



Wealth  
Management

# the Navigator

INVESTMENT, TAX AND LIFESTYLE PERSPECTIVES FROM RBC WEALTH MANAGEMENT SERVICES



Aaron Fennell, MBA, CFA  
Portfolio Manager & Investment  
Advisor  
Tel: 416-313-6397  
aaron.fennell@rbc.com

RBC Dominion Securities  
181 Bay Street, Suite 2350  
Toronto, ON M5J 2T3  
www.aaronwfennell.com

## Group registered retirement savings plans

A group registered retirement savings plan (RRSP) is established and administered by an employer for a group of employees and consists of many individual RRSPs. It is not locked-in or governed by provincial or federal pension legislation. Group RRSPs are subject to all of the tax rules (including contribution limits) that apply to individual RRSPs. The employer generally selects the investment manager for the group RRSP and the investment manager provides various investment options from which you can choose.

### Why consider a group RRSP?

Often, one of the main benefits of a group RRSP is employer matching, if this is a feature of your plan. Your employer may match your contributions based on a percentage of your salary. For example, your employer may match your contributions up to a maximum of 6% of your salary.

Group RRSPs can give you access to professional money managers and certain investments at lower costs than investing on your own. Your employer may be able to negotiate lower fees based on the total value of assets in the group RRSP plan. Lower fees leave you with more funds available for investment and tax-deferred growth. The investment choices for your group RRSP may be limited by the investment manager, so you may only be able to pick investments from a list.

Participating in your company's group RRSP plan encourages you to save for retirement. If your plan allows, you may be able to contribute to a spousal RRSP instead so that in retirement you can income split with your spouse (in this article, any reference to a spouse includes your common-law partner) to reduce your family's tax bill. There are instances where it still makes sense to contribute to a spousal RRSP. For example, if in retirement you'll be earning more income that can't be split with your spouse, like investment income, then it may be beneficial to contribute to a spousal RRSP.

Since contributions to your group RRSP are made directly from payroll, your employer can reduce income tax source deductions, resulting in tax savings now rather than waiting until the following year for a tax refund.

Group RRSPs can be cost-effective and easier to administer, from the employer's perspective, relative to defined benefit and defined contribution pension plans, since group RRSPs do not require provincial or federal pension registration or actuarial involvement.

## Contributions

Both you and your employer can contribute to a group RRSP, up to a combined total of your RRSP deduction limit for the year (often referred to as your "RRSP contribution room") less any contributions you made to other RRSPs you may have or to a spousal RRSP. Contributions are generally not mandatory, except if your company has a "qualifying arrangement"<sup>1)</sup> or mandatory group plan.

Before you participate in your company's group RRSP, you need to have RRSP contribution room. If you're just starting to earn employment income and don't have other sources of income that provide RRSP contribution room, you'll need to wait until the following year before you can contribute to the group RRSP. If your group RRSP is a mandatory group plan, you will be required to make contributions regardless of your RRSP contribution room.

Generally, where you over-contribute to your RRSP, you'll have to file a T1-OVP return and pay a 1% penalty tax for each month the over-contribution is greater than \$2,000. However, where contributions to a mandatory group plan result in an over-contribution in the current tax year, there may be relief on the 1% penalty tax. Speak to your qualified tax advisor if you find yourself in this situation.

The total amount contributed to your group RRSP reduces dollar-for-dollar the amount you can contribute in the current year to your individual RRSP or to a spousal RRSP. This differs from contributions to a registered pension plan or a deferred profit sharing plan, where contributions create a pension adjustment (PA), which reduces your RRSP contribution room for the following year.

## Vesting and withdrawals

Employee and employer contributions to a group RRSP vest immediately, giving you a non-forfeitable right to the amounts in your group RRSP. Generally, this means you can make withdrawals at any time. However, your plan may have restrictions that discourage you from making a withdrawal, especially where an employer matches your contributions. For example, the plan may limit the number of withdrawals allowed by suspending employer matching for a specified period of time if you exceed the withdrawal limit. It's important that you understand how withdrawals

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impact eligibility for future employer matching and how that affects your overall savings goals.

## Tax reporting

Contributions you make to a group RRSP are made directly from your regular employment earnings reported on a T4 slip – *Statement of Remuneration Paid*. If your employer makes contributions to your group RRSP, these contributions are considered taxable benefits to you and are also included in your employment income reported on your T4 slip. You will receive an RRSP contribution receipt for your employer's contributions, as well as your own contributions, which can be claimed to offset the income inclusion.

Your employer is not required to withhold income tax on employment income that was directly contributed to the group RRSP, provided they have reasonable grounds to believe you can deduct the contribution for the year. However, Canada Pension Plan/Quebec Pension Plan and employment insurance (EI) source deductions are generally still required. If your employer makes contributions to your group RRSP, they do not have to deduct EI premiums on their contributions to your group RRSP where withdrawals are restricted to when you retire or cease employment or only under the Home Buyers' Plan or the Lifelong Learning Plan.

Withdrawals from your group RRSP are reported exactly the same as withdrawals from an individual RRSP and are taxed in the same manner as well. You will receive a T4RSP slip – *Statement of RRSP Income*, showing the amount withdrawn and the related withholding tax. The gross amount withdrawn is taxable to you in the year of withdrawal and will be subject to tax at your marginal tax rate. You can then claim a credit for the tax already withheld at source.

## Options at termination or retirement

When you retire or terminate employment, the funds in the group RRSP can be taken in cash, transferred directly (on a tax-deferred basis) to an individual RRSP or registered retirement income fund (RRIF) at your financial institution, or used to purchase an annuity (also on a tax-deferred basis). Cash withdrawals will be subject to tax at your marginal tax rate in the year of withdrawal. A transfer to an individual RRSP or RRIF does not affect your RRSP contribution room. If you purchase a life annuity, you will

1) An arrangement is a qualifying arrangement if all of the following apply:

- It is for two or more individuals;
- The contributions are amounts you're entitled to for services you provided; and
- The contributions are remitted to the RRSP by the person who pays you.

be fully taxed on the annuity payments in the year you receive them.

### Options on death

The options on death for a group RRSP are identical to those for an individual RRSP. Where you have named a beneficiary on your group RRSP, typically the funds in the RRSP would go directly to the beneficiary on your passing. If you haven't named a beneficiary, the funds in your group RRSP would go to your estate and be dealt with according to your Will or the laws of intestacy if you do not have a Will.

As a general rule, on death you're considered to have received an amount equal to the fair market value (FMV) of all property held in your group RRSP at the time of death. This amount has to be reported on your final income tax return for the year of death. A beneficiary will not have to pay tax on the amount they receive from your group RRSP if it's been included in your income. Amounts paid from your group RRSP, which represent income earned after the date of death, have to be reported by the beneficiaries named on the plan or by your estate (if no beneficiary is named). These amounts have to be included in the income of the beneficiaries or your estate for the year they are received.

There is an exception to this general rule where you name your spouse as the sole beneficiary on your plan documentation. In this case, the FMV of your group RRSP will not be included as income on your final tax return if your spouse directly transfers all property in the group RRSP to their own RRSP or RRIF, pooled registered pension plan (PRPP), specified pension plan (SPP), or to an issuer to buy an eligible annuity for themselves. This direct transfer must be completed by December 31 of the year following the year of death.

Where this exception is not satisfied, if your spouse or your financially dependent child or grandchild is a beneficiary of your group RRSP (either named as beneficiary on your plan or through your estate), your legal representative may be able to claim a reduction to the amount that's included in your income on your final tax return. The

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amount of the reduction claimed on your final return would be taxable as income to the beneficiary who actually received it.

When your spouse or financially dependent child or grandchild includes this amount in their income, they may be able to defer paying tax on the amount by transferring it to an RRSP, PRPP, SPP, RRIF, registered disability savings plan (RDSP), or to an issuer to buy an eligible annuity. The choices and rules depend on who receives the group RRSP on your death. For more information on options at death, please ask your RBC advisor for the article on estate planning for your RRSP/RRIF.

### Conclusion

Group RRSPs are a flexible retirement vehicle and can be an easy and cost-effective way to save for your future. If your plan includes company matching, you should take advantage of this additional benefit. But make sure you stay within your RRSP deduction limit for the year and familiarize yourself with any withdrawal limits that your group RRSP plan may have.

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