Benefits accrued under a retirement plan which grants a right to death benefits to the surviving spouse, if the dissolution of the marriage or civil union results from death (art. 415, para. 3 C.C.Q.); and
- Property received by one of the spouses as an inheritance or gift,²² before or during the marriage or civil union (art. 415, para. 4 C.C.Q.).

However, movable property (and even the undivided half of the principal residence) given in a marriage contract by a married or civil union spouse to the other spouse forms part of the family patrimony.²³

Application of rules

The provisions of the Civil Code relating to the family patrimony apply to all married or civil union couples who live in Québec (with the exception of persons married before July 1, 1989 who, no later than December 31, 1990, renounced the family patrimony in writing before a notary). The rules relating to the family patrimony apply to civil union couples since June 24, 2002.

18. *Droit de la famille* — 1398, [1991] R.D.F. 215 (C.S.) (life annuity contract in the payout phase).

19. *Droit de la famille* — 2141, [1995] R.D.F. 131 (C.S.); *Droit de la famille* — 1963, J.E. 94-594 (C.S.); *M.D. v. F. De.*, SOQUIJ AZ-50171814 (C.S.), May 12, 2003; *F. (L.) v. M. (S.)*, C.S. Saint-François, June 19, 1991, No. 450-04-000504-893, Boily, J. However, a DPSP transferred to an RRSP forms part of the family patrimony (*Droit de la famille* — 2141, [1995] R.D.F. 131 (C.S.)).

20. *N. (L.) v. N. (P.)*, C.S. Québec, June 4, 1992, No. 200-12-043249-904, Philippon, J. (supplemental annuity agreement for senior employees).

21. *Droit de la famille* — 152833, 2015 QCCS 5304.

22. However, a gift of property included in the family patrimony that is made during the marriage by one spouse to the other cannot be part of the exclusion provided by the text, because such a gift would constitute a partial renunciation of the partition of the family patrimony, which is prohibited by article 423 C.C.Q.: *V.Z. v. T.C.*, 2003 CanLII 22476 (appeal allowed on other grounds by (C.A., 2004-03-12), J.E. 2004-773. However, the life insurance proceeds received by a spouse and used to pay for part of the family residence constitute a contribution akin to property devolved by succession or gift within the meaning of article 418 C.C.Q.: *C. v. S.*, [1997] R.L. 655 (C.S.). For a contrary opinion, see: *Droit de la famille* — 19530, 2019 QCCS 1148.

23. *Droit de la famille* — 18409, 2018 QCCS 796.

Valuation date of the family patrimony

The family patrimony is partitioned upon separation from bed and board, divorce, dissolution of the civil union or the death of one of the spouses. The value of the patrimony is divided among the spouses at such time. The property is valued as of one of the following dates:

- The date of death of one of the spouses or the date of the institution of the action seeking separation from bed and board, divorce or nullity of marriage or of the dissolution or nullity of a civil union; or
- The date on which the spouses ceased living together, if it is prior to the date mentioned above.

Rules for partitioning the family patrimony

The C.C.Q. sets out rules for partitioning the family patrimony to avoid penalizing a spouse who, during the marriage or civil union, acquired property forming part of the family patrimony through a gift or inheritance (contribution). The C.C.Q. rules of partition also take into account the property forming part of the family patrimony which was fully paid for by one of the spouses before the marriage or civil union (arts. 416 to 426 C.C.Q.). There are also other rules dealing with property paid for in part prior to the marriage or civil union and in part during the marriage or civil union.

To partition the family patrimony, the following steps must be followed:

- Determine the market value of all the property in the family patrimony;
- Next, determine the total amount of the debts existing on the partition date that were incurred for the acquisition, improvement, maintenance and preservation of property included in the family patrimony;
- Deduct the debts from the market value, which allows the net value of the family patrimony to be determined;
- Apply the other deductions prescribed by the C.C.Q. relating to property forming part of the family patrimony (property acquired before the marriage, through inheritance or a gift); and
- Calculate the net value resulting from these steps and partition the family patrimony equally.

1.1.1.4 Divorce and separation from bed and board

Divorce, which is governed by the *Divorce Act*,²⁴ a federal statute, dissolves a marriage and results in the partition of the family patrimony and the dissolution and liquidation of the matrimonial regime. However, the C.C.Q. governs some of its effects (such as the partition of the family patrimony and the partition of a matrimonial regime).

Separation from bed and board does not dissolve a marriage, but it releases the spouses from the obligation to live together and results in the partition of the family patrimony and the dissolution and liquidation of the matrimonial regime. Separation from bed and board and its effect are

24. *Divorce Act*, R.S.C. 1985, c. 3 (2nd Supp.).

governed by the *Civil Code of Québec* (arts. 493 to 514). In certain cases, it may be advantageous for the spouses or for one of them to be released only from the obligation to live together, without the marriage being dissolved, in order to retain certain benefits arising under the law, as for example the right to inherit if the spouse dies without a will, the right of a designated beneficiary or a subrogated beneficiary of a life insurance policy or of an annuity contract is not automatically revoked nor the right of a donee to benefit from a donation clause included in a marriage contract following the spouse's death (contractual institution).

However, a legally separated spouse does not qualify as a “surviving spouse” pursuant to the *Act Respecting the Québec Pension Plan*, CQLR c. R-9 (s. 91(a), save in the case of an exception provided for in sections 91.1 and 91.2 of this Act). Also, unless otherwise indicated by the participant of a supplementary plan of retirement or unless designated as the beneficiary of a pension plan, the separated spouse is not entitled to death benefits from the deceased spouse pursuant to the *Supplemental Pension Plans Act*, CQLR c. R-15.1 (s. 85 and ff.).

Separation from bed and board requires a Superior Court judgment.

1.1.1.5 *De facto* spouses (or common-law spouses)

In Québec, the notion of *de facto* spouse (more often referred to outside Québec as “common-law spouse”) does not exist in the Civil Code. Thus, *de facto* spouses (or common-law spouses) cannot assert any rights under the rules for the partition of the family patrimony or the dissolution and liquidation of a matrimonial regime, they do not have the right to obtain spousal support (alimony), nor do they have the right to inherit from their *de facto* spouse (or common-law spouse) if he dies without a will. This difference in treatment between *de facto* spouses (or common-law spouses) and married or civil union spouses was determined to be valid in the Supreme Court of Canada decision in *Quebec (Attorney General) v. A*, 2013 SCC 5 (also known as “Éric v. Lola”).

However, *de facto* spouses (or common-law spouses) who fall within the appropriate definition have the same rights as married or civil union spouses under other laws, such as the *Income Tax Act* (federal) (s. 248(1) “common-law partner”), the *Taxation Act* (Québec) (s. 2.2.1), the *Supplemental Pension Plans Act* (ss. 85 and 178), the *Pension Benefits Standards Act*, 1985 (s. 2(1) “common-law partner”), the *Act respecting the Québec Pension Plan* (ss. 91 and 102.2), the *Act respecting prescription drug insurance* (ss. 18, 18.1 and 37) and the *Canada Pension Plan* (s. 2(1) “common-law partner”).

Also, as regards children, it is irrelevant whether the spouses are married or not.

1.1.1.6 Successions with and without a will

Articles 613 to 702 of the Civil Code set out the rules applicable to succession rights and to legal, or intestate, successions (without a will). Articles 703 to 775 deal with wills. The liquidation and partition of a succession and the rules relating to the liquidator's rights and obligations are found in articles 776 to 907.

Definitions

There are two forms of succession: legal successions and testamentary successions. A legal succession, or intestate succession, means that the deceased did not leave a will. In contrast, a testamentary succession means that the deceased prepared a will and named his heirs and legatees.

Legal or intestate successions (without a will): devolution of property

In the case of a legal or intestate succession, the persons who inherit from the deceased are the spouse to whom the deceased was married or with whom he was in a civil union and the persons related to the deceased by blood or adoption.

The married or civil union spouse takes one third of the succession and the descendants take the other two thirds. Where there is no married or civil union spouse, the entire succession devolves to the descendants²⁵ (the children, otherwise the grandchildren). If there are no descendants, the Civil Code provides that the father or mother (ascendant) or the brothers and sisters may have rights.

If there are no successors, two thirds of the succession devolves to the surviving partner (spouse by marriage or civil union) and one third to the privileged ascendants (father and mother) (art. 672 C.C.Q.).

If there are no descendants or privileged ascendants, two thirds of the succession devolves to the surviving partner (spouse by marriage or civil union) and one third devolves to the privileged collaterals (brother and sister) and to his or her first degree descendants (children of siblings of the deceased, or nephews and nieces of the deceased) (art. 673 C.C.Q.).

If there are no descendants, privileged ascendants or privileged collaterals, the succession devolves entirely to the surviving partner (spouse by marriage or civil union) (art. 671 C.C.Q.).

Moreover, all the children whose filiation is established (by blood or by adoption) have the same rights in the context of a succession without a will. Therefore, if a person has a child from a marriage, another out of wedlock²⁶ and another by adoption and dies without a will, all three children will have the same rights in the succession (art. 522 C.C.Q.).

In the event of death and the absence of a will, it is advisable to have a notary or lawyer prepare a “declaration of heredity” which sets out the heirs and their share of the succession. This document also identifies the liquidator of the succession.

25. *Civil Code of Québec*, arts. 666 and 667.

26. *Brule v. Plummer*, [1979] 2 S.C.R. 343. However, an adopted child would cease to be the child of his or her biological parents and could not inherit from his or her intestate biological parents (*Strong v. Marshall Estate*, 2009 NSCA 25).

Exclusion: *de facto* spouse (or common-law spouse) and in-laws

Note that *de facto* spouses (or common-law spouses) and in-laws are excluded from legal successions (successions without a will). A “*de facto* spouse” (or “common-law spouse”) is the person with whom the deceased lived without being married or joined in a civil union.

1.1.1.7 Liquidator of the succession

The liquidator of the succession (formerly called the “testamentary executor”) is the person appointed to liquidate the succession, whether it be legal or testamentary. The testator generally designates a liquidator, but if he has not done so or in the case of a legal succession, the heirs perform this role together. They may appoint one or more persons from among themselves or a person who is not an heir of the deceased, in accordance with certain formalities. If the heirs cannot agree on the choice of a liquidator, the court designates one.

The liquidator must settle the succession as quickly as possible, although no specific time is prescribed.

If the liquidator is not an heir, he is entitled to remuneration (art. 789 C.C.Q.). A liquidator who is also an heir may be remunerated if the will so provides or, if not, if the heirs so agree. In addition, a liquidator, whether or not an heir, is entitled to the reimbursement of all expenses incurred in fulfilling his office.

The liquidator must abide by the wishes of the deceased unless it is illegal to do so. He must act with prudence and diligence and report on his administration to the heirs. All the legal formalities prescribed by the C.C.Q. must be fulfilled. He must also prepare the last income tax returns of the deceased and ensure that the income taxes are paid.

Once the heirs are identified²⁷ and the liquidation is completed, the succession may be partitioned. First, the family patrimony, if any, must be partitioned. After this step, the succession can be liquidated.

27. In order to carry out a will search so as to determine whether the deceased has a will or has a more recent will, the liquidator of the succession must search the *Registers of Testamentary Dispositions and Mandates* of the *Chambre des notaires* (see <https://www.cnq.org/en/registers-testamentary-mandates-search.html>), and the Registers of wills and mandates of the *Barreau du Québec* (see <https://www.barreau.qc.ca/en/wills-mandates/search>). The *Register of Testamentary Dispositions and Mandates* of the *Chambre des notaires du Québec* was created in 1961 so that a person's last notarial will could be traced, with certainty, when settling a succession. In 1991, the *Chambre des notaires du Québec* established a system for the registration of mandates in anticipation of incapacity. The *Barreau du Québec*'s Register of wills has been in place since December 1, 1979 and contains a record of wills prepared by lawyers. From September 2003 to October 15, 2013, a partnership between the *Barreau du Québec* and the *Chambre des notaires du Québec* made it possible to file a single search request for both registers. However, since October 15, 2013, a separate search request must be filed for each register.

It should be noted that *Services Québec – Citoyens* has prepared a useful brochure that provides an overview of the government departments and agencies that must be contacted in the event of death.²⁸

Special right arising under a marriage contract or civil union contract: conventional appointment

Conventional appointment is a gift *mortis causa* (gift in the event of death) set out in a marriage contract or civil union contract which provides for the transfer of property to the surviving spouse; it is often referred to as the “surviving spouse” clause. The gift is revocable, unless the donor spouse has stipulated otherwise. In such a case, he cannot, without the consent of the spouse (the donee) and all other interested persons, give property gratuitously by contract or by will, with the exception of property of little value or customary presents (art. 1841 C.C.Q.). Divorce entails the lapse (nullity) of gifts *mortis causa* (art. 519 C.C.Q.). However, in the event of separation from bed and board, they remain valid, unless the Superior Court decides that they have lapsed (arts. 510 and 519 C.C.Q.).

1.1.1.8 Trusts

A trust results from an act whereby a person, referred to as the “settlor,” transfers property from his patrimony to another patrimony constituted by him (the trust) which he appropriates to a particular purpose and which a trustee undertakes, by his acceptance, to hold and administer for the beneficiary of the trust (art. 1260 C.C.Q.).

A trust is established by contract, whether by onerous title or gratuitously, by will, or, in certain cases, by operation of law or by judgment (art. 1262 C.C.Q.).

The trust patrimony, consisting of the property transferred in trust, constitutes a patrimony by appropriation, autonomous and distinct from that of the settlor, trustee or beneficiary and in which none of them has any real right (property right) (art. 1261 C.C.Q.).

Just like a legal person or partnership, a trust can be the holder of an insurance contract or annuity contract. It acts through the trustee, who acts for the good of the beneficiaries of the trust, who should not be confused with the designated beneficiaries of an insurance policy or annuity contract. A trustee is an administrator of the property of others with full powers of administration (arts. 1278, 1306 and 1307 C.C.Q.).

1.1.2 Contracts – General

The provisions relating to obligations are set out in articles 1371 to 2643 of the *Civil Code of Québec*. They include those respecting contracts (contractual obligations) and civil liability (legal and extra-contractual obligations).

28. Government of Québec, “What to do in the event of death, 2020 edition,” on-line document consulted on July 10, 2020.

1.1.2.1 Conditions required for the formation of a contract

A contract is the most common source of obligations of natural persons and legal persons. The general rules governing contracts are set out in articles 1377 to 1456 of the *C.C.Q.* In insurance of persons, contracts are the fundamental source of the parties' rights and obligations.

A contract is an agreement of wills by which one or several persons obligate themselves to one or several other persons to perform an obligation. A contract is formed by the sole exchange of consents (verbal or written) between persons having the capacity to contract obligations (usually at the age of 18), unless, in addition, the law requires a particular form to be respected as a necessary condition of its formation (for example, a contract signed between the parties or a notarial act), or unless the parties themselves establish a particular form in order for the contract to take effect. A contract must also have a cause and an object.

Types of contracts

The Civil Code lists the different types of contracts. According to the second paragraph of article 1378, they are:

- Contracts of adhesion and contracts by mutual agreement;
- Synallagmatic (bilateral) and unilateral contracts;
- Onerous and gratuitous contracts;
- Commutative and aleatory contracts;
- Contracts of instantaneous performance or of successive performance; and
- Consumer contracts.

Table 1.1 illustrates the different types of contracts and their characteristics, as well as one or more examples of each type of contract.

TABLE 1.1

Classification of contracts in the Civil Code

TYPES OF CONTRACTS	CHARACTERISTICS	EXAMPLES
Contracts of adhesion and contracts by mutual agreement (art. 1379 C.C.Q.)	The terms are imposed by one of the parties.	A contract to lease an automobile
	The terms are negotiated freely.	A contract for the sale of a used automobile between individuals
Synallagmatic (bilateral) and unilateral contracts (art. 1380 C.C.Q.)	Both parties obligate themselves to provide a benefit.	A contract for the sale of a house
	Only one of the parties obligates itself.	The gift of a boat to one's brother
Onerous and gratuitous contracts (art. 1381 C.C.Q.)	Each party receives an advantage in return for his obligation (money, property).	The sale of a house
	One of the parties obligates itself to the other for the benefit of the other without obtaining any advantage in return.	A gift
Cumulative and aleatory contracts (art. 1382 C.C.Q.)	The extent of the obligations is certain and determinate at the time the contract is formed.	The purchase of an automobile
	The scope of the obligations is uncertain at the time the contract is formed.	The purchase, in advance, of a farmer's harvest
Contracts of instantaneous performance or of successive performance (art. 1383 C.C.Q.)	The parties perform their obligations at one single moment.	A contract for the sale of a house
	The obligations are performed at several different times and without interruption.	A contract to rent an apartment
Consumer contracts (art. 1384 C.C.Q.)	The contract is governed by consumer protection legislation. The contract is entered into between a natural person and a person who carries on an enterprise.	The purchase of a television by a consumer in a store

“Nominate” and “innominate” contracts

A distinction must also be made between “nominate” and “innominate” contracts.

Nominate contracts, of which there are eighteen (18), are each dealt with in separate Chapters in the Book on “Obligations” in the Civil Code. The following is a list of these contracts:

- Contracts of sale (arts. 1708 to 1805);
- Contracts of gift (arts. 1806 to 1841);

- Leasing contracts (arts. 1842 to 1850);
- Lease agreements (arts. 1851 to 2000);
- Affreightment contracts (arts. 2001 to 2029);
- Contracts of carriage (arts. 2030 to 2084);
- Contracts of employment (arts. 2085 to 2097);
- Contracts of enterprise or for services (arts. 2098 to 2129);
- Contracts of mandate (arts. 2130 to 2185);
- Contracts of association or partnership (arts. 2186 to 2279);
- Contracts of deposit (arts. 2280 to 2311);
- Contracts of loan (arts. 2312 to 2332);
- Suretyship contracts (arts. 2333 to 2366);
- Annuity contracts (arts. 2367 to 2388);
- Insurance contracts (arts. 2389 to 2628);
- Gaming and wagering contracts (arts. 2629 and 2630);
- Contracts of transaction (arts. 2631 to 2637);
- Arbitration agreements (arts. 2638 to 2643).

With regard to these contracts, the specific C.C.Q. rules that apply to them prevail over the general rules applicable to contracts and obligations, which are suppletive.

The other types of contracts which are not dealt with in a specific Chapter of the C.C.Q. are referred to as “innominate” contracts. The following are some examples:

- Consignment contracts;
- Franchise agreements;
- Distribution agreements; and
- Joint venture contracts.

These types of contracts are governed by the C.C.Q.’s general rules for contracts.²⁹

29. Pascal Fréchette, “La qualification des contrats : aspects pratiques,” in (2010) *Les Cahiers de droit*, 51(2), p. 375. See Schedule I (Contrats innommés reconnus par la jurisprudence québécoise).

1.1.2.2 Administration of the property of others and mandate (power of attorney and mandate in anticipation of incapacity)

Administration of the property of others

Any person charged with the administration of property or a patrimony that is not his own assumes the office of the administrator of the property of others (art. 1299 C.C.Q.).

A person charged with simple administration (e.g., a legal tutor) must perform all the acts necessary for the preservation of the property or useful for the maintenance of the use for which the property is ordinarily destined (art. 1301 C.C.Q.). A person charged with full administration (e.g., a trustee) must preserve the property and make it productive or increase the patrimony (art. 1306 C.C.Q.). That person also has the right to dispose of or alienate the property.

The administrator of the property of others charged with simple administration must invest the sums in “presumed sound investments.” These investments are listed in article 1339 of the C.C.Q.

The administrator of the property of others must not mingle (mix) the administered property with his own property (art. 1313 C.C.Q.).

Mandate and power of attorney

A mandate is a specific type of contract whose general rules are set out in the *Civil Code of Québec* (arts. 2130 to 2185). The mandate will be examined in greater detail in Chapter 4 of this manual, which deals with the role of insurance of persons representatives.

A mandate is a contract by which a person, the mandator, empowers another person, the mandatary, to represent him in the performance of a juridical act. This power and the document itself are also referred to as a “power of attorney” (art. 2130 C.C.Q.).

A mandatary is an administrator of the property of others, governed firstly by the rules of the *Civil Code of Québec* respecting the mandate (arts. 2130 to 2185), and secondly by the rules respecting the administration of the property of others (arts. 1299 to 1370 C.C.Q.).

When the mandator becomes incapable and his incapacity is ascertained by a judgment appointing a tutor or curator, or by the homologation of a mandate in anticipation of incapacity, the mandatary’s mandate or power of attorney ends. If the mandatary notices that his mandator has become incapable, he must cease to act, because his actions may be challenged on the basis of nullity.³⁰

30. *Civil Code of Québec*, arts. 1420, 284 and 290. Third parties acting in good faith are protected (art. 2162), but not third parties who are aware of the mandator’s incapacity (art. 2158).

Mandate in anticipation of incapacity

A mandate given by a person of full age in anticipation of his incapacity to take care of himself or to administer his property must be made by a notarial act or in the presence of witnesses. It is therefore subject to specific formalities. The performance of the mandate is subordinate to the occurrence of the incapacity and to homologation by the court,³¹ at the request of the mandatary designated in the act (art. 2166 C.C.Q.). Thus, before the occurrence of the incapacity and the court's homologation of the mandate in anticipation of incapacity, the mandate does not confer any powers on the mandatary.³²

1.1.3 Insurance of persons contracts and damage insurance contracts

The principal rules governing insurance contracts are found in Chapter XV of the *Civil Code of Québec* (arts. 2389 to 2628).

This Chapter distinguishes between non-marine insurance, which includes insurance of persons and damage insurance, and marine insurance (arts. 2505 to 2628). Marine insurance covers risks relating to marine adventure.

The general provisions applicable to non-marine insurance are found in articles 2389 to 2414 of the *Civil Code of Québec*. Insurance of persons is governed by the specific provisions found in articles 2415 to 2462. The provisions relating to damage insurance are found in articles 2463 to 2504. Only the rules relating to insurance of persons, including the general provisions applicable to non-marine insurance, will be covered in this manual. These provisions will be discussed in detail in Chapter 2, which deals with insurance of persons contracts.

1.1.4 Annuity contracts

Articles 2367 to 2388 of the *Civil Code of Québec* deal with annuity contracts. A contract for the constitution of an annuity is a contract by which a person, the debtor, undertakes, gratuitously or in exchange for the alienation of capital for his benefit, to make periodical payments to another person, the annuitant, for a certain time. Annuity contracts are discussed in detail in Chapter 3.

In theory, anyone can enter into an annuity contract.

It is important to note that pursuant to article 2393 of the *Civil Code of Québec* and section 13 of the *Regulation under the Act respecting insurance*, annuity contracts (life and fixed-term) entered into with an insurer are included under life insurance. Therefore, annuity contracts issued by insurers are life insurance products.

31. *Code of Civil Procedure*, CQLR, c. C-25, arts. 302 to 305 and 403 to 406. The new *Code of Civil Procedure* came into force on January 1, 2016.

32. Michel Beauchamp and Cindy Gilbert, *Tutelle, curatelle et mandat de protection*, Cowansville, Les Éditions Yvon Blais, 2014, pp. 339 and 340.

1.1.5 Civil liability

Civil liability is a major source of obligations. The rules governing civil liability are set out in articles 1457 to 1481 of the *Civil Code of Québec*. There are two separate civil liability regimes: contractual liability and extracontractual liability.

General principles

In civil law, liability means that a person is responsible for the consequences of his actions in his dealings with others. Civil liability is the obligation to repair the injury caused when certain conditions are met.³³

Note that civil liability is not intended to punish a person for wrongful conduct, but rather, to compensate the victim for the harm suffered.

Liability is contractual when the victim and the author of the damage are bound by contract and the fault occurs while the contract is being performed.³⁴

Civil liability is extra-contractual when a person, through his fault, causes harm to another.

Every person is liable for the injury caused by his own fault, but also, in certain cases, by the act or fault of another person, such as his children, or by the act of things in his custody.

The rules of civil liability are discussed again in Chapter 4.

1.1.6 Forfeiture of the right to claim and prescription

Extinctive prescription

Extinctive prescription is a means of being released from an obligation by the lapse of time and according to the conditions fixed by law (art. 2875 C.C.Q.).

For example, when a person fails to assert his rights in a timely manner, he may lose his rights and recourse. A mere claim or even a formal notice does not interrupt the prescription. Only the filing of a judicial application may interrupt prescriptions.³⁵

The day on which the right of action arises fixes the beginning of the period of extinctive prescription (art. 2880 C.C.Q.). An action to enforce a personal right is prescribed by three years, if the prescriptive period is not otherwise established (art. 2925 C.C.Q.). Where the right of action arises from moral, bodily or material damage appearing progressively or tardily, the period runs from the day the damage appears for the first time (art. 2926 C.C.Q.).

33. Pierre Deschamps, “Les conditions générales de la responsabilité civile du fait personnel,” in *Collection de droit 2017–2018, Responsabilité*, Vol. 5, Cowansville, Les Éditions Yvon Blais, 2017, 15–43, p. 15.

34. *Tardif v. Succession Dubé*, 2017 QCCA 1005 (CanLII).

35. *Civil Code of Québec*, art. 2892. However, the acknowledgment of a right by the debtor also interrupts the prescription (art. 2898).

A person can also renounce (but not in advance) prescription which has been acquired or the benefit of any time elapsed (art. 2883 C.C.Q.).

Time limit whose expiry entails forfeiture

Sometimes, the law requires that a prior notice be given before a right can be exercised and if the notice is not given within a prescribed time limit, the recourse is forfeited, even if it is not yet prescribed. This is the case, for example, in matters of accident and sickness insurance pursuant to article 2435 of the *Civil Code of Québec*. This is discussed in Chapter 2 of this manual.

1.2 Public insurance and pension (or retirement) plans

Public insurance and pension plans are set up by the federal, provincial and territorial governments to guarantee citizens minimum social and financial security.

Contrary to private plans, which are contractual, public plans are legislative and regulatory. They are financed through the assessments payable when obtaining or renewing one's driver's licence (Québec Public Automobile Insurance Plan from the SAAQ), for example, through income and other taxes (GST, QST, etc.) in certain cases (Old Age Security, social welfare, Public Prescription Drug Insurance Plan (RAMQ)), and through contributions by employers and employees in other cases (CNESST, employment insurance, Québec Pension Plan from *Retraite Québec*, Canada Pension Plan and Québec Parental Insurance Plan).

1.2.1 Federal public plans

This section begins with an overview of Canada's main public plans, i.e., insurance plans and pension plans falling under federal legislation. Next, it examines the main public insurance plans and pension plans in Québec. The features we will analyze are eligibility for benefits and the co-ordination and reduction of benefits between the various public and private plans.

The purpose of this Chapter is not to cover all the features of public plans. However, it is important to understand how public and private insurance plans complement each other. This means that a payment priority is established between the various plans and that there is co-ordination and reduction of benefits under these plans in order to avoid the enrichment of a person entitled to benefits (for example, the duplicate payment of an indemnity), in addition to reducing the cost of premiums.

1.2.1.1 Employment insurance (EI)

Administered by Service Canada on behalf of the Department of Employment and Social Development, the employment insurance program under the *Employment Insurance Act* provides various types of benefits to employees who have contributed to the program and who meet its eligibility requirements. Employers contribute to it as well. Contributions are deducted from employees'

pay. Self-employed workers are not considered employees, except under certain conditions. The employment insurance program is generally the last payer when other public plans apply.

Employment insurance provides temporary financial assistance to unemployed Canadians who have lost their job through no fault of their own, while they look for work or upgrade their skills. Employment insurance also assists workers who are sick, pregnant, or caring for a newborn or adopted child, as well as those who must care for a family member who is seriously ill with a significant risk of death or who must provide care or support to their critically ill or injured child.³⁶

Eligibility criteria

To be entitled for regular benefits (lack of work, seasonal work, etc.) or special benefits (sickness, maternity or parental leave, etc.), the employee must:

- Have been out of work and without pay for at least seven consecutive days; and
- Have held insurable employment for a specific number of hours during the qualifying period (from 420 to 700 hours, depending on the type of benefits and the regional unemployment rate).

The qualifying period is the 52 weeks which immediately precede the start of benefits or the period since the start of the previous benefit period, if it began during that 52-week period.

Premium rate and benefits payable

For insurable employment, the employer deducts the employment insurance premiums from the employee's salary or wages. These premiums go into the employment insurance fund. There is no minimum or maximum age for paying employment insurance premiums.

Premiums apply to all eligible earnings until the yearly earnings reach the prescribed maximum. As at January 1, 2020, the maximum insurable earnings amount was \$54,200. After the premiums have been collected on this maximum amount, any additional earnings are exempt from employment insurance premiums. Therefore, the maximum premiums payable for an employee in 2020 amounted to \$856.36 outside Québec and \$650.40 in Québec. The maximum employer contribution is \$1,198.90 outside Québec and \$910.56 in Québec (however, such rate is lower when the employer offers its employee a plan which provides short-term disability insurance).

Most people receiving employment insurance are entitled to 55% of their average weekly insurable earnings. In 2020, the maximum benefits were \$573 per week. Note that these benefits are taxable. These benefits are subject to a one-week waiting period and are payable for a maximum of 14 to 45 weeks.

36. *Employment Insurance Regulations*, SOR/96-332. See <https://www.canada.ca/en/services/benefits/ei/ei-sickness.html>.

See also <https://www.canada.ca/en/revenue-agency/services/tax/businesses/topics/payroll/payroll-deductions-contributions/employment-insurance-ei/ei-premium-rates-maximums.html>.

If the net family income of the eligible worker is \$25,921 annually or less, that he has children and that he or his spouse receives the Child Tax Benefit, such worker will be considered a low-income family member. He will therefore be eligible for the Employment Insurance Family Supplement.³⁷

The payments (benefits) made under Employment insurance are taxable income.

1.2.1.2 Old Age Security (OAS), Guaranteed Income Supplement (GIS), Allowance and Allowance for the Survivor

Role of the plans

The *Old Age Security Act*³⁸ is administered by the Department of Employment and Social Development. Different types of benefits are provided. These programs are financed out of the federal government's general tax revenue, not premiums. A person need not be retired to be entitled to benefits. However, high-income retirees must repay all or part of the benefits received when filing their income tax return.

For the July to September 2020 quarter, the maximum annual income (the income level at which an individual cannot receive the Old Age Security pension or benefits) was \$128,137 (at that income level, the entire OAS pension must be reimbursed).

Types of benefits

The income security programs are made up of four benefit plans:³⁹

- The basic Old Age Security (OAS) pension;
- The Guaranteed Income Supplement (GIS) for OAS pensioners;
- The Allowance for 60 to 64 year-old spouses or common-law partners of GIS recipients;
- The Survivor Allowance for 60 to 64 year-old widowed spouses and common-law partners.

The basic pension (OAS) is determined based on the number of years during which a person lived in Canada after the age of 18. The pension is considered taxable income and may be subject to a recovery tax if the person's annual income exceeds the net world income threshold set for the year.

37. See <https://www.canada.ca/en/services/benefits/ei/ei-regular-benefit/benefit-amount.html>.

See also EI Premium Reduction Program: For employers:

<https://www.canada.ca/en/employment-social-development/programs/ei/ei-list/reports/reduction-program/general.html>.

See also <https://www.canada.ca/en/employment-social-development/programs/ei/ei-list/ei-employers/premium-reduction-program.html>.

38. *Old Age Security Act*, R.S.C. 1985, c. O-9.

39. Government of Canada, "Old Age Security payment amounts," on-line document modified on October 3, 2016, consulted on July 21, 2017. See <https://www.canada.ca/en/services/benefits/publicpensions/cpp/old-age-security/payments.html>

The amount of Old Age Security benefits (GIS, Allowance and Allowance for the Survivor) is calculated based on a person's marital status and income. These benefits are not considered taxable income.

Eligibility requirements for the Old Age Security (OAS) pension

To be eligible, the person must:

- Be 65 years of age or over;
- Be a Canadian citizen or a legal resident at the time the Old Age Security pension application is approved; and
- Have resided in Canada for at least 10 years after turning 18.

For a person living abroad, the person must:

- Be 65 years of age or over;
- Have been a Canadian citizen or a legal resident of Canada on the day before they left Canada; and
- Have resided in Canada for at least 20 years after turning 18.

For the July to September 2020 quarter, the maximum monthly pension was \$613.53.

1.2.1.3 Eligibility requirements for the Guaranteed Income Supplement (GIS)

To be eligible for this benefit:

- The applicant must be receiving the basic OAS; and
- The annual income of the applicant or couple must be low or non-existent; it cannot exceed a certain limit.

The following was the maximum annual income eligible for GIS benefits for the July to September 2020 quarter:

- Single person: \$18,600 (\$916.38 per month);
- A person whose spouse also receives the basic OAS pension: \$24,576 (combined income) (\$551.63 per month);
- A person whose spouse does not receive the OAS pension: \$44,592 (\$916.38 per month);
- A person whose spouse receives the Allowance: \$44,592 (\$551.63 per month).⁴⁰

40. See <https://www.canada.ca/en/services/benefits/publicpensions/cpp/old-age-security/payments.html>.

Eligibility requirements for the Allowance and the Allowance for the Survivor

The spouse of a pensioner who is receiving the OAS and GIS, and who is between 60 and 64 years old, may be eligible for a benefit if his or her income, combined with the spouse's income, does not exceed the \$34,416 permitted maximum for the July to September 2020 quarter. The maximum monthly benefit was \$1,165.16 for the July to September 2020 quarter.

To be entitled to the Allowance for the Survivor, a person whose spouse is deceased must be 60 to 64 years of age and not be the spouse of another person. For the July to September 2020 quarter, the maximum annual income to qualify for the Allowance for the Survivor was \$25,056 (individual income), and the maximum monthly benefit payable was \$1,388.92.

1.2.1.4 Canada Pension Plan (CPP)

Role of the plan

The Canada Pension Plan (CPP)⁴¹ is a federal plan applied in nine Canadian provinces and three territories. A province or territory can opt out if it offers a similar program. Only Québec has chosen to set up its own plan, the Québec Pension Plan (QPP). The CPP provides different types of benefits to those who contribute to it as well as to their dependants. All workers 18 years of age or over must contribute to the CPP when they hold a job in a Canadian province or territory other than Québec.

Types of benefits

The CPP provides four types of benefits:

- Retirement pensions Married couples and *de facto* spouses (or common-law spouses) can voluntarily share their CPP pension. Moreover, CPP contributions made while spouses were living together can be equally divided after a divorce or separation.
- Disability benefits Benefits are paid to disabled contributors and their dependent children under 18 years of age or 18 to 25 years of age if they are attending a recognized educational institution full-time.
- Survivor benefits Survivor benefits include the lump sum death benefit, the monthly benefits to the surviving spouse and the monthly benefits to children under 18 years of age or 18 to 25 years of age if they are attending a recognized educational institution full-time.

41. *Canada Pension Plan*, R.S.C., 1985, c. C-8. See <https://www.canada.ca/en/services/benefits/publicpensions/cpp/cpp-benefit/amount.html>.

- **Post-retirement benefits** The CPP contributions of a person who continues to work while receiving the CPP retirement pension will go towards post-retirement benefits, which will increase that person's income.

1.2.1.5 Other federal public plan

The *Canada Health Act*⁴² provides coverage for certain health care and stipulates the conditions and criteria the provinces and territories must satisfy in order to receive the full amount of negotiated transfer payments relating to medical services so that minimum national standards are maintained for public health care.

1.2.2 Québec public plans

This section discusses the eligibility requirements for the Québec public plans as well as the co-ordination or reduction of benefits. These insurance and pension plans fall under the following statutes:

- *Individual and Family Assistance Act*;⁴³
- *Act respecting industrial accidents and occupational diseases (AIAOD)*;⁴⁴
- *Crime Victims Compensation Act*;⁴⁵
- *Automobile Insurance Act (AIA)*;⁴⁶
- *Health Insurance Act*;⁴⁷
- *Hospital Insurance Act*;⁴⁸
- *Act respecting prescription drug insurance*;⁴⁹ and
- *Act respecting parental insurance*.⁵⁰

Certain programs stemming from these statutes are analyzed in the following sub-sections.

42. R.S.C., 1985, c. C-6.

43. CQLR, c. A-3.001.

44. CQLR, c. R-9.

45. CQLR, c. I-6.

46. CQLR, c. A-25.

47. CQLR, c. A-29.

48. CQLR, c. A-28.

49. CQLR, c. A-29.01.

50. CQLR, c. A-29.011.

1.2.2.1 Société de l'assurance automobile du Québec (SAAQ)

The *Société de l'assurance automobile du Québec* (SAAQ) compensates all Quebecers who suffer bodily harm due to a road accident, regardless of liability, both in Québec and elsewhere. Various benefits are payable in the case of death and for the purpose of income replacement.

1.2.2.2 Commission des normes, de l'équité, de la santé et de la sécurité du travail (CNESST)

The purpose of the Act respecting Industrial Accidents And Occupational Diseases (AIAOD) is to provide compensation to workers for employment injuries and the consequences they entail, and to provide for the collection, from employers, of the amounts needed to fund the plan. The CNESST is the agency charged with administering the AIAOD.

The CNESST pays various types of benefits in the event of an industrial accident or occupational disease.

Income replacement indemnity

A worker who becomes unable to carry on his employment by reason of an employment injury is entitled to an income replacement benefit. He is entitled to the income replacement benefit for as long as he requires rehabilitation to become able to carry on his employment again or, if that is not possible, to be able to carry on a suitable full-time employment.

For the work day during which the worker becomes unable to carry on his employment by reason of his employment injury, the employer must pay him 100% of his net salary. For the first 14 days of absence, the employer must pay the worker 90% of his net salary for the periods during which he would normally have worked. As of the 15th day of absence, the CNESST must pay the worker a benefit equal to 90% of his net salary (up to the maximum insurable earnings determined on the date of the occurrence⁵¹).

Compensation for bodily injury

A worker can also receive compensation for bodily injury if he sustains physical or mental impairment as a result of the employment injury. The compensation is paid as a lump sum, based on his age and the degree of impairment.

51. *Commission des normes, de l'équité, de la santé et de la sécurité du travail*, "If you have a work-related accident or contract an occupational disease... here's what you need to know!," on-line document modified in June 2016, consulted on July 21, 2017.
See https://www.cnesst.gouv.qc.ca/en/Publications/Documents/DC_100_1503_7A_web.pdf.

Death benefit

The spouse and dependants of a worker who has died as a result of an employment injury are entitled to a death benefit. If the worker has no spouse or dependants at the time of his death, his parents will be entitled to the death benefit. If both parents are deceased, the death benefit will be paid to the worker's succession. The amount of the death benefit is determined on the basis of specific rules if the person entitled to it is disabled.

The funeral expenses are reimbursed to the person who paid them, up to the maximum amount provided by law, and the cost of transporting the body is paid on the basis of the actual cost incurred.

A lump sum indemnity is paid to the spouse or, failing same, to the other dependants, so they can deal with unexpected expenses caused by the worker's death.

Rehabilitation

When a worker sustains permanent physical or mental impairment as a result of an employment injury, he is entitled to the rehabilitation required by his condition. This may include a physical rehabilitation program (physiotherapy treatments, adaptation to a prosthesis, etc.), a social rehabilitation program (personal home assistance, psycho-social services, etc.) or a professional rehabilitation program (evaluation of vocational potential, adaptation of a workstation, etc.).

1.2.2.3 Régime de l'assurance maladie du Québec (RAMQ)

The *Régie de l'assurance maladie du Québec* (RAMQ), which falls under the authority of the Minister of Health and Social Services, administers Québec's Health Insurance Plan.

Since November 1, 1970, coverage under the Health Insurance Plan has been compulsory for every resident or temporary resident of Québec who fulfils the conditions provided for by law.

The Health Insurance Plan includes the following services:

- Medical services
 - Dental services

The medical services program is a universal program, which means that anyone covered by the Health Insurance Plan is eligible. To benefit from this program, individuals need only to present their valid health insurance card. The medical services covered by the Health Insurance Plan are those that are medically necessary and rendered by a general practitioner (also called a "family doctor") or a medical specialist.

They cover most dental services for children under age 10, certain services for all persons 10 years of age or older, and most services for recipients of last-resort financial assistance and their dependants.

- Optometric services They cover most optometric services for persons under age 18, persons 65 years of age or older, visually impaired persons and people receiving last-resort financial assistance and their dependants.
- Other services In certain cases, certain other services are covered, such as devices and prostheses.

Pursuant to section 15 of the *Health Insurance Act* (save for certain listed exceptions⁵²) and section 11 of the *Hospital Insurance Act*, no private insurer may enter into or maintain an insurance contract that includes coverage for the cost of an insured service furnished by the RAMQ to a resident, except for the excess cost of insured services rendered outside Québec.⁵³

1.2.2.4 Québec Prescription Drug Insurance Plan

A universal Prescription Drug Insurance Plan administered by the RAMQ was set up on March 1, 1997.⁵⁴ Prescription drug insurance is mandatory in Québec. Persons who have access to group insurance or are covered through their spouse, or through their father or mother if they are 18 years of age or under (25 years of age or under for a student), must subscribe to that plan. Persons who do not have access to such a plan are insured through the RAMQ and must pay their contribution when filing their provincial tax return. This topic is covered in Chapter 2.

1.2.2.5 Québec Parental Insurance Plan (QPIP)

The Québec Parental Insurance Plan (QPIP) came into force on January 1, 2006. It is designed to financially support new parents, encourage them in their desire to have children and support them as they devote more time to their children in their first months of life.

The plan offers four types of benefits:

- Maternity benefits;
- Paternity benefits;
- Parental benefits; and
- Adoption benefits.

This plan is financed through contributions from employers, employees and self-employed workers. Revenu Québec is in charge of collecting the contributions to the Québec Parental Insurance Plan.⁵⁵

52. Including, in particular, telehealth services (*Regulation respecting the application of the Health Insurance Act*, CQLR, c. A-29, r. 5, s. 22(d) and (i)).

53. See, however: *Chaoulli v. Quebec (Attorney General)*, [2005] 1 S.C.R. 791.

54. See the document produced by the RAMQ entitled “*Info assurance médicaments*” (last updated in November 2018).

55. The maximum contribution rates for 2020 are \$387.79 for employees, \$543.22 for employers and \$689.23 for self-employed workers. The maximum insurable income is \$78,500 for 2020.

Eligibility criteria

To be eligible, a person must:

- Have contributed to the QPIP;
- Be the parent of a child born or adopted on or after January 1, 2006;
- Be a wage earner residing in Québec at the start of the benefit period or reside in Québec at the start of the benefit period and have resided in Québec on December 31 of the year preceding the start of the benefit period;
- Have experienced a reduction of at least 40% in his usual weekly employment income or in the time spent on his business activities;
- Be a wage earner with at least \$2,000 of insurable earnings during the qualifying period, which is usually the 52 most recent weeks;
- Be a self-employed worker with at least \$2,000 of insurable earnings during the qualifying period, which is usually the 52 most recent weeks.

1.2.2.6 Québec Pension Plan (administered by *Retraite Québec*)

Role of the Act

The *Act respecting the Québec Pension Plan* is administered by *Retraite Québec*, formerly known as the *Régie des rentes du Québec*.⁵⁶ All workers must contribute to it if they earn over \$3,500 per year and do not receive disability benefits. Employers must also contribute to this plan.

It should be noted that the 2020 changes to the QPP will help improve the standard of living of future generations of retirees.⁵⁷ The establishment of this additional plan, which enhances the QPP and meets the expectations of both workers and employers, will achieve maturity in 2065.⁵⁸

Retraite Québec administers various plans and offers various benefits or compensation:

- A retirement pension;
- Disability benefits, which include the disability pension (monthly maximum: \$1,388.46 in 2020), the pension for a disabled person's child and the additional amount for disability. The disability pension is taxable; and
- Survivors' benefits (death benefit, surviving spouse's pension and orphan's pension).

56. Since January 1, 2016, the Commission administrative des régimes de retraite d'assurances (CARRA) and the Régie des rentes du Québec (RRQ) have formed one entity entitled *Retraite Québec*.

57. *An Act to enhance the Québec Pension Plan and to amend various retirement-related legislative provisions* (S.Q. 2018, c. 2).

58. See https://www.rrq.gouv.qc.ca/en/programmes/regime_rentes/Pages/regime_rentes.aspx.

Eligibility requirements for a retirement pension

The person must be:

- 65 years of age or over; or
- 60 to 64 years of age; and
 - Have contributed for at least one year;
 - It is not necessary to have stopped working. For example, a person receiving a retirement pension from *Retraite Québec* and earning employment income of more than \$3,500 (exempted amount) will be entitled to the retirement pension supplement.⁵⁹

Maximum monthly benefits

In 2020, the yearly maximum pensionable earnings threshold is \$58,700. The maximum contribution for an employee is \$3,146.40 (\$6,292.80 for a self-employed worker).

The maximum monthly benefit in 2020 is \$1,177.30 for a beneficiary aged 65. It increases to \$1,671.77 if the pension begins at age 70 and decreases to \$753.47 if the pension begins at age 60.⁶⁰

For a disability to be recognized as severe and permanent, the eligible person must be unable to do any type of full-time work. *Revenu Québec* does not consider a disability to be severe if an eligible person aged 65 or older can do work that takes his limitations into account and for which he would earn more than \$16,651 in 2020. A severe disability must also be permanent. A severe disability is permanent if it is expected to last indefinitely, without any possibility for improvement.

Temporary disability (or temporary incapacity to work) is not covered under the QPP.

Factors such as language, the availability of work and place of residence are not taken into account in the medical evaluation of a contributor's ability to work.

For *Retraite Québec* to deem a contributor aged 60 to 65 disabled because he is unable to do his regular work, the person must have contributed to the Plan for at least four of the last six years in his contributory period.

In some cases and under certain conditions, a contributor may be eligible for a retirement pension under the QPP while his application for disability benefits is being processed.

In such cases, if *Retraite Québec* deems the contributor to be disabled and the contributor chooses to receive a disability pension, he must cancel his retirement pension and repay all amounts he has received since the first retirement pension payment.⁶¹

59. See <https://www.retraitequebec.gouv.qc.ca/en/Pages/accueil.aspx> (retirement pension supplement).

60. See http://www.rrq.gouv.qc.ca/en/programmes/regime_rentes/rente_retraite/Pages/montant_rr.aspx.

61. See https://www.rrq.gouv.qc.ca/en/invalidite/vivre_invalidite/regime_rentes/rente_invalidite/Pages/admissibilite_rente_invalidite.aspx.

Co-ordination or reduction of the retirement pension

At age 65, the disability pension is automatically replaced by the retirement pension. The amount of this retirement pension will then be reduced to take into account the years during which the contributor received a disability pension.

The *Retraite Québec* retirement pension will not be reduced to take into account any private insurance or retirement plans. However, private plans may contain a clause providing for a reduction of benefits to take into account the retirement pension paid by *Retraite Québec*.

1.2.2.7 Other Québec public plans

Other Québec public plans include the crime victims compensation plan (IVAC), which stems from the *Crime Victims Compensation Act*,⁶² and the last-resort financial assistance (social assistance) program, which stems from the *Individual and Family Assistance Act*. Note that private insurance plans cannot deduct amounts received by an insured under the last-resort financial assistance program from any disability insurance benefits to be paid under the private insurance plans.

1.2.3 Co-ordination and integration of benefits between public plans and private insurance plans

Co-ordination of benefits between the various public plans

More than one public plan may apply to a given situation. There are therefore co-ordination rules so as to avoid the duplication of benefits or determine which plan will be the first payer. For example, a person who is the victim of an automobile accident while performing his work must submit his claim to the CNESST under the *Act respecting industrial accidents and occupational diseases* (AIAOD)⁶³ and will be compensated under this plan. Sometimes, the beneficiary must choose between one recourse or another. In other cases, there is a co-ordination of benefits, as with the disability pension paid by *Retraite Québec*, which is deducted from the income replacement benefit paid by the CNESST.

EXAMPLE 1

Jean is a trucker employed by Transport XYZ. He suffers a road accident while working and becomes disabled. Jean must claim his benefits from the CNESST, which is the first payer according to the *Automobile Insurance Act*.⁶⁴

62. For more information, see <http://www.ivac.qc.ca/en>.

63. André Laporte, *Les différents régimes d'indemnisation à la suite d'un accident automobile*, in Barreau du Québec – Service de la formation continue, *Développements récents en matière d'accidents d'automobiles* 2006, Vol. 257, Cowansville, Les Éditions Yvon Blais, 2006 at p. 119.

64. *Automobile Insurance Act*, CQLR, c. A-25, s. 83.63.

EXAMPLE 2

Monique arrives at the scene of a traffic accident. While attempting to help one of the victims, she is hit by a car. Monique can claim benefits under the *Automobile Insurance Act*⁶⁵ or the *Act to promote good citizenship*.⁶⁶

Co-ordination of benefits paid under public plans or annuity plans and benefits paid under private insurance plans

Other than certain exceptions, there is no legislative rule of priority between public and private plans or among the various private plans. However, insurers normally include co-ordination clauses in their insurance contracts to avoid the duplication of benefits and to reduce the cost of premiums. The courts have interpreted reduction clauses as a simple method of calculating benefits.⁶⁷ These contractual provisions provide for the reduction of the benefits the insurer would normally have paid by taking into account the benefits the insured may receive from public plans. In all cases, one must refer to the clause in the insurance contract to determine what is covered by the co-ordination.

These clauses may also provide for the reduction of the benefits the insured is entitled to receive from another insurer.

EXAMPLE 1

Henri became disabled following a work accident. He is covered by a disability insurance contract. The benefits he will receive from his private insurance plan will be reduced by the income replacement benefit he receives from the CNESST.

EXAMPLE 2

Michèle became disabled following a critical illness. She is covered by a disability insurance contract. She is also entitled to a disability pension from *Retraite Québec*. The benefits she receives from her private insurance plan will be reduced by the disability pension she receives from *Retraite Québec*.

65. *Automobile Insurance Act*, CQLR, c A-25, s. 86.64.

66. *Act to promote good citizenship*, CQLR, c. C-20.

67. *Pelletier v. Sun Life du Canada*, [1983] C.A. 1. See also *SSQ, Société d'assurance-vie inc. v. Thouin*, EYB 2005-82508 (C.Q.).

Types of co-ordination

Insurance contracts that provide salary or disability insurance benefits contain two principal types of co-ordination clauses:

- An integration clause (often referred to as a “reduction” or “direct integration” clause);
- A limitation clause (often referred to as a “co-ordination” or “indirect integration” clause).

Insurance contracts can also include both an integration clause and a limitation clause.

Integration clause

By applying this type of clause, the insurer can reduce the benefits it pays. This is often the case with respect to benefits granted by various public agencies, such as the CNESST, the SAAQ and *Retraite Québec*.

EXAMPLE 1

- Insurer's benefits: \$1,000
- *Retraite Québec's* benefits: \$400
- $\$1,000 - \$400 =$ \$600

The new benefits to be paid by the insurer after applying the integration clause will be \$600.



EXAMPLE 2

- Insurer's benefits: \$1,000
- CNESST benefits: \$1,200
- $\$1,000 - \$1,200 =$ - \$200

The new benefits to be paid by the insurer after applying the integration clause will be \$0.



Limitation clause

The application of this clause means that the total benefits received from one or more sources of income must not exceed a percentage of the salary stipulated in the contract. Any excess will be deducted from the benefits paid by the insurer.

In example 1, the insurance policy contains both an integration clause (*Retraite Québec* (disability)) and a limitation clause (*Retraite Québec* (disability)). In example 2, the insurance policy contains only a limitation clause (other disability insurance). In example 3, the insurance policy contains both an integration clause (CNESST, SAAQ, Crime victims compensation (IVAC), *Retraite Québec* (disability)) and a limitation clause (*Retraite Québec* (disability) as well as other disability insurance (referred to in the insurer's limitation clause)).

EXAMPLE 1

(THE POLICY CONTAINS BOTH AN INTEGRATION CLAUSE AND A LIMITATION CLAUSE)

▪ Salary:	\$25,000 gross per year or \$18,750 net per year
▪ Coverage percentage:	66.67% of the gross salary
▪ Limit (ceiling):	85% of the net salary
▪ <i>Retraite Québec</i> benefits (disability):	\$900
Indemnity paid by the insurer	$\$25,000 \times 66.67\% \div 12 = \$1,388.96$ per month (However, since this amount is greater than the limit of \$1,328.13 in the contract, it is the amount of \$1,328.13 which will become the insurer's maximum indemnity.)
Calculation of the limit	$\$18,750 \times 85\% \div 12 = \$1,328.13$
Benefit after integration	$\$1,328.13 - \$900 = \$428.13$
Amount to be paid by the insurer =	$\$1,328.13 - \$900 = \$428.13$

In practical terms, in this case, the insured will receive a total of \$1,328.13 per month, or \$900 from *Retraite Québec* and \$428.13 from the insurer.

EXAMPLE 2

(THE POLICY CONTAINS A LIMITATION CLAUSE)

▪ Salary:	\$50,000 gross per year or \$37,500 net per year
▪ Coverage percentage:	50% of the gross salary
▪ Limit (ceiling):	90% of the net salary
▪ Benefits from another insurer (disability):	\$900
Limit	$\$37,500 \times 90\% \div 12 = \$2,812.50$ per month

Indemnity paid by the insurer	$\$50,000 \times 50\% \div 12 =$ $\$2,083.33$ per month
Calculation of the limit	$\$2,083.33 + \$900 = \$2,983.33$ $\$2,983.33 - \$2,812.50 = \$170.83$ (the insurer will deduct \$170.83, because the limit is exceeded by this amount)
Amount to be paid by the insurer =	$\$2,083.33 - \$170.83 = \$1,912.50$

In practical terms, in this case, the insured will receive a total of \$2,812.50 per month, or \$900 from *Retraite Québec* and \$1,912.50 from the insurer.

EXAMPLE 3

(THE POLICY CONTAINS AN INTEGRATION CLAUSE, A LIMITATION CLAUSE AND OTHER DISABILITY INSURANCE (REFERRED TO IN THE INSURER'S LIMITATION CLAUSE))

In this case, the integration clause applies to the *Retraite Québec* benefits (disability) and the limitation clause applies to the *Retraite Québec* benefits (disability) and to benefits received under any other disability insurance policy. Thus, the benefit payable by the insurer will be calculated as follows:

▪ Salary:	\$50,000 gross per year or \$37,500 net per year
▪ Coverage percentage:	66.67% of the gross salary (benefit from the insurer: $\$50,000 \div 12 \text{ months} \times 66.67\% = \$2,777.92$)
▪ Limit (ceiling):	100% of the net salary (\$3,125)
▪ <i>Retraite Québec</i> (disability)	\$1,000
▪ Other disability insurance (other insurer):	\$1,100
Limit (ceiling)	$\$37,500 \times 100\% \div 12 = \$3,125.00$ per month
Indemnity paid by the insurer (maximum payable by the insurer)	$\$50,000 \times 66.67\% \div 12 = \$2,777.92$ per month
Benefit after integration	$\$2,777.92 - \$1,000 = \$1,777.92$
Calculation of the limit	$\$1,777.92 + \$1,000$ (<i>Retraite Québec</i> (disability)) + \$1,100 (benefit from the other insurer) = \$3,877.92

Amount to be paid by
the insurer =

Limit (ceiling) = \$3,125

Total from all income sources =
\$2,777.92 (insurer)
+ \$1,000 (*Retraite Québec*)
+ \$1,100 (other insurer)
= \$3,877.92

Excess = \$752.92 (\$3,877.92 - \$3,125)

Amount to be paid by the insurer =
\$1,777.92 (benefit payable by the insurer
after integration) – \$752.92 (excess) =
\$1,025

In practical terms, in this case, the insured will receive a total of \$3,125.00 per month, or \$1,000 from *Retraite Québec*, \$1,100 from the other insurer and \$1,025 from the insurer.



1.3 Other important Québec legislation

1.3.1 Québec *Charter of Human Rights and Freedoms*

The Québec *Charter of Human Rights and Freedoms*⁶⁸ is different from the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*, which will be discussed below. They do not have the same constitutional status or scope. First the Québec Charter is not integrated into the Canadian Constitution; it is a statute adopted by the National Assembly and can be amended according to the usual procedure. However, the Québec *Charter of Human Rights and Freedoms* has a supralegislative status, which means that the National Assembly (of Québec) cannot enact any law which would infringe a right expressly guaranteed by the Québec Charter.

Moreover, the scope of the Québec Charter is different from that of the Canadian Charter, which applies exclusively to relationships between the State and individuals. The Québec *Charter of Human Rights and Freedoms* applies both to relationships between individuals and the State (as broadly defined) and to relationships between one individual and another, including dealings between companies and their employees or clients, and it applies to all areas falling within Québec's legislative powers.

Given that insurance essentially involves private relationships and falls under provincial jurisdiction, the Québec *Charter of Human Rights and Freedoms* constitutes a significant source of law which is increasingly referred to before the courts by those who feel they have been harmed. One of the basic principles in the Québec Charter as it applies to insurance matters stems from its section 10

68. Québec *Charter of Human Rights and Freedoms*, CQLR, c. C-12.

which provides that no one may discriminate on the basis of race, colour, sex, gender identity or expression, pregnancy, sexual orientation, civil status, age except as provided by law, religion, political convictions, language, ethnic or national origin, social condition, a handicap or the use of any means to palliate a handicap.

However, section 20.1 of the Québec *Charter of Human Rights and Freedoms* provides that “[i]n an insurance or pension contract, a social benefits plan, a retirement, pension or insurance plan, or a public pension or public insurance plan, a distinction, exclusion or preference based on age, sex or civil status is deemed non-discriminatory where the use thereof is warranted and the basis therefor is a risk determination factor based on actuarial data.” That section also provides that “[i]n such contracts or plans, the use of health as a risk determination factor does not constitute discrimination within the meaning of section 10.”⁶⁹

It is worth noting that the Court of Québec has already ruled that refusing to insure a person because they have a criminal record does not infringe the right to equality provided for in section 10 of the *Charter of Human Rights and Freedoms*. The Court determined that this distinction does not relate to the recognition and exercise of the right to dignity, honour or reputation or to any other right and that no right to insurance existed. In the same matter, the Court of Québec also ruled that having a criminal record was not a social condition within the meaning of section 10 of the Charter.⁷⁰

1.3.2 Insurers Act and Regulation under the Act respecting insurance

The *Insurers Act* entered into force on June 13, 2019, pursuant to *An Act mainly to improve the regulation of the financial sector, the protection of deposits of money and the operation of financial institutions*.⁷¹

69. *Audet et Commission de la construction du Québec*, D.T.E. 2012T-868 (C.R.T.); *Kowalewski et Commission de la construction du Québec*, D.T.E. 2012T-544 (C.R.T.), Mtre. Sophie Mireault, administrative judge; *Piro et Commission de la construction du Québec*, 2017 QCTAT 5778, Yves Lemieux, administrative judge; *Syndicat des salariés de Lactantia (CSD) et Aliments Parmalat inc.* (union grievance), D.T.E. 2006T-1078 (T.A.), Mtre. Denis Tremblay, arbitrator; *R.P. v. Québec (Rentes)*, 2008 QCTAQ 041251, Mtre. Odette Lacroix, administrative judge; *Agropur, coopérative agro-alimentaire et Syndicat des salariées et salariés de la fromagerie (CSD)* Robert Janelle, D.T.E. 2001T-120 (T.A.), Mtre. Robert Choquette, arbitrator (an employee over the age of 65 who wants to be covered by an insurer rather than the RAMQ Public Prescription Drug Insurance Plan must bear the cost of the additional premium alone); *Commission des droits de la personne et des droits de la jeunesse v. Industrielle Alliance, assurances auto et habitation inc.*, 2013 QCTDP 7, Michèle Pauzé J., Mtre. Claudine Ouellette and Mtre. Jean-François Boulais, assessors. See also sections 79.3, 81.15 and 84.0.8 of the *Act respecting labour standards*, CQLR c. N-1.1; *Barry Callebault Canada inc. et Syndicat des salariées et salariés de Barry Callebault Canada inc.*, usine de St-Hyacinthe (group grievance), D.T.E. 2010T-801 (T.A.), Mtre. Serge Brault, arbitrator (an employer is not required to contribute to an employee's group RRSP while the employee is on sick leave or parental leave, because a group RRSP is not a pension plan within the meaning of the *Act respecting labour standards*).

70. *Wagner v. I.N.G., Le groupe Commerce, compagnie d'assurances*, [2001] R.R.A. 531 (C.Q.).

71. S.Q. 2018, c. 23 (or CQLR, c. A-32.1). This Act (Bill No. 141), which proposes a reform of the laws governing the financial sector, came into force on June 13, 2018 (with some exceptions).

The *Insurers Act* replaces the *Act respecting insurance*,⁷² which came into force on October 20, 1976. The *Insurers Act* subsequently reformed all the rules relating to insurance in Québec. The first part of this statute originally included rules relating to insurance contracts; those provisions were integrated into the *Civil Code of Lower Canada* in force at the time. The second part was integrated into the *Act respecting insurance* as it existed until June 12, 2019.

Purpose of the Act

This statute sets out the rules relating to the setting up (creation) and administration of Québec-chartered insurers and governs all insurers operating in Québec. It also deals with certain powers of the AMF which, pursuant to the Act, is responsible for overseeing the activities of insurers in Québec.

The *Insurers Act* governs the issuance of licences to insurers and sets out the rules relating to the assets, reserves, investments and record-keeping of insurers. It is complemented by the *Regulation under the Act respecting insurance*,⁷³ which includes certain rules relating to advertising, in order to protect the public. The *Insurers Act* and the regulation thereunder thus constitute an important source of law with respect to insurance of persons.

1.3.3 An Act respecting the distribution of financial products and services (Distribution Act)

The *Act respecting the distribution of financial products and services*⁷⁴ (Distribution Act) is an important source of law with respect to the distribution of insurance in Québec. It replaced the *Act respecting market intermediaries* as of October 1, 1999 (certain provisions have, however, come into force on August 26, 1998, and others on February 24, 1999, and others on July 19, 1999).

Amendments, some significant, have just been made to the Distribution Act pursuant to *An Act mainly to improve the regulation of the financial sector, the protection of deposits of money and the operation of financial institutions*.⁷⁵

Regulation of types of distribution

The Distribution Act governs not only representatives and insurance firms but also the way insurance is distributed.

72. *Act respecting insurance*, CQLR, c. A-32.

73. *Regulation under the Act respecting insurance*, CQLR, c. A-32, r. 1. A new implementing regulation aligned with and adjusted and complementary to the *Insurers Act* is expected to be published shortly. Until this new implementing regulation is published and comes into force, the *Regulation under the Act respecting insurance* will continue to apply with the necessary adjustments.

74. *Act respecting the distribution of financial products and services*, CQLR, c. D-9.2.

75. S.Q. 2018, c. 23. This Act (Bill No. 141), which proposes a reform of the laws governing the financial sector, came into force on June 13, 2018 (with some exceptions).

Regulations relating to the distribution of financial products and services

The purpose of the regulations adopted under the Distribution Act, which are also a major source of insurance law, is to specify the content of certain rules or the manner in which they are to be applied.

Regulations governing the activities of insurance representatives

The following are some of the regulations which govern the activities of insurance representatives:

- The *Regulation respecting the pursuit of activities as a representative*;
- The *Regulation respecting the registration of firms, representatives and independent partnerships*;
- The *Regulation respecting firms, independent representatives and independent partnerships*;
- The *Regulation respecting the keeping and preservation of books and registers*;
- The *Regulation respecting fees and contributions payable*;
- The *Code of ethics of the Chambre de la sécurité financière*;
- The *Regulation of the Chambre de la sécurité financière respecting compulsory professional development*;
- The *Regulation respecting information to be provided to consumers*; and
- The *Regulation respecting the issuance and renewal of representatives' certificates*.

The Regulation respecting alternative distribution methods also came into force on June 13, 2019.⁷⁶

The Distribution Act and the regulations thereunder will be discussed in detail in Chapter 4 when we review that statute and the rules relating to the activities of insurance of persons representatives.

1.3.4 An Act respecting the protection of personal information in the private sector (APPIPS)

Application of the APPIPS

The *Act respecting the protection of personal information in the private sector*⁷⁷ came into force on January 1, 1994. It applies to every person who carries on business in Québec and has a major impact on insurance of persons.

76. The AMF published its *Notice relating to the application of the Regulation respecting Alternative Distribution Methods* on May 15, 2019. See: <https://lautorite.qc.ca/en/professionals/regulations-and-obligations/distribution-of-financial-products-and-services/notices/>.

77. *Act respecting the protection of personal information in the private sector*, CQLR, c. P-39.1.

Moreover, the Québec legislature plans to review the *Act respecting the protection of personal information in the private sector* following the tabling in the National Assembly, on September 30, 2016, of the 2016 five-year report of the *Commission d'accès à l'information*.⁷⁸

Persons governed by the APPIPS

This statute imposes strict obligations on the operators of businesses in Québec that collect, hold, use and communicate personal information about natural persons. Accordingly, insurance firms, insurance of persons representatives, employers, unions and associations must abide by its requirements.

Information protected by the APPIPS

The APPIPS was enacted to enforce the provisions of the *Civil Code of Québec* relating to the protection of privacy (arts. 3 and 35 to 41 C.C.Q.). However, it is important to note that this Act applies to information allowing a natural person to be identified (name, address, including e-mail addresses, date of birth, social insurance number, etc.). Therefore, it does not protect information relating to businesses or legal persons. Personal information held by a public body⁷⁹ is governed by another statute (the *Act respecting Access to documents held by public bodies and the Protection of personal information*, c. A-2.1).

Rules relating to the collection of information

Any person carrying on a business may, provided there is a serious and legitimate reason, establish a file on a natural person, indicating its object (s. 4 APPIPS). When establishing such a file, a notice must be given to the natural person stating the object of the file, the use of the information, the individuals within the business who will have access to the information and the rights of access and rectification.

The object of a file is the purpose for which it is established. The information requested must be necessary⁸⁰ for the stated object of the file (s. 5 APPIPS).

Furthermore, a business collecting personal information may collect such information only from the person concerned, unless the latter consents to collection from third persons (s. 6 APPIPS).

78. See <http://www.cai.gouv.qc.ca/le-rapport-quinquennal-2016-de-la-commission-depose-a-lassemblee-nationale/> (available only in French).

79. See also the *Act respecting Access to documents held by public bodies and the Protection of personal information*, CQLR, c A-2.1.

80. The word “necessary” must be interpreted narrowly in the sense of “indispensable,” “essential” or “vital.” Something that is merely convenient, useful, advantageous or expedient is therefore not necessary within the meaning of the APPIPS (*Regroupement des Comités Logement et Association de locataires du Québec v. Corporation des propriétaires immobiliers du Québec*, investigation report, [1995] C.A.I. 370 (C.A.I.); *Syndicat des employées et employés professionnels-les et de bureau, section locale 57 v. Caisse populaire Saint-Stanislas de Montréal*, [1999] R.J.D.T. 350 (T.A.); *Praderes v. Les Immeubles de la Montagne Ste-Catherine (1974) inc.*, PV 97 17 29, April 4, 2001, M. Laporte, E.R. Luticone, D. Boissinot; *Gauthier v. Nautilus Plus*, PV 98 14 62, February 12, 2002, M. Laporte, J. Stoddard, C. Constant).

Security measures

A business which holds personal information must take and apply the security measures necessary to ensure the personal information remains confidential (s. 10 APPIPS). This could mean:

- Locking up files;
- Ensuring the security of the premises;
- Training employees on the importance of protecting personal information; or
- Installing reliable computer security systems.

Rules relating to the communication of information

With some exceptions, the person concerned must give his consent to the business communicating personal information about him to a third person or to the use of the information for purposes not relevant to the stated object. Such consent must be manifest, free and enlightened, and must be given for specific purposes.⁸¹

Effect of the APPIPS on the practice of insurance

The APPIPS is a very important source of law in insurance of persons. Personal information constitutes the cornerstone of any insurance business. It is therefore not surprising that this statute has a considerable effect on the practice of this activity. However, it is not the only legislation to have such an impact as APPIPS sets out the rules relating to the distribution of financial products and services by insurance of persons representative and contains specific provisions with respect to the protection of personal information. Thus, it is in the absence of provisions in the Distribution Act that insurance of persons representatives must refer to the APPIPS which sets out the general rules in this regard.

1.3.5 An Act respecting prescription drug insurance (Québec)

In Québec, everyone must be covered by prescription drug insurance at all times. Two types of insurance plans offer this coverage:⁸²

- The public plan;⁸³
- Private plans.

81. See, for example, *Lavoie v. Industrielle Alliance, assurances et services financiers inc.*, 2014 QCCS 6316, Alicia Soldevila J. (transmission of personal information to MIB inc, a risk management company that provides services to life and health insurers in the North American market).

82. For more information, see <https://www.ramq.gouv.qc.ca/en/citizens/prescription-drug-insurance>.

83. See also *Dufour v. Agence du revenu du Québec*, 2017 QCCA 1409, in which the plan arising from the *Veterans Health Care Regulations* was deemed equivalent to the RAMQ public plan.

The public plan

The Public Prescription Drug Insurance Plan, which came into force on January 1, 1997, is administered by the RAMQ. It is intended for persons who are not eligible for a private group insurance plan covering prescription drugs, for persons aged 65 or over, and for beneficiaries of last-resort financial assistance and other holders of a claim booklet. This plan also covers children of persons registered for the plan.

Private plans

Private prescription drug insurance plans are usually available in the form of group insurance or uninsured employee benefit plans (ASO plans). Private plans are particularly common in the workplace, where group insurance often forms part of the employee benefits offered by employers to their employees. Associations, professional orders and unions also offer this type of plan to their members. A person may also be eligible through their spouse or, in the case of minors or students, through their parents. Persons who are eligible for such a plan must join it and must cover their spouse and dependants.

Only those who are not eligible for a private plan may register for the public Prescription Drug Insurance Plan, except persons 65 years of age or over.

Coverage varies from one private plan to another depending on the agreement entered into between the employer or association and the insurer. However, in Québec, all private insurers offering prescription drug insurance must fulfil minimum conditions regarding the coverage they provide and the financial participation they require from Québec residents they insure. Chapter 2 and the section in this Chapter on the Québec Prescription Drug Insurance Plan deal with this topic.

1.3.6 Supplemental Pension Plans Act

Businesses are not required to establish a group pension plan for their employees. However, certain businesses choose to contribute financially to their employees' retirement.

They do so through a supplemental pension plan (also referred to as a “registered pension plan” or “pension fund”—a synonym for “retirement fund”—or simply “pension plan”). Excluding businesses that fall under federal jurisdiction, these plans are governed, in Québec, by the *Supplemental Pension Plans Act*⁸⁴ (the “SPPA”), except for public and parapublic sector employees.⁸⁵

It should be noted that some employers may decide to offer group RRSPs. This type of contribution is discussed in Chapter 3. Since December 31, 2016, businesses with 20 or more employees have been required to offer a pension plan under the *Voluntary Retirement Savings Plans Act*.⁸⁶ This topic is also discussed in Chapter 3.

84. *Supplemental Pension Plans Act*, CQLR, c. R-15.1.

85. Retirement plans of this type are mainly governed by specific laws.

86. For companies with 10 to 19 employees, employers have been required to do this since December 31, 2017, whereas for companies with 5 to 9 employees, they were required to do this on a date determined by the government, but not earlier than January 1, 2018.

In the case of a pension plan, the employer is required to contribute, and employees are also often required to do so. Except in the case of a simplified pension plan (SIPP), all employer and employee contributions are generally locked in (i.e. the employee cannot withdraw them) for the purpose of providing retirement income.

Different types of pension plans

A pension plan can be:

- A defined contribution pension plan (DCPP);
- A defined benefit pension plan (DBPP);
- A combined plan: defined contribution and defined benefit (DC/DB) plan.

Currently, most sums invested in pension funds are in DBPPs. However, most newly established plans are defined contribution plans. In fact, in the early 2000s, many employers closed their DBPPs and added a defined contribution component for new contributions or new employees.

Moreover, pursuant to the *Regulation respecting the exemption of certain categories of pension plans from the application of provisions of the Supplemental Pension Plans Act*, there is another type of defined contribution supplemental pension plan, namely, the SIPP, which will be discussed in Chapter 3.

Retraite Québec is the agency charged with ensuring that the administration and functioning of the plans comply with the *Supplemental Pension Plans Act*.

1.3.7 An Act to establish a legal framework for information technology

It should be noted that pursuant to the *Act to establish a legal framework for information technology*,⁸⁷ subject to certain conditions, technology-based documents have the same legal value as paper documents or documents in a medium other than paper.

1.4 Other important federal legislation

Other important federal legislation includes the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*, the *Criminal Code*, the *Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) and Terrorist Financing Act*, the *Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act*, the *Telecommunications Act*, the *Canada's Anti-Spam Legislation* and the *Pension Benefits Standards Act, 1985*. These statutes will be briefly discussed in this section.

Also noteworthy is the *Genetic Non-Discrimination Act*, S.C. 2017, c. 3, whose constitutional validity has just been upheld by the Supreme Court of Canada.⁸⁸ Among other things, this Act

87. CQLR, c. C-1.1.

88. *Reference re Genetic Non-Discrimination Act*, 2020 SCC 17, July 10, 2020.

prohibits anyone from requiring a person to undergo a genetic test as a condition precedent for providing goods or services, for entering into or maintaining a contract with the person, or for offering or maintaining particular terms in a contract. The Act contains the same prohibition on the disclosure of genetic test results.

1.4.1 *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*

The *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*⁸⁹ gives Canadian citizens fundamental rights and freedoms and protects them against any infringement of such rights. This Charter forms part of the Canadian Constitution. It guarantees the right to vote and freedom of conscience, religion, thought, opinion and expression, as well as the right to life, freedom and protection against unreasonable search or seizure. The *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms* is the supreme law of Canada and takes precedence over all other statutes.

In theory, no law voted by the federal Parliament or by a provincial legislature can be incompatible with the provisions of the Canadian Charter. However, there are exceptions to this principle: for example, a provision of a law may infringe a right guaranteed by the Canadian Charter if it is justified in a free and democratic society. Therefore, a court may conclude that a provision of a statute infringes a right guaranteed by the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*, but rule that the provision is nonetheless valid because the infringement is justified in today's society. It is important to remember that the Canadian Charter applies only to dealings between the State and individuals, while the Québec Charter applies to everyone (including private dealings).

However, the federal Parliament also passed its own *Canadian Human Rights Act*⁹⁰ to extend the laws in Canada to give effect, within the purview of matters coming within the legislative authority of Parliament, to the principle that all individuals should have an opportunity equal with other individuals to make for themselves the lives that they are able and wish to have and to have their needs accommodated, consistent with their duties and obligations as members of society, without being hindered in or prevented from doing so by discriminatory practices based on race, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, age, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, marital status, family status, genetic characteristics, disability or conviction for an offence for which a pardon has been granted or in respect of which a record suspension has been ordered.⁹¹

1.4.2 *Criminal Code*

The *Criminal Code* is a federal statute that deals with crimes liable to lead to criminal prosecution in Canada. Under section 91(27) of the *Constitution Act, 1867*, criminal law falls within the powers of the Parliament and only it can legislate and determine what constitutes a crime. In addition to the *Criminal Code*, other federal laws, such as the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act*, punish other offences of this type. The first Canadian *Criminal Code* was enacted in 1892.

89. *Constitution Act, 1982*, being Schedule B to the *Canada Act 1982* (U.K.), 1982, c. 11.

90. RSC 1985, c. H-6.

91. *Ibid.*, s. 2.

As for the provinces, they have jurisdiction over the administration of the justice system, which gives them powers regarding the application of laws and judicial proceedings.

Moreover, the provinces have the power to define penal offences (provincial fiscal act offences, securities laws, insurance laws, road safety laws, environmental laws, etc.). These are similar to criminal offences, but are not qualified as such because of the division of legislative powers. Consequently, as with criminal offences, they can result in imprisonment or fines. However, in the event of imprisonment, sentences are not as severe as in criminal matters.

Relevant provisions for insurers include those relating to their anti-terrorism obligations (*Criminal Code*, s. 83.11) and those relating to lottery and gaming (*Criminal Code*, ss. 206 and 207).

1.4.3 *Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) and Terrorist Financing Act*

Since the end of the 1990s, Canada has adopted measures to fight money laundering and the financing of terrorist activities. The *Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) and Terrorist Financing Act*⁹² has three objectives:

- To implement specific measures to detect and deter money laundering and the financing of terrorist activities and to facilitate the investigation and prosecution of money laundering offences and terrorist activity financing offences;
- To respond to the threat posed by organized crime; and
- To assist in fulfilling Canada's international commitments to participate in the fight against transnational crime.

This statute is analyzed in greater detail in Chapter 4.

Financial Transactions and Reports Analysis Centre of Canada (FINTRAC)

The Financial Transactions and Reports Analysis Centre of Canada (FINTRAC) was created in July 2000. Its role is to receive, analyze and disclose financial intelligence on suspected money laundering and terrorist financing.

Certain individuals, including staff of financial institutions and insurance of persons representatives, are required to report suspicious financial transactions to FINTRAC.

More information about FINTRAC and its activities as well as instructions for completing a suspicious transaction report are available on its website (www.fintrac.gc.ca).

92. *Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) and Terrorist Financing Act*, S.C. 2000, c. 17.

FINTRAC published guidance which applies to insurance of persons representatives.⁹³ This guidance reiterates the obligations imposed on insurance representatives by the *Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) and Terrorist Financing Act* and the regulations adopted thereunder. The following are the principal obligations:

- Record-keeping requirements;
- Know-your-client requirements (including client identification requirements, third-party and politically exposed foreign persons determination requirements, and requirements to confirm the existence of entities);
- Suspicious transaction and terrorist property reporting requirements;
- Large cash transaction requirements; and
- Compliance program requirements.

1.4.4 *Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act (PIPEDA)*

By contrast with the *Act respecting the protection of personal information in the private sector*, which falls under provincial jurisdiction, the *Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act* (PIPEDA) falls under federal jurisdiction.

Since January 1, 2004, the PIPEDA has applied to the collection, use and disclosure of personal information in the course of commercial activities in a province, including businesses under provincial jurisdiction such as insurance companies and firms. However, the federal government can exclude from the application of the PIPEDA organizations or activities in provinces which have adopted legislation substantially similar to the PIPEDA.⁹⁴ Under this provision, pursuant to an order enacted in 2003, the collection, use and disclosure of personal information in the province of Québec are not subject to the federal statute.

However, it would be wrong to think that the PIPEDA does not apply at all in Québec. In fact, the PIPEDA applies to the collection, use and disclosure of personal information by a business under federal jurisdiction such as a bank, as well as the disclosure of personal information outside Québec.

1.4.5 *Telecommunications Act (National Do Not Call List (National DNCL))*

The National Do Not Call List (National DNCL) allows Canadian consumers to decide whether they want to receive phone calls from telemarketers.

93. Financial Transactions and Reports Analysis Centre of Canada, “Record keeping requirements for life insurance companies, brokers and agents,” on-line document modified in June 2017, consulted on July 21, 2017. <http://www.fintrac-canafe.gc.ca/guidance-directives/recordkeeping-document/record/li-eng.asp>. These guidelines replace FINTRAC Guideline 6A: Record Keeping and Client Identification for Life Insurance Companies, Brokers and Agents.

94. *Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act*, S.C. 2000, c. 5.

Consumers can decide to reduce the number of unsolicited telemarketing calls they receive by registering their cellular, residential, fax or VoIP telephone numbers on the National DNCL.

The National DNCL therefore imposes new responsibilities on Canadian telemarketers. They must use the website of the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC) to register their business information, obtain and buy a subscription to the National DNCL, and download or query the National DNCL. The “Telemarketers” section of the CRTC website contains information about subscription rates and file formats as well as other useful information.⁹⁵

1.4.6 Canada’s Anti-Spam Legislation

*Canada’s Anti-Spam Legislation*⁹⁶ is designed to deter spam and applies to all electronic messages (e-mails and texts, including messages sent through social media such as LinkedIn or Facebook, etc.) in connection with a commercial activity. Its key feature is the requirement for persons who send commercial electronic messages from or to Canada to obtain the prior consent of recipients.

Canada’s Anti-Spam Legislation and the *Electronic Commerce Protection Regulations* adopted thereunder set out certain exceptions to the anti-spam provisions.⁹⁷

1.4.7 Pension Benefits Standards Act, 1985

The *Pension Benefits Standards Act, 1985*, is the federal equivalent of the *Supplemental Pension Plans Act* (Québec).

It applies to fields falling under federal jurisdiction. Here are some examples:

- Any work, undertaking or business operated or carried on for or in connection with navigation and shipping, whether inland or maritime, including the operation of a ship and transportation by ship anywhere in Canada;
- Any railway, canal, telegraph or other work or undertaking connecting a province with another province or extending beyond the limits of a province;
- Any line of steam or other ships connecting a province with another province or extending beyond the limits of a province;

95. For more information, see <https://www.innate-dncl.gc.ca/index-eng>.

96. The following is the full title of the statute: *An Act to promote the efficiency and adaptability of the Canadian economy by regulating certain activities that discourage reliance on electronic means of carrying out commercial activities, and to amend the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission Act, the Competition Act, the Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act and the Telecommunications Act*, S.C. 2010, c. 23.

97. Government of Canada, “Canada’s Anti-Spam Legislation,” on-line document modified on June 13, 2017, consulted on July 21, 2017.

See <http://combattrelepourriel.gc.ca/eic/site/030.nsf/eng/home>.

For more information, see http://fightspam.gc.ca/eic/site/030.nsf/eng/h_00211.html.

- Any ferry between a province and another province or between a province and a country other than Canada;
- Any aerodrome, aircraft or line of air transportation;
- Any radio broadcasting station; and
- Any bank or authorized foreign bank within the meaning of section 2 of the *Bank Act*.

In summary, any private business operating in an area of activity that falls under exclusive federal jurisdiction, such as a bank, railway, airline, shipping company or telecommunications company, as well as any private business in the Yukon Territory, the Northwest Territories or Nunavut, that has established a supplemental pension plan is governed by the *Pension Benefits Standards Act, 1985*, not Québec's *Supplemental Pension Plans Act* or any similar legislation of another province.

The Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions (OSFI) is the agency charged with ensuring that the administration and functioning of plans comply with the *Pension Benefits Standards Act, 1985*.

The Canada Revenue Agency is responsible for assigning registration numbers to registered pension plans (RPPs) for tax purposes.



CHAPTER 2

LEGAL ASPECTS OF INSURANCE OF PERSONS AND GROUP INSURANCE OF PERSONS CONTRACTS

Competency component

- Integrate into practice the legal aspects of insurance and annuity contracts.

Competency sub-components

- Characterize the parties involved in the contract;
- Contextualize the rules relating to the contract's formation, taking effect, reinstatement and cancellation or termination (annulment);
- Explain the main provisions and clauses of an insurance or annuity contracts;
- Integrate into practice the rules relating to the beneficiary designation and exemption from seizure of benefits;
- Contextualize the rules relating to claims and the payment of benefits.

2

LEGAL ASPECTS OF INSURANCE OF PERSONS AND GROUP INSURANCE OF PERSONS CONTRACTS

This Chapter first discusses the features of insurance of persons contracts and the various parties involved in the contract.

It then moves on to the formation of insurance of persons contracts depending on the circumstances, the effective date of the contract, the declaration of risk, the term of the contract and its cancellation or termination (annulment), as well as the assignment and hypothecation (mortgaging) of insurance of persons contracts.

Next, it examines the general provisions of insurance contracts (including the various coverages), exclusion clauses and claims in insurance of persons.

The rules pertaining to the payment of the death benefit, the designation and revocation of beneficiaries and the exemption from the seizure of the rights conferred by insurance of persons contracts are also examined.

Finally, the Chapter discusses group insurance of persons, including the determination of the group and prescription drug insurance.

2.1 Characteristics of insurance of persons contracts

2.1.1 Definition of “insurance contract”

According to article 2389 of the *Civil Code of Québec (C.C.Q.)*, “[a] contract of insurance is a contract whereby the insurer undertakes, for a premium or assessment, to make a payment to the client or a third person if a risk covered by the insurance occurs.”⁹⁸

Three elements are necessary in order to have an insurance contract:

- A risk;
- A premium;
- A payment (benefit).

98. See also *Association pour la protection des automobilistes inc. v. Toyota Canada inc.*, 2008 QCCA 761.

2.1.1.1 Definition of “risk”

Risk is defined as an uncertain event, the occurrence of which leads to a financial loss against which the client wishes to protect himself. Without this element, the insurance contract would not exist.

To be insurable and the object of an insurance contract, the risk must be an uncertain event beyond the will of the parties to the contract.

To be “uncertain,” the risk must be a possible and future event. If the event against which the client wishes to protect himself cannot occur, the insurance contract is null, as it does not have an object (arts. 2389, 1385, para. 2 and 1412 C.C.Q.). In addition to the notion of a “possible” event, the risk must be “future.” An insurance contract covering an event which has already occurred is nul.⁹⁹

With respect to the “independence” of the risk, this means the client cannot make it certain by his will alone; if this is the case, the risk is not insurable.

In life insurance, although the death of the insured is certain, the time and circumstances are uncertain.

2.1.1.2 Definition of “premium”

The premium is the amount which the client must pay the insurer and in consideration of which the insurer agrees to pay a benefit to the client (or to the designated beneficiary or the client’s succession, as the case may be) when the insured risk occurs. It must be proportional with the risk. Thus, when there is a high probability the event will occur (such as an illness liable to lead to an early death), the premium will be increased accordingly. If not, the insurer will refuse to cover the risk. Determination of the premium is based on statistical and actuarial calculations.

In individual life insurance, there are different rules applicable to the initial premium and to subsequent premiums. This topic will be discussed later on. Moreover, although it is assumed that the premium will be paid by the client, it can be paid by someone else.¹⁰⁰

2.1.1.3 Definition of “benefit”

The benefit is the sum the insurer must pay upon the occurrence of the insured event. The client takes out insurance to protect himself against the pecuniary consequences of the occurrence of the event. In theory, when the insured event occurs, the insurer is required to pay the client (or the designated beneficiary or the client’s succession, as the case may be) a benefit which, most often, involves the payment of a sum of money.

99. *Laurendeau v. Mutuelle du Canada (La), Cie d’assurance*, [1989] R.R.A. 447 (C.S.).

100. *Caisse populaire des Deux Rives v. Société mutuelle d’assurance contre l’incendie de la Vallée du Richelieu*, [1990] 2 R.C.S. 995. See also: *Boucher, Leblanc, Amirault Inc. v. Atlas Trucking Co.*, J.E. 78-124 (C.P.).

2.1.2 Insurable interest: An additional condition in individual insurance to ensure the validity of the contract

2.1.2.1 Definition of “insurable interest”

Although the definition of insurance contract in article 2389 C.C.Q. does not mention it, an insurance contract requires a fourth element: an insurable interest. According to article 2418 C.C.Q., this is an essential condition for the validity of an insurance contract. Thus, an insurance contract is null if the client does not have an insurable interest in the life or health of the insured.

Article 2419 C.C.Q. sets out every situation in which a person has an insurable interest. The following are some examples. Life insurance or accident and sickness insurance may be taken out when the insured is:

- The client;
- The client’s spouse (which includes a married spouse, a civil union spouse and a *de facto* spouse (or common-law spouse));
- A descendant of the client (children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren);
- A descendant of the client’s spouse;
- An employee or staff member of the client (when the client is a business);
- A person who contributes to the client’s support or education; or
- A person in whose life or health the client has a pecuniary or moral interest.

The client thus has an insurable interest when that interest results from emotional, economic or moral ties with the insured.

In the absence of an insurable interest in the life or health of the insured, the client must obtain the written consent of the insured for the contract to be valid.

However, to ensure the validity of contracts and avoid problems when a claim is made, insurers normally require the insured’s signature when the client and the insured are not the same person. This approach also allows the insurer to obtain the insured’s declaration regarding his health.

Lastly, it should be noted that the insurable interest must be assessed when the insurance contract is signed or assigned, not when a loss occurs. Thus, the disappearance of the insurable interest after the policy has been underwritten will not put an end to the insurance.¹⁰¹

101. *Piché v. Arontec inc.*, 2006 QCCS 2721, appeal dismissed in 2008 QCCA 744.

EXAMPLE

Paul and Manon have been married for eight years. Paul takes out a \$200,000 life insurance policy on Manon's life. He has an insurable interest in her life since she is his wife. Three years after the insurance is taken out on Manon's life, the couple divorce. Paul can keep this insurance on Manon's life, even though she is no longer his wife. Upon her death, he will receive \$200,000.

2.1.3 Insurance contract: A contract of the utmost good faith

Good faith governs the parties' conduct at all stages of the contract, including when it is entered into and during its performance. However, the degree of good faith required for insurance contracts is higher than for other contracts. As a result, it is said that an insurance contract is a contract "of the utmost good faith."¹⁰²

For the client, the utmost good faith means, first and foremost, being honest and competent (or effective),¹⁰³ such that even if he is acting in good faith, an inaccurate statement by him could result in a sanction (nullity of the contract).¹⁰⁴ The client must declare everything relevant to the examination and appreciation of the risk, as he is the only one who is aware of all the circumstances. This characteristic of the insurance contract is apparent particularly at the stage of the pre-contractual declaration of risk, as well as when the insurance contract is renewed and benefits are applied for.

Although this obligation of utmost good faith historically applies to the client at the time of the initial declaration of risk, the client and the insurer are also bound to act with good faith in their obligations (or other obligations in the case of the client). The insurer must inform the client of the scope of the coverage offered, failing which the client (or the beneficiary) could claim the benefit to which he would have been entitled, were it not for his lack of information. In addition, the insurer must compensate the insured diligently and have the necessary financial resources to compensate its insured. The client must also act in good faith in its claims with the insurer because otherwise, he could forfeit of his right to receive benefits.¹⁰⁵

102. Didier Lluelle. *Précis des assurances terrestres*, 6th ed., Montréal, Les Éditions Thémis, 2017, Nos. 51 to 53, pp. 31 to 35. See also: *Sirois v. Crum & Forster du Canada ltée*, [1995] R.J.Q. 132, 148 (C.S.).

103. Didier Lluelles. *op. cit.*, No. 52, p. 32.

104. *Turgeon v. Atlas Assurance Co.*, [1969] S.C.R. 286; *Dunn v. La Mutuelle d'Omaha cie d'assurance*, [1979] C.S. 967.

105. In the case *Boulianne v. S.S.Q. Mutuelle d'assurance-groupe*, [1997] R.R.A. 36 (C.S.), j. Pierre A. Dalphond, the Superior Court forfeited the insured from her right to benefits because she voluntarily amplified her condition in order to maximize her chances of receiving invalidity insurance benefits. See also *Lefort v. Desjardins Sécurité financières*, 2006 QCCQ 10192, j. Raoul P. Barbe.

2.1.4 Insurance contract: A contract of adhesion in the majority of cases

A contract is said to be a contract of adhesion when its essential terms were imposed or drafted by one of the parties, without being freely negotiated. This is generally the case with insurance contracts.¹⁰⁶ In the event of an ambiguity or doubt regarding the interpretation of a contract of adhesion, it will be interpreted in favour of the adhering party.¹⁰⁷

Insurance contracts also have certain secondary characteristics. In addition to being governed by general rules applicable to contracts of adhesion, insurance contracts are subject to several rules to protect “consumers of insurance.” Therefore, in its contract, the insurer cannot grant fewer rights to the client, the insured or the beneficiary than those granted by law (art. 2414 C.C.Q.).¹⁰⁸ In addition, the provisions of the C.C.Q. relating to insurance of persons contracts contain certain specific rules relating to protection, such as the discrepancy rule (art. 2400 C.C.Q.), the exclusion rule (art. 2404 C.C.Q.) and the rule about the express stipulation of the nature of the coverage under accident and sickness insurance or the rule about the express stipulation of the nature and extent of the disability covered in disability insurance (art. 2416 C.C.Q.).

2.1.5 Other characteristics of insurance contracts

The following are the other secondary characteristics of an insurance contract. An insurance contract is:

- A bilateral (or synallagmatic) contract,¹⁰⁹ i.e., both parties to the contract take on obligations (payment of the premiums by the client and payment of benefits in the case of the occurrence of the risk by the insurer);
- An aleatory contract,¹¹⁰ i.e., the contract is subject to uncertainty (risk component). The client pays the premiums without knowing when he or his beneficiary will receive benefits from the insurer, and the insurer could have to pay much higher benefits than the value of the premiums collected from the client;
- A contract by onerous title,¹¹¹ as opposed to a contract by gratuitous title, i.e., the client has to pay the premiums;
- A consensual contract formed by the simple consent of the parties¹¹² as soon as the insurer accepts the client’s application, subject to certain conditions.

106. *Industrielle Alliance (L’), compagnie d’assurance sur la vie v. Blais*, 2008 QCCA 258; *Cantin v. Industrielle Alliance (L’), compagnie d’assurance sur la vie*, J.E. 2005-1150 (C.S.).

107. *Code civil du Québec*, RLRQ, c. C-1991, arts. 1432 and 1379.

108. The articles of the “Insurance” chapter of the C.C.Q. are public protection policy and therefore cannot be the subject of a contractual clause to the contrary (*Laurentienne-vie (La), compagnie d’assurances inc. v. Empire (L’), compagnie d’assurance-vie*, J.E. 2000-1238 (C.A.)).

109. *Ibid.*, art. 1380.

110. *Ibid.*, art. 1382.

111. *Ibid.*, art. 1381.

112. *Ibid.*, arts. 1385 and 2398.

2.1.6 Insurance of persons contract: Scope

According to article 2392 C.C.Q., insurance of persons deals with the life, physical integrity or health of the insured, and it can be individual or group insurance (while damage insurance is always individual insurance¹¹³).

We have completed our examination of the definition and characteristics of insurance of persons contracts. Below we will look at the various documents related to insurance of persons contracts.

2.1.7 Documents pertaining to individual insurance contracts and discrepancies

2.1.7.1 Documents

Individual insurance of persons contracts generally involve a number of documents. First, there is the insurance application which the client must complete and submit to the insurer, and which may be accompanied by a medical questionnaire and a declaration of insurability. When the insurer accepts the insurance application, it issues the client an insurance policy, which is the document evidencing the existence of the insurance contract.

The insurer must remit a copy of the policy to the client, together with a copy of any application made in writing by the client as well as a copy of the declarations made by the client or the insured and the other conditions applicable to the insurance contract (arts. 2399, 2400 and 2403 C.C.Q.).

The rules regarding the content of an insurance policy are discussed in the section that provides general information on group insurance, because the rules are the same in individual and group insurance.

2.1.7.2 Discrepancies

In case of a discrepancy between the insurance policy and the insurance application, the application prevails unless the insurer has, in a separate document, indicated the particulars in respect of which there is a discrepancy to the client. Every difference is not necessarily a discrepancy; there must be some incompatibility or a conflict between the policy and the application.¹¹⁴

113. Bill No. 150 (*An Act to improve the performance of the Société de l'assurance automobile du Québec, to better regulate the digital economy as regards e-commerce, remunerated passenger transportation and tourist accommodation and to amend various legislative provisions (modified title)*) included an amendment to article 2392 of the C.C.Q. to allow group damage insurance. However, this provision of Bill No. 150 was dropped from the final version (S.Q. 2018, c. 18).

114. *Robitaille v. Madill*, [1990] 1 S.C.R. 985.

2.2 Parties involved in insurance of persons contracts

2.2.1 Parties involved in individual insurance

There are several parties involved in an individual insurance contract. The words “parties involved in” refer to the people who are part of the contractual relationship as signatories to the contract (the insurer and the client), as well as those affected by the effects of the contract, namely, the insured and the beneficiary. The following are the four main parties involved in an insurance of persons contract:

- The insurer;
- The client;
- The insured; and
- The designated beneficiary.

2.2.1.1 Insurer

The insurer is the party that pays benefits to the client (policyholder), the participant, the succession of the client or participant, or the specified beneficiary upon the occurrence of a risk covered by the insurance contract. It is one of the two contracting parties to an insurance of persons contract. In Québec, insurers must comply with the *Insurers Act* and obtain the proper licences from the *Autorité des marchés financiers* (AMF).

2.2.1.2 Client (policyholder) and subrogated policyholder

The client is the person who takes out insurance with the insurer. He is the other contracting party to an insurance of persons contract. Generally, he asks the insurer for coverage, declares a risk and pays the insurance premiums. The client is the “owner” of the insurance contract. The term “policyholder”¹¹⁵ is also commonly used.

In fact, the client is the original holder of the insurance contract. Thus, in the event where the client assigns the policy to another person, such person becomes the new owner, which means the new “holder,” but does not become the client, the client being the original holder.

The client can exercise the rights arising under the insurance contract, namely designate one or more beneficiaries, revoke the designation of the beneficiary or beneficiaries, claim the cash surrender value or other benefits attached to the insurance contract and assign or hypothecate (mortgage) the contract.¹¹⁶

115. In this manual, the term “policyholder” is used.

116. Isabelle Nadia Tremblay, *L'assurance de personnes au Québec*, Brossard, Les Publications CCH/FM Inc., 1989 (loose-leaf edition), No. 15-075, pp. 1/1197 and 1/1198.

In the majority of cases, the client and the insured are one and the same.

When the client has taken out a policy on the life of a third party rather than on his own, he may designate a “subrogated” policyholder who will become the owner of the contract (the holder of the policy) if the client dies before the insured. Thus, upon the death of the “initial” policyholder (the client), the “subrogated” policyholder will become the holder of the rights and obligations of the client (or initial policyholder), including the right to receive the face amount in the absence of a designated beneficiary.

However, contrary to an assignment of the policy during the lifetime of the policyholder, the designation of a “subrogated” policyholder does not lead to the revocation of the revocable beneficiary.¹¹⁷

EXAMPLE

Jean's mother, Marie, took out a \$100,000 insurance policy on the life of her grandson, Alexis, Jean's son, when he was only a few months old. At the time, she named Jean as “subrogated” policyholder and did not designate a beneficiary. Marie dies. All Marie's rights and obligations under the insurance contract are therefore transferred to Jean. He could be paid the face amount upon the death of his son, as no beneficiary has been designated.

2.2.1.3 The insured person

The insured person is the person to whose life the risk applies. This person is also commonly referred to as the “insured.”

EXAMPLE 1

Owen takes out life insurance on his own life. In this situation, Owen is both the client (since he is the one who took out the insurance) and the insured person (since the risk applies to his life).

EXAMPLE 2

A grandfather takes out insurance on the life of his grandson. The grandfather is the client and the grandson is the insured person. The grandfather intends to assign the policy to his grandson when he turns 18 (policy assignment during the client's life).

117. Didier Lluelles, *op. cit.*, No. 682, pp. 459 and 460.

 EXAMPLE 3

XYZ Inc. takes out insurance on the life of its principal shareholder, Yves. The company is the client and Yves is the insured person.

**2.2.1.4 Beneficiary, subrogated (contingent) beneficiary and client's succession**

The beneficiary is the person designated by the client to receive the insured amount upon the occurrence of the risk (e.g., life insurance and accidental death insurance). The designated beneficiary has no obligation under the contract, but may exercise rights if the risk occurs, i.e., upon the death of the insured person.

The client is not required to designate a beneficiary. He may choose to make the insured amount payable to his succession. Thus, when no beneficiary has been designated, the insured amount will be paid to the client's succession (or to the client if he is not the insured person).

However, the client can also designate a subrogated beneficiary, also referred to as a “contingent beneficiary,” “replacement beneficiary,” “secondary beneficiary” or “subsequent beneficiary,” even though the C.C.Q. does not mention this type of beneficiary. If the designated beneficiary dies before the client, this designation lapses and the subrogated beneficiary becomes the new designated beneficiary of the insured amount, replacing the designated beneficiary who died before the client.

2.2.2 Parties involved in group insurance contracts

There are also several parties involved in a group insurance contract.

In Québec civil law, a group insurance contract is considered to be a tripartite relationship between the insurer, the policyholder and the participant,¹¹⁸ as shown in diagram 2.1. Even though the contract is entered into between the insurer and the policyholder, the participants have a direct right of action against the insurer,¹¹⁹ because a group insurance contract is entered into between an insurer and a policyholder for the benefit of a group of persons (the participants).

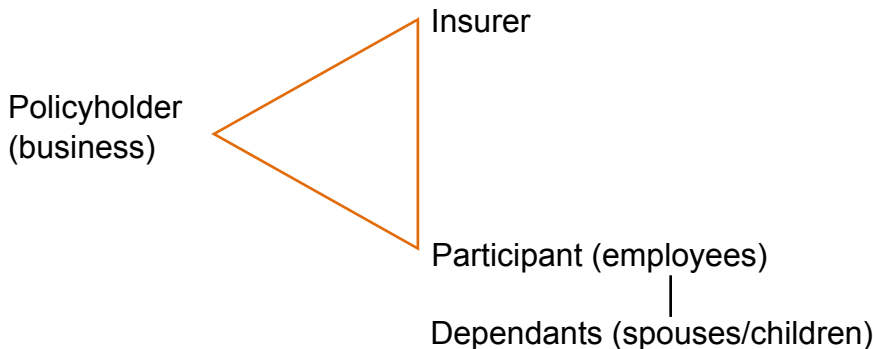
In addition to these people, the other main people involved in the contract are those affected by the effects of the contract, namely, the beneficiaries and the participant's dependants (spouse and children).

118. *Côté v. Compagnie mutuelle d'assurance-vie du Québec*, J.E. 96-179 (C.A.); *Fortier v. Sun Life du Canada, compagnie d'assurance-vie*, 2010 QCCS 4923; *Dubé v. Shawinigan (Ville de)*, J.E. 2004-1348 (C.Q.).

119. *Robert v. Industrielle (L')*, *compagnie d'assurance sur la vie*, J.E. 96-2169 (C.S.).

DIAGRAM 2.1

Tripartite relationship



2.2.2.1 Insurer

As mentioned above, the insurer bears the financial risk when an event covered by the insurance contract occurs. It decides whether a claim made to it is eligible. If the insurer rejects a participant's claim, the participant can take an action against the insurer. In certain cases, the participant can also take action against his employer based on the employment relationship between them.

2.2.2.2 Policyholder

The policyholder can be an employer (most often a corporation or company), an association, a parity committee, a professional order (or professional corporation¹²⁰), a professional association or a lending institution. It manages the administrative aspects of the contract, negotiates the terms of a group insurance contract and enters into the insurance contract with the insurer for the benefit of members of a specified group of persons. It generally looks after subscriptions by members of the group to the group insurance contract.

2.2.2.3 Participant and scope of coverage for the other insured persons (spouse and dependants)

The "participant" (or member) is the person who, as an individual eligible under a group insurance contract purchased by the group, subscribes to the contract.¹²¹ As mentioned above, depending on the master policy, the participant has the option of subscribing to it or must subscribe to it if the insurance is mandatory. In addition, his participation may sometimes be subject to certain conditions established by the policyholder and the insurer.¹²² One of these conditions may be to have completed a probation period before being able to subscribe to the contract.

120. The expressions "professional order" and "professional corporation" are used in this manual.

121. Michel Gilbert, *L'assurance collective en milieu de travail*, 2nd ed., Cowansville, Les Éditions Yvon Blais inc., 2006, No. 23, p. 16.

122. *Bouthillette v. Industrielle Alliance (L'), compagnie d'assurances sur la vie*, [1996] R.R.A. 414 (C.S.).

Dependants (often the spouse and children) are the ones who, because of their relationship with the participant, benefit from the insurance coverage without having to subscribe to the master policy.¹²³ Their participation is limited to benefiting from the insurance coverage.

2.2.2.4 Beneficiary

As mentioned above, the beneficiary is the person designated to receive the benefits of an insurance of persons contract, more specifically under a life insurance and accidental death insurance contract. The beneficiary is designated by the participant; in the case of life insurance, the beneficiary will be entitled to the face amount under the master policy upon the participant's death. In certain cases, the policy provides for the payment of benefits to the participant, the creditor, or a predetermined survivor.

2.3 Individual insurance: Formation, effective date, declaration of risk, term of the contract (termination (annulment), cancellation and reinstatement) and assignment and hypothecation (mortgaging) of the contract

2.3.1 Rules relating to the formation of the contract

The two stages of the formation of the contract are:

- The client's offer; and
- The insurer's acceptance.

For an insurance contract to be validly formed, there must be a meeting of minds between the client, who submits an insurance application, and the insurer.

Under article 2398 C.C.Q., a contract of insurance is formed upon acceptance by the insurer of the client's application.¹²⁴ In addition, the place where the contract is formed is the place where the insurer accepted the application.¹²⁵ The differences between the formation of an insurance contract and its effective date are discussed later on.

123. *Civil Code of Québec*, CQLR, c. C-1991, art. 2392 and *Regulation under the Act respecting insurance*, CQLR, c. A-32.1, r. 1, s. 59. See also: sections 16 and 17 of the *Act respecting prescription drug insurance*, CQLR, c. A-29.01.

124. *Robitaille v. Madill*, [1990] 1 S.C.R. 985; *Roy v. Capitale (La), assurances et gestion du patrimoine inc. (Capitale (La), assurances de personnes inc.)*, 2012 QCCS 4464; *169912 Canada inc. v. Compagnie d'assurance-vie Transamerica du Canada*, J.E. 2005-926 (C.S.).

125. *2966-2814 Québec inc. v. Groupe Commerce (Le), compagnie d'assurances*, J.E. 95-2149 (C.S.). However, pursuant to article 43 of the new *Code of Civil Procedure*, CQLR, c. C-25.01, an action based on an insurance contract may be instituted before the court of the insured's domicile or residence despite any stipulation to the contrary in the contract.

Given that an insurance contract is consensual by nature,¹²⁶ the agreement between the client and the insurer is sufficient for its formation. An insurance application is not subject to any particular form¹²⁷ and may therefore be verbal.¹²⁸

It is important to note that the insurance application accepted by the insurer constitutes the insurance contract, while the insurance policy is only the document evidencing the contract.¹²⁹

Moreover, in order for an insurance contract to be validly formed, it must also satisfy the general conditions for the validity of contracts.

2.3.1.1 General conditions for the validity of contracts

To be valid, an insurance of persons contract must satisfy the conditions for the formation of contracts set forth in the C.C.Q.; these conditions apply to all contracts. Article 1385 C.C.Q. sets out the four conditions required for the validity of a contract:

- Consent;
- Capacity;
- An object; and
- A cause.

Consent

For a contract to be validly formed, each party to the contract must first give its consent. Article 1386 C.C.Q. states that the consent may be express or tacit. Express consent is the clear and specific manifestation of a person's will.

EXAMPLE

Express consent

Lucien wants to rent an apartment and the lessor agrees. This is express consent.

Tacit consent is the manifestation of an implicit wish under certain circumstances from which the conduct of the parties is inferred.

126. Formed merely with the consent of the parties.

127. *Airmac systèmes ltée v. Cie d'assurance Continentale du Canada*, [1990] R.R.A. 200 (C.S.), settled out of court on appeal (C.A., 1996-02-27), 500-09-000036-905.

128. *Lussier v. Assurance-vie Banque Nationale, compagnie d'assurance-vie*, 2013 QCCS 234.

129. *Poulin-Doyon v. Aeterna-Vie*, [1986] R.R.A. 499 (C.S.).

 EXAMPLE**Tacit consent**

Martin asks Victor if he wants to buy his home theatre system and Victor responds: “Deliver it to me on Saturday!” In this case, Martin can infer that Victor agreed to purchase his home theatre system. This is tacit consent. In insurance matters, however, insurers require express consent.

In addition, to ensure a contract is valid, the consent must be free and enlightened. This means the consent must not be the result of the error, fraud (error induced by deceit), fear or lesion of one of the contracting parties (art. 1399 C.C.Q.). A contract affected by one of these defects of consent is not necessarily null. It will be deemed to be null only if one of the parties shows that his consent was vitiated (or impaired) due to an error, fraud, fear or lesion.

Defect of consent: Error

Error is the first defect of consent (art. 1400 C.C.Q.). It involves a false view of reality. If there is an error as to the nature of the contract, that error is associated with a lack of consent, which results in the nullity of the contract, unless the error is inexcusable.

 EXAMPLE

Luce thinks she is taking out a registered retirement savings plan (RRSP), whereas she is taking out life insurance. There is an error as to the very nature of the contract.¹³⁰

Defect of consent: Fraud

In some cases, one of the parties enters into a contract on the basis of misrepresentations. This is an error resulting from fraud committed by the other party (art. 1401 C.C.Q.).

 EXAMPLE

Marc purchases a life insurance contract. He declares that he never had surgery, although he had heart surgery. This fraud vitiates (impairs) the insurer's consent and results in the nullity of the contract. The misrepresentation led the insurer to accept the insurance application, whereas it would not have insured Marc or would have insured him under different conditions if Marc had declared his heart surgery.

130. *Bolduc v. Decelles*, [1996] R.J.Q. 805 (C.Q.).

Defect of consent: Fear

Fear is a defect of consent. If consent is obtained through moral or physical constraint (violence, threats or blackmail), it is not given in a free and enlightened manner (arts. 1402 and 1403 C.C.Q.).

EXAMPLE

Pierre's boss forces him to sign an individual life insurance contract, otherwise he will be fired.

Defect of consent: Lesion

Lesion, the last defect of consent, results when one of the parties exploits the other. It leads to a serious disproportion of the obligations between the parties. However, under article 1405 C.C.Q., lesion vitiates (impairs) consent only in respect of minors and persons of full age under protective supervision who take out insurance without their tutors or representatives.

The term “person of full age under protective supervision” refers to a person at least 18 years of age who is unable to take care of himself or to administer his property. Depending on the circumstances, in order to take out insurance, a person of full age under protective supervision must be assisted or must take out the insurance through a curator, a tutor or an adviser to a person of full age, depending on his degree of incapacity.¹³¹ The term “person of full age under protective supervision” also refers to an incapable person who has a mandatary pursuant to a mandate given in anticipation of incapacity that has been homologated (arts. 2166-2174 C.C.Q.). Under these circumstances, the curator, tutor, adviser or mandatary could, for example, be asked to collect disability benefits on behalf of the person of full age under protective supervision.

Lesion does not apply automatically or as of right. Minors or persons of full age under protective supervision must prove that they actually suffered harm and that the person with whom they entered into the contract took advantage of their state.

EXAMPLE

A 16-year-old minor buys a car which he cannot afford at a price that is much higher than its value. In this case, there is economic harm which results from exploitation by contract.

131. Édith Deleury and Dominique Goubau, *Le droit des personnes physiques*, 5th ed., Cowansville, Éditions Yvon Blais, 2014, pp. 627 to 718.

The C.C.Q. is based on the principle that persons of full age and of sound mind must know what they are doing when signing a contract. Consequently, the law does not allow them to plead lesion in insurance matters¹³² (art. 1405 C.C.Q.).

Capacity

For a contract to be valid, there must be an exchange of consents between the parties. For their consent to be valid, the parties must have the legal capacity to bind themselves by contract (art. 1398 C.C.Q.).

Capacity means that a person holds rights and has the ability to exercise them alone. In theory, every person is fully able to exercise his or her civil rights (art. 4 C.C.Q.). With respect to legal persons, this topic was discussed in the previous Chapter and is discussed in Table 2.1.

However, the C.C.Q. provides that minors (persons under 18 years of age) and incapable persons of full age cannot exercise their civil rights alone.

Therefore, persons of full age who are incapable¹³³ cannot take out insurance without the consent of their tutor or curator. Where a person of full age has an adviser, the insurer could request the adviser to intervene in the contract. Such persons are those for whom a protection regime prescribed by the C.C.Q. has been authorized by a court.

In addition to this regime, there is the mandate given in anticipation of incapacity. The situation arises when the occurrence of the mandator's incapacity has been homologated (i.e., confirmed and approved) by a court at the request of the mandatary named in the mandate given in anticipation of incapacity. It should be noted that if the representative notices that the client (who is not a person of full age under protective supervision or incapacitated) has cognitive problems that prevent him from understanding or consenting, he cannot ignore it and ask for his client's signature. He must first discuss the cognitive aspects with his client or the family or even contact social services (CLSC) if the situation is serious. These situations are increasingly common.¹³⁴

The Public Curator of Québec maintains three registers:

- A register of persons of full age under tutorship or curatorship;
- A register of persons under homologated protective mandates; and
- A register of minors under tutorship.¹³⁵

132. Under section 8 of the *Consumer Protection Act* (CQLR, c P-40.1), a person of full age may demand the nullity of a contract based on lesion. However, pursuant to section 5(a) of the *Consumer Protection Act*, the most important parts of this statute (sections 8 to 214.11 and 254 to 260) do not apply to insurance contracts.

133. *An Act to amend the Civil Code, the Code of Civil Procedure, the Public Curator Act and various provisions as regards the protection of persons*, S.Q. 2020, c. 11, passed on June 20, 2020 is not yet in force. This Act mainly proposes a revision of the legislative provisions relating to the protection of incapable persons and proposes, in particular, to abolish the protection supervision for persons of full age, namely curatorships and advisorships. The provisions of this Act will apply on the date or dates set by the government.

134. An insurance representative who suspects elder abuse should refer to the document entitled «*Protecting Vulnerable Clients – A practical guide for the financial services industry*», published by the AMF on May 23, 2019. See also the guide prepared by the AMF in partnership with the *Groupe de travail pour la protection des personnes vulnérables, Trust must be earned!*. See also: *Obodzinsky (Succession de Obodzinsky) v. Caisse Desjardins du Centre-Est de Montréal*, 2019 QCCQ 3506, Mark Shamie J.

135. For more information, see https://www.curateur.gouv.qc.ca/registre/pcurateur_man_html/criteres_A.jsp

These free registers enable the insurance representative to check whether his client is subject to a protection regime further to a judgment rendered by the Superior Court.¹³⁶

If the insurance representative has doubts as to his client's capacity, and the latter is not in the Public Curator's registers, the representative should not complete the subscription of the insurance of persons contract or annuity contract with the client. He could then contact other members of the client's family or the latter's loved ones.

Incapacity and minors

In individual insurance of persons, a minor cannot take out insurance without the consent of his tutors (often the parents), unless he is fully emancipated (following a marriage or a court order). A minor who takes out insurance could ask for it to be terminated (annulled) on the basis of lesion and be reimbursed the premiums paid.

In addition, a minor does not have the capacity to collect insurance benefits. Fathers and mothers are tutors to their children as of right. The tutorship extends to the person and property of the minor. Thus, parents are also responsible for the administration of property devolved to the child, including the payment of insurance benefits.¹³⁷

If a child is entitled to insurance benefits exceeding \$25,000, the parents (or the designated tutor, as the case may be) must make an inventory of the property and comply with the requirements to that effect in article 209 C.C.Q.,¹³⁸ and the insurer must notify the Public Curator (art. 217 C.C.Q.). However, the C.C.Q. provides that a minor, i.e. 17 years of age or less, may exercise certain rights alone, including:

- Having a bank account;¹³⁹
- Accessing his medical file as of the age of 14;¹⁴⁰
- Consenting to certain medical care as of the age of 14;¹⁴¹ and
- Performing all acts pertaining to his employment or to the practice of his craft or profession as of the age of 14.¹⁴²

136. In Québec, more than 34,000 persons of full age are represented by a third party as part of a private or public protective supervision measure. The Public Curator is directly responsible for the protection and representation of more than 13,000 of these individuals, which mainly take the form of curatorship or tutorship of an adult. The remaining more than 21,500 are represented by a family member or loved one. However, the Public Curator monitors the administration of some of these private protective supervision measures. See: <https://www.curateur.gouv.qc.ca/cura/en/majeur/index.html>

137. *Civil Code of Québec*, CQLR, c. C-1991, arts. 192 to 194.

138. *Civil Code of Québec*, CQLR, c. C-1991, arts. 177, 185 and 192.

139. *Bank Act*, SC 1991, c. 46, s. 437(1); *Act respecting financial services cooperatives*, CQLR, c. C-67.3, s. 74 (even, in this case, a person under the age of 14 or an incapable person).

140. *An Act respecting the protection of personal information in the private sector*, CQLR, c. P-39.1, s. 38.

141. *Civil Code of Québec*, CQLR, c. C-1991, art. 14.

142. *Ibid.*, art. 156.

EXAMPLE 1

Samuel, age 17, works for himself (lawn-mowing business). He can purchase a life or health insurance contract on the life of his partner, because this contract can be considered an act pertaining to his employment.



EXAMPLE 2

Liam, age 16, works as a day labourer in a warehouse. His employer took out group insurance with an insurer for the employees. Liam can subscribe to the group insurance, because it is an act pertaining to his employment,¹⁴³ and he can designate a beneficiary.



Furthermore, a fully emancipated minor or a minor assisted by his tutor has the legal capacity to take out life insurance.

Object

The object of the contract is the juridical operation contemplated by the parties at the time of its formation.¹⁴⁴ It may be an obligation to do or not do something, to provide goods or to provide or not provide a service. It may be the sale of a house, the lease of an automobile or the donation of a sum of money. In most insurance contracts, the object, from the insurer's point of view, is to pay a benefit upon the occurrence of an insured event.

The possible objects of a contract are limitless, but the object must comply with the law and public order.¹⁴⁵ It must be licit. In other words, it must be allowed by law.

EXAMPLE

The object of a contract cannot be the sale of drugs, because the law prohibits the object of the contract (the sale of illegal substances).



In insurance of persons, the object of the contract is licit, as it is not prohibited by law or contrary to public order.

In addition, the object of the contract must be possible, i.e., the person who has the obligation must be able to perform it. In life insurance, in the event of death, the insurer fulfils its obligation

143. *SSQ, Société d'assurance-vie inc. v. Rouillard*, J.E. 2006-195 (C.S.).

144. *Civil Code of Québec*, CQLR, c C-1991, art. 1412.

145. *Ibid.*, art. 1413.

when the insured dies; in accident and sickness insurance, the insurer fulfils its obligation when the insured makes a claim following an accident or sickness covered by his policy.

Furthermore, the object must be determined or determinable, and the person undertaking an obligation must be aware of its extent.

In insurance of persons, the object is determined; the insurer knows the benefit it will have to pay (or the method for calculating it (e.g., in group life insurance: benefit equal to twice the policyholder's salary)) upon the insured's death. In accident and sickness insurance, the insurer knows the amount of the maximum benefits it will have to pay to the insured in the event of a particular accident or illness.

Cause

According to article 1410 C.C.Q., the cause of a contract is the reason that drove each party to enter into the contract. It therefore justifies the existence of the contract. The cause must not be prohibited by law or contrary to public order (art. 1411 C.C.Q.).

EXAMPLE

A nominee agreement to shelter a person from his creditors is illegal, because it is contrary to public order.¹⁴⁶

In life insurance, the premium is the reason that caused the insurer to agree to pay a benefit upon the death of the insured. The premium is therefore the cause of the contract for the insurer, and the benefit that will be received is the cause for the client.

In conclusion, four conditions are necessary for a contract—be it an annuity contract or an insurance contract—to be valid:

- The parties must give their consent to the contract;
- The parties must have the capacity to bind themselves;
- The object must not be contrary to law or public order; and
- The cause of the contract must not be contrary to law or public order.

Table 2.1 summarizes the necessary conditions for an insurance of persons contract to be valid.

146. *Durand v. Drolet*, J.E. 93-1493 (C.A.).

TABLE 2.1

Necessary conditions for an insurance contract to be valid

CONSENT	Express	It is free and enlightened, not vitiated (impaired) by error, fraud, fear or lesion. It is the clear and specific manifestation of a person's will.
	Tacit	It is free and enlightened, not vitiated (impaired) by error, fraud, fear or lesion. It is an implicit manifestation of a person's will; it is inferred from the conduct of the parties.
CAPACITY TO ENTER INTO A CONTRACT	In the case of a minor	He enters into a contract: ▪ For his usual needs; ▪ For acts pertaining to his employment; ▪ As a married or fully emancipated person or with the consent of his tutors.
	In the case of a person of full age not under protective supervision	He has the capacity to enter into any type of contract which is not prohibited by law or contrary to public order.
	In the case of a person of full age under protective supervision	He enters into a contract through his curator, tutor, adviser to a person of full age or his mandatary in the case of incapacity.
	In the case of a legal person	It has the capacity to enter into an insurance of persons contract provided it is authorized to do so by its charter and by-laws. Moreover, the representative (employee) who acts on behalf of the legal person must have the authority to bind the legal person under the contract.
OBJECT	Juridical operation contemplated by the parties	The operation must not be prohibited by law. The operation must not be contrary to public order.
CAUSE	Reason which leads the parties to enter into a contract.	The reason must not be prohibited by law. The reason must not be contrary to public order.

2.3.1.2 Client's application and acceptance of the application by the insurer : application

The application for insurance is the client's offer presented to the insurer for the purpose of obtaining insurance coverage. This written application is usually made on a form provided by the insurer. The client indicates on the form the type of coverage required, as well as the amount and duration of the coverage. The client must also declare to the insurer the facts which are likely to influence the insurer's appraisal or acceptance of the risk and the setting of the premium (art. 2408 C.C.Q.). The application is filled out by the client or his insurance representative, as the case may be. In the latter case, however, the application must always be reviewed and signed by the client.

 EXAMPLE

Hugo, who is 35 years old and a non-smoker, wants to purchase \$250,000 of term life insurance (2 years). His insurance of persons representative, Claude, analyzes his needs. Claude presents Hugo with a proposal on an application form from the company *ABC Assurance-vie inc.* which has to be filled out. The application form indicates that the insurer requires evidence of insurability, namely, a paramedical exam with a urine test and blood profile as well as three blood pressure readings. Hugo fills out and signs the application, gives it to Claude and also pays the amount of the initial premium. A nurse contacts him a few days later and schedules an appointment to carry out the paramedical examination and tests. Once the insurer has received the insurance application and the paramedical results, its underwriting team analyzes the file in order to accept or refuse the application, or submit a counterproposal (counteroffer).

An insurance application alone does not create a contract. According to article 2398 C.C.Q., the contract is formed only when the insurer accepts the client's application. The acceptance must be clear and unequivocal and cannot merely be presumed from the insurer's silence.

Moreover, the acceptance must be substantially in compliance with the insurance application submitted; it cannot differ as regards material elements such as the requested amount or the duration of the coverage. If the insurer does not accept the material elements of the application, no contract is formed, even if the initial premium was paid. For example, an increase in the price of the premiums (subprime) represents an amendment equivalent to a refusal of the application with a counteroffer by the insurer.¹⁴⁷

If the insurer decides to refuse the application as submitted, it can make a counter-proposal. The client must accept the counterproposal in order for an insurance contract to be formed.¹⁴⁸ Certain insurers prudently require that the client sign a document evidencing his acceptance of the counterproposal.

 EXAMPLE

After analyzing Stéphane's insurability file, including the results of the paramedical examination and tests, the company *ABC Assurance-vie inc.* refuses his application as submitted. It provides a counter-proposal in which it indicates its willingness to insure him under the same conditions as those in his initial application, subject to an increase in the premiums (additional

147. *Balthazar v. New York Life Insurance Company*, J.E. 87-2 (C.S.).

148. *Balthazar v. New York Life Insurance Company*, J.E. 87-2 (C.S.); *Gauthier v. Assurance vie Banque Nationale*, [2005] J.Q. (Quicklaw) No. 132 (C.Q.).

premium). Stéphane accepts the counterproposal and signs it in the place indicated by the insurer. The insurance contract was therefore formed as of Stéphane's acceptance of the counterproposal.



The formation of a contract and its effective date, however, are two different matters. The effective date is the date on which the contract of insurance takes effect.

2.3.2 Effective date of insurance of persons contracts

2.3.2.1 Effective date of life insurance

Once the application (or counterproposal) has been accepted and the contract has been formed, the effective date must be determined. Sometimes, the date of formation of the contract is the same as its effective date, but not in all cases. Articles 2425 and 2426 C.C.Q. deal, respectively, with the effective date of life insurance contracts and accident and sickness insurance contracts; in this regard, each is governed by different rules.

With respect to life insurance, article 2425 C.C.Q. sets out three essential conditions for the coming into effect of the contract:

- Acceptance of the application by the insurer without modification;
- Payment of the initial premium; and
- No change in the insurability of the risk since the application was signed.¹⁴⁹

If those three conditions are not met, the life insurance policy does not come into effect.

Therefore, in practice, the insurance representative has the applicant confirm in writing that there has been no material change since the application was signed and to verify that the applicant has paid the premiums (verify that there are no outstanding premiums owed to the insurer). Then the insurance representative can deliver the policy.

However, if the applicant cannot confirm this in writing or fails to remit the proper payment, or if the insurance representative has reason to suspect that there has been a material change despite the applicant's assurance that everything is fine, the insurance representative must not complete delivery. Instead, he must retrieve the policy documents and return them to the underwriter for further consideration. He should also advise the client that the contract is not yet in force. Finally, the insurance representative should always have the policyholder to sign and date an acknowledgment stating that he has received and accepted the policy.

149. *Biscuits Leclerc Itée v. Compagnie d'assurance-vie Transamerica Occidental*, J.E. 2000-1040 (C.A.); *Caron v. Industrielle-Alliance, compagnie d'assurance-vie*, 2008 QCCS 1520.

In *Artisans Coopvie*,¹⁵⁰ the Supreme Court of Canada established that the three conditions set forth in article 2425 C.C.Q. must exist concurrently in order for the contract to take effect. In this case, the Court found that the insurance policy had never come into effect because the insured's insurability had changed between the date on which the unmodified application was accepted and the date on which the initial premium was paid.

Even if the application is accepted without modification and there is no change in the insured's insurability after the signing of the application, the life insurance contract only comes into effect when the initial premium is paid. The payment is a suspensive condition for the coming into effect of the contract.¹⁵¹

Since article 2425 C.C.Q. is a provision of relative public order (as opposed to absolute public order), the parties can agree on an earlier effective date.¹⁵²

2.3.2.2 Effective date of accident and sickness insurance contracts

An accident and sickness insurance contract takes effect upon the delivery of the policy to the client, whether delivery is made by the insurer itself or by the insurance representative (art. 2426 C.C.Q.).

By contrast with life insurance, the obligation to pay the initial premium is not a condition for the coming into effect of accident and sickness insurance.¹⁵³

Even though the insurer may subject the coming into effect of this type of contract to the payment of the initial premium, the insurance cannot take effect on a date later than the date of delivery of the policy. However, there is nothing preventing the insurer from providing that the policy will take effect before its delivery to the client, since this is more advantageous for the client than what is provided for at law.

Contrary to life insurance (art. 2425 C.C.Q.), the *Civil Code of Québec* does not mention the change in the insurable nature of the risk between the date of the signature of the application and the delivery of the policy in accident and sickness insurance. Consequently, if the insurer sends out the accident and sickness insurance policy without any modifications to the insurance representative for delivery to the policyholder, any change to the insurable nature of the risk between the date of the signature of the application and the delivery of the policy will not affect the validity of the policy. However, if the insurer requires from the insurance representative a confirmation from the applicant, in writing, that there has been no change in the insurability of the risk, such would be considered a condition imposed by the insurer and the policy would only come into effect upon the applicant/policyholder providing such confirmation that there has been no change to the insurability of the risk between the time of the application and the time the policy has been delivered.

150. *General Trust of Canada v. Artisans Coopvie, Société coopérative d'assurance-vie*, [1990] 2 S.C.R. 1185.

151. *Compagnie d'assurance-vie Transamerica du Canada v. Toutant*, [2002] R.R.A. 685 (C.A.).

152. *Chablis Textiles Inc. (Trustee of) v. London Life Insurance Co.*, [1996] 1 S.C.R. 160; *Blais v. Union commerciale du Canada, compagnie d'assurance-vie*, J.E. 2001-317 (C.A.); *Industrielle Alliance, compagnie d'assurance sur la vie v. Blais*, 2008 QCCA 258. This case involved an interim cover note.

153. *Martel v. Excellence (L')*, *compagnie d'assurance-vie*, B.E. 2006BE-28 (C.Q.).

2.3.2.3 Interim cover notes

Even if, in general, the life insurance contract only takes effect at the moment of the acceptance of the proposition by the insurer, provided that the proposition has been accepted without modifications, that the first premium has been paid and that no change has intervened in the insurability of the risk since the signature of the proposition by the client, it can, in some cases, be enforceable earlier.

In fact, a client can obtain insurance coverage as soon as he signs the application, upon payment of the initial premium, even before the insurer has accepted the application. This situation involves an “interim cover note.”

An interim cover note is a contract pursuant to which the insurer offers immediate, but temporary, coverage to the insured while his application is being reviewed. With this interim cover note, the client gets immediate coverage. Thus, if the insured dies before the effective date of the insurance contract, the insurer could have to pay the face amount. A cover note takes effect as soon as the insurance application is signed, in return for payment of a certain portion of the premium, which is generally one-twelfth of the annual premium.¹⁵⁴ An interim cover note may also be subject to a maximum coverage.

As for the duration of the interim cover note in life insurance, the insurer may stipulate that it will apply until the permanent contract takes effect, but without exceeding a specific time limit of 30 to 60 days after the application has been signed. In *Industrielle Alliance, compagnie d'assurance sur la vie v. Blais*, it was decided that when the duration of an interim cover note is not specified, the temporary insurance will end only if the insured is informed of the insurer's refusal or of the coming into effect of the permanent insurance.¹⁵⁵ Before the permanent policy is issued, the insurer can cancel the conditional insurance as long as one of its conditions of enforceability of the policy has not been fulfilled (e.g., change in the insured's insurability), provided the insured event has not occurred.¹⁵⁶

It is important that the client be informed of the possibility of obtaining immediate coverage. If an insurance of persons representative fails to offer it even though it is available, he could be sued for damages due to professional negligence if the client (or his succession) sustains harm as a result.

An insurance of persons representative must not hesitate to inform his clients of the possibility of obtaining this type of coverage, except in rare cases, such as when the representative has reason to believe that the insured has serious health problems.

154. *Daoust-Jean v. Laurentienne-vie (La), compagnie d'assurances inc.*, J.E. 92-1210 (C.S.); *Industrielle Alliance, compagnie d'assurance sur la vie v. Blais*, 2008 QCCA 258; *Compagnie d'assurance-vie Transamerica du Canada v. Toutant*, J.E. 2002-1201 (C.A.); *Flibotte v. Industrielle (L'), compagnie d'assurances*, J.E. 91-1031 (C.A.); *Union du Canada, assurance-vie v. Dépanneur Centre-ville (1980) Ltée*, J.E. 87-1149 (C.A.).

155. 2008 QCCA 258.

156. *Daoust-Jean v. Laurentienne-vie (La), compagnie d'assurances inc.*, J.E. 92-1210 (C.S.).

EXAMPLE

An insurer may instruct its insurance of persons representative not to offer an interim cover note to an applicant (the person who submits the insurance application to the insurer, i.e., the future client) who is suffering from cancer or has had a heart attack.

In short, since an interim cover note is a *bona fide* insurance contract subject to the general rules of contracts and the specific rules of insurance contracts, the consent of the parties must be obtained.

In the event of a misstatement or omission by the client, the insurer may seek a civil sanction (e.g., refusal to pay, termination or cancellation of the contract). The following section deals with this subject.

2.3.3 Obligations of the client (and of the insured person, where applicable): Declaration of risk

An insurance contract is an agreement requiring the utmost good faith of the parties. In this regard, the insurer expects to obtain precise and accurate information from the client so that it can properly assess the risk, which forms the basis of the insurance contract.

The declaration of risk includes the obligation for the client and the insured (if the insurer requires it when the client and the insured are not the same person) to relay to the insurer any fact which could impact its assessment of this risk.¹⁵⁷ The insured's pre-existing illnesses must be declared,¹⁵⁸ as must any unexplained weight loss¹⁵⁹ of any drug use,¹⁶⁰ tobacco use,¹⁶¹ alcoholism¹⁶² or criminal record¹⁶³ or any symptoms such as persistent fatigue or a fever that occurs at the end of the day, and any blood or urine test results.¹⁶⁴ The insurer may also require the insured to submit to blood or urine tests.

157. 169912 *Canada inc. v. Compagnie d'assurance-vie Transamerica du Canada*, J.E. 2005-926 (C.S.).

158. *Massy v. Compagnie d'assurances American Life*, J.E. 92-79 (C.A.); *Desjardins Sécurité financière, compagnie d'assurance-vie v. Deslauriers*, 2012 QCCA 328; *Marcoux v. Alternative, compagnie d'assurance sur la vie*, C.Q., 2003-04-24, AZ-50171887; *Transamerica Life Insurance Co. of Canada v. Patel*, J.E. 2003-869 (C.S.); *Lehoux v. Union-vie (L'), compagnie mutuelle d'assurances*, J.E. 2003-599 (C.S.).

159. *Assurance-vie Desjardins-Laurentienne inc. v. Poirier-Wilson*, J.E. 2003-1670 (C.A.).

160. *Hardy v. Industrielle-Alliance (L'), compagnie d'assurance sur la vie*, J.E. 2002-1645 (C.S.).

161. *Ouellet v. Industrielle (L'), Cie d'assurance sur la vie*, J.E. 93-440 (C.A.).

162. *Bacon v. Desjardins Sécurité financière, compagnie d'assurance-vie*, B.E. 2005BE-424 (C.Q.).

163. *Plante v. Métropolitaine (La), Compagnie d'assurance-vie*, J.E. 91-423 (C.S.) (impaired driving). See also: *Union-Vie (L'), compagnie mutuelle d'assurances v. Landry*, 2005 QCCA 1036.

164. *Biscuits Leclerc Itée v. Compagnie d'assurance-vie Transamerica Occidental*, J.E. 2000-1040 (C.A.).

At times, the client may be tempted to hide certain information from the insurer in order to obtain insurance or obtain it at a better price. In such circumstances, one of the roles of the insurance of persons representative is to make sure the client (and the insured person if different from the client, as the case may be) fully understand that any breach of the obligation to give all the information required for a fair assessment of the risk could have serious consequences.

Unless the medical questionnaire gives rise to particular circumstances, the client is not generally obliged to declare any ordinary or insignificant discomfort.¹⁶⁵

Furthermore, an insurance of persons representative must be very careful if he fills out the insurance application; he must ensure that what he writes down accurately reflects the statements of the client or the insured, as the case may be. Otherwise, the client or the insured may be able to prove that the representative misinterpreted or suggested these statements. In such a case, the client, the insured, the beneficiary or the succession could successfully sue the insurer and the insurer could, in turn, exercise recourse or institute an action in warranty against the insurance of persons representative.

In addition, when an insurance of persons representative fills out the application form on behalf of his client, he must be very careful, because he is acting as his client's mandatary and the insurer could terminate (annul) the insurance contract in the event of a misstatement or misrepresentation. A good way for a representative to avoid writing misinformation on the application is to read each question on the form to the client or the insured, without any interpretation on his part, and to fully indicate the answer of the client (or of the insured, as the case may be), also without interpretation.

The client's obligation to make a declaration exists:

- When he fills out the insurance application himself;
- When the insurance of persons representative fills out the insurance application; and
- When, during the term of the contract, certain circumstances result in an aggravation of the occupational risk (see the following section entitled *Warranties and aggravation of risk*).

In insurance of persons, the client must represent all facts liable to help the insurer assess the risk at the time of the insurance application, before the insurer agrees to provide insurance coverage. If, before the insurer's acceptance or before the payment of the initial premium, the client learns of a material element affecting appraisal of the risk, he has the obligation to inform the insurer thereof. If he has informed the insurance representative, said representative has the obligation to inform immediately the insurer. However, this obligation ends after the insurer's acceptance of the client's application and payment of the initial premium to the insurer in life insurance, or after delivery of the policy in accident and sickness insurance (subject to the exception mentioned in the following section (aggravation of the occupational risk)).

165. *Compagnie d'assurance-vie RBC (Unum Life Insurance Company of America) v. Gagnon*, 2012 QCCA 1150; *Bernier v. Mutual Life Assurance Co. of Canada*, [1973] C.A. 892; *Smith v. Desjardins*, 2005 QCCA 1046; *Geoffroy v. Westbury Canadienne, compagnie d'assurance-vie*, B.E. 2000BE-1058 (C.S.).

The fact that the client has given the insurer the authorization to consult his medical record is not an excuse for the client's failure to disclose his health condition.¹⁶⁶

In response to a question from the insurer relating to the risk, the client or the insured must answer truthfully, to the extent he knows the truth¹⁶⁷ (arts. 2408 and 2409 C.C.Q.). Even in the absence of a question, the client has the obligation to relay any event or information that is relevant to the risk.¹⁶⁸

2.3.4 Warranties and aggravation of risk

2.3.4.1 Warranties

Pursuant to article 2412 C.C.Q., a warranty is an obligation requiring the client to act prudently in order to reduce the risk, for example, by installing an alarm system and a smoke detector. The warranty must be express, not implied, and it must be relevant to the risk.

Although an insurer may impose warranties on a client in insurance of persons, warranties are much more common in damage insurance.

2.3.4.2 Aggravation of the occupational risk

Once the contract is enforceable, the question is whether the client must bring to the attention of the insurer a change of circumstances which makes the initial declaration of risk inaccurate after the fact or which could generally change the assessment of the risk.

In life insurance, the client does not have to notify the insurer of an aggravation of the risk, as the assessment of the risk occurs when the contract is entered into. The insured under a life insurance contract is therefore not required to declare, during the contract, that he now has a serious illness.

In sickness and accident insurance, the situation is sometimes different, particularly when there is an aggravation of the occupational risk.

In such a case, the insured has every interest in informing the insurer, during the contract, about any aggravation of his occupational risk which has lasted for six months or more (art. 2439, para. 1 C.C.Q.). In such a situation, the C.C.Q. provides for the corresponding reduction of the indemnity. The insured is not required to declare it, but if he does and agrees to the proposed premium increase, there will be no reduction of the benefit. An insurer who has been informed of the situation might not ask for an increased premium, thereby indicating its wish not to change anything about the initial contract entered into by the parties. If there is a reduction in the occupational risk, the insured's insurance premiums may be reduced.

166. *Gravel (Succession de) v. Compagnie d'assurance du Canada sur la vie 'Canada-Vie,'* 2007 QCCS 5796; *Audet v. Industrielle-Alliance (L'), Cie d'assurance sur la vie,* [1990] R.R.A. 500 (C.S.).

167. *Compagnie d'assurance-vie Transamerica du Canada v. Nourcy,* REJB 1999-11820 (C.A.), leave to appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada refused on March 23, 2000, File No. 27335.

168. *Italchain v. J. A. Madill,* [1984] R.L. 175 (C.S.); *Landry v. St-Maurice (La), compagnie d'assurances,* [1995] R.R.A. 1221(C.Q.).

 EXAMPLE

Luc, a self-employed trucker, purchased an individual disability insurance contract. For the past six months, he has been transporting hazardous materials, but does not inform his insurer about this aggravation of the risk. If Luc has an accident that leaves him disabled, the insurer may decide to reduce the disability benefit based on the premium that would have been payable if it had known about this risk.



2.3.5 Term and end of the contract (Annulment or cancellation)

2.3.5.1 Term of the contract

Insurance coverage remains in effect for the entire term of the contract. At the end of the coverage period, the parties are released from their respective obligations unless the contract is renewed. However, other circumstances may put an end to an insurance contract: its termination (annulment) or cancellation.¹⁶⁹

Annulment of the contract

An insurance of persons contract, like any other contract, may be terminated (annulled) if there is a defect of consent, such as error or fraud (deceit) (arts. 1398 and ff. C.C.Q.).

An annulment of the insurance contract places the parties in their pre-contractual state, as though the contract had never existed.

Certain reasons specific to insurance law allow for the termination (annulment) of an insurance contract, such as the absence of an insurable interest (art. 2418, para. 1 C.C.Q.) or misrepresentations, concealment or fraud regarding the risk (arts. 2408 to 2413 and 2420 to 2424 C.C.Q.).

Right of termination of the contract by the client for certain insurance contracts.

Pursuant to the CLHIA's *Guideline G10* entitled "10-Day Insurance Contract Rescission Right,"¹⁷⁰ with which member insurers are required to comply, a policyholder (client) can cancel an insurance contract within 10 days of signing it, without penalty and with a reimbursement of the premiums paid.

169. *Bélanger v. Great West, compagnie d'assurance-vie*, REJB 1999-14473 (C.S.).

170. Canadian Life and Health Insurance Association, "Guideline G10 – 10-Day Insurance Contract Rescission Right," on-line document modified in 2010, consulted on July 21, 2017. See https://www.clhia.ca/web/CLHIA_LP4W_LND_Webstation.nsf/page/D99B8079BC50934685258226006FE573!OpenDocument.

In the case of individual variable annuity contracts, also referred to as “individual annuity contracts relating to segregated funds” (also known as “individual variable insurance contracts” or “IVICs”), the contract holder has a right to cancel (or “rescind”) the contract, without penalty and with a reimbursement of the contributions (subject to any fluctuation in the value of the segregated funds), within two business days starting from the earlier of when the contract holder receives the confirmation or five business days after the confirmation is mailed.¹⁷¹

Under CLHIA *Guideline G7* entitled “Creditor’s Group Insurance,”¹⁷² the application must include a statement that the debtor has a specified period of time, to be not less than 20 days, after receipt of the insurance certificate to review the insurance, during which time the insurance can be cancelled for a full refund.

Under section 440 of the *Act respecting the distribution of financial products and services*, “[a] distributor that, at the time a contract is made, causes the client to make an insurance contract must give the client a notice, drafted in the manner prescribed by regulation of the Authority, stating that the client may rescind the insurance contract within 10 days of signing it.”¹⁷³

An insurance representative who, at the time a contract is made, causes the client to make an insurance contract must give the client a notice, drafted in the manner prescribed by regulation of the Authority, stating that the client may rescind the insurance contract within 10 days of signing it.¹⁷⁴

Lastly, under section 64 of the new *Insurers Act*, “[t]he client for an insurance contract may, if no insurance representative interacted with the client at the time the latter consented to the contract, cancel the contract within 10 days after receiving the policy, unless the contract has already expired at that time.” This right to cancel applies mainly to insurance contracts made between an insurer and a client during an online sale through a firm’s digital space, such as a website or mobile app, without the involvement of an insurance representative.

The firm must also inform the client of the right of cancellation pursuant to section 64 of the *Insurers Act* and provide him or her with the notice of cancellation set out in Schedule 1 of the Regulation.¹⁷⁵ It is important to note that section 64 creates a 10-day right to cancel a contract only if no representative interacted with the client at the time the client entered into the contract. Therefore, the right of cancellation does not apply when a transaction is concluded with a representative, even if the process was initiated through a digital space.

171. *Regulation respecting information to be provided to consumers*, CQLR, c. D-9.2, r.18, s. 4.20. Also see: CLHIA *Guideline G2* entitled “Individual Variable Insurance Contracts Relating to Segregated Funds,” Form 1, Part B, Item 8 (p. 59), and Item 9 (p. 61) of the AMF *Guideline on Individual Variable Insurance Contracts Relating to Segregated Funds*.

172. See: https://www.clhia.ca/web/CLHIA_LP4W_LND_Webstation.nsf/page/D99B8079BC50934685258226006FE573!OpenDocument.

173. See also article 31 of the *Regulation respecting Alternative Distribution Methods*, CQLR c. D-9.2, r. 16.1.

174. *Act respecting the distribution of financial products and services*, CQLR, c. D-9.2, s. 19; *Regulation respecting information to be provided to consumers*, CQLR, c. D-9.2, r. 18, art. 2.

175. *Regulation respecting Alternative Distribution Methods*, RLRQ c. D-9.2, r. 16.1, art. 12.

Cancellation and annulment of the contract

Unlike annulment (also referred to as resolution in the C.C.Q.), cancellation (also referred to as rescission in the C.C.Q.) only cancels the contract for the future (arts. 1439 and 1606 C.C.Q.).

In addition to the grounds an insurer can invoke (including those for default of payment of premiums) in order to cancel an insurance contract, a policyholder can also cancel an insurance contract.

After the 10-day period mentioned above with respect to individual life insurance contracts or accident and sickness insurance contracts, a policyholder can still cancel his insurance contract at any time. However, in such a case, the premiums paid will not be reimbursed to the policyholder and the policy may impose penalties. As regards individual variable annuity contracts, in general, a contract holder can redeem his annuity contract at any time and receive the value of any accrued amounts, but he may be required to pay withdrawal or repurchase (surrender) fees (or penalties).

2.3.5.2 Annulment for fraud, misrepresentation or concealment

During the first two years following the effective date of the contract, the insurer can seek to have it nullified if the insured's statements were false or inaccurate, e.g., if they were likely to influence the insurer in the decision to cover the risk or set the premium, whether or not the insured acted in good faith. After this period, the insurer cannot seek the nullity of the contract, except in case of fraud on the part of the insured (art. 2424 C.C.Q.). The connection between the omitted or concealed fact and the occurrence of the loss is irrelevant.¹⁷⁶

The following are considered breaches of the client's obligation to represent the facts, pursuant to which the insurer may terminate (annul) or cancel the insurance contract:

- Misrepresentation with respect to age;
- Other misrepresentations;
- Concealment; and
- Fraud.

Misrepresentation with respect to age

The review of an insurance contract may show that there was a misrepresentation as to the insured's age. The law provides that such a situation does not necessarily lead to the nullity of the insurance contract (art. 2420, para. 1 C.C.Q.).¹⁷⁷

176. *Civil Code of Québec*, CQLR, v. C-1991, art. 2410. See also: *Impériale (L') Cie d'assurance-vie v. Roy (Succession de)*, J.E. 90-1440 (C.A.).

177. Luc Plamondon. "L'erreur sur l'âge en assurance de personnes," (2006) 40 *R.J.T.* 509.

In life insurance, the benefit (face amount) can be adjusted in proportion to the premium collected compared with that which should have been collected, if the true age of the insured is within the age limits set by the insurer's rates.

EXAMPLE

Michèle represents that she is 30 years old when, in fact, she is 40. She takes out \$10,000 of life insurance. The insurance premium is \$100 per year for a 30-year-old non-smoking woman. By paying this premium, a 40-year-old woman would only be entitled up to \$7,000 of coverage. Upon Michèle's death, the insurer will therefore pay \$7,000.¹⁷⁸

In accident and sickness insurance, the insurer can adjust the premium to make it correspond to the premium applicable or reduce the insured amount proportionately (art. 2420, para. 1 C.C.Q.).

When the insurance is to end at a specified age and the misrepresentation is discovered before death, the end of the contract will be based on the true age of the insured (art. 2422, para. 1 C.C.Q.).

There are, however, two exceptions which allow the insurer to ask for the nullity of the contract (arts. 2410, 2421, 2424 C.C.Q.):

- If there was fraud;
- If, at the time of the formation of the contract, the age of the insured exceeded the age limits fixed by the insurer's rates. In such a case, the insurer must act within 3 years of the effective date of the contract, provided it does so during the lifetime of the insured and within 60 days after becoming aware of the insured's real age.

EXAMPLE

Christian, who is 68 years old, dies. His \$10,000 life insurance contract was to end at the age of 65. According to the insurer's records, Christian is 64 years old. In this case, the insurer will nevertheless have to pay the amount of \$10,000, because the misrepresentation as to age was not discovered before the death.

Other misrepresentations

Misrepresentation is the giving of inaccurate information that could affect the premium rate or the decision to cover the risk¹⁷⁹ (art. 2408 C.C.Q.).

178. *Jean-Paul v. Desjardins Sécurité financière, compagnie d'assurance-vie*, 2018 QCCQ 5812 (Small Claims). In this case, the Court stated that the fact that the error was on the insurance representative's part and the policyholder acted in good faith in no way changed the application of article 2420 of the C.C.Q.

179. *2958-2951 Québec inc. v. Assurance-vie Desjardins inc.*, REJB 1999-10332 (C.S.).

EXAMPLE 1

A person declares that he saw his doctor five times during the past five years for routine examinations. In fact, the person saw his doctor 10 times because he suffered from migraines.

EXAMPLE 2

A person declares that he has not smoked during the past year. In fact, he smoked several cigarettes at a high school reunion.

In *Lavoie v. Cie d'assurance-vie de Montréal*,¹⁸⁰ the client, who was also the insured, declared that he had never taken narcotics, which was not true, and also failed to declare that he had consulted a psychiatrist on a few occasions. The Court of Appeal terminated (annulled) the insurance contract due to the client's misrepresentations.

In *Massy v. Cie d'assurance American Life*,¹⁸¹ the Court of Appeal dismissed the beneficiary's claim. In response to a specific question asking whether the beneficiary had ever suffered from headaches, asthma or allergies, he had answered "no." However, three years earlier, he had stated the contrary to his physician. The Court of Appeal stated that if the client had not made misrepresentations in the insurance application, a reasonable insurer would have reviewed the application much more exhaustively and the client might have been subject to an additional premium or the requested insurance coverage might have been refused.

In *Ouellet v. Industrielle (L'), Cie d'assurance sur la vie*,¹⁸² the insured died as a result of a car accident. He had declared that he had not used tobacco in the previous 12 months, although he had, in fact, smoked a few small cigars. The Court of Appeal ruled that the questionnaire left no room for interpretation and it terminated (annulled) the insurance contract due to the insured's misrepresentation.

However, a client does not need to declare common symptoms, whose importance he does not realize, and for which he did not consult a doctor.¹⁸³

In the absence of fraud, a misrepresentation or concealment must be invoked within two years following the effective date of the policy.¹⁸⁴ In disability insurance, when there is a misrepresentation or concealment, the insurer may terminate (annul) or reduce the insurance coverage if the disability occurs during the first two years of the insurance.¹⁸⁵

180. [1989] R.R.A. 402 (C.A.).

181. [1992] R.R.A. 154 (C.A.).

182. *Ouellet v. Industrielle (L'), compagnie d'assurance sur la vie*, [1993] R.R.A. 464 (C.A.).

183. *Geoffroy v. Westbury Canadienne, compagnie d'assurance-vie*, B.E. 2000BE-1058 (C.S.).

184. *Code civil du Québec*, RLRQ, c. C-1991, art. 2424. See also *Gagnon v. Constellation-vie (La)*, J.E. 88-379 (C.S.).

185. *Gagnon v. Constellation-vie (La)*, J.E. 88-379 (C.S.).

Concealment

Concealment is a voluntary or involuntary omission of a fact or information that could affect the premium rate or the insurer's decision to accept the risk. Concealment is caused by the insured's oversight or by his failure to declare information which he did not consider relevant.¹⁸⁶ The insured's intent is not to mislead the insurer.¹⁸⁷

The term "relevant" is important, because the insurer can argue that the client or the insured is guilty of concealment, even if the client or the insured considered this element as being irrelevant with respect to his obligation to declare.

EXAMPLES

- Not disclosing a urinary tract infection treated one year earlier.
- Not declaring that a person regularly takes certain medication.
- Not declaring that a person was hospitalized or had surgery.

In some situations, the applicant may be unaware that he is concealing facts.

EXAMPLE

Martine has cancer. Out of concern, her doctor never told her the truth about her state of health. If Martine purchases life insurance, the insurer will not be able to ask for the termination (annulment) of the contract under the pretext that there was concealment. The insured cannot be faulted for being unaware of her real state of health.

Once discovered, misrepresentations and concealment can influence the insurer's appraisal of the risk and then justify the termination (annulment)¹⁸⁸ or reduction of insurance coverage.

In this regard, an insurer who discovers a misrepresentation or concealment can ask for the termination (annulment) of the insurance contract, provided it does so within two years of the effective date of the insurance coverage (art. 2424 C.C.Q.).¹⁸⁹ This gives rise to two situations:

186. *Biscuits Leclerc Itée v. Compagnie d'assurance-vie Transamerica Occidental*, REJB 1997-08712 (C.S.).

187. Didier Lluelles, *op. cit.*, No. 329, p. 238 and No. 391, pp. 280–281.

188. *Assurance-vie Desjardins v. Éthier (Succession de)*, REJB 1997-00392 (C.A.).

189. If the death or disability (loss) occurs within two years of the policy's validity period following the misrepresentation or concealment, the insured or the latter's successors at law cannot argue to the insurer that their claim was made after the policy's two-year validity period (David Norwood and John P. Weir, *Norwood on Life Insurance Law in Canada*, 3rd ed., Toronto, Carswell, 2002, p. 402).

- If the insured is alive (for example, disability insurance), the insurer will send him a letter notifying him of the termination (annulment) of the contract and a cheque representing all the premiums paid. If the insured wants to contest the decision, he must bring the dispute before a court of competent jurisdiction;
- If the insured dies within two years of the effective date of the insurance, the insurer may refuse to pay the face amount. It is then up to the beneficiary to take measures against the insurer.

If the insured dies more than two years after the effective date of the insurance, the insurer cannot refuse to pay the insured amount unless the misrepresentation or concealment is fraudulent.

In conclusion, any misrepresentation, no matter how unimportant it may seem today, can lead the insurer to refuse to pay the face amount, even if the cause of death is unrelated to the misrepresented facts.

EXAMPLE

Mathieu takes out life insurance. He declares that he has not smoked during the past year. This statement is false, because he smoked three cigarettes during an evening out at a discotheque. A few months later, he dies following an automobile accident. The insurer refuses to pay the face amount, because it learned during its investigation that there was a misrepresentation with respect to the use of tobacco. Several people who were at the discotheque that evening testify about this. They are unfamiliar with the field of insurance and believe that, in such a case, the court will order the insurer to pay the face amount, but they are wrong. The fact that Mathieu died due to an automobile accident will not make any difference to the court.¹⁹⁰

Fraud

Fraud is an action carried out in bad faith in order to deliberately deceive. In the case of an insurance contract, fraud consists of voluntarily giving misinformation or not revealing certain essential information with the clear and firm intention of misleading the insurer.¹⁹¹

In insurance of persons, fraud also results from a misrepresentation by the client or the insured who is aware that if the truth were told, the insurer might not issue the policy under the negotiated terms.¹⁹² Although the misrepresentation must be intentional (or deliberate),¹⁹³ it need not be

190. *Ouellet v. Industrielle (L'), compagnie d'assurance sur la vie*, [1993] R.R.R. 464 (C.A.).

191. *Boulianne v. SSQ Mutuelle d'assurance groupe*, REJB 1997-02899 (C.S.).

192. *Giguère v. Mutuelle vie des fonctionnaires du Québec*, [1995] R.J.Q. 1990 (C.A.); *Desjardins sécurité financière, compagnie d'assurance-vie v. Tétreault*, 2009 QCCA 2183; *Axa Assurances inc. v. Délicatesse Nourcy inc.*, J.E. 2002-772 (C.A.); *Phillipp v. Sun Life du Canada, compagnie d'assurance-vie*, 2007 QCCS 555; *Transamerica Life Insurance Co. of Canada v. Patel*, J.E. 2003-869 (C.S.); *Tremblay v. Clarica, compagnie d'assurance sur la vie*, J.E. 2000-1697 (C.S.); *Union-Vie (L'), compagnie mutuelle d'assurances v. Laflamme*, 2005 QCCA 394; *McDuff v. Industrielle Alliance (L'), assurances et services financiers inc.*, 2009 QCCS 530.

193. *Falduto v. Compagnie d'assurance-vie Federated du Canada*, 2008 QCCA 438; *Gravel (Succession de) v. Compagnie d'assurance du Canada sur la vie*, 2007 QCCS 5796.

premeditated.¹⁹⁴ Since everyone is presumed to act in good faith,¹⁹⁵ the insurer has the burden of proving the fraud.¹⁹⁶

If fraud is proven, the insurer can ask for the termination (annulment) of the contract at any time. It is not always easy to draw a line between misrepresentation and fraud. The insurance of persons representative must be vigilant and perceptive.

Facts known to the insurer or presumed to be known from their notoriety

The client does not have to declare facts known to the insurer or presumed to be known from their notoriety (art. 2408 C.C.Q.).

In *Jobin-Blouin v. La Mutuelle du Canada, Cie d'assurance sur la vie*,¹⁹⁷ the insurance of persons representative knew that the insured had an alcohol problem and high blood pressure. Since the insurance representative, the apparent mandatary of the insurer for the insured, “knew” about the insured’s problems,¹⁹⁸ the insured was not obliged to declare them to the insurance of persons representative.

However, the insurance representative must declare these facts to the insurer which, otherwise, could exercise recourse against the representative.

A notorious fact is one that a reasonably competent insurer should know when it operates in a particular field.¹⁹⁹ For example, the health risks of asbestos is a notorious fact.²⁰⁰

2.3.5.3 Cancellation for non-payment of life insurance premiums

In life insurance, other than the initial premium which must be paid in order for the life insurance to come into effect (art. 2425 C.C.Q.), non-payment of the premiums leads to the automatic cancellation of the contract after 30 days (art. 2427, para. 1 C.C.Q.). This cancellation is automatic and the insurer does not have to send a notice of default to the client.²⁰¹

194. *Union-Vie (L'), compagnie mutuelle d'assurances v. Laflamme*, 2005 QCCA 394; *Gravel (Succession de) v. Compagnie d'assurance du Canada sur la vie*, 2007 QCCS 5796.

195. *Civil Code of Québec*, CQLR, c. C-1991, art. 2805.

196. *Rongionne v. Mutuelle des fonctionnaires du Québec*, [1989] R.R.A. 673 (C.S.), appeal dismissed in J.E. 95-1026 (C.A.); *Giguère v. Mutuelle vie des fonctionnaires du Québec*, J.E. 95-1441 (C.A.); *S.A. v. Compagnie d'assurance-vie RBC*, 2009 QCCS 3280; *Gravel (Succession de) v. Compagnie d'assurance du Canada sur la vie*, 2007 QCCS 5796.

197. J.E. 85-1056 (C.S.).

198. See also *Lehoux v. Union-vie (L'), compagnie mutuelle d'assurances*, J.E. 2003-599 (C.S.).

199. *2849-7378 Québec inc. v. Groupe Commerce (Le), compagnie d'assurances*, J.E. 2002-513 (C.S.).

200. *Canadian Indemnity Co. v. Canadian Johns-Manville co.*, [1990] 2 S.C.R. 549.

201. *Économie (L'), mutuelle d'assurance v. Roy*, J.E. 85-343 (C.A.); *Compagnie d'assurance-vie Eaton v. Leblond, Buzetti*, J.E. 96-1995 (C.A.).

It should be noted that if the client pays the premium within the 30-day grace period given to him, the insurance will remain in effect.²⁰² Failing payment within that period, the insurance is cancelled. In case of death within the 30 day grace period, the insurer is required to pay the insured amount.

However, if the life insurance contract has a cash surrender value, the insurer can pay the premium from the cash surrender value in order to keep the contract in effect.

The cancellation is not always final, however (also see the section dealing with reinstatement following cancellation for non-payment of premiums), since the insurer is obliged to reinstate the individual life insurance under the following conditions (art. 2431, para. 1 C.C.Q.):

- The client applies for the reinstatement within two years of the date of the cancellation; and
- The insurer determines that the insured still meets the insurability conditions of the cancelled contract.²⁰³

2.3.5.4 Cancellation for non-payment of sickness and accident insurance premiums

In sickness and accident insurance, non-payment of the premiums while the policy is in effect leads to the cancellation of the contract only if the insurer gives the client 15 days' prior notice to such effect (art. 2430 C.C.Q.). Thus, in the case of sickness and accident insurance, if the insurer fails to send a prior written notice of cancellation to the client, the coverage will remain in effect.

2.3.5.5 Reinstatement following cancellation for non-payment of premiums

Only an individual life insurance contract that has been cancelled for non-payment of the premium (art. 2427 C.C.Q.) can be reinstated under certain conditions to be met by the client. These conditions are set forth in article 2431 C.C.Q.:

- Apply for the reinstatement within two years of the date of the cancellation;
- Prove that the insured still meets the insurability conditions under the cancelled contract;
- Pay the overdue premiums; and
- Repay the advances obtained on the policy.

Time limit for reinstatement

To meet the first condition, the client must apply to the insurer to reinstate the policy. This application must be made within two years following the date of the cancellation.

202. *Rocheleau v. Union-vie, compagnie mutuelle d'assurance*, REJB 1999-13793 (C.S.).

203. *Harvey-Côté v. National Life Assurance Co. of Canada*, J.E. 91-1445 (C.A.); *Compagnie d'assurance-vie Eaton v. Leblond, Buzetti*, J.E. 96-1995 (C.A.).

EXAMPLE

The life insurance contract purchased by Dimitri took effect on May 1, 2010. According to his contract, the premium (other than the first one, arts. 2425 and 2427 C.C.Q.) must be paid on the first day of each month. On May 1, 2012, Dimitri forgets to pay it. His insurance will thus remain in effect for 30 days, i.e., until May 31, 2012.

Dimitri also fails to pay the premium before the expiry of that 30-day period. The insurance contract will therefore be cancelled automatically. Dimitri then has a period of two years from the date of the cancellation of his contract (May 31, 2012) to apply to the insurer for the reinstatement of his contract, i.e., until May 31, 2014. If Dimitri had died during the time period from May 1, 2012 to May 31, 2012, inclusively (during the grace period), the insurer would have been obliged to pay the face amount to the designated beneficiary or to Dimitri's succession, as the case may be. However, if Dimitri were to die on January 1, 2014, without reinstating his insurance policy, the face amount would not be payable by the insurer.

Proof of insurability

The client's application for reinstatement of the cancelled contract will be refused if the insured's state of health deteriorated since the contract was purchased and the insured no longer satisfies the insurability conditions.

Payment of overdue premiums

When reinstatement is requested, all overdue premiums (including accrued interest) must be paid.

Repayment of advances

A "policy advance" is an amount of money advanced by the insurer to the owner of the contract (policyholder) from its actuarial reserve for the individual policy. The advance reduces the future benefit by the amount of the advance.²⁰⁴ When reinstatement is requested, all advances made by the insurer before the cancellation of the policy must be repaid. The repayment must include interest at the rate in effect at the time of the advances (art. 2431 C.C.Q.).

Effect of reinstatement

Pursuant to article 2434 C.C.Q., as of the date of the reinstatement of the insurance contract, the two-year period during which the insurer can seek the termination (annulment) of the contract or a reduction of coverage by reason of misrepresentation or concealment (art. 2410 C.C.Q.), or invoke an exclusion clause due to suicide (art. 2441 C.C.Q.), starts again.²⁰⁵

204. Didier Lluellas, *op. cit.*, 2009, Nos. 699 to 702, pp. 468 to 470.

205. 1558-0894 *Québec inc. v. La Compagnie d'assurance Standard Life*, [1999] R.J.Q. 729 (C.A.); *La Solidarité, Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie v. Poulin*, J.E. 99-732 (C.A.).

2.3.6 Assignment and hypothecation (mortgaging) of rights arising from a contract of insurance

2.3.6.1 Assignment of policy

Assignment during the client's lifetime

Assignment consists in transferring the client's rights and obligations under an insurance policy to another person with an interest in the insured's life or health and thereby replacing the client. Since January 1, 1994, article 2418 C.C.Q. has provided that if the new policyholder does not have an insurable interest at the time of the assignment, the assignment will be null and void, unless the insured has given his written consent to the assignment.

Upon an assignment, the designation of beneficiaries and subrogated policyholders is automatically revoked (art. 2462 C.C.Q.), thereby allowing the assignee (the new client) to designate a new beneficiary. However, there is one exception: if the beneficiary was irrevocable, the assignee cannot change the irrevocable beneficiary unless the irrevocable beneficiary consents. Thus, the designation of an irrevocable beneficiary, unlike that of a revocable beneficiary, is not automatically revoked by an assignment.²⁰⁶

Pursuant to article 2461 C.C.Q., an assignment cannot be set up against the insurer, the beneficiary or third parties until the insurer receives notice thereof. Where there are multiple assignees, priority is determined by the date on which the insurer receives the notice.

EXAMPLE

Jeannot's mother, Megan, takes out a \$100,000 insurance policy on the life of her grandson, Alexis, Jeannot's son, when he is only a few months old. She designates her husband Étienne as the irrevocable beneficiary. On her 70th birthday, Megan assigns the contract to Jeannot. This is an assignment by Megan to an individual, Jeannot, who has an insurable interest in the life of Alexis, his son (the insured person). The insurer is required to give effect to this assignment only if it receives a notice thereof. Moreover, if Alexis dies, Étienne will receive the face amount in his capacity as the irrevocable beneficiary.

The assignee (the person to whom the insurance policy is assigned) must have an insurable interest in the life of the insured, unless the insured has consented in writing to the assignment.²⁰⁷ However, it is not necessary for the assignor (the person assigning the policy) to have maintained his insurable interest on the date of the assignment.²⁰⁸

206. Didier Lluelles, *op. cit.*, No. 207, p. 152.

207. *Civil Code of Québec*, CQLR, c. C-1991, art. 2418, para. 2.

208. *Piché v. Arontec inc.*, 2006 QCCS 2721, appeal dismissed in 2008 QCCA 744.

Assignment due to the death of the policyholder

See the section dealing with clients (policyholders) and subrogated policyholders.

2.3.6.2 Hypothecation (mortgaging) or collateral security

Article 2660 C.C.Q. defines a hypothec (mortgage) as a real right on property—that is, a right that attaches to immovable or movable property and not to a person—that guarantees the performance of an obligation. “It confers on the creditor the right to follow the property into whatever hands it may come, to take possession of it, to take it in payment, to sell it or to cause it to be sold and thus to have a preference upon the proceeds of the sale, according to the rank as determined in this Code.”

A client can hypothecate (mortgage) his rights under the insurance policy in favour of one of his creditors in order to secure a debt. The hypothecation (mortgaging) automatically entails the revocation (cancellation) of the designation of any revocable beneficiary and any subrogated policyholder up to the amount of the debt. The hypothec (mortgage) confers a right on the hypothecary (mortgage) creditor only up to an amount equal to the balance of the debt, interest and included accessories (art. 2462 C.C.Q.).

EXAMPLE

Jean-Simon wants to borrow \$30,000 from François. François agrees to lend him the money, but requires a guarantee to ensure he will be reimbursed if Jean-Simon dies.

Jean-Simon holds a \$100,000 life insurance policy. The revocable beneficiary designated in the policy is Carole, his wife. Jean-Simon decides to grant François a movable hypothec (mortgage) and, as a result, he consents to hypothecate (mortgage) his insurance contract as collateral security to guarantee the \$30,000 debt. If Jean-Simon dies while he still owes François \$20,000, i.e., before having fully reimbursed his debt, François will have the right to receive an amount equal to the unpaid balance owed to him, namely, \$20,000. As the designated beneficiary, Carole will receive the balance of the face amount, namely, \$80,000.

The hypothecation (mortgaging) of rights arising from an insurance contract does not have the effect of revoking the designation of an irrevocable beneficiary for an amount equal to the balance of the hypothecary (mortgage) creditor’s loan, except if the irrevocable beneficiary has consented thereto.

As with an assignment, the hypothecation (mortgaging) of a right resulting from an insurance contract cannot be set up against the insurer, the beneficiary or third parties until the insurer receives notice thereof. Where there are multiple hypothecs (mortgages), priority is also determined based

on the date on which the insurer receives the notice (art. 2461 C.C.Q.). Insurers often have a form that constitutes the notice of hypothec (mortgage).²⁰⁹

EXAMPLE

Jason has \$100,000 of life insurance. He takes the following steps:

- On February 15, 2014, he designates Lily as a revocable beneficiary on a form that he sends to the insurer;
- On March 15, 2014, he hypothecates (mortgages) his insurance contract in favour of Mario in order to guarantee a \$100,000 loan and he notifies his insurer in writing;
- On April 15, 2014, he once again hypothecates (mortgages) his insurance contract, but this time in favour of Sandrine, in order to guarantee another loan for an amount of \$5,000, and he notifies his insurer in writing.

If Jason dies and he still owes Mario \$100,000 and Sandrine \$5,000, Mario will receive the entire face amount. Lily will not receive anything, because her designation was totally revoked by the hypothec (mortgage) whose balance is equal to the face amount. Moreover, Sandrine will not receive anything due to the priority granted by law to the notice of hypothec (mortgage) received first by the insurer.

A movable hypothec (mortgage) on the rights arising under a policy can also confer upon the creditor the right to request the cash surrender value in the event of default.

2.3.6.3 Other rights of the client

Participation right (participating policies)

Some individual life insurance policies entitle the client to receive dividends. These are referred to as participating policies.

Pursuant to article 2454 C.C.Q., the client has the right to receive these dividends, even if an irrevocable beneficiary has been designated.

Cash surrender value

Term life insurance policies generally do not have a cash surrender value, unlike whole life (permanent) insurance policies.

209. However, it should be noted that, since January 1, 2009, the formalities for the creation of a movable hypothec without delivery apply. See Louis PAYETTE, *Les sûretés réelles dans le Code civil du Québec*, 5th ed., Montréal, Les Éditions Yvon Blais, 2015, No. 1262, p. 665.

The client has the power to exercise his right to the cash surrender value, in whole or in part. If he asks the insurer for the entire cash surrender value, this puts an end to the life insurance policy. If he asks for only part of the cash surrender value, the life insurance policy will remain in effect, but in most cases, the face amount will be reduced in proportion to the partial surrender.

If the client asks for the cash surrender value of his policy when an irrevocable beneficiary has been designated, the insurer will refuse the request unless the client provides the insurer with the designated beneficiary's written consent.²¹⁰ If the irrevocable beneficiary is a minor, the client will have to wait until the beneficiary reaches the age of majority before asking him to consent to the surrender of the policy.²¹¹

Policy advance

When an individual life insurance policy has a cash surrender value, the client can ask the insurer to lend him part of that value.²¹² If the insurer agrees, the policy remains in effect for the entire face amount.

The client can repay the insurer. The insurer's loan bears interests from the date of the disbursement by the insurer to the client.

If the client has not reimbursed the insurer by the time the insured dies, or has only partially reimbursed the insurer, the face amount will be reduced by the unpaid amount of the loan and any interest owed to the insurer.

2.4 General provisions of individual insurance contracts, exclusion provisions and claims

2.4.1 General provisions of individual insurance contracts

2.4.1.1 Types of insurance coverage (insurance coverage or protections)

The word "coverage" refers, in simple terms, to the insured risk. It is the insurance protection offered by the insurer. The scope of the coverage set out in the contract as well as the reductions or exclusions imposed by the insurer in an insurance of persons contract will be examined below. An insurance of persons contract can contain several types of coverage, especially in group insurance. Thus, mostly in group insurance, it is frequent that an insurance policy contains not only a life insurance coverage, but also an insurance coverage in case of accidental death, a disability insurance coverage (which is an insurance against sickness and accidents) and various other insurance coverages against sickness and accidents.

210. *Civil Code of Québec*, CQLR, c. C-1991, art. 2460.

211. *Bélanger v. Bélanger (Succession de)*, [2009] J.Q. No. 16784, paras. 29 and 30, 32 to 34 and 42 to 44.

212. Didier Lluelles, *op. cit.*, Nos. 699 to 702, pp. 468 to 471.

The insurance contract determines the risk covered; in other words, it specifies the event for which coverage is provided (arts. 2399, 2415 and 2416 C.C.Q.). It is important for the client to carefully read these clauses and definitions, because they form the basis for the insurer's acceptance or refusal of a claim.

Life insurance is one type of coverage offered in insurance of persons, but a life insurance policy can also contain other insurance coverage, such as coverage against sickness and accidents. These clauses are then referred to as being accessory to the life insurance contract (art. 2394 C.C.Q.). The opposite is also possible: an accident and sickness insurance contract can contain life insurance coverage as an accessory.

However, when it is impossible to determine which coverage is the principal coverage under an insurance contract with multiple insurance coverages, the rules of life insurance must be applied to claims based on the life insurance coverage and the rules of accident and sickness insurance must be applied to claims based on the accident and sickness coverage.²¹³

An insurance contract does not only define the scope of the coverage. It also sets out the coverage limitations, reductions and exclusions.

2.4.2 Coverage exclusion, limitation and reduction provisions

2.4.2.1 Distinction between coverage exclusion, limitation and reduction provisions

Limitations can apply, among other things, to the maximum amount of benefits the insurer will pay, or to the number of months (or weeks or age limit) during which the insurer will pay benefits. Coverage can also apply only to a certain type of situation or event.

In insurance of persons contracts, one speaks of a “reduction” or, sometimes, a “restriction.” These terms refer to a decrease in the coverage: the coverage will not apply in certain situations, or it will be limited, reduced or decreased based on certain facts, conducts, circumstances or conditions established by the insurer.

EXAMPLE

Restriction

An accident insurance policy states that a fracture or break must be diagnosed within 30 days of the accident, otherwise no benefits will be payable. This is a restriction.

213. *Excelsior (L'), Compagnie d'assurance-vie v. S.S.Q. Mutuelle d'assurance-groupe*, [1993] R.R.A. 629 (C.A.), p. 631.

EXAMPLE

Reduction

An insured who is 65 years or older on the date of the accident will only be entitled to 50% of the amounts indicated in the schedule of loss due to an accident. This is a reduction.



The term “exclusion” refers more particularly to an exception, that is, an event or a circumstance that is not covered by the insurance contract. In a situation involving an exclusion expressly mentioned in the contract, no insurance coverage will be provided.

2.4.2.2 Legal exclusions

An insurance of persons contract contains legal exclusions and contractual exclusions. The client’s intentional fault is considered to be a legal exclusion; it is a risk excluded by law without the contract having to mention it.

The example codified in the C.C.Q. is an attempt on the insured’s life by the policyholder (art. 2443, para. 1 C.C.Q.), or by the designated beneficiary (art. 2443, para. 2 C.C.Q.).

2.4.2.3 Contractual exclusions

Contractual exclusions are set out by the insurer and pertain to an illness,²¹⁴ the origin of the loss²¹⁵ or the circumstances in which it occurred, suicide or the commission of an indictable offence²¹⁶ (arts. 2402, para. 1 and 2441 C.C.Q.).

These terms all involve circumstances that have the same effect—the absence of benefits or the reduction of the specified benefit if the situation or event indicated in the insurance policy occurs. According to article 2404 C.C.Q., the insurer cannot invoke any exclusions or reduction of coverage clauses except those clearly indicated under an appropriate heading in an insurance of persons contract.²¹⁷

214. *Bastien v. Crown, compagnie d’assurance-vie*, REJB 1998-10165 (C.S.).

215. *Chevrier v. Union canadienne, compagnie d’assurance*, REJB 1998-04451 (C.A.).

216. *Desjardins Sécurité Financière, compagnie d’assurance-vie v. Émond*, 2017 SCC 19, March 31, 2017, Rosalie Silberman Abella, Michael J. Moldaver, Andromache Karakatsanis, Richard Wagner, Clément Gascon, Suzanne Côté and Russell Brown, JJ, upholding: *Desjardins Sécurité financière, compagnie d’assurance-vie v. Émond*, 2016 QCCA 161, St-Pierre, Vauclair and Mainville, JJA, February 2, 2016, upholding: *Émond v. Desjardins Sécurité financière*, J.E. 2014-786 (C.Q.), Céline Gervais, J.

217. *Lemay v. Assurance-vie Desjardins*, J.E. 88-351 (C.A.).

EXAMPLE 1

In an accident insurance policy, the insurer may state that it will not pay any benefits for an accident resulting from the practice of gliding, hang gliding, parachuting, mountain climbing, scuba diving or bungee jumping, or the participation by the insured in car racing.

EXAMPLE 2

An insurer may state that it will not pay any benefits for an accident resulting from a riot, insurrection or war, or the participation by the insured in a crime.

Exclusion of a disclosed disease or ailment

Provided the insurer complies with the conditions set forth in article 2417 C.C.Q., it can exclude from the policy certain diseases or ailments known to the participant before the effective date of the contract. The following expressions are generally used to describe these types of clauses: “pre-existing illness,” “pre-existing condition” or “pre-existing medical condition.”

In group insurance, participants must sometimes fill out a medical questionnaire. In such a case, the insurer may not exclude or reduce the coverage by reason of a disease or ailment disclosed in the enrolment form, unless a clause in the policy clearly indicates the disease or ailment in question under an appropriate heading (arts. 2404 and 2417, para. 1 C.C.Q.). An exclusion clause which does not meet these requirements is null. However, this rule does not apply in the case of fraud.

EXAMPLE

Lucie has diabetes. In 2015, she decides to subscribe to the group insurance plan of her professional association. The insurer agrees to cover Lucie. However, an exclusion clause explicitly provides that no benefits will be paid for 20 weeks following the effective date of her insurance certificate for a disability resulting from her diabetes.

In group insurance, a specific exclusion clause concerning declared diseases or ailments applies, in theory, for limited periods of 13 or 26 weeks. After that time, the exclusion is no longer in effect if the participant worked during that time.

Exclusion of an undisclosed disease or ailment

Generally in individual insurance and sometimes in group insurance, the client/participant fills out a medical questionnaire. In such a case, except in the case of fraud, an insurer may not, by a general clause, exclude or limit the coverage by reason of a disease or ailment not disclosed in the

enrolment form unless the disease or ailment appears within the first two years of the insurance (art. 2417, para. 2 C.C.Q.). In the event of an undisclosed disease or ailment, it can be a disease or ailment known or unknown by the client or the insured.

EXAMPLE

Martin purchased an individual disability insurance policy in August 2014. In March 2015, he had to leave work for an indeterminate period of time due to his illness, multiple sclerosis. He claimed benefits from his insurer. The insurer refused to pay, because when Martin's policy came into effect, he had previously received medical care for his pre-existing illness during the 12 months preceding the date of his application. Martin sued his insurer. Martin's insurance policy contained an exclusion with respect to an undisclosed disease or ailment: "No benefits will be payable for disability directly or indirectly resulting from one or more of the following: limitations relating to a pre-existing medical condition, injury or illness for which treatment was received within 12 months preceding the date on which you became an insured [...]" Martin's medical reports revealed that he had consulted a doctor within 12 months of the effective date of his policy, and the doctor had noted that he had multiple sclerosis. He had prescribed Motrin, an over-the-counter drug. The court held that the insurer's decision was well-founded given the circumstances of the case and the exclusion clause.²¹⁸

2.4.2.4 Distinction between co-ordination and reduction of benefits

This distinction is discussed in Chapter 1 of this manual.

2.4.2.5 Disability and retirement benefits and other amounts governed by co-ordination and reduction provisions

This subject is discussed in Chapter 1 of this manual, in the section that deals with co-ordination and integration of benefits between public plans and private insurance plans.

2.4.2.6 Suicide exclusion

One of the most common contractual exclusions found in life insurance is the "suicide clause." Suicide defined as intentionally causing one's own death. Unless a life insurance contract contains a clause excluding suicide, the insurer cannot invoke suicide to refuse payment of the life insurance benefit.²¹⁹

218. *Tassé v. Canada-Vie*, REJB 2000-16726 (C.S.).

219. *Landry-Chicoine v. Assurance-Vie Desjardins*, J.E. 91-35 (C.A.).

Moreover, unlike other contractual exclusions, a suicide clause is limited in time (two years). Thus, insurers cannot exclude suicide if it occurs after two years of uninterrupted insurance²²⁰ (art. 2441 C.C.Q.). This period may be reduced by agreement between the insured and the insurer, but it cannot be increased (art. 2414 C.C.Q.).

The starting point for the time limit is the effective date of the contract, that is, when the insurer accepts the initial application, without modification, provided the initial premium has been paid and there has been no change in the insurability of the risk²²¹ since the application was signed (art. 2425 C.C.Q.). If the insurance coverage is increased, the effective date of the additional coverage (additional amount) constitutes the starting point for the two-year time limit of the suicide clause as regards the additional amount.

Furthermore, pursuant to article 2434 C.C.Q., when an insurance contract is reinstated, the suicide clause and any misrepresentations or concealment pertaining to risk begin to run again as of the reinstatement date.

The burden of proving suicide rests on the insurer.²²²

Moreover, in accidental death insurance, suicide is not considered an accident.²²³

2.4.3 Contract amendments (riders)

Article 2405 C.C.Q. provides that once an insurance contract has been entered into, any changes the parties wish to make to the contract must be evidenced in a separate document; this document is generally referred to as a “rider” to the policy. Article 2405 C.C.Q. also specifies that any rider stipulating a reduction of the insurer’s liability or an increase in the insured’s obligations, other than an increased premium, has no effect unless the client consents to the change in writing.

2.4.3.1 Amendment other than upon renewal of an insurance contract

The contract may be amended, before it is terminated or is renewed, by means of a rider. The client must consent thereto in writing if the amendment has the effect of reducing the insurer’s obligations or increasing the client’s obligations (other than a premium increase).

2.4.3.2 Amendment upon renewal

Unless the contract contains an automatic renewal clause, it ends upon the expiry of the specified term (e.g., term life insurance). If the client wishes to extend the coverage beyond that date, the parties must agree on the issuance of a new policy.

220. *Cardinal v. Sun Life du Canada, compagnie d’assurance-vie*, REJB 1999-13297 (C.A.).

221. *Biscuits Leclerc Ltée v. Compagnie d’assurance-vie Transamerica Occidental*, REJB 1997-08712 (C.S.).

222. *Parenteau v. Personnelle (La), compagnie d’assurances du Canada*, B.E. 99BE-618 (C.Q.); *Shallow v. Colonia Life Insurance Co.*, J.E. 95-1734 (C.S.).

223. *Vallée v. Assurance-vie Desjardins*, J.E. 2001-1547 (C.A.); *McGuerrin-Houle v. Cie d’assurance Combined d’Amérique (La)*, [1986] R.R.A. 701 (C.P.).

When the insurer wishes to amend the contract upon its renewal (accident and sickness insurance contracts often contain end dates with a renewal), it must clearly indicate the change in a separate document from the rider which stipulates it. In such a case, the change is presumed to be accepted by the insured 30 days after receipt of the document.

Renewal of an insurance contract is an agreement in and of itself. To be valid, it must comply with the rules relating to consent. The coverage may be extended on the same terms as in the initial contract or contain modifications. In order to be set up against the insured, the modifications must comply with article 2405 C.C.Q. The renewal may be evidenced by a certificate of renewal or the issuance of a policy. Even where a policy is issued, the renewal does not constitute a new insurance contract, unless substantial amendments have been made to the basic contract.²²⁴

Unless otherwise stipulated in an individual life insurance contract, the client must make a new declaration of risk when a term life insurance contract is renewed.

2.5 Rules relating to the designation and revocation of beneficiaries, to the payment of the death benefit and to the exemption from the seizure of benefits

The rules relating to the beneficiary of an insurance policy upon the death of the insured are set out in articles 2445 to 2460 C.C.Q.

2.5.1 Death benefit payable to a designated beneficiary

The beneficiary is the person designated to receive benefits under an insurance or annuity contract. In individual insurance of persons and annuity contracts, only the client, as the owner of the contract, has the right to designate a beneficiary.²²⁵ Upon the death of the insured person, the beneficiary will be entitled to the death benefit under the contract.

Article 2447 C.C.Q. specifies that it is not necessary for the beneficiary to exist or be expressly determined at the time of the designation. What is important, is that he exists “at the time his right becomes exigible,” i.e., upon the death of the insured person. Thus, as regards a child who has been conceived, but is not yet born at the time of the death of the insured person, the C.C.Q. stipulates that his designation as a beneficiary will be valid, provided he is born alive and viable and his quality as beneficiary is recognized.

224. See, in matters of group insurance, the ruling in *Lachapelle v. Croix Bleue (La) (Mutuelle-vie du Québec)*, J.E. 96-494 (C.A.).

225. *Citadelle Assurance v. Beaulé*, J.E. 87-1232 (C.A.). (In group insurance, insurance on the life of the participant's spouse must be paid to the participant's succession in accordance with the contract (in this case, to the participant's succession); *Bourgouin v. Clarica*, June 7, 2002, C.Q. (Small Claims Division), No. 200-32-027183-010.

EXAMPLE

The designation of beneficiary indicates “all my children.” Pierre has only one child when he makes the designation. At the time of his death, he has two children and a third on the way. The three “children” will therefore be beneficiaries, unless the third unborn “beneficiary” is not born alive and viable.

The face amount that is payable to the designated beneficiary does not form part of the client’s succession. Therefore, it cannot be used to pay the succession’s debts or be seized by the creditors of the succession (art. 2455 C.C.Q.).²²⁶

2.5.1.1 Right and capacity to designate a beneficiary

Pursuant to article 2445 C.C.Q., the holder (or a participant under a group insurance contract, as the case may be) has the right to designate one or more beneficiaries of the insured amount.

Since this is a personal right, a mandatary acting pursuant to a power of attorney, a mandatary in the event of incapacity, a tutor or a curator does not have the right to designate a beneficiary instead of the policyholder (client).²²⁷ A minor (except in certain situations²²⁸) or a person of full age who is incapable does not have the right to designate a beneficiary.

A policyholder’s “designation” of the succession as the recipient of the insured amount does not constitute the designation of a beneficiary.²²⁹

As regards insurance taken out on the life of the client, if no beneficiary is designated and the “succession of the policyholder” box has not been checked, the death benefit will be payable to the client’s succession upon the latter’s death. As regards insurance taken on the life of a third party (someone other than the client), if no beneficiary has been designated, the death benefit will be payable to the policyholder (client) upon the death of the insured.

When the policyholder designates himself as the beneficiary of insurance on his own life, which is not a genuine designation of a beneficiary,²³⁰ the death benefit will be payable to his succession. When the policyholder designates himself as the beneficiary of insurance on a third party’s life, upon the death of the insured, the death benefit will be payable to the policyholder.

226. *Clément v. Clément*, J.E. 2001-686 (C.Q.); *Industrielle-Alliance (L’), compagnie d’assurance sur la vie v. C.C.*, J.E. 2003-1277 (C.A.).

227. *Bourgouin v. Clarica*, June 7, 2002, C.Q. (Small Claims Division), No. 200-32-027183-010. See also: Madeleine Cantin Cumyn and Michelle Cumyn, *L’administration du bien d’autrui*, 2nd ed., Cowansville, Les Éditions Yvon Blais inc., 2014, No. 216, p. 205

228. See section 2.3.1.1, “Incapacity and minors.”

229. *Civil Code of Québec*, CQLR, c. C-1991, art. 2456. See, in contrast, art. 2455.

230. *Citadelle Assurance v. Beaulé*, J.E. 87-1232 (C.A.). See, however, *Perron-Malenfant v. Malenfant (Trustee of)*, [1999] 3 S.C.R. 375, para. 54

2.5.1.2 Difference between designated beneficiary and succession

When the death benefit (the insured amount) is payable to a designated beneficiary, it does not form part of the policyholder's succession (art. 2455 C.C.Q.) as mentioned above.

When the death benefit is payable to the client's succession, the client's creditors (in other words, the creditors of the client's succession) must be paid before its legatees and heirs. This means the client's creditors will be paid in preference to the legatees by particular title and the heirs of the client's succession.

Consequently, if the policyholder's succession has more debts than assets, the legatees by particular title and the heirs of the policyholder's succession may not receive anything from the death benefit paid by the insurer.

What forms part of the succession

The face amount (death benefit or insured amount) under an insurance of persons or annuity contract will be paid to the succession if the client has indicated that the benefit is to be paid to its (art. 2456, para. 1 C.C.Q.):

- Succession;
- Assigns;
- Heirs;
- Liquidators;
- Legal representatives.

The insured amount will also be paid to the succession if the client has used a term "similar" to those mentioned above. The following may be considered similar terms:²³¹

- Successor at law;
- Legatees;
- Testamentary executors; and
- Trustees (in the absence of a trust that exists at the time of death).

Lastly, the insured amount will also be paid to the succession if the designated beneficiary is already deceased when the insured dies, unless a contingent beneficiary has been designated (art. 2447 C.C.Q.).²³²

231. Didier Lluelles, *op. cit.*, No. 642, p. 442. See also *Robitaille v. Dion*, [1979] 1 S.C.R. 359.

232. Didier Lluelles, *op. cit.*, No. 650, p. 445 (the author uses the expression "substitute beneficiary").

2.5.1.3 Revocable beneficiary

Since October 20, 1976, the designation of a person as a beneficiary may be revoked at any time, unless otherwise stipulated (art. 2449 C.C.Q.). This means the client can change the designation of a beneficiary.

However, there are two important exceptions to this rule: the irrevocable beneficiary and the presumption in favour of the legal spouse (married spouse or civil union spouse).

First exception: Person designated irrevocably

If the client wishes, he can state that his beneficiary will be irrevocable. However, in most cases he should avoid doing so, especially if the beneficiary is a minor. A client who has designated his beneficiary irrevocably must obtain the beneficiary's consent if he wishes to change the designation or take certain steps, as the case may be. According to case law, a minor cannot consent to the revocation of his designation as an irrevocable beneficiary.²³³

Second exception: Married or civil union spouses

The designation of a person with whom the client (or policyholder) is married (spouse) or in a civil union as a beneficiary in a written document other than a will—such as a form provided by the insurer or the insurance application itself—is irrevocable,²³⁴ unless otherwise stipulated in the document.

Thus, when a policyholder designates his legal spouse as a beneficiary, without further specification, the designation will be considered irrevocable.

However, the irrevocable nature of such a designation is not final until the insurer receives the written document (art. 2451 C.C.Q.). After this time, the client can no longer revoke the beneficiary unless he obtains his consent. Moreover, only a written waiver from the irrevocable beneficiary can bind the insurer.²³⁵

Clearly, the client does not have to obtain this consent if the irrevocable beneficiary has died. The client is also not required to obtain it if there has been a divorce, annulment of marriage, or dissolution or annulment of a civil union since 1982. These rules will be examined in greater detail below.

Insurers' forms for designating a beneficiary generally contain a clause authorizing the client to choose whether the designation of the legal spouse (married spouse or civil union spouse, but not a *de facto* spouse (or common-law spouse)) as a beneficiary will be revocable or irrevocable.

233. *Bélanger v. Bélanger (Succession de)*, 2009 QCCS 6159, paras. 29 and 30, 32 to 34 and 42 to 44.

234. Art. 2449, para. 1 C.C.Q.

235. *Blanchard v. Lapointe*, [2001] R.R.A. 98.

2.5.1.4 Multiple beneficiaries

Very often, the client will designate several people as beneficiaries of his insurance. They are referred to as “co-beneficiaries” (art. 2456, para. 2 C.C.Q.). Where one of the co-beneficiaries predeceases the insured, the provisions of the C.C.Q. concerning accretion in matters of successions generally apply.²³⁶ The following are an example of an accretion and an example where there is no accretion.

EXAMPLE 1

Maxime designates Geneviève, Sofia and Jonathan as beneficiaries of his life insurance without specifying the share each one will receive. If Geneviève predeceases Maxime, when Maxime dies, Sofia and Jonathan will each receive half of the total insured amount (art. 2456, para. 2 C.C.Q.).



EXAMPLE 2

Maxime designates Geneviève, Sofia and Jonathan as beneficiaries of his life insurance. However, he specifies that Geneviève will receive half the insured amount, and Sofia and Jonathan will each receive one quarter of the insured amount. If Sofia predeceases Maxime, when Maxime dies, Geneviève will be entitled to half of the insured amount and Jonathan will be entitled to one quarter. In the absence of any other provision, the quarter originally intended for Sofia will be paid to Maxime’s succession (arts. 756 and 2456 C.C.Q.).



2.5.1.5 Designation of beneficiary null under the law

Pursuant to sections 275 and 276 of *Act respecting health services and social services*,²³⁷ neither the owner of an establishment (a local community service centre, a hospital centre, a social service centre or a reception centre), a member of the establishment’s board of directors, an individual employed in the establishment nor a member of a foster family may solicit or accept a gift or bequest from a person housed in the establishment or taken charge of by a foster family.

Article 761 C.C.Q. is similar. It provides that a bequest made to the owner, director or employee of a health or social services establishment who is neither the spouse nor a close relative of the testator is without effect if it was made while the testator was receiving care or services from the establishment and that a bequest made to a member of a foster family while the testator was residing with that family is also without effect.

236. Art. 755 C.C.Q.; Didier Lluellas, *op. cit.*, No. 652, p. 446.

237. *Act respecting health services and social services*, CQLR, c. S-4.2.

In such a context, the case law has likened the designation of a beneficiary to a testamentary disposition or gift.²³⁸

It should also be noted that case law and doctrine applicable to matters of undue influence²³⁹ also apply to the designation of beneficiaries.²⁴⁰ Undue influence consists in attempting to obtain a succession or receive a gift from someone through reprehensible tactics.

An insurance representative must not agree to be his client's designated beneficiary (excluding, for example, when the policyholder is his spouse or one of his parents or children). According to the *Code of ethics of the Chambre de la sécurité financière*,²⁴¹ an insurance representative who is designated as a beneficiary represents a situation of conflict of interests with his client. Insurers will refuse such a designation if they realize that the beneficiary is the client's insurance representative (except in the cases mentioned above) or that the insurance representative has falsely indicated a relationship with the policyholder so that the insurer will accept the designation of beneficiary. In addition, in such a situation, the insurance representative's certificate may be revoked.

2.5.2 Means of designating a beneficiary

A beneficiary must be designated in writing. This can be done in a number of ways (art. 2446 C.C.Q.):

- In a written document other than a will (most often in the application or in a form prepared for that purpose by the insurer); or
- In a will.

In Québec, a beneficiary may be designated electronically, because an electronic designation can constitute a written document within the meaning of the *Act to establish a legal framework for information technology*. However, not all insurers currently accept this method.

2.5.2.1 Means of designating a beneficiary in an application (group insurance enrolment form), in a change of beneficiary form or in another written document

Conditions for validity

A designation need not be made in the application or in a form provided by the insurer. It may simply be written on a sheet of paper, in a letter addressed to the insurer, on a postcard or by any

238. *Charbonneau (Succession de)*, J.E. 2006-12 (C.S.). See also: *Commission des droits de la personne v. Bradette Gauthier*, J.E. 2010-1172 (Human Rights Tribunal).

239. This doctrine and case law is based, in particular, on articles 4, 154, 703, 706, 707, 1398, 1399, 1811 and 2849 C.C.Q.

240. *J.G. v. C.D.*, 2008 QCCQ 3201, Lina Bond J.

241. *Lévesque v. Giroux*, 2011 QCCQ 11691; *Champagne v. St-Jean*, CD00-1020, disciplinary committee of the *Chambre de la sécurité financière*, October 30, 2013; *Champagne v. Thibault*, CD00-0860, disciplinary committee of the *Chambre de la sécurité financière*, October 15, 2013.

other means (art. 2446 C.C.Q.). However, it is more prudent to include it on a form provided by the insurer. Moreover, it must be possible to recognize and identify the beneficiary or beneficiaries the client or the holder wishes to designate.

EXAMPLE

The designation of a beneficiary on a sheet of paper found in a deceased client's chest of drawers is valid. However, it must be brought to the insurer's attention.

It is not necessary that the designation of a beneficiary be dated to be valid. If it is the only one there is, a signed but undated designation is valid. However, it is more prudent to date it. Where there are two dated and different designations of revocable beneficiaries, the most recent one will prevail. However, where there are two designations, one dated and the other undated, the insurer must request a court to determine the designation that applies.²⁴²

Revocability of a designation

A client or a policyholder may change the designation of a revocable beneficiary at any time. As the owner of the contract, he is the only person who can revoke the status he conferred on the beneficiary. To do so, it is preferable to use the change of beneficiary form provided by the insurer. However, the designation of a revocable beneficiary can be changed or revoked in any other written document. When such a change or revocation is made by will, the language used is very important.

2.5.2.2 Means of designating a beneficiary in a will

Before discussing how to designate a beneficiary in a will, we must first define the word “will” and then analyze the various forms of wills and the requirements for their validity.

Wills: Recap (see Chapter 1)

A will is a set of directions (usually written) in legal form for the disposition of one's property after death.²⁴³ There are three forms of will:

- The notarial will;
- The will made in the presence of witnesses; and
- The holograph will.²⁴⁴

242. *New Code of Civil Procedure*, CQLR, c. C-25, arts. 33, 34 142, and 529 to 535.

243. *The Canadian Oxford Dictionary*, Toronto, Oxford University Press, 1998.

244. Art. 712 C.C.Q.

Transmission of face amount through a will

There are several ways to transmit the face amount of an insurance contract in a will. However, the wording proposed in the following examples is the most common.

EXAMPLE

A transmission in the form of a “bequest”²⁴⁵ (also referred to as a “legacy”) can be worded as follows in the will: “I bequeath all my property to Michel, including my insurance policies.”

In this type of transmission, the face amount passes through the insured’s succession first before being given to Michel. If the succession has more debts than assets, Michel may not receive any amount, since creditors are the first to be paid by law. In such a case, the insurer will pay the succession or its liquidator.

The following is an example of the designation of a beneficiary made by will.²⁴⁶

EXAMPLE

“I designate Michel as the beneficiary of my \$50,000 insurance policy No. 1234 issued by *DEF Assurance-vie inc.* on November 6, 1982.”

In this case, the face amount no longer forms part of the succession. The insurer will give the face amount to Michel directly. Thus, even if Michel’s succession has more debts than assets, Michel’s creditors will not be able to touch the face amount.

Conditions for the validity of a designation of beneficiary in a will

Any designation in a will is subject to specific rules. How each of these rules applies must be known when the face amount is transmitted in the form of a bequest or the designation of a beneficiary.

A will is always revocable, i.e., it can be cancelled. If the testator revokes his will, the transmission of the face amount in the form of a bequest or the designation of a beneficiary is also revoked (art. 2450, para. 1 C.C.Q.). It should also be noted that the designation of a beneficiary in a will

245. The word “bequest” means the disposition of one or more items of property — described specifically in a will — in favour of a person who is clearly identified or identifiable.

246. *Therreault v. Therreault (Succession de)*, J.E. 87-231 (C.S.). Principle applied in *Lepage v. Lepage*, EYB 1994-84349 (C.S.). See also: *Beauchamps v. Dubé*, J.E. 92-1162 (C.S.) and *Dawn-Reed v. Reed*, J.E. 94-1646 (C.S.).

is always revocable (art. 2449 C.C.Q.), even if the testator has specified that the designation is irrevocable.

If a court invalidates the will for a defect of form only, the transmission of the face amount in the form of a bequest will be invalidated. However, the transmission in the form of a designation of beneficiary will not be invalidated, provided the will is dated and signed by the testator (the client)²⁴⁷ (art. 2450, para. 1 C.C.Q.). A defect of form is an irregularity in a juridical act due to non-observance of a formality required by law.

EXAMPLE

In his will made in the presence of witnesses, Jean designated Alexis as the beneficiary of his \$100,000 life insurance policy No. 1234 issued by *DEF Assurance-vie inc.* However, Jean's will is being challenged in court, because although the names of the witnesses appear on the document drafted using a word processor, they did not sign it. The court can invalidate the will due to a defect of form, without the designation of the beneficiary being invalid as a result.

Furthermore, it is important to note that a designation or revocation contained in a will does not take precedence over a designation of a beneficiary made prior to the signing of the will unless the will refers to the insurance policy in question or unless the intention of the testator is manifest (art. 2450 C.C.Q.).²⁴⁸

EXAMPLE

At the time Jean's will was drafted, he had already named Sandrine as the revocable beneficiary in the insurance application for his policy issued by *DEF Assurance-vie inc.* However, in his will, Jean made the following bequest: "I bequeath to my children the policy I took out with *DEF Assurance-vie inc.*"

247. Isabelle Nadia Tremblay, *op. cit.*, No. 15-350, p. 1/1278.

248. *Brossard v. Journal La Presse Itée*, 2006 QCCS 3887, appeal dismissed on other grounds in 2008 QCCA 573; *Gélinas v. Simard (Succession de)*, B.E. 2003BE-117 (C.S.), Gratien Duchesne J, appeal dismissed on December 11, 2003, AZ-04019524; *SSQ, Société d'assurance-vie inc. v. Richard*, EYB 2005-98488 (C.S.), Bernard Godbout J; *Memmi v. Compagnie d'assurance générale Héritage*, REJB 1997-01180 (C.S.), Diane Marcelin J, motion for revocation of judgment dismissed, July 11, 1997; *G.P. v. M.L.*, 2004BE-163 (C.A.), Proulx, Thibault and Rochette JJA; *Simard v. Beaulieu*, REJB 2002-34686 (C.S.), para. 81, Jacques Babin J; *Pommet v. Mailloux*, [1996] R.R.A. 817 (C.S.), Armand Carrier J; *Labranche v. Hébert*, J.E. 95-1900 (C.S.), Léo Daigle J; *Régime de sécurité sociale, Syndicat des débardeurs, section locale 375 v. Berthelet*, REJB 2000-17454 (C.S.), Carol Cohen J; *Morin v. Nault*, J.E. 2001-810 (C.S.), pp. 40 to 43, Clément Trudel J, out-of-court settlement on appeal, C.A.M., No. 500-09-010818-011, 2005-06-09; *Shaw, ès qualités "Tutrice" v. Sénéchal*, REJB 1998-06410 (C.S.), Jean-Jacques Crêteau J; *Rousse v. Beaulieu*, REJB 2000-21801 (C.S.), Carole Julien J, appeal dismissed on motion, C.A.M., No. 500-09-010425-007, February 5, 2001; *Gagné v. Aetna, Cie d'assurance-vie du Canada*, REJB 1999-16846 (C.Q.); *G. (L.-M.) (Succession de)*, REJB 2003-40920 (C.S.), Jean Bouchard J.

This bequest had the effect of revoking the prior designation of a beneficiary, because Jean's intent was manifest. Moreover, because of the terms used ("I bequeath"), this is not a designation of a beneficiary. The insurer will therefore pay the insured amount to the succession.

2.5.3 Effect of designations against the insurer

The client must inform the insurer in writing of any designation or change of beneficiary. Article 2452 C.C.Q. states that designations and revocations may be set up against the insurer only from the day it receives them.

The insurer will therefore be deemed to have fulfilled its obligation by paying the face amount to the last known beneficiary, i.e. to the designated beneficiary appearing in its files when the insurer has paid the insured amount. As regards the insurer's obligation, the most recent change received by it will prevail over the others (art. 2452 C.C.Q.).

If a will revokes the designation of a beneficiary, the will must be brought to the insurer's attention. An adviser who is aware that his client has made or will make a will must discuss with the client the importance of ensuring his will and his designations of beneficiaries are properly co-ordinated so that his most recent wishes can be respected. When warranted, the client should be advised to consult a legal adviser.

EXAMPLE

Jean had a life insurance in which he had designated his son Alexis as the revocable beneficiary. He had informed the insurer thereof. Jean died on March 15, 2014. Some 10 days before his death, in his will he had designated his wife Juliette as his sole beneficiary of this insurance and had indicated the policy number. However, he had not informed the insurer of this change. At the time the succession is opened, the liquidator must inform the insurer of this change to the designation of the beneficiary as quickly as possible. If he does not do so, no one may hold the insurer responsible for paying the face amount to Alexis. In such a case, Alexis may be required to make restitution and give Juliette the amount received from the insurer.

2.5.3.1 Receipt of designation by the insurer

In order for a designation of beneficiary to be set up against the insurer and third parties, the insurer must receive it. Sometimes, after the death of the insured, his succession or a relative will send the insurer a written document that includes the designation of a beneficiary made by the client before his death. The fact that a designation is sent to the insurer after the death of the policyholder will not nullify the designation.²⁴⁹

249. *M.L. v. Desjardins Sécurité financière*, 2010 QCCA 586; *Gamache v. Sun Life du Canada*, 2013 QCCS 321; *Bouffard v. Assurance-vie Desjardins inc.*, J.E. 97-892 (C.S.).

Moreover, it is important to note that “every designation of beneficiaries remains revocable until received by the insurer” (art. 2451 C.C.Q.).

Where there are several irrevocable designations of beneficiaries, “they are given priority according to their dates of receipt by the insurer” (art. 2452, para. 1 C.C.Q.).

2.5.3.2 Payment in full discharge

For the insurer, it is important to make a payment in full discharge, because it does not want to have to pay the insured amount twice.

Consequently, the insurer is entitled to require several documents from the succession or from the party claiming to be the designated beneficiary. The co-operation of the claimant and the insurance representative is therefore important.

Moreover, the insurer has a maximum of 30 days in life insurance and 60 days in accident and sickness insurance to pay the insured amount. However, this time limit runs only once the insurer has received all the requested documents (proof of loss).

The insurer is discharged by paying the insured amount “in good faith [...] to the last known person entitled to it” (art. 2452, para. 2 C.C.Q.).

2.5.4 Consequences of conjugal breakdown for a spousal beneficiary

2.5.4.1 Divorce, separation from bed and board, nullity (annulment) of marriage or a civil union and dissolution of a civil union

Definition of “breakdown”

The term “breakdown” refers to separation from bed and board, divorce, nullity of marriage or dissolution, or nullity of a civil union, as well as their effects on the spouse who is the beneficiary under insurance or an annuity.

Separation from bed and board

Separation from bed and board does not automatically cancel the designation of a spouse as a beneficiary. However, since December 1, 1982, a court may, when granting a separation from bed and board (art. 2459, para. 1 C.C.Q.):

- Declare that an irrevocable designation is revocable; the policyholder can then designate a new beneficiary, failing which the spouse continues to be the beneficiary;
- Declare that the designation of the spouse as revocable or irrevocable beneficiary has lapsed (i.e., to cancel it); in such a case, if the client does not appoint a third party as the beneficiary after such a declaration, the insurance benefit will be payable to the succession; or
- Declare the designation of the spouse as a subrogated policyholder to have lapsed.

Divorce

Any divorce rendered since December 1, 1982, results in and of itself in the cancellation of the designation of a spouse as beneficiary or subrogated policyholder. This rule applies to both revocable and irrevocable designations (art. 2459, para. 2 C.C.Q.).

However, after the divorce, if the client wishes, he can once again designate his former spouse as a beneficiary in his will or otherwise (such as on a designation of beneficiary form).

Furthermore, within the scope of their divorce, the parties may, in the agreement regarding accessory measures, agree to maintain the designation of beneficiary or agree to designate the former spouse as beneficiary of a life insurance policy. If this agreement is breached, the aggrieved former spouse can exercise recourse against the succession of the former spouse who committed the breach.²⁵⁰

EXAMPLE

David designates his wife Katia as the beneficiary of his insurance contract on October 28, 2010. David and Katia divorce on June 4, 2015. Katia is therefore no longer the beneficiary of David's insurance as of July 5, 2015, because the judgment of divorce takes effect the 31st day following the date when the judgment is pronounced²⁵¹. If, notwithstanding the divorce, David wants the face amount to be paid to Katia, he will have to once again designate Katia as beneficiary of his insurance contract.

Annulment of marriage and dissolution or annulment of a civil union

When a judgment declares the nullity of a marriage or the dissolution or nullity of a civil union, the designation of the spouse as beneficiary or subrogated policyholder is subject to the same rules as those that apply at the time of a divorce; it is automatically revoked (art. 2459 C.C.Q.).

250. *SSQ, Société d'assurance-vie inc. v. Richard (Succession de)*, J.E. 2006-143 (C.S.); *Zawada v. Zawada (Succession de)*, [2002] R.R.A. 554 (C.S.); *King (Succession de)*, 2006 QCCQ 11568.

251. *Divorce Act*, LRC 1985, c.3. (2nd suppl.), s. 12.

2.5.4.2 Designations of beneficiaries made before October 20, 1976

Definition of “preferred beneficiaries” and “ordinary beneficiaries”

In Québec, prior to the coming into force of the *Act respecting insurance* on October 20, 1976, there were two categories of beneficiaries:²⁵²

- Preferred beneficiaries, i.e., those designated as beneficiaries under the *Husbands and Parents Life Insurance Act*.²⁵³ Under this statute, a husband could designate his wife as a beneficiary; and
- Ordinary beneficiaries, i.e., those designated as beneficiaries under the *Civil Code of Lower Canada*.

Insurance representative's obligation to check

It is important to remember that many designations of beneficiary that were made before October 20, 1976, are still in effect today. If the examination of a designation of a beneficiary made before October 20, 1976, reveals that the beneficiary designated in the policy was the client's spouse or children, the representative must check whether there was a change of beneficiary during the time it was possible to do so, i.e. between October 20, 1976, and October 20, 1977.

Due to the very complex nature of the rules relating to beneficiaries designated before October 20, 1976, the representative must check the legal provisions applicable to each case. To this end, the Canadian Life and Health Insurance Association (CLHIA) published a table (reproduced below in Table 2.2). It would therefore be prudent to refer to this table each time a client wishes to change a designation of beneficiary made before October 20, 1976.

252. Isabelle Nadia Tremblay, *op. cit.*, No. 15-225, pp. 1/1247 to 1/1250.

253 R.S.Q. 1964, c. 296.

TABLE 2.2

Designation of beneficiary

BENEFICIARY DESIGNATED UNDER INSURANCE POLICY	POSSIBLE CHANGE OF BENEFICIARY
MARRIED OR CIVIL UNION SPOUSE	
Married or civil union spouse designated on or after 1976-10-20 if indicated as revocable on the enrolment form	Any beneficiary
Married or civil union spouse designated on or after 1976-10-20 without a stipulation of revocability or with a stipulation of irrevocability	Cannot be changed unless: 1) A waiver is signed; 2) A divorce was granted on or after 1976-10-20 and before 1982-12-01 terminating the husband's rights; or 3) A divorce was granted on or after 1982-12-01.
HUSBAND	
Husband designated on or after 1970-07-01 but before 1976-10-20 with or without a stipulation	Any beneficiary
Husband designated on or after 1970-07-01 but before 1976-10-20 with a stipulation of irrevocability	Cannot be changed unless: 1) A waiver is signed; 2) A divorce was granted on or after 1976-10-20 and before 1982-12-01 terminating the husband's rights; or 3) A divorce was granted on or after 1982-12-01.
Husband designated before 1970-07-01	Any beneficiary
WIFE	
Wife designated before 1976-10-20, and divorce granted before 1976-10-20	Any beneficiary
Wife designated before 1976-10-20, and divorce granted on or after 1976-10-20 but before 1982-12-01	Child until 1977-10-20; otherwise wife's designation is irrevocable unless she waived her right or the divorce terminated her rights.
Wife designated before 1976-10-20, and divorce granted on or after 1976-10-20 but before 1982-12-01	Any beneficiary provided the beneficiary was designated after the divorce.
CHILD	
Child designated on or after 1977-10-20	Any beneficiary
Child designated on or after 1976-10-20 but before 1977-10-20	Irrevocable if the child replaces a wife or child designated before 1976-10-20. Otherwise any beneficiary.
Child designated before 1976-10-20	Wife until 1977-10-20. Other child until 1977-10-20. Otherwise irrevocable, unless a waiver is signed.
OTHER	
Any irrevocable beneficiary (beneficiary designated with stipulation of irrevocability on the application form) other than the wife	Cannot be changed unless a waiver is signed.
Other beneficiary	Any beneficiary

2.5.4.3 *De facto* spouse (or common-law spouse)

As regards the designation of beneficiaries in insurance of persons, a *de facto* spouse (or common-law spouse) is not recognized in the same manner as a married spouse or civil union spouse.²⁵⁴

Thus, the designation of a *de facto* spouse (or common-law spouse) is revocable unless otherwise stipulated, as is the case with any other beneficiary.

Moreover, when the relationship between *de facto* spouses (or common-law spouses) ends, it does not have the effect of revoking a designation of the beneficiary, unlike divorce.²⁵⁵

EXAMPLE

Luc designates Manon as his revocable beneficiary on January 1, 2010. They marry on January 1, 2011, and divorce on July 1, 2013. Luc dies on January 1, 2014. Manon will receive the insured amount as the beneficiary, because the designation of beneficiary was made before the marriage and the divorce did not have the effect of revoking the designation of beneficiary made on January 1, 2010.

2.5.5 Death benefit payable to the succession of the policyholder (or the participant): importance of the liquidator

Pursuant to article 2455 C.C.Q., the insured amount payable to a designated beneficiary “does not form part of the succession of the insured.”

However, if the insured amount is payable to the succession, the insurer will want to know the identity of the succession’s liquidator so it can pay the insured amount to him, regardless of who, under the will (or pursuant to the legal rules of devolution of successions in the case of an intestate succession), is the legatee or heir who will receive the insured amount.

Some insurers send the liquidator of the succession a cheque payable to “Succession of X,” while other insurers send a cheque payable to the order of the liquidator “in his capacity as liquidator of the succession of X.”

2.5.6 Exemption from seizure

The property of a debtor is the common pledge (collateral) of his creditors (art. 2644 C.C.Q.). Seizability is the rule and unseizability is the exception.

Rights arising under life insurance contracts (including annuity contracts) and certain insurance of persons contracts may, in certain circumstances, be exempt from seizure.

254. Arts. 2449 and 2457 C.C.Q.

255. *Smith v. La Survivance, cie mutuelle d’assurance-vie*, [1995] R.R.A. 676 (C.S.).

2.5.6.1 Life insurance: Designation of the policyholder's (or participant's) ascendant, descendant or legal spouse

Pursuant to article 2457 C.C.Q., the designation as beneficiary of the policyholder's (or participant's) ascendant, descendant or legal spouse (married spouse or civil union spouse) renders the rights conferred by the insurance contract unseizable by the policyholder's creditors or trustee in bankruptcy until the beneficiary has received the insured amount.

The designation of a *de facto* spouse (or common-law spouse) as revocable beneficiary does not render the rights conferred by the insurance contract exempt from seizure.

It should be noted that beneficiaries whose contract renders their rights unseizable are sometimes referred to as "preferred beneficiaries."

Since unseizability is the exception, it is interpreted restrictively and is subject to limits. The federal Crown may refuse to recognize unseizability arising under provincial rules.²⁵⁶

2.5.6.2 Life insurance: Irrevocable designation

Pursuant to article 2458 C.C.Q., the designation of any person (including a *de facto* spouse (or common-law spouse)) as irrevocable beneficiary renders the rights conferred by the contract unseizable by the policyholder's creditors or trustee in bankruptcy as long as the designation remains irrevocable.

2.5.6.3 Life insurance: Designation of a non-preferred beneficiary and no designation of beneficiary

The cash surrender value of a life insurance policy is seizable by the trustee in bankruptcy if the policyholder has designated as revocable beneficiary a person other than a preferred beneficiary or if no beneficiary has been designated.²⁵⁷

Moreover, if the policyholder dies and there is a designated beneficiary (whether or not preferred), the insured amount is payable directly to the designated beneficiary, without regard to the succession (art. 2455 C.C.Q.). Therefore, the policyholder's creditors (including a trustee in bankruptcy) cannot assert a right against the insurer or the beneficiary for the insured amount.²⁵⁸

256. *Marcoux v. Canada (Attorney General)*, 2001 FCA 92, Noël, Décary and Létourneau JJA; *London Life Insurance Company v. Canada*, 2014 FCA 106 (CanLII), leave to appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada (File No. 35961); *M.N.R. v. Anthony*, (1995) 32 C.B.R. (3d) 109 (Nfld. C.A.); *M.N.R. v. Ross*, [1997] F.C.J. 1765 (Fed.C.A.); *Red Development Corporation v. Triman Industries Ltd.*, [1991] 6 W.W.R. 481 (Man. C.A.).

257. *Perron-Malenfant v. Malenfant (Trustee of)*, [1999] 3 S.C.R. 375, paras. 54 to 56.

258. *Coopérative funéraire de la Mauricie v. Gendron*, J.E. 2004-110 (C.Q.). See also: *Boudreault v. Laforest*, 2013 QCCS 4575; *Clément v. Clément*, J.E. 2001-686 (C.Q.).

2.5.6.4 Accident and sickness insurance

Accident and sickness insurance benefits may be seized by the policyholder's creditors, because these amounts form part of his patrimony.

Until December 31, 2015, periodic disability insurance benefits were exempt from seizure under paragraph 8 of article 553 of the former *Code of Civil Procedure*.²⁵⁹

Since January 1, 2016, this rule will no longer apply according to the new *Code of Civil Procedure*, whereby disability insurance benefits are seizable.²⁶⁰ However, such benefits remain unseizable in the hands of the insurer.²⁶¹

2.6 Rules pertaining to claims and the payment of benefits

2.6.1 Rules pertaining to claims

The C.C.Q. sets out the procedure and the respective obligations of the insured and the insurer with respect to the settlement of a loss, whether it be the notice of loss, the time limit for sending in documents relating to the analysis of the claim, providing evidence by means of a medical examination or the time limit given to the insurer to pay the benefits. The insurance contract can also contain relevant provisions, provided they do not confer fewer rights on the client, the policyholder, the insured, the participant or the beneficiary (art. 2414 C.C.Q.).

2.6.1.1 Notice of “loss” in life insurance, proof of death and other information required

The C.C.Q. does not impose any formality regarding the sending of a notice of loss to the insurer. However, the insurer must be notified of the loss in order to be compelled to pay benefits. In such a case, the provisions of the contract must be checked to determine what it provides in this regard. In Québec, an insured is presumed deceased at the age of 100 in accordance with the Unclaimed Property Act (RSQ, c. B-5.1, s. 3 par. 9), pursuant to which the insurer may be required to remit the sums to the *Ministère du Revenu* (Ministry of Revenue).²⁶²

Proof of death: Attestation of death

The payment of life insurance benefits is subject to certain rules prescribed by the C.C.Q. An attestation of death is the document evidencing the occurrence of the insured risk. The physician who establishes that the death has occurred fills out the attestation of death and gives it to the funeral director who provides a copy of it to the individual who fills out the declaration of death. The attestation and declaration of death are sent to the registrar of civil status. At the request of the person making the declaration, the registrar of civil status will

259. Former *New Code of Civil Procedure*, CQLR, c C-25.

260. *New Code of Civil Procedure*, CQLR, c C-25.01 ss. 694 and 696. *Marcoux v. Lemaire-Laporte*, 2017 QCCQ 10039 (Small Claims Division), Chantal Gosselin J., paras. 38 to 42.

261. *New Code of Civil Procedure*, CQLR, c C-25.01, art. 698.

262. *Unclaimed Property Act*, CQLR, c. B-5.1, art. 6.

provide a death certificate (act of death) or a copy thereof (arts. 122 and ff. C.C.Q.).²⁶³ In general, the insurer will ask for a death certificate or a copy of the act of death as proof of death. Sometimes, it will accept as proof of death a declaration of death signed by the funeral director.

Additional information

The insurer may require additional information regarding the circumstances surrounding the death in order to determine whether the contract covers this type of death. For example, the insured's suicide may be excluded by the insurer if it occurs within the first two years of the effective date of the insurance.

Proof of the insured's age

The attestation of death is admissible as proof of the insured's age at the time of death. If the insured's true age does not correspond to that declared to the insurer and falls within the range of rates established in the contract, the insured amount will be adjusted in such proportion as the premium collected bears to the premium that should have been collected based on the insured's true age (art. 2420 C.C.Q.).

When the insured's age exceeds the limits fixed by the insurer's rates, the insurer may bring an action in nullity of the insurance coverage only under certain conditions. The second paragraph of article 2421 C.C.Q. states that the insurer must apply for the nullity within three years of the effective date of the contract, provided the insured is still alive. The insurer must therefore pay the insured amount even if the age of the participant at the time of his death exceeds the limits fixed by the contract.

EXAMPLE

Nicole fills out an insurance application and inadvertently indicates that she is 50 years old, although she just turned 59. In fact, she did not write the "9" clearly and it looks like a "0" on the application form. She dies four years later. The insurer notices the error and adjusts the face amount in such proportion as the premium collected bears to the premium corresponding to Nicole's age at the time she died, because this age falls within the limits of its rates.

Time limit for notifying the insurer about the death and prescription

In life insurance, by contrast with accident and sickness insurance (art. 2435 C.C.Q.), the C.C.Q. does not impose a time limit whose expiry entails forfeiture. In accident and sickness insurance, a person with rights under a policy must act diligently within the time limit, after which the person can no longer assert those rights.²⁶⁴

263. See: <http://www.etatcivil.gouv.qc.ca/en/certificate-copy-act.html>.

264. *M.B. v. Financière Manuvie*, 2016 QCCA 498; *Bourcier v. Citadelle (La), compagnie d'assurances générales*, 2007 QCCA 1145 (CanLII).

Thus, in theory, a person who has rights with respect to the proceeds of life insurance has three years from the date of the insured's death within which to take action against the insurer (arts. 2925 and 2880 C.C.Q.), that is, the ordinary prescription period.²⁶⁵

265. Under the *Civil Code of Lower Canada* (CCLC) (applicable until December 31, 1993), a rule similar to that of article 2880 C.C.Q. was provided for in article 2495 of the CCLC: Jean-Guy Bergeron and Nathaly Rayneault, *Précis de droit des assurances*, Sherbrooke, Les Éditions Revue de droit Université de Sherbrooke, 1996, p. 283. Under the *Insurance Act*, R.S.Q., c. 295, in effect until October 19, 1976, the prescription period for insurance of persons was one year, but up to 18 months after the death of the insured. See: *Gagné v. New York Life Ins. Co.*, (1934) 57 B.R. 60; *Canada Life Ins. v. Poulin*, (1934) 57 B.R. 78; *Shoiry v. London Lancashire Guarantee et Acc. Cy.*, (1949) C.S. 315; *Continental Assurance Cy. v. Dame Dion*, (1959) B.R. 777. The starting point of the prescription period would therefore be the date of death: *Caisse populaire Duberger v. Beaulé*, [1981] C.P. 232, Gill Fortier J.; *Syndic de Baker*, 2018 QCCS 5493, Christine Baudouin J., 2018-12-13; 169912 *Canada Inc. v. Cie d'assurance-vie Transamerica du Canada*, 2005 CanLII 8590 (QC CS), Danielle Richer J.; *Real's Truck Stop Ltd. v. Financière Manuvie*, 2018 QCCQ 2580 (Small Claims), Marie Michelle Lavigne J.; Michel Gilbert, *L'assurance collective en milieu de travail*, 2nd ed., Cowansville, Les Éditions Yvon Blais inc., 2006, No. 382, p. 264; Isabelle Nadia Tremblay, *L'assurance de personnes au Québec*, Brossard, Les Publications CCH/FM Inc., 1989 (loose-leaf edition), Nos. 5-100 and 50-075, p. 1/633 and 1/3609. It could also be the day on which the right of action arises (date of death plus 30 days under article 2436 C.C.Q.: François-Xavier Simard Jr. and Gabrielle De K. Marceau, *Le droit des assurances terrestres depuis 1976* (art. 2468 to 2605 CCLC); Montréal, Wilson & Lafleur Ltée, 1988, p. 80; Louise Poudrier-LeBel, *Droit des assurances de personnes*, Québec, Les Presses de l'Université Laval, 2000, pp. 12–16 and 12.17; Jean-Guy Bergeron, *Les contrats d'assurance: lignes et entre-lignes*, volume 2, Sherbrooke, Les Éditions SEM inc., 1992, pp. 364 to 367; Isabelle Nadia Tremblay, “Bénéficiaires et titulaires subrogés,” in Collectif, *JurisClasseur Québec – Contrats nommés II*, Montréal, LexisNexis Canada, loose-leaf edition, No. 72, pp. 19–47. Thus, article 2436 C.C.Q. would not concern the prescription period in matters of insurance and would only specify that the life insurance benefit is payable within 30 days after the insurer receives supporting documents for the claim. Article 2436 C.C.Q. does not interrupt prescription (arts. 2892 and 2898 C.C.Q.). Before that time, interest cannot accrue against the insurer: *Côté v. L'Excellence, compagnie d'assurance vie*, 2006 QCCQ 1236, Charles-G. Grenier J. Article 2436 C.C.Q. therefore merely reproduces article 2528 CCLC, which itself reproduced section 126 of the *Insurance Act* (the period then was 60 days). However, see to the contrary: Geneviève COTNAM, “De l'exécution du contrat d'assurance en assurance de personnes” (arts. 2435–2444 C.C.Q.), in Sébastien Lanctôt and Paul A. Melançon (dir.), *Commentaires sur le droit des assurances et textes législatifs et réglementaires*, 3rd ed., Montréal, LexisNexis, 2017, pp. 114 and 115; Odette Jobin-Laberge and Luc Plamondon, “Les assurances et les rentes,” in *La réforme du Code civil: Obligations, contrats nommés*, Québec, Les Presses de l'Université Laval, 1993, No. 199, p. 1147 (in connection with art. 2473 C.C.Q. regarding damage insurance); Céline Gervais, *La prescription*, Cowansville, Thomson Reuters, p. 46; Édith Lambert, “Commentaires sur l'article 2880 C.c.Q.,” in *Commentaires sur le Code civil du Québec* (DCQ), EYB2013DCQ1480, December 2013, p. 10. See also *Lamirande v. Industrielle Alliance, assurances et services financiers inc.*, 2016 QCCQ 6975 (Small Claims Court), Richard Landry, J. In case *Agence du revenu du Québec v. SSQ Évolution – Gestion invalidité et vie*, 2019 QCCQ 4748 (CanLII), Chantal Sirois, J., the Court of Québec ruled that the limitation period does not begin to run on the day of the loss, in this case the death, but from the moment the insurer is required to meet its contractual obligations, i.e., at the expiry of the 30-day grace period following receipt of the supporting documents. The Court of Québec also ruled that the claim must be submitted to the insurer within one year of the loss, as provided for in the insurance contract. Outside Québec, the *Insurance Act* in most Canadian jurisdictions provides that the action must be instituted no later than the earlier of (a) the date that is two years after the required documents are produced to the insurer or (b) the date that is six years after death (see e.g., *Insurance Act*, CPLM c. I40, s. 184(1)). See: *Kissoondial v. Prudential Insurance Co. of America*, 1987 CanLII 4121 (ON CA). This reconciles the two streams of doctrine and case law. A similar application for Québec would be to consider a three-year limitation period for submitting a claim to the insurer from the death of the insured, and, for a claimant who has submitted a claim to the insurer within that three-year period, to have a new three-year limitation period run from the time the supporting documents were provided to the insurer, with the two limitation periods running concurrently.

However, in life insurance, the insurer cannot generally set up this prescription against Québec's Minister of Revenue and it must remit any life insurance proceeds that qualify as unclaimed property to *Revenu Québec*.²⁶⁶ The person entitled to the death benefit may claim this amount from the *Revenu Québec* at any time.²⁶⁷

2.6.1.2 Notice of “loss” in accident and sickness insurance, information required and proof of losses

In accident and sickness insurance, the C.C.Q. requires that the policyholder, the beneficiary or the insured notifies the insurer in writing of the loss within 30 days of acquiring knowledge thereof (art. 2435 C.C.Q.).²⁶⁸

Within 90 days of the loss, the policyholder, the beneficiary or the insured must give the insurer all information regarding the circumstances and extent of the loss (art. 2435, para. 1 C.C.Q.). In some situations, the insurer could also request a copy of the coroner's report, in order to determine whether the death was accidental in the case of accidental death insurance.

If the person entitled to payment of the benefit proves that it was impossible for him to act within the prescribed time, he will be entitled to receive the benefit if a notice is sent to the insurer within one (1) year of the loss (art. 2435, para. 2 C.C.Q.). This is a time limit whose expiry entails forfeiture.²⁶⁹

Medical examination requirement

In matters of disability insurance, the insured must submit to a medical examination when the insurer is entitled to require it owing to the nature of the disability. If the insured refuses to prove his disability or to submit to a medical examination, he is failing to fulfil an obligation under the insurance policy. In such circumstances, the insurer may refuse to pay or to continue to pay the benefits (art. 2438 C.C.Q.).²⁷⁰

2.6.2 Payment of benefits

2.6.2.1 Time limit for paying benefits in life insurance

General rule

The insurer must pay the insured amount within 30 days after receipt of the proof of loss (art. 2436 C.C.Q.).

266. *Unclaimed Property Act*, CQLR, c. B-5.1, ss. 10 and 3.

267. *Ibid.*, s. 30.

268. *Métropolitaine, compagnie d'assurance-vie v. Manufacturers Life Insurance Company*, REJB 97-03424 (C.S.), affirmed by REJB 2003-37076 (C.A.).

269. *Bourcier v. Citadelle (La), compagnie d'assurances générales*, 2007 QCCA 1145; *M.B. v. Financière Manuvie*, 2016 QCCA 498.

270. *Caisse populaire de Maniwaki v. Giroux*, [1993] 1 S.C.R. 282; *R.W. v. Industrielle Alliance*, 2011 QCCS 3314; *Taillon v. Desjardins Sécurité financière, compagnie d'assurance-vie*, 2007 QCCS 1510.

EXAMPLE

Stéphanie is involved in a car accident and dies from her injuries in the hospital a few days later. Her succession will send all the documents required by the insurer, including the death certificate, in order to obtain the insured amount under Stéphanie's life insurance. The insurer will be required to pay within a period of 30 days following receipt of the requested documents.

Disappearance of the insured

In the case of a disappearance of the insured, it may be impossible to prove the insured's death even though the death seems likely. Where death is uncertain, a declaratory judgment of death can only be obtained after seven years have elapsed since the disappearance. This period may be reduced where the death of the insured is considered to be certain (e.g., the sinking of a ship or a plane crash) even though it is impossible to draw up an attestation of death. An application for a declaratory judgment of death may be made by any interested person, including the beneficiary of the life insurance (art. 92 C.C.Q.).²⁷¹

EXAMPLE

A woman disappeared from her home five years ago and no one has heard from her since. The beneficiary of her insurance policy will have to wait seven years (i.e., two more years) before obtaining a declaratory judgment of death.

2.6.2.2 Time limit for paying benefits in accident and sickness insurance

The insurer must pay the sums claimed within 60 days after receipt of the proof of loss (art. 2436, para. 2 C.C.Q.). Where the insurance covers losses of income due to disability, payment of the initial benefit must occur within 30 days of receipt of supporting documents establishing the disability or, if the policy stipulates a waiting period, the 30 days are counted from the expiry of that period (art. 2437, para. 1 C.C.Q.).

271. It is appropriate here to reproduce the following wording from Jean-François Lamoureux, *“Les assurances de personnes,”* in *École du Barreau du Québec Collection de droit 2018-2019, Volume 7 – Contrats, sûretés, publicité des droits et droit international privé*, Cowansville, Les Éditions Yvon Blais, 2018, pp. 119 and 120: [translation] “When the insured disappears, the insurer is not required to pay the benefit until the death has been declared judicially. If the person simply disappeared, seven years must elapse before the death can be declared (art. 92, para. 1 C.C.Q.) in order to be eligible for the life insurance benefit, and the premiums must have been paid during those seven years because the insured is presumed to be alive. Where a person is deceased, but the body cannot be found (for example, an airplane crash at sea), the death can be judicially declared immediately and is deemed to have occurred at the time of the accident (art. 92, para. 2 C.C.Q.). The premiums are therefore due only until the time that the death is declared.”

2.6.2.3 Insured amount payable to a beneficiary who is a minor, to a tutor or to a curator

Benefits: Person of full age who is incapable

In the case of a person of full age, the benefit payable is remitted directly to him.

However, if the client or the beneficiary to whom the benefit is payable is incapable of administering his property, the benefit is paid to the person who administers his property, i.e., the tutor or curator to the insured's property (arts. 258, 281 and 285 C.C.Q.) or the mandatary in the case of incapacity (arts. 2166 and ff. C.C.Q.). In certain cases, the benefit may be payable to the Public Curator (if the person of full age who is incapable does not have a tutor or curator to his property) or to *Revenu Québec* (if the property (financial product) is unclaimed).²⁷²

Benefits: Minors

When the benefit is payable to a minor, it is paid to the father and mother, who are the tutors of their children as of right (art. 192 C.C.Q.).

It is important not to confuse the designation of a minor as beneficiary with the designation of a beneficiary which, for example, is a testamentary trust established for the benefit of a minor.

Benefits: Father and mother deprived of parental authority

Firstly, it should be noted that the expression “deprived of parental authority” means the loss by either parent, or both of them, of parental authority over their children. As stated in article 606 C.C.Q., a court will deprive parents of their parental authority for a grave reason and in the interest of the child.

If a father and mother are deprived of parental authority, they lose the tutorship of their child (art. 197 C.C.Q.) and the benefit is paid to the person appointed as a tutor. If no such tutor is appointed or otherwise acting, the director of youth protection is appointed as legal tutor (art. 199 C.C.Q.).

Benefits: Deceased father and mother

Article 200 C.C.Q. states that a father and mother may appoint a tutor to their minor child by will, by a mandate given in anticipation of their incapacity or by filing a declaration with the Public Curator. In such a case, the benefit is paid to that person upon presentation of the documents evidencing his status as tutor (generally a judgment of homologation).

The benefit may also be paid to the Public Curator if the appointed tutor refuses to assume his duties (arts. 180 and ff. C.C.Q.).

²⁷². *Unclaimed Property Act*, CQLR, c. B-5.1.

Benefits: Trusts

Pursuant to article 1262 C.C.Q., a trust can be created by will, by contract, by law or by judgment (where authorized by law).

Thus, in practical terms, a trust can be created by will or by contract. A policyholder can designate a trust as beneficiary. According to a recent Québec Superior Court judgment, a trust cannot be created merely through a designation of beneficiary on the insurer's enrolment form or insurance application.²⁷³

Where a trust has been validly created, the insurer will have to pay the insured amount to the trustee under the trust, who, in a testamentary trust, may often be the same person as the liquidator of the succession.

Benefits: Administrator appointed in accordance with article 210 C.C.Q.

Pursuant to article 210 C.C.Q., it is possible to give or bequeath property to a minor on the condition that the property be withdrawn from the administration of the tutor and be administered by a third party appointed by the donor or testator.

Such a situation can arise, for example, if the parents are divorced and one of the parents does not want the surviving parent (a former spouse or partner) to administer the property on behalf of the child.

Again, according to a recent Québec Superior Court judgment, such an administrator cannot be appointed through a designation of beneficiary on the insurer's enrolment form or insurance application.²⁷⁴ In such a situation, the insurer will have to pay the death benefit to the surviving parent.

2.7 Group insurance contracts

The subject of the parties involved in group insurance contracts was discussed earlier.

Moreover, the rules regarding the designation of beneficiaries, exemption from seizure and exclusions, as well as the other rules previously discussed, also apply to group insurance.

However, there are certain principles specific to group insurance which must be considered.

2.7.1 General

Definition: insurance policy

The group insurance policy or master policy is defined as the document evidencing the existence of the contract of insurance and must contain the particulars prescribed by law. The policy

273. *Compagnie d'assurance-vie Manufacturers (Financière Manuvie) v. Massouh*, 2010 QCCS 2060, j. Bernard Godbout.

274. *Ibid.* See also: *SSQ, Société d'assurance inc. v. Froidebise*, 2014 QCCS 205.

specifically sets out the obligations of the parties and the scope of the insurance coverage (arts. 2399, para. 2, 2415, 2416 C.C.Q.).

Content of the policy

As is the case with individual insurance, article 2399 C.C.Q. states that the policy is the document evidencing the existence of the contract of insurance. To that effect, the policy must set out the following elements:

- The name of the policyholder and of the insurer;
- The object and amount of the coverage;
- The nature of the risks;
- The time from which the risks are covered;
- The term of the coverage; and
- The amount and rate of the premiums and the dates on which they are due.

This article is supplemented by articles 2415 to 2417 C.C.Q. which state what an insurance of persons policy must contain. The policy must indicate, among other things, the right to convert group life insurance into individual insurance.

A group insurance contract generally includes several types of insurance protection or coverage. The following are the most common:

- Basic insurance on the life of the participant and additional insurance (with proof of insurability in the latter case);
- Insurance on the life of the participant's spouse;
- Insurance on the life of the participant's dependent children;
- Accidental death insurance on the life of the participant;
- Accidental mutilation insurance;
- Critical illnesses insurance;
- Short-term salary insurance (disability insurance);
- Long-term salary insurance (disability insurance);
- Health-care insurance, which can be divided as follows:
 - Prescription drug insurance;
 - Hospitalization (private or semi-private hospital room);
 - Health-care establishment (convalescent home);
 - Health professionals: (acupuncturist, audiologist, chiropractor, dietician, occupational therapist, naturopath, speech therapist, osteopath, physiotherapist, physical rehabilitation therapist, podiatrist, homeopath, homeopathic remedies, psychoanalyst, psychiatrist, psychologist, social worker, kinesitherapist, massage therapist, orthotherapist);

- Vision care (optometrist, ophthalmologist, eye glasses, contact lenses, laser vision correction);
- Other medical care (ambulance, laboratory analyses, hearing aids, respirators, braces, orthopedic shoes, detoxification programs, ultrasounds, electrocardiograms, wheelchairs, home nursing care, hospital beds, artificial limbs, insulin pumps, prostheses, X-rays, dental treatment for natural teeth following an accident, etc.);
- Medical assistance (second medical opinion);
- Travel insurance and trip-cancellation insurance (with travel assistance); and
- Dental care insurance.

Rules specific to group insurance

The C.C.Q. contains few provisions specific to group insurance. It is sometimes difficult to reconcile the provisions applicable to individual insurance with the principles of group insurance, but, unless otherwise indicated, these rules apply with the necessary changes.

Article 2401 C.C.Q. provides that the insurer must deliver a copy of the group insurance policy (also referred to as the “master policy”) to the client (i.e., the policyholder). In order to inform participants about the contents of the master policy, the insurer must deliver insurance certificates to the policyholder (often a booklet or an explanatory brochure). The certificate provides participants with a general description of the coverage. According to the C.C.Q., the policyholder then has the obligation to distribute the certificates to the participants. This can be done electronically. As regards the master policy, the participant and the beneficiary are entitled to consult it at the policyholder’s place of business and obtain a copy thereof.

Some of the provisions of the C.C.Q. are of public order, i.e., the insurer cannot derogate therefrom by contract (unless it offers more advantageous conditions).

For example, a clause of a master group insurance policy which provides that the insurer may pay within 90 days of receipt of the sickness and accident insurance claim would be null, as it would give the participant fewer rights than those provided at law (article 2436, para. 2 C.C.Q. provides for a 60-day period). However, a clause could provide that the payment will be made within 45 days of receipt of the claim; such a clause would be valid as this derogation is to the advantage of the participant.

EXAMPLE

Mariette is claiming the reimbursement of her sessions with a psychologist.
Les belles épargnes assurances inc. (the insurer) has 60 days to pay her the insured sums upon receipt of the proof of loss (art. 2436, para. 2 C.C.Q.).

The insurer also has the obligation to furnish a copy of the medical questionnaires to the participant when they are applicable, e.g., when a participant wishes to purchase additional insurance. The insurer must do so in order to be able to invoke misrepresentations or concealment by the participant (arts. 2406 and 2424 C.C.Q.).

Discrepancies between the policy and the insurance certificate

The second paragraph of article 2401 C.C.Q. states that, in case of discrepancies between the policy and the insurance certificate (which may be the brochure), participants may invoke the one that is most favourable to them.²⁷⁵ In some cases, an insurance certificate may contain a note stating that, in case of discrepancy, the provisions of the policy will prevail. In Québec, this note is not valid.

However, please recall that a difference is not necessarily a discrepancy.²⁷⁶

EXAMPLE 1

François had an accident which caused him back pain. He consulted a doctor and a chiropractor. The doctor was unable to determine what illness François was suffering from. However, the chiropractor diagnosed it. He gave François a certificate stating that he was unable to perform his work. François claimed disability insurance benefits from the insurer, who refused to make the payments because François was not under the care of a doctor and because the disability had to be diagnosed by a doctor. François had not received a copy of the policy; he had only received an insurance certificate which did not state that the disability had to be diagnosed by a doctor.

In a similar case, the Court ruled that in the absence of any indication to the contrary, a disability report signed by a chiropractor was sufficient proof of the inability to work.²⁷⁷

EXAMPLE 2

In February 1989, Julien's employer offered its employees group insurance, even though the contract between the employer and the insurer had not yet been signed. At the time, Julien was on sick leave. He decided to subscribe to the group insurance. A few weeks later, he received a certificate of insurance stating that coverage for dependants was in effect. While Julien was on disability leave, his wife died. The contract between the insurer and Julien's employer was finally signed in June 1990, retroactive to February 1, 1989. Julien claimed from the insurer the face amount on the life of his wife. The insurer refused to pay the amount, claiming that the insurance could not have come into effect as long as Julien had not returned to work.

275. *SSQ Mutuelle d'assurance groupe v. Larrivée*, J.E. 2000-1408 (C.A.); *Gestion AVD Verville inc. v. Great West, compagnie d'assurance-vie*, 2013 QCCS 4336. See also: *Roy v. Capitale (La), assurance de personnes inc.*, 2012 QCCS 4464.

276. *Robitaille v. Madill*, [1990] 1 R.C.S. 985

277. *Dubreuil v. Lavigne Ltée*, 1989 R.R.A. 451 (C.Q.).

The judge noted that the certificate of insurance was silent as to the requirement of being actively at work. Accordingly, the judge held that the certificate should prevail over the wording of the policy, and he ordered the insurer to pay Julien the face amount.²⁷⁸



2.7.1.1 Disability insurance: Some specific considerations

Disability insurance constitutes accident and sickness insurance. Although disability insurance exists as individual insurance, it is more common to find this type of coverage as part of workplace group insurance. It can also be found as part of a debtor group health insurance in connection with a hypothecary (mortgage) loan.²⁷⁹

In disability insurance, the insurer must set out, expressly and in clearly legible characters, the terms and conditions of payment of the indemnities and the nature and extent of the disability covered. Failing clear indication as to the nature and extent of the disability covered, the inability to carry on one's usual occupation constitutes the disability (art. 2416 C.C.Q.).

In certain individual policies, the definition of disability may consist in the inability of a person to perform a number of daily tasks, such as washing up or making food. Long-term care insurance is often involved in such cases, and the benefits are not necessarily salary insurance benefits (income replacement), but frequently coverage of costs related to a loss of independence.²⁸⁰

In group insurance, disability insurance is also referred to as salary insurance, because benefits are linked to the participant's salary. The standard definition of the term "disability" in this type of policy is generally two-fold: one definition applies during the first 24 months of the disability (referred to as "own occupation"), and the other definition applies after the first 24 months of the disability (referred to as "any occupation").

Definition of disability (standard clause)

During the first 24 months of a period of disability:

- Total and continuous incapacity caused by an accident or illness that prevents you from carrying out the main duties of your usual occupation.

278. *Syndic de Les Coopérants v. Curadeau*, 1993 R.R.A. 716 (C.S.).

279. *Regulation under the Act respecting insurance*, RRQ, c. A-32.1, r. 1, ss. 75 to 85. This type of group insurance contract is generally sold through "distributors" covered by the distribution regime without a representative provided for in sections 408 et seq. of the *Act respecting the distribution of financial products and services*, CQLR, c. D-9.2. The distributor secures the policyholder's adhesion; it does not sell the group contract.

280. See: <https://lautorite.qc.ca/en/general-public/insurance/long-term-care-insurance/>

After the above-mentioned period:

- Total and continuous incapacity caused by an accident or illness that prevents you from performing any remunerative occupation for which your education, training or experience has reasonably prepared you, regardless of the availability of employment.

2.7.2 Group insurance: A contract entered between the policyholder and the insurer for the benefit of the participants

Article 2392 C.C.Q. states that group insurance of persons, under a master policy, covers the members of a specified group and, in some cases, their dependants (spouse, children). In group insurance, the same contract covers more than one person. The relationship is no longer simply between the insurer and policyholder, as in individual insurance; the holder of the master policy is also involved. However, the group insurance contract is entered into for the benefit of the participants, not the policyholder, and the participants have, subject to certain exceptions, the same rights as an individual policyholder.

The relationship between the insurer, the policyholder and the participant is a tripartite relationship (three parties). However, for a group insurance contract to be validly formed or amended, only the agreement of the insurer and the policyholder is required. Once the contract is entered into, a person forming part of the group will be asked to participate in the contract. Often, participation is mandatory, i.e., the employer obliges the employee to enrol in the employee benefits plan as a condition of employment. The aim of this condition is to prevent anti-selection and ensure that premiums are as low as possible.

According to the C.C.Q., the main characteristic of a contract of insurance is that it is an adhesion contract based on good faith.²⁸¹ In group insurance, the notion of contract of adhesion primarily involves the relationship between the insurer and the participant. The policyholder and the insurer have often negotiated the terms of the contract (or often have the possibility of doing so, except, at times, for smaller groups where the contract is more standard). As for good faith, it must be present in any contract, regardless of what kind of contract it is. The concepts of adhesion and good faith are not the only characteristics of group insurance contracts; there is also the concept of group.

It should be noted that the general rules of contracts apply to uninsured employee benefit plans (referred to as administrative services only (ASO) plans) or financial agreements, or agreements on costs and services that exist in group insurance. ASO plans are sometimes negotiated by the parties in a collective agreement. In certain cases, a group plan may include insurance coverage provided by an insurer (e.g., life and disability insurance) and other protections offered under an ASO plan (e.g., medical and dental protections). Since July 1, 2014, employers under federal jurisdiction (see Chapter 1 to find out which firms are under federal jurisdiction) that offer their employees long-term disability coverage are required to insure this coverage with an insurer in insurance of persons.²⁸² It should be noted that this manual deals with insurance contracts subscribed through an insurer.

281. Didier Lluelles, *op. cit.*, Nos. 51 to 53, pp. 31 to 35.

282. *Canada Labour Code*, R.S.C. 1985, c. L-2, s. 239.2.

2.7.3 Laws applicable to contracts (place of residence of the participant) and the jurisdiction of Québec Courts

Even if the master policy was entered into in another province, the laws of Québec will apply to the participant if he resided in Québec at the time he became a participant.²⁸³ The laws of Québec will continue to apply to him even if he moves.

Moreover, Québec courts have jurisdiction to hear an action based on a contract of insurance where the policyholder, the insured or the beneficiary of the contract is domiciled or resident in Québec, the contract covers an insurable interest situated in Québec or the loss took place in Québec (art. 3150 C.C.Q.).

2.7.4 Civil Code of Québec, Regulation under the Act respecting insurance (RARI) and determination of the group

The characteristic which distinguishes group insurance and annuities from individual insurance and annuity contracts is the specified group of persons for whose benefit the contract is issued, i.e., the participants.

A group is a set of individuals with something in common, such as social, economic or cultural interests. In general, it is composed of persons who have or had an employment relationship with one or more employers, or persons in the same profession or occupation. The members of a financial services cooperative or of a mutual insurance association can also constitute a group.

There is no particular requirement with respect to the type of business; however, insurers normally require a minimum of three or five employees. Most of the time, the insurer and the employer agree on the coverage to be offered to the group and the employees decide whether or not to enrol when participation is optional. However, in Québec, there is an important exception as regards prescription drug insurance.

2.7.5 An Act respecting prescription drug insurance and its mandatory nature

Prescription drug insurance

Since January 1, 1997, all Quebecers must be covered by prescription drug insurance, whether through a private insurance plan or through the public plan administered by the *Régie de l'assurance maladie du Québec* (RAMQ).²⁸⁴ The law sets out, among other things, the list of medications that are mandatorily covered (over 8,000), the minimum percentage of coverage

283. Art. 3119 C.C.Q. See also: *Johnston v. Great West Life*, 2013 QCCS 1404. However, article 3119 C.C.Q. does not preclude the application of a foreign law to an insurance contract entered into abroad for a foreigner (*Taraby v. Smith (Succession de)*, 2008 QCCS 1591).

284. See the document produced by the RAMQ entitled "Info Assurance médicaments" (last updated in November 2018): <http://www.ramq.gouv.qc.ca/SiteCollectionDocuments/citoyens/fr/autres/information-assurance-medicaments-fr.pdf> (available only in French).

(63% of the cost of the drug) as well as the maximum annual contribution.²⁸⁵ However, private plans may be more generous and, for example, cover 80% of the cost of prescription drugs, but they cannot cover listed medications for less than the minimum percentage.

Private plans

For purposes of the *Act respecting prescription drug insurance*, “a private plan is a group insurance or employee benefit plan offering basic coverage for prescription drugs.”²⁸⁶ Moreover, within the meaning of this Act, an employee benefit plan is an administrative service only (ASO) plan which, in practice, is often administered by an insurer. All Quebecers under the age of 65 who have access to a private plan that is offered to a group in accordance with the law must subscribe to the prescription drug insurance coverage under a group insurance contract for a group described under section 15.1 of the *Act respecting prescription drug insurance* (where applicable) and have all their dependants enrol in such coverage.²⁸⁷

The definition of “group” in the *Act respecting prescription drug insurance* is narrower than that in the C.C.Q., and the RARI, as only groups listed in section 15.1 of the *Act respecting prescription drug insurance* qualify. Thus, associations not related to a professional order must consist of persons engaged in the same trade or occupation.²⁸⁸

EXAMPLE

The insurer ABC offers life insurance and accidental death and mutilation insurance to the *Association des femmes d'affaires de l'Estrie*. However, it cannot offer prescription drug insurance to this group, because its members do not perform the same work.

It is interesting to note that an insurer or an administrator of an employee benefit plan must offer prescription drug coverage that complies with the law if it offers coverage for accidents, illness or

285. From July 1, 2020 to December 31, 2020, the maximum annual contribution is \$1,144 for individuals between 18 and 64 years of age and for individuals over 65 if they are not receiving a guaranteed income supplement (GIS), \$0 for individuals under 18 years of age, and \$658 for individuals over 65 years of age who receive a GIS at a rate between 1% and 93% (0\$ for those with a GIS with a rate between 94% and 100%). The annual premium on the income tax return (contribution paid to *Revenu Québec*) is \$0 to \$648 per person, depending on net family income. See <http://www.ramq.gouv.qc.ca/en/citizens/prescription-drug-insurance/Pages/summary-costs.aspx> and http://www.ramq.gouv.qc.ca/en/citizens/prescription-drug-insurance/Pages/rates_effect.aspx.

286. *Régie de l'assurance maladie du Québec*, “Prescription drug insurance,” on-line document consulted on July 21, 2017. See: <http://www.ramq.gouv.qc.ca/fr/citoyens/assurance-medicaments/Pages/description.aspx>.

287. *Act respecting prescription drug insurance*, CQLR, c. A-29.01, s. 16.

288. *Ibid.*, CQLR, c. A-29.01, s. 15.1. See also: *AREQ (CSQ) (Association des retraitées et retraités de l'éducation et des autres services publics du Québec) v. Régie de l'assurance-maladie du Québec*, 2011 QCCS 1088, Benoît Moulin J.; *Sogedent Assurances inc. v. Régie de l'assurance-maladie du Québec*, 2006 QCCS 3970, Michel A. Caron J.; *Robillard v. Société canadienne des postes*, 2017 QCCS 2707, Donald Bisson J.; *Graillon v. Agence de revenu du Québec*, 2016 QCCQ 430, Jean Faullem J.; *Taylor v. Agence du revenu du Québec*, QCCQ 5042; *Maltais v. Québec (Sous-ministre du Revenu)*, 2014 QCCQ 1548.

disability (e.g., disability insurance, accidental death and mutilation insurance or merely a health spending account) to a specified group of employees or to members of a professional association, a union, or an association whose membership consists of persons engaged in the same trade or occupation.²⁸⁹

Individual prescription drug insurance is prohibited under the *Act respecting prescription drug insurance*. An insurer that offers individual sickness and accident insurance contracts with one or more characteristics specific to group insurance is also contemplated. Thus, insurers cannot skirt the law by offering accident and sickness insurance by means of individual contracts to the members of a group contemplated in the *Act respecting prescription drug insurance* so as to avoid the requirement of having to include prescription drug coverage.²⁹⁰ It is, however, possible to offer only group life insurance without having to include prescription drug coverage.

EXAMPLE

The company *Génie inc.* only offers a health spending account to its retired employees. The plan administrator must also offer prescription drug insurance, even if certain retirees are over the age of 65. However, persons who are 65 years of age or more have the right to opt for the RAMQ's public plan instead of the private prescription drug insurance plan to which they have access.²⁹¹

An insurer may offer prescription drug insurance to members of a professional corporation. It can also offer it to employees of members of the professional corporation, if the contract so provides.

2.7.6 Eligibility of participants and the *Charter of Human Rights and Freedoms* (Québec)

In order to determine eligibility for group insurance, certain eligibility requirements are often established within a group. This helps define the group. It is a preliminary step taken before a group insurance contract is entered into. For example, a group plan may require a minimum number of hours worked or impose a probation period as an eligibility criterion. A plan can also exclude part-time workers, temporary workers or retirees.

The insurer must know how the group is defined in order to have an idea of the risk the applicant is asking it to assume and in order to determine the relevant rates.

289. *Act respecting prescription drug insurance*, CQLR, c. A-29.01, ss. 34, 35 and 38.

290. Finances Québec, "Harmonization with certain federal tax measures and other tax measures," on-line document modified on June 18, 2015, consulted on July 21, 2017. See http://www.finances.gouv.qc.ca/documents/bulletins/en/BULEN_2015-4-a-b.pdf. (pp. 28 to 30).

291. See the document produced by the RAMQ entitled "Info Assurance médicaments" (last updated in November 2018): <http://www.ramq.gouv.qc.ca/SiteCollectionDocuments/citoyens/fr/autres/information-assurance-medicaments-fr.pdf> (available only in French).

To establish the premium rate, the insurer must determine the risk factor for the group using statistical data compiled for groups having similar characteristics. The greater the likelihood that the risk will occur, the higher the premium will be.

2.7.6.1 Discriminatory distinctions under the *Charter of Human Rights and Freedoms* (Québec) – Role of section 10

An insurer cannot use certain criteria if they result in a distinction or exclusion contrary to law.

Section 10 of the *Charter of Human Rights and Freedoms* states the criteria that are considered discriminatory:

10. Every person has a right to full and equal recognition and exercise of his human rights and freedoms, without distinction, exclusion or preference based on race, colour, sex, gender identity or expression, pregnancy, sexual orientation, civil status, age except as provided by law, religion, political convictions, language, ethnic or national origin, social condition, a handicap or the use of any means to palliate a handicap.

However, in the case of insurance and annuities, the legislature has limited the effects of these distinctions or exclusions by enacting section 20.1 of the *Charter of Human Rights and Freedoms*. This provision allows insurers, on certain conditions, to use criteria which would otherwise be discriminatory.

2.7.6.2 Distinctions deemed valid under the *Charter of Human Rights and Freedoms* – Role of section 20.1

This section states that, in insurance, certain criteria may be used to define a group. Section 20.1 of the *Charter of Human Rights and Freedoms* reads as follows:

20.1 In an insurance or pension contract, a social benefits plan, a retirement, pension or insurance plan, or a public pension or public insurance plan, a distinction, exclusion or preference based on age, sex or civil status is deemed non-discriminatory where the use thereof is warranted and the basis therefore is a risk determination factor based on actuarial data.

In such contracts or plans, the use of health as a risk determination factor does not constitute discrimination within the meaning of section 10.

Thus, an insurer can use age, sex and civil status as a criterion for eligibility in the group, but it must have actuarial data in order to do so and the use of the distinction must be warranted. Moreover, the insurer may also include the status of health as a factor to determine risk, without

having to look to actuarial data. Furthermore, the insurer may also include life habits of an insured (for instance: smoker or non-smoker), since it is not discriminatory under section 10 of the *Charter of Human Rights and Freedoms*.²⁹²

2.7.7 Group representation

In group insurance and annuity contracts, the contract is entered into between the insurer and the policyholder. The policyholder must have the capacity to bind itself by contract and the authority to represent the group. The person who represents the group is most often the employer, acting for the benefit of its employees, but a union, an association or a professional order can also enter into such a contract. The policyholder must also have the capacity to administer the master policy, to provide for enrolment by participants and to collect and remit the premiums to the insurer. However, section 61 of the *Regulation under the Act respecting insurance* provides that if the policyholder is an association of employees or a professional syndicate, it may enter into an agreement with the employer or a third party so that the employer or third person manages the master policy.

2.7.7.1 Policyholder and rules of mandate

In certain cases, the collective agreement between the employer and the union contains provisions respecting the insurance coverage to be negotiated for the benefit of the employees. It may also contain an obligation for the union and the employer to take out insurance jointly. The terms of a collective agreement cannot be set up against the insurer, because it has no knowledge of the content of the collective agreement and it is not a party thereto.

In most cases, the employer is the policyholder and represents the participants. Its consent when the contract is entered into will bind the members of the group. A company sometimes takes out group insurance not only for all staff who work directly for it, but also for staff who work for its subsidiaries or affiliates. An insurance committee may be formed to negotiate the insurance contract and to deal with the insurer thereafter. Sometimes, an association or a professional order also has the mandate to represent its members.

Requirements for a mandate to exist

Where the policyholder is not the employer, the existence of a mandate given to the policyholder may stem from a collective agreement, or it may result from a statute (such as a statute that creates a professional order) or from another written instrument which states who has the authority to represent the members. Written instruments are not the only way to confirm the existence of a mandate; all facts surrounding the negotiation and signing of a group insurance contract may be taken into consideration to establish the existence of a mandate.

292. *Wagner v. I.N.G., Le groupe Commerce, compagnie d'assurances*, [2001] R.R.A. 531 (C.Q.)

Consequences of a mandate

As seen in Chapter 1, pursuant to the C.C.Q., a mandatary is subject to certain obligations, including the obligation to act with loyalty; this means he must put the interests of his mandator before his own interests.

Application of the theory of mandate

The courts may use the theory of mandate to satisfy a participant's claim by recognizing the employer as mandatary of the insurer.²⁹³

2.7.7.2 Policyholder's obligation to inform

The law does not require a policyholder to inform members of the group before they subscribe to the contract. However, the obligation to inform is considered to stem from the requirements of good faith and the concept of enlightened consent.²⁹⁴

Similarly, when the coverage is modified during the term of the contract, the case law recognizes that the policyholder has a certain obligation to inform the participants.²⁹⁵ This obligation is not as demanding as the duty imposed on group insurance representatives, because the policyholder is not an insurance specialist (see Chapter 4 of this manual).²⁹⁶

EXAMPLE

Jules, who owns the business *Les fines herbes inc.*, would like to offer his employees a group insurance plan, the cost of which would be shared by the employer and the employees. Following his conversation with Marika, a group insurance representative, he meets with his staff to explain the coverage offered as well as the associated costs. He mentions that they can apply for additional protection over and above the basic protection. The information provided by Jules will allow the employees to make an informed decision when subscribing to the master policy.

293. *Julien v. Zurich du Canada, Cie d'assurance-vie*, [1984] C.S. 6; *Huet v. Citadelle, Cie d'assurance-vie*, [1987] R.R.A. 743 (C.S.); *Bohl v. Great-West Life Assurance Co.*, (1973) 40 D.L.R. (3d) 584 (Sask. C.A.); *I.B.T. v. Taylor-Read Enterprises*, [1980] I.L.R. 1-1249 (B.C. S.C.).

294. Michel Gilbert, *L'assurance collective en milieu de travail*, 2nd edition, Cowansville, Les Éditions Yvon Blais, 2006, p. 44.

295. *Fortier v. Sun Life du Canada, cie d'assurance-vie*, 2010 QCCS 4923.

296. Michel Gilbert, *op. cit.*, pp. 44 to 46.

2.7.8 Types of group insurance

2.7.8.1 Workplace group insurance offered by employers or unions

As previously mentioned, the policyholder in workplace insurance can be an employer or a union. Sometimes, it can be both of them, by means of a parity committee. It is important to ensure that they are duly constituted legal persons. The employer is generally a business enterprise (a business corporation) or a partnership.

Distribution of insurance costs

The cost of basic insurance coverage is generally paid for by both the employer and the employee. The amounts paid by the employee are deducted at source by the employer. Once deducted, premiums no longer belong to the employer; they belong to the insurer.²⁹⁷ The employer's participation may be total or partial, i.e., it may pay for all the coverage offered or only part of it. Even if the employer does not always contribute financially to the various types of insurance coverage, its administrative role, i.e., managing the contract, is a substantial contribution.

2.7.8.2 Insurance offered through professional associations and orders

Definition: Professional association or order

A professional association is an association formed to protect and promote the privileges and rights of a profession or occupation, to ensure the competence of those who engage in it, to impose a code of ethics and, generally, to develop the economic, social and educational interests of its members. A professional order (or professional corporation) brings together those in the same profession and has regulatory and disciplinary powers: the *Barreau*, the *Chambre des notaires* and the *Ordre des pharmaciens* are professional orders.

EXAMPLES

- An association of business people and a sports association are associations constituted for a specific purpose when they charge annual dues and elect directors.
- The *Ordre des ingénieurs du Québec* is a professional order of which engineers must be members; it offers its members the possibility to enrol for group insurance subscribed by the order.

297. *Corporation Jetsgo (Syndic de)*, 2010 QCCA 1286.

2.7.8.3 Group insurance contracts on the life or health of debtors and/or depositors

A financial institution (e.g., a bank or *caisse populaire* (credit union)) can also offer insurance and be the policyholder of a group insurance policy issued by an insurer in insurance of persons. It offers insurance on the life or health of debtors to consumers when they take out a loan, in order to purchase a car or house, for example.

Group insurance on the health or life of debtors is often referred to as “loan insurance,” “credit insurance” or “creditor’s life insurance.” Insurance taken out when a house is purchased is hypothecary (mortgage) insurance which guarantees the balance of the hypothecary (mortgage) loan or line of credit. It guarantees the repayment of the loan in the event of the death or disability (and even, at times, the involuntary loss of employment) of the borrower.

Group insurance on the life or health of investors is less common. One example of this type of insurance is life or disability insurance offered when a scholarship plan is purchased for a registered education savings plan (RESP).

In all cases, the lender is both the holder of the group insurance policy and the beneficiary. Therefore, the borrower will receive the death benefit upon the death of the borrower (the participant) or the disability insurance benefits in the event of the borrower’s disability namely, up to the balance of the loan.

EXAMPLE

Jacques takes out a \$10,000 loan from a bank to purchase furniture and, at the same time, he subscribes to the group insurance offered by the bank. The insurance will cover the repayment of his loan in the event of death or his monthly payments in the event of disability.



Definition: Creditor

Only a creditor (or an entity representing a group of creditors) can be a policyholder under this type of insurance on the life or health of a debtor. A creditor can be a *caisse populaire* (credit union), a bank, a trust company or any enterprise carrying on activities similar to those of a lender. In such a case, the enterprise is referred to as a “distributor of group insurance.” No registered representative is involved in offering the insurance to consumers; in fact, it is offered by employees of the financial institution (or of another provider according to the *Act respecting the Distribution of Financial Products and Services*, such as a car dealer) who are not registered as insurance representatives with the AMF. This type of distribution is further discussed in detail in Chapter 4.

2.7.9 Rules relating to formation and effective date

2.7.9.1 Application, call for tenders and specifications

The two stages of the formation of a contract are the offer by the policyholder (the application) and the acceptance by the insurer.

The application is a request for insurance in which the applicant indicates the type of coverage required, the amount of coverage and the duration of the coverage. At this time, the policyholder also mentions the risks against which it wishes the members to be protected and declares to the insurer any circumstances likely to influence the acceptance of the risk (e.g., the types of occupations).

In group insurance, unlike individual insurance, the application is a detailed offer; it specifically sets out the details of the group insurance plan provided to the members. It is written and filled out by the policyholder or the representative, and sometimes by an actuary. The policyholder must comply with the undertakings made in favour of the members of the group, which are sometimes contained in a collective agreement.

Larger businesses often prepare a set of specifications and proceed by way of a call for tenders. When the policyholder is a public body such as a municipality, it must proceed by way of a public call for tenders. The contract must be awarded to the lowest compliant bidder, subject to a scoring system that also includes a qualifying component.

Once the parties have given their consent, the group insurance policy takes effect on the date determined by the policyholder and the insurer.

2.7.9.2 Effective date for the participant: Active attendance at work

Requirements: Workplace group insurance

In workplace group insurance, the most common requirement is the need to work for a certain time before becoming eligible or to have completed the probation period. Some businesses also require that an employee work a minimum number of hours per week in order to be eligible for workplace group insurance.

EXAMPLE

In order to be able to subscribe to the group insurance offered by his employer, Charles must have been employed for 3 months before his application and work at least 24 hours per week.



As mentioned earlier with respect to individual insurance, for a person to benefit from group insurance protection, the event against which he wishes to protect himself must not have occurred: a person who knows that he has cancer and who would like to take out insurance to cover this type of illness (such as critical illness insurance) will not be insurable because the event has already occurred before the coming into force of the group insurance contract.

In group insurance, the proof of insurability of participants is often limited to their presence at work on the date the contract takes effect. The insurer assumes that if the person is working, he is in good health. Thus, in the vast majority of cases, no medical questionnaire is required for basic insurance in employer-employee group insurance. However, if the employee wishes to enhance his life insurance with additional optional coverage, the insurer may ask him to fill out a medical questionnaire, make a declaration of insurability and undergo certain tests.

When an employee is eligible for insurance but is absent on the date the contract takes effect, such as in the case of annual vacations, he must not be deprived of the protection offered under the insurance, because the absence has nothing to do with his health.²⁹⁸

Subject to situations involving a change of insurer in group insurance (ss. 68 and ff. of the *Regulation under the Act respecting insurance*), the effective date of the protection offered under certain insurance coverage will be postponed when the absence from work is due to the employee's health. In some cases, the insurer may ask the participant to fill out a medical questionnaire.

As regards group insurance offered by associations or professional orders, the insurer will generally require evidence of insurability (questionnaire regarding the state of health), that members be in good standing and that their dues be paid.

2.7.9.3 Participant's representations

As previously mentioned, an insurer will sometimes require a potential participant to fill out a questionnaire about his state of health. It may also ask him to undergo a medical examination if it considers it necessary to prove his insurability.

Questions in the application

When appropriate, as in individual insurance, when applying for group insurance or for group insurance on the life and health of debtors and depositors, the applicant must correctly and honestly answer the questions asked about his state of health. If he answers "no" to all the questions, he will obtain the insurance coverage without any further formality.

If the applicant does not answer honestly and the insurer finds out, the insurer may refuse to pay the insured amount. Its grounds for doing so will be clear: the applicant failed to indicate, for example, certain health problems when applying for the insurance.

298. *Regulation under the Act respecting insurance*, CQLR, c. A-32, r. 1, s. 71.

 EXAMPLE

Béatrice fills out an application in order to obtain life insurance to cover the balance of her hypothecary (mortgage) loan. There is a question about the condition of her heart. Although she is being treated for high blood pressure, she nonetheless answers “no” when asked whether she has heart problems. She dies six months later of a heart attack. The insurer refuses to pay the face amount because Béatrice stated that she did not have this type of problem. Even if she dies for another reason, the insurer may also deny the claim.

If the applicant answers “yes” to any of the questions, his file will be transferred to the underwriting department for further review. The applicant may be asked additional questions about his state of health. Once the insurer has obtained all the information necessary to assess the risk, it will decide whether or not to accept it (and will also decide on the rates).

The applicant must be specific when answering questions about his state of health. If the question has several elements and only one involves the applicant, he must indicate it in the questionnaire.

 EXAMPLE

Philippe subscribes to the master life insurance policy offered by his association. One of the questions on the application is the following: “Have you been treated or hospitalized during the past year or have you taken medication?” Philippe answers “yes” to the question, even though only one aspect of the question involves him, namely the taking of medication.

Protection conditional upon acceptance by the insurer

The insurer may impose conditions (e.g., a medical examination). Under these circumstances, the contract often contains provisions stating that the participant’s coverage comes into effect when the participant meets the eligibility requirements set by the insurer.

2.7.10 Enrolment and coverage of insured persons (spouse and dependants)**2.7.10.1 Mandatory enrolment according to eligibility rules**

Subscription to the master policy by the members of the group completes the tripartite relationship between the insurer, the policyholder and the participant. Once the member of the group has subscribed to the master policy, he becomes a full party to the contractual relationship. Enrolment by a member is mandatory or optional, depending on what the master policy states.

Mandatory enrolment

When enrolment is mandatory for all members of a group, the policyholder gives the insurer the list of members covered by the contract. Enrolment then becomes an obligation from which the member cannot be exempt. He loses the ability to choose whether or not he will participate. However, as regards prescription drug insurance and health insurance coverage (dental care, vision care, health professionals, travel insurance), an employee who is covered by his spouse's plan may deregister as regards this coverage by providing evidence of insurance to his employer, unless participation in this coverage is a condition of employment.²⁹⁹ Nonetheless, even in such a case (of unsubscribing), he must be covered by his employer's group insurance as regards life insurance and salary insurance (disability insurance), where applicable.

Optional enrolment

There are plans which give the possibility of subscribing or not subscribing to the master policy. Under these circumstances, the participant has a choice. Some plans provide basic coverage which can be combined with other coverage. Other plans, referred to as "à la carte" or "flexible," are more sophisticated. They give participants the choice between several types and degrees of coverage. Nonetheless, pursuant to the *Act respecting prescription drug insurance*, the participant must subscribe to the prescription drug insurance and also cover his spouse and dependants, unless he is already covered by another private drug insurance plan.

An employee can decide to maintain medical and/or dental coverage under his own group insurance plan in addition to that of his spouse. In such case, insurers refer to CLHIA *Guideline G4 (Coordination of Benefits – Group Health and Dental)*³⁰⁰ to determine which insurer is the first payer, including with regard to dependent children.

2.7.10.2 Mandatory enrolment for coverage under the prescription drug insurance plan and mandatory coverage of spouse and children

As previously mentioned, a participant in a group plan must subscribe to the prescription drug insurance of that plan, unless he has access to another plan, such as through the group insurance of his spouse or his professional association. Participants are also obliged to ensure that coverage is provided to their spouse, if they share the same domicile (unless, of course, the spouse is a member of another plan), to their children and to persons suffering from a functional impairment who share the same domicile.³⁰¹

299. *Act respecting prescription drug insurance*, CQLR, c. A-29.01, s. 44.1.

300. See: https://www.clhia.ca/web/CLHIA_LP4W_LND_Webstation.nsf/page/28DE0F1EE2ACED4285257841005B27F8!OpenDocument.

301. *Ibid.*, s. 18.

Under the *Act respecting prescription drug insurance*,³⁰² two persons (of the opposite or same sex) are considered to be spouses in the following cases:

- They are married or in a civil union;
- They have been cohabiting in a conjugal relationship for at least 12 months; or
- They are cohabiting in a conjugal relationship and have a child together.

EXAMPLE 1

Paul and Mia are spouses and have two children. Paul, a self-employed worker, is not a member of an association, a professional order or a union. Mia works as a lawyer in a manufacturing company. As such, she has a disability insurance and prescription drug insurance. Pursuant to the *Act respecting prescription drug insurance*, Mia must enrol in the plan offered by her employer and have Paul and their children enrol in the plan.

EXAMPLE 2

Louise has decided to become a member of the *Association des chirurgiens-dentistes du Québec* (ACDQ) since she is a dental surgeon. Membership in the association is optional; Louise is not obliged to join it in order to practise her profession. If she decides to join the association, she must enrol in the prescription drug insurance offered by the association, unless she has access to another private plan through her spouse.³⁰³

A child whose father or mother is covered by a private plan must also benefit from this coverage until his 18th birthday. Afterwards, this insurance coverage must continue if he is domiciled with the participant and is a full-time student, until the age of 25, or if he is suffering from a functional impairment. It should be noted that an insurer may have definitions of spouse and child that are broader than those in the Act (e.g., the plan may define a child as a person 21 years of age or younger).

EXAMPLE

Sébastien is 22 years old. He is single, a full-time student at the University of Québec at Trois-Rivières and lives with his parents. His father has group insurance covering prescription drugs. Sébastien must therefore enrol in the prescription drug insurance plan offered by his father's private plan. He cannot be covered by the public plan.

302. *Ibid.*, s. 17.

303. *Sogedent Assurances inc. v. Régie de l'assurance-maladie du Québec*, 2006 QCCS 3970.

The public plan

The public Prescription Drug Insurance Plan is the plan offered by the Government of Québec (the RAMQ). It covers all Quebecers who do not have access to a private drug insurance plan.

The following persons are eligible for the public Prescription Drug Insurance Plan:

- Persons 65 years of age or over. It should be noted that they can choose between coverage under a private plan, if they are eligible, and the public plan;
- Recipients of last-resort financial assistance and holders of a claim slip;
- Persons who do not have access to a private plan (e.g., self-employed workers); and
- Children of persons covered by the public plan.³⁰⁴

In most cases, the RAMQ must be contacted in order to benefit from the public Prescription Drug Insurance Plan. Persons who pay a premium when filing their income tax return are not automatically registered for the public plan. Only certain individuals will be automatically registered for the plan without having to make an application, such as persons 65 years of age or over. These individuals may choose to participate in a private plan, if they are still eligible, and deregister from the public plan.

Moreover, a person under the age of 65 who retires and has access to a private plan (e.g., through a professional association) must enrol in the private plan; that person cannot be covered by the RAMQ.

The RAMQ monitors the eligibility of registrants on a regular basis. Some must rectify the situation either by reimbursing to the RAMQ the cost of the medications paid by the RAMQ or by retroactively claiming back the premiums paid to the RAMQ.

On the RAMQ website, the *Bulletin Info Assurance-médicaments* (available only in French) sets out the RAMQ's position regarding the Act. On its website, the RAMQ has also set up a questionnaire allowing any Québec resident to determine whether he should be covered by a private insurance plan or by the public plan.³⁰⁵

2.7.11 End of a group insurance contract, non-payment of premiums and cancellation notice

The insurance coverage is in effect for the term of the master policy. However, the insurance may end earlier if the master policy expires or is cancelled. In addition, an insurance contract whose term will expire can be renewed. These rules are discussed in this section.

304. *Act respecting prescription drug insurance*, CQLR, c. A-29.01, s. 15.

305. *Régie de l'assurance maladie du Québec*, "Info assurance médicaments," on-line document modified in November 2018, consulted on July 21, 2017 (available only in French).
See <http://www.ramq.gouv.qc.ca/SiteCollectionDocuments/citoyens/fr/autres/information-assurance-medicaments-fr.pdf>.

Renewal of the master policy

If the policyholder wishes to extend the insurance coverage, whose term is generally one year, the parties must agree to renew the contract.

Rules respecting renewal

The coverage may be extended under the same terms as in the initial contract or contain changes. In accordance with paragraph 3 of article 2405 C.C.Q., these changes must be indicated clearly in a separate document from the rider which stipulates them. A change is presumed to be accepted 30 days after receipt of the document.

Nature of renewed master policy

The renewal may be evidenced by a certificate of renewal or the issuance of a policy. Even where a policy is issued, it does not constitute a new insurance contract, unless it was preceded by genuine negotiations or unless substantial changes were made to the basic contract.

End of the master policy

Expiry of the term

Upon the expiry of the coverage period, the parties are released from their respective obligations, except the insurer as regards insured events that occurred before the expiry, unless the contract is renewed, as mentioned above.

It is important to note that a participant who has been insured for at least five years has a right to convert his life insurance into individual insurance when the master policy expires (without being replaced by another insurer's group insurance contract). The right of a participant to convert his group insurance coverage into individual insurance will be discussed further below. However, other circumstances may lead to the end of an insurance contract, including the cancellation of the contract due to the policyholder's failure to pay the premium.³⁰⁶

Cancellation of the master policy before the expiry of the term

Cancellation only puts an end to the master policy for the future. Once the cancellation is in effect, the insurer ceases to have obligations toward the participants if a new insured event occurs. However, there are certain exceptions in disability insurance and life insurance. This topic will be discussed further below.

Cancellation agreed upon between the insurer and the policyholder

The insurer and the policyholder may agree on certain reasons justifying the cancellation of the contract. For example, if the number of members of the group falls below the number set by the insurer and the policyholder, the insurer can cancel the contract.

306. *Bélanger v. Great-West, compagnie d'assurance vie*, REJB 99-14473 (C.S.), September 20, 1999.

Cancellation of a group insurance contract resulting from non-payment of the premium by the policyholder

At times, the policyholder, who is responsible for paying (or remitting) the premium, is unable to pay the insurer the premiums specified in the contract, due to financial difficulties. The law provides for these situations by setting out different rules for life insurance, accident and sickness insurance and prescription drug insurance (which is a type of accident and sickness insurance). These provisions also have consequences for participants.

The insurer will provide a 30-day cancellation notice to the group insurance policyholder in order to terminate all the coverages of the group insurance contract.³⁰⁷

Non-payment of premium by the employer or participant

The payment of the premium is an obligation generally assumed by the policyholder.

However, when a plan member does not receive a salary from his employer, the employer is no longer able to deduct premiums from his employee.

This situation occurs when an employee is not at work (on leave without pay, parental leave, strike, etc.) and there are no premiums that can be deducted. In such a situation, the employer and employee must absolutely determine how to resolve this issue.

Where neither the employer nor the employee has remitted the participant's premiums to the insurer, the participant's insurance coverage will be terminated when the participant fails to remedy the default following written notice (where required) received from the Insurer.³⁰⁸

Consequences of non-payment of the premium: Life insurance

In life insurance, non-payment of the premiums, other than the initial premium, results in the cancellation of the contract after 30 days (art. 2427, para. 1 C.C.Q.). Pursuant to the first paragraph of article 2415 C.C.Q., the insurance policy must indicate the time limits for payment of premiums.

If the policyholder pays the premiums within the 30-day grace period, the insurance will remain in effect.³⁰⁹ The 30-day period is a minimum. Nothing prevents the insurer and the policyholder from agreeing on a longer time limit. The insurer can, in fact, extend the time limit to allow the policyholder to pay the premium. If a loss occurs during the grace period, the participant is covered, even if the premium has not been paid.

307. See arts. 2427 (no notice required for life insurance: 30-day grace period) and 2430 (15-day written notice required for accident and sickness insurance) of the *Civil Code of Québec* and s. 47 of the *Act Respecting Prescription Drug Insurance* (30-day written notice required to the policyholder or participant as applicable for prescription drug insurance.).

308. See arts. 2427 (no notice required for life insurance: 30-day grace period) and 2430 (15-day written notice required for accident and sickness insurance) of the *Civil Code of Québec* and s. 47 of the *Act Respecting Prescription Drug Insurance* (30-day written notice required to the policyholder or participant as applicable for prescription drug insurance.).

309. *Rocheleau v. Union-Vie, compagnie mutuelle d'assurance*, REJB 1999-13793 (C.S.), May 27, 1999.

Consequences of non-payment of the premium: Accident and sickness insurance

In accident and sickness insurance, non-payment of the premiums while the contract is in effect leads to the cancellation of the contract only if the insurer sends the policyholder a 15 days' prior written notice (art. 2430 C.C.Q.).

However, in prescription drug insurance, the law requires the insurer (or the ASO plan administrator) to give a prior notice of 30 days in order to cancel the contract.³¹⁰

Difference compared with life insurance

Under accident and sickness coverage and contrary to life insurance, article 2430 C.C.Q. requires that an insurer give prior notice before cancelling the contract. This allows the person concerned to remedy the default. If non-payment of the premium by the policyholder involves all the employees, the contract will be cancelled. However, if the participant is the person involved and he does not make the payment, his insurance coverage (and those of his dependants) will be cancelled.

End of insurance coverage for the participant

A participant's insurance coverage can end for a variety of reasons. In examining them, we will analyze the factors which lead to the loss of eligibility by a participant (non-payment of the premium and end of affiliation with a group, among other things) as well as the right to convert group insurance coverage into individual insurance.

Loss of eligibility for insurance

In order to keep his insurance coverage in effect, a participant must maintain his eligibility for the insurance. To do so, he must continue to satisfy the eligibility criteria. A participant's insurance coverage (and that of his covered dependants) will cease if he is dismissed or voluntarily leaves his employer, if he retires or if he is no longer a member of an association or professional corporation. Normal absences provided for in the employment contract between the employer and the employee (maternity leave, sick leave) do not put an end to the insurance coverage of the employee in question. Pursuant to the *Act respecting labour standards*, the employer must maintain the coverage of employees who are on maternity or parental leave, subject to payment of the participant's premium.³¹¹ Laid-off employees or those on strike, on lock-out, or on leave of absence may sometimes continue to be covered if the policy provides for such.

An employer may offer group coverage to retirees (usually a less generous plan than that offered to active employees), but this type of plan is less common now than it used to be.

All of these situations involve a person ceasing to be affiliated with a group. As soon as a participant is no longer a member of the group to which he belonged, his insurance coverage ceases.

310. *Act respecting prescription drug insurance*, CQLR, c. A-29.01, ss. 47 and 48.

311. *Act respecting labour standards*, CQLR, C N-1.1, ss. 49, 70, 79.3 and 81.15.

2.7.11.1 Participants' rights when a group insurance contract ends and the contract is not replaced

Conversion right

Pursuant to section 66 of the *Regulation under the Act respecting insurance*, a participant who has been insured for at least 5 years before the end of a group insurance contract has the right, without having to provide evidence of insurability, to convert his group life insurance coverage to individual life insurance within 31 days after the expiry of the master policy if the master policy is not replaced or if it is replaced by another group insurance contract that provides a lesser amount of life insurance.

The amount of insurance that may be converted must be at least \$10,000 or 25% of the amount of the participant's life insurance on the expiry of the master policy, whichever amount is greater.

The conversion option does not apply to sickness or accident coverage included in the group insurance contract.

Disability insurance

A participant who is disabled within the meaning of the insurance policy before the end of the group insurance contract has the right to receive disability insurance benefits from the insurer even if the group insurance contract is ended after his disability; he is entitled to such benefits as long as he is disabled within the meaning of the policy (subject to the end of coverage under the terms of the policy, e.g., once the participant reaches the age of 65).³¹²

In certain cases, a participant will be entitled to receive disability insurance benefits in the event of a recurrence after the end of the group insurance contract if the contract has not been replaced by a new group insurance contract. However, the participant will not be entitled to receive disability insurance benefits in the event of a recurrence of the disabling affliction after the expiry of the contract if it has been more than 180 days since the participant was disabled.³¹³

2.7.11.2 Participants' rights when a group insurance contract ends and the contract is replaced by another contract with a new insurer

Where there is a change of insurer, there are rules that provide which risks are assumed by the former insurer and which ones are assumed by the new insurer. The following are the principal rules.

Risks assumed by the former insurer

If a loss occurs before the master policy is replaced, the former insurer must cover it, whether the situation involves life insurance or accident and sickness insurance.

312. *Regulation under the Act respecting insurance*, CQLR, c. A-32, r. 1, s. 69.

313. *Ibid.*, s. 70.

Rules respecting disability insurance

If a participant's disability (disability date) occurs prior to the expiry of the master policy, the former insurer must assume responsibility therefore; it will have to pay insurance benefits throughout the duration of the disability (subject to any insurance limits set forth in the policy). It must be responsible for any consequences that occurred prior to the end of the master policy. N.B.: The insurer's obligation will arise only at the end of the waiting period, provided the participant is still disabled.

EXAMPLE

Rolande subscribed to the master group insurance policy of her professional order. She has life insurance and disability coverage. She has been very tired for some time. Her doctor signs a note for her to stop working due to chronic fatigue. She claims disability benefits from the insurer, who tells her that she will only be eligible for benefits at the end of the 30-day waiting period. Three months after the disability began, Rolande is still unable to return to work. The employer renewed the master group insurance policy with another insurer. Since Rolande is still disabled at the time of the change of insurer, the former insurer will continue to pay her disability benefits as long as she remains disabled.

Recurrence

The former insurer may be required to pay disability benefits again if a participant has a recurrence of the same disability, but only if the recurrence arises within 180 days after the end of the initial period of disability and provided the participant has not returned to work for 30 days of full-time work since the expiry of the former contract.³¹⁴

Cancellation of the contract

When the former master policy is cancelled and replaced by a new contract with coverage comparable to the previous one, the former insurer no longer has to cover the consequences of a risk that occurs prior to the expiry of the master policy, if the new insurer agrees to cover the risk, which may happen frequently.³¹⁵

Conditions of replacement of a contract

The replacement must take place within 31 days of the cancellation of the former contract.³¹⁶ Replacement of the contract by another contract with comparable provisions within 31 days

314. *Regulation under the Act respecting insurance*, CQLR, c. A-32, r. 1, ss. 70 and 72.

315. Michel Gilbert, *op. cit.*, p. 196; *Regulation under the Act respecting insurance*, s. 70, para. 2.

316. *Regulation under the Act respecting insurance*, CQLR, c. A-32, r. 1, ss. 67 and 71.

ensures that participants are covered, as of right, by the new master policy.³¹⁷ Moreover, this rule prevents the new insurer from invoking pre-existing condition limitations, including those concerning declared diseases or ailments.

In addition, a participant covered under the former contract may not be refused by the new insurer for the sole reason that he was not actively in attendance at work when the new master policy came into effect.

2.7.11.3 Participants' rights upon leaving the group

When a participant's insurance coverage ends before the age of 65 because he ceases to be an employee of the policyholder or to belong to a group, he has the right to convert his group life insurance coverage into individual life insurance without having to provide proof of insurability.

This conversion right is very advantageous for former employees, and even more so for those who are no longer insurable, because the insurer cannot ask for evidence regarding their state of health.

In the group insurance contract, the insurer may grant more generous conversion privileges to certain participants, such as those over the age of 65 or for a period extending after the age of 65 (the age at which life insurance coverage ends under most group life insurance contracts).

At the time of the conversion, the participant must be able to obtain coverage comparable to that of his group insurance without interruption of that coverage, subject to the prescribed maximum. Since September 10, 2009, the conversion privilege has also extended to dependants (spouses and children) who are insured. Table 2.3 sets out the rules applicable as of September 10, 2009, and the former rules that are still in force if the contract was entered into before September 10, 2009.

TABLE 2.3

Rules applicable to the conversion right in group insurance

	REGULATION SINCE SEPTEMBER 10, 2009		REGULATION BEFORE SEPTEMBER 10, 2009	
	Minimum amount	Maximum amount	Minimum amount	Maximum amount
Participant	\$10,000	The lesser of: \$400,000 or amount covered under the group contract	\$5,000	\$200,000
Dependant	\$5,000	The lesser of: \$400,000 or amount covered under the group contract	Not applicable	Not applicable

The conversion right under the law applies only to life insurance.

317. *Ibid.*

EXAMPLE

Benoît, who is 60 years old, decides to retire. His group insurance offers \$100,000 of life insurance until the age of 65. Pursuant to the *Regulation under the Act respecting insurance*, he has a right to convert his group life insurance to \$100,000 of individual life insurance until the age of 65. Benoît has 31 days to exercise his conversion privilege. Some insurers even offer a right to convert to whole life insurance (permanent insurance).



Conditions for exercising the conversion right

Section 62 of the *Regulation under the Act respecting insurance* sets out the rules allowing a participant to convert his group life insurance to individual life insurance.

A participant who wishes to convert his insurance coverage must be less than 65 years of age when he ceases to be eligible for the insurance. The loss of eligibility must result from the end of employment or of affiliation with a group.

To exercise his conversion privilege, the participant must apply within 31 days of the end of his employment or his affiliation with the group. In general, the participant will obtain the same amount of insurance he had under the group insurance, subject to the \$400,000 maximum set by law.³¹⁸

Another rule regarding the conversion privilege applies when the master policy ends and is not replaced or if the new contract provides for an amount of coverage that is less than the amount provided for in the master policy being replaced (see the section entitled *Participants' rights when a group insurance contract ends and the contract is not replaced*).

The participant therefore has 31 days to convert his life insurance coverage. During that period, he continues to benefit from the life insurance coverage provided under the group insurance contract.³¹⁹ Thus, if he dies during this 31-day period, the insurer will have to pay the insured amount to his designated beneficiary or, failing such, to the participant's succession.

The individual products offered by the insurer must comply with the following rules:

- The insurance (temporary until age 65, or permanent if offered by the insurer) must provide coverage comparable to that offered under the group contract. The premium for the first year must not exceed the premium for temporary one-year insurance; and
- One-year insurance must provide coverage comparable to that offered under the group contract, and convertible into insurance described above.³²⁰

318. *Regulation under the Act respecting insurance*, CQLR, c. A-32, r. 1, s. 62.

319. *Ibid.*, s. 66.

320. *Ibid.*, s. 64.

Section 67 of the *Regulation under the Act respecting insurance* describes comparable coverage as follows: “[P]rotection is comparable if the content is the same despite differences in the amounts of insurance, the amounts of premium waivers or the conditions of eligibility.”

The premiums may be established on the basis of the participant’s age, sex and lifestyle (smoker or non-smoker), but not his health condition.

If the participant does not exercise his conversion right, the group insurance coverage ends after the 31-day period.

Obligation to inform

According to case law, it is up to the employer,³²¹ who is the policyholder, to properly inform participants about the existence of the conversion privilege and the conditions for exercising it, more particularly at the time the group coverage ends. While the insurer has the obligation to offer the conversion privilege, it does not generally know when a person’s employment ends.

EXAMPLE

Maude works as a human resources manager in a dinnerware manufacturing company. She has life and disability insurance under her employer’s group insurance plan. Following various health problems, Maude learns that she has skin cancer. She has to stop working to undergo chemotherapy. She receives disability benefits during that time.

Two months after her disability begins, her employer reorganizes the company’s administration and her position is abolished. The employer informs Maude about the situation in writing. It tells her that, as long as she is disabled, she will receive her disability benefits. As regards her life insurance coverage, it says that she will keep her group insurance coverage as long as she is disabled. According to the employer, when she is no longer considered disabled, and if she does not come back to work, she will benefit from her group life insurance coverage for 31 days. However, if she wants to continue to benefit from that coverage during the 31-day period, she will have to convert her group insurance coverage into individual insurance and pay her first premium. She will also be entitled to exercise a conversion privilege as regards her spouse and dependent children if they are already covered.

321. *Bidégare v. UNUM d’Amérique, cie d’assurance-vie*, REJB 2004-61767 (C.Q.); Michel Gilbert, *op. cit.*, Nos. 60 and 330, pp. 44 to 46 and 218.

2.8 Assuris guarantees

Assuris is a not-for-profit organization that protects Canadian policyholders if their life insurance company should fail. It is funded by its members, who are life insurance companies doing business in Canada.

Its role is to protect policyholders by minimizing the loss of benefits and ensuring a quick transfer of their policies to a solvent insurance company, where their protected benefits will continue.

Assuris's *Supplementary Rules relating to coverage dated December 10, 2009*, replaced the *Supplementary Rules dated September 2001*.

Under these rules, other than the coverage applicable to annuities (see Chapter 4), Assuris provides guarantees (or protection) for life insurance products. A summary of these guarantees is given on the Assuris website.³²²

For example, if a life insurance company that is an Assuris member becomes insolvent, its insurance contracts will be transferred to a solvent insurer (through the combined efforts of Assuris and the insolvent insurer's liquidator). The insolvent insurer's clients (or their assigns) will enjoy the following protection, among others, upon the transfer:

- Life insurance Assuris guarantees that the client will retain up to \$200,000 or 85% of the promised death benefit, whichever is higher. If the product includes a cash surrender value, the protection offered is \$60,000 or 85% of the cash surrender value, whichever is higher;
- Disability or long-term care insurance Assuris guarantees that the client will retain up to \$2,000 per month or 85% of the promised monthly income benefit, whichever is higher;
- Critical illness insurance Assuris guarantees that the client will retain up to \$60,000 or 85% of the promised death benefit, whichever is higher.

If the client has several types of coverage with the same life insurer, all similar benefits issued will be added together under certain categories before Assuris's protection is applied.

322. See http://www.assuris.ca/Client/Assuris/Assuris_LP4W_LND_WebStation.nsf/page/Policyholder?OpenDocument&audience=policyholder.



CHAPTER 3

INDIVIDUAL AND GROUP ANNUITY CONTRACTS (INCLUDING SUPPLEMENTAL PENSION PLANS)

Competency component

- Incorporate the legal aspects of annuity contracts into professional practice.

Competency sub-components

- Explain the terms and main clauses of an annuity contract;
- Characterize the parties involved in the contract;
- Integrate into practice the rules relating to the beneficiary designation and exemption from seizure of benefits;
- Contextualize the rules relating to claims and the payment of benefits.

3

INDIVIDUAL AND GROUP ANNUITY CONTRACTS (INCLUDING SUPPLEMENTAL PENSION PLANS)

This Chapter discusses annuity products, including investment and retirement products which may be distributed by financial security advisors, group insurance plan advisors and group annuity plan advisors, as the case may be.

Important legal concepts about individual investment and retirement products as well as group products, including segregated funds will also be examined.

We will also discuss notions applicable to individual investment and retirement products as well as those involving only group investment and retirement products, including supplemental pension plans.

3.1 Introduction to investment and retirement products

Investment and retirement products available in the market are issued by various financial institutions or entities such as banks, financial services cooperatives (also known as credit unions or “*caisses populaires*”), trust companies, life insurance companies and investment fund managers. Various people distribute these products: insurance representatives, mutual fund dealer representatives and investment dealer representatives.

Chapter 4 deals with products that these financial institutions and other entities may issue or distribute. Note also that in Québec, approximately 90 insurers are currently licensed by the *Autorité des marchés financiers* (AMF) to issue life insurance policies, of which about 15 are effectively active in the segregated fund business.

In this Chapter, since the only types of contracts which may be distributed by financial security, group insurance and group annuity advisors and group annuity plan advisors are life insurance contracts (including accident and sickness insurance policies), and annuity contracts issued by insurers are assimilated to life insurance by law,³²³ it is advisable to carefully study such annuity contracts, which are the basis for all³²⁴ investment and retirement products issued by insurers.

323. *Regulation under the Act respecting insurance*, CQLR, c. A-32.1, r. 1, art. 13 and the *Civil Code of Québec*, art. 2393

324. Other than with respect to insurers incorporated in Québec and licensed by the AMF to receive deposits under the *Deposit Insurance Act*, CQLR, c. A-26.

3.2 Legal nature of annuity contracts

In Québec, annuity contracts are governed by articles 2367 to 2388 of the *Civil Code of Québec*.³²⁵

According to article 2367 of the C.C.Q., “[a] contract for the constitution of an annuity is a contract by which a person, the debtor, undertakes, by gratuitous title or in exchange for the alienation of capital for his benefit, to make periodic payments to another person, the annuitant, for a certain time.”

To be considered an annuity contract, the contract must meet the five criteria set forth in the C.C.Q., as interpreted by the Supreme Court of Canada in *Bank of Nova Scotia v. Thibault*.³²⁶

- There must be a debtor (art. 2367 C.C.Q.), i.e., the debtor of the annuity: the insurer;
- There must be an annuitant (art. 2367 C.C.Q.), i.e., the person who receives the annuity: the payee;
- There must be an alienation of capital,³²⁷ i.e., the payment to the insurer of a sum of money, as capital, for the constitution of an annuity (art. 2367 C.C.Q.);
- There must be an obligation to pay an annuity (art. 2367 C.C.Q.);
- There must be a specification of a periodic amount for a fixed time (art. 2367 C.C.Q.).³²⁸

It should be noted that this Supreme Court of Canada case involved a trust company, not an insurer. When an annuity contract is purchased from an insurer, there must also be an insured life (the person on whose lifetime the duration of the annuity contract is based) (art. 2371 C.C.Q.) for life annuity contracts.

The word “annuity” often refers to the periodic payments received, for example, monthly. However, it also refers to the type of contract. This is what we will discuss in this Chapter.

325. *Civil Code of Québec*, CQLR, c C-1991, the definition of an annuity contract is found in section 2367 C.C.Q. For purely historical purposes, see the ruling in *Gray v. Kerslake*, [1958] S.C.R. 3, a decision rendered by the Supreme Court of Canada in a case originating in Ontario.

326. *Bank of Nova Scotia v. Thibault*, [2004] 1 S.C.R. 758.

327. In response to the interpretation of this requirement by the Supreme Court of Canada in *Bank of Nova Scotia v. Thibault*, the Québec legislator introduced section 33.4(1) and (2) of *An Act respecting insurance* through *An Act to amend the Act respecting insurance and the Act respecting trust companies and savings companies*, CQLR, c. 51, which states that the fact that an insurance company offers a choice of investments does not preclude the company from having control of the capital accumulated for the payment of the annuity and that right to withdraw all or part of the capital accumulated for the payment of an annuity may be stipulated, but the exercise of that right reduces the insurance company’s obligations correlatively. These provisions are reproduced in section 69 of the *Insurers Act*.

328. In response to the interpretation of this requirement by the Supreme Court of Canada in *Bank of Nova Scotia v. Thibault*, the Québec legislator introduced section 33.4(3) of *An Act respecting insurance* through *An Act to amend the Act respecting insurance and the Act respecting trust companies and savings companies*, CQLR, c. 51, which states that the amount of the annuity to be paid periodically must, at the time the contract is entered into, be determinate, or at least determinable according to variables and a computation method specified in the contract. These provisions are reproduced in section 69 of the *Insurers Act*.

Annuities are for life (for the lifetime of a certain person) or a fixed term (payable for a set duration of time).

Annuity contracts are generally purchased from an insurer or sometimes from a trust company. However, trust companies cannot issue life annuity contracts.³²⁹

Moreover, when a life or fixed-term annuity contract is purchased from an insurer, it is assimilated to life insurance, under article 2393 of the C.C.Q. and section 13 of the *Regulation under the Act respecting insurance*.³³⁰

Under article 2393, para. 2 of the C.C.Q., life or fixed-term annuities provided by insurers are governed by the Chapter on Insurance and the Chapter on Annuities. In addition, the rules in the Chapter on Insurance that apply to unseizability (exemption from seizure) take precedence. The principles studied in Chapter 2 therefore apply to annuity contracts, adapted as required.

More specifically, individual and group annuity contracts are used as investment, tax, retirement, financial planning, estate planning and asset protection vehicles.

From a tax perspective, an annuity contract may be non-registered with the tax authorities, or it may be registered as an RRSP, RRIF, TFSA, RPP, LIRA, LIF, DPSP, VRSP, PRPP, etc. These plans, which are registered with the Canada Revenue Agency, are given special tax status.

It must also be determined what products (investment instruments or investment vehicles) are in (or are capitalized) the registered plan (for example, term deposit, mutual fund, annuity contract with a guaranteed interest account or segregated fund contract) and what rules apply to them. In this Chapter, we will study registered plans funded through an annuity contract purchased from an insurer.

Depending on the client's intentions, an annuity contract may be deferred or immediate.

3.2.1 Types of annuity contracts (life or fixed-term)

Life annuity contract

A life annuity is an annuity payable by the insurer, during the payment phase, to the annuitant throughout the lifetime of the person on whose lifetime the duration of the annuity is based.

The payments therefore end upon the death of the person on whose lifetime the duration of the annuity is based.

329. *Act respecting trust companies and savings companies*, CQLR, c. S-29.01, s. 170, para. 4. These provisions are reproduced in sections 43 and 44 of the new *Act respecting trust companies and savings companies; Trust and Loan Companies Act*, SC 1991, c. 45, s. 416 (2) and (6).

330. CQLR, c. A-32.1, r. 1.

Fixed-term annuity contract (annuity certain)

A fixed-term annuity is an annuity payable by the insurer to the annuitant for a period of time determined by the parties in advance. It is also called an “annuity certain”.

Fixed annuity contract

A fixed annuity contract is a fixed-term annuity contract under which the annuity results solely from interest generated by the capital. At the end of the annuity contract (when the term has ended), the capital is either renewed or reimbursed, as requested by the holder.

Life annuity contract with guarantee

A life annuity with guarantee is a contract according to which the insurer provides the annuitant with regular payments, during the payment phase, for the life of the person on whose lifetime the duration of the annuity is based (the life insured).

However, it also includes a guarantee ensuring the annuity payments are made for a given minimum term, such as 10 years, as of the date the contract is issued.

As a result, if the life insured dies before the end of the guaranteed term, the insurer has an obligation to continue to make annuity payments to the annuitant (payee) until the guaranteed term expires.

Joint and survivor life annuity

A joint and survivor life annuity is a contract according to which the insurer pays the annuitant (generally the policyholder), during the payment phase, for the lifetime of the person on whose life the duration of the annuity is based (generally the policyholder) and that of his or her spouse (until the death of the survivor). Therefore, for example, when the holder, annuitant and life insured of the annuity contract dies, its spouse becomes the new policyholder, annuitant and life insured of the annuity contract. After the death of a spouse, the insurer then ceases to pay annuities for that annuity contract.

3.3 Different parties to an annuity contract

There are several parties to an annuity contract. Most of the time, the same person plays different roles, as is stated in this Chapter.

In the case of a registered annuity contract (RRSP, RRIF, TFSA, etc.), the policyholder is also always the person on whose lifetime the duration of the annuity contract is based (life insured) and the annuitant, and the policyholder of a registered annuity contract must be a natural person (i.e., an individual).

For non-registered annuity contracts, although in most cases the policyholder is also the person on whose lifetime the duration of the annuity contract is based and the annuitant, the person on

whose lifetime the duration of an annuity contract is based and the annuitant may be different people. For example, a grandparent may purchase an annuity contract on the life of his son (the life insured) and designate his grandson as the annuitant. Also, a legal person, partnership, association or trust may hold (as client or policyholder) a non-registered annuity contract.

3.3.1 Policyholder and participant

The policyholder (or “participant,” for group annuities) is the person who purchases an annuity from the insurer (or who becomes a member of a plan, for group annuities).

The policyholder (or certificate holder participant for group annuities) owns the annuity contract (or certificate for group annuities). He is the person who may designate one or more beneficiaries, an annuitant, a subrogated policyholder and a subrogated annuitant. The initial holder of the individual annuity contract is also called the “client.” Note also that the policyholder is called the “subscriber” or “investor” in the annuity contracts of some insurers.

In the case of individual non-registered annuity contracts, the policyholder may choose the annuitant (the payee), provided he has an insurable interest in the life of the insured (see Chapter 2).

3.3.2 Subrogated policyholder

As in life insurance, when the life insured is not the holder of the non-registered annuity contract, the holder may designate a subrogated policyholder to replace him if he dies before the life insured (arts. 2393, 2445 and 2446 C.C.Q.).

There cannot be a subrogated policyholder for registered annuity contracts. However, for RRIFs and TFSAs only, the policyholder may designate his spouse in the policy as the successor holder, in the event of the holder’s death.³³¹ The successor holder or survivor (under the *Income Tax Act*) is to a certain extent a subrogated policyholder within the meaning of the *Civil Code of Québec*.

3.3.3 Insured person or “person on whose lifetime the duration of the annuity contract is based”

In a life annuity contract, the life insured is the equivalent of the insured in life insurance, i.e., the person on whose lifetime the duration of the annuity contract is based (and whose lifetime determines the insurer’s obligation). The life insured must be a natural person (arts. 2371 to 2376 C.C.Q.). The life insured may be the person who constitutes the annuity (the policyholder) or a third party, in which case the policyholder must either have an insurable interest in the life of the third party (such as the person’s spouse or child) or have obtained the third party’s written consent.

331. Otherwise, in the case of a TFSA, CRA Form RC240 must be filled out. For more information, see <https://www.canada.ca/en/revenue-agency/services/forms-publications/forms/rc240-designation-exempt-contribution-tax-free-savings-account-tfsa.html>.

EXAMPLE

Pierre would like to constitute an annuity on the life of the famous singer Céline Dion (whom he does not know) and designate a charity as the beneficiary. He must obtain Céline Dion's consent in order to subscribe to an annuity contract on her life.



Although the phrase “person on whose lifetime the duration of the annuity is based” is not used per se in the C.C.Q. (article 2371 C.C.Q. refers to “lifetime of one or several persons”), the words are often used by insurers. The term “annuitant” is used in the English version of the Civil Code to refer to the payee, but in practice, this term is often used by insurers to refer to the person on whose life the annuity is based. In French, the word “rentier” is often used to mean “life insured,” even if it is not a word that is used in the *Civil Code of Québec*. In this Chapter, the term “life insured” is used. It is therefore important for the advisor and the client to carefully read the definitions in every annuity contract. Finally, in the *Income Tax Act*, the word “annuitant” refers to the person who holds the registered contract (policyholder or participant) and it applies whether the contract or arrangement underlying the registered plan is a contract taken out with an insurer, a contract or arrangement with a deposit institution or a contract or arrangement with a trust company.

3.3.4 Annuitant (Payee)

The annuitant is the person who is entitled to receive, for a certain period of time, payments (or periodic income) from the debtor during the annuity payment phase (art. 2367 C.C.Q.). Note that some contracts are using the term “payee” or “annuity grantee” to designate the annuitant. For the purpose of this manual, the term “annuitant” will be used to refer to the person receiving (or who will receive) the annuity payments. Generally, the annuitant, the client and the life insured are the same person for non-registered products and always the same person for registered products.

3.3.5 Debtor

In an annuity contract, the debtor is generally an insurer or a trust company. It is the debtor who has the obligation to pay an annuity to the payee pursuant to the annuity contract. This manual will focus on annuity contracts issued by insurers.

3.3.6 Designated beneficiary

This person receives the death benefit (the market value of the rights of the holder of the annuity contract or the participant) upon the death of the life insured during the capitalization phase of the annuity (arts. 2393, 2445 and 2446 C.C.Q.). There can also be a beneficiary in the case of an immediate fixed-term annuity or an immediate life annuity with a guaranteed payout period.

3.3.7 Client in group annuities

As mentioned in the Chapter on group insurance, in a group annuity contract, the client is the legal person or entity (for example, the employer, the pension fund or association) who entered into a group annuity contract with an insurer for its employees or members. The employees or members are the participants in the group annuity contract. They have the same rights as the holders of an individual annuity contract (arts. 2392, 2393 and 2401 C.C.Q.).

3.4 Phases of an annuity contract

When an annuity contract is purchased from an insurer, the holder alienates capital to the insurer to constitute the capital of the annuity contract (i.e., the premiums or contributions become the property of the insurer). In exchange, the holder obtains the right to claim from the insurer, in addition to certain other rights.

Annuities are immediate (to obtain a periodic income right away) or deferred (for investment purposes or with a view to retirement).

In the case of an immediate annuity contract, there is no accumulation phase. The contract starts with the payment phase.

In a deferred annuity contract, there is a capitalization phase and a payment phase. The alienation of the capital marks the beginning of the capitalization phase, and the start of the periodic payments by the insurer marks the beginning of the payment phase of the annuity.

3.4.1 Accumulation (capitalization) phase

In an immediate annuity contract, the capitalization phase to a certain extent constitutes the alienation of the capital to the insurer. The holder alienates capital (a sum of money) to the insurer in order to receive annuity payments (generally monthly). The holder does not choose an investment.

In a deferred annuity contract, there is a true capitalization phase (accumulation or investment phase). During this phase, the capital is invested in a variable capital product (for example, in one of the insurer's segregated funds) or in a product guaranteed by the insurer for which the capital is not variable (for example, in a guaranteed interest account (GIA)). It should be noted that some deferred annuity contracts do not give an investment option. The periodic payments simply begin later, at a date determined in the contract.

3.4.2 Payment phase of the annuity

When a person alienates capital to the insurer in order to receive an annuity right away, it is called an immediate annuity and the payment phase starts immediately.

An annuity contract in the capital accumulation phase begins paying out at a date (age) provided for in the contract or, in the majority of cases, when the holder asks the insurer to set up an immediate annuity. The insurer often issues another contract for the annuity being paid out. In group annuities, the insurer issues an annuity certificate. Since March 1, 2006,³³² for annuity contracts in the capitalization phase, the amount of the annuity paid periodically must be either determined when the contract is signed or at least determinable based on variables and according to a formula indicated in the contract. Most annuity contracts have an expiry date (often at age 100) after which the life annuity will begin to be paid if the holder has not given instructions before then.

In a life annuity, during the payment phase, the annuity (generally payable each month) is payable until the life insured's death. Note that a life annuity may include a guaranteed minimum term (for example, 15 years) as of the effective date of the contract, or be payable to the surviving spouse.

In the case of a fixed-term annuity (or annuity certain), the payment phase ends on the date agreed to by the parties (at the end of the term).

3.5 Types of annuity contracts on the market

3.5.1 Annuity contracts with guaranteed interest: guaranteed interest account (GIA)

The amounts (called “contributions” or “premiums”) alienated by the holder to the insurer to purchase a non-variable annuity contract (for example, a guaranteed interest account (GIA) with 4% interest for 5 years) are paid into the insurer's general funds.

This type of annuity contract resembles a guaranteed investment certificate (GIC) issued by banks or credit unions (*caisses populaires*). However, in Québec, a beneficiary cannot be designated for a GIC issued by a bank or credit union. Annuity contracts with guaranteed interest benefit from guarantees or additional protections in case of default by the insurer. This was discussed above.

In the case of a GIA, both the capital and interest are fully guaranteed by the insurer out of its own general funds.

3.5.2 Individual variable capital annuity contracts relating to a segregated fund

3.5.2.1 Segregated funds

Segregated funds (also called “seg funds”) are funds which belong to an insurer but must be separated from its general funds. The value of the amounts received from an investor by the insurer varies based on the value of a particular group of assets, hence the name “variable capital.”

332. *An Act to amend the Act respecting insurance and the Act respecting trust companies and savings companies*, S.Q. 2005, c. 51.

Only insurers with a licence to sell life insurance can issue annuity contracts relating to segregated funds.³³³ This type of contract is also called an “individual variable insurance contract” (IVIC).

Under civil law, a segregated fund is not a legal entity; rather, it is a fund that belongs to the insurer. For accounting purposes, it contains the money paid by the holders of annuity contracts (or participants in group annuities) who have chosen to invest in the same fund. However, the holders of annuity contracts relating to one or more segregated funds have a right or claim against the insurer, which varies according to the fund’s performance and the proposed guarantees, not an ownership right to the content of the segregated fund or funds relating to the annuity contract.

To be able to offer an individual variable insurance contract, the insurer is legally required to guarantee the payment at maturity of a benefit equal to at least 75% of the premiums paid before age 75.³³⁴ Some insurers offer more generous capital guarantees than the minimum prescribed by law, as well as capital guarantees in the event of death, or even from other guarantees, such as guaranteed withdrawal benefit.³³⁵

For each fund selected, the representative must give his client an information folder, as well as the Fund Facts (overview) before the application is signed (the information folder, policy and Fund Facts are often printed together).³³⁶

According to the regulations,³³⁷ when delivering documents to the client, a representative is required to present the contents and provide appropriate explanations so that the client has a proper understanding of the documents. In particular, he must bring to the client’s attention the Fund Facts relating to the selected segregated funds, regardless of whether the Fund Facts are included in the information folder or delivered to the client separately.

He must also obtain from the client an acknowledgment of receipt of the proper delivery of each of these documents. A representative must also, no later than when the contract is entered into, inform the client that he may obtain from his insurer at any time a copy of the most current Fund Facts for all segregated funds. He must provide the client with the necessary information or instructions so that the client may obtain these documents from his insurer.

333. *Autorité des marchés financiers*, “Segregated fund,” on-line document consulted August 28, 2014. Moreover, only financial security advisers are authorized by the *Autorité des marchés financiers* to sell individual annuity contracts issued by an insurer. See: <https://lautorite.qc.ca/en/general-public/investments/investment-funds/segregated-funds/>.

334. *Securities Act*, CQLR, c. V-1.1, s. 3, para. 13.

335. See CLHIA’s Guideline G15 entitled *Guaranteed Withdrawal Benefit (GWB) Illustrations*. All the guarantees for which the insurer obligated itself, are guaranteed by the general funds of the insurer. In other words, when an annuity contract guarantee, relating to a segregated fund is made, the insurer must respect its obligations from its own general funds. In case of the insurer’s default, the segregated funds benefit from additional guarantees or protections.

336. *Regulation respecting information to be provided to consumers*, CQLR, c. D-9.2, r. 18, ss. 4.17, 4.18 and 4.19.

337. *Regulation respecting information to be provided to consumers*, CQLR, c. D-9.2, r. 18, s. 4.14 to 4.19. See also the *Act respecting the distribution of financial products and services*, CQLR, c. D-9.2, ss. 27 and 28, and the *Regulation respecting the pursuit of activities as a representative*, CQLR, c. D-9.2, r. 10, ss. 6 and 16.

3.5.2.2 Protection for owners of individual variable capital insurance contracts (segregated funds) if the insurer fails

If an insurer fails,³³⁸ its segregated funds are not part of its assets that could be liquidated for the benefit of its creditors. The insurer's assets related to its segregated funds are reserved in priority for holders of annuity contracts or variable capital annuity or insurance contracts.³³⁹

Since segregated funds are distributed through annuity contracts, it is important to analyze the features and uses of such contracts, especially those purchased from an insurer.

Like GIA annuity contracts, individual variable capital annuity contracts related to segregated funds also benefit from additional guarantees or protections. These are examined below.

3.5.3 Immediate annuity contracts

As mentioned above, an immediate annuity contract is a contract according to which the payment phase begins as soon as the constituting capital is paid to the insurer.

It may be a life annuity or a fixed-term annuity, and the annuity may or may not be payable to the surviving spouse.

The capital which constitutes the annuity is alienated to the insurer and placed in its general funds. In consideration thereof, the insurer agrees to pay the annuitant an annuity according to the terms agreed to by the parties. These annuities are guaranteed by the insurer from its own general funds.

Like GIA annuity contracts and individual variable capital annuity contracts related to segregated funds, immediate annuity contracts also benefit from additional guarantees or protections.

3.6 Non-registered and registered annuity contracts (RRSP, RRIF, TFSA, etc.)

3.6.1 Non-registered annuity contracts

Annuity contracts are often associated with pension plans and other plans given favourable tax status. However, annuity contracts are also an investment option for someone who is unable

338. Since the definition of "corporation" in section 2 of the *Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act*, R.S.C., 1985, c. B-3, explicitly excludes banks, insurance companies, trust companies and loan companies, the *Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act* does not apply to them. If an insurer incorporated under Québec law fails, the *Winding-up Act*, CQLR, c. L-4 applies, as do sections 76 and 237 of the *Insurers Act*. Segregated funds are therefore not available for the insurer's creditors. The *Act respecting insurance* included specific provisions in the event of an insurer's wind-up (ss. 390.1 to 405), but the legislator did not consider it necessary to reproduce them in the new *Insurers Act*.

339. *Insurers Act*, ss. 76 and 237. The *Act respecting insurance* contained specific provisions in this respect (s. 402), but the legislator did not consider it necessary to reproduce them in the new *Insurers Act*.

to contribute to an RRSP or other registered plans such as RRIF and TFSA (regardless of the reason), or who simply wishes to invest outside an RRSP or TFSA.

Non-registered annuity contracts constitute an investment option for legal persons or entities wishing to invest money and take advantage of the insurer's undertaking to pay an annuity.

3.6.2 Registered annuity contracts

It is important to recall that RRSPs, RRIFs, TFSAs, etc., are neither property nor an investment. Instead, they refer to the tax status of the investments held in them.

3.6.2.1 Registered retirement savings plan (RRSP)³⁴⁰

The RRSP was created under the *Income Tax Act* at the end of the 1950s. Insurers were the first to sell RRSPs.³⁴¹

The *Income Tax Act* defines an RRSP as a contract between a carrier within the meaning of the Act and an individual, under which the individual or his spouse pays amounts in order to give the individual a retirement income at the end of the plan.

The amounts accrue tax-free until they are paid out. They can be transferred to another RRSP of the member for which he is the annuitant. The RRSP must be closed by the end of the year the annuitant turns 71.³⁴²

In tax law, the individual for whom the RRSP provides retirement income is called the “annuitant.”³⁴³ His spouse may also become the annuitant. Note that the term “annuitant” is used even if the product registered as an RRSP does not legally constitute an annuity (for example, guaranteed investment certificates (GIC) of a bank).

At the close of the RRSP, the annuitant must make certain choices:

- A life annuity, payable to the surviving spouse or not;
- A fixed-term annuity (annuity certain) as prescribed by law;
- A registered retirement income fund (RRIF);
- The withdrawal of cash amounts (less tax).

However, when the RRSP is funded by an annuity contract by an insurer, the annuity must be paid by the insurer on maturity if no other choice has been made by the holder or participant before maturity.

340. *Income Tax Act*, R.S.C., 1985, c. 1 (5th Supp.), s. 146.

341. *Les Coopérants, Société mutuelle d'assurance vie (In re): Firstcliff Development Inc. v. Raymond, Chabot, Fafard, Gagnon inc.*, [1994] R.L. 268 (C.A.), p. 283.

342. *Income Tax Act*, RSC 1985, c. 1 (5th Supp.), s. 146(2)b.4).

343. *Income Tax Act*, R.S.C., 1985, c. 1 (5th Supp.), s. 146 (1).

From a tax perspective, the annual contribution to an RRSP is deductible from the individual's income. However, there are limits to the annual contributions that can be made.³⁴⁴

If the annuitant also participates in a supplemental pension plan (called a “registered pension plan” (RPP) in tax law) or a deferred profit sharing plan (DPSP), the pension adjustment (PA)³⁴⁵ decreases the contribution limit and the pension adjustment reversal (PAR) increases it. Unused contribution room can be carried forward from one year to the next.

Under the *Income Tax Act*, three types of RRSPs are registered by the CRA:

- An RRSP with a licensed annuities provider (for example, an insurer);
- An RRSP with a trustee (for example, a self-directed RRSP with securities dealers through a trust company);
- An RRSP with a member of Payments Canada³⁴⁶ (for example, banks and credit unions).

An RRSP purchased from an insurer falls under the first category of RRSPs, i.e., an RRSP with a licensed annuities provider. To capitalize or fund the RRSP, the insurer offers its guaranteed funds (GIA) or its segregated funds which, for individual annuities, include a guarantee, as explained above.

The financial institution must have the annuity contract, the text of the plan and the subscription form approved by the CRA. The contract must contain the conditions set forth in the *Income Tax Act*.³⁴⁷

3.6.2.2 Spousal registered retirement savings plan (spousal RRSP)

In a spousal RRSP, spouse A (the payor) contributes to an RRSP taken out in the name of spouse B (spouse B owns the RRSP).

However, spouse A must have accumulated unused RRSP contribution room. In fact, his unused contribution room is impacted (spouse A's unused contribution room is reduced), not the unused contribution room of spouse B (who may not have any at all). Also, spouse A is the one who receives the tax credits.

344. 18% of income earned during the previous year. However, there is a ceiling (18% of \$151,277.78 in 2020, i.e., \$27,300), which is indexed every year. For more information, see <https://www.canada.ca/en/revenue-agency/services/tax/registered-plans-administrators/pspa/mp-rrsp-dpsp-tfsa-limits-ympe.html>.

345. Canada Revenue Agency, Pension Adjustment Guide (on-line), modified on June 7, 2008 and consulted on July 21, 2017. See <https://www.canada.ca/en/revenue-agency/services/forms-publications/publications/t4084/pension-adjustment-guide.html>.

346. See <https://www.payments.ca/>.

347. *Income Tax Act*, R.S.C., 1985, c. 1 (5th Supp.), s. 146(2).

This strategy is used to split the spouses' retirement income. That way, spouse B benefits from a lower tax rate when he withdraws the money, that is, during retirement, since spouse B normally earns the lower income of the two.

3.6.2.3 Registered retirement income funds (RRIF)³⁴⁸

Whereas an RRSP is an annuity product in the accumulation phase, a RRIF consists of a registered product in the payment phase. The amounts received from the insurer by the holder following a voluntary or mandatory withdrawal do not constitute annuity payments. Until the fund has been depleted, the annuitant may make investments, in accordance with tax laws, and the annuity payments and withdrawals (voluntary or mandatory) are taxable.

The *Income Tax Act* defines a registered retirement income fund as an arrangement between an authorized carrier (i.e., the same as for an RRSP) and an annuitant according to which the carrier undertakes to pay amounts to the annuitant and, where the annuitant so elects, to the annuitant's spouse after the annuitant's death.

It is important to recall that, with an insurer, a RRIF is usually offered through an individual annuity contract; also, if segregated funds are available in an individual annuity contract, there must be a guarantee, as was discussed above.

The annuitant can ask for a refund of the amounts accumulated in the RRIF or ask an insurer for a life annuity or fixed-term annuity at any time. However, even in the case of a deferred annuity contract registered as a RRIF, i.e., without annuity payments, the holder must make a minimum withdrawal each calendar year, as prescribed by the *Income Tax Act*.³⁴⁹ The amounts received by the holder in such a case are partial withdrawals, not annuity payments.

Such annuity payments or annual withdrawals, as the case may be, must be at least equal to the prescribed minimum amount (which varies according to the age of the annuitant or his spouse)³⁵⁰ and begin no later than the first calendar year after the year in which the RRIF was set up.³⁵¹ Until the fund has been depleted, the annuitant may make investments in accordance with tax laws.

As for an RRSP, the financial institution must have the annuity contract, the text of the plan and the membership form approved by the Canada Revenue Agency. The contract must contain the conditions set forth in the *Income Tax Act*.³⁵²

The amounts in a RRIF generally come from an RRSP. As in the case of RRSPs, insurers can also issue RRIFs. The insurer offers its guaranteed funds (GIA) or segregated funds to fund the annuity contract.

348. *Income Tax Act*, R.S.C., 1985, c. 1 (5th Supp.), s. 146.3.

349. *Income Tax Act*, R.S.C., 1985, c. 1 (5th Supp.).

350. Canada Revenue Agency, Information Circular 78-18R6, March 6, 2002, No. 5, p. 1.

351. Canada Revenue Agency, Information Circular 78-18R6, March 6, 2002, *Income Tax Regulations*, s. 7308. As of age 71, the minimum annual withdrawals from a RRIF vary from 7% to 20% depending on the annuitant's age.

352. *Income Tax Act*, R.S.C., 1985, c 1 (5th Supp.), s. 146.

3.6.2.4 Locked-in retirement account (LIRA)³⁵³

A locked-in retirement account (LIRA) is an account in which the funds derived directly or initially from a supplemental pension plan and the return (capital gains, dividends and interest) accrue. The funds are locked-in, i.e., no withdrawal is permitted other than in certain exceptional cases. A LIRA is, from a tax perspective, subject to not only the provisions of tax laws applicable to RRSPPs, but also the rules applicable to supplemental pension plans arising from the *Regulation respecting supplemental pension plans* (therefore subject to oversight by *Retraite Québec*, which is the supplemental pension plan regulator in Québec). It is proposed by a financial institution authorized to offer RRSPPs.

Not later than December 31 of the year the member turns 71, the LIRA must be converted either into a life annuity contract or into a LIF to receive a minimum annual income. However, if at any time the member wishes to receive income before age 71, he can ask for a life annuity from an insurer or transfer his LIRA into a LIF.

There are some exceptions to the funds being locked-in:

- If the member is over 65 years of age, he can withdraw the balance in cash if the total of the sums credited to locked-in retirement instruments does not exceed 40% of the maximum pensionable earnings (MPE) for the year in which he applies for the payment;³⁵⁴
- If the member has not resided in Canada for at least two years;³⁵⁵
- If the member has a physical or mental disability that reduces his life expectancy.³⁵⁶

Moreover, the repayment cannot be before the investment term (e.g., a GIC with a 5-year term), except if the contract allows for it. In this case, redemption fees may apply.

In these cases only, the member may receive the total credited amounts as a lump-sum payment (after tax, where applicable).

EXAMPLE

Pierre held \$52,000 in a LIRA; the money came from a supplemental pension plan with a former employer. He left Canada over two years ago to work in Africa. Since he has not lived in Canada since, he may withdraw the balance of his LIRA in cash, and the amount he withdraws will be taxable.

353. *Supplemental Pension Plans Act*, CQLR, c. R-15.1, s. 98; *Regulation respecting supplemental pension plans*, CQLR, c. R-15.1, r. 6, ss. 28 and 29.

354. *Supplemental Pension Plans Act*, CQLR, c. R-15.1, r. 6, s. 16.1. The maximum is \$58,700 in 2020 under section 40 of *An Act respecting the Québec Pension Plan*, CQLR, c. R-9. Therefore, the total sums accumulated in 2020 must not be more than \$23,480, or 40% of \$58,700.

355. *Supplemental Pension Plans Act*, CQLR, c. R-15.1, s. 66.1.

356. *Ibid.*, s. 93, para. 4.

The equivalent of the LIRA under the *Pension Benefits Standards Act, 1985* (pension plans under federal jurisdiction) is the locked-in registered retirement savings plan.³⁵⁷ In addition to being registered as an RRSP with the CRA, it is overseen by the Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions (OSFI), which is the regulator of pension plans under federal jurisdiction. The *Pension Benefits Standards Act, 1985* applies to employers of businesses under federal jurisdiction (see Chapter 1).

3.6.2.5 Life income fund (LIF)³⁵⁸

Like a LIRA, the sums in a life income fund come directly or initially from a pension plan. From a tax perspective, the LIF is subject to not only the provisions of tax laws applicable to RRIFs, but also to the rules applicable to supplemental pension plans arising from the *Regulation respecting supplemental pension plans* (therefore subject to oversight by *Retraite Québec*, which is the supplemental pension plan regulator in Québec). It may be opened at a financial institution offering a RRIF. Like a RRIF, a LIF requires the withdrawal of the minimum prescribed by tax laws. However, contrary to a RRIF, the member cannot withdraw more than the authorized maximum each year (calculated based on age, the balance and the reference rate for the year). This makes sense since the purpose of retirement legislation is to give members an income from the date they retire until death. If the financial institution pays more than the maximum calculated according to the Regulation, the member may require that the financial institution pay him, as a penalty, a sum equal to the surplus income paid.³⁵⁹ The exceptions to the funds being locked in mentioned above also apply to LIFs, except in the case of a disability that reduces the person's life expectancy, which only applies to a LIRA (a LIF must therefore be transferred to a LIRA first, which is only possible before the end of the year in which the person turns 71).³⁶⁰

Each year, the financial institution must calculate the minimum and maximum amounts permitted. Some establishments offer the temporary income option in their life income fund contract. Temporary income is additional income offered to people under 65 years of age which may not exceed 40% of the maximum pensionable earnings for the year in which the application is made. Additional conditions apply to members who are less than 54 years of age.³⁶¹

EXAMPLE

Marie-Anne is 45 years old. She has \$40,000 in a life income fund with an insurer. Marie-Anne asks the insurer for the maximum LIF income, i.e., an amount of approximately \$2,440 which the insurer calculated according to the applicable formula. This amount of \$2,440 does not include temporary income.

357. *Pension Benefits Standards Regulations, 1985*, SOR/87-19, s. 20. There is also a similar plan called the "restricted locked-in savings plan" (s. 20.2 of the Regulations).

358. *Supplemental Pension Plans Act*, CQLR, c. R-15.1, s. 98; *Regulation respecting supplemental pension plans*, CQLR, c. R-15.1, r. 6, ss. 18 and 28.

359. *Regulation respecting supplemental pension plans*, CQLR, c. R-15.1, r. 6, s. 19, para. 10.1.

360. *Retraite Québec*, "A refund of your LIRA or LIF," on-line document consulted on July 21, 2017.

See: http://www.rrq.gouv.qc.ca/en/retraite/cr_frv/Pages/remboursement.aspx.

361. See: http://www.rrq.gouv.qc.ca/en/programmes/rcr/CRI_FRV/FRV/Pages/modalites_retrait.aspx.

A person who purchases a LIF may receive his life income until his death. However, he may ask the insurer for a life annuity which meets the conditions set forth in the LIF at any time.

A LIF under the federal *Pension Benefits Standards Act, 1985*, is a restricted life income fund.³⁶² In addition to being registered as a RRIF with the CRA, this plan is overseen by the Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions (OSFI).

3.6.2.6 Tax-free savings account (TFSA)³⁶³

The federal government set up tax-free savings accounts (TFSA) in 2009.

All residents of Canada aged 18 years and over have the right to contribute to a TFSA. In order to do so, it is not necessary to earn any income and there is no age limit to contribute, contrary to an RRSP (71 years old). The CRA monitors the contributions of all Canadian residents.

Each calendar year, a Canadian resident may contribute up to the TFSA limit for the current year, plus any unused contributions from previous years. The annual limit was \$5,000 for 2009 to 2012, \$5,500 for 2013 and 2014, \$10,000 for 2015, \$5,500 for 2016, 2017 and 2018, and \$6,000 for 2019 and 2020. Therefore, a person aged 18 years or over in 2009 who has never contributed to a TFSA has unused TFSA contribution room of \$63,500 in 2019.

Contrary to an RRSP, all income earned in a TFSA (capital gains, dividends and interest) as well as withdrawals are tax-free. Contributions to a TFSA are also not tax deductible.

Moreover, also unlike an RRSP, withdrawals from a TFSA during the year are added to the holder's unused contribution room and may be paid back during the following or subsequent years.

The surviving spouse has the right to include the amounts of his deceased spouse in his own TFSA if he is the only beneficiary of his spouse's TFSA (or otherwise the only person who inherits the TFSA).

Insurers may issue TFSAs; they offer their guaranteed funds (GIA) or segregated funds in an individual or group annuity contract, as discussed above. The segregated funds offered in an individual annuity contract must include a guarantee.

As in the case of an RRSP and a RRIF, the financial institution must have its contract approved by the Canada Revenue Agency, and the contract must contain the conditions listed in the *Income Tax Act*.³⁶⁴

362. *Pension Benefits Standards Regulations, 1985*, SOR/87-19, s. 20.1. There is also the restricted life income fund (s. 20.3).

363. *Income Tax Act*, R.S.C., 1985, c. 1 (5th Supp.), s. 146.2.

364. *Ibid.*, s. 146.2(2).

3.6.2.7 Individual pension plans (IPPs)

An individual pension plan (IPP) is a registered pension plan (RPP) that has a defined benefit provision if, at any time in the current year or a preceding year,

- The plan has fewer than four members and at least one of them is related to a participating employer in the plan; or
- Is a designated plan and it is reasonable to conclude that the rights of one or more members to receive benefits under the plan exist primarily to avoid the application of the preceding paragraph.³⁶⁵

From a tax perspective, an IPP is therefore a defined benefit RPP.

Depending on the circumstances, some insurers consider it an individual plan, whereas others consider it a group plan. Given the special nature of this product, it is up to each insurer to describe this plan as individual or group in the materials given to the client. The permit required for the insurance representative is therefore based on how the product is described by the insurer.

3.6.2.8 Annuity contract purchased in an RPP³⁶⁶

The *Regulation respecting supplemental pension plans*³⁶⁷ defines this type of annuity as follows:

An annuity contract is a contract under which, in consideration for capital originating directly or initially from the fund of a supplemental pension plan, an insurer guarantees to the purchaser who is a former member, a member or the spouse thereof a life pension of which payment begins immediately after the transfer of the capital or is deferred to a later date.

This type of life annuity does not have to be registered with Retraite Québec, formally known as *Régie des rentes du Québec* (RRQ) but it must contain the terms prescribed by regulation.³⁶⁸ It is issued in the context of a transfer from a supplemental pension plan (often upon the termination of employment), a locked-in retirement account (LIRA) or a life income fund (LIF). It must be 60% or more payable to the spouse (upon the annuitant's death) on the day payment of the annuity begins, unless the spouse has waived his rights.³⁶⁹

365. See <https://www.canada.ca/en/revenue-agency/services/tax/registered-plans-administrators/registered-pension-plans-glossary.html>.

366. *Regulation respecting supplemental pension plans*, CQLR, c. R-15.1, r. 6, s. 30.

367. *Ibid.*

368. *Ibid.*, s. 88.1.

369. *Supplemental Pension Plans Act*, CQLR, c. R-15.1, s. 88.1.

EXAMPLE

Arsène leaves his job after 20 years of service. He contributed to a defined contribution pension plan (DCPP). He is 60 years old and would like to receive equal monthly payments. He decides to transfer the amounts accrued in his pension plan to a life annuity, which must comply with the applicable regulations.

A life annuity may also be governed by the federal *Pension Benefits Standards Act, 1985*.³⁷⁰

3.7 Group annuity contracts: general principles

As discussed in Chapter 1, the Québec Pension Plan (QPP) of *Retraite Québec* is a public pension plan to which the employer and the employee must contribute during the employee's active lifetime.³⁷¹ Private pension plans must be used in order to receive other income during retirement (for example, RRSPPs and employer supplemental pension plans (or RPPs)).

Of all the plans covered in this Chapter, we note in particular traditional supplemental pension plans (including simplified pension plans (SIPPs)), group RRSPPs, deferred profit-sharing plans (DPSPs) and plans that are not registered for tax purposes that are funded or capitalized by life insurers in a group annuity contract. All these types of plans (other than defined benefit pension plans (DBPPs)) belong to the large family of capital accumulation plans in which members can usually make investment choices.

3.7.1 Voluntary participation by businesses

Since July 1, 2014, employers under Québec jurisdiction with five employees or more who meet certain additional criteria must facilitate retirement savings within their organization. If they do not have a group RRSP or TFSA with payroll deductions or a supplemental pension plan on a given date, they must set up a voluntary retirement savings plan (VRSP).³⁷²

3.7.2 Notion of “group”

The word “group” refers to a set of people. As discussed in Chapter 2, under articles 2392 and 2393 of the *Civil Code of Québec* and sections 59 to 61 of the *Regulation under the Act respecting insurance*, the following policyholders are entitled to purchase a group annuity contract from an insurer on behalf of a specified group of persons:

370. *Pension Benefits Standards Regulations, 1985*, SOR/87-19, s. 21.

371. Régie des Rentes du Québec, *Plan stratégique 2012-2016*, (available only in French), on-line document published in 2012, consulted on July 21, 2017. See http://www.rrq.gouv.qc.ca/en/services/publications/regie/plans_strategiques/Pages/plan_strategique_2012-2016.aspx.

372. *Voluntary Retirement Savings Plans Act*, CQLR, c. R-17.0.1 and *Regulation respecting voluntary retirement savings plans*, CQLR, c. R-17.0.1, r. 3.

- A current or former employer;
- A union;
- A professional association;
- A professional order;
- A financial services co-operative;
- A mutual insurance association;
- Another entity whose members share common activities or interests before a group insurance plan is offered to them, including socio-economic or cultural interests. The industry recognizes in particular pension committees and joint employer/employee committees as such another entity.

Before July 1, 2016, under section 60 of the *Regulation under the Act respecting insurance*, a specified group of persons could not be constituted for the sole purpose of entering into a group insurance contract. Therefore, group insurance could be offered to the members of a group only as a benefit complementary to membership. However, this modification to section 60 of the *Regulation under the Act respecting insurance* does not change the fact that the holder of the insurance contract or group annuity must act on behalf of a specified group of persons qualifying as such.

3.7.3 Main distinctions with an individual annuity contract

The main differences between an individual annuity contract and a group annuity contract are the following:

- The capital is not guaranteed at maturity for variable capital contracts (segregated funds) in group annuity contracts;
- There is no information folder remitted to participants with respect to group annuity contracts. The *Guidelines for Capital Accumulation Plans* apply to the information provided to members concerning group annuity contract matters;
- A group annuity contract must be distributed by a group insurance and group annuity advisor; a group annuity plans advisor or an actuary who is a fellow of the Canadian Institute of Actuaries, whereas an individual annuity contract must be distributed by a financial security advisor.
- However, like in group insurance, the group annuity contract regulates the tripartite relationship between the insurer, the policyholder and the participants.

3.7.4 Service agreement between the insurer and the policyholder

In addition to the group annuity contract, an agreement on costs and services is very common for capital accumulation plans (DCPP, DPSP, group RRSP, group TFSA, or a group non-registered plan). Its purpose is to set out the services the insurer agrees to provide concerning the plan and establish the related costs which may be assumed by the employer, the employee or the plan. The

Guidelines for Capital Accumulation Plans (see the section on the parties' responsibilities in group plans) apply to this agreement, which is generally attached to the group annuity contract.

The nature of the services offered by the insurer and its responsibility vary depending on the type of plan (supplemental pension plan, group RRSP or TFSA, DPSP or non-registered plan, etc.), the autonomy and expertise of the administrator, the size of the employer and whether or not there are other service providers (such as a consulting firm). The following is a brief description of the services provided by an insurer:

- Draft the text of the plan and submit it to the *Retraite Québec* (or the Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions (OSFI), as the case may be) and the Canada Revenue Agency (CRA);
- Draft the information folders for members;
- Hold information sessions for members;
- Prepare the cost certificates for the plan, annual disclosures and tax slips;
- Provide necessary information in the event of bankruptcy, seizures and marriage breakdowns of members;
- Provide tools to follow changes to available funds;
- Send statements to members and provide them with access to the insurer's website 24 hours per day and to a telephone hotline;
- Provide members with tools to help them make investment decisions;
- Produce information bulletins for members and the policyholder;
- Provide investment advisory services;
- Prepare various reports and statements, such as a report on the insurer's internal control procedures, statistics on website use, etc.

3.8 *Supplemental Pension Plans Act (Québec) (SPPA) and Pension Benefits Standards Act, 1985 (federal)*

3.8.1 *Supplemental Pension Plans Act (Québec) (SPPA)*

3.8.1.1 *Definition of supplemental pension plan*

A supplemental pension plan is a contract under which retirement benefits are provided to the member, under given conditions and at a given age, the funding of which is ensured by contributions payable either by the employer only, or by both the employer and the member.³⁷³

A supplemental pension plan must involve contributions by the employer and, often, by the employee. Other than in the case of a simplified pension plan (SIPP) or a voluntary retirement

373. *Supplemental Pension Plans Act*, CQLR, c. R-15.1, s. 6, para. 1.

savings plan (VRSP), member contributions (along with concurrent contributions by the employer) are almost always locked in so as to provide retirement income; the employee cannot therefore withdraw funds. Employer contributions are always locked in, other than in exceptional cases.

Various supplemental pension plans

A supplemental pension plan may be:

- A defined contribution plan (DCPP). A SIPP is a supplemental pension plan with defined contributions. A VRSP is a defined contribution pension plan but it is not governed by the *Supplemental Pension Plans Act*;
- A defined benefit plan (DBPP);
- A combined plan, with both defined contributions and defined benefits (DC/DB).

Most money in pension funds is currently invested in defined benefit plans. However, most newly established plans are defined contribution plans. In the early 2000s, many employers closed their DBPP and offered new employees a DCPP³⁷⁴ or converted their DBPP to a DCPP.

3.8.1.2 Plan features

Pension fund and pension committee

Unless it is guaranteed, every supplemental pension plan must have a pension fund into which contributions and the income derived therefrom are paid. The pension fund constitutes a trust patrimony appropriated to the payment of the refunds and pension benefits to which the members and beneficiaries are entitled.³⁷⁵

Under the *Supplemental Pension Plans Act* (Québec), a pension plan may be guaranteed by an insurer when all the benefits are guaranteed by it.³⁷⁶ As this type of plan is rarely seen in practice, it will not be discussed in this manual. However, it should be noted that the popularity of this practice has increased in recent years.

Legally, a pension fund is a trust. The trustee is the pension committee.³⁷⁷

Since a pension fund is a trust patrimony, the property of which it consists does not belong to either the employer, the members, the pension committee or the financial institution where the fund's assets are invested. The fund is therefore protected in the event the employer goes bankrupt, and it is sheltered from its creditors.

374. "Mercer 2009 global defined contribution survey: Canadian results," December 2009.

375. *Supplemental Pension Plans Act*, CQLR, c. R-15.1, s. 6, para. 2.

376. *Ibid.*, s. 9.

377. *Ibid.*, ss. 147 to 167.

Other features

The normal retirement age may not be greater than 65, but it may be less, provided the various age and years of service eligibility criteria are met. In reality, a member is free to stop working before or after that date. The normal retirement age simply determines when the full pension may be paid (i.e., without actuarial reduction in a defined benefit plan (DBPP)). Other types of pensions may also be paid. According to the *Income Tax Act*,³⁷⁸ the pension must begin by the end of the year in which the member attains 71 years of age.

The plan members are generally employees and former employees who still have rights accumulated under the plan. According to the *Supplemental Pension Plans Act*, retirees may remain members of the plan, even if they receive a life annuity from an insurer.³⁷⁹

Two types of pension plans are governed by the *Supplemental Pension Plans Act*:

- The defined contribution pension plan (DCPP) in which the pension amount depends on the contributions by the members;
- The defined benefit pension plan (DBPP) in which the pension is usually calculated according to a percentage of the remuneration and the member's eligible years of service.

3.8.1.3 Registration of the plan with *Retraite Québec*

Application to register the text of a plan: required information

The text of the plan must be registered with *Retraite Québec* not later than 90 days after the day on which the plan becomes effective. It must indicate:³⁸⁰

- The name of the employer who is a party to the plan;
- The number of members required to constitute the pension committee responsible for the administration of the plan, together with the conditions and time limits applicable to the designation or replacement of the members;
- The requirements for membership and withdrawal;
- The contributory or non-contributory nature of the plan;
- The optional or compulsory nature of membership in the plan;
- In the case of a multi-employer pension plan, the conditions for participation and for withdrawal of an employer;
- The normal retirement age;

378. *Income Tax Regulations*, C.R.C., c. 945, s. 8506 (2) (C 1).

379. *Supplemental Pension Plans Act*, CQLR, c. R-15.1, s. 33.

380. *Ibid.*, s. 14.

- Where the plan is guaranteed, the name of the insurer;
- The member and employer contributions, or the method used for calculating the contributions;
- In the case of a defined benefit plan (DBPP) or a defined benefit-defined contribution pension plan (DB/DCPP), the normal pension or the method used for calculating the normal pension;
- The nature of the refunds and pension benefits, the method used for calculating benefits or refunds, if any, and the conditions to be met to be entitled thereto;
- If applicable, the powers under which the pension committee is authorized to transfer benefits accumulated by a member under the plan or any asset of the plan to another plan, and the rules applicable to such a transfer;
- The effective date of the plan;
- The fiscal year of the plan;
- The conditions on which and the person or persons by whom the plan may be amended;
- Which of the employer only, the members and beneficiaries only or both the employer and the members and beneficiaries will be entitled to the surplus of assets determined upon the termination of the plan, and, in the latter case, the percentage of such a surplus due to them;
- In the case of certain plans, the employer's right to appropriate all or part of the surplus assets to the payment of its contributions.

Application to amend a plan: required information

Amendments made to a plan must also be registered with *Retraite Québec* and only take effect on the date they are registered.³⁸¹

The application to register or amend a pension plan must include the following:³⁸²

- A copy of the plan or amendment, certified by the employer or by the committee;
- Where the application is for the registration of the plan, the name and address of the employer or, in the case of a pension committee, the names and addresses of the committee members;
- The employer's written acknowledgment of the obligations incumbent upon it under the plan or amendment, except in certain cases;
- The actuarial valuation report for the plan, in the case of a defined benefit plan (DBPP);
- Any other document or information prescribed by regulation;
- The fees prescribed by regulation.

381. *Ibid.*, s. 19.

382. *Ibid.*, s. 24.

3.8.1.4 Registration of the plan with the Canada Revenue Agency (CRA) and application of tax laws

A supplemental pension plan (called a “registered pension plan” or RPP in the *Income Tax Act*³⁸³) must also be registered with the CRA for the contributions and profits to accumulate tax-free until the benefits under the plan are paid to the member.

The *Income Tax Act* specifies a limit for contributions that may be paid into it.³⁸⁴ Employer and employee contributions are deductible from the taxable income of the employer and the employee, respectively.³⁸⁵

3.8.1.5 Membership and member rights

The same employer can have several pension plans for different groups of employees in its company (for example, unionized and non-unionized employees, senior management, employees in Québec and outside Québec, etc.).

To become a member, an employee must belong to the class of employees for whom the plan is established and meet the membership requirements, where applicable (for example, complete a certain number of years or months of service or hours worked). Workers whose employment is similar or identical to that of members belonging to the class of employees for whom the plan is established may also become a member of the plan if they meet either of the following requirements:

- Have received from the employer annual remuneration equal to or greater than 35% of the Maximum Pensionable Earnings (MPE) established under the Québec Pension Plan. The MPE for the Québec Pension Plan is the limit above which a person’s employment earnings are no longer subject to contributions to the public pension plans. For 2020, that amount was \$58,700;
- Have worked at least 700 hours.³⁸⁶

Membership in the plan may be optional or compulsory for an employee.

Within 90 days of the date on which the employee becomes eligible for membership, the employee must receive a summary of the pension plan³⁸⁷ (often called an “explanatory brochure”), together with an annual statement within 9 months after the end of every fiscal year. Part of the statement must cover the member’s benefits and another part, the financial position of the pension plan. A member is also entitled to a summary of the provisions of the pension plan that were amended

383. In Québec, the *Taxation Act*, CQLR, c. I-3, c. R-15 states that the plan must be registered at the federal level.

384. In 2020, the ceiling was \$27,830 for a DCP and \$3,092.22 for a DBPP (i.e., 1/9 of the DCP) to take account of the pension adjustment (PA).

For more information, see http://www.rrq.gouv.qc.ca/en/flashretraiteqc/Pages/capsule_retraite_031.aspx.

385. *Income Tax Act*, RSC., 1985, c. 1 (5th Supp.), ss. 147.1 to 147.4.

386. *Supplemental Pension Plans Act*, CQLR, c. R-15.1, s. 34.

387. *Ibid.*, s. 111.

during the last fiscal year.³⁸⁸ Once a year (and upon request), members may examine documents relating to the plan in the establishment of the employer or the office of the pension committee, and may attend the annual meeting.³⁸⁹

3.8.1.6 Pension plan administrator: the pension committee

Pension committee's role

In Québec, there is a clear separation between the employer and the plan administrator.

Legally speaking, the employer is not responsible for administering the plan unless the pension committee has delegated some of its powers hereto. The employer is required to make contributions³⁹⁰ and is responsible for deficiencies in the case of a defined benefit pension plan (DBPP).³⁹¹

In Québec, every supplemental pension plan must be administered by a pension committee unless the plan has fewer than 26 members and beneficiaries³⁹² or is a SIPP³⁹³ or VRSP.³⁹⁴

In the case of a plan with fewer than 26 members and beneficiaries, the employer performs the duties of the pension committee. In the case of a SIPP or VRSP, the financial institution does.

In other provinces, some statutes provide that a pension committee may be set up at the request of plan members, but those committees usually only play an advisory role.

Pension committee members

The pension committee must be made up of at least three members:³⁹⁵

- One member designated by the active members at the annual meeting or, in the absence of such a designation, one plan member designated as and when provided in the plan;
- One member designated by the non-active members (retirees) and beneficiaries at the annual meeting or, in the absence of such a designation, one plan member or beneficiary designated as and when provided in the plan;
- One independent member who represents neither the employer nor the members and beneficiaries, designated as and when provided in the plan.

388. *Ibid.*, s. 112.

389. *Ibid.*, ss. 114 and 166.

390. *Ibid.*, ss. 37 to 50.

391. *Ibid.*, s. 39, unless the plan text provides otherwise.

392. *Regulation respecting the exemption of certain categories of pension plans from the application of provisions of the Supplemental Pension Plans Act*, CQLR, c. R-15.1, r. 7, s. 1.

393. *Ibid.*

394. *Voluntary Retirement Savings Plans Act*, CQLR, c. R-17.0.1, s. 14.

395. *Supplemental Pension Plans Act*, CQLR, c. R-15.1, s. 147.

In addition to these three members, each of the two groups (active members and retirees/beneficiaries) may elect an additional member who does not have the right to vote (an observer).³⁹⁶ The term of office of a member of a pension committee generally does not exceed three years (s. 148 SPPA).

EXAMPLE

Vidorée Inc. has a supplemental pension plan. The three members of the pension committee were designated at the annual meeting as follows:

- Aline was designated by the active members;
- Émile was designated by the retirees;
- Bernard, an accountant who works for a consulting firm, was designated by the employer as an independent member as provided in the plan.

The pension committee's duties

The pension committee's main duties are the following:³⁹⁷

- Ensure that contributions are paid into the pension fund;
- Draft the plan text and have it registered, along with any amendments (ss. 14 and 24 SPPA);
- Develop an investment policy in accordance with the *Supplemental Pension Plans Act*,³⁹⁸
- Prepare and file information showing that the plan has adequate capital;
- Provide members with information about the plan (for example, a plan summary, an annual statement, a statement of termination of plan membership and a statement for the beneficiaries in the event of death; the content of these documents is prescribed by regulation);
- Organize an annual meeting to report on its administration, among other matters;³⁹⁹
- Pay the pensions as well as death and other benefits;
- Ensure that the fund's financial report and, in the case of a DBPP, that the actuarial valuation are prepared;
- Prepare and file the annual statement with *Retraite Québec*;⁴⁰⁰
- Adopt internal by-laws establishing its rules of operation and governance.

396. *Ibid.*, s. 147.1.

397. *Régie des rentes du Québec*, "The role and responsibility of a pension Committee," on-line document modified in 2008 and consulted on July 21, 2017, https://www.rrq.gouv.qc.ca/SiteCollectionDocuments/www.rrq.gouv.qc/Anglais/publications/rcr/recueil_bien_administrer_regime/RCR_Fascicule_2A.pdf.

398. *Supplemental Pension Plans Act*, CQLR, c. R-15.1, ss. 169 and 170.

399. *Ibid.*, s. 166.

400. *Ibid.*, s. 161.

Liability of the pension committee and its members

Under the *Supplemental Pension Plans Act*, the pension committee has the duties and responsibilities of a “trustee”⁴⁰¹ toward the pension fund.

This means that the members of the pension committee may not act in their own interests; they must act with honesty and loyalty in the best interest of the members or beneficiaries.⁴⁰² The *Supplemental Pension Plans Act* requires that the pension committee exercise the prudence, diligence and skill that a reasonable person would exercise in similar circumstances.⁴⁰³ Note that the pension committee is presumed to have acted with prudence where it acted in good faith on the basis of an expert’s opinion (s. 151.1 SPPA).

The members of the pension committee are personally and solidarily liable⁴⁰⁴ for any decision made by the committee unless they express their dissent.

The pension committee may delegate all or part of its powers or be represented by a third person (delegatee).⁴⁰⁵ The notion of delegation in the SPPA is, however, different from that of mandate.

According to the rules of representation or mandate⁴⁰⁶ studied in Chapter 1, the acts of the mandatary acting on behalf of the pension committee in accordance with his mandate are attributable to the pension committee, which is then liable toward the members and third parties.

However, the *Supplemental Pension Plans Act* provides that when the pension committee delegates certain duties to a third party (the delegatee), it is not responsible for the actions of this delegatee, other than in exceptional cases, such as:

- When the pension committee may not delegate its duties according to the text of the plan (s. 152 SPPA);
- When the pension committee did not select the delegatee with care; this implies that it must select a delegatee with skills commensurate with the delegated powers (s. 154 SPPA);
- When the pension committee did not give the delegatee instructions with care (s. 154 SPPA).

The delegatee acts in his own name. He has the same liability and obligations as the pension committee.⁴⁰⁷ He must act in the primary interests of the members and avoid placing himself in a conflict of interest with respect to the delegated acts. He incurs liability toward the members and third parties.

Although the pension committee may delegate its powers and be released from liability,⁴⁰⁸ it nonetheless remains the plan administrator and trustee of the pension fund. It therefore has a general duty to oversee the delegatee.

401. *Ibid.*, s. 150.

402. *Ibid.*, s. 151.

403. *Ibid.*, s. 151.

404. *Ibid.*, s. 156.

405. *Ibid.*, s. 152.

406. *Civil Code of Québec*, CQLR, c. C-1991, arts. 2130 and ff.

407. *Supplemental Pension Plans Act*, CQLR, c. R-15.1, s. 153.

408. *Ibid.*, s. 154.

Lastly, rather than delegate its powers, the pension committee may enter into a service contract with a third party. In such a case, the service provider is hired to perform specific work.⁴⁰⁹ The parties are bound by the terms of the service contract. However, it may be important to determine whether, according to the services agreement entered into with the insurer, the insurer is a service provider whose role is to help the pension committee carry out some of its duties. Since December 13, 2006,⁴¹⁰ service providers who exercise a discretionary power belonging to the pension committee are considered to be delegates (s. 154 SPPA) and therefore have fiduciary duties. Also, service providers may not exclude or limit their liability (s. 154.4 SPPA).

3.8.1.7 Contributions

General

An employer is required to contribute to the pension plan (ss. 37 and 39 SPPA). Its contributions are called “employer contributions” (s. 37 SPPA). Although a member is also required to make contributions (called “member contributions” in the *Supplemental Pension Plans Act*), it is a contributory plan. The plan may also allow employees to make additional voluntary contributions (without a concurrent contribution by the employer) as well as transfers from other pension plans, RRSPs and DPSPs. As mentioned above, contributions other than voluntary contributions and their returns are generally locked in (i.e., withdrawals are not allowed) in order to provide retirement income.

Under the *Supplemental Pension Plans Act*, contributions (employer, member and voluntary) to a DCP bear interest according to the return of the pension fund or the member’s account, as the case may be. In a DBPP, member contributions and voluntary contributions also bear interest according to the return of the pension fund. The applicable administration fees (including investment expenses) are deducted.

Member or voluntary contributions must be paid to the pension fund by the last day of the month following the month in which they are received.⁴¹¹ The employer contribution must be paid in as many instalments as there are months in the fiscal year of the plan, each being paid not later than the last day of the month following the month for which it is made⁴¹² (s. 41 SPPA). Any contribution which has not been paid into the pension fund bears interest from the last day of the month following the month for which it should have been paid or, as the case may be, the last day of the month following the month in which it was collected (s. 48 SPPA). Contributions bear interest at the rates referred to in the previous paragraph unless the pension plan sets a higher interest rate.

409. *Civil Code of Québec*, CQLR, c. C-1991, art. 2100.

410. *Act to amend the Supplemental Pension Plans Act, particularly with respect to the funding and administration of pension plans*, SQ 2006, c 42.

411. *Supplemental Pension Plans Act*, CQLR, c. R-15.1, s. 43.

412. *Ibid.*, s. 41.

EXAMPLE

Jean & Jean inc. is in financial trouble. It did not pay the employer and employee contributions from last May into the pension fund for the defined contribution pension plan (DCPP).

The employer, employee and voluntary contributions bear interest as of June 30 at the rate of return of the member's account.

The administration fees (including investment expenses) of the plan are payable by the fund unless the plan text stipulates otherwise (for example, they may be paid by the employer).

Vesting of contributions

Under the *Supplemental Pension Plans Act*, since January 1, 2001, all contributions paid by the employer are vested in the member, i.e., a member who ceases to participate in the plan is entitled to a deferred pension⁴¹³ as soon as he becomes a member of the plan with respect to all his accrued rights (member and employer contributions and the return on them).

The rule may be different for pension plans under federal jurisdiction.⁴¹⁴

EXAMPLE

Jules is a member of his employer's pension plan, which is governed by the *Québec Supplemental Pension Plans Act*. He left his job after one year of employment. All the amounts accumulated in his account, including employer contributions, are vested in him.

Transfer of contributions

An employee who leaves his employer before he retires may generally transfer the benefits he has accumulated in the plan to authorized transfer instruments; all or part of the amounts transferred remain locked in until retirement.⁴¹⁵ Former employees may also leave the amounts in their former plan (s. 99 SPPA).

413. *Ibid.*, s. 69.

414. For benefits vested after 1986, the employer contributions only vest in the member after two years of plan membership (s. 16(3) of the *Pension Benefits Standards Act*, 1985, RSC, 1985, c. 2 (2nd Supp.)).

415. There are exceptions for members of a defined benefit pension plan who cease to be active when they are less than 10 years under the normal retirement age (SPPA, s. 99).

The *Supplemental Pension Plans Act* provides that former employees usually have 90 days to ask for a transfer to another plan. However, the plan text may provide that transfers will be accepted after that time. Authorized transfer instruments are⁴¹⁶:

- A pension plan of a new employer which accepts them;
- A deferred or immediate life annuity with an insurer;
- A locked-in retirement account (LIRA);
- A life income fund (LIF).

EXAMPLE

Robert has held several jobs. After three years of service, he leaves *Lamontagne inc.*, where he was a member of a supplemental pension plan. He had already opened a locked-in retirement account (LIRA) with the insurer *Survie* to invest the benefits accrued in other supplemental pension plans with previous employers. He decides to also transfer all his benefits accumulated at *Lamontagne inc.* to his LIRA.

Refund of contributions

In certain situations, the value of the member's benefits can be refunded in cash (after tax) or transferred to an RRSP to postpone the payment of tax.

- A member who is no longer an active member may receive his accrued benefits if their value is less than 20% of the maximum pensionable earnings for the year.⁴¹⁷
- A member who has not been residing in Canada for at least two years, who has ceased to be an active member and who has ceased working for his employer may also ask for a refund of his benefits.⁴¹⁸
- A member who suffers from a physical or mental disability that reduces his life expectancy may, if the pension plan permits, apply for a refund of his benefits.⁴¹⁹
- Voluntary contributions (i.e., without a concurrent contribution by the employer) as well as the income from them may be withdrawn on certain conditions.⁴²⁰ Voluntary contributions as well as amounts from other plans that are not locked in and their investment income may generally be withdrawn.⁴²¹

416. *Supplemental Pension Plans Act*, CQLR, c. R-15.1, s. 98 and *Regulation respecting supplemental pension plans*, CQLR, c. R-15.1, r. 6, s. 28.

417. *Ibid.*, s. 66. The amount of MPE was \$58,700 in 2020. See: *Pension Benefits Standards Act, 1985*, RSC., 1985, c. 2 (2nd Supp.), s. 18(2)c). See also: <https://www.canada.ca/en/revenue-agency/services/tax/registered-plans-administrators/pspa/mp-rrsp-dpsp-tfsa-limits-ympe.html>

418. *Ibid.*, s. 66.1.

419. *Ibid.*, s. 93, para. 4. See also: *Pension Benefits Standards Act, 1985*, RSC, 1985, c. 2 (2nd Supp.), s. 18(2)b).

420. *Ibid.*, s. 67.

421. *Supplemental Pension Plans Act*, CQLR, c. R-15.1, art. 67.

EXAMPLE

Linda has a supplemental pension plan with her employer *Bonne miche inc.* She decides to retire. The amount accumulated in her account is \$10,000, i.e., less than 20% of the maximum pensionable earnings (the amount of MPE was \$58,700 in 2020). She can therefore withdraw the benefits she has accrued as cash.



3.8.1.8 Investment of contributions

This is where a group annuity contract comes into play. It can be used to provide all or part of the capital for a supplemental pension plan.

All investments in the pension fund must be made in the name of the pension fund or for its account.⁴²² When the pension committee makes investment decisions itself,⁴²³ it must adopt a written investment policy,⁴²⁴ which must set out:

- The expected rate of return;
- The degree of risk involved in the investment portfolio, particularly as regards price fluctuations;
- Liquidity requirements;
- The proportion of assets that may be invested in debt securities and equity securities, respectively;
- The permitted categories and sub-categories of investments;
- Investment portfolio diversification measures conducive to an overall reduction of the degree of risk;
- Rules and a time schedule applicable to the valuation of the investment portfolio and to the monitoring of the management of the investment portfolio and those applicable to the review of the investment policy.

Under the policy, the assets of the pension plan may be invested in securities controlled by the employer, but must not be in a proportion greater than 10% of their book value.⁴²⁵

Under the *Supplemental Pension Plans Act*, the pension committee is not limited by a list of authorized investments. It may therefore make all types of investments, other than those prohibited or limited by law.⁴²⁶ However, as mentioned above, the pension committee must act with prudence,

422. *Ibid.*, s. 171.

423. *Ibid.*, s. 168.

424. *Ibid.*, s. 169.

425. *Ibid.*, s. 172.

426. *Ibid.*, ss. 171 to 182. This is not the case for supplemental pension plans governed by the 1985 Pension Benefits Standards Act, 1985, RSC 1985, c 32 (2nd Supp), (s. 8), for which investments must be admissible investments, as provided by Schedule III of the Pension Benefits Standards Regulations, 1985 pursuant to s. 6 of this Regulation.

diligence and skill, as a reasonable person would under similar circumstances. The pension committee must act with honesty and loyalty, in the greater interest of the members. In addition, the investments must comply with the investment policy established by the pension committee.

In plans not funded with an insurer, other parties may play a role in administering the pension fund and have individual contracts with the pension committee:

- A securities custodian or depository (generally a trust company);
- Portfolio managers.

In the case of a plan funded with an insurer, the pension committee does not need to use these parties since their services are provided by the insurer.

We will now look at the two main types of pension plans, which may be funded by group annuity contracts. Note that locked-in retirement accounts (LIRA) and life income funds (LIF) that are instruments for transferring from a pension plan may also be funded through a group annuity contract.

3.8.1.9 Defined benefit pension plans (DBPPs)

In this type of plan, the amount of the pension benefit (i.e., the annuity that is paid out) is determined in advance according to a formula outlined in the plan text and its explanatory brochure. The benefit does not depend directly on the contributions paid. The formula often takes account of the highest 3- or 5-year average salary (often the last few years of employment) before retiring, multiplied by the number of years of service and a percentage (for example 2%⁴²⁷). The employer's contributions are usually determined by an actuary.

EXAMPLE

Bon voyage inc. has a defined benefit pension plan that pays a pension equal to 1.5% of the eligible salary per year of service. Jean has reached the normal retirement age under the plan and his highest 3-year average salary out of 15 years with *Bon voyage inc.* was \$45,000.

Jean's annual pension will be $\$45,000 \times 1.5\% \text{ (or } 0.015) \times 15 = \$10,125$

The pension committee decides how to invest the pension funds in accordance with the investment policy. The goal is to have a funded plan, i.e., the value of the assets equals that of the commitments on the same date. Contrary to a defined contribution pension plan (DCPP), in a defined benefit pension plan (DBPP), the assets (the contributions and the income earned from

427. Under s. 8503(3)g)ii) of the *Income Tax Regulations*, CRC c. 945, the maximum accrual rate under a defined benefit pension plan for a joint and survivor pension is 2% on a normalized basis. The non-taxable threshold for surplus pension funds was 110% but is 125% for contributions made as of 2010 pursuant to section 147.2(2)d) of the *Income Tax Act*, RSC, 1985, c. 1 (5th Supp.).

them) are not necessarily equal to the liabilities (the pensions to be paid). This type of plan must be the subject of a complete actuarial valuation at least once every three years.⁴²⁸ The actuary is also often the person who determines whether the employer may take contribution holidays, if the plan is not showing a deficit. The plan text may provide that the employer has the right to appropriate the surplus assets to the payment of its contributions according to certain rules.⁴²⁹

The employer bears the investment risks in the case of a DBPP, except in the case of member-funded pension plans, in which the employer pays a contribution determined in advance and the members bear the financial risk.⁴³⁰ Due to low interest rates, increased life expectancy and lower than expected returns, the popularity of DCPs and other types of capital accumulation plans is increasing to the detriment of DBPPs. Note that when a plan is in a deficit position, comes to a close or the employer goes bankrupt, certain benefits must be reduced.

3.8.1.10 Defined contribution pension plans (DCPPs)

This type of plan is easier to administer since the amount of the pension benefit is based on the contributions and the income they produce as credited to the member's account. Moreover, in this type of plan, the member bears the investment risks.

EXAMPLE

Futur simple inc. has a defined contribution plan. Its contribution is 3% of its employees' salary and the employee contributions are also 3%. Mireille has reached the normal retirement age under the plan. Over the years, \$124,000 in contributions and income produced have been credited to her account. This amount is used to determine the amount of her pension. Mireille must make a choice when she retires since *Futur simple inc.* has fulfilled its obligations toward its employee but is not required to pay her a fixed monthly or annual amount when she retires.

In the case of a contributory plan, the employer's and the employee's contribution often corresponds to a percentage of the salary.

In a DCP, the pension committee decides what investments will be offered by the plan. When members can make their own investment choices (which is generally the case), the pension committee "must offer a minimum of three investment options which not only are diversified and

428. *Supplemental Pension Plans Act*, CQLR, c. R-15.1, s. 118.

429. *Ibid.*, s. 146.4.

430. Member-funded pension plans have been allowed in Québec since February 14, 2007 through the *Regulation respecting the exemption of certain pension plans from the application of provisions of the Supplemental Pension Plans Act*, CQLR, c. R-15.1, r.7, ss. 64.1 to 95. See also: file:///C:/Users/dig01818/AppData/Local/Microsoft/Windows/INetCache/IE/GD6U55NP/lettreno23.pdf

involve varying degrees of risk and expected return but also allow the creation of portfolios that are generally well-adapted to the needs of the members.”⁴³¹ The plan may also not give employees the option of choosing the investments or may do so only in the case of member contributions.⁴³²

3.8.1.11 Annuities in payment phase with capital from a defined benefit supplemental pension plan

In a defined benefit pension plan (DBPP), the pension may be an obligation under the plan or the pension committee may decide to purchase annuities from an insurer. In the case of annuities paid by the plan, the member does not receive an annuity certificate from the insurer since the annuity is not issued under a group annuity contract. However, the insurer may pay the annuities under the plan as a service provider. Several types of annuities may be paid by the plan.

Deferred pension

Any member who ceases to be active is entitled to a deferred pension once he reaches normal retirement age.⁴³³

Early retirement pension

Any member who ceases to participate in the plan within 10 years of the date on which he attains normal retirement age is entitled to an early retirement pension. Its value is equal to or greater than the value of the normal pension, discounted on the date on which payment of the early retirement pension begins (ss. 71 and 72 SPPA).

EXAMPLE

The normal retirement age under the pension plan of *Générosité inc.* is 60. Adrien stops working at the age of 55. He can ask for an early retirement pension. However, the amount of the normal pension he would have received at age 60 may be reduced.

Progressive retirement is allowed in Québec pursuant to an agreement with the employer to reduce the working time of members 10 years or less before normal retirement age.⁴³⁴

431. *Supplemental Pension Plans Act*, CQLR, c. R-15.1, s. 168.

432. *Ibid.*, ss. 168 *a contrario*.

433. *Ibid.*, s. 68 and 69.

434. *Ibid.*, s. 69.1.

Temporary pension

A member who is less than 65 years old and is 10 years or less under normal retirement age may, on certain conditions, be entitled to a temporary pension rather than asking for an early retirement pension. The amount of the temporary pension may not exceed 40% of the maximum pensionable earnings.⁴³⁵ A temporary pension is not for life; it ceases at the latest when the person attains 65 years of age. Since it is an advance on the pension owed on normal retirement age, the amount of the pension is reduced.

Postponed pension

If an employee works after normal retirement age, he is entitled to a postponed pension,⁴³⁶ i.e., it will be paid to him later. The plan can therefore allow the employee to continue to accumulate benefits. The postponed pension is paid when the member stops working or at the latest when he turns 71.⁴³⁷ However, the member may ask for his pension to be paid in whole or in part on certain conditions.

Normal pension

When a member reaches retirement age, he is entitled to his normal pension⁴³⁸ (i.e., not reduced (or without actuarial penalties) in a defined benefit plan (DBPP)). This pension must be a “joint and survivor” pension, i.e., upon the member’s death, it continues to be paid to the spouse if the deceased has a spouse⁴³⁹ when he retires. However, the spouse may waive the joint and survivor pension,⁴⁴⁰ which may not be less than 60% of the amount of the member’s pension. As a result, if 60% of the normal pension under the plan is not payable to the surviving spouse, the amount of the member’s pension will be adjusted since the insurer takes account of the pension paid to the spouse in calculating the amount. Note also that the joint and survivor rule also applies to other pensions (temporary, postponed or early). However, in the case of a married couple, the right of a member’s spouse to benefits under a joint and survivor pension is terminated by separation as to bed and board (by judgment), divorce or marriage annulment.⁴⁴¹ In the case of a *de facto* spouse (common-law spouse), the right is terminated by the cessation of the conjugal relationship.⁴⁴² In the case of spouses in a civil union, the right to the joint and survivor pension is terminated by dissolution or annulment of the civil union.

435. *Ibid.*, s. 91.1.

436. *Ibid.*, s. 75.

437. *Ibid.*, s. 80.

438. *Ibid.*, s. 73.

439. See the definition of “spouse” in the *Supplemental Pension Plans Act*, CQLR, c. R-15.1, s. 85.

440. The spouse can revoke the waiver of the joint and survivor pension any time before the first payment of the member’s pension (SPPA, s. 88.1).

441. *Supplemental Pension Plans Act*, CQLR, c. R-15.1, s. 89.

442. *Ibid.*, s. 89.

EXAMPLE

Louise is married to Jean-Pierre at the time of her retirement. She would be entitled to a pension of \$1,000 per month if Jean-Pierre waived the survivor benefits. Since Jean-Pierre has not waived his right, the pension is joint and survivor (i.e., payable to the surviving spouse) and Louise will only receive \$925 per month. If Louise dies, Jean-Pierre will receive a monthly pension of \$555, which corresponds to 60% of the amount Louise received:

$$\$925 \times 60\% = \$555$$



Special rules (guarantee, indexation, integration, bridging benefit and disability pension)

The plan may also provide a guaranteed life annuity for a certain period (5, 10 or 15 years). If the member does not have a spouse or, in the case of a joint and survivor pension, if the deceased member's spouse dies before the end of the guaranteed term, the remaining payments may be made as a lump sum or the pension may continue to be paid by the insurer to the designated beneficiary or the succession (estate).

The member may generally choose a life annuity which will be increased based on the consumer price index or another rate specified in the plan.

Certain defined benefit pension plans take account of the pension paid by the Québec Pension Plan of *Retraite Québec* and the Canada Pension Plan (CPP) to determine the retirement benefits.⁴⁴³ This is called “integration” of benefits, a concept also found in group disability insurance (see Chapter 2).

A defined benefit plan may provide for the payment of a bridging benefit,⁴⁴⁴ i.e., an additional amount paid until benefits are paid under the public plans at age 65. The pension plan may also provide for the payment of a disability pension. Its value must be equal to or greater than the value of the benefits to which the member would have been entitled had he not become disabled.⁴⁴⁵

3.8.1.12 A special type of defined contribution pension plan: the simplified pension plan (SIPP)

In 1994, the QPP created the simplified pension plan (SIPP) to better serve small and medium-sized businesses (SME) through less complicated administration rules.

443. *Ibid.*, s. 94.

444. *Ibid.*, s. 58.

445. *Ibid.*, s. 82.

According to the SIPP rules, the plan administrator is not a pension committee but an insurer, bank, credit union or trust company (the “financial institution”). The list of financial institutions that offer SIPP is available on the *Retraite Québec* website.⁴⁴⁶

The financial institution that administers a SIPP has the same obligations as a pension committee and therefore has the obligations of a trustee of the pension fund.

Definition: simplified pension plan

A SIPP is a defined contribution pension plan (DCPP) in which the members choose their investments. The investments are offered by the financial institution which administers the plan (at least three investment choices, as in the case of traditional DCPPs). The rules governing SIPP are found in the *Regulation respecting the exemption of certain categories of pension plans from the application of provisions of the Supplemental Pension Plans Act*.⁴⁴⁷

General

SIPPs have been even more attractive since June 3, 2004 because member contributions may no longer be locked in if the plan text so provides. However, this change is not retroactive. Also, SIPPs allow members to make voluntary contributions that are not locked in, in addition to the compulsory member contributions.⁴⁴⁸ Members may therefore ask for a lump-sum refund from their not locked-in account any time while they are employed. Since 2006, an employer can decide to defer refunds of member contributions from a not locked-in account at the end of active membership or when the member reaches age 55, whichever event occurs first.⁴⁴⁹

The employer contributions are locked in until retirement. The SIPP is therefore similar to a group RRSP. The financial institution must keep two accounts for each member: a locked-in and a not locked-in account. No transfer is permitted between them.

Retraite Québec has published a document that includes a table entitled *Les comptes immobilisé et non immobilisé* which is reproduced in table 3.1. It summarizes whether or not contributions are locked in.⁴⁵⁰

446. For more information, see http://www.rrq.gouv.qc.ca/en/employeur/offrir_regime/regime_retraite_simplifie/Pages/etablissements_financiers.aspx

447. *Supplemental Pension Plans Act*, CQLR, c. R-15.1, r. 7, ss. 8 to 19.

448. *Regulation respecting the exemption of certain categories of pension plans from the application of provisions of the Supplemental Pension Plans Act*, CQLR, c. R-15.1, r. 7, s. 10, para. 25.

449. *Ibid.*, s. 11.0.1.

450. *Régie des rentes du Québec, RRS le régime de retraite simplifié; un régime de retraite sur mesure pour les PME*, p. 11 (available in French only) See https://www.rrq.gouv.qc.ca/SiteCollectionDocuments/www.rrq.gouv.qc/Francais/publications/rcr/BrochureRRS_f.pdf.

TABLE 3.1

Contributions: locked-in or not locked-in

	LOCKED-IN ACCOUNT	NOT LOCKED-IN ACCOUNT
Employer contribution	√	
Additional employer contribution	√	
Member contribution	Employer's choice	Employer's choice
Additional voluntary member contribution		√
Transfer from a deferred profit-sharing plan (DPSP)	Employer's choice	Employer's choice
Transfer from a not locked-in source		√
Transfer from a locked-in source	√	

When the number of members in the SIPP exceeds 50, they can set up a retirement information committee whose role is to ensure the plan is understood.⁴⁵¹ The information committee therefore has access to certain documents from the financial institution and may also provide other information about retirement.

The financial institution must register its SIPP with the *Retraite Québec* and the CRA (as a RPP). The same SIPP can be offered to several businesses.

There are two portions to the text of a SIPP: one setting out the general provisions of the plan and the other setting out the provisions specific to each employer.⁴⁵² Members receive a summary of the plan (s. 111 SPPA). The financial institution must also:

- Open and maintain two accounts—one locked in and the other not locked-in—on behalf of each member, and allocate the contributions made among the different investments chosen;
- Notify *Retraite Québec* and the members, directly or through the retirement information committee, if there is one, within 60 days after any unpaid contribution becomes due;
- Give each employer a copy of the annual statement and, upon request, a copy of any document relating to the administration of the plan;
- Forward an annual statement to each member.

As for the employer, it must:

- Choose the financial institution;
- Decide on the conditions for eligibility and membership and the conditions for withdrawal, and whether membership in the plan is optional or compulsory;
- Determine who will assume the costs it must pay;

451. *Regulation respecting the exemption of certain categories of pension plans from the application of provisions of the Supplemental Pension Plans Act*, CQLR, c. R-15.1, r. 7, s. 10, para. 18.

452. *Ibid.*, s. 10, para. 18.

- Decide on the contribution rate and whether or not the contributions are locked in;
- Pay the contributions.

An employee who ceases to be an active member (due to resignation or dismissal, for example) must transfer his accounts out of the SIPP within 90 days following the sending of the statement required in the event of cessation of active membership. He may:

- Ask that his locked-in account be transferred to a LIRA or LIF, a life annuity as prescribed by regulation or another supplemental pension plan.⁴⁵³ If no instructions are received within the specified time, the amounts are transferred to a plan chosen by the financial institution;
- For an account that is not locked-in, the member may also ask that the funds be transferred to the same transfer instruments mentioned above or to an RRSP or RRIF. He may also cash in the amounts in his not locked-in account (less income tax). If no choice is made within the time limit, the financial institution chooses whether the amounts are refunded in cash or transferred to an authorized instrument, such as an RRSP with the same financial institution.⁴⁵⁴

Like traditional pension plans, if a member dies, the balance of his account is paid to his spouse or, if he does not have a spouse, to his designated beneficiary or, if he has neither a spouse nor a designated beneficiary, to his succession (estate).

A DCPD can be converted to a SIPP on certain conditions.⁴⁵⁵

EXAMPLE

Bon augure is a small business with 50 employees. It would like to offer a pension plan with several investment options but it does not have the resources to manage it (pension committee, annual meeting, etc.). It would like its contributions to be set aside for employee retirement. It therefore opts for a SIPP and chooses a financial institution which offers and administers this type of plan.

3.8.1.13 Transfer instruments (LIRA, LIF and immediate life annuity)

The transfer instruments are those indicated in section 98 of the *Supplemental Pension Plans Act*. They are authorized to receive locked-in amounts from pension plans and, once they do, the person surrenders his membership benefits and is no longer a member of the pension plan. A member who leaves his pension plan (DBPD or DCPD) may transfer the value of his benefits to:

- A locked-in retirement account (LIRA);⁴⁵⁶

453. *Ibid.*, s. 10, para. 6a).

454. *Ibid.*, s. 10, para. 6b).

455. *Ibid.*, s. 19.1 to 19.4.

456. *Supplemental Pension Plans Act*, CQLR, c. R-15.1, s. 98 and *Regulation respecting supplemental pension plans*, CQLR, c. R-15.1, r. 6, s. 29.

- A life income fund (LIF);⁴⁵⁷
- Another pension plan not governed by the SPPA (*Supplemental Pension Plans Act*);⁴⁵⁸
- A locked-in VRSP account;⁴⁵⁹
- An RRSP or a not locked-in VRSP account for sums that can be repaid to the participant or paid in one payment, with interest incurred;⁴⁶⁰
- An annuity.⁴⁶¹

3.8.1.14 Pension plans with members in more than one province

A pension plan is registered in the province where most of the employees live.

The SPPA gives *Retraite Québec* the power to enter into agreements with other authorities so the SPPA will apply to Québec members when the plan is registered in another province.

In 2020, Québec signed the *2020 Agreement Respecting Multi-Jurisdictional Pension Plans* (the Agreement). It covers pension plans with members in more than one province. In practice, the Agreement applies as follows: administrative and procedural issues (aspects which apply to all plan members, such as registration, inspection, solvency and investments) are governed by the laws of the province in which the plan is registered (the province in which most of the members live). This supervisory authority has jurisdiction over the plan itself.⁴⁶² However, regarding the individual rights of members, it must apply the law of the province where they are employed.

The agreement was signed between the governments of Québec, Alberta, British Columbia, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Saskatchewan and the Canadian federal government. It applies to pension plans that fall under one of the supervisory authorities of one of those provinces or the federal government and that have members and beneficiaries subject to the Act of one or more of those governments. The agreement came into force on July 1, 2020, and replaces, for the governments party to it, both the *Memorandum of Reciprocal Agreement*, which had applied since 1968 to pension plans whose members' benefits had been governed by the laws of the concerned supervisory authorities, and all similar agreements; and the *2016 Agreement Respecting Multi-Jurisdictional Pension Plans*, signed by the governments of Québec, British Columbia, Nova Scotia, Ontario and Saskatchewan.⁴⁶³

457. *Ibid.*, s. 18.

458. *Ibid.*, s. 28. For example, a VRSP, a federal supplemental pension plan, a Québec public sector supplemental pension plan or a supplemental pension plan from another province (either public or private sector).

459. *Supplemental Pension Plans Act*, CQLR, c. R-15.1, s. 98 (3) and *Regulation respecting supplemental pension plans*, CQLR, c. R-15.1, r. 6, s. 28(1) para. 2.1.

460. *Supplemental Pension Plans Act*, CQLR, c. R-15.1, s. 98 and *Regulation respecting supplemental pension plans*, CQLR, c. R-15.1, r. 6, s. 28 (1) para. 3.

461. *Supplemental Pension Plans Act*, CQLR, c. R-15.1, s. 98 and *Regulation respecting supplemental pension plans*, CQLR, c. R-15.1, r. 6, s. 30.

462. The new 2020 Agreement Respecting Multi-Jurisdictional Pension Plans (2020 Agreement) came into effect on July 1, 2020, between British Columbia, Alberta, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Québec and Saskatchewan. The 2011 Agreement had been signed by only Québec and Ontario.

463 See https://www.rrq.gouv.qc.ca/en/services/publications/rcr/loi_reglements/ententes/Pages/entente-2020-regimes-plusieurs-autorite-gouvernementale.aspx.

3.8.1.15 Pension plans in other provinces

There are currently 10 supervisory authorities for pension plans in Canada, one for each province (other than Prince Edward Island), and the Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions (OSFI) for plans under federal jurisdiction and for the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut.⁴⁶⁴ Although the laws have the same objectives, their provisions may be very different (such as the minimum period for accruing benefits under the plan, the definition of spouse, transfer instruments and the rules for unlocking funds).

3.8.2 Pension Benefits Standards Act, 1985 (federal)

The *Pension Benefits Standards Act, 1985* applies to pension plans for the benefit of employees who work for a federally regulated business according to the Canadian constitution (such as Crown corporations, banks, airlines, railways, ships and navigation, businesses declared to be for the general interest, interprovincial transportation, telecommunications and Indian affairs).⁴⁶⁵ The Act also applies to employees of the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut.⁴⁶⁶

This statute differs from the SPPA in certain respects. The following are a few differences between them:

- There is no pension committee;⁴⁶⁷
- Contributions vest after two years of service;⁴⁶⁸
- Cash refund of contributions under different circumstances from those under the SPPA;
- Different rules for the pre-retirement death benefit;
- Different definition of spouse;
- Transfer instruments⁴⁶⁹ (no LIRA, but a locked-in RRSP);
- Permitted investments.⁴⁷⁰

This ends our study regarding the rules applicable to pension plans and authorized transfer instruments, such as LIRAs and LIFs.

464. *Pension Benefits Standards Act, 1985*, R.S.C., 1985, c. 32 (2nd Supp.), s. 4(4).

465. *Ibid.*, s. 4(4). See also Chapter 1.

466. *Ibid.*, s. 4(4)i).

467. The plan administrator is generally the policyholder, who is usually the employer.

468. For benefits accrued after 1986, the employer's contributions only vest in the member after two years of membership in the plan (*Pension Benefits Standards Act, 1985*, R.S.C., 1985, c. 32 (2nd Supp.), s. 16(3)).

469. *Pension Benefits Standards Regulations 1985*, SOR/87-19, ss. 19.1 and 20(1).

470. *Ibid.*, s. 6 and Schedule III.

3.9 Voluntary Retirement Savings Plan (VRSP) and Pooled Registered Pension Plan (PRPP)

3.9.1 Voluntary retirement savings plan (VRSP)

Since July 1, 2014, all employers in Québec (other than employers governed by the *Pension Benefits Standards Act, 1985*)⁴⁷¹ who have five eligible employees or more must offer a voluntary retirement savings plan (VRSP) to employees who do not have the opportunity to make contributions, through payroll deductions, to an RRSP or a TFSA, or do not benefit from a supplemental pension plan (RPP) offered by their employer.⁴⁷²

An eligible employee is an employee who is 18 years of age or over with one year of uninterrupted service and who:

- Works in Québec; or
- Performs work both in Québec and outside Québec for an employer whose residence, domicile, undertaking, head office or office is in Québec; or
- Is domiciled or resident in Québec and who performs work outside Québec for an employer whose residence, domicile, undertaking, head office or office is in Québec.

An employer may enter into an agreement with a professional order or association that allows the employer's employees to become members of the VRSP subscribed to by the professional order or association.

A VRSP is a voluntary pension plan: employers are not required to contribute to it, contrary to a supplemental pension plan (including the SIPP). Eligible employees do not have to do anything in particular to become a member: enrolment is automatic. A default contribution rate, which will reach 4% of gross salary in 2019,⁴⁷³ and a default investment option apply. However, employees can opt out of the plan within 60 days of the date the plan administrator sends a notice.⁴⁷⁴ Self-employed workers and workers whose employer has not subscribed to a VRSP (workers called "individuals") can subscribe to a VRSP voluntarily.⁴⁷⁵

The plan must not cost much: a maximum 1.25% management fee for the default option and 1.50% for the other options. The administrator can only charge the fees allowed under the *Regulation respecting voluntary retirement savings plans*,⁴⁷⁶ which may also not be greater than those charged by the administrator for a pooled registered pension plan (PRPP) (see the next section). Also, it must

471. R.S.C., 1985, c. 32 (2nd Supp.), s. 4(4).

472. *Voluntary Retirement Savings Plans Act*, CQLR, c. R-17.0.1, s. 45.

473. From July 1, 2014 to December 31, 2017, the default contribution rate was set at 2% of gross salary; from January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2018, 3% of gross salary; and as of January 1, 2019, it is 4% of gross salary. *Regulation respecting voluntary retirement savings plans*, CQLR, c. R-17.0.1, r. 3, s. 22.

474. *Voluntary Retirement Savings Plans Act*, CQLR, c. R-17.0.1, ss. 47(3) and 19, para. 2(1).

475. *Ibid.*, s. 2.

476. *Regulation respecting voluntary retirement savings plans*, CQLR, c. R-17.0.1, r. 3.

offer between three and five investment options in addition to the default option (which must be a “lifecycle” option).⁴⁷⁷

Contrary to a pooled RRSP, the employer’s contributions do not automatically involve contributions through payroll deductions. An employee’s contributions to a VRSP are deductible from his taxable income, like contributions to an RRSP, and they reduce the amount that may be paid into an RRSP, and vice-versa. The accumulated amounts are not taxable until they are withdrawn. Unlike employer contributions, member contributions are not locked-in.⁴⁷⁸ A member can ask for refunds or transfers from his not locked-in account at the intervals determined in the plan but never less than once per year.⁴⁷⁹

Contrary to the SIPP, a member whose employment is terminated can leave the funds in the VRSP. Like a member over age 55, he can also ask for a refund (after tax) or a transfer from his not locked-in account to the VRSP of another administrator or to another registered plan such as an RRSP. A locked-in account must be transferred to a locked-in product such as a LIRA or LIF.⁴⁸⁰

Note that there are a few exceptions, such as for members who have not resided in Canada for at least two years, members suffering from a physical or mental disability certified by a physician and members whose balance is less than a certain percentage of the maximum pensionable earnings. In these cases, the funds held in a locked-in account may be refunded.⁴⁸¹

The employer’s responsibilities are very limited. It must choose an administrator authorized by the AMF (the register is available on the AMF’s website⁴⁸²), notify the employees that a VRSP has been set up, enroll them and then deduct contributions from payroll and give them to the administrator. It must also offer the VRSP again every 2 years to employees who have opted out or who have set their contributions at 0%.⁴⁸³

Otherwise, all the obligations fall on the plan administrator: an insurer, trust company or investment fund manager.⁴⁸⁴ The administrator may only offer one VRSP.⁴⁸⁵ Also, other than in exceptional cases, it may not refuse the application of an employer or an individual to subscribe to its plan. The text of the plan must be approved by *Retraite Québec* and registered with the CRA.

The employer may decide to set up a non-VRSP plan. Otherwise, it must follow the schedule indicated in Table 3.2.⁴⁸⁶

477. *Voluntary Retirement Savings Plans Act*, CQLR, c. R-17.0.1, s. 25 and *Regulation respecting voluntary retirement savings plans*, CQLR, c. R-17.0.1, r. 3, s. 13.

478. *Voluntary Retirement Savings Plans Act*, CQLR, c. R-17.0.1, s. 65.

479. *Voluntary Retirement Savings Plans Act*, CQLR, c. R-17.0.1, s. 69 and *Regulation respecting voluntary retirement savings plans*, CQLR, c. R-17.0.1, r. 3, s. 28.

480. *Voluntary Retirement Savings Plans Act*, CQLR, c. R-17.0.1, s. 67 and *Regulation respecting voluntary retirement savings plans*, CQLR, c. R-17.0.1, r. 3, s. 27.

481. *Voluntary Retirement Savings Plans Act*, CQLR, c. R-17.0.1, ss. 67, 68 and 69.

482. For more information, see <https://lautorite.qc.ca/en/general-public/registers/register-vrps/>.

483. *Voluntary Retirement Savings Plans Act*, CQLR, c. R-17.0.1, s. 48.

484. *Ibid.*, s. 14.

485. *Ibid.*, s. 22.

486. *Ibid.*, s. 140.

TABLE 3.2

Schedule for a plan other than a VRSP

NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE EMPLOYEES	DEADLINE FOR OFFERING A VRSP
20 or more on June 30, 2016	December 31, 2016
From 10 to 19 on June 30, 2017	December 31, 2017
From 5 to 9	To be determined, but not before January 1, 2018

In the case of an employer who already offers its employees a supplemental pension plan, an RRSP or TFSA with payroll deductions but whose employees are not all covered (for example, in the case of part-time employees), those employees, if they have at least one year of uninterrupted service, must be covered by a VRSP (or by the existing plan). Note that if the RRSP or TFSA offered by the employer is optional, the employer does not have to set up a VRSP if all employees are eligible.

The CNESST supervises compliance with the employer's obligation to set up a VRSP.⁴⁸⁷ Like a traditional pension plan, if a member dies, the balance of his account is paid to his spouse or, if he does not have a spouse, to his designated beneficiary.

Exceptional right to offer VRSPs

Like all group annuity products, group annuity plan advisors and group insurance and annuity advisors may distribute an insurer's VRSP. However, since the number of small businesses covered by the first phase is high, financial security advisors and group insurance plan advisors may offer a VRSP to an employer until January 1, 2016, or any later date determined by the Minister of Finance and the Economy.⁴⁸⁸ The AMF has been designated to issue authorizations to VRSP administrators and to ensure the criteria for maintaining the authorization are met.⁴⁸⁹

However, only actuaries who are Fellows, group annuity plan advisors and group insurance and annuity advisors may give advice to policyholders about insurers' VRSPs. However, financial security advisors or group insurance advisors only (who are not licensed for group annuities) may offer VRSPs to policyholders (groups) until December 31, 2017⁴⁹⁰ (limited to a business's initial VRSP) but they cannot offer other types of group plans or make transfers from another type of plan (such as a SIPP) to a VRSP, which would require providing advice on products for which they are not registered. They also cannot transfer a VRSP from one administrator to another authorized administrator.⁴⁹¹

487. *Ibid.*, ss. 110 and 111.

488. *Ibid.*, s. 139.

489. *Ibid.*, s. 14.

490. See: M.O., 2014-13, (2015) 217 G.O. II, 73, available in section 9.2 of the AMF Bulletin dated February 5, 2015, vol. 12, No. 5).

491. *Ibid.*, s. 42.

Note also that only financial security advisors may give advice to self-employed workers or individuals (participants). The administrator may offer the VRSP directly (on-line or otherwise) if no advice is given.⁴⁹²

Retraite Québec is responsible for the application of the *Voluntary Retirement Savings Plans Act*, including the registration of plans and amendments thereto.

From a tax perspective, this plan is a PRPP under the *Income Tax Act*.⁴⁹³

Lastly, the AMF maintains a register of legal persons authorized to act as administrators of VRSPs.⁴⁹⁴

3.9.2 Pooled Registered Pension Plans (PRPP)

The federal government enacted the *Pooled Registered Pension Plans Act*⁴⁹⁵ after a Canada-wide task force reviewed the retirement income system.

This statute covers employers under federal jurisdiction (banks, interprovincial carriers, etc.) as well as self-employed workers in the territories (Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut). The purpose of the Act is similar to that of Québec's *Voluntary Retirement Savings Plans Act*.

However, there is one major difference from VRSPs: employers are not required to offer a PRPP. Also, all contributions, even members' contributions, are locked in for retirement.

The provinces are free to approve legislative measures equivalent to the PRPP. So far, Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia have adopted their own statute governing PRPPs but have not issued any regulations. Note that Québec businesses under federal jurisdiction are not required to set up a VRSP since the PRPP applies to them.

From a tax perspective, this plan is a PRPP under the *Income Tax Act*.⁴⁹⁶

3.10 Other plans which may be subscribed to through a group annuity contract

Now that we have studied the rules applicable to supplemental pension plans and VRSPs, we will discuss other plans that may be subscribed to through a group annuity contract.

492. *Ibid.*, s. 42.

493. RSC 1985, c. 1 (5th Supp.), s. 147.5.

494. See: <https://lautorite.qc.ca/en/general-public/registers/register-vrps/>.

495. *Pooled Registered Pension Plans Act*, SC 2012, c 16 and *Pooled Registered Pension Plans Regulations*, SOR/2012-294.

496. RSC 1985, c. 1 (5th Supp.), s. 147.5.

3.10.1 Group registered retirement savings plan (group RRSP)

Features

A group RRSP may be a good alternative to a traditional defined contribution pension plan due to its flexible rules (for example, no pension committee, no annual meeting and the funds are, in theory, not locked-in).

A group RRSP is sometimes used as a complement to a deferred profit sharing plan (DPSP). In that case, the employer's contributions go to the DPSP and the employee contributions go to the RRSP.

A group RRSP may also be offered in addition to a supplemental pension plan. However, a group RRSP is deemed to be a pension plan where membership in it is a condition precedent to membership in another plan,⁴⁹⁷ which is rare.

The *Income Tax Act* does not specifically cover group RRSPs. However, the concept is mentioned in an information circular issued by the CRA.⁴⁹⁸ Despite its name, from a tax perspective a group RRSP is in fact a group of individual RRSPs of which each plan is registered with the CRA for each member (see the section on RRSPs).

In an RRSP, the annuitant may generally withdraw the accumulated funds before the plan expires, in which case they become taxable. However, in a group RRSP, the employer, sometimes called the plan sponsor, can make refunds conditional: refund only of the contributions an employee made during employment, penalties, contribution holiday during a specific period or no refunds to employees during employment. The plan may also require that a member transfer the accumulated funds if he ceases to be an employee.

The employer's role is to act as the member's mandatary to transfer the member's contributions, generally deducted from his salary (the member portion and employer's portion, where applicable) to the financial institution. The plan text may also provide for a spouse's membership in the group RRSP and the possibility of a member contributing to his spouse's RRSP ("spousal RRSP").

Like an individual RRSP, an insurer has the plan text, the group annuity contract and the enrolment form for the group RRSP registered with the CRA, which must approve any change. Members subscribe to the plan (and the group annuity contract) through the enrolment form. A group RRSP is a capital accumulation plan in which the member usually makes his own investment choices. The employer chooses the investment options (guaranteed funds or segregated funds) available to members with the insurer as part of the group annuity contract.

Fringe benefits (payroll taxes)

An employer which contributes to an employee's group RRSP must add that contribution to the employee's income, along with its own contribution (such as salary) to fringe benefits (such as

497. *Supplemental Pension Plans Act*, CQLR, c. R-15.1, s. 2.

498. Canada Revenue Agency, Information Circular 72-22R9, June 17, 1996.

parental benefits,⁴⁹⁹ employment insurance,⁵⁰⁰ the Québec Pension Plan of *Retraite Québec*⁵⁰¹ and CNEST⁵⁰²) in proportion to the amount of its contribution to its employee's RRSP. This is not the case for DCPs (including SPPs), DBPPs, VRSPs and PRPPs. However, when the group RRSP provides that contributions cannot be withdrawn during employment, the employer's contributions are not subject to the employment insurance deduction.⁵⁰³

3.10.2 Deferred Profit Sharing Plan (DPSP)⁵⁰⁴

General

Like RRSPs, deferred profit sharing plans (DPSPs) were created under the *Income Tax Act*.⁵⁰⁵ According to the arrangement, an employer may share with its employees the profits from the employer's business or the business of the employer and one or more corporations with which the employer does not deal at arm's length (a group of businesses).

The employer contributions are taken out of the employer's profits. Since 1991, only the employer may contribute to a DPSP. The contributions usually correspond to a percentage of an employee's salary (subject to a limit). Profits are defined either as profits of the year or as undistributed profits of the year and previous years⁵⁰⁶ of the business or group of businesses. The contributions therefore vary from one year to the next.

This type of plan is non-contributory, i.e., the member cannot contribute to it. The contributions vest when the member has completed 24 months as a member of the plan, unless the plan provides for a shorter period. The contributions and their income accumulate in the plan, and no tax is payable

499. In 2020, the maximum insurable earnings taken into account to calculate the amount of benefits is \$78,500 and the maximum amount the employee and the employer may contribute is \$387.79 (0.494%) for the employee and \$543.22 (0.692%) for the employer. See:

<http://www.revenuquebec.ca/fr/entreprises/ras/calculer-ras/rqap/maxrevenusassurables.aspx>.

500. In 2020, the maximum insurable earnings taken into account to calculate the amount of benefits is \$54,200. The maximum amount the employee may contribute is \$856.36 (except in Québec: \$650.40) and the maximum amount for the employer is \$1,198.90 (except in Québec: \$910.56).

501. In 2020, the maximum amount the employee and the employer may contribute is \$3,146.40 for the employee and \$3,146.40 for the employer, i.e., a total of 11.4% of \$58,700, applied to the portion of employment earnings between the basic exemption (the first \$3,500) and the maximum pensionable earnings (\$58,700). See: See: http://www.rrq.gouv.qc.ca/en/employeur.role_rrq/Pages/role.rrg.aspx.

502. The CSST is now known as the CNEST (Commission des normes, de l'équité, de la santé et de la sécurité au travail), following an amalgamation of the CSST, the Commission de l'équité salariale and of the Commission des normes du travail. In 2013, the average premium rate payable by an employer is \$2 per \$100 of payroll. The rate varies from one company to another. In 2019, the annual maximum earnings are \$78,500, for maximum weekly insurable earnings of \$1,505.56. See: http://www.csst.qc.ca/glossaire/Pages/salaire_maximum_annuel_assurable.aspx (available only in French).

503. Canada Revenue Agency, "Employers' Guide: Taxable Benefits and Allowances," on-line document modified on January 23, 2017 and consulted on July 21, 2017 at <https://www.canada.ca/content/dam/cra-arc/formspubs/pub/t4130/t4130-17e.pdf>.

504. *Income Tax Act*, R.S.C., 1985, c. 1 (5th Supp.), s. 147.

505. *Ibid.*, ss. 147 and 198 to 207.2.

506. Canada Revenue Agency, Information Circular 77-1R5 DPSP, August 17, 2007.

until the sums accumulated by the member are withdrawn. The DPSP limit in 2020 is \$13,915, that is, half of the DCP limit.

The amounts credited to a plan member become payable within 90 days of the day on which the employee ceases to be employed (dismissal, retirement), the death of the member, the day on which the member turns 71 or the end of the plan. In this case, the member receives the amount in cash (less applicable taxes) or transfers the amount tax-free to an RRSP if he is under age 71. If the employee elects and if permitted by the plan, the amounts payable to the employee can be used to purchase an annuity, and an annuity certain or life annuity (with a maximum 15-year guaranteed term) will be paid to the member.

The *Income Tax Act*, which governs DPSPs, requires them to be in trust with a trust company or at least three trustees (individuals). In the case of a trust company, there is therefore a trust deed. The plan must only include qualified investments according to tax laws.⁵⁰⁷

Under the *Income Tax Act*, beneficiaries must be informed of their rights in the plan. In practice, this is done through an explanatory brochure. Many employers offer a DPSP for the employer's contributions and a group RRSP for member contributions. Some employers do not allow withdrawals during employment, like a group RRSP.

Registration and contract

The deferred profit sharing plan of an employer (or group of employers) must be approved by the CRA and meet certain conditions.⁵⁰⁸ The trust deed must also be approved by it. In the case of a plan funded with an insurer, the trustee of the DPSP purchases a group annuity contract for the benefit of plan members (the beneficiaries of the trust). The insurer is generally the trustee's mandatary to administer the DPSP.

Some features of pension plans, SPPs, group RRSPs and DPSPs

Table 3.3 sets out a few of the differences between supplemental pension plans, SPPs, group RRSPs and DPSPs.

507. *Income Tax Act*, R.S.C., 1985, c.1 (5th Supp.), s. 204.

508. *Ibid.*, s. 147(2).

TABLE 3.3

Some differences between pension plans, SIPP, group RRSPs and DPSPs

	SUPPLEMENTAL PENSION PLAN (DCPP AND DBPP)	SIPP	VRSP	GROUP RRSP	DPSP
Plan administrator	Pension committee	Financial institution	Life insurer, trust company, investment fund manager	Insurer (the employer is the sponsor)	Trust company
Employer contributions	Mandatory	Mandatory	Not compulsory	Not compulsory	Mandatory
Member contributions	Sometimes	Sometimes	Yes	Yes	No
Contributions locked in or cannot be withdrawn during employment	Yes	Yes for employer contributions Sometimes for member contributions	Yes for employer contributions No for member contributions	Sometimes withdrawals limited	Sometimes withdrawals limited

3.10.3 Employees Profit Sharing Plan (EPSP)⁵⁰⁹

Some employers allow employees to participate in the growth of their business by paying amounts into a plan. The plan is said to be “non-registered” and the amounts paid into it do not grow tax-free. The employer sometimes makes additional contributions equal to a percentage of the employees’ contributions. An employee may also contribute to the EPSP.

Under an EPSP, the employer shares a portion of its profits with the employees designated by the plan. The amounts are paid to a trustee who holds them on behalf of the employees. Sometimes the contributions are invested in shares of the employer (share purchase plan). The employer’s contributions are deductible.

Employees must pay tax on contributions made on their behalf and the investment income earned is taxable each year as regular income. The employer’s contributions constitute a taxable benefit for members and if members withdraw money from the plan, they incur capital gains or losses.

In the case of a plan funded with an insurer, the trustee of the EPSP purchases a group annuity contract on behalf of the plan members. Sometimes the insurer is the trustee’s mandatory to administer the EPSP.

509. *Ibid.*, s. 144.

EXAMPLE

Valeur inc. is a publicly traded company. It gives its staff the opportunity to participate in its success by investing money in shares through payroll deductions. This share purchase plan allows employees to participate in the company's profits. The company has committed to paying 50% of the amount employees pay into the plan, up to \$1,500 per year per employee. Contributions to the EPSP are not deductible from the employee's income and the investment income does not grow tax-free.



3.10.4 Non-registered plans

Some employers want to give members the option of saving more through the financial institution which funds the pension plan or group RRSP by taking advantage of lower management fees charged in a group situation.

Commonly called “non-registered plans,” the investment income is treated as regular income and member contributions (in practice, an employer rarely contributes to such a plan) are not deductible from income. Sometimes a non-registered plan is used for contributions by executives that exceed the permitted contribution limit.

In this case, the insurer enters into a group annuity contract with a sponsor through which guaranteed funds (GIA) and segregated funds may be offered.

Withdrawing amounts from the plan leads to capital gains or losses for members. The same applies to transfers between funds.

3.10.5 Excess Benefit Plan (EBP)

This type of plan is also known as a “top hat” plan or a supplemental executive retirement plan (SERP). As its name indicates, an excess benefit plan is meant to supplement the retirement income from a supplemental pension plan without regard to the tax limits that apply. It is generally suited to high-income and key employees. It can come in the form of a retirement compensation arrangement,⁵¹⁰ a letter of credit other than a retirement compensation arrangement, an employer resolution, or any other promise (written or not) of retirement income by the employer.⁵¹¹

Excess benefit plans can be funded (contributions are paid in advance and set aside), usually through a retirement compensation arrangement. They can also be non-funded, which entails a risk of non-payment if, for example, the employer faces financial difficulties or sells the company's assets.

510. *Ibid.*, s. 248(1), “retirement compensation arrangement,” *Income Tax Regulations*, CRC, c. 945, s. 6802; *Taxation Act*, CQLR, c. I-8, s. 890.1. Canada Revenue Agency, “Retirement compensation arrangements,” on-line document modified on January 19, 2017 and consulted July 21, 2017.

See <https://www.canada.ca/en/revenue-agency/services/tax/businesses/topics/payroll/payroll-deductions-contributions/special-payments/retirement-compensation-arrangements.html>.

511. See http://www.rmq.gouv.qc.ca/en/flashretraiteqc/Pages/capsule_retraite_008.aspx#2.

3.10.6 Other plans (TFSA, RRIF, LIRA and LIF)

To conclude this section, note that it is possible to set up and fund, through a group annuity contract, a group TFSA, group RRIF, group LIRA or group LIF.

3.11 Responsibilities of the parties to a group plan according to the *Guidelines for Capital Accumulation Plans*

In 1999, the Joint Forum of Financial Market Regulators (the “Joint Forum”) set up an industry task force to determine whether members of defined contribution pension plans and other capital accumulation plans where members are permitted to make investment decisions (defined as capital accumulation plans) are sufficiently informed and assisted. In addition to the Canadian Life and Health Insurance Association (CLHIA), the Joint Forum is made up of the Canadian Association of Pension Supervisory Authorities (CAPSA), the Canadian Council of Insurance Regulators (CCIR), the Canadian Securities Administrators (CSA) and the Canadian Insurance Services Regulatory Organizations (CISRO).

On May 28, 2004, the Joint Forum published the *Guidelines for Capital Accumulation Plans*.⁵¹²

The Board of Directors of the CLHIA subsequently adopted Guideline G12 entitled “Capital Accumulation Plans” in December 2004.

Guideline G12 sets out regulators’ expectations regarding the operation of tax-assisted group savings products (DCPPs, group RRSPs, DPSPs, VRSPs, PRPPs, etc.) in which members exercise investment choices. Those expectations relate to the activities of plan sponsors, administrators, members, and service providers.

Although the practices described in Guideline G12 only apply to tax-assisted plans, life and health insurance companies who are CLHIA members are expected to administer non-tax-assisted plans based on such practices.

The intent of the Guidelines is to:

- Outline and clarify the rights and responsibilities of sponsors (such as employers), service providers (insurers) and members;
- Ensure that members are provided the information and assistance that they need to make investment decisions in a capital accumulation plan.

These Guidelines therefore set out uniform principles, regardless of the legislative framework applicable to the plan. Legislation affecting insurance, securities, pension plans and taxes continues to govern, as applicable.

512. For more information, the Guidelines are available on the following websites: www.capsa-acor.org, <http://www.securities-administrators.ca/?&LangType=1033> and <https://www.jointforum.ca/en/Default.asp>

The sponsor is therefore responsible for setting up the plan and providing investment information and decision-making tools to members. It must also choose a default fund (when members do not make investment decisions). It introduces the plan to members and provides them with on-going communication. It may delegate its responsibilities to a service provider (generally an insurer), which must follow the Guidelines. In this situation, the sponsor must choose the service provider carefully and in the members' interest. According to the Guidelines, members are responsible for making investment decisions using the information and decision-making tools made available to assist them in making those decisions.

Since the Guidelines are not legally binding, they constitute a voluntary code; however, it should be noted that the above-mentioned regulatory organizations have approved them. In legal proceedings, a court is not required to consider them but it will be more amenable to a sponsor who has followed them.

3.12 Designation of beneficiaries in an annuity contract and death benefits

3.12.1 Designation of beneficiaries in annuity contracts other than annuity contracts governed by the *Supplemental Pension Plans Act*

The rules regarding the designation of beneficiaries as studied in Chapter 2 apply to annuity contracts under article 2393 of the *Civil Code of Québec*, which assimilates annuity contracts purchased from an insurer to life insurance.

It is important to note that where a person other than the spouse⁵¹³ is a designated beneficiary under an annuity contract registered as a RRSP or RRIF, the insurer will pay the entire amount to the designated beneficiary, and the succession (estate) will be responsible for the tax income payable for the RRSP or RRIF, as the case may be. Under the *Income Tax Act*, the annuitant under an annuity contract registered as a RRSP or RRIF is deemed to have received, immediately before his death, an amount equal to the fair market value of all his property.⁵¹⁴

However, where the annuitant's succession (estate) is in a deficit, the designated beneficiary is solidarily liable for the succession's tax debt to the CRA if the annuity contract was registered as a RRSP or RRIF.⁵¹⁵

513. *Income Tax Act*, RSC, 1985, c. 1 (5th Supp.), s. 60(l). A spouse is entitled to "roll over" the RRSP or RRIF into his name without tax consequences.

514. *Income Tax Act*, RSC, 1985, c. 1 (5th Supp.), ss. 146(8.8) and 146.3(6). See also *Slater v. Klassen Estate*, 2000 DTC 6336 (Man. S.C.); *Curley et al. v. MacDonald et al.*, 2001 DTC 5141 (Ont. S.C.).

515. *Income Tax Act*, RSC, 1985, c. 1 (5th Supp.), s. 160.2(1)(2). However, for contracts not registered as an RRSP or a RRIF, the CRA cannot hold the designated beneficiary solidarily liable with the estate, even under section 160(1) of the *Income Tax Act*. See in this regard: *Higgins v. The Queen*, 2013 TCC 194 (CanLII). However, see *Morrison Estate (Re)*, 2015 ABQB 769.

3.12.2 Death benefits, designation of beneficiaries and spouse's prior rights under the *Supplemental Pension Plans Act*

3.12.2.1 Death benefit before retirement

Under the *Supplemental Pension Plans Act*, a beneficiary may be designated for the plan (in practice, it is the same person as for the group annuity contract). The *Civil Code of Québec* rules regarding the designation of a beneficiary apply.⁵¹⁶

However, when the *Supplemental Pension Plans Act* applies, the member's spouse, if he has one when he dies, is paid in priority, not the designated beneficiary. If the member has a spouse, which includes a *de facto* spouse and a spouse of the same sex according to the definition below, where the member dies before retirement the benefit is payable to that person (in cash, less applicable income tax) even if he has designated another beneficiary.⁵¹⁷ The spouse receives this amount directly from the financial institution, outside of the succession.⁵¹⁸

Definition: spouse

In the *Supplemental Pension Plans Act*,⁵¹⁹ the term “spouse” is defined as follows:

The spouse of a member is the person who:

- (1) is married to or in a civil union with the member;
- (2) has been living in a conjugal relationship with a member who is neither married nor in a civil union, whether the person is of the opposite or the same sex, for a period of not less than three years, or for a period of not less than one year if
 - at least one child is born, or to be born, of their union;
 - they have adopted, jointly, at least one child while living together in a conjugal relationship; or
 - one of them has adopted at least one child who is the child of the other, while living together in a conjugal relationship.

EXAMPLE

Jean named his sister Mireille as the beneficiary of his pension plan when he became a member a few years ago. Some time later, he met Céleste, with whom he lived for five years before he died. Although Mireille was designated as his beneficiary by Jean, the death benefit will be paid to Céleste, his spouse at the time of his death.

516. *Supplemental Pension Plans Act*, CQLR, c. R-15.1, s. 64.

517. *Ibid.*, s. 86. The rule is the same for LIFs, LIRAs and annuity contracts subscribed entered into with sums that stem from a supplemental pension plan. See sections 16, 19(4), 29(3) and 30(3) of the *Supplemental Pension Plans Act*, CQLR, c. R-15.1, r. 6 and *Trachy v. BMO Nesbitt Burns inc.*, 2019 QCCS 213. Therefore, in these cases, the spouse (if applicable) will receive the death benefit even if the beneficiary is someone else.

518. *Trachy v. BMO Nesbitt Burns inc.*, 2019 QCCS 213.

519. *Ibid.*, s. 85.

Special rules

The spouse may always waive the right to the death benefit by sending the pension committee a statement containing the information prescribed by regulation.⁵²⁰ The spouse may also revoke the waiver provided the committee is notified in writing before the member's death.⁵²¹ If there is no spouse when the person dies or if the spouse has waived his rights, the insurer or the pension committee must pay the beneficiary or the succession in the absence of a beneficiary according to the applicable rules of the *Civil Code of Québec*.

In the case of a married couple, the right of the member's spouse to the death benefit is terminated by separation from bed and board (by judgment), divorce or marriage annulment.⁵²² In the case of a *de facto* spouse, the right is terminated by cessation of the conjugal relationship. Where the spouses are in a civil union, the right is terminated by the dissolution or annulment of their civil union. However, the member may notify the pension committee to pay the pension to his former spouse, but this must be done in writing.⁵²³

It is important to note that if a married spouse is also named as beneficiary, his right as spouse to the death benefit is terminated through separation from bed and board (by judgment), but not as beneficiary⁵²⁴ (see Chapter 2).

3.12.2.2 Death benefit after retirement

When a member dies while he was receiving a pension and if he had a spouse when he retired, the spouse is entitled to a pension;⁵²⁵ the amount of the spouse's pension must not be less than 60% of the amount of the pension received by the member.⁵²⁶ However, the spouse may waive the right to the pension by sending the pension committee a statement containing the information prescribed by regulation⁵²⁷ before the first payment of the member's pension.

If the member does not have a spouse when he retires, even if he has one later,⁵²⁸ the remaining pension payments (or the discounted value of the pension upon request) become payable upon his death to the beneficiary or the succession (as the case may be) if the pension included a guaranteed term which has not ended.

EXAMPLE

Catherine, who is single, had been retired from *Beausoleil Itée* for two years when she died. She received a 15-year guaranteed life annuity for which the beneficiary was her niece Émilie, who will receive the same annuity payments as her aunt for 13 years.

520. *Ibid.*, s. 88.1.

521. *Ibid.*, s. 88.1.

522. *Ibid.*, s. 85, para. 4 (*in fine*).

523. See online <http://rrq.gouv.qc.ca/en/>.

524. Unless the judgment granting the separation from bed and board provides otherwise. *Supplemental Pension Plans Act*, CQLR, c. R-15.1, s. 89; *Civil Code of Québec*, CQLR, c. C-1991, art. 2459.

525. If he retired before January 1, 1990, a joint and survivor pension was an option.

526. *Supplemental Pension Plans Act*, CQLR, c. R-15.1, s. 87.

527. *Ibid.*, s. 88.1. Under the same provision, the spouse may also revoke the waiver.

528. *Ibid.*, s. 85, para. 2.

3.12.3 Partition of family patrimony and partnership of acquests

In addition to the situations involving partition of the family patrimony for couples who are married or in a civil union, the *Supplemental Pension Plans Act* provides that, where the conjugal relationship ceases, the benefits accumulated in a pension plan during the conjugal relationship must be partitioned.

Although *de facto* spouses are not covered by the family patrimony rules,⁵²⁹ they have certain rights under the *Supplemental Pension Plans Act*.

The family patrimony rules as they relate to supplemental pension plans do not apply when the member dies, since the *Supplemental Pension Plans Act* provides that the surviving spouse is entitled to a death benefit. The definition of spouse includes a *de facto* spouse who meets the requirements to be considered a “spouse” under section 85 of the *Supplemental Pension Plans Act*.

Basic principles of matrimonial law

It is essential for pension plan administrators to be aware of the basic principles of matrimonial law since they may be asked to fulfill certain duties relating to the partition of benefits in a pension plan. Those basic principles namely involve:

- Valuating assets;
- Partitioning property;
- The rights of *de facto* spouses;
- The rights of spouses in a civil union.

Relationship ends during the capitalization phase

Members going through a divorce, separation from bed and board, annulment of marriage, dissolution or annulment of a civil union or even family mediation, or their spouse, may apply to the pension committee for a statement of the value of the benefits accumulated by the member under the plan during the marriage or civil union.⁵³⁰ For *de facto* spouses, their application for a statement of benefits must be accompanied by an attestation of the dates on which their conjugal relationship began and ended. The statement must be provided within 60 days of receiving the application (s. 35 of the *Regulation respecting supplemental pension plans*). It must indicate the value of the benefits on a specific date, namely, the date the proceedings were instituted (for spouses who are married or in a civil union) or the date the conjugal relationship ended. In the case of defined-benefit pension plans, this value is calculated according to a specific formula.

529. *Quebec (Attorney General) v. A*, [2013] 1 S.c.R. 61, McLachlin, LeBel, Fish, Abella, Rothstein, Cromwell, Moldaver and Karakatsanis, JJ.

530. *Supplemental Pension Plans Act*, CQLR, c. R-15.1, s. 108.

After obtaining the judgment, the member or his former spouse must submit a written application for partition along with the required documents. For *de facto* spouses whose conjugal relationship has ended, the benefits may only be partitioned if they have agreed in writing to do so during the year following their separation (s. 110 SPPA).

Note that following partition, the spouse cannot receive his share in cash, other than in certain circumstances (if the value to be partitioned is less than 20% of the maximum pensionable earnings for the year in which the partition takes place, or if the former spouse has not lived in Canada for at least two years).⁵³¹ In certain cases, the amounts may remain in the spouse's name in the plan or be transferred to another pension plan or a locked-in retirement account (LIRA), life income fund (LIF) or life annuity in the spouse's name.

Partition of a supplemental pension plan cannot confer on the spouse more than 50% of the benefits of the initial holder (including locked-in retirement accounts and life income funds).⁵³²

EXAMPLE

Jean and Pierre break up after living together for 10 years. Jean has been a member of his employer's defined contribution pension plan for 20 years and the value of his benefits is \$400,000.

According to the statement, the value accumulated by Jean during the period they lived together is \$140,000. Less than one year after their break-up, the spouses enter into an agreement according to which Pierre is entitled to 50% of the value accumulated by Jean during their conjugal relationship, i.e., \$70,000.

Table 3.4 summarizes the circumstances authorizing the partition of a plan under the *Supplemental Pension Plans Act* or according to the family patrimony rules.

531. *Ibid.*, s. 109.

532. *Civil Code of Québec*, CQLR, c. C-1991, art. 426. See also *Supplemental Pension Plans Act*, CQLR, c. R-15.1, ss. 109 and 110, as well as arts. 553, para. 1, subpara. 4, and 553, para. 2 *in fine* of the *Code of Civil Procedure*, CQLR, c. C-25 (and article 696, para. 3 (*in fine*) of the new *Code of Civil Procedure*, which came into force on January 1, 2016).

TABLE 3.4

Partition of benefits among spouses during capitalization phase

	PENSION PLAN	RRSP	DPSP, TFSA, NON-REGISTERED PLANS
Married spouses: separation from bed and board, dissolution (divorce or death), annulment of the marriage	Can be partitioned — 50% limit but 100% upon death	Can be partitioned	Does not form part of the family patrimony but the parties can agree to partition. Can form part of partnership of acquests.
Spouses in a civil union: dissolution (judgment, joint declaration before a notary or death), annulment	Can be partitioned — 50% limit but 100% upon death	Can be partitioned	Does not form part of the family patrimony but the parties can agree to partition. Can form part of partnership of acquests.
<i>De facto</i> spouses: cessation of conjugal relationship	Can be partitioned — 50% limit but 100% upon death	The family patrimony rules don't apply but the parties can agree to partition.	The family patrimony and partnership of acquests rules don't apply but the parties can agree to partition.

Relationship ends during the payment phase

If the relationship ends after retirement, i.e., when the member is receiving a pension, the former spouse loses his right to the joint and survivor pension⁵³³ (unless the judgment indicates otherwise); the member can ask for a redetermination of his pension as if he had never had a spouse.⁵³⁴ The member's payments will be higher than they were before the relationship ended. Note also that a pension that is in the payment phase may be partitioned.

The rule mentioned in the section above on the partition of the family patrimony and the partnership of acquests whereby partition of a plan may not confer on the spouse more than 50% of the value of a member's benefits applies to pension plans governed by the SPPA (including locked-in retirement accounts and life income funds (LIF)).

533. *Supplemental Pension Plans Act*, CQLR, C R-15.1, s. 89.

534. *Ibid.*, s. 89.1.

3.13 Unseizability (exemption from seizure) of certain annuity contracts

3.13.1 Unseizability under the *Civil Code of Québec*

An annuity contract meeting the five conditions listed in the section on the legal nature of an annuity contract may be exempt from seizure in the event of bankruptcy or seizure by a creditor where the holder or member (as the case may be) has designated as the beneficiary his married or civil union spouse, a descendant or an ascendant. The designation of one or more of these persons as beneficiaries, even if the designation is revocable, makes the rights under contract exempt from seizure.⁵³⁵ However, the designation of a *de facto* spouse as the revocable beneficiary does not protect them from seizure.

The designation of any person (including a *de facto* spouse, friend, etc.) as the irrevocable beneficiary also makes the rights under contract exempt from seizure.⁵³⁶

The capital of an annuity contract may also be unseizable under article 2378 of the C.C.Q., even if no beneficiary is designated. However, in this case, only that part of the capital is unseizable which would be necessary, for the duration fixed in the contract, for the payment of an annuity which would meet the requirements of the annuitant for support.⁵³⁷

Sections 69 and 70 of the *Insurers Act* also govern the exemption from seizure of an annuity contract.⁵³⁸

3.13.2 Unseizability under the *Code of Civil Procedure*

Under article 553, paragraph 1, subparagraph 7 of the former *Code of Civil Procedure* (in force until December 31, 2015) benefits payable under a supplemental pension plan to which an employer contributes on behalf of his employees, other amounts declared unseizable by an Act governing such plans and contributions paid or to be paid into such plans are exempt from seizure.⁵³⁹

Since January 1, 2016, the date on which the new *Code of Civil Procedure* came into force, the relevant provision of article 553, mentioned above, was replaced by article 696, paragraph 2, subparagraph 3 of the new Code. Under that article, contributions paid or to be paid into a supplemental pension plan to which an employer contributes on behalf of employees, or into another pension plan established or governed by law are exempt from seizure. Under article 696, paragraph 2, subparagraph 4 of the new *Code of Civil Procedure*, the capital accumulated for the payment of an annuity or accumulated in a retirement savings instrument if the capital has

535. *Civil Code of Québec*, CQLR, c. C-1991, arts. 2393 and 2457.

536. *Ibid.*, ss. 2393 and 2458.

537. See *Québec (Sous-ministre du Revenu) v. Fercal inc.*, EYB 2006-100380 (C.A.), paras. 35 to 37.

538. Formerly sections 33.4 and 33.5 of *An Act respecting insurance*.

539. However, under the last paragraph of article 553 of the former *Code of Civil Procedure*, the amount mentioned in subparagraph 7 of that article is unseizable, in the case of effecting partition of a family patrimony or of a debt for support or a compensatory allowance between married or civil union spouses, to the extent of 50%.

been alienated or is under the control of a third person and satisfies the other prescriptions of law is also exempt from seizure.⁵⁴⁰ Courts have not yet decided how to interpret this section.

It should be noted that the *Code of Civil Procedure* also recognizes “anything declared unseizable by law” as exempt from seizure (s. 696, para. 1, subpara. 4).⁵⁴¹

Under article 698 of the new *Code of Civil Procedure*, money paid as a retirement benefit, a pension, an income replacement indemnity or judicially awarded support is partly seizable (according to the formula indicated in article 698). However, this money is exempt from seizure in the hands of the payer (such as an insurer). Once deposited in the bank account of the recipient, this money can become seizable.⁵⁴²

3.13.3 Unseizability under the Supplemental Pension Plans Act

Supplemental pension plans, LIRAs and LIFs are exempt from seizure, regardless of the designation of beneficiaries.⁵⁴³

540. However, the property that is exempt from seizure under article 696, para. 2 subparagraphs 3 and 4 of the new *Code of Civil Procedure* may be seized up to a limit of 50% to execute partition of a family patrimony, a claim for support payment or a compensatory allowance. Moreover, a creditor of support payment obligations may not seize the same payments that could surpass 50% of the accumulated capital, a second time. Therefore, if a spouse has already obtained 50% of the supplemental plan payments from its spouse's pension pursuant to the partition of family patrimony, he may not later seize the 50% remaining for an unpaid support payment (support payment obligation creditor). Subsequent contributions made after of the partition of the family patrimony will then be partly seizable. See: *Droit de la famille — 06671*, 2006 QCCS 6961.

541. See for example: *Canada Pension Plan*, RSC 1985, c. C-8, ss. 65 and 65.1; *Employment Insurance Act*, SC 1996, c. 23, s. 42; *Children's Special Allowances Act*, SC 1992, c. 48, Sch. s. 7; *Pooled Registered Pension Plans Act*, SC 2012, c. 16, s. 47; *Old Age Security Act*, RSC 1985, c. O-9, s. 36; *Income Tax Act*, RSC 1985, c. 1 (5th Supp.), ss. 122.61 (Canada Child Benefit), 222, 222.1, 223, 223.1, 224.1, 224.2 and 224.3; *Act respecting industrial accidents and occupational diseases*, CQLR, c. A-3.001, s. 144; *Automobile Insurance Act*, CQLR, c. A-25, s. 83.28; *Health Insurance Act*, CQLR, c. A-29, ss. 13.4, 90 and 101; *Individual and Family Assistance Act*, CQLR, c. A-13.1.1, s. 20; *Act respecting family benefits*, CQLR, c. P-19.1, s. 22 (this act replaces the *Act respecting family assistance allowances*, CQLR, c. A-17, s. 16.3); *Act respecting financial assistance for education expenses*, CQLR, c. A-13.3, s. 22; *Act respecting parental insurance*, CQLR, c. A-29.011, s. 33; *Act respecting the Société d'habitation du Québec*, CQLR, c. S-8, s. 3.1 (housing allowance) and 4.1; *Act to establish Fondation, le Fonds de développement de la Confédération des syndicats nationaux pour la coopération et l'emploi*, CQLR, c. F-3.1.2, ss. 9 and 11; *Act to establish the Fonds de solidarité des travailleurs du Québec (F.T.Q.)*, CQLR, c. F-3.2.1, ss. 8 and 10; *Tax Administration Act*, RSQ, c. A-6.002, ss. 31.1.3 and 33; *Financial Administration Act*, CQLR, c. A-6.001, s. 72; *Regulation respecting savings products*, CQLR, c. A-6.001, r. 9, ss. 56 to 66 (*Épargne Placement Québec*); *Act to facilitate the payment of support*, ss. 11, 12 and 79; *Act respecting the Québec Pension Plan*, CQLR, c. R-9, ss. 145, 145.1 and 146; *Act respecting the Government and Public Employees Retirement Plan*, ss. 122.4 and 222; *Voluntary Retirement Savings Plans Act*, CQLR, c. R-17.0.1, s. 125; *Act respecting trust companies and savings companies*, CQLR, c. S-29.02, ss. 43 and 44. See also: *Marcoux v. Lemaire-Laporte*, 2017 QCCQ 10039 (Small Claims Division), Chantal Gosselin J.

542. *Latulippe v. Leduc*, 2009 QCCQ 6822, Chantal Sirois J.; *Marcoux v. Lemaire-Laporte*, 2017 QCCQ 10039 (Small Claims Division), Chantal Gosselin J. The prevailing trend in the case law apparently favours maintaining the unseizable nature of benefits paid into a bank account, insofar as they are easy to identify.

543. See, for example, sections 64, 98 and 264 of the *Supplemental Pension Plans Act*, CQLR, c. R-15.1, sections 18, 28 and 29 of the *Regulation respecting supplemental pension plans*, CQLR, c. R-15.1, r. 1 and section 18 of the *Pension Benefits Standards Act*, 1985, RSC, 1985, c. 32 (2nd Supp.).

The amounts paid into a LIRA or LIF (with the exception of voluntary contributions) as well as the resulting benefits cannot be seized⁵⁴⁴, under the SPPA, except in the following cases: partition of the family patrimony and seizures for a claim for support, to execute a judgment.

However, since January 1, 2016, the date on which the new Code of Civil Procedure came into force, pension benefits paid to the member are seizable. Pension benefits paid to the member are not subject to seizure by the financial institution that pays them to the member, but would become so, in part, when they were deposited into the member's bank account.⁵⁴⁵

EXAMPLE

Marilyn had a pension plan with her former employer. Several of her creditors are demanding to be paid. She transferred her accrued benefits to a life income fund (LIF) with a mutual fund manager. Since these amounts come from a pension plan, they are exempt from seizure. This also applies to the annual maximum paid to Marilyn out of the LIF.

Pension plans governed by the *Pension Benefits Standards Act, 1985*, are exempt from seizure according to that statute.⁵⁴⁶

3.13.4 Unseizability under the *Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act*

Since July 7, 2008, all RRSPs, RRIFs and DPSPs⁵⁴⁷ are exempt from seizure (whether or not a preferred beneficiary has been designated) in the case of individuals who are bankrupt as of that date, other than contributions made in the 12 months before the date of bankruptcy, further to the coming into force of the new section 67(1) of the *Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act*. The same applies to registered disability savings plans (RDSPs) as of November 1, 2019, following an amendment to section 67(1)(b.3) of the *Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act*.

544. *Supplemental Pension Plans Act*, CQLR, R-15.1, ss. 64, 98 and 264.

545. See the new *Code of Civil Procedure*, CQLR, c. C-25.01, s. 698. This would be a significant change from the law applicable prior to January 1, 2016. See *Bradette*, 2018 QCCQ 7073, j. Geneviève Cotnam. See however: *Murphy v. Newhouse*, 2019 QCCQ 7034 (Petites créances), 2019-10-08, j. Jacques Paquet. Moreover, it should be noted that even under the former *Code of Civil Procedure*, in the case of government and public employees retirement plans, it must be verified in the pension plan's constituting legislation whether the rule of unseizability applies when the member transfers the rights arising from his plan to a LIRA or LIF. In the case of RREGOP, for example, unseizability does not apply once the amounts arising from RREGOP are transferred to a LIRA or a LIF (*Poulin v. Serge Morency et Associés inc.*, [1999] 3 SCR 351).

546. R.S.C., 1985, c. 32 (2nd Supp.), s. 18. See also the *Pension Benefits Standards Regulations, 1985*, SOR/87-19, s. 21(1).

547. *Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act*, RSC, 1985, c. B-3, s. 67(1)b.3) and *Bankruptcy and Insolvency General Rules*, CRC, c. 368, s. 59.2.

TABLE 3.5

Unseizability by member's creditors in a bankruptcy context: general rules*

BANKRUPTCY	SUPPLEMENTAL PENSION PLANS, LIRA AND LIF	RRSP, RRIF, RDSP AND DPSP	NON-REGISTERED ANNUITY CONTRACTS AND TFSA
Annuity contract in capitalization phase	Exemption from seizure ⁵⁴⁸	Exempt from seizure, other than contributions made in the 12 months preceding bankruptcy ⁵⁴⁹	Exempt from seizure for preferred beneficiaries (married or civil union spouse, descendants and ascendants) ⁵⁵⁰
Annuity contract in payment phase	Exempt from seizure (capital) Annuity payments (benefits) would be subject to seizure, but not in the hands of the insurer ⁵⁵¹	Capital exempt from seizure and payments subject to seizure according to case law ⁵⁵²	Annuity capital (contributions plus return) generally cannot be refunded under the annuity contract so the capital is exempt from seizure, the owner no longer having any right to the capital Annuity payments can be seized according to case law ⁵⁵³

* Some exceptions apply. An insurance representative should refer its client to a lawyer or a notary when the client asks for advice regarding seizure exemptions.

However, there is an exception to the exemption from seizure where property is seized to execute the partition of a family patrimony,⁵⁵⁴ a claim for support or a compensatory allowance.

- 548 *Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act*, RLR 1985, c. B-3, s. 67(1)(b); *Supplemental Pension Plans Act*, RLRQ, c. R-15.1, ss. 64, 98 and 264; *Regulation respecting supplemental pension plans*, RLRQ, c. R-15.1, r. 1, ss. 18, 28 and 29; *Pension Benefits Standards Act*, 1985, RLR 1985, c. 32, (2nd Supp.), s. 18.
- 549 *Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act*, RSC 1985, c. B-3, s. 67(1)(b.3) and *Bankruptcy and Insolvency General Rules*, CRC, c. 368, s. 59.2.
- 550 *Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act*, RLR 1985, c. B-3, s. 67(1)(b); *Civil Code of Québec*, RLRQ, c. C-1991, ss. 2393, 2457 and 2458. In certain cases, it is possible to invoke article 2378 C.C.Q., even in the absence of designation of beneficiary or preferred beneficiary: *Québec (Sous-ministre du Revenu) v. Fercal inc.*, 2006 QCCA 68.
- 551 *Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act*, RRC 1985, c. B-3, s. 67(1)(b); *Code of Civil Procedure*, RLRQ, c. C-25.1, s. 698.
- 552 *Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act*, SRC 1985, c. B-3, s. 67(1)(b.3)) and *Bankruptcy and Insolvency General Rules*, CRC, c. 368, s. 59.2; *Code of Civil Procedure*, RLRQ, c. C-25.1, s. 698; *SMRQ v. Bromage*, [1986] R. R.A. 664 (S.C.); *Procureur général du Québec v. Santilli*, J.E. 97-199 (C.A.); *Tardif (Syndic de)*, J.E. 98-1990 (C.A.); *Boisvert (Syndic de)*, J.E. 98-42 (S.C.).
- 553 *Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act*, SRC 1985, c. B-3, ss. 67(1)(c) and (d) a contrario; *Code of Civil Procedure*, RLRQ, c. C-25.1, s. 698; *SMRQ v. Bromage*, [1986] R. R.A. 664 (S.C.); *Procureur général du Québec v. Santilli*, J.E. 97-199 (C.A.); *Tardif (Syndic de)*, J.E. 98-1990 (C.A.); *Boisvert (Syndic de)*, J.E. 98-42 (S.C.). The trustee in bankruptcy cannot have more rights than the bankrupt himself: *Lefebvre (Syndic de)*; *Tremblay (Syndic de)*, 2004 SCC 63, para. 37.
554. *Civil Code of Québec*, CQLR, c. C-1991, art. 426. In *Syndic de R.T.*, 2017 QCCA 362, Guy Gagnon, Dominique Bélanger and Robert M. Mainville (diss.) JJ., the Court of Appeal of Quebec ruled that the RRSP portion attributed to the ex-wife of the bankrupt in the partition of family patrimony, before the latter went bankrupt, escaped the bankruptcy trustee's seizure.

Article 553 of the former *Code of Civil Procedure* limited the portion which is exempt from seizure to 50% of the value of the benefits under a supplemental pension plan and the contributions.

Now, in the case of a seizure regarding a support payment claim, section 696 of the new *Code of Civil Procedure* also limits to 50% the exemption from seizure of the capital accumulated for payments regarding supplemental pension plans, but also to the same limit of 50% for from all annuity contracts (even if there is a preferred beneficiary), while this accumulated capital (from annuity contracts with a preferred beneficiary, that do not stem from supplemental pension plan payments) were, under the former *Code of Civil Procedure*, exempt from seizure up to 100% in the case of a seizure regarding a support claim.⁵⁵⁵ Moreover, pension payments and annuity payments would remain seizable, in part, in all cases.⁵⁵⁶

When the former spouse carries out a seizure for a claim for support (or for unpaid alimony, according to one's point of view), he may receive the amount from the pension plan in cash.

Lastly, note that the trustee in bankruptcy has no more rights over the bankrupt's property than the bankrupt himself.⁵⁵⁷

3.13.5 Some exceptions to unseizability

3.13.5.1 Withdrawal and change of beneficiary in an annuity contract in capitalization phase

When a member asks to withdraw part of his group RRSP, deferred profit sharing plan or non-registered plan, the property enters the member's patrimony and therefore becomes subject to seizure. The same applies when a member changes from a preferred beneficiary to become an ordinary beneficiary.

EXAMPLE

Aimée named her husband Antoine as the beneficiary of her non-registered savings plan funded with the insurer *Le bon vent* through a group annuity contract.

Aimée went bankrupt. The non-registered savings plan forms part of the property of which the trustee takes possession but the trustee cannot use it to pay the creditors. Shortly after, Aimée decides to name her sister as her beneficiary. Since her sister does not fall into the category of preferred beneficiaries, the trustee can ask for Aimée's plan to be cashed in for the benefit of the creditors.

555. See the new *Code of Civil Procedure*, CQLR, c. C-25.01, s. 696 para. 3.

556. See the new *Code of Civil Procedure*, CQLR, c. C-25.01, s. 698.

557. *Lefebvre (Trustee of)*; *Tremblay (Trustee of)*, [2004] 3 S.c.R. 326, para. 37.

Some court decisions state that property that is exempt from seizure can be seized if specific events occur, for example if the member receives his annuity payments, asks for a withdrawal or changes beneficiary (to a non-preferred beneficiary).⁵⁵⁸ This type of seizure is sometimes referred to as “binding.”

3.13.5.2 Rights of the trustee in bankruptcy

In 1996, a Supreme Court decision established the following principle: upon bankruptcy, the trustee takes possession of all the bankrupt’s property, even property exempt from seizure under provincial law.⁵⁵⁹ However, he cannot sell property that is exempt from seizure to repay the member’s creditors unless he can show that the beneficiary designation was intended to defraud the creditors.⁵⁶⁰

When the trustee is released from his administration of the bankruptcy, he must return the protected property to the member. The above example is relevant with respect to the rights of the trustee in bankruptcy.

3.13.5.3 Federal Crown

The federal Crown (for example, the CRA) can claim that it is not subject to the seizure rules prescribed by provincial law.⁵⁶¹ However, the provincial government must comply with provincial laws governing seizure.

558. *Droit de la famille — 2176*, [1995] R.J. Q. 1056 (C.S.); *Droit de la famille — 2153*, J.E. 96-1006 (C.S.); *Edward v. Ellis*, B.E. 97BE-72 (C.S.).

559. *Royal Bank of Canada v. North American Life Assurance Co.*, [1996] 1 SCR 325 (known as the “Ramgotra case”).

560. An insolvent debtor cannot benefit from unseizability, if the property has become unseizable by virtue of an act performed in fraud of the rights of the debtor’s creditors. See: *Syndic de Baker*, 2018 QCCS 5493; *Royal Bank of Canada v. North American Life Insurance Company*, [1996] 1 S.C.R. 325, para. 56; *Biron, Re*, 1999 CanLII 13652 (QC CA); *Frigault (Syndic de)*, 2008 QCCS 4639; *Levasseur v. 9095-9206 Québec inc.*, 2012 QCCA 45; *D.I.M.S. Constructions inc. (Bankruptcy of)*, 2001 CanLII 25183 (S.C.); *Langlois v. Jean*, 2002 CanLII 35234 (QC CS); *Canada (Attorney General) v. Huppé*, 2012 QCCS 1080; *Thibault v. Empire (L’), compagnie d’assurance-vie*, 2012 QCCA 1748; *Leduc (Bankruptcy of) v. Rousseau Leduc*, 1998 CanLII 12146 (QCSC), j. Pierrette Rayle; *Weymouth-Reid (Trustee of)*, 2006 QCCS 3025; *Re Geraci*, 1970 CanLII 494 (ON CA); *Camgoz (Bankrupt), Re*, (1989) 72 C.B.R. (N.S.) 319 (Sask. C.A.); *2863-1984 Québec inc. (Bankruptcy of)*, 2001 CanLII 25571 (QC CS); *Douyon (Re)*, 1982 CanLII 3056 (QC CS); *Quirion (Bankruptcy), Re*, 2004 CanLII 1001 (QC CS); *Tardif v. Raymond Chabot inc.*, 1998 CanLII 13117 (QC CA); *In re Giroux: Place Bonaventure inc. v. Giroux*, [1993] R.J.Q. 1515 (S.C.); *Castonguay v. Jacques*, J.E. 95-862 (S.C.); *HSBC Bank Canada v. Pranno*, B.E. 2001BE-503 (S.C.); *Gestion Segi ltée v. Samson*, B.E. 98BE-753 (S.C.); *Aubut-Drolet (Trustee of)*, J.E. 95-990 (S.C.).

561. *Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada v. Young* [1992], 4 W.W.R. 504. See also: *Marcoux v. Attorney General of Canada*, 2001 FCA 92, Noël, Décary and Létourneau, JJ. and *Quebec (Attorney General) v. Canada (Human Resources and Social Development)*, [2011] 3 S.C.R. 635; *London Life Insurance Co. v. Canada*, 2014 FCA 106, leave to appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada granted (Docket No. 35961); *M.N.R. v. Anthony*, (1995) 32 C.B.R. (3d) 109 (Nfld. C.A.); *M.N.R. v. Ross*, [1997] F.C.J. 1765 (F.C.A.); *Red Development Corporation v. Trimani Industries Ltd.*, [1991] 6 W.W.R. 481 (Man. C.A.). See the difference in the wording between sections 224(1.2) and 225(5) of the *Income Tax Act*.

3.13.5.4 Spouse's rights

A married or civil union spouse is entitled to his share of the family patrimony in his spouse's RRSP and pension plans and, to this end, he can have them seized if the relationship ends.⁵⁶²

3.14 Assuris guarantees

Assuris is a not-for-profit organization that protects Canadian policyholders if their life insurance company should fail. It is funded by its members, who are life insurance companies doing business in Canada.

Its role is to protect policyholders by minimizing the loss of benefits and ensuring a quick transfer of their policies to a solvent company, where their protected benefits will continue.

Assuris plays, for life insurance companies, a role similar to the role the Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation (CDIC) plays for Canadian banks.

Assuris's Supplementary Rules relating to coverage dated December 10, 2009, replaced the Supplementary Rules relating to coverage dated September 2001.

Under these rules, other than the coverage applicable to life, health and accident insurance, Assuris has set up guarantees (or "protection") for annuities in the payment phase, individual variable capital annuity contracts (individual segregated funds), annuities in the capitalization phase and pension plans. A summary of these guarantees is given on the Assuris website.⁵⁶³

For example, if a life insurance company that is a member of Assuris becomes insolvent, that insurer's annuity contracts are transferred to a solvent company (following the combined efforts of Assuris and the liquidator of the insolvent insurance company). The clients of the insolvent insurance company (or their assigns) obtain the following protection, among others:

- | | |
|---|--|
| ▪ Annuity in payment phase | Upon the transfer, Assuris guarantees that the client will retain up to \$2,000 per month or 85% of the monthly income he was promised, whichever is higher; |
| ▪ Individual variable capital annuity contract (segregated funds) | Assuris guarantees that the client will retain up to \$60,000 or 85% of the promised guaranteed amounts, whichever is higher; |
| ▪ Non-variable capital annuity contract (GIA) | Assuris guarantees that the client will retain 100% of the accumulated value up to \$100,000. |

562. See also *G. v. C.*, [1996] R.L. 562.

563. For more information, see
http://www.assuris.ca/Client/Assuris/Assuris_LP4W_LND_WebStation.nsf/page/Policyholder?OpenDocument&audience=policyholder



CHAPTER 4

RULES RELATING TO THE ACTIVITIES OF REPRESENTATIVES

Competency component

- Integrate into practice the rules governing the activities of representatives in insurance of persons.

Competency sub-components

- Explain the role of the organizations that protect consumers for insurance of persons;
- Integrate into practice the duties and obligations set out in the *Code of ethics of the Chambre de la sécurité financière* for representatives in insurance of persons and representatives in group insurance of persons;
- Integrate into practice the obligations and responsibilities of representatives set out in the other legal sources applicable to their practice.

Note: In this Chapter, as in the *Act respecting the distribution of financial products and services*, the word “representative” is used to refer to an insurance representative and the expression “insurance representative” is used to refer to an insurance of persons representative and a group insurance representative.

4

RULES RELATING TO THE ACTIVITIES OF REPRESENTATIVES

Chapter 4 deals first with the consumer protection organizations and the other relevant organizations for insurance of persons, then with the *Act respecting the distribution of financial products and services* (the “Distribution Act”) and its regulatory framework. Next, it analyzes the certification procedure, i.e., the conditions of eligibility for obtaining a representative’s certificate and the conditions for reinstating a certificate. The different types of practice and the duties of a representative in the performance of his activities are also discussed.

The provisions relating to the registration procedure and the obligations of firms, independent partnerships and independent representatives, the various rules governing distributions without a representative and the sale of insurance in deposit institutions are also examined.

The different types of liability applicable to representatives and the recourses available to consumers when they feel they have been wronged are briefly discussed.

Finally, this Chapter examines the rules of ethics and professional conduct, i.e., the conduct which representatives must adopt in their daily practice when dealing with the public, clients, other representatives, firms and independent partnerships, and the profession.

4.1 Consumer protection organizations for insurance and other relevant organizations for insurance of persons

The following is a list of the organizations studied in this section:

- The *Autorité des marchés financiers* (the Authority or the AMF);
- The *Chambre de la sécurité financière* (CSF);
- Assuris;
- The Canadian Life and Health Insurance Association (CLHIA);
- *Retraite Québec*;
- The Canadian Association of Pension Supervisory Authorities (CAPSA);
- The Canadian Council of Insurance Regulators (CCIR);
- The Canadian Insurance Services Regulatory Organizations (CISRO);
- The Joint Forum of Financial Market Regulators (Joint Forum);
- The Financial Transactions and Reports Analysis Centre of Canada (FINTRAC);

- The OmbudService for Life & Health Insurance (OLHI);
- The *Commission d'accès à l'information* (CAI); and
- The Canada Revenue Agency (CRA).

Among their goals, they all have one in common: to protect consumers of financial products and services. However, each of them has a specific mission and different duties and protective powers or mechanisms.

4.1.1 *Autorité des marchés financiers* (the “Authority” or the “AMF”)

4.1.1.1 Mission

The *Autorité des marchés financiers* (the “Authority” or the “AMF”) is accountable to the Minister of Finance and is financed by those working in the financial industry.

The AMF, which was established on February 1, 2004, is the regulatory body which oversees financial industry regulation in Québec.

The AMF therefore administers all the laws governing financial sector regulation in the areas of insurance, securities, deposit institutions (other than banks, which are governed by the federal government) and the distribution of financial products and services in Québec.

4.1.1.2 Functions

The main functions of the AMF under the Distribution Act are the following:

- Determine regulations;
- Keep and maintain the register of representatives and registrants;
- Issue or renew certificates;
- Authorize registrations, cancel or suspend the registration of a firm, independent partnership or independent representative, or impose conditions or restrictions thereon;
- Take action against illegal practice;
- Examine complaints;
- Act as an insurance information centre;
- Set up a professional liability insurance fund;
- Inspect firms, independent partnerships and independent representatives; and
- Publish a bulletin to inform the industry and the public about its activities.

The Distribution Act divides the industry of insurance representatives and firms into five sectors according to the type of activity; these are further subdivided by the regulations into seven sector classes of specific disciplines. These sectors and sector classes are shown in Table 4.1. However, this Chapter only examines the sectors and sector classes related to insurance of persons (See also Table 4.2).

TABLE 4.1

Sectors and sector classes under the *Act respecting the distribution of financial products and services*

SECTORS	SECTOR CLASSES
Insurance of persons	▪ Accident and sickness insurance
Group insurance of persons	▪ Group insurance plans
	▪ Group annuity plans
Damage insurance	▪ Personal-lines damage insurance
	▪ Commercial-lines damage insurance
Claims adjustment	▪ Claims adjustment in personal-lines damage insurance
	▪ Claims adjustment in commercial-lines damage insurance
Financial planning	

4.1.2 *Chambre de la sécurité financière (CSF)*

The *Chambre de la sécurité financière* (CSF) is the regulatory body which oversees the discipline and ethics of its members, including insurance of persons representatives and group insurance representatives.⁵⁶⁴

4.1.2.1 Mission

The mission of the CSF is to protect consumers by maintaining discipline among and supervising the training and ethics of its members (s. 312 Distribution Act).

4.1.2.2 Functions

The CSF maintains discipline among its members and establishes rules governing their training and ethics (s. 312 Distribution Act).

564. *Code of ethics of the Chambre de la sécurité financière*, CQLR, c. D-9.2, r. 3, s. 2.

The CSF also performs the following functions (ss. 313, 315 and 317 Distribution Act):

- Develops the criteria for obtaining the professional titles of chartered life underwriter (C.L.U.) and registered life underwriter (R.L.U.) and authorizes their use;
- Offers services to its members, such as professional development sessions for the insurance of persons and group insurance of persons sectors; and
- Offers its members advisory services in quality control and compliance with professional requirements.

An insurance of persons representative may consult, among other references, the section “Info-deonto” and a *Code of Ethics of the Chambre de la sécurité financière* with annotations on the CSF website.⁵⁶⁵

4.1.2.3 Syndic

The duties of the syndic involve investigating insurance of persons representatives and group insurance representatives who have committed an offence under a provision of the Distribution Act or its regulations. He inquires into matters on his own initiative or on receiving information (ss. 327, 329 and 330 Distribution Act).

The investigator designated by the syndic may have access to any establishment and examine the books, registers, accounts, records and other relevant documents. He may also verify access rights for any computer system to ensure that only authorized representatives have access to information (ss. 340 and 341 Distribution Act).

Where a syndic has reasonable grounds to believe that an offence has been committed, a complaint is filed before the disciplinary committee against the insurance of persons representative or the group insurance representative concerned (s. 344 Distribution Act).

4.1.2.4 Disciplinary committee

A disciplinary committee has been established within the CSF. It is composed of lawyers and representatives. A complaint is heard by three members of the disciplinary committee, including a lawyer who chairs the hearing. A decision made by the disciplinary committee may be appealed to the Court of Québec (ss. 352-355, 371 and 379 Distribution Act).

⁵⁶⁵. See <http://www.chambresf.com/en/home/>.

4.1.3 Assuris

4.1.3.1 Mission

The mission of Assuris is to provide a certain amount of protection against the loss of coverage in insurance policies in the event a life insurance company defaults (becomes insolvent), when the insurer is a member of Assuris.⁵⁶⁶ “Every life insurance company authorized to sell insurance policies in Canada is required, by the federal, provincial and territorial regulators, to become a member of Assuris.”⁵⁶⁷

4.1.3.2 Role of Assuris: guarantee fund

Assuris acts as a guarantee fund for life and health insurers and their Canadian insureds. It strives to minimize costs for members and insureds while preserving the life and health insurance industry’s reputation of financial stability. Efforts are also made to quickly identify problems, find solutions and intervene rapidly when necessary.

We have already addressed the coverage provided by Assuris in Chapters 2 and 3.

4.1.4 Canadian Life and Health Insurance Association (CLHIA)

4.1.4.1 Mission

The Canadian Life and Health Insurance Association (CLHIA), which was established in 1894, is a voluntary non-profit association. Its member companies account for 99% of Canada’s life and accident and sickness insurance business.

The mission of the CLHIA is to serve its members in areas of common interest, need or concern. In carrying out this mission, the CLHIA ensures that the views and interests of its diverse membership and of the public are equitably addressed.⁵⁶⁸

4.1.4.2 CLHIA Guidelines

One of the CLHIA’s strategic objectives is to foster sound and equitable principles in the conduct of the business of member life and health insurers that carry on business in Canada. CLHIA Guidelines are designed to promote consistent practices and standards for the life and health insurance industry and to reinforce the best interests of consumers and the industry.⁵⁶⁹

566. *Regulation under the Act respecting insurance*, CQLR, c. A-32, r. 1, s. 31.

567. See the *Regulation under the Act respecting insurance*, RLRQ, c. A-32.1, r. 1, s. 31.

568. For more information, see: https://www.clhia.ca/web/CLHIA_LP4W_LND_Webstation.nsf/page/D99B8079BC50934685258226006FE573!OpenDocument.

569. Canadian Life and Health Insurance Association, CLHIA Guidelines, on-line document [Cited July 21, 2017]. See https://www.clhia.ca/web/CLHIA_LP4W_LND_Webstation.nsf/page/D99B8079BC50934685258226006FE573!OpenDocument.

The CLHIA has adopted 18 Guidelines which are in effect for its members.⁵⁷⁰

All member companies are expected to comply with the Guidelines, having regard to the company's structure, products and business processes, including distribution channels. They must also incorporate the Guidelines into their ongoing compliance program.

4.1.5 *Retraite Québec*

In Québec, *Retraite Québec* has several roles and mandates. For purposes of this manual, it is important to know that *Retraite Québec* acts, among other things, somewhat as a regulator for supplemental pension plans, transfer instruments arising under the statute (locked-in retirement accounts (LIRAs), life income fund (LIFs) and life annuity contracts which have been funded by amounts from pension plans) and voluntary retirement savings plans (VRSPs). *Retraite Québec* is also responsible for monitoring their management.⁵⁷¹

4.1.6 Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions (OSFI)

The Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions (OSFI) is an independent agency of the Government of Canada, established in 1987, to contribute to the safety and soundness of the Canadian financial system. OSFI supervises and regulates federally registered banks and insurers, trust and loan companies, as well as private pension plans subject to federal oversight⁵⁷² (See Chapter 1).

OSFI is not involved with Québec-chartered insurers or with the distribution of financial products and services in the provinces and territories. Moreover, it is not concerned with supplemental pension plans in Québec or in the other provinces. However, it does have jurisdiction over private sector supplemental pension plans in the three Canadian territories and supplemental pension plans for private sector firms under federal jurisdiction.

4.1.7 Canadian Association of Pension Supervisory Authorities (CAPSA)

The Canadian Association of Pension Supervisory Authorities (CAPSA) is a national interjurisdictional association of pension regulators. Its mission is to facilitate an efficient and effective pension regulatory system in Canada. It develops practical solutions to further the co-ordination and harmonization of pension regulation.⁵⁷³

In Québec, *Retraite Québec* and OSFI are CAPSA members.

570. *Ibid.* The CLHIA withdrew its *Guideline G19* on the disclosure of advisors' compensation in connection with group products on May 31, 2019.

571. For more information, see <http://www.rrq.gouv.qc.ca/en/professionnels/Pages/professionnels.aspx>.

572. For more information, see <http://www.osfi-bsif.gc.ca/eng/Pages/default.aspx>.

573. For more information, see <http://www.capsa-acor.org/en/>.

4.1.8 Canadian Council of Insurance Regulators (CCIR)

The Canadian Council of Insurance Regulators (CCIR) is an interjurisdictional association of insurance regulators.

The mandate of the CCIR is to facilitate and promote an efficient and effective insurance regulatory system in Canada to serve the public interest. Its members work together to develop solutions to common regulatory issues.⁵⁷⁴

In Québec, the AMF and OSFI are CCIR members.

4.1.9 Canadian Insurance Services Regulatory Organizations (CISRO)

The Canadian Insurance Services Regulatory Organizations (CISRO) is an interjurisdictional group of regulating authorities who are dedicated to developing consistent standards of qualifications and practice for insurance intermediaries dealing in insurance of persons and property. Its goals and objectives include creating a common voice to deal with issues that may be of interest to other financial services regulators, consumers and intermediaries, while increasing its own visibility. Since CISRO's image, profile and reputation and its internal and external communications are central to its credibility and effectiveness, it is essential to establish a protocol for disseminating information about its policies and decisions.

CISRO consists of the regulatory authorities for insurance intermediaries from all Canadian jurisdictions. The appropriate authorities from all jurisdictions in Canada are regularly invited and are welcome to participate in CISRO's activities.

The principal responsibility of members of CISRO is to administer the regulatory system applicable to insurance intermediaries under their authority. Though CISRO members cannot enact legislation, they are key advisers to their governments on regulatory issues related to insurance intermediaries.

CISRO accomplishes its mission through meetings, conference calls and on-going communication among its members providing opportunities for sharing of information and working together in collaboration in the development of co-ordinated solutions to common regulatory issues.

CISRO's vision is to establish harmonized or mutually recognized qualifications and practice standards for insurance intermediaries to provide appropriate levels of consumer protection throughout Canada.⁵⁷⁵

In Québec, the AMF, the *Chambre de la sécurité financière* and the *Chambre de l'assurance de dommages* are CISRO members.

574. For more information, see <http://www.ccir-ccra.org/en/about/>.

575. For more information, see <http://www.cisro-ocra.com/index.html>.

It should be noted that on September 27, 2018, the CCIR and CISRO jointly published guidance (entitled *Conduct of Insurance Business and Fair Treatment of Customers*) setting out their overall expectations of insurers and intermediaries as to the conduct of insurance business and the fair treatment of customers.⁵⁷⁶ This guidance applies to both insurers and intermediaries (insurance representatives and insurance firms).

According to the guidance, fair treatment of customers encompasses concepts such as ethical behaviour, acting in good faith and the prohibition of abusive practices. Ensuring fair treatment of customers encompasses achieving outcomes such as:

- developing, marketing and selling products in a way that pays due regard to the interests of customers;
- providing customers with accurate, clear, non-misleading and sufficient information before, during and after the point of sale, which will allow them to make informed decisions;
- minimizing the risk of sales which are not appropriate to the customers' needs;
- ensuring that any advice given is of a high quality;
- dealing with customer claims, complaints and disputes in a fair and timely manner; and
- protecting the privacy of customer information.

Although not legally binding, this is important guidance with which every insurance representative should be familiar.

4.1.10 Joint Forum of Financial Market Regulators (Joint Forum)

The Joint Forum of Financial Market Regulators (Joint Forum) was founded in 1999 by the Canadian Council of Insurance Regulators (CCIR), the Canadian Securities Administrators (CSA), and the Canadian Association of Pension Supervisory Authorities (CAPSA).

The Joint Forum is a mechanism through which pension, securities and insurance regulators co-ordinate, harmonize and streamline the regulation of financial products and services in Canada. Its goal is continuous improvement of the financial services regulatory system through greater harmonization and co-ordination of regulatory approaches.⁵⁷⁷

In particular, the Joint Forum was the initiator of the Joint Forum *Guidelines for Capital Accumulation Plans* and the *Proposed Framework 81-406 - Point of sale disclosure for mutual funds and segregated funds*.

576. See: <https://www.ccir-ccra.org/Documents/View/3450>.

577. For more information, see <http://www.jointforum.ca/en/Default.asp>.

4.1.11 Financial Transactions and Reports Analysis Centre of Canada (FINTRAC)

The Financial Transactions and Reports Analysis Centre of Canada (FINTRAC), Canada's financial intelligence unit, was created in 2000. It is an independent agency, reporting to the Minister of Finance, who is accountable to Parliament for the activities of the Centre. It was established and operates within the ambit of the *Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) and Terrorist Financing Act* (PCMLTFA) and its regulations.

FINTRAC's mandate is to facilitate the detection, prevention and deterrence of money laundering and the financing of terrorist activities, while ensuring the protection of personal information under its control. It fulfills its mandate through the following activities:

- receiving financial transaction reports in accordance with the PCMLTFA and regulations and safeguarding personal information under its control;
- ensuring compliance of reporting entities with the PCMLTFA and regulations;
- producing financial intelligence relevant to investigations on money laundering, terrorist activity financing and threats to the security of Canada;
- researching and analyzing data from a variety of information sources that shed light on trends and patterns in money laundering and terrorist financing;
- maintaining a registry of money services businesses in Canada; and
- enhancing public awareness and understanding of money laundering and terrorist activity financing.⁵⁷⁸

4.1.12 OmbudService for Life & Health Insurance (OLHI)

The OmbudService for Life & Health Insurance (OLHI) is a national independent complaint resolution and information service for consumers of Canadian life and health insurance products and services, including life, disability, employee health benefits, travel, and insurance investment products such as annuities and segregated funds.

It was established in 2002 as a not-for-profit corporation and operated under the name "Canadian Life and Health Insurance OmbudService" until August 17, 2009. OLHI is a member of the Financial Services OmbudsNetwork (FSO), a Canada-wide dispute resolution service supported by Canada's financial services regulators and financial services firms.

The mission of the OmbudService for Life & Health Insurance is to provide Canadian consumers with free, prompt and impartial assistance with enquiries and complaints pertaining to Canadian life and health insurance products and services.⁵⁷⁹

578. For more information, see <http://www.fintrac.gc.ca/intro-eng.asp>.

579. For more information, see <http://www.olhi.ca/>.

4.1.13 *Commission d'accès à l'information du Québec (CAI)*

The mission of *Commission d'accès à l'information du Québec* is to foster and monitor access to documents held by public bodies and the protection of personal information in the public and private sectors, and to rule on applications for review or for the examination of disagreements submitted to it.

The Commission exercises the functions and powers set forth in its 1982 constituting act, the *Act respecting access to documents held by public bodies and the protection of personal information* (the “Access Act”). It is primarily responsible for the application of the Access Act and the *Act respecting the protection of personal information in the private sector* (“APPIPS”). To allow the Commission to carry out the mandates entrusted to it, the *Access Act* has established two divisions within the Commission: an oversight division and an adjudicative division.

Within the scope of its oversight functions, the Commission ensures compliance with the rights and obligations set out in the Access Act and the APPIPS, namely, investigations, inspections and requests from individuals or bodies asking to receive communication of personal information for study, research or statistical purposes, without the consent of the persons concerned.⁵⁸⁰

Outside Québec, the organization which has a mandate equivalent to that of the CAI is the Office of the Privacy Commissioner of Canada. This organization provides on its website a Q&A document entitled: *PIPEDA and the Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) and Terrorist Financing Act*.⁵⁸¹

4.1.14 *Canada Revenue Agency (CRA)*

The Canada Revenue Agency (CRA) administers tax laws for the Government of Canada and for the provinces and territories, and it administers various social and economic benefit and incentive programs delivered through the tax system. In Québec, the *Revenu Québec* and the CRA have jurisdiction over tax matters. However, it is the CRA that handles the registration of tax-assisted plans.

RRSPs, RRIFs, supplemental pension plans (or registered pension plans (RPPs)), PRPPs, DPSPs, TFSAs, RESPs of issuers (banks, financial services co-operatives, trust companies, insurers, pension funds, etc.) and other registered tax-assisted plans must be registered with the CRA,⁵⁸² even those from Québec.

The Canada Revenue Agency is an associate member of CAPSA.

580. For more information, see <http://www.cai.gouv.qc.ca/english/>.

581. For more information, see https://www.priv.gc.ca/information/pub/faqs_pcmtfa_01_index_e.asp. See also the *Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act*, SC 2000, c. 5 (PIPEDA).

582. For more information, see <https://www.canada.ca/en/services/taxes.html> and <https://www.canada.ca/en/revenue-agency/services/forms-publications/document-type.html>.

4.2 Various financial products on the market, their regulators and the persons authorized to distribute them

It is useful to differentiate financial products according to their issuers and distributors. The following brief summary is designed to help insurance representatives understand the products likely to compete with or complement insurance or annuity products. The following are the principal financial products on the market:

- Deposits of money;
- Insurance and annuity contracts;
- Securities;
- Mutual funds; and
- Scholarship plans.

4.2.1 Deposits of money

A deposit of money is defined as the “unpaid balance, including interest thereon, of funds received by a deposit institution or a bank in the normal course of receiving cash deposits from the public for investment, account transaction and safe-keeping purposes, where the obligation of the deposit institution or bank to repay is evidenced by a credit to the depositor’s account, by a deposit certificate or by any other document issued by the deposit institution or bank.”⁵⁸³ The definition includes guaranteed investment certificates (GICs).

In Québec, banks, financial services co-operatives (credit unions) and trust companies can receive deposits.⁵⁸⁴ They are exempt from the application of sections 11 to 236.1 of the *Securities Act*,⁵⁸⁵ which means, among other things, that they do not need to issue a prospectus generally required by the AMF for distribution to the public.

Banks are governed by the *Bank Act*⁵⁸⁶ and federally chartered trust companies by the *Trust and Loan Companies Act*.⁵⁸⁷ Financial services co-operatives (credit unions) are governed by the *Act respecting financial services cooperatives*⁵⁸⁸ and Québec chartered trust companies are governed by the *Act respecting trust companies and savings companies*.⁵⁸⁹

583. *Regulation respecting the application of the Deposit Insurance Act*, CQLR, c. A-26, r. 1, s. 1. See also s. 3(9) of the *Securities Act*, CQLR, c. V-1.1. It should be noted that the *Deposit Institutions and Deposit Protection Act*, RLRQ, c. I-13.2.2 replaced the *Deposit Insurance Act*, RLRQ, c. A-26 on July 18, 2018.

584. Insurers can also be authorized to receive deposits of money in Québec, but only by the AMF, pursuant to section 28 of the *Deposit Institutions and Deposit Protection Act*, CQLR, c. I-13.2.2.

585. CQLR, c. V-1.1, s. 3 para. 9.

586. S.C. 1991, c. 46.

587. S.C. 1991, c. 45.

588. CQLR, c. C-67.3.

589. CQLR, c. S-29.01.

Pursuant to *Regulation 31–103 respecting registration requirements, exemptions and ongoing registrant obligations*,⁵⁹⁰ no licence is required to distribute deposits. Therefore, employees of banks and financial services cooperatives are not required to be licensed in order to sell deposits to clients or advise them about deposits.⁵⁹¹ Moreover, the Distribution Act provides that a firm may, through an insurance representative, collect deposits for a deposit institution.⁵⁹²

Banks and federally chartered trust companies are regulated by the Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions (OSFI), while financial services co-operatives and Québec chartered trust companies are regulated by the AMF.

4.2.2 Insurance and annuity contracts

Insurance contracts are discussed in Chapter 2 and annuity contracts in Chapter 3.

In Québec, a person must hold a certificate issued by the AMF in the insurance of persons sector in order to distribute individual life insurance contracts. In the case of group insurance contracts, the person must hold a certificate from the AMF in the group insurance of persons sector or in the “group insurance plans” sector class.⁵⁹³ As regards individual accident and sickness insurance contracts, the person must hold a certificate from the AMF in the insurance of persons sector or in the “accident and sickness insurance” sector class.

With respect to annuities, in order to distribute individual annuity contracts, the person must hold a certificate from the AMF in the insurance of persons sector. In the case of group annuity contracts, the person must hold a certificate from the AMF in the group insurance of persons sector or in the “group annuity plans” sector class.

The financial security adviser (the insurance representative holding a certificate in insurance of persons (thus an individual insurance of persons)) can advise a participant in a group insurance plan or a participant in group annuity plan and provide an analysis of the needs for

590. CQLR, c. V-1.1, r. 10. See also sections 2.34 and 2.41 of *Regulation 45-106 respecting prospectus and registration exemptions*, CQLR, c. V-1.1, r. 21.

591. Pursuant to section 24 of the *Deposit Institutions and Deposit Protection Act*, CQLR, c. I-13.2.2, no institution may solicit or receive deposits of money from the public unless it is a registered institution. Similarly, pursuant to section 23 of the *Deposit Institutions and Deposit Protection Act*, CQLR, c. I-13.2.2, no individual may solicit deposits of money from the public. However, pursuant to section 4 of the *Regulation respecting the application of the Deposit Insurance Act*, CQLR, c. I-13.2.2, r.1, a deposit is deemed to be made at the place where the funds are received by the depositary, but where the funds are remitted to a branch or agent of the depositary, the deposit is deemed to be made at the place where such branch or agent received the funds.

592. *An Act respecting the distribution of financial products and services*, CQLR, c. D-9.2, s. 95.

593. However, an Actuary who is a Fellow of the Canadian Institute of Actuaries does not need to hold a certificate for group insurance of persons representatives when, as part of his activities, he offers group insurance of persons products or group annuities (*Act respecting the distribution of financial products and services*, CQLR c. D-9.2, s. 4 para. 2).

this participant.⁵⁹⁴ In fact, the representative in group insurance of persons (whether an adviser in group insurance and annuities, an adviser in group insurance or an adviser in group annuity plans) can advise or analyze the needs of participants.⁵⁹⁵

In Québec, only insurers holding a licence from the AMF in the “life insurance” class can issue life insurance policies (individual or group) and life annuity contracts (individual or group). Only insurers holding a licence from the AMF in the “accident and sickness insurance” class can issue accident and sickness policies (individual or group). This applies to Québec chartered insurers and federally chartered insurers as well as insurers with a charter from another province or insurer with a foreign charter.

As for deposits, annuity contracts are exempt from the application of Sections 11 to 236.1 of the *Securities Act*.⁵⁹⁶

4.2.3 Securities

In Québec, securities are governed by the *Securities Act*⁵⁹⁷ and the regulations thereunder,⁵⁹⁸ the *Derivatives Act*⁵⁹⁹ and the regulations thereunder⁶⁰⁰ and the *Act respecting the transfer of securities and the establishment of security entitlements*.⁶⁰¹

Investment dealer representatives can distribute any security to the public (shares of publicly-traded companies, mutual funds, scholarship plans, etc.).⁶⁰² The definition of securities is very broad.

The AMF regulates reporting issuers (entities that distribute securities to the public) and the securities of reporting issuers that can be distributed in Québec. The Investment Industry Regulatory Organization of Canada (IIROC), a self-regulatory organization (SRO) recognized by the AMF, oversees and disciplines investment dealer representatives and investment dealers (more commonly referred to as “securities dealers” or “securities brokers”).

594. *Act respecting the distribution of financial products and services*, CQLR c D-9.2, s. 3 para. 2. However, the one who, on behalf of an employer, a union, a professional order or an association or a professional syndicate constituted under the *Professional Syndicates Act* (chapter S-40), make an employee of that employer or a member of that union, professional order or association or professional syndicate adheres to the group insurance of persons contract or group annuities does not need a certificate of insurance of persons representative to do this (*Act respecting the distribution of financial products and services*, CQLR c. D-9.2, s. 3 para. 3).

595. *Act respecting the distribution of financial products and services*, CQLR c. D-9.2, s. 4. However, a representative in group insurance of persons may provide information to the members of a group.
See also: *Voluntary Retirement Savings Plans Act*, CQLR, c. R-17.0.1, ss. 42 to 44.

596. CQLR, c. V-1.1, s. 3 para. 13.

597. *Securities Act*, CQLR, c. V-1.1.

598. For more information, see <http://www.lautorite.qc.ca/en/regulation-vm-pro.html>.

599. *Derivatives Act*, CQLR, c. I-14.01.

600. For more information, see <http://www.publicationsduquebec.gouv.qc.ca/store.cfm?&ckey=CA&lang=eng>.

601. *Act respecting the transfer of securities and the establishment of security entitlements*, CQLR, c. T-11.002.

602. *Regulation 31-103 respecting registration requirements, exemptions and ongoing registrant obligations*, CQLR, c. V-1.1, r. 10, ss. 2.1(1)(a), 2.1(2)(a), 7.1(1)(a) and 7.1(2)(a). However, it is possible for a person to purchase securities through a securities dealer, directly on the website of the securities dealer, without the advice of a representative. This is possible when the investment dealer has been exempted by the AMF from the obligation to provide advice. This is referred to as “discount brokerage.”

However, certain securities (such as mutual funds and scholarship plans) may be distributed by other persons.

4.2.4 Mutual funds

Mutual funds are one of the two types of investment funds⁶⁰³ referred to in the *Securities Act*.⁶⁰⁴ More specifically, a mutual fund is “an issuer whose primary purpose is to invest money provided by its security holders and whose securities entitle the holder to receive on demand or within a specified period after demand an amount computed by reference to the value of a proportionate interest in the whole or in part of the net assets, including a separate fund or trust account, of the issuer.”⁶⁰⁵ This value is often referred to as the unit value or net asset value. Mutual funds generally buy the shares or bonds of a number of companies and pool them in accordance with the mutual fund’s investment policy.

In Québec, mutual funds can only be distributed by mutual fund dealer representatives⁶⁰⁶ and investment dealer representatives.⁶⁰⁷ Mutual fund dealer representatives act on behalf of mutual fund dealers. Investment dealer representatives act on behalf of investment dealers.

The AMF regulates mutual funds in Québec. The *Chambre de la sécurité financière* ensures the discipline and supervision of mutual fund dealer representatives while, in Québec, the AMF ensures the discipline and supervision of mutual fund dealers.

Investment fund managers, who manage the day-to-day activities of mutual funds, must be registered with the AMF as investment fund managers.⁶⁰⁸

An entity registered as an adviser (portfolio manager) can act as an adviser in respect of any security.⁶⁰⁹ This entity acts through individuals registered as advising representatives.⁶¹⁰

603. Section 5 of the *Securities Act* defines an “investment fund” as follows: a mutual fund or a non-redeemable investment fund. Section 5 of the *Securities Act* defines a “non-redeemable investment fund” as follows: an issuer whose primary purpose is to invest money provided by its security holders, that does not invest for the purpose of exercising or seeking to exercise control of an issuer or of being actively involved in the management of any issuer in which it invests and that is not a mutual fund. Only investment representatives are entitled to distribute non-redeemable investment funds.

604. *Securities Act*, CQLR, c. V-1.1.

605. *Ibid.*, CQLR, c. V-1.1, s. 5.

606. *Regulation 31-103 respecting registration requirements, exemptions and ongoing registrant obligations*, CQLR, c. V-1.1, r. 10, ss. 7.1(1)(b), 7.1(2)(b), 3.5 and 1.1.

607. *Ibid.*, CQLR, c. V-1.1, r. 10, ss. 7.1(1)(a), 7.1(2)(a), 1.1 and 3.15(1).

608. *Ibid.*, CQLR, c. V-1.1, r. 10, ss. 7.3, 2.3 and 3.14.

609. *Ibid.*, CQLR, c. V-1.1, r. 10, ss. 7.2(1)(a) and 7.2(2)(a).

610. *Ibid.*, CQLR, c. V-1.1, r. 10, ss. 2.1(1)(b), 2.1(2)(b), 7.2(1)(a), 7.2(2)(a), 1.1 and 3.11.

Mutual fund dealer representatives, investment dealer representatives and advising representatives cannot distribute insurance of persons contracts (life insurance and accident and sickness insurance) or annuity contracts, unless they also hold the required insurance licence.⁶¹¹

4.2.5 Scholarship plans

Scholarship plans are not defined by statute or regulation.⁶¹² They are securities which are issued as units by reporting issuers, without being investment funds,⁶¹³ and which are registered with the Canada Revenue Agency (CRA) as registered education savings plans (RESPs).⁶¹⁴

In Québec, scholarship plans can only be distributed by scholarship plan dealer representatives⁶¹⁵ and by investment dealer representatives.⁶¹⁶ Scholarship plan dealer representatives act on behalf of scholarship plan dealers.⁶¹⁷ Investment dealer representatives act on behalf of investment dealers.

The AMF regulates scholarship plans in Québec. The *Chambre de la sécurité financière* ensures the discipline and supervision of scholarship plan dealer representatives while, in Québec, the AMF ensures the discipline and supervision of scholarship plan dealers.

611. To learn about the similarities and differences between segregated funds and mutual funds, see *Chambre de la sécurité financière* (Isabelle Nadia Tremblay), “*Semblables mais différents: Fonds distincts et fonds commun de placement*,” Training No. 39775 CSF20180507, Montréal, Chambre de la sécurité financière, 2018; Kathleen C. Young, “Mutual Fund and Segregated Fund Flowthrough Tax Rules: Resolving the Inconsistencies,” (2004) 52, No. 3 *Canadian Tax Journal* 884; Canadian Securities Administrators and Canadian Council of Insurance Regulators, “A Comparative Study of Individual Variable Insurance Contracts (Segregated Funds) and Mutual Funds,” May 7, 1999; Philip Friedland, “Segregated Funds vs. Mutual Funds, Selected Legal and Tax Aspects,” Second Annual Innovative Uses of Insurance Conference, Toronto, February 25 and 26, 1999.

612. However, a description of scholarship plans can be found in *Regulation 41-101 respecting general prospectus requirements*, CQLR, c. V-1.1, r. 14, in Form 41-101F3, p. 262, Item 5.2 of Part B.

613. *Regulation 41-101 respecting general prospectus requirements*, CQLR, c. V-1.1, r. 14.

614. It should be noted that RESPs can also exist as mutual funds or annuity contracts. However, in such a case, they are not scholarship plans. See also: Stéphanie GRAMMOND, “Les bourses d’études à l’examen,” in *La Presse*, September 8, 2007. RESPs would be seizable: *Droit de la famille — 17455*, 2017 QCCA 384, Mark Schrager J., paras. 13 to 15; *Padulo v. TD Canada*, 2017 QCCQ 1129 (*Petites créances*), Jeffrey Edwards J.; *MacKinnon v. Deloitte & Touche Inc.*, 2007 SKQB 39; J.P. Sarra, G.B. Morawetz and L.W. Houlden, *The 2016 Annotated Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act*, Toronto, Thomson Reuters, 2016, p. 440; Payne (Trustee of), 2001 ABQB 894 (CanLII). However, in *McConnell v. McConnell*, 2015 ONSC 2243 (CanLII), the Court ruled that the funds contributed to the RESP were held in trust for the child. The Québec Education Savings Incentive (QESI) is a tax measure that was established to encourage Québec families to save for the post-secondary education of their children and grandchildren, beginning in their infancy. Introduced on February 21, 2007, the incentive is a refundable tax credit that is paid directly into an RESP opened with any RESP provider that offers the QESI. Revenu Québec maintains a public list of RESP providers: <https://www.revenuquebec.ca/en/citizens/tax-credits/quebec-education-savings-incentive/list-of-resp-providers/>.

615. *Regulation 31-103 respecting registration requirements, exemptions and ongoing registrant obligations*, CQLR, c. V-1.1, r. 10, ss. 7.1(1)(b), 7.1(2)(b), 3.5 and 1.1.

616. *Ibid.*, CQLR, c. V-1.1, r. 10, ss. 2.1(1)(a), 2.1(2)(a), 7.1(1)(c), 7.1(2)(c), 3.7 and 1.1.

617. *Ibid.*, CQLR, c. V-1.1, r. 10, ss. 7.1(1)(c), 7.1(2)(c) and 1.1. See also: <http://www.respdac.com/>.

4.2.6 Real estate brokerage and hypothecary loan (mortgage) brokerage

The *Real Estate Brokerage Act*⁶¹⁸ applies to any person or partnership that, for others and in return for remuneration, engages in a brokerage transaction relating to:

- (1) the purchase or sale of immovable property, a promise to purchase or sell immovable property, or the purchase or sale of such a promise;
- (2) the lease of immovable property, when the person or partnership acting as an intermediary carries on an enterprise in that field;
- (3) the exchange of immovable property;
- (4) a loan secured by an immovable hypothec (mortgage); or
- (5) the purchase or sale of an enterprise, a promise to purchase or sell an enterprise, or the purchase or sale of such a promise, under a single contract, if the enterprise's property, according to its market value, consists mainly of immovable property.⁶¹⁹

Subject to certain exceptions, only natural persons (i.e., individuals) who hold a real estate broker's licence from the *Organisme d'autoréglementation du courtage immobilier du Québec* (OACIQ) can engage in real estate brokerage transactions.⁶²⁰

Furthermore, since May 1, 2020, mortgage brokers are representatives within the meaning of the Distribution Act and are now subject to regulation and supervision by the AMF, not the OACIQ. In addition, beginning on the transfer date, the practices and rules relating to remuneration, commission sharing and client referrals and the obligations specified by the AMF will apply to mortgage brokerage.⁶²¹

Mortgage and real estate agencies that have indicated to the OACIQ that they will continue their mortgage brokerage activities after April 30, 2020, automatically became a registered firm in the mortgage brokerage discipline on May 1, 2020. A mortgage broker acting on behalf of an agency that has reported to the OACIQ the termination of its mortgage brokerage activities after April 30, 2020 must choose a mode of practice in order to be authorized to practice mortgage brokerage since May 1.

618. Real Estate Brokerage Act, CQLR, c. C-73.2.

619. *Ibid.*, s. 1.

620. *Ibid.*, s. 4.

621 See: <https://lautorite.qc.ca/professionnels/renseignements-sur-le-projet-de-loinbsp141/transfert-de-lencadrement-du-courtage-hypothecaire-a-lautorite-le-1er-mai-2020/les-courtiers-immobiliers-et-le-referencement-en-matiere-de-courtage-hypothecaire/>.

Real estate brokers act on their own behalf or on behalf of a real estate agency.⁶²² Mortgage brokers act on their own behalf or on behalf of a mortgage agency.⁶²³

Real estate brokers and agencies and mortgage brokers and agencies may share their commission with a firm, an independent representative or an independent partnership within the meaning of the *Act respecting the distribution of financial products and services*, or with a dealer or adviser governed by the *Securities Act* or the *Derivatives Act*.⁶²⁴

The OACIQ oversees and disciplines real estate and mortgage brokers and real estate and mortgage agencies.⁶²⁵ A commission may be shared, for example, when an independent representative refers a client to a real estate broker or, for a hypothecary (mortgage) loan, to a mortgage broker. However, the representative cannot engage in activities reserved for real estate brokers.

A table setting out the types of legal persons, the titles used by natural persons (i.e., individuals), the number of representatives and the products they are authorized to distribute is presented in Appendix A.

4.3 Obligations of persons involved in the distribution of financial products and services

We will now examine the legislative and regulatory rules concerning the obligations of persons involved in the distribution of financial products and services.

4.3.1 Certification of representatives

Definition and role of insurance of persons representatives

The Distribution Act provides that an insurance of persons representative is a natural person who, acting as an independent representative or acting for a firm or an independent partnership, offers individual insurance of persons products or individual annuities from one or more insurers. He also acts as an adviser in the field of individual insurance of persons (s. 3 Distribution Act). He is also authorized to secure the adhesion of a person to a group insurance or group annuity contract, which includes analyzing and advising on investment needs with respect to annuity contracts, for example.

622. *Real Estate Brokerage Act*, RLRQ, c. C-73.2, ss. 11, 13 and 14.

623. *Act respecting the distribution of financial products and services*, RLRQ, c. D-9.2, ss. 11.1 and 11.2.

624. *Regulation respecting brokerage requirements, professional conduct of brokers and advertising*, CQLR, c. C-73.2, r.1, s. 37.

625. *Real Estate Brokerage Act*, CQLR, c. C-73.2, ss. 31 to 53. Discipline is handled through the syndic of the *Organisme d'autoréglementation du courtage immobilier du Québec* and the syndic decision review committee: *Regulation respecting disciplinary proceedings of the Organisme d'autoréglementation du courtage immobilier du Québec*, CQLR, c. C-73.2, r.6.

Definition and role of group insurance representatives

The Distribution Act provides that a group insurance representative is a natural person who, acting as an independent representative or acting for a firm or an independent partnership, offers group insurance of persons products or group annuities from one or more insurers. He also acts as an adviser in the field of group insurance of persons (s. 4 Distribution Act). Important: When the law refers to a group insurance representative, this includes group annuities.

4.3.1.1 Eligibility requirements for the issuance of a representative's certificate

Under section 12 of the Distribution Act, no person may act as or purport to be a representative without holding the appropriate certificate (s. 12 Distribution Act). The AMF issues certificates to persons who satisfy the following conditions:

1. Hold the minimum qualifications;
2. Pass the examinations required by the AMF;
3. Complete a 12-week probationary period;
4. Complete and submit an application for a certificate (within 30 days following the end of the probationary period);
5. Pay the required fees;
6. Comply with all the other requirements and rules pertaining to the issuance of the certificate (e.g. not be the subject of disciplinary sanctions and have paid all fines imposed under certain laws) (ss. 13 and 55–62 *Regulation respecting the issuance and renewal of representatives' certificates*).

4.3.1.2 Exemptions

There are also exemptions from the eligibility conditions when a person wishes to return to his career after a certain period of time. The following exemptions are available:

- Minimum qualifications (ss. 17 and 18 *Regulation respecting the issuance and renewal of representatives' certificates*);
- Certain examinations (ss. 21–23 *Regulation respecting the issuance and renewal of representatives' certificates*); and
- Probationary period (ss. 41–43 *Regulation respecting the issuance and renewal of representatives' certificates*).

These exemptions depend on a number of circumstances and on the length of time the person had stopped practising. For example, the conditions will be less onerous if the length of time in question was less than one year.

Renewal of a certificate

A representative must renew his certificate before it expires. He may also do so within 30 days following its expiry, but in such case, he must demonstrate that he was unable to take action sooner (s. 64 *Regulation respecting the issuance and renewal of representatives' certificates*). To renew his certificate, a representative must meet several conditions set forth in the *Regulation respecting the issuance and renewal of representatives' certificates*. For example, he must satisfy certain compulsory professional development requirements (s. 63 *Regulation respecting the issuance and renewal of representatives' certificates*).

4.3.1.3 Choice of type of practice

Merely holding a certificate from the AMF is not enough to carry on business as a representative. The representative must also choose how he will carry on business, that is, whether he will work:

1. For a firm, in which case he will be a representative attached to (or acting on behalf of) one or more firms;
2. For an independent partnership; or
3. As an independent representative.

These three ways to carry on business represent three types of registrants (firm, independent partnership or independent representative). A representative may have incorporated his own firm, in which case it must be registered as a firm to which he is attached.

A representative who chooses a way to carry on business must make the same choice for all the sectors indicated on his certificate (for example: insurance of persons, group insurance) (s. 14 Distribution Act).

The decision of an insurance representative as to the way to carry on business is often a taxation decision (company (firm), partnership (independent partnership) or sole proprietorship (independent representative)).

4.3.1.4 Qualification rules

Persons who apply for a licence to carry on activities in life insurance or accident and sickness insurance must have passed the examination of the Life Licence Qualification Program (LLQP). There are two types of programs:

- The full LLQP; and
- The LLQP in accident and sickness insurance.

The full LLQP combines training in life insurance and accident and sickness insurance. The accident and sickness LLQP deals only with accident and sickness insurance. An accident and sickness insurance representative does not have the right to advise on or sell other types of insurance, unless he obtains the required full licence.

In addition to having passed the LLQP examinations, an applicant must submit an application to the appropriate licensing body. The application must be approved before a licence is issued. Obviously, an applicant cannot engage in life insurance activities if he does not have a current and valid licence.

A representative who has completed all LLQP exams may eventually obtain a full licence from the AMF allowing him to distribute the following products:

- Life insurance;
- Sickness insurance;
- Disability insurance;
- Group life insurance;
- Group disability insurance;
- Insurance-based investment products, including group or individual annuities and segregated funds.

The list is not exhaustive, because the licence allows representatives to advise on and sell a large number of life and accident and sickness insurance products. Insurers may innovate and create new products which are then offered to individuals or groups (e.g., group registered retirement savings plans).

4.3.1.5 Obligations of representatives

General provisions

Representatives are bound to act with honesty and loyalty in their dealings with clients. They must act with competence and professional integrity and comply with the Distribution Act and its regulations; they must also respect the provisions of the *Code of ethics of the Chambre de la sécurité financière*. They pursue their activities by being attached to one or more firms, by being a partner or employee of only one independent partnership, or as an independent representative.

Representatives acting for several firms must disclose the name of the firm for which they are acting to the client with whom they are transacting business (s. 14 Distribution Act).

A representative must fulfil the following obligations, among others:

- The obligation not to perform occupations that are incompatible with the pursuit of activities as a representative. The Distribution Act considers certain occupations (or, in some cases, merely performing the activities of an occupation) to be incompatible with the activities of a representative. A representative may not carry on such activities, even incidentally. The following is a list of the occupations (or, in some cases, the activities associated with that occupation) that are incompatible with the activities of a representative (s. 202 (1) Distribution Act; s. 2 *Regulation respecting the pursuit of activities as a representative*):
 - Performing the duties of a judge;
 - Performing the duties of a police officer;

- Performing the duties of a minister of religion;
 - Performing the duties of a funeral director or any other similar duties in the funeral services industry;
 - Pursuing activities as a bankruptcy trustee;
 - Pursuing the activities of a health-care profession governed by the *Professional Code*;
 - Exercising the profession of lawyer or notary, except for claims adjusters and financial planners;
 - Exercising the professional activity of public accountancy, except for claims adjusters;
 - Managing a union (other than a union formed of representatives) or being employed by a union; and
 - Exercising the activities of a real estate broker, except in connection with brokerage activities relating to loans secured by immovable hypothec (mortgage loans).
- The obligation, when pursuing activities as a representative, not to take part directly or indirectly in a contest or a promotion providing benefits (including privileges and gifts), as an incentive to promote or sell a product that does not meet the specific needs of his clients (s. 5 *Regulation respecting the pursuit of activities as a representative*). This is designed to ensure that a representative does not recommend a specific product for the purpose of deriving a personal benefit. A contest to sell specific products is deemed to influence the advice given by a representative.⁶²⁶ However, a representative may be reimbursed for the direct costs incurred by attending a conference or a convention, provided that the main purpose of the event is to provide training on activities governed by the Distribution Act. A representative can accept non-pecuniary benefits of low value if they are not likely to influence his work. However, such benefits, if offered every day, can have an influence.⁶²⁷
 - The obligation to personally gather the information that is necessary to assess a client's needs and propose the insurance product that best meets those needs (s. 27 Distribution Act).
 - The obligation to respect the territorial restrictions of his certificate. An insurance representative's certificate issued by the AMF authorizes the representative to distribute insurance products and advise clients only in Québec. Thus, an insurance representative cannot cross the Québec border to give advice or offer insurance products to a person in Ontario, even if the person is a Québec resident. The insurance representative must have his client sign the insurance application in Québec. In theory, an Ontario client can come to Québec to sign an insurance application, but this practice is not recommended. An insurance representative should refer a client residing outside Québec to an insurance representative licensed in the client's jurisdiction. Moreover, an insurance representative can obtain an insurance representative's licence in several Canadian jurisdictions at the same time.⁶²⁸

626. *Regulation respecting firms, independent representatives and independent partnerships*, CQLR, c. D-9.2, r. 2, s. 11.1.

627. See the AMF's *Avis relatif à l'application du Règlement sur l'exercice des activités des représentants* dated July 25, 2013 (available only in French): <https://lautorite.qc.ca/en/professionals/regulations-and-obligations/distribution-of-financial-products-and-services/notices/>.

628. Canadian Council of Insurance Regulators, "Reciprocal Licensing Standards Committee," on-line document consulted on July 21, 2017. See https://www.ccir-ccra.org/en/init/reciprocal_licensing/reciprocallicensing.asp.

- The obligation to demonstrate availability and diligence in the pursuit of his activities (s. 4 (1) *Regulation respecting the pursuit of activities as a representative*). Ultimately, a representative may work part-time in another field if he has a small number of clients, provided he remains available to them. A representative who has a second occupation should inform the AMF. According to the AMF, the second occupation should be declared when the representative applies for the issuance or renewal of a certificate, or when the representative's situation changes. If the representative works for a call centre, he must be available for each client. All the call centre's representatives, as a group, must provide an appropriate service.

Continuity of service to clients is another important concept. On May 23, 2013, the AMF published a *Notice relating to obligations of representatives and insurers with respect to service offered to clients under insurance of persons contracts – Orphan clients*. Its purpose is to specify the obligations of representatives and insurers. The AMF states, among other things, that when the relationship between a client and a representative ends, regardless of the reason (e.g., retirement):

For as long as a policy is in force, it must be assigned to a qualified representative (duly certified) to ensure service to the client.

Representatives have obligations with respect to the continuity of the service to be provided to clients. Certified representatives must demonstrate diligence and availability with respect to their clients. In addition, they must promptly carry out any mandate given to them. Therefore, a representative who no longer meets his obligations pertaining to the follow-up on a policy he sold must ensure that another certified representative assumes these obligations and, more particularly, provides service to the client.

The Notice also specifies the type of commission a former representative can continue to receive.

As for the obligation of diligence, it must be adapted to the type of product sold; certain more complex products, such as those that offer investment options, require specific follow-up to ensure the overall product is still appropriate for the client.

- The obligation to deposit amounts received in a separate account (s. 4 (2) *Regulation respecting the pursuit of activities as a representative*). A separate account must be an account opened at a financial institution. It must only contain the amounts received by the representative on behalf of another person (such as a client) in the pursuit of his activities.⁶²⁹

629. *Autorité des marchés financiers, Avis relatif à la gestion des comptes séparés en application de la Loi sur la distribution de produits et services financiers* (available only in French), on-line document modified on January 13, 2012 and consulted on July 21, 2017. See <https://lautorite.qc.ca/en/professionals/regulations-and-obligations/distribution-of-financial-products-and-services/notices/>.

4.3.1.6 Client representation and solicitation: general

Upon first meeting a client, a representative must give the client a document (usually a business card) which indicates the following (s. 202 (3) Distribution Act; s. 10 *Regulation respecting the pursuit of activities as a representative*):

- His name, principal address, and e-mail address;
- The titles under the Distribution Act which he is authorized to use in respect of the firm or independent partnership or as an independent representative, as the case may be (see the following section); and
- The name of the firm or independent partnership on whose behalf he pursues his activities or the words “independent representative.” Moreover, a representative who places a risk with an insurer with which he has a business relationship must disclose that relationship.⁶³⁰

This document, or any other written representation (including in social media), may also contain other information, provided such information is not likely to cause confusion, is related to the pursuit of his activities and is not incompatible with those activities, including the following:

- His education and qualifications and the related titles;
- His years of experience in each sector in which he pursues activities;
- The description of the products and services he offers.

Where a representative works remotely, that is, he does not meet a client personally (but by phone, for example), he must disclose his name, the name of the firm he represents or the fact that he is an independent representative, and his titles. At the client’s request, when first sending documents to the client, he must give the client his business card or another document containing all the required information (s. 12 *Regulation respecting the pursuit of activities as a representative*).

Finally, before offering an insurance product, the representative must disclose to the client the name of the insurers whose products he is authorized to offer.⁶³¹ Where he is acting for a firm that is an insurer or that is bound by an exclusive contract with a single insurer, he must disclose that fact to the client.⁶³²

Written representations and marketing

In his written representations (such as advertising), a representative must comply with the preceding rules. He may use statistics to support his claims, provided the source is clearly indicated (s. 13 *Regulation respecting the pursuit of activities as a representative*). A representative

630. *An Act respecting the distribution of financial products and services*, CQLR, c. D-9.2, s. 26.

631. *Ibid.*, s. 31.

632. *Ibid.*, s. 32.

must refrain at all times from engaging in any client solicitation or representation that may cause confusion or that.⁶³³

- States his income or financial performance;
- Appears to promise results that he is not reasonably able to obtain; or
- Uses a visual image or phrase, such as a trademark, slogan or symbol, that is likely to cause confusion.

To this end, the *Guide respecting Rules for business cards and other representations* published by the AMF is a very useful resource.⁶³⁴

Authorized titles

The *Regulation respecting the issuance and renewal of representatives' certificates* indicates the titles and abbreviations authorized for each sector and sector class.

Table 4.2 shows the authorized titles of representatives working in the sectors referred to in the Distribution Act (ss. 1–12*Regulation respecting the issuance and renewal of representatives' certificates*).

As regards the title of financial planner, only a person holding a financial planner's certificate issued by the AMF can use this title.⁶³⁵ Moreover, no one may use a similar title or purport to offer financial planning services without holding a financial planner's certificate issued by the AMF.⁶³⁶ A financial planner must also comply with the obligations imposed by section 8 (prepare a written mandate dated and signed by the financial planner and give it to the client) and section 9 (prepare a written financial planning report and forward it to his client) of the *Regulation respecting the pursuit of activities as a representative*.

However, the financial planner may not distribute insurance products nor may he provide advice related to a specific insurance product unless he holds the required insurance representative licence from the AMF.

633. *Regulation respecting the pursuit of activities as a representative*, CQLR, c. D-9.2, r. 10, s. 14.

634. *Autorité des marchés financiers*, "Rules for business cards and other representations," on-line document modified in 2013 and consulted on July 21, 2017. See <https://lautorite.qc.ca/fileadmin/lautorite/professionnels/obligations/guide-cartes-affaires-an.pdf>.

635. *Act respecting the distribution of financial products and services*, CQLR, c. D-9.2, ss. 1, 11, 56 and 57.

636. *Act respecting the distribution of financial products and services*, CQLR, c. D-9.2, ss.1, 11, 56 and 57. See also *Regulation respecting titles similar to the title of financial planner*, CQLR, c. D-9.2, r.20. To obtain the title of financial planner, a person must obtain a financial planning diploma issued by the *Institut québécois de planification financière* (IQPF). For more information, see <http://www.iqpf.org/index.en.html>.

TABLE 4.2

Titles representatives may use under the Distribution Act

SECTORS (BOLD) AND SECTOR CLASSES	TITLES
Insurance of persons – 1a	Financial security adviser
Accident and sickness insurance – 1b	Accident and sickness insurance representative
Group insurance of persons – 2a	Group insurance and group annuity plans adviser
Group insurance plans – 2b	Group insurance plans adviser
Group annuity plans – 2c	Group annuity plans adviser
Financial planning	Financial planner (Fin. Pl.) ⁶³⁷
Damage insurance	Damage insurance agent or damage insurance broker, as the case may be
Personal-lines damage insurance	Personal-lines damage insurance agent or broker
Commercial-lines damage insurance	Commercial-lines damage insurance agent or broker
Claims adjustment	Claims adjuster
Claims adjustment in personal-lines damage insurance	Claims adjuster in personal-lines damage insurance
Claims adjustment in commercial-lines damage insurance	Claims adjuster in commercial-lines damage insurance

Professional liability insurance⁶³⁸

A representative who works on behalf of a firm (attached to a firm) without being an employee must be covered by professional liability insurance. The same applies to independent representatives.

Tied sales/sales made under pressure

A representative may not engage in tied selling, that is, subject to the making of a contract to the requirement that the client make another insurance contract.⁶³⁹ Moreover, no representative may exert pressure on a client or use fraudulent tactics to induce a client to purchase a financial product or service (s. 18 Distribution Act).

637. See the *Regulation respecting titles similar to the title of financial planner*, CQLR, c. D-9.2, r. 20.

638. See the *Regulation respecting titles similar to the title of financial planner*, CQLR, c. D-9.2, r. 20.

639. *Act respecting the distribution of financial products and services*, CQLR, c. D-9.2, s. 18.

4.3.2 Registration

We will now examine the issues involved with the registration of a firm, an independent partnership or an independent representative with the AMF, as well as the related obligations.

4.3.2.1 Registration of a firm

Constitution

A firm is a legal entity set up as a corporation, also referred to as a company. It is a legal person (as opposed to a natural person, i.e., an individual). In order to register as a firm, the corporation must have an establishment in Québec (s. 72 Distribution Act).

Activities

A firm pursues its activities through at least one certified representative who is attached to it. A firm may be a single-sector firm (e.g., only insurance of persons) or a multi-sector firm.

Distribution network

A firm may do business with:

- Representatives who are attached only to it;
- Representatives who are attached to it and to other firms at the same time through a distribution agreement;
- Independent representatives;
- Independent partnerships; and
- Other firms.

In such a case, the independent representatives, independent partnerships or other firms are entities that work on their own behalf but which have access to products through the firm, which acts towards them as a wholesaler or general agent.

The concept of general agent is important in practice, even if the *Act respecting the distribution of financial products and services* makes no mention of general agents. In order to allow the distribution of their insurance of persons and annuity products, most insurers require insurance representatives to have signed an agreement with a general agent who usually handles the selection and supervision of the insurance representatives. In summary, while general agents are always firms, not every insurance firm has distribution agreements or satisfies the standards imposed by insurers to act as general agents.

Commission sharing

Pursuant to section 100 of the Distribution Act, a firm may share a commission it receives only with another registrant⁶⁴⁰, i.e., another firm, an independent partnership or an independent representative. It may also share its commission with a broker or agency governed by the *Real Estate Brokerage Act*,⁶⁴¹ a securities dealer or adviser governed by the *Derivatives Act*⁶⁴² or the *Securities Act*,⁶⁴³ a deposit institution, an insurer or a federation within the meaning of the *Act respecting financial services cooperatives*.⁶⁴⁴

Titles

According to the sectors in which it is registered, a firm may present itself using the following titles (s. 11 *Regulation respecting the registration of firms, representatives and independent partnerships*):

- Firm in the insurance of persons;
- Firm in the group insurance of persons;
- Firm in financial planning;
- Firm in damage insurance; or
- Firm in claims adjustment.

However, if the firm is registered in at least two sectors (multi-sector firm), it may use the title of “financial services firm” (s. 13 *Regulation respecting the registration of firms, representatives and independent partnerships*).

Other titles may also be used if the firm meets the criteria of sections 14.2, 14.4 and 14.6 of the *Regulation respecting the registration of firms, representatives and independent partnerships*:

- Firm in the brokerage of insurance of persons;
- Firm in the brokerage of group insurance of persons; or
- Firm in the brokerage of financial services.

Franchising

A firm that wishes to act as franchiser must send the AMF a list of the firms to which it intends to give a franchise as well as their registration numbers. It must also advise the AMF of its trademarks, graphic symbols, logos and names that it will allow its franchisees to use. The franchiser must also send the AMF an amended list if it grants another franchise or if a firm

640. See <https://lautorite.qc.ca/en/professionals/firms-and-representatives/obligations-and-administrative-procedures/sharing-of-commissions/>.

641. *Real Estate Brokerage Act*, CQLR, c. C-73.2.

642. *Derivatives Act*, CQLR, c. I-14.01.

643. *Securities Act*, CQLR, c. V-1.1.

644. *Act respecting financial services cooperatives*, CQLR, c. C-67.3.

ceases to operate as a franchise (s. 224 Distribution Act; ss. 30–32 *Regulation respecting firms, independent representatives and independent partnerships*).

Franchising is more frequent with damage insurance brokerage than it is with insurance of persons brokerage.

4.3.2.2 Registration of an independent partnership

An independent partnership is made up of representatives acting through a general partnership. A general partnership differs from a corporation (or company) discussed in the section on “firms.” The representatives of an independent partnership must carry on their activities as employees or partners of the general partnership. All the partners must be representatives. An independent partnership is not a group of independent representatives (ss. 14 and 128 Distribution Act).

Activities

An independent partnership may be a single-sector partnership or a multi-sector partnership.

Distribution network

An independent partnership may do business with:

- Representatives who are partners;
- Representatives who are employees;
- Independent representatives;
- Other independent partnerships; and
- Firms.

Independent representatives, other independent partnerships and firms work on their own behalf but have access to products offered through the independent partnership, which acts towards them as a wholesaler or general agent.

Commission sharing

An independent partnership may share its commissions only with an independent representative, another independent partnership, a firm that is not a deposit institution, or a broker or agency governed by the *Real Estate Brokerage Act* (s. 143 Distribution Act).

Titles

According to the sectors in respect of which it is registered, an independent partnership may present itself using the following titles (s. 12 *Regulation respecting the registration of firms, representatives and independent partnerships*):

- Independent partnership in the insurance of persons;
- Independent partnership in the group insurance of persons;
- Independent partnership in damage insurance;
- Independent partnership in claims adjustment; or
- Independent partnership in financial planning.

However, if the independent partnership is registered in at least two sectors, it may use the title of “independent partnership in financial services” (s. 14 *Regulation respecting the registration of firms, representatives and independent partnerships*).

Note that very few registrants have chosen to establish themselves as an independent partnership.

4.3.2.3 Registration of an independent representative

Constitution

An independent representative is a natural person (i.e. an individual) who is certified and registered with the AMF. He constitutes a sole proprietorship and may therefore use other trade names to pursue activities.

An independent representative carries on business without being attached to a firm or to an independent partnership as a partner or an employee (s. 128 Distribution Act).

Activities

An independent representative acts as a representative in all sectors mentioned on his certificate.

Distribution network

An independent representative may do business with:

- Firms;
- Independent partnerships.

In this case, such firms or independent partnerships are wholesalers or general agents.

An independent representative may hire trainees, but not representatives.

Commission sharing

An independent representative may share his commissions only with another independent representative, an independent partnership, a firm that is not a deposit institution, or a broker or an agency governed by the *Real Estate Brokerage Act* (s. 143 *Distribution Act*).

Titles

An independent representative uses the titles of the sectors or sector classes mentioned on his certificate.

4.3.2.4 Registration conditions for firms and independent partnerships

To register as a firm or independent partnership, a legal person or partnership must apply in writing to the AMF and designate a person to act as a correspondent with the AMF (ss. 1 and 5 *Regulation respecting the registration of firms, representatives and independent partnerships*).

Required forms and documents

A firm or independent partnership must also send the AMF the forms, documents and declarations required for registration as well as the name of the officer or partner in charge. If the officer in charge of the firm is not a certified representative, he must have the necessary competence to perform such duties. He must provide the AMF with a description and confirmation of his competence (ss. 1, 2 (13) and 6 *Regulation respecting the registration of firms, representatives and independent partnerships*).

The same person can fill the positions of correspondent and officer (or partner in the case of partnership) in charge.

4.3.2.5 Registration conditions for independent representatives

An independent representative who registers as such must also hold a certificate issued by the AMF. To register, he must apply in writing, indicating the address of his establishment in Québec. He must send the AMF the forms, documents and declarations required for registration and act as the person in charge and correspondent with the AMF. He has the same obligations as the officer or partner in charge, in particular with respect to the keeping of client files, books and records and the handling of complaints (ss. 3 and 4 *Regulation respecting the registration of firms, representatives and independent partnerships*).

4.3.2.6 Common registration conditions

Whenever the AMF refuses to register a firm, independent partnership or independent representative, it must notify the applicant in writing, specifying the reasons for the refusal (s. 7 *Regulation respecting the registration of firms, representatives and independent partnerships*).

Registration validity period

Registration is valid until the firm, independent partnership or independent representative is struck off the AMF's roll. To maintain its registration, the firm, independent partnership or independent representative must send annually, within 45 days of a request by the AMF, the declarations and documents required by section 10 of the *Regulation respecting the registration of firms, representatives and independent partnerships* (ss. 78 and 132 Distribution Act; ss. 7, 8 and 10 *Regulation respecting the registration of firms, representatives and independent partnerships*).

4.3.2.7 Obligations of registrants

In carrying on business, a firm, independent partnership and independent representative must comply with certain obligations prescribed by the Distribution Act and the *Regulation respecting firms, independent representatives and independent partnerships*.

General obligations of firms and independent partnerships

The Distribution Act sets out a general obligation for firms and independent partnerships to act with honesty, loyalty, care and competence (ss. 84 and 146). Firms and independent partnerships must ensure that their representatives act in accordance with the Distribution Act and its regulations. Firms must oversee the activities of their representatives since under the Distribution Act they are responsible for any injury caused to a client due to the fault of one of their representatives in the performance of his functions (ss. 80, 85 and 137 Distribution Act).

Furthermore, a firm wishing to terminate its association with one of its representatives, an independent representative or an independent partnership for reasons relating to his or its activities must promptly inform the AMF of those reasons in writing. A firm that informs the AMF of such reasons will not be held civilly liable in respect of those activities. That is why firms must be careful when selecting their business and distribution networks (ss. 104 and 105 Distribution Act).⁶⁴⁵

EXAMPLE

The financial services firm *Assuretout inc.* notices that Louis, its representative, has not given the insurer the premium paid by an insured, as prescribed by section 102 of the Distribution Act. Asked about it by Maryse, the officer in charge of the firm, Louis admits that he used the money to pay off some personal debts. He also admits that he stole money from the firm's petty cash from time to time. Under these circumstances, Maryse terminates her association with Louis and informs the AMF of the situation, stating that Louis's conduct was the reason for her decision.

645. See CLHIA Guideline G8 ("Screening Agents for Suitability and Reporting Unsuitable Agents") and CLHIA Guideline G18 ("Insurer-MGA Relationships").

To register, a firm must show that it has professional liability insurance covering its faults and those of its employees. Every representative attached to a firm without being an employee must also be covered by insurance (s. 76 Distribution Act).

A firm will only be allowed to register on certain conditions, including whether the directors or officers show, in the opinion of the AMF, the required honesty, competence and solvency (s. 79 Distribution Act).

A representative who acts alone and has a corporation must attach himself to his own firm in order to carry on business and must be able to comply with the requirements imposed on an officer, as he is deemed to have the necessary competence to act as such.

The AMF may refuse registration for a given sector or impose restrictions or conditions for registration (s. 78 Distribution Act), where:

- The applicant's registration has previously been cancelled;
- The registration of a director or an officer of the applicant has previously been cancelled; or
- A partner in an independent partnership or a director or officer of a firm has previously had his registration cancelled.

An insurance representative can be attached to (act on behalf of) one or more firms (without necessarily being an owner of one or more of these firms). However, an insurance representative cannot be both attached to a firm and registered as an independent representative with the AMF.

General obligations of independent representatives

An independent representative has the same obligations as firms and independent partnerships with respect to the keeping of records and files, the keeping of a separate account and the terms and conditions of registration, among other things. He answers directly to the AMF with respect to maintaining his registration as an independent representative. Moreover, he answers for his actions before the disciplinary committee of the *Chambre de la sécurité financière* with respect to the ethical aspects of his practice. He may therefore be sanctioned both by the disciplinary committee for a breach of professional ethics and by the AMF for the same action. An independent representative may not be bound by an exclusive contract to a single insurer.

Lastly, the AMF may refuse to register an applicant as an independent representative or impose restrictions or conditions for registration if the applicant's registration for that sector has previously been cancelled (s. 132 Distribution Act).

4.3.3 Advertising, representations and client solicitation

4.3.3.1 Mandatory information

Firms, independent partnerships and independent representatives must, in all advertising, representations or client solicitation, use their names or, where applicable, the other names

they use in Québec in the pursuit of their activities. They must also use the title under which they carry on business. They may not use a trademark, slogan, symbol or any other thing that is likely to cause confusion or purport that their actions performed in the pursuit of their activities are approved or recognized by the AMF. Thus, they may not falsely, by any means whatsoever, claim that a particular service or product is recognized by a particular organization or appear to promise results that they are unable to provide. The financial products sold and the financial services rendered by firms, independent partnerships or independent representatives must comply with their representations and advertising. False, misleading or deceptive representations are prohibited (s. 223 (6) and (7) *Distribution Act*; ss. 1–5 *Regulation respecting firms, independent representatives and independent partnerships*).

It should also be noted that, pursuant to the *Regulation respecting information to be provided to consumers*, insurance representatives who claim fees from their clients must so inform the client in writing before or at the time services are rendered⁶⁴⁶. When claiming fees, the insurance representative must specifically disclose the fees claimed and the fact that they are receiving a commission or sharing a commission (and, in such a case, the name of the person with whom they are sharing the commission). Pursuant to the same regulation, they must, when so requested by the client, disclose the name of insurers whose products they are authorized to offer.

Activities not governed by the Distribution Act

Where, in respect of an activity not governed by the *Distribution Act* (such as a contest), a firm or independent partnership, through a representative, engages in advertising or client solicitation for the purpose of selling a financial product or providing a financial service, it must indicate its title and the fact that it distributes financial products and services (s. 11 *Regulation respecting firms, independent representatives and independent partnerships*).

4.3.3.2 Written representation

A written representation (such as a sales or advertising brochure) must describe the service or product without emphasizing its advantages to the detriment of its disadvantages (s. 8 *Regulation respecting firms, independent representatives and independent partnerships*).

4.3.3.3 Approval

The advertisement of a financial product must be approved in advance by the person who markets it (e.g., the insurer) (s. 10 *Regulation respecting firms, independent representatives and independent partnerships*).

646. CQLR, c. D-9.2, r.18, s. 4.2. See also s. 17 of the *Act respecting the distribution of financial products and services*, CQLR, c. D-9.2.

4.3.3.4 Statistics

The use of statistics is allowed in advertising and written representations provided their source is clearly identified. In advertising, the financial products, services or methods of competitors may not be criticized (ss. 6 and 9 *Regulation respecting firms, independent representatives and independent partnerships*).

4.3.4 Keeping of books, registers and records

All independent partnerships, firms and independent representatives must keep the following up to date in an establishment in Québec (ss. 88 and 139 Distribution Act):

- Accounting books and registers necessary to record transactions carried out in connection with their activities (s. 1 *Regulation respecting the keeping and preservation of books and registers*);
- A register of the separate account in which the sums received on behalf of others are deposited (s. 1 *Regulation respecting the keeping and preservation of books and registers*);
- Client records (ss. 17 to 21 *Regulation respecting firms, independent representatives and independent partnerships*);
- A commissions register which contains information on the sharing of commissions (ss. 22 and 23 *Regulation respecting firms, independent representatives and independent partnerships*);
- A complaints register (s. 26 *Regulation respecting firms, independent representatives and independent partnerships*);
- A register of the incentives they introduce for representatives which includes a description of the terms and conditions of each incentive introduced (its duration, related benefits, applicable products or services, a description of the group of representatives concerned and the names of the winners, if any). Incentives do not include pay programs, but they include contests, sales clinics and promotional items (s. 28.1 *Regulation respecting firms, independent representatives and independent partnerships*).⁶⁴⁷

4.3.4.1 General

4.3.4.2 Use of computers

Computers, or any other data processing method, may be used to keep books, registers and records, provided that reasonable steps are taken to prevent the loss, destruction or falsification of information. Moreover, a firm, independent partnership or independent representative must be able to provide the information contained in each client record within a reasonable time and in a precise form that is comprehensible to any person authorized under the Distribution Act to audit the records. To the extent permitted by the Distribution Act, such books and records may

647. See AMF notice *Avis relatif à l'application du Règlement sur l'exercice des activités des représentants*, R.R.Q., c. 9.2, r. 10 (*Loi sur la distribution de produits et services financiers*) (available in French only), published on July 25, 2013 (*Section III – Les mesures incitatives – article 5*).

be consolidated in one document or file, provided that all required information is recorded in that document and that the client records prescribed by the *Regulation respecting firms, independent representatives and independent partnerships* can be separated from it (s. 89 Distribution Act; s. 3 *Regulation respecting the keeping and preservation of books and registers*; ss. 13–16 *Regulation respecting firms, independent representatives and independent partnerships*).

4.3.4.3 Retention period for books and records

All firms, independent representatives and independent partnerships must preserve the books and records prescribed by the *Regulation respecting the keeping and preservation of books and registers* (s. 13) for five years as of their closing.

Client records and the supporting documents used to prepare them must be preserved for at least five years from the last of the following events (ss. 15 and 16 *Regulation respecting the keeping and preservation of books and registers*):

- The final closing of the client record;
- The date the last service was rendered to the client;
- The expiry without renewal or the replacement of the last product sold to the client, as the case may be.

The information regarding the separate account contained in the accounting books and registers must also be retained for at least five years after the last registration (s. 14 *Regulation respecting the keeping and preservation of books and registers*).

Subject to the provisions of other acts or regulations, sales, service or accounting transactions dating back more than five years may be removed from such books and registers.

In addition, in accordance with the *Tax Administration Act*, any business or person who operates a business must hold books and records which contain the information which enables one to establish any amount which must be deducted, withheld, withdrawn, or paid to comply with tax legislation.⁶⁴⁸

4.3.4.4 Destruction of accounting books and registers and client records: personal information

The destruction of accounting books and registers containing personal information and the destruction of client records must be done in a manner which keeps the information confidential (ss. 13 and 18 *Regulation respecting the keeping and preservation of books and registers*).⁶⁴⁹

648. CQLR, c. A-6.002, s. 34. Every person required to keep registers shall preserve them, together with any supporting document that supports the information contained therein, for six years after the last year to which they relate (s. 35.1). In practice, to simplify the calculation of this period, firms keep these documents for at least seven (7) years after the end of their useful life.

649. Also consider the *Act to establish a legal framework for information technology*, CQLR, c. C-1.1 s. 6 (2) and (20). See also the *Act respecting the protection of personal information in the private sector*, CQLR, c. P-39.1, s. 10.

Rules respecting the protection of personal information

There are also specific rules relating to the protection of personal information, in particular with respect to the keeping of client records, and access to records and the information contained in them. Personal information is information which allows a natural person (i.e., an individual) to be identified (e.g., his name and address, which may be an electronic address).⁶⁵⁰

4.3.4.5 Client records

Firms, independent representatives and independent partnerships must keep client records for each of their clients. They may keep the information in a file in various locations on the condition that the information is recorded with the firm or the independent partnership and that every client record can be provided within a reasonable time and in a precise form that is comprehensible to any person authorized under the Distribution Act to audit such records. When there is an inspection or inquiry following a complaint, client records must be accessible to the AMF inspector (s. 109 Distribution Act; ss. 12 and 15 *Regulation respecting firms, independent representatives and independent partnerships*).

Client records: mandatory content for the insurance of persons and group insurance of persons sectors

In the insurance of persons and group insurance of persons sectors, a client record must include the following information for each client (s. 17 *Regulation respecting firms, independent representatives and independent partnerships*):

- The client's name;
- The client's address, telephone and fax numbers, and e-mail address, if any;
- Where the client is a natural person (i.e., an individual), his date of birth where such information has been obtained by the insurance representative;
- The amount, object and nature of the product sold or service rendered, as the case may be;
- The policy number, contract issue dates and the date of signature of the application or request for services, as the case may be;
- The name of the insurance representative involved in the transaction and the method of remuneration for each product sold or service rendered to the client;
- The method and date of payment of the products sold or services rendered;
- A copy, in any medium, of the needs analysis; and
- A copy of the form completed at the time of replacement of an insurance policy, where applicable.

650. *Act respecting the protection of personal information in the private sector*, CQLR, c. P-39.1, s. 2.

In the group insurance of persons sector, a client record must contain the following information, in addition to the information mentioned above:

- The name of the holder of the group insurance policy;
- The name of the policyholder's contact person;
- The calls for tenders and the bids submitted; and
- A copy of the mandate and the written report of the representative's recommendations to the policyholder (s. 20 *Regulation respecting firms, independent representatives and independent partnerships*).

The record may also contain any other information collected from the client and documents relating to the products sold or services rendered to him.

4.3.4.6 Register for separate account

A separate account is a distinct account opened with a financial institution. The firm, independent representative or independent partnership must deposit in it all amounts received or collected on behalf of others (s. 10.1 *Regulation respecting the registration of firms, representatives and independent partnerships*). The firm, independent partnership or independent representative must complete and send to the AMF a declaration relating to the opening of a separate account.

Separate account: mandatory content

The register relating to the separate account must contain the following information (s. 7 *Regulation respecting the keeping and preservation of books and registers*):

- The client's name;
- The number of the insurance contract or any other contract in respect of which the representative has received an amount, as the case may be;
- The amount and object of the transaction;
- In the case of a separate account kept by a firm or an independent partnership, the name of the representative involved in the transaction when he may be identified.

4.3.4.7 Commissions register

Firms, independent partnerships and independent representatives must keep a register of commissions received.⁶⁵¹ Payment of a shared commission must not be made in cash and must be promptly entered in the commissions register (ss. 22, 24 and 25 *Regulation respecting firms, independent representatives and independent partnerships*).

651. *Autorité des marchés financiers*, "Payment of Remuneration – Representatives and Registrants". See: <https://lautorite.qc.ca/en/professionals/firms-and-representatives/obligations-and-administrative-procedures/payment-of-remuneration/>.

The commissions register kept by a firm, independent representative or independent partnership must contain the following information (s. 22 *Regulation respecting firms, independent representatives and independent partnerships*):

- The contract number or client name, as the case may be;
- The name of the client, the insurer or any other person who has paid a commission to the firm, independent representative or independent partnership;
- The statement pertaining to each commission or other remuneration received by the firm, independent representative or independent partnership.

If the statement contains the information indicated in the first two items above, the filing of the statement in the commissions register is sufficient.

Where commissions are shared, the register must contain the following information (s. 23 *Regulation respecting firms, independent representatives and independent partnerships*):

- The name and business address of each person sharing the commission and the sectors, if applicable, for which they are registered with the AMF;
- The names of the parties to the transaction and the object and date of the transaction;
- The percentage of the commission or the fixed amount resulting therefrom and the manner in which the commission is allocated between the persons sharing it.

See the preceding sections (sections 4.3.2.1, 4.3.2.2 and 4.3.2.3) which indicate with whom a commission can be shared.⁶⁵²

4.3.5 Complaint examination

Firms, independent partnerships and independent representatives must have a complaint examination and dispute resolution policy and must maintain a complaints register. A standard policy is available on the AMF website⁶⁵³ for use by firms, independent partnerships and independent representatives as a basis for their own policies.

Firms must provide equitable resolution of complaints filed with them. The new provisions of the *Act respecting the distribution of financial products and services*, sections 103 to 103.4, add requirements relating to fair treatment.

652. *Autorité des marchés financiers*, “Sharing of Commissions – Rules,” on-line document consulted on July 21, 2017. <https://lautorite.qc.ca/en/professionals/firms-and-representatives/obligations-and-administrative-procedures/sharing-of-commissions/>.

653. *Autorité des marchés financiers*, “Your complaint examination obligations,” on-line document consulted on July 21, 2017. See <https://lautorite.qc.ca/en/professionals/obligations-and-administrative-procedures/complaint-examination/your-complaint-examination-obligations/> and <https://lautorite.qc.ca/fileadmin/lautorite/professionnels/obligations/Complaint-examination-policy.pdf>.

4.3.5.1 Definition of “complaint”

According to the AMF website, a complaint is the expression of one of the following three elements which persists after having been considered and examined by a person with the authority to make a decision:

- A reproach against a firm, independent partnership or independent representative;
- The identification of potential or real harm a consumer has suffered or may suffer;
- A request for remedial action.

A complaint is generally expressed in writing by letter, e-mail, fax, or by any other form which allows it to be kept on file. If a consumer lodges his complaint by phone or in person and the complaint is handled and examined by the person responsible for examining complaints who is designated as such in the policy of the firm, independent partnership or independent representative, it must be documented so that it can be kept on file.

It should be noted that an initial expression of dissatisfaction by a consumer, whether written or not, is not a complaint when such dissatisfaction is dealt with in the normal course of business of the firm, independent partnership or independent representative.

4.3.5.2 Complaint procedure

A consumer who believes he has been harmed may use the complaint examination and dispute resolution procedure set up by the firm, independent partnership or independent representative. To do so, the consumer must submit a complaint in writing. Within 10 days after a complaint is registered in the complaints register that it maintains, the firm must send the complainant a notice stating the complaint registration date; it must also state the complainant’s right to have his complaint file examined by the AMF or the federation. The AMF website provides a sample acknowledgement of receipt.⁶⁵⁴

A consumer who is dissatisfied with the settlement offered may ask the firm, independent partnership or independent representative to send a copy of his file to the AMF, which will examine the complaint and possibly offer the parties mediation.

4.3.5.3 Semi-annual complaints report

Twice a year, firms, independent partnerships and independent representatives must declare to the AMF the complaints they have received from consumers of financial products and services. The following information must be provided for each complaint:

- The complaint reference number assigned by the firm, independent partnership or independent representative;

654. Autorité des marchés financiers, “Example: Acknowledgement of receipt including notice.” See: <https://lautorite.qc.ca/fileadmin/lautorite/professionnels/obligations/Accuse-de-reception-A.pdf>.

- The business sector (type of industry);
- The complaint categories (reasons for the complaint);
- The date the file was opened;
- The date the file was closed;
- The postal code (at least the first three characters);
- How the complaint was resolved (outcome of the complaint);
- Whether the complaint will result in legal proceedings (if known);
- Whether the complaint will have a broad impact or systemic application;
- Whether the subject of the complaint is covered by the policies and procedures of the firm, independent partnership or independent representative; and
- Whether or not the complaint was transferred to the AMF.

4.3.6 Protection of personal information: Application of *An Act respecting the protection of personal information in the private sector*

The Distribution Act contains certain provisions relating to the confidentiality of personal information, its control and use. However, it is important to remember that confidentiality matters fall primarily under the *Act respecting the protection of personal information in the private sector*,⁶⁵⁵ which establishes core principles such as the need for clearly expressed consent for the collection, use and communication of personal information to third parties. You must therefore refer to the *Act respecting the protection of personal information in the private sector* when the Distribution Act does not answer questions that may arise. Furthermore, the information must be collected only from the person concerned, i.e., the client/insured unless he consents to collection from third persons. The information must be up to date and accurate at the time the representative uses it.

Nonetheless, the Distribution Act sets out certain rules with respect to the keeping of client records and access to them and the information they contain.

4.3.6.1 Keeping of client records: rules respecting the collection of personal information

A representative who acts on behalf of a firm or independent partnership must, when collecting personal information, transmit it to that firm or independent partnership. If he is acting on behalf of several firms, he must transmit the information to the relevant firm. Unless he has obtained the client's consent, he may only disclose the information to a person authorized by law, including a body responsible for preventing crime and statutory offences, an AMF inspector or the syndic of the *Chambre de la sécurité financière* if, in such a case, a complaint has been made against another representative (s. 23 Distribution Act).

655. *Act respecting the protection of personal information in the private sector*, CQLR, c. P-39.1.

4.3.6.2 Rules respecting access to client records by representatives

Firms and independent partnerships must ensure that their representatives only have access to the information necessary for the performance of their duties (ss. 89, 91, 92 and s. 146, para. 2 Distribution Act).

4.3.6.3 Obligation to obtain consent

When a firm wishes to give a representative access to information for purposes other than those for which it was collected, it must obtain the client's specific consent allowing the use of personal information about him.⁶⁵⁶ Generally, at the outset, the representative obtains the client's consent to advise him on his overall financial situation.

4.3.6.4 Medical or lifestyle-related information: specific rules

Specific rules apply to the collection and use of medical and lifestyle-related information, regardless of whether such information is collected at the time an insurance product is purchased or when a claim form is submitted. In these cases, the insurer must record the information on a separate form (ss. 25 and 33 Distribution Act).

When an insurance product is purchased, an insurance representative acting for a firm offering both credit and insurance (but which is not an insurer) must forward the form containing information of a medical or lifestyle-related nature only to the insurer concerned, notwithstanding section 23 of the Distribution Act, which provides that the information must be disclosed to the firm. The representative may not keep a copy of the form, and may not disclose any information contained in the form to any other person (s. 35 Distribution Act).

4.3.6.5 Rules regarding claims

When an insured files a claim containing personal information of a medical or lifestyle-related nature with a firm that offers both credit and insurance, rather than with the insurer, his insurance representative cannot disclose to any other person the information that was brought to his attention, even if the client has given his authorization. The insurance representative must send the claim only to the insurer, and may not keep a copy of the claim. (ss. 36 and 37 Distribution Act).

4.3.7 Professional liability insurance

4.3.7.1 Mandatory coverage

To cover his professional liability arising from faults, errors, negligence or omissions, an independent representative must have liability insurance with coverage of not less than \$500,000 per claim

⁶⁵⁶. *Regulation respecting information to be provided to consumers*, CQLR, c. D-9.2, r. 18, s. 4.

and, for each 12-month period (s. 29(1) *Regulation respecting firms, independent representatives and independent partnerships*; (s. 17(1) *Regulation respecting the pursuit of activities as a representative*):

- \$1,000,000 for an independent representative and a representative acting on behalf of a firm without being employed by it;
- \$1,000,000 for a firm or an independent partnership with three or fewer insurance representatives acting on its behalf; or
- \$2,000,000 for a firm or an independent partnership with more than three representatives acting on its behalf.

It should be noted that pursuant to *Souscripteurs du Lloyd's v. Alimentation Denis & Mario Guillemette inc.*,⁶⁵⁷ this insurance also covers gross faults committed by an insurance representative. However, professional liability insurance does not cover fraud or misappropriation. Nonetheless, in cases of fraud or misappropriation, consumers can file a claim for compensation with the *Fonds d'indemnisation des services financiers* (financial services compensation fund) administered by the AMF.⁶⁵⁸

4.3.7.2 Deductible

If a contract has a deductible, it may not exceed (s. 29(2) *Regulation respecting firms, independent representatives and independent partnerships*; s. 17(2) *Regulation respecting the pursuit of activities as a representative*):

- \$10,000 for an independent representative and a representative acting on behalf of a firm without being employed by it;
- \$10,000 for a firm or independent partnership with three or fewer insurance representatives acting for it; or
- \$25,000 for a firm or independent partnership having more than three representatives acting for it.

In all cases, the insurance must cover the professional liability of the representative, the firm and its employees, the independent representative or the partners and representatives of the independent partnership, arising from faults, errors, negligence, or omissions committed in pursuing their activities or those committed by their mandataries, employees or trainees, regardless of whether or not such persons are still so engaged on the date of the claim.⁶⁵⁹

If a representative, a firm, an independent representative or the partners and representatives employed by an independent partnership cease their activities (struck from the membership rolls,

657. 2012 QCCA 1376.

658. *Act respecting the distribution of financial products and services*, CQLR, c. D-9.2, s. 258. See: <https://lautorite.qc.ca/grand-public/assistance-et-plaintes/faire-une-demande-dindemnisation/>.

659. *Regulation respecting firms, independent representatives and independent partnerships*, CQLR, c. D-9.2, r.2, s. 29 par. 3 c).

retirement, death, suspension or change of career), the professional liability insurance contract must be maintained beyond the insurance period indicated in the contract for a further term of five years from the date of cessation of the activities were ceased.⁶⁶⁰

The insurer must advise the AMF of its intention not to renew the professional liability insurance contract of one of its clients or to cancel the contract 30 days prior to the date of non-renewal or cancellation. It must also advise the AMF upon receiving a notice of non-renewal or cancellation of an insurance contract and upon receiving any claim, whether or not the insurer decides to honour the claim.

Professional liability insurance protects representatives, firms, independent representatives, or partners and representatives employed by an independent partnership against a claim made by a client or beneficiary when there is any fault, error, negligence or omission committed in pursuing their activities, regardless of whether or not such persons are still so engaged on the date of the claim. A fault, an error, negligence or an omission may consist in the commission of an unnecessary act or the failure to perform an essential act which could have monetary consequences or which could result in the loss of a right for the client or beneficiary. When a client or beneficiary exercises a recourse against a representative at fault, the representative must notify his professional liability insurer of the action taken against him. Under the professional liability insurance policy, the insurer protects the interests of the person who benefits from the coverage (the insurance representative) and defends him before the courts when the act is covered by the policy.

4.3.8 Distribution without a certified representative (DWR) and products and services offered via the Internet

The Distribution Act provides that certain insurance products may be offered on behalf of an insurer through distributors who are not certified by the AMF as representatives. The distributor is a person who, in pursuing professional activities in a field other than insurance, offers, as an accessory, an insurance product which relates to goods sold by the person or secures a client's adhesion in respect of such an insurance product (s. 408 Distribution Act).

Effective June 13, 2019, since the entry into force of the *Insurers Act* and the amendments to the Distribution Act, insurers (who must also be registered as insurance firms to do this) and insurance firms can offer insurance products via the Internet (insurance products offered without the intermediary of a natural person).^{661 662}

660. *Regulation respecting firms, independent representatives and independent partnerships*, CQLR, c. D-9.2, r.2, s. 29 par. 3 d).

661. CQLR, c A-32.1, ss. 59 to 64, 67 and 68. See also new section 86.0.1 of the *Act respecting the distribution of financial products and services*, CQLR, c. D-9.2.

662. See: <https://autorite.qc.ca/en/professionals/regulations-and-obligations/distribution-of-financial-products-and-services/notices/>.

To oversee DWR and the offer of insurance via the Internet without the intermediary of a natural person, the Minister of Finance approved the *Regulation respecting Alternative Distribution Methods*, established by the AMF, which came into force on June 13, 2019. The AMF also published a *Notice relating to the application of the Regulation respecting Alternative Distribution Methods* on May 15, 2019 (which applies to both DWR and the offer of insurance via the Internet), in addition to publishing explanations on its website regarding the offer of insurance via the Internet.⁶⁶³

It should be noted that insurance products offered by distributors through the DWR regime can also be distributed by a distributor via the Internet. In such case, since the distributor is not an insurance firm, the rules applicable to insurers and insurance firms regarding insurance products offered via the Internet do not apply to distributors.

Although the offer of insurance via the Internet will not be discussed further in this manual, DWR will be examined in slightly more detail below.

4.3.8.1 Insurance products relating to goods

Mortgage life insurance is an example of an insurance product relating to goods offered by a distributor. Banks and credit unions (which, here, act as the distributor) offer life insurance in connection with their mortgage loans (the goods in question being the mortgage loans).⁶⁶⁴

Another example is the distribution of life or disability insurance at the time a car or other motor vehicle is purchased or leased through a dealer⁶⁶⁵ (distributor).

A distributor may also offer other types of insurance related to a product, such as: disability insurance, mortgage debtor employment insurance, credit card and debit card insurance, travel insurance, and vehicle rental life insurance, if the rental period is less than four months (ss. 424 and 426 Distribution Act).

663. See: <https://lautorite.qc.ca/en/professionals/firms-and-representatives/firms-independent-partnerships-and-independent-representatives/products-and-services-offered-via-the-internet/>.

664. In a notice entitled *Avis relatif à la distribution de produits d'assurance par les courtiers en prêts hypothécaires (art. 408 et suivants de la Loi sur la distribution de produits et services financiers)* (available only in French), dated December 9, 2005, the AMF indicated that a mortgage broker cannot act as distributor pursuant to sections 408 and ff. of the *Act respecting the distribution of financial products and services* (see: <https://lautorite.qc.ca/en/professionals/regulations-and-obligations/distribution-of-financial-products-and-services/notices/>). However, a mortgage broker can refer clients to an insurance firm and receive a share of the insurance firm's commission pursuant to section 100 of the *Act respecting the distribution of financial products and services*. In this regard, see the AMF notice entitled *Avis relatif à l'indication de clients en application de la Loi sur la distribution de produits et services financiers* (available only in French), dated October 8, 2010. See <https://lautorite.qc.ca/en/professionals/regulations-and-obligations/distribution-of-financial-products-and-services/notices/>.

665. On June 21, 2018, the AMF published a *Notice regarding the offering of insurance products by automobile and recreational and leisure vehicle dealers*. See: <https://lautorite.qc.ca/en/professionals/regulations-and-obligations/distribution-of-financial-products-and-services/notices/>.

4.3.8.2 Summary (formerly Distribution guide)

The *Regulation respecting Alternative Distribution Methods*, which came into force on June 13, 2019, sets out the obligations applicable to an insurer that offers insurance products through distributors.⁶⁶⁶

The insurer must ensure that the distributor provides the client with a fact sheet and a summary. The content of the fact sheet is prescribed by the AMF. It covers the topics specific to the context of the sale. The summary, prepared by the insurer, must include the information prescribed by the Regulation. The AMF has published a Summary Drafting Guide to help insurers communicate this information clearly and effectively.

The requirement to provide these documents replaces the requirement to provide a distribution guide, as previously stipulated by the Distribution Act. Insurers whose distributors were using a distribution guide prior to June 13, 2019 may continue to use it during the year following the coming into force of the Regulation.

4.3.9 Sale of insurance in deposit institutions

Under the Distribution Act, the following financial institutions that maintain an establishment in Québec can register as a firm and, therefore, can theoretically offer insurance in their branches through the representatives attached to them (s. 72 Distribution Act):

- Banks governed by the *Bank Act*;
- Provincial trust companies;
- Trust and loan companies (federal); and
- Financial services co-operatives (credit unions).

4.3.9.1 Legislative jurisdiction

Banks fall under federal jurisdiction, and their incorporation acts only allow them to carry out insurance transactions which are accessory to a loan or mortgage and to offer travel insurance.⁶⁶⁷ Therefore, banks may not distribute insurance products through a representative.⁶⁶⁸

666. This regulation replaces the *Regulation respecting distribution without a representative* (chapter D-9.2, r. 8).

667. Bank Act, SC 1991, c. 46, ss. 416 and 418.1. See also the Insurance Business (Banks and Bank Holding Companies) Regulations, SOR/92-330, s. “authorized type of insurance.” See also the Mortgage Insurance Disclosure (Banks, Authorized Foreign Banks, Trust and Loan Companies, Retail Associations, Canadian Insurance Companies and Canadian Societies) Regulations, SOR/2010-69 and the Mortgage Insurance Business (Banks, Authorized Foreign Banks, Trust and Loan Companies, Retail Associations, Canadian Insurance Companies and Canadian Societies) Regulations, SOR/2010-68.

668. *Bank Act*, SC 1991, c. 46, s. 416(2). See also SOR/92-330, ss. 6, 7, 7.1, 8, 8.1, 9 and 10.

4.3.9.2 Distribution rules in deposit institutions

Only a representative attached to a firm can work in a deposit institution. An insurance representative cannot be assigned to current over-the-counter deposit and withdrawal transactions, or credit operations. He can however (ss. 29 and 129 Distribution Act):

- Make credit referrals;
- Provide credit advice (client's financial situation and needs); and
- Grant credit for the purchase of an insurance product or for an investment.

4.4 Liability of representatives in connection with their mandate

In this section we will look at all the rules relating to the liability of representatives in connection with their mandate. We will begin by analyzing the characteristics of the mandate. People unfamiliar with the law would undoubtedly like to know with certainty whether a representative is the mandatary of the insurer or the client. In reality, there is no single answer, because it depends on the circumstances. Consequently, the concept of mandate will be analyzed from a more practical perspective for the insurance of persons and group insurance sectors.

4.4.1 Mandate

The word “mandate” refers to a type of special contract governed by the rules set out in articles 2130 to 2185 of the *Civil Code of Québec*. Simply put, a mandate is a contract by which a person—called the mandator—confers on another person—called the mandatary—the power to represent him in the performance of a juridical act (legal transaction).

Mandate is therefore a legal fiction contractually binding the mandator to a third party with whom he has not dealt directly.

Special or general nature of mandate

A mandate can be special or general. The mandator determines the scope of the mandate he wishes to give.

The mandate contract is said to be special if the power of representation is given for a specific act, such as to sell a house. On the other hand, a contract of mandate is general if the power of representation is given for a series of actions.

EXAMPLE 1

Special mandate

Lisa gives Anne the mandate to look after her house while she is on vacation in Florida.



 EXAMPLE 2**General mandate**

Julie and Antoine run a bike manufacturing company. To break into the foreign market, they set up in Provence for one year. They give their daughter Isabelle a mandate to represent them here, in their absence, in both business and personal matters.

Nature of mandates

A mandate is a contract for the representation of the mandator (the individual who gives the mandate). However, for such a contract to be entered into, the mandatary must accept the power given by the mandator to represent him. In his role, the insurance representative sometimes acts as mandatary of the insurer (he delivers the policy), of the firm to which he is attached, as the case may be, and of the client as well, with respect to certain acts. In the practice of his profession, the insurance representative may also deal with his clients' mandataries, including mandataries in the anticipation of incapacity. Therefore, it is important for a representative to understand the concept of mandates. Sometimes, the document establishing a mandate is called a power of attorney.

Gratuitous or onerous mandate

A mandatary may act with or without payment. A mandate with payment is called a mandate by onerous title. An insurance representative is usually remunerated for the services he renders, either through a salary, commission, performance bonus or other payment.

Obligations of the mandatary towards the mandator

The mandatary has obligations towards the mandator. He is bound to fulfil the mandate he has been given and to act in good faith, with prudence and diligence, within the limits of the contract. He must also inform the mandator of his progress in the performance of the mandate. He must act in the "best interests" of the mandator and avoid placing himself in a situation of conflict of interests (art. 2138 C.C.Q.).

Obligations of the mandator towards the mandatary

The mandator also has obligations towards the mandatary, the most important of which is to co-operate with him and facilitate the performance of the mandate.

Obligations towards third parties

The mandatary is not personally liable towards the third party, as he is only representing the mandator.

However, if the mandatary exceeds the powers given to him, by acting beyond the agreed-upon scope of the mandate, he will be personally liable towards the third party, unless the mandator has ratified these acts. The mandator is liable towards the third party for all acts performed by the mandatary within the scope of his mandate.

4.4.1.1 Real mandate

According to article 2132 of the *Civil Code of Québec*, acceptance of a mandate may be express or tacit. Acceptance is express when the mandatary clearly expresses his intention to act for the mandator. It is tacit when it may be inferred, often from the acts carried out. How the mandatary acts therefore allows the mandator to assume that his offer was accepted. This is the case where the person designated as mandatary begins to act on behalf of the mandator, even if he says nothing about it to the mandator.

4.4.1.2 Apparent mandate

Under other circumstances, a mandate may only be apparent. There is an apparent mandate when no contract binds the alleged mandator to the alleged mandatary, but the facts suggest to third parties that there is a mandate. This specific case requires that the third party be protected; he must not suffer harm as a result of the apparent mandate. Thus, even if the mandatary acts without any real power, the mandator may have obligations towards the third party as if the mandatary had actually had the power to represent him.

However, in order to bind the mandator, the apparent contract must have certain characteristics (art. 2163 C.C.Q.).

Characteristics of an apparent mandate

There is an apparent mandate only if the mandatary has acted without the authority to represent the mandator.

Firstly, the third party must have acted in good faith. Remember that good faith is always presumed.

Secondly, the third party must have had reasonable grounds to believe that there was a mandate.

Finally, the mandator must have allowed the third party to believe that a person was his mandatary and, in circumstances in which the error was foreseeable, he must have failed to take appropriate measures to prevent it (art. 2163 C.C.Q.).

Even if the mandate was never entered into, if there is an apparent mandate, it nonetheless has effects: the mandator is bound towards the third party.

The presumption of an apparent mandate is not taken lightly. Indications consistent with such a mandate must suggest that it exists. However, it should be noted that the client, for example, does not have to verify the extent of the powers of a representative who gives him his business card.

The client often does not know what limits are in the representation contract. The client cannot know that the representative in insurance of persons does not have the power to bind the insurer for all types of products. An insured who may have been misled must be protected.

In the case of an apparent mandate, it is possible that a contract has in fact been entered into between the insurer and the client, even if the representative has accepted a risk exceeding the powers set out in his representation contract.⁶⁶⁹ Note that the rules of apparent mandate apply if the client is in good faith. Of course, the insurer has a recourse against the representative.

The following are three examples in which a client is led to believe there is a mandate:

EXAMPLE 1

Lucas took out life insurance on the life of his son, Max. A few years later, he wants to increase the coverage, so he meets with Jean, the insurance of persons representative who had him take out the life insurance eight years earlier. Jean gives Lucas a document printed on the letterhead of the insurer that issued the life insurance policy for Max. It contains all the conditions relating to the increase in coverage under the policy. In this situation, the client has every reason to believe that the representative is still acting on behalf of the same insurer and that he therefore has a real, or at the very least, an apparent mandate. Nothing suggests that such a mandate has been withdrawn.



EXAMPLE 2

To renew the master group insurance policy for the employees of the confectionery company *Les sucreries de l'Est inc.*, Marc, who is in charge of human resources and benefits, meets with the group insurance plan adviser who has been doing business with the *Assuretout inc.*, insurance company for three years. The adviser gives Marc a mandate and a document on the insurer's letterhead which contains all the conditions respecting the renewal of the group insurance master policy for the company. In this situation, the policyholder (the employer) has every reason to believe that the group insurance representative is still acting on behalf of the same insurer and that he therefore has a real mandate or, at the very least, an apparent mandate. Nothing suggests that such a mandate has been withdrawn.



669. Only if the mandator has ratified the mandatary's acts that exceed the limits of his mandate (art. 2160 C.C.Q.).

EXAMPLE 3

At the time he renews his insurance policy, the client has every reason to believe that the insurance representative is still acting on behalf of the same insurer and that he therefore has a real, or at the very least, an apparent mandate. Sometimes, there is nothing to suggest that such a mandate has been withdrawn.

4.4.1.3 Representation contract

Role of the representation or distribution contract

The relationship between the insurer and the insurance representative is generally set out in a document called a “distribution contract” (also referred to as a “representation contract”). Other terms may also be used to refer to the same type of contract. Usually, the insurer has a contract with a firm (which may be a general agent) and a contract with the independent representatives. The firm will also have a contract with the representatives acting on its behalf.

In general, the distribution contract sets out the extent of the powers given to the insurance representative. It sets out the responsibilities of the insurer, the firm and the representative towards the client. In this regard, the insurance representative may be the mandatary of the insurer or the client (the policyholder in group insurance). Under a representation contract, the insurance representative may be authorized to bind the insurer for specific acts or classes of insurance, up to certain predetermined amounts.

The distribution contract sets out the limits of the authority given by the insurer and, thus, the power of representation. The insurance representative may not exceed these limits. The insurer generally has no obligation towards the client, the policyholder or the member if the insurance representative exceeds the bounds of the authority conferred by the insurer.

Consequently, when an insurance representative exceeds the limits of the distribution contract, he is personally liable. He must therefore notify his liability insurer. As previously mentioned, it is not always easy to know whether a representative is the mandatary of the insurer or the client. The answer varies depending on the circumstances.

4.4.2 Insurance of persons representative: mandatary

An insurance of persons representative, whether or not he represents an insurer exclusively, will be required at some point to act as mandatary of the insurer, and as mandatary for the client.

4.4.2.1 Insurance of persons representative: mandatory of the insurer

In general, an insurance of persons representative who offers products on behalf of a single insurer acts as mandatary of that insurer.

A representative who acts on behalf of several insurers is the mandatary of one of them when he carries out acts on behalf of that insurer. Such acts may be one of those described below.

When ascertaining the client's identity

The *Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) and Terrorist Financing Act*⁶⁷⁰ is important. Its purpose is to detect individuals and companies involved in criminal activities, and to deter money laundering.

Insurance representatives are part of the process, because permanent and universal life insurance products as well as non-registered annuity contracts can be used as a means to create, accumulate and transfer wealth.

Pursuant to the *Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) and Terrorist Financing Act*,⁶⁷¹ the *Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) and Terrorist Financing Regulations*⁶⁷² and FINTRAC's guidance,⁶⁷³ a representative must ascertain a client's identity when the client purchases an immediate or deferred annuity or a life insurance policy which is not an exempt product⁶⁷⁴ and for which the client may pay \$10,000 or more over the duration of the annuity or policy, regardless of the means of payment. The following are exempt: registered individual or group annuity contracts (RRSPs, RRIFs, LIRAs, LIFs, DPSPs, RPPs and TFSAs), exempt life insurance contracts⁶⁷⁵ and accident and sickness insurance contracts without a cash surrender value. The representative must record the information required by this legislation in the client information record.

Even if client identification is not required for certain products under the *Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) and Terrorist Financing Act*, an insurer (who also has obligations under this legislation) may nevertheless require an insurance representative to ascertain a client's identity. This may also be useful to confirm the client's age or to ensure the insurer abides by its obligations under the United States *Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act* (FATCA), legislation intended to fight tax evasion by American taxpayers (American citizens and residents) who hold accounts outside the United States.⁶⁷⁶

670. *Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) and Terrorist Financing Act*, S.C. 2000, c. 17.

671. S.C. 2000, c. 17.

672. SOR/2002-184.

673. FINTRAC reorganized its guidelines by business sector. Thus, FINTRAC Guideline 6A was replaced by various guidance documents. See <http://www.fintrac-canafe.gc.ca/guidance-directives/recordkeeping-document/record/li-eng.asp>.

674. *Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) and Terrorist Financing Regulations*, SOR/2002-184, ss. 62(2) and 19(1).

675. *Income Tax Regulations*, C.R.C., c. 945, s. 306.

676. On February 5, 2014, Canada and the United States signed an intergovernmental agreement (IGA) under the *Canada-United States Convention with Respect to Taxes on Income and on Capital* for the purpose of enhancing the exchange of information and integrating FATCA provisions into the Canadian legislative framework. See <http://www.fin.gc.ca/treaties-conventions/notices/fatca-eng.asp>.

Accordingly, for non-registered contracts, a representative must ascertain the client's identity when meeting the client (in person) by relying on a document that contains a unique identifier number and is issued by a provincial, territorial, or federal government. The representative must do so for each policyholder or owner, including co-policyholders.

Under the *Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) and Terrorist Financing Act*, the representative is required to properly verify the client's identity.

FINTRAC specifies three methods of verifying an individual's identity:⁶⁷⁷

1) A piece of photo identification (must be issued by a government):

- The identification document must show the individual's name and contain the individual's photo;
- The document must be valid, current and original;
- The document must contain a unique identification number;
- The name and photo on the document must match the name and appearance of the person being verified.

Some examples include a Canadian passport, permanent resident card, Secure Certificate of Indian Status, driver's licence, provincial or territorial identification cards, U.S. passport, or French or Australian driver's licence.

2) A credit report:

- The file must have been in existence for at least three years;
- Name, address and date of birth must match;
- Suppliers include Equifax Canada and TransUnion Canada.

3) A dual process:

- The original version of two documents or valid and current information must be from independent and reliable sources (information must be valid and current; social media information is not acceptable);
- Name, address and date of birth must match;
- One of the documents can be an original, valid and current CRA Notice of Assessment, a printed statement of account from a utility company or a printed mortgage statement.

677 See: <https://www.fintrac-canafe.gc.ca/guidance-directives/client-clientele/Guide11/11-eng>.

- Both sources are used as follows:
 - One to verify the person's name and address and one to verify the person's name and date of birth;
 - One to verify the person's name and address and one to verify the person's name and confirm the existence of a financial account.

The representative must be absolutely sure that the person named in the identity documents is the one making the application. If the representative suspects that the applicant is acting on behalf of a third party, then a Third Party Determination must be completed.

In Québec, a health insurance card can be used to ascertain a client's identity only if the client offers it.

In theory, the insurance representative may use a social insurance card to verify the identity of a client. However a social insurance number may not be used in a declaration made to FINTRAC by the insurance representative.⁶⁷⁸ Also consider that the social insurance number may be required by most insurance of persons contracts to comply with the tax obligations related to such products.

FINTRAC's Know Your Client (KYC) requirements directive, "Method of Verifying the Identity of Individuals and Confirming the Existence of Corporations or Non-Corporate Entities," issued in October 2019, also provides for how to verify the identity of an individual who is not physically present with the insurance representative.⁶⁷⁹

When a client deposits \$100,000 or more, in any form, for a contract, the representative must ascertain whether the client is a politically exposed foreign person (except if the product is an exempt product).⁶⁸⁰ The determination that someone is a politically exposed foreign person must be done within 14 days of the transaction. In general, a politically exposed foreign person is someone who has held a government position or a judicial position in a foreign country, or who is the person's spouse or a member of the person's family. Insurance forms contain information on this subject.

In individual and group insurance, if the client is a corporation or other type of entity, the representative must also ascertain its identity (the existence of the entity). The client must provide acceptable proof of identity, such as the articles of incorporation and the names of the directors. The client must also provide the name, date of birth and identifying information for the authorized signatories of the corporation, company, partnership, non-profit organization or entity without juridical personality, including successions (estates) and trusts.⁶⁸¹

678. The Privacy Commissioner (<https://www.priv.gc.ca>) has published useful information on the use of S.I.N.s. See https://www.priv.gc.ca/en/privacy-topics/identity-and-privacy/social-insurance-numbers/02_05_d_21/. See also <https://www.priv.gc.ca/en/privacy-topics/identity-and-privacy/social-insurance-numbers/protecting-your-social-insurance-number/>.

679 See: <https://www.fintrac-canafe.gc.ca/guidance-directives/client-clientele/Guide11/11-eng>.

680. See footnotes in section 4.1.11, and also *Guideline 6A*, Section 8 (under "Exceptions") and Subsection 4.2. See *Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) and Terrorist Financing Regulations*, SOR/2002-184, ss. 67.2, 56.1 and 62(2).

681. <http://www.fintrac-canafe.gc.ca/guidance-directives/recordkeeping-document/record/li-eng.asp>.

For an entity, other than a succession (estate) or trust, the client must provide the name, residential address and occupation of every person who holds an interest in the entity and of every person who controls 25% or more of the entity. If such a person is also an entity, additional information is required. Insurance forms generally set out the information to be obtained in this regard.

When the client is a juridical person (company) or another form of entity, the insurance representative must also confirm and retain the information on the ultimate beneficiaries of the entity, or, in other words, the identity of the individuals who ultimately control the juridical person or other form of entity. This cannot be another juridical person or entity.⁶⁸²

Confirmation of the existence of a legal person or an entity other than a legal person⁶⁸³

To confirm the existence of a legal person, it is possible to use a paper copy or electronic version of one of the following documents obtained from a publicly available source:

- A certificate of incorporation;
- A certificate attesting to the existence of the legal person;
- A document required to be filed annually under provincial securities legislation;
- Any other document evidencing the existence of the corporation (e.g., a published annual report of the corporation signed by a firm of independent auditors, or a letter or notice of assessment of the corporation from a federal, provincial, territorial or municipal government).

The legal name and address of a legal person, as well as the names of its directors, can be obtained by searching a provincial or federal database, such as Corporations Canada, which is available on the 'Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada website or from the *Registraire des entreprises du Québec*. It is also possible to obtain this type of information by subscribing to a search and registration service for legal persons.

The insurance representative must verify the legal person's name and address, as well as the names of its directors. However, he does not have to verify the names of the directors of a legal person if the legal person is an investment dealer.

An insurance representative does not have to reconfirm the existence of a legal person or verify the legal person's name and address or the names of its directors, unless he or she doubts the accuracy of the information or documents used for this purpose.

For non-corporate entities, the insurance representative may refer to a paper copy or electronic version of a document obtained from a publicly available source, including:

- A partnership agreement;
- An act of association;
- Any other document evidencing the existence of the entity (e.g., deed of trust).

682. <http://www.fintrac-canafe.gc.ca/guidance-directives/recordkeeping-document/record/li-eng.asp>.

683 See: <https://www.fintrac-canafe.gc.ca/guidance-directives/client-clientele/Guide11/11-eng>.

When the insurance representative consults the electronic version of a document obtained from a publicly available source to confirm the existence of a body corporate or an entity other than a body corporate, the insurance representative must record the following information:

- The registration number of the corporation or entity;
- The type of document consulted;
- The source of the electronic version of the document.

When verifying the existence of a legal person or entity other than a legal person by means of a paper copy of a document, the insurance representative shall retain the document or its copy.

Third party determination

The representative must be absolutely sure that the person named in the identity documents is the one making the application.⁶⁸⁴ If the applicant is acting on behalf of a third party (for example, when there is a mandatary or nominee), the representative must make a third party determination. A third party is a person or entity that gives instructions regarding the contract. In such a case, the insurance representative must establish a third party determination record which contains the following information about the third party⁶⁸⁵

- a) The name, address and date of birth and the nature of the principal business or occupation of the third party, if the third party is an individual;
- b) If the third party is an entity, the third party's name and address and the nature of its principal business; if the entity is a legal person, the entity's incorporation number and the place of issue of its certificate of incorporation; and
- c) The relationship between the third party and the client.

Where the insurance representative is not able to determine that the client is acting on behalf of a third party, but he has reasonable grounds to suspect that this is the case, the representative must keep a record that:

- a) Indicates whether, according to the client, the transaction is being conducted on behalf of a third party; and
- b) Describes the reasonable grounds to suspect that the client is acting on behalf of a third party.

Determination of purpose

Since February 1, 2014, clients must indicate the purpose of the product and its use.

684. For instance, in the case of a son acting through a power of attorney on behalf of his mother, the insurance representative would have to verify the identity of the son, and not the identity of the mother, even though the mother is the true owner of the account. See *Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) and Terrorist Financing Regulations*, SOR/2002-184, ss. -56(1).

685. *Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) and Terrorist Financing Regulations*, SOR/2002-184, ss.10(2) and 52(1).

Obligation to report suspicious transactions

Any suspicious transaction or attempted transaction must be reported to FINTRAC as soon as possible after the insurance representative has taken steps to establish reasonable grounds to suspect a link between the transaction or attempted transaction and the commission of a money laundering or terrorist activity financing offence. These are the most common indicators of a suspicious transaction:

- The client refuses to produce personal identification documents, wants to establish identity through means other than his personal identification document or inordinately delays presenting corporate documents;
- The client is accompanied and watched, secretive, nervous or overjustifies himself;
- The client displays uncommon curiosity about internal controls or unusual knowledge about legislation regarding suspicious transaction reporting;
- The client deposits large third-party cheques;
- The client shows more interest in the cancellation than in the long term benefits of the product;
- The transaction is unnecessarily complex for its stated purpose;
- The transaction seems to be inconsistent with the client's apparent financial situation or usual pattern of activities; or
- The client gives a post office box address rather than a street residence address.

Failure to comply with this reporting requirement can lead to serious criminal charges. Suspicious transaction reports are confidential. Representatives are protected from legal proceedings when submitting such reports in good faith.

In June 2017, the Risk-based approach workbook – Life insurance companies, brokers and agents, drawn up by FINTRAC,⁶⁸⁶ came into effect. FINTRAC also prepared its Guidance on the risk-based approach to combatting money laundering and terrorist financing.⁶⁸⁷

On June 17, 2017, amendments to the *Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) and Terrorist Financing Regulations* came into force to reflect the fact that insurance representatives must keep a record of the reasonable measures taken that proved to be unsuccessful. A reasonable measure is unsuccessful if the insurance representative does not obtain an answer, such as a yes or a no, and the insurance representative is not in a position to draw a firm conclusion. When reasonable measures are unsuccessful, the insurance representative must record the following information:

- The measures taken;
- The date on which each of the measures in question was taken; and
- The reasons why they were unsuccessful.⁶⁸⁸

686. See <http://www.fintrac-canafe.gc.ca/guidance-directives/compliance-conformite/rba/rba-li-eng.asp>.

687. See <http://www.fintrac-canafe.gc.ca/guidance-directives/compliance-conformite/rba/rba-eng.asp>.

688. See the FINTRAC guidance entitled "Record keeping requirements for life insurance companies, brokers and agents": <http://www.fintrac-canafe.gc.ca/guidance-directives/recordkeeping-document/record/li-eng.asp>.

Obligation to report property owned by a terrorist group to FINTRAC

When an insurance representative knows that property in his possession or available to him belongs to a terrorist or terrorist group, or is available to them, he must report it as soon as possible. He must also submit a report to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) and the Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS).⁶⁸⁹

Obligation to report large cash transactions

Other requirements apply to large cash transactions, such as the deposit of an amount of \$10,000 or more in a single transaction, or two or more cash deposits of less than \$10,000 each, but totalling \$10,000 or more, within a 24-hour period. However, it should be noted that insurers rarely accept cash payments.

When information about the product is provided

When providing information about a product, insurers rely to a great extent on representatives to distribute their products and inform the public. The insurer's duty or obligation to inform is the cornerstone of a representative's responsibility. Indeed, according to the Distribution Act,⁶⁹⁰ a representative must describe the proposed products to the client in relation to the needs identified during the needs analysis and specify the nature of the coverage offered. He must clearly indicate to the client any particular exclusion of coverage and provide the client with an explanation.⁶⁹¹

He must also provide a disclosure document about the products.⁶⁹² Where an insurance of persons representative sells an individual insurance of persons product or an individual annuity to a client, the representative must give the client, no later than on the date the policy is delivered, a legible document (in plain language) indicating the following:

- Whether the insurance costs payable under the contract are guaranteed and, where applicable, for how long, and whether such amounts may fluctuate;
- Whether the return on the amounts invested through the insurance product is guaranteed or not;
- Whether the face amount of the insurance is guaranteed or may fluctuate;
- Any specific exclusions contained in the contract;
- If a surrender fee or a penalty is payable if the contract is surrendered.

This document, which is usually prepared by the insurer, can be an explanatory brochure about the product or an illustration.

689. For more information, see *FINTRAC Guideline 5: Submitting Terrorist Property Reports to FINTRAC*.

690. *Act respecting the distribution of financial products and services*, CQLR, c. D-9.2, s. 28.

691. *Regulation respecting the pursuit of activities as a representative*, CQLR, c. D-9.2, r. 10, s. 16.

692. *Ibid.*

As regards individual variable insurance contracts (IVICs), pursuant to the AMF *Guideline on Individual Variable Insurance Contracts Relating to Segregated Funds, the Regulation respecting information to be provided to consumers*⁶⁹³ and CLHIA *Guideline G2 (Individual Variable Insurance Contracts Relating to Segregated Funds)*, the insurance representative must give the client the following documents:

- The application form (proposal);
- The annuity contract;
- The information folder;
- The key facts; and
- A fund facts summary.

When the proposal is drawn up

An insurer must always be meticulous when drawing up an insurance proposal. It needs this document to make an informed decision as to whether or not to insure the risk related to the health or age of the insured. An insurance of persons representative must ask the questions exactly as they are drafted in the insurance proposal and refrain from interpreting them. He must provide the insurer with all the information given by the insured even if some of it seems unnecessary. The decision is up to the insurer, as it is the only one able to determine the importance to be given to the information provided.

When an immediate or conditional cover note is given

For certain life insurance products, an immediate or conditional cover note takes effect when the proposal is signed if certain conditions are met. The cover note will be in effect for a period which varies from one insurer to another. When this document is given, the insurance of persons representative must follow the insurer's instructions, because he is effectively binding the insurer. Generally, the insurer will authorize the insurance of persons representative to give a cover note only to those persons who, according to their answers to the questions asked, appear to be in good health. An insurance of persons representative does not have the authority to change the terms of a cover note.

Upon payment of a sum of money

Section 102 of the Distribution Act states that any insurance premium paid to a firm or to one of its representatives for the account of an insurer is deemed to have been paid directly to the insurer. It also states that the obligations of an insurer who pays sums of money to a firm for the account of a client or the beneficiary of a client are discharged only when the client or beneficiary receives the money. The effect of section 102 is that, for this administrative act, the insurance of persons representative is acting as mandatary of the insurer.

693. CQLR, c. D-9.2, r 18, s. 4.14 to 4.20.

This has significant practical consequences. The client will be released from the payment owed to the insurer upon delivery of the amounts owed to the firm or to one of its representatives

When the policy is delivered

When the insurance policy is delivered, the insurance of persons representative must check whether the insured is still in good health. If he notices significant changes in the client's insurability since the proposal was signed, he must not give him the policy. Instead, he must notify the insurer and wait for instructions. If, under such circumstances, the insurance of persons representative was to give the policy to the client, the client would have reason to assume that the insurance came into effect. However, the representative would be liable towards the insurer.

4.4.2.2 Insurance of persons representative: mandatory of the client

The previous section described the situations in which an insurance of persons representative acts as mandatory of the insurer. However, in certain circumstances, the insurance of persons representative acts as mandatory of the client. This may occur in the following situations.

When the needs of the client are analyzed

On June 27, 2019, the AMF published a *Notice regarding information collection and insurance advice*.⁶⁹⁴ This is a very important five-page notice that every insurance representative should read carefully. With the amendments to section 27 of the Distribution Act, an insurance representative is no longer required to personally gather the information that is necessary to assess a client's insurance needs (art. 27 Distribution Act). This requirement prevented him in the past from asking another person (such as a non-certified assistant) to gather the information for him. Representatives who decide to mandate non-certified persons to collect client information must be aware of the related risks.

However, since the insurance representative “must inquire into [his client's] situation” (s. 27 Distribution Act) and this obligation comprises two components, that is, to (1) gather factual information on the client's situation and (2) consult and analyze this information, even though the insurance representative can in a way delegate the first component, he cannot entrust the second component to a non-registrant. The representative must accomplish the task associated with this component himself.

Furthermore, the insurance representative also has an obligation to advise his client (s. 27 Distribution Act: “appropriately advise”). This obligation requires him to first inquire into his client's situation in order to determine and analyze that client's needs (so that he can guide the client's choices) and be able to provide the necessary information and explanations on the products he distributes. The result of this obligation is that the insurance representative must offer his client a

694. See: https://lautorite.qc.ca/fileadmin/lautorite/reglementation/distribution/avis/2019juin27-avis-collecte_conseil-en.pdf.

suitable product. Otherwise, the representative must inform him that of all the products that he is authorized to offer, none meet the client's needs. It is up to the representative to demonstrate that he has complied with all of these key steps.⁶⁹⁵

If, once his analysis is completed, an insurance of persons representative finds that the client does not need insurance, he must refrain from proposing insurance to him. To do otherwise would constitute an infringement of the *Code of ethics of the Chambre de la sécurité financière*. In a similar fashion to the obligations of a mandatary under the *Civil Code of Québec* (art. 2138), the *Code of ethics of the Chambre de la sécurité financière* requires that an insurance of persons representative subordinate his personal interests to those of the client and avoid any conflict of interest (ss. 18 and 19).

The offer of insurance products is an act reserved for insurance representatives who hold a certificate issued by the AMF (which must be that required for the sale of the said insurance product). However, advice is not a reserved act.⁶⁹⁶

Therefore, before completing an insurance proposal or offering an insurance of persons product containing an investment component (such as universal life insurance), including an individual variable insurance contract (segregated funds), the insurance of persons representative must analyze the needs of the purchaser or those of the insured. Such obligation of analyzing the needs of the client is required from all insurance representatives, and for all types of insurance products.⁶⁹⁷

Consequently, depending on the product, the insurance of persons representative must analyze with the client purchasing the policy, in particular, the policies or contracts in effect held by such purchaser (or by the insured, if he is not the purchaser), as the case may be, the features thereof, the name of the issuing insurers, the purchaser's investment objectives, risk tolerance and financial knowledge, and all other necessary elements such as the income, financial situation, number of dependants, and personal and family obligations of the purchaser.

In addition, it is important to note that the obligation to analyze the client's needs and the obligation to provide the client with the necessary information and explanations regarding products continue notably with respect to annuity contracts (segregated funds) and universal life insurance policy contracts (thereby comprising an investment component). The insurance representative therefore can never perform a transaction without first being instructed by his client to do so. For example, an insurance representative who transfers Series B funds to Series A funds in the client's account, without having been instructed to do so by the latter, could be fined and/or reprimanded or have his certificate either suspended or revoked, depending on the circumstances.⁶⁹⁸ It is therefore in

695. See the AMF's *Notice regarding information collection and insurance advice*, p. 3.

696. *Ibid.*

697. See the AMF's *Avis relatif à l'application du Règlement sur l'exercice des activités des représentants*, R.R.Q. c 9.2, r. 10 (*Loi sur la distribution de produits et services financiers*), dated July 25, 2013, more particularly Section IV entitled "L'analyse de besoins – article 6".

698. *Chambre de la sécurité financière v. Brisson*, 2019 QCCDCSF 42, Mtre. Marco Gaggino, Diane Bertrand, member, and B Gilles Lacroix, member.

the insurance representative's best interest to fully document his client file and obtain instructions from his client in writing regarding any transaction or operation.

With respect to annuity contracts relating to segregated funds, the insurance of persons representative must comply, where applicable, with the AMF notice entitled *Avis de l'Autorité des marchés financiers concernant les prêts à effet de levier lors de l'achat de titres d'organismes de placement collectif et de fonds distincts* (available only in French).⁶⁹⁹ The insurance of persons representative must be prudent when recommending this strategy, because it carries risks for the client. Indeed, a number of disciplinary files before the *Chambre de la sécurité financière* and client complaints to the AMF relate to recommendations to use this strategy by insurance representatives.

Moreover, the insurance of persons representative must record the information gathered for such analysis in a dated document and provide a copy thereof to the purchaser no later than on the date the policy is delivered (s. 6 Regulation respecting the pursuit of activities as a representative).⁷⁰⁰ According to the AMF, the representative must not merely send the document; he must ensure that the client has received it.

In the judgment, *London Life Insurance Company v. Long*,⁷⁰¹ the Québec Court of Appeal concluded that the insurer was not liable for a fault committed by the insurance representative (poor management of investments) with respect to his client, and the insurance representative's client⁷⁰² could not invoke the theory of an apparent mandate against the insurer.

When insurance is purchased

If, after analyzing the client's insurance needs, the insurance of persons representative concludes that they are not being adequately met, he may recommend that the client purchase insurance. He must always propose the product that best meets those needs (s. 27 Distribution Act). From a legal point of view, if the client agrees with this suggestion, it means he is giving the insurance of persons representative the mandate to find the best insurance policy for his situation based on the products he distributes.

699. October 9, 2009, notice. See <https://www.lautorite.qc.ca/files/pdf/reglementation/valeurs-mobilières/0-avis-amf/2009/2009oct09-avis-effetlevier-fr.pdf> (available only in French).

See also https://lautorite.qc.ca/fileadmin/lautorite/grand_public/salle-de-presse/communiqués/2010/com18fev2010-levier-ang.pdf.

700. See the AMF's *Avis relatif à l'application du Règlement sur l'exercice des activités des représentants*, R.R.Q., c. 9.2, r. 10 (*Loi sur la distribution de produits et services financiers*) (available only in French). <https://lautorite.qc.ca/fileadmin/lautorite/reglementation/distribution/avis/2013juil25-avis-interpretation-exercice-Rep-fr.pdf>.

701. 2016 QCCA 1434.

702. The insurance representative was acting on behalf of his own firm, and had entered into an exclusive distribution agreement with the insurer. The insurance representative was not an employee of the insurer, nor an employee of a subsidiary of the insurer.

When there is a discrepancy between the proposal and the policy

From time to time, an insurer prepares a policy for an insured, but with terms that are different from those mentioned in the proposal, usually after an evaluation of the insured's medical information. In such a case, the insurance of persons representative must indicate to the client where there is a discrepancy, in order to comply with the mandate given to him by the client.

When a claim is filed with the insurer

When the representative helps the policyholder, the policyholder's assigns or the beneficiaries with a claim filed with the insurer, he acts as the client's mandatary.

EXAMPLE

Lucia would like to purchase life insurance with a double indemnity in the event of accidental death. She meets Pierre, an insurance of persons representative. After having analyzed her needs, he determines that she needs \$1,000,000 of coverage. Lucia gives Pierre the mandate to find her an insurance policy with the desired features. However, the insurer ABC Inc. draws up a \$1,000,000 insurance policy on the life of Lucia, but without the double indemnity in the event of accidental death. To comply with his mandate, Pierre must point out to Lucia that the policy does not offer a double indemnity in the case of accidental death. The mandate given by Lucia could not be fulfilled, given the insurer ABC Inc.'s refusal to fully accept the proposal.

4.4.2.3 Policy replacement

A representative must replace a policy only if the client's interests justify it, and he must be able to provide the justification.⁷⁰³ Where the purchase of an insurance of persons contract (which therefore covers both life insurance contracts and accident and sickness insurance contracts) is likely to result in cancellation, termination (annulment) or reduction of benefits of an existing individual insurance contract, the insurance of persons representative must complete, prior to or at the same time as the insurance application, the notice of replacement form prescribed by the AMF.⁷⁰⁴ This requirement also applies when an insurance of persons representative secures the adhesion of a person to a group insurance contract and this is likely to result in the cancellation, termination (annulment) or reduction of benefits of an individual insurance contract.⁷⁰⁵ However, this does not apply to the replacement of an individual annuity, including an endowment contract.⁷⁰⁶ Of course, the representative must explain the content of the form by comparing the contracts and describing the advantages or disadvantages of the replacement.

703. *Regulation respecting the pursuit of activities as a representative*, CQLR, c. D-9.2, r. 10, s. 20.

704. *Ibid.*, s. 18.

705. *Regulation respecting the pursuit of activities as a representative*, CQLR, c. D-9.2, r.10, s. 18, para. 2.

706. *Ibid.*, s. 18, para. 3.

In 2013, the form prescribed by the AMF changed significantly. The new version (available on the AMF website) must be used as of October 22, 2014. The form may be filled out electronically.⁷⁰⁷ The representative must sign it and remit a copy to the client; he must also keep in his file proof that the form was remitted to the client. Moreover, he must send the original of the duly completed form to the head office of an insurer who issued a contract likely to be cancelled (i.e., the former insurer) within five working days of the signing of the insurance application. He must send it by any means providing proof of the date of sending. The representative must also send a copy of the form, within the same time period, to the insurer with whom he intends to place the new contract (the new insurer).⁷⁰⁸ The form must be completed even if the contract is to be replaced with a contract from the same insurer.

4.4.3 Representative in group insurance of persons

4.4.3.1 Group insurance representative: mandatary of the insurer

A group insurance representative may be the mandatary of the insurer. This may occur in any one of the following situations.

When the premium is paid to a group insurance representative

As with individual insurance of persons, section 102 of the Distribution Act states that any insurance premium paid to a firm or to one of its representatives for the account of an insurer is deemed to have been paid directly to the insurer. It also states that the obligations of an insurer who pays sums of money to a firm for the account of a member or the beneficiary of a member are discharged only when the member or beneficiary receives the money. The effect of section 102 of the Distribution Act is that, for purposes of this administrative act, the group insurance representative is acting as mandatary of the insurer.

This has significant practical consequences. The policyholder will be released from the payment required by the insurer upon delivery of the amounts owed to the representative.

At the time of presentation, by the insurer, of the terms for renewing the master policy

Within a reasonable period of time prior to the renewal of the master policy, the policyholder under the group insurance contract (the employer or association) must be informed of the renewal

707. See the AMF's *Avis relatif à l'application du Règlement sur l'exercice des activités des représentants*, R.R.Q., c. 9.2, r. 10 (*Loi sur la distribution de produits et services financiers*) (available only in French). See <https://lautorite.qc.ca/en/professionals/regulations-and-obligations/distribution-of-financial-products-and-services/notices/>

See the form https://lautorite.qc.ca/fileadmin/lautorite/formulaires/professionnels/assurance-personnes/preavis-remplacement-contrat-assurance-personnes_an.pdf

See also <https://lautorite.qc.ca/en/professionals/firms-and-representatives/obligations-and-administrative-procedures/procedure-for-the-replacement-of-insurance-contracts/>.

708. *Regulation respecting the pursuit of activities as a representative*, CQLR, c. D-9.2, r. 10, s. 22.

terms. To ensure that the policyholder is well aware of the terms, the insurer usually mandates the group insurance representative to explain them to the policyholder. Very often the information is technical. Under these circumstances, given the mandate entrusted to him by the insurer, the group insurance representative is considered to be the insurer's mandatary.

When various information is provided

As discussed in the section on individual insurance of persons, insurers rely to a great extent on their mandataries to distribute their products and inform the public. The insurer's duty or obligation to inform is the cornerstone of a representative's responsibility.

As with individual insurance of persons, when a group insurance representative commits an error in the performance of his mandate, the firm or independent partnership to which he is attached must bear the consequences of the error committed towards third parties. If a group insurance representative, as the insurer's mandatary, commits a fault within the limits of the mandate, the insurer may also be liable towards third parties and may therefore be sued for the fault of the group insurance representative. The insurer may in turn sue the representative who is not its employee. In such a case, the representative will rely on his professional liability insurance. The insurer may also attempt to escape liability by proving that it could not reasonably have prevented the fault.⁷⁰⁹

In principle, the insurer is not liable if its mandatary exceeds his authority, unless it has ratified the mandatary's actions or unless there is an apparent mandate.

4.4.3.2 Group insurance representative: mandatary of the policyholder

A group insurance representative who is not employed by the insurer is almost always the mandatary of the policyholder (other than the situations mentioned above where he is the insurer's mandatary) as of the beginning of his relationship with the client. A group insurance representative who offers products directly to a client must give a document called a "mandate" to the client.⁷¹⁰ Note that this requirement does not apply to the employee who holds an insurance representative licence of a registered insurer when the employer itself does business with an insurance representative other than the employee of the insurer. This mandate allows him to, among other things, examine the file, negotiate the terms of the master policy and, subsequently, its renewal, as well as monitor the setup and administration of the master policy.

The mandate must also authorize any insurer to give the necessary information to the client's insurance representative.

The mandate must specify the following:

- The identification of the policyholder and the person designated as the policyholder's contact person;

709. *Civil Code of Québec*, CQLR, c. C-1991, art. 2164.

710. *Regulation respecting the pursuit of activities as a representative*, CQLR, c. D-9.2, r. 10, s. 8.1.

- The nature and scope of the mandate specifying, as a minimum, the following:
 - The needs analysis;
 - In the case of calls for tenders pertaining to one or more insurance products, a comparison of guarantees, including costs and any differences noted; and
 - Where an insurance contract is renewed, the description of the existing plan and an analysis of group experience.

The mandate cannot oblige the policyholder to purchase a financial product or service.

The mandate must be dated and signed by the representative. The representative must always give a copy of the mandate to the policyholder or the person designated as his contact person.⁷¹¹

It should be noted that a group insurance representative must give a written report of his recommendations to the person designated as the policyholder's contact person (s. 9.1 *Regulation respecting the pursuit of activities as a representative*).

When selecting the insurer and coverage

The duty to advise requires that the group insurance representative present objectively all information which is relevant to the policyholder's situation. A group insurance representative must, when rendering services or offering products in that capacity, give a written report of his recommendations to the person designated as the policyholder's contact person.⁷¹² He must also tell the contact person which submission is the best suited to the group (association or company), at the best possible cost given the coverage and services offered.

When negotiating the terms of the master policy

When negotiating the terms of the master policy and its renewal, the group insurance representative's obligation is to advise. The scope of this obligation is very broad. After analyzing the client's insurance needs, he must inform him of the group coverage and the group insurance or annuity services that best suit the group's situation (company or association). The duty to advise requires that the client's interests take priority over those of the group insurance representative and the insurer.

Once the client's needs have been determined, the group insurance representative negotiates with the insurer regarding the premium rate or fees for each type of coverage or service. Certain factors affect the premium rate, including the nature and scope of the risk covered as well as the administrative aspects taken on by the policyholder, the insurer or a third-party administrator or third-party manager (who, at times, may be a representative or a firm). The more responsibility the policyholder has for managing the master policy, the less the insurer has to do in this regard and it may reduce the amount of the premium as a result. Given the mandate written and signed

^{711.} *Ibid.*

^{712.} *Regulation respecting the pursuit of activities as a representative*, CQLR, c. D-9.2, r. 10, s. 9.1.

by the client, the group insurance representative is the mandatary of the client, who becomes the policyholder when the master policy takes effect.

When the group insurance policy is delivered

When the group insurance policy is given to the policyholder, the group insurance representative must act to preserve his client's interests. He must first ensure that the insurance policy complies with the proposal. He must then take the appropriate precautions to explain the particular clauses to the policyholder. This is inherent in his duty to inform, which involves communicating the relevant facts to his client.

When setting up the group insurance plan: membership or waiver of membership and information session

In this situation, given the significant number of employees liable to subscribe to the master policy, depending on the size of the company, the group insurance representative may help the policyholder to get the entire group to fill out the group insurance or group annuity membership forms as well as the waiver of membership forms for those who do not wish to be covered by the group insurance. Refusal is possible when the master policy allows employees to decide whether or not to subscribe to the insurance, except, in general, for prescription drug insurance. In this case, the group insurance representative acts as a mandatary of the policyholder when he explains the coverage offered under the master policy or when he asks for proof of insurability (e.g., obtaining proof, for prescription drug insurance, that the member is in fact covered by his spouse's master policy). The group insurance representative's role of explaining the optional coverage in the master policy is important, as it allows the member to make an informed decision. The policyholder may also ask for the group insurance representative's help in holding an information session with the employees or group members. In certain cases, though, the insurer offers this service.

However, the group insurance representative is not authorized to provide advice to members. That role belongs to the financial security adviser.⁷¹³

We can see from the foregoing that, when a group insurance representative helps a member fill out the membership or waiver form or when he explains the conditions related to the coverage offered by the insurer, he becomes the mandatary of the policyholder. For group annuities, he may provide explanations on the choice of investments offered under the insurer's group annuity policy (guaranteed funds / segregated funds), but the group insurance representative cannot provide the member with advice on the choice of investments.

713. *Act respecting the distribution of financial products and services*, CQLR, c. D-9.2, ss. 3 and 4. Also, persons who, on behalf of an employer, a union, a professional order or an association or professional syndicate constituted under the *Professional Syndicates Act* (chapter S-40), secure the adhesion of an employee of that employer or of a member of that union, professional order, association or professional syndicate in respect of a group contract in insurance of persons or a group annuity contract can secure the adhesion of a member to a group insurance contract and provide that member with information, but cannot provide advice to this member (for example, the employer's human resources employee who secures the adhesion of a new employee hired by the employer (group insurance policyholder)).

Management of the master policy

A group insurance representative may be considered the mandatary of the policyholder with respect to the management of the master policy. Sometimes, the representative is referred to as a “third-party manager” or “third-party administrator.” As the policyholder, the employer is given certain duties under the law⁷¹⁴ and by the insurer with respect to the management of the master policy. As a result of these various management duties, the group insurance representative may be asked to give the policyholder explanations or simply inform the policyholder about the various documents required by the insurer, such as when an employee is laid off.

The group insurance representative’s assistance and co-operation may be sought with respect to the following:

- Compliance by the policyholder with its obligations under the contract and the law;
- The manner in which to keep members’ files up-to-date as well as the information required for calculating the premium;
- The manner in which to deal with members’ claims; and
- The notices to the insurer with respect to any changes liable to affect the status of an employee, including a salary increase or decrease, the arrival of new employees eligible for insurance, retirement, the beginning of a disability period, layoffs and dismissals.

Given that the policyholder makes the requests, the group insurance representative’s role to help and provide technical assistance could result in him being considered the policyholder’s mandatary.

When negotiating renewal terms for the master policy

When negotiating the renewal terms of the master policy with the insurer, the group insurance representative acts as a mandatary of the policyholder. At times, he obtains a mandate from the policyholder to obtain bids from other insurers. The group insurance representative looks after the interests of the policyholder. He reviews with him the types of coverage provided by the master policy to determine whether they still meet his needs. He negotiates the premium rate, when required, by informing the insurer that the group’s experience is good, for example. This means, among other things, that the average age of the group is low and there are few claims. The group insurance representative’s role at this stage of the process confirms that he is the mandatary of the policyholder.

4.4.3.3 Group insurance representative: mandatary of the member

Given that the member has a very limited role, he rarely communicates with the group insurance representative. His dealings with the group insurance representative are generally limited to group meetings and, most of the time, it is highly likely that there will not be an individual meeting between the representative and the member. Consequently, the representative almost never acts as the mandatary of the member vis-à-vis the insurer. Moreover, the insurance representative is not authorized to provide advice to members. This role belongs to the financial security adviser.⁷¹⁵

714. *Regulation under the Act respecting insurance*, CQLR, c. A-32, r. 1, s. 61.

715. *Act respecting the distribution of financial products and services*, ss. 3 and 4.

4.5 Liability of representatives and the rights of consumers

A representative may be liable in various ways. This section deals with the following:

- The civil and professional liability of representatives;
- The ethical and disciplinary liability of representatives;
- The penal liability of representatives; and
- The criminal liability of representatives.

4.5.1 Civil and professional liability of representatives

4.5.1.1 General conditions of civil liability

The purpose of an action in civil (or professional) liability is to obtain damages (financial compensation) for the injury suffered.

For an action in civil (or professional) liability to succeed, three elements must be proven:

- Fault;
- Damage (also referred to as an injury); and
- The causal link between the fault and the damage.

4.5.1.2 Fault

Definition of “fault”

In Québec, there are two civil liability regimes:

- Extra-contractual liability; and
- Contractual liability.

In extra-contractual liability, fault is a breach of the rules of conduct which a prudent and diligent person would follow in similar circumstances; it does not stem from the terms of a contract. In contractual liability, fault arises when a person fails to perform his contractual obligations or performs them improperly. The C.C.Q. bases extra-contractual liability on the notion of fault and contractual liability on the obligation to comply with undertakings made in a contract.

Types of fault: simple, intentional, gross

There are three types of fault:

- Simple fault;
- Voluntary or intentional fault, that is, a fault committed with the intent to harm another; and
- Gross fault.

Any fault, regardless of the type, leads to civil liability.

Fault may result from a person's act, negligence, carelessness, recklessness or incompetence, or from a person's failure to comply with an obligation imposed by law (such as the C.C.Q. or the Distribution Act (or a regulation made thereunder)) or by contract.

4.5.1.3 Injury

Definition of “bodily injury”

Bodily injury is any physical harm suffered by the victim.

Definition of “material injury”

Material injury is harm caused to the property of the victim.

Definition of “moral injury”

Moral injury is any pain, suffering or inconvenience suffered by the victim, such as the loss of enjoyment of life or damage to one's reputation as a result of insults or defamatory words or writings.⁷¹⁶

Under article 1607 C.C.Q., the victim of an injury is entitled to damages to compensate and repair the harm he has suffered or the profit of which he has been deprived (art. 1611 C.C.Q.).

Definition of “exemplary (or punitive) damages”

These are damages awarded following any unlawful interference with any right or freedom recognized by the *Charter of Human Rights and Freedoms* (CQLR, c. C-12, s. 49), or pursuant to another law expressly granting the victim the right to seek exemplary or punitive damages. They are not intended to compensate the victim, but are meant as a deterrent measure to prevent a repetition of such misconduct.

4.5.1.4 Causal link

In order for liability to arise, there must be a direct link, referred to as the “causal link,” between the fault and the harm or injury suffered.

Burden of proof

It is up to the victim of the injury to prove that the harm he suffered is the immediate and direct result of the debtor's fault. The fault may result from a breach of a contractual obligation or conduct inconsistent with that of a reasonable person.

716. Jean-Pierre Archambault and Marc-André Roy, *Initiation au droit des affaires*, 2nd ed., Laval, Éditions Études vivantes, 1995, pp. 170 and 171.

4.5.1.5 Principal (Employer)

With respect to the civil liability of the principal, i.e., the employer, article 1463 C.C.Q. states: “The principal is bound to make reparation for injury caused by the fault of his subordinates in the performance of their duties; nevertheless, he retains his remedies against them.”

Thus, in addition to suing the representative who committed the fault, the victim can sue the representative’s employer, if necessary (financial institution, firm or independent partnership).

For the employer to be liable, the fault of his employee must occur in the performance of his duties. Otherwise, the employer will not be liable for reparation. It should be noted that the employer retains his rights against the employee at fault.

4.5.1.6 Civil action

A person who believes that a representative has committed a fault personally, as a mandatary or as the agent or servant of an employer, and who has suffered harm as a result of the fault, may take an action according to the rules prescribed by the *Code of Civil Procedure*.⁷¹⁷

The recourse must be instituted in Superior Court if the damages claimed are equal to or greater than \$85,000, in the Court of Québec, Civil Division, if the damages claimed are greater than \$15,000 but less than \$85,000 and in the Court of Québec (Small Claims Division) if the damages claimed are \$15,000 or less.

4.5.1.7 Parties

A client who wishes to be compensated for the harm suffered due to the fault of a representative must institute his action against the representative, personally or as mandatary, or against the representative’s employer, where applicable (or both). This is referred to as a civil action. Its goal is to obtain compensation for the harm suffered.

When the fault, error or negligence was committed in connection with the activities of the representative, his insurer (or the firm’s insurer, as the case may be) will be called upon to intervene in the action as a guarantor, given the professional liability insurance coverage of the representative (or the firm, as the case may be).

Liability insurance: representatives who act for a firm without being an employee

It is primarily to protect the public, but also to protect representatives themselves from possible professional liability claims, that the Distribution Act requires representatives to carry professional liability insurance (ss. 83 and 196 Distribution Act; s. 17 *Regulation respecting the pursuit of activities as a representative*).

717. *New Code of Civil Procedure*, CQLR, c. C-25.01.

The liability to be covered is the fault, error, negligence or omission committed by a representative in the performance of his activities on behalf of a firm. It is important to note that, under the Distribution Act, all firms must ensure that representatives who act for them without being employees are covered by liability insurance.

Firms, independent representatives and independent partnerships

The professional liability of firms, independent representatives and independent partnerships results from any fault, error, negligence or omission committed in the pursuit of their activities or those committed by their employees, including representatives and trainees (except claims adjusters), whether or not they are still so engaged on the date the claim is made. Coverage for such liability must be maintained for five years as of the date they cease pursuing their activities (ss. 83, 136 and 196 Distribution Act). Firms, independent representatives and independent partnerships must have professional liability insurance to protect themselves against possible lawsuits (s. 29 *Regulation respecting firms, independent representatives and independent partnerships*).

4.5.2 Ethical and disciplinary liability

An ethical breach stems from non-compliance with the obligations imposed by the *Code of ethics of the Chambre de la sécurité financière*. If a representative breaches his obligations, he becomes liable, and a complaint may be filed against him with the disciplinary committee of the *Chambre de la sécurité financière*. The provisions of the Professional Code⁷¹⁸ relating to the filing and hearing of a complaint, and to the decisions and penalties arising from the complaint, apply to a hearing before the disciplinary committee of the *Chambre de la sécurité financière* (s. 376 Distribution Act).

Unlike an action in civil liability, an action for a breach of ethics does not lead to financial compensation. Its purpose is to protect the public, particularly by levying fines or removing the representative's right to pursue his activities.

4.5.2.1 Disciplinary action

The section dealing with the *Chambre de la sécurité financière* (CSF), above, described the mission and duties of the syndic and the disciplinary committee of the *Chambre de la sécurité financière*.

4.5.2.2 Syndic: information provided by a client

A representative who has breached a provision of the Distribution Act or its regulations may be reported to the syndic. A client who believes that an offence has been committed may report it to the syndic, who will conduct an inquiry into the matter (s. 329 Distribution Act). The syndic may have access to the establishment in question and examine all books, registers, accounts, records and other relevant documents (s. 340 Distribution Act).

718. *Professional Code*, CQLR, c. C-26.

4.5.2.3 Disciplinary committee

Once the inquiry is complete, if the syndic has reason to believe that an offence has been committed, he files a complaint before the disciplinary committee against the representative in question. The committee, which is made up of three members, one of whom is a lawyer, hears the complaint. Any decision made by the disciplinary committee of the *Chambre de la sécurité financière* concerning a representative may be appealed to the Court of Québec, Civil Division (ss. 344, 355 and 379 Distribution Act).

4.5.2.4 Parties

A disciplinary action against a representative is instituted by the syndic of the *Chambre de la sécurité financière*. However, the client remains the most important witness as he is the one claiming to be the victim of an offence committed by the representative.

4.5.3 Penal liability

4.5.3.1 Definition of “penal law”

Before discussing penal liability, we must define the concept of penal law. The purpose of penal law is to punish conduct which is harmful to all of society by prescribing penalties in the case of non-compliance with a person’s obligations relating to life in society (contrary to public order and the general well-being). The provinces have the power to determine new penal offences. For example, Québec legislates in insurance matters as regards the issuance of certificates to representatives. Thus, as a complement to the exercise of the power to issue certificates, the legislator has defined offences for failure to comply with the provisions of the Distribution Act and its regulations. Criminal liability will be discussed later.

4.5.3.2 Basic elements: offence and sentence

The basic elements of penal law are the offence and the sentence, or sanction.

4.5.3.3 Definition of “offence”

An offence is a conduct prohibited by statute (or applicable regulation) which must be punished, either because it is unacceptable to society or because it is dangerous to the life and safety of other individuals.

Types of offences

There are three types of offences: offences set out in a statute or regulation, called “statutory offences,” offences punishable on summary conviction (summary offences) and indictable offences.

In this section, we will discuss statutory offences. The two other types of offences, namely, summary offences and indictable offences, which are set out in the *Criminal Code*,⁷¹⁹ will be discussed in the following section on criminal liability.

4.5.3.4 Description of the offence

An offence in a statute must be described specifically so that everyone knows exactly what conduct is prohibited by the provision setting out the offence. A person cannot be prosecuted for a criminal or penal matter unless, according to law, the act in question constitutes an offence.

4.5.3.5 Definition of “sanction”

The sanction for an offence is generally a fine and in certain rare occurrences the sanction may be imprisonment. The penalty must be proportional to the severity of the offence. The circumstances of the offence and the elements specific to each accused must be taken into consideration. A repeat offender therefore risks receiving a harsher punishment than a person who commits a first offence.

Penal liability arises when a person commits an offence and is found guilty. He is responsible for his actions and is thereby liable.

4.5.3.6 Penal provisions of the Distribution Act

The offences with respect to which an insurer, a representative, a firm or an independent partnership may be found guilty are set out in sections 461 to 483 of the Distribution Act. The following are some of those offences: illegal practice as a representative, illegal sharing of commissions and hindering an inspection.

4.5.3.7 Sanctions

Sanctions are set out in sections 485 to 490 of the Distribution Act. They are fines of \$2,000 to \$150,000 for a natural person and \$3,000 to \$200,000 for a legal person. For certain offences, the fine may go up to \$1,000,000. An insurer found guilty of an offence can be fined up to \$200,000.

4.5.3.8 Penal proceedings

For offences set out in the penal provisions of the Distribution Act, the AMF will institute proceedings against the person who committed the offence before the Court of Québec, Criminal and Penal Division. If the action is well-founded, the person found guilty of the offence will have to pay the prescribed fine.

719. *Criminal Code*, R.S.C., 1985, c. C-46.

4.5.3.9 Parties

In this type of action, the parties are the AMF and the person who committed the offence. The client who is the victim of the offence is not involved in this action; he only acts as a witness (s. 492 Distribution Act).

4.5.4 Criminal liability

Before discussing criminal liability, we must understand the concept of “criminal law.”

4.5.4.1 Definition of “criminal law”

Criminal law is based on the *Criminal Code*, which generally applies to offences such as murder, sexual assault, theft and fraud. The *Criminal Code* applies to all Canadians aged 12 or over. Only Parliament has the power to determine criminal offences, i.e., offences affecting the fundamental values of society. The Government of Québec does not have these powers.

4.5.4.2 Elements of criminal law: offence and sentence

Like penal law, the offence and the sanction (or sentence) are the basic elements of criminal law.

4.5.4.3 Definition of “criminal liability”

A person is criminally liable when he commits and is found guilty of a serious offence, such as murder, theft, fraud or embezzlement. He is responsible for his actions and is thereby liable. Thus, a representative may be found guilty of theft, fraud or embezzlement by a court under the *Criminal Code*.⁷²⁰

4.5.4.4 Criminal proceedings

A criminal proceeding is a proceeding instituted due to the commission of an offence under the *Criminal Code*. A client who believes he is the victim of theft, fraud or embezzlement must file a complaint with the police, which conducts an investigation and gathers evidence. Once its investigation is complete, the police submits the matter to the Crown prosecutor, who determines whether there is enough evidence to charge the person who committed the offence.

In criminal proceedings, the sanction is generally imprisonment, a fine, or confiscation.⁷²¹

720. *Criminal Code*, ss. 322, 330, 331, 334 and 380.

721. *Criminal Code*, RSC (1985), c. C-46, ss 718.3, 734 and 743.

4.5.4.5 Court of Québec, Criminal and Penal Division, or Superior Court

Theft and fraud are the most common offences. If the value of the subject-matter of the theft or fraud is not more than \$5,000, it is a summary offence that is heard before the Court of Québec, Criminal and Penal Division.⁷²²

If the value of the subject-matter of the theft or fraud is more than \$5,000, it is an indictable offence. The accused can choose between three types of trials.⁷²³

- Trial by a judge and a jury made up of 12 citizens, in Superior Court, preceded by a preliminary inquiry;
- Trial by a judge without a jury, preceded by a preliminary inquiry before the Court of Québec, Criminal and Penal Division;
- Trial by a single judge of the Court of Québec, Criminal and Penal Division, without a jury and without a preliminary inquiry.

The Superior Court has jurisdiction in criminal matters in the case of a trial by jury.

4.5.4.6 Parties

In the case of a criminal offence, the plaintiff is the Crown prosecutor, not the victim of the offence. It is not the victim who institutes proceedings against the accused, but he is an important witness as he is claiming to be the victim of the criminal offence.

Proceedings initiated by indictment (indictable offence) or by summary conviction (summary offence) do not financially compensate the victim for the harm suffered, as is the case with an action before the civil courts. However, exceptionally, the court may make a restitution order.⁷²⁴ This measure orders that the offender pay the victim a sum of money to make restitution for the losses suffered as a result of the offence. The assessment of the harm will take into account the convicted person's ability to pay.

Table 4.3 summarizes these notions.

722. *Ibid.*, ss. 334(b)(ii), 380(1)(b)(ii) and 553a).

723. *Ibid.*, ss. 555(2) and 536(2).

724. *Criminal Code*, R.S.C., 1985, c. C-46, s. 738.

TABLE 4.3

Liability regimes and existing recourse

LIABILITY REGIMES	EXISTING RECOURSE
Civil and professional liability	Action against the perpetrator of the harm to compensate the victim
Ethical and disciplinary liability	Complaint by the syndic to the disciplinary committee of the <i>Chambre de la sécurité financière</i>
Penal liability	Penal proceedings by the AMF (fines)
Criminal liability	Criminal proceedings seeking a prison sentence or a fine. If found guilty, the accused will have a criminal record.

4.6 Ethics and professional conduct of representatives

In this section we will examine the provisions respecting the ethics and professional conduct of representatives. We will begin by looking at professional ethics and then move on to the *Code of ethics of the Chambre de la sécurité financière*.

4.6.1 Professional ethics

Definition of “ethics”

In general, “ethics” refers to moral principles. The concept of “professional ethics,” however, refers to all rules of conduct relating to a professional activity. In this sense, “ethics” is synonymous with “professional conduct.”

Rules applicable to the activities of representatives

The duties of a representative are very diverse. Sometimes, he acts as the mandatary of the insured. In other circumstances, he acts as the mandatary of the insurer. However, all these roles have a common denominator. A representative must always act with diligence, prudence, honesty, loyalty, competence and professionalism. This obligation is found in the Chapter on mandate in the *Civil Code of Québec* (art. 2138). Section 16 of the Distribution Act also states that representatives must act with competence and professional integrity.

4.6.2 Professional conduct of representatives

Definition of “professional conduct”

The concept of “professional conduct” refers to all the duties and obligations a representative has towards the public, his clients and insurers in the practice of his profession.

4.6.2.1 General provisions

Purpose of a code of ethics

The *Code of ethics of the Chambre de la sécurité financière* (CECSF) was enacted by the *Chambre de la sécurité financière*. The general purpose of a code of ethics is to promote the protection of the public and the practice of honest and competent activities by a professional.

The *Code of ethics of the Chambre de la sécurité financière* applies to all insurance of persons representatives, group insurance and annuities representatives and financial planners, regardless of the sector classes in which they pursue their activities (s. 2 CECSF).

All representatives must ensure that their employees and mandataries comply with the provisions of the Distribution Act and its regulations (s. 3 CECSF).

4.6.2.2 Duties and obligations of representatives

Duties and obligations towards the public

A representative must promote improvement of the quality and availability of the services that he offers to the public (s. 4 CECSF). He must also promote measures to provide education and information in the field in which he practises (s. 5 CECSF). His conduct must be characterized by dignity, discretion, objectivity and moderation (s. 6 CECSF). A representative must therefore refrain from practising in conditions or in a state liable to compromise the quality of his services (s. 7 CECSF). He must also refrain from persistently or repeatedly urging a person to use his professional services or purchase a product (s. 8 CECSF).

Duties and obligations towards clients

In the practice of his profession, a representative must take into account the limits of his knowledge and the means available to him. Accordingly, he must not undertake or continue a mandate for which he is not sufficiently prepared without obtaining the necessary assistance (s. 9 CECSF).

A representative must not make any misrepresentations as to his level of competence or the quality of his services, or those of his firm or his independent partnership (s. 10 CECSF). He must act towards his clients with integrity and in a conscientious manner, giving them all the information that may be necessary or useful in order to advise them properly (s. 12 CECSF).

An insurance of persons representative must refrain from giving inaccurate or incomplete information. He must provide his clients with the explanations they need to understand and evaluate the products or services that he is proposing or that he provides to them (ss. 13–14 CECSF).

An insurance of persons representative must always remain independent and avoid any situation of conflict of interest. He must subordinate his personal interests to those of his client. Accordingly, he may not, among other things (ss. 18 and 19 CECSF):

- Advise a client to invest in a legal person, partnership or property in which he has, directly or indirectly, an interest;
- Conduct any transaction or enter into any agreement or contract whatsoever with a client who, manifestly, is unable to manage his affairs, unless the decisions to conduct these transactions or enter into these agreements or contracts are made by persons who may legally decide in lieu of this client; or
- Conduct any transaction or enter into any agreement or contract whatsoever in the capacity of insurance of persons representative with respect to a client for whom he acts as a dative tutor, curator or adviser to a person of full age within the meaning of the *Civil Code of Québec*. This could also refer to a person for whom he is the mandatary pursuant to a power of attorney or a mandate given in anticipation of incapacity signed by the client, depending on the circumstances.

A representative must not pay or undertake to pay to a person who is not a representative any remuneration, compensation (fees) or other advantage, except where permitted by the Distribution Act (s. 22 CECSF).

Confidential information which a representative obtains from a client must only be used for the purposes for which it was obtained, unless the representative is relieved of that obligation by a provision of law or by order of a competent court. He must not use that information to the detriment of his client or to obtain an advantage for himself.

Finally, a representative must not dissuade his client or any potential client from consulting another representative or another person of his choosing. He must promptly give to his client the books and documents belonging to the client, even if the client owes him sums of money (ss. 28 to 29 CECSF).

Duties and obligations towards other representatives, firms, independent partnerships, insurers and financial institutions

A representative must not, directly or indirectly, make comments of any kind which are false, inaccurate or incomplete about another representative, a firm, an independent partnership, an insurer, a financial institution or one of their representatives, products or services (s. 30 CECSF). He must use fair methods of competition and solicitation (s. 31 CECSF). Accordingly, he must not denigrate, belittle or discredit another representative, a firm, an independent partnership, an insurer or a financial institution (s. 32 CECSF).

An insurance representative must not fail to pay an insurer, upon request or within the prescribed time, the sums of money that he has collected on its behalf (s. 33 CECSF).

Duties and obligations towards the profession

A representative must not practise dishonestly or negligently (s. 35 CECSF).

A representative must not pay a person to act in the capacity of representative if that person does not hold a certificate (s. 37 CECSF). Conversely, he must not accept payment from a person who does not hold a certificate and who acts or attempts to act as a representative (s. 38 CECSF). A representative also must not receive payment from a person other than the person who retained his services (s. 39 CECSF). When he receives a commission, he may only share it within the limits permitted by the Distribution Act (s. 40 CECSF). Moreover, he must not pay or promise to pay compensation for his services to be retained (s. 41 CECSF).

In his dealings with the *Chambre de la sécurité financière*, a representative must, without delay, reply in full and courteously to any letter from the syndic or an assistant of the syndic of the *Chambre de la sécurité financière* or a member of their staff acting in their capacity (s. 42 CECSF). In particular, he must attend any meeting they ask him to attend (s. 43 CECSF). Furthermore, he must not interfere with their work or that of the AMF, the *Chambre de la sécurité financière* or the disciplinary committee of the *Chambre de la sécurité financière* (s. 44 CECSF).

A representative who is informed that an inquiry is being conducted about him or who is the subject of a disciplinary complaint under section 132 of the *Professional Code*⁷²⁵ must not contact the person who requested the inquiry (s. 46 CECSF).

725. CQLR, c. C-26.



CONCLUSION

As seen in this Module, insurance representatives are subject to various professional and ethical obligations imposed by legislation, contracts, codes of ethics, and the like. Ethics and compliance with the rules of professional practice are fundamental concepts for insurance representatives and are essential for the fulfilment of the common objective of insurance regulators to promote professional excellence for the ultimate benefit of the public. Public confidence in the insurance industry and all its representatives depends on maintaining high standards of ethics. Representatives may be subject to severe financial sanctions or have their licences revoked if they fail to comply with the rules and principles to which they are subject.



APPENDIX A

TABLE OF LEGAL PERSONS⁷²⁶

LEGAL PERSONS	NUMBER	TITLES OF THE NATURAL PERSON (I.E., INDIVIDUAL)	NUMBER	PRODUCTS THAT MAY BE OFFERED BY THE NATURAL PERSON
Firm in the insurance of persons	5,579	Financial security advisor	13,072	Individual life insurance, individual accident and sickness insurance, individual annuity contracts (segregated funds, guaranteed interest accounts (GIAs))
		Accident and sickness insurance representative	625	Individual accident and sickness insurance
Firm in the group insurance of persons	2,097	Group insurance and group annuity plans advisor	2,549	Group life insurance, group accident and sickness insurance, group annuity contracts (segregated funds, GIAs)
Firm in group insurance plans	–	Group insurance plans advisor	825	Group life insurance, group accident and sickness insurance
Firm in group annuity plans	–	Group annuity plans advisor	173	Group annuity contracts (segregated funds, GIAs)
Firm in financial planning	1,081	Financial planner (Fin. Pl.)	4,596	Cannot distribute any products.

726. Data as of June 30, 2020, except for real estate agencies and real estate brokers data as of August 17, 2017. Furthermore, it is important to note that a natural person and a legal person can hold a licence from the AMF in a number of sectors and/or sector classes.

LEGAL PERSONS	NUMBER	TITLES OF THE NATURAL PERSON (I.E., INDIVIDUAL)	NUMBER	PRODUCTS THAT MAY BE OFFERED BY THE NATURAL PERSON
Firm and agency in damage insurance	963	Damage insurance representative or broker	5,183	May offer personal-lines and commercial-lines damage insurance products.
		Personal-lines damage insurance representative or broker	6,071	May only offer products and advisory services pertaining to: 1) the property and civil liability of a domestic nature of a natural person or an independent worker at his residence;
		Commercial-lines damage insurance representative or broker	782	2) residential buildings containing not more than six dwellings. May only offer products and advisory services pertaining to damage insurance for commercial businesses, including in respect of independent workers.
Firm in claims adjustment	159	Claims adjuster	3,314	Is authorized to act in the field of claims adjustment (personal and commercial lines).
		Claims adjuster in personal-lines damage insurance		Is only authorized to act in the field of claims adjustment pertaining to: 1) the property and civil liability of a domestic nature of a natural person or an independent worker at his residence;
		Claims adjuster in commercial-lines damage insurance		2) residential buildings containing not more than six dwellings. Is only authorized to act in the field of claims adjustment for commercial
Advisor (portfolio manager)	436	Advising representative	2,541	Cannot distribute any products. Acts as a manager

LEGAL PERSONS	NUMBER	TITLES OF THE NATURAL PERSON (I.E. INDIVIDUAL)	NUMBER	PRODUCTS THAT MAY BE OFFERED BY THE NATURAL PERSON
Investment dealer	143	Investment dealer representative	11,801	Can sell all types of securities, including mutual funds
Mutual Fund dealer	72	Mutual fund dealer representative	21,763	Mutual funds
Scholarship plan dealer	11	Scholarship plan dealer representative	406	Scholarship plans
Exempt market dealer	431	Exempt market dealer representative	1,887	Products exempt from the obligation to prepare a prospectus (e.g.: products sold through an offering memorandum)
				Products sold to accredited investors
Restricted dealer	6	Restricted dealer representative	13	According to the terms, conditions, restrictions or requirements applied to his registration
Real estate agency	1,095	Real estate broker	11,074	Real estate brokerage
Mortgage agency	1,016	Mortgage broker	3,766	Hypothecary (mortgage) brokerage

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<http://www.cra-arc.gc.ca/F/pub/tg/t4130/t4130-16f.pdf>

<https://www.canada.ca/en/revenue-agency/services/tax/businesses/topics/payroll/payroll-deductions-contributions/special-payments/retirement-compensation-arrangements.html>

<https://www.canada.ca/en/revenue-agency/services/forms-publications/forms/rc240.html>

CRIME VICTIMS COMPENSATION

<https://www.ivac.qc.ca>

<https://www.ivac.qc.ca/en/Pages/default.aspx>

INSTITUT QUÉBÉCOIS DE PLANIFICATION FINANCIÈRE

www.iqpf.org

<https://www.iqpf.org/en>

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE CANADA

www.fin.gc.ca

<http://www.fin.gc.ca/treaties-conventions/notices/fatca-eng.asp>

CANADA'S LAW ON SPAM AND OTHER ELECTRONIC THREATS

<https://fightspam.gc.ca>

<https://fightspam.gc.ca/eic/site/030.nsf/eng/home>

http://fightspam.gc.ca/eic/site/030.nsf/eng/h_00211.html

OMBUDSERVICE FOR LIFE & HEALTH INSURANCE

<http://www.olhi.ca>

CANADIAN INSURANCE SERVICES REGULATORY ORGANIZATIONS

www.cisro-ocra.com

<https://www.cisro-ocra.com/Home>

PAYMENTS CANADA

<https://www.payments.ca>

PUBLICATIONS DU QUÉBEC

www.publicationsduquebec.gouv.qc.ca

<https://www.publicationsduquebec.gouv.qc.ca/cspq/en/>

RÉGIE DE L'ASSURANCE MALADIE

<http://www.ramq.gouv.qc.ca>

<http://www.ramq.gouv.qc.ca/en/citizens/prescription-drug-insurance/Pages/description.aspx>

<http://www.ramq.gouv.qc.ca/en/citizens/prescription-drug-insurance/Pages/summary-costs.aspx>

<http://www.ramq.gouv.qc.ca/SiteCollectionDocuments/citoyens/fr/autres/information-assurance-medicaments-fr.pdf> (only in French).

RETRAITE QUÉBEC

www.rrq.gouv.qc.ca/en/

http://www.rrq.gouv.qc.ca/en/employeur.role_rrq/Pages/role.rrg.aspx.

<https://www.rrq.gouv.qc.ca/en/professionnels/Pages/professionnels.aspx>

http://www.rrq.gouv.qc.ca/en/programmes/rcr/CRI_FRV/FRV/Pages/modalites_retrait.aspx

http://www.rrq.gouv.qc.ca/SiteCollectionDocuments/www.rrq.gouv.qc/anglais/publications/rcr/recueil_bien_administrer_regime/RCR_Fascicule_2A.pdf

https://www.rrq.gouv.qc.ca/en/services/publications/rcr/loi_reglements/ententes/Pages/entente_quebec_ontario_2011.aspx

http://www.rrq.gouv.qc.ca/en/programmes/regime_rentes/rente_retraite/Pages/montant_rr.aspx

http://www.rrq.gouv.qc.ca/en/services/publications/regie/plans_strategiques/Pages/plan_strategique_2012-2016.aspx

https://www.rrq.gouv.qc.ca/SiteCollectionDocuments/www.rrq.gouv.qc/Anglais/publications/rcr/BrochureRRS_a.pdf

REGISTRAIRE DES ENTREPRISES

www.registreentreprises.gouv.qc.ca/en/default.aspx

<http://www.registreentreprises.gouv.qc.ca/en/default.aspx>

REVENU QUÉBEC

www.revenuquebec.ca

[http://www.revenuquebec.ca/fr/entreprises/ras/calculer-ras/rqap/
maxrevenuassurables.aspx](http://www.revenuquebec.ca/fr/entreprises/ras/calculer-ras/rqap/maxrevenuassurables.aspx)

SERVICES QUÉBEC – CITOYENS

What to Do in the Event of Death – 2016-2017 Edition

[http://www4.gouv.qc.ca/EN/Portail/Citoyens/Evenements/deces/Documents/guide_
deces_anglais_2016_2017_web_V2.pdf](http://www4.gouv.qc.ca/EN/Portail/Citoyens/Evenements/deces/Documents/guide_deces_anglais_2016_2017_web_V2.pdf)

