OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY

2019
Retrospective adjustment of the assessment

EMPLOYER’S GUIDE
The purpose of this guide is to provide a better understanding of the ratemaking rules that specifically apply to the retrospective plan. It is not a legal document and should not be used as a substitute for the following official reference documents:

- the Act respecting industrial accidents and occupational diseases (CQLR, chapter A-3.001);
- the Regulation respecting financing, (CQLR, chapter A-3.001, r. 7).
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1. Retrospective plan: general information

1.1 For whom is retrospective ratemaking intended?
Retrospective ratemaking is intended for large-scale enterprises with individual annual assessments with regard to Québec’s occupational health and safety plan that are generally greater than $400,000. However, an assessment under $400,000 does not mean that the enterprise is automatically excluded from the ratemaking plan.

To verify if an enterprise is subject to retrospective ratemaking, consult the qualification requirements for retrospective ratemaking set forth in section 2.

1.2 What is retrospective ratemaking?
The aim of the retrospective plan is to establish an individual employer’s assessment by translating, as best as possible, its real costs for a given year. To do so, the Commission des normes, de l’équité, de la santé et de la sécurité du travail (CNESST) takes into consideration the employment injuries related to that year and the changes that have occurred over a four-year reference period in order to determine the associated cost, to which is added the cost of financing other programs and various expenses indirectly related to those injuries, part of which cost is assumed by every employer. This is referred to as the retrospectively adjusted assessment because that assessment cannot be established until after the occurrence of injuries in the employer’s establishment and the outcome of those injuries.

The retrospectively adjusted assessment is compared with the rate-based assessment (personalized rate, unless subject to exception) and the difference, i.e., the retrospective adjustment, will result in an increased or reduced assessment.

1.3 Retrospective ratemaking: significant savings for good performance
While retrospective ratemaking provides certain insurance mechanisms, it is closely related to the enterprise’s performance in the area of occupational health and safety (OHS). Accordingly, efforts devoted to prevention and returning injured workers to employment have a direct impact on assessments.

A proactive approach to occupational health and safety, through an effective and properly applied prevention program, contributes toward limiting at source the number of employment injuries in enterprises. Moreover, an employer that promotes the prompt and sustainable return to work of injured workers significantly reduces the cost of the most serious injuries.

In short, an employer that is subject to the retrospective plan has considerable control over the amount of its assessment. Through sustained OHS efforts it accomplishes the following:

- preserves its human capital better,
- achieves major gains in terms of its assessment,
- reduces the indirect costs related to employment injuries, and
- improves its competitive position.
1.4 Steps involved in retrospective ratemaking

1) Rate-based assessment*: The assessment is determined on the basis of the insurable wages paid periodically by the employer and its periodic payment rate**. The assessment is then revised based on the amounts declared in the Statement of wages, according to the assessment rate*** associated with each classification unit assigned to the enterprise for 2019.

2) Provisional retrospective adjustment: The rate-based assessment is adjusted after a period of 24 months, on the basis of any changes in the costs associated with the injuries related to that ratemaking year.

3) Second provisional retrospective adjustment: The second adjustment is similar to the first, except that it is calculated after 36 months and only at the employer’s request.

4) Retrospective adjustment: This adjustment is calculated after 48 months. The CNESST considers that, at that time, the costs of injuries have sufficiently matured to allow for calculation of the retrospective adjustment.

5) Recalculation of the retrospective adjustment****: Employer assessments are recalculated when there is a change in the data used in determining the assessment. Such changes may occur, for example, in insurable wages, or when imputing costs, classifying the employer’s activities or taking into account new benefits paid retroactively to workers.

For the 2019 ratemaking year, the steps outlined above will be carried out on the following dates:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Steps</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assessment based on the periodic payment rate</td>
<td>January to December 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rate-based assessment revised according to the employer’s insurable wages paid and its personalized rate</td>
<td>March 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provisional retrospective adjustment</td>
<td>As of March 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second provisional retrospective adjustment, at employer’s request</td>
<td>As of March 2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retrospective adjustment</td>
<td>As of March 2023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recalculation of the retrospective adjustment</td>
<td>As required, three times a year (January, April and September), once the retrospective adjustment is calculated.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* In this Guide, the term “rate-based assessment” refers to section 305 of the Act respecting industrial accidents and occupational diseases (AIAOD).
** The periodic payment rate is the weighted average of the assessment rate of each classification unit assigned to the employer.
*** The assessment rate refers to the personalized rate or the unit rate plus the rate for financing the relevant joint sector-based association, if any.
**** In accordance with the Regulation respecting financing.
1.5 Contact person for retrospective ratemaking matters

To facilitate communication regarding retrospective ratemaking, the CNESST asks employers to designate a contact person by completing the Designation of a contact person for retrospective ratemaking matters.

The contact person for retrospective ratemaking matters may be a person authorized by virtue of his or her office, a representative or a designated employee working at the enterprise. The person must already have full access rights to the employer’s file with regard to Québec's occupational health and safety plan. The person must be able to obtain access to the employer’s financial data, among other information. This will also be the person who will receive the documents issued by the CNESST regarding retrospective ratemaking.

1.6 Designation of an officer by the CNESST

The CNESST designates an officer from the Service à la grande entreprise et aux mutuelles de prévention who the resource person for retrospective ratemaking matters may contact regarding any questions about the retrospective plan.
2. Qualification requirements for retrospective ratemaking

2.1 Qualification for retrospective ratemaking

Employer qualification for retrospective ratemaking is determined on the basis of the assessment calculated at the unit rate according to risk. The rate is defined as that portion of the unit rate corresponding to the financial needs that the CNESST allocates according to risk when the rate is fixed.

The qualification is initially determined during the fall months preceding the ratemaking year, and then again if changes are made to the employer’s insurable wages or to the classification of the employer’s activities.

2.2 Qualifying test

For the 2019 ratemaking year, an employer qualifies for retrospective ratemaking if the qualifying test threshold is reached, according to the following calculation:

| Insurable wages paid (2017) | x | Unit rate according to risk (2017) | ≥ | $301,700 |

Where an employer is classified in several units, the CNESST takes into consideration the aggregate of the results obtained for each of those units.

When an employer reports wages paid to auxiliary workers, the CNESST considers the amounts in terms of the applicable classification units and experience files and prorates them according to the respective payroll amounts reported for each one.

When an employer has existing personal coverage plans, the wage amounts are also considered in terms of the respective classification units, with the exception of the remuneration paid to:

- members of a board of directors;
- a mayor;
- members of a municipal council;
- members of a regional county municipal council; and
- commissioners of a school board.
2.3 Application for qualification

Employer contemplated by the application

Where an employer does not meet the basic test requirement, but would nevertheless like to qualify for retrospective ratemaking, it may file an application to that effect.

Employer’s options

• Qualification based on a threshold reduced to 75%: the employer qualifies for retrospective ratemaking in the following situations:
  • it qualified for the retrospective plan for 2018, and
  • it reached at least 75% of the qualifying test threshold according to the following calculation:

| Insurable wages paid (2017) | x | Unit rate according to risk (2017) | ≥ | $226,275 |

The purpose of the above test is to make it easier for an employer to continue to qualify for retrospective ratemaking.

• Qualification based on insurable wages for the ratemaking year: The employer qualifies for retrospective ratemaking if the threshold of the test based on the insurable wages for the ratemaking year is reached according to the following calculation:

| Insurable wages paid (2019) | x | Unit rate according to risk (2019) | ≥ | $331,000* |

This formula makes it possible to take into account the employer’s actual situation during the ratemaking year. For 2019, qualification based on this test will be determined only in March 2020, at which time the actual insurable wages paid will be known. In the meantime, for the purpose of calculating the personalized rate for 2019, the employer will be considered as not qualifying for retrospective ratemaking.

Procedure for filing an Application for qualification

An employer that wants its qualification determined on the basis of the above tests must complete an Application for qualification form and return it to the CNESST before December 15, 2018. From that date forward, the application is irrevocable.

2.4 Application for exemption

Employer contemplated by the application

Where an employer meets the basic test requirement, but does not want to be subject to retrospective ratemaking, it may file an application to that effect.

* This threshold may be modified if the maximum yearly insurable earnings, which, according to current information are to be fixed at $76,500 in 2019, were to change. The figure will be determined definitively by the Board of Directors in October 2018.
Employer’s option

The employer may request that its qualification for retrospective ratemaking be determined on the basis of insurable wages paid in the ratemaking year.

Its rate will continue to be determined according to the rules of the retrospective plan where the qualifying test threshold—based on the insurable wages for the ratemaking year—is reached according to the following calculation:

\[
\text{Insurable wages paid (2019) x Unit rate according to risk (2019)} \geq $331,000^* \]

For 2019, qualification on the basis of the above test will be determined only in March 2020, at which time the actual insurable wages paid will be known. In the meantime, for the purpose of calculating the personalized rate for 2019, the employer will be considered as qualifying for retrospective ratemaking.

Procedure for filing an Application for exemption

The employer must complete the Application for exemption form and return it to the CNESST before December 15, 2018. From that date forward, the application is irrevocable.

2.5 Application for membership in a prevention mutual group

Employer contemplated by the application

An employer that passes the qualifying test but does not want to be subject to retrospective ratemaking, because it prefers to join a prevention mutual group.

Employer’s option

The employer may apply to be exempt from retrospective ratemaking for 2019 in order to join a prevention mutual group, if it satisfies the following three conditions:

- It was a member of a prevention mutual group for at least three of the four years between 2015 and 2018;
- It was not subject to retrospective ratemaking for 2016, 2017 and 2018;
- The amount obtained from applying the calculation for the 2019 qualifying test is less than twice the applicable threshold.

\[
\text{Insurable wages paid (2017) x Unit rate according to risk (2017)} < $603,400 \]

Note: The employer may not take advantage of this provision for more than three (3) consecutive years.

Procedure for applying to join a prevention mutual group

The employer must complete the Application to join a prevention mutual group by an employer subject to the retrospective plan form and return it to the CNESST before October 1, 2018. From that date forward, the application is irrevocable.

* This threshold may be modified if the maximum yearly insurable earnings, which, according to current information are to be fixed at $76,500 for 2019, were to change. The figure will be determined definitively by the Board of Directors in October 2018.
2.6 Qualification requirements for 2019, after December 15, 2018

Where, after December 15, 2018, an employer qualifies for—or is subject to—retrospective ratemaking, according to the basic test requirements, as a result of changes made to its statement of insurable wages or to the classification of its activities, it is deemed to have applied for an exemption from retrospective ratemaking.

Its rate will continue to be determined in keeping with the rules of the retrospective plan, if the threshold—according to the test based on insurable wages for the ratemaking year—is reached, on the basis of the following calculation:

| Insurable wages paid (2019) | \( \times \) | Unit rate according to risk (2019) | \( \geq \) | $331,000* |

This rule does not apply to an employer that has applied to qualify for retrospective ratemaking.

2.7 Acquisition of enterprises subject to the retrospective plan

Where an employer acquires all or part of an enterprise that is already subject to the retrospective plan, the Regulation respecting financing establishes the rules applicable to the successor employer’s qualification for retrospective ratemaking. Those rules apply solely to a successor employer that is not subject to the retrospective plan and has not applied to qualify for retrospective ratemaking.

For the transaction year and the two subsequent years, the successor employer’s qualification for retrospective ratemaking will automatically be verified by applying the qualifying test based on the wages of the ratemaking year. For the transaction year, the test is applied to the period from the transaction date to December 31.

However, at the successor employer’s request, the successor employer’s qualification for retrospective ratemaking for the transaction year and the two subsequent years may be determined according to the basic qualifying test and by applying the insurable wages paid by the predecessor employer to workers engaged in the activities concerned by the transaction. The application must be filed before the transaction date.

2.8 Where the commencement date of the activities is after December 15, 2018

Where the employer commences its activities after December 15, 2018 and if it wants to have the test based on insurable wages for the ratemaking year applied to it to determine its qualification for retrospective ratemaking in 2019, it must specifically apply for qualification.

Procedure for filing an Application for qualification

The employer must complete the Application for qualification form and return it to the CNESST before the commencement date of its activities. From that date forward, the application is irrevocable.

* This threshold may be modified if the maximum yearly insurable earnings, which, according to current information are to be fixed at $76,500 in 2019, were to change. The figure will be determined definitively by the Board of Directors in October 2018.
3. Limit per claim

3.1 Limit per claim

Every year, employers that qualify for—or apply to qualify for—retrospective ratemaking must choose a limit per claim, thereby setting the maximum amount that they are willing to assume for every injury that occurs in their enterprises. Retrospective ratemaking gives employers the opportunity to choose the limit that best suits their particular insurance needs. That amount is a multiple of the maximum yearly insurable earnings in force for the ratemaking year.

The limit selected will then be used to calculate their provisional and retrospective adjustments.

3.2 Choice of limit

Each employer may decide to assume the total cost of every injury, up to a limit calculated by applying the following formula:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coefficient of limit</th>
<th>Maximum yearly insurable earnings* for the ratemaking year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1 ½, 2, 2 ½, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 or 9)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The selected limit has significant financial consequences. In order to select the amount that is most appropriate for the employer’s situation, it is essential that employers analyze the cost of injuries that have occurred in their enterprises over the years.

3.3 Procedures for choosing a limit

Every employer must choose a limit per claim for every ratemaking year. For the 2019 ratemaking year, it must complete the Confirmation of the choice of limit per claim form and return it to the CNESST before December 15, 2018. From that date forward, the limit chosen is irrevocable.

3.4 Failure to choose a limit per claim

If an employer fails to choose a limit per claim, it will be assigned a choice of limit as follows:

If it is part of a group for 2019,

- the employer will be assigned the choice made by the group.

If it is not part of a group for 2019,

- the employer will be assigned the choice that applied to it in 2018;
- where no choice of limit applied to it for 2018, the coefficient of 1½ will be used.

* The Board of Directors will set the maximum yearly insurable earnings for 2019 in October 2018. According to current information, it will be set at $76,500.
3.5 Acquisition of enterprises subject to retrospective plan

An employer that purchases an enterprise subject to retrospective ratemaking may submit a new choice of limit per claim before the transaction date, provided that it was not already subject to retrospective ratemaking, or had not applied to qualify for retrospective ratemaking.

In cases where the employer does not submit a new choice of limit:

- if only one predecessor employer is subject to retrospective ratemaking, its choice of limit per claim will be assigned to the successor employer;
- if several predecessor employers are subject to retrospective ratemaking, the choice of limit of the employer with the highest risk-related portion of the unit rate-based assessment for the year preceding the year in which the transaction occurred will be attributed to the successor employer.

3.6 Where the commencement date of the activities is after December 15, 2018

Where an employer commences its activities after December 15, 2018 and applies to qualify for retrospective ratemaking on the basis of wages for the ratemaking year, it must submit the form entitled Confirmation of the choice of limit per claim to the CNESST before the date it commences its activities.
4. Calculation of the cost of insurance

4.1 Cost of insurance

To finance the amounts exceeding the limit per claim chosen by the employer and the limit of the risk-related portion of the adjusted assessment, each employer must pay insurance costs.

4.2 Insurance premiums

The table below indicates the insurance premiums determined for the corresponding amounts of the risk-related portion of the rate-based assessment for each limit per claim offered to the employer. The table is used in calculating provisional and retrospective adjustments.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk-related portion of the rate-based assessment</th>
<th>Limit per claim (multiple of maximum yearly insurable earnings)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 250 and less</td>
<td>81.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 150</td>
<td>78.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 850</td>
<td>74.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34 100</td>
<td>69.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46 250</td>
<td>65.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62 900</td>
<td>61.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85 100</td>
<td>56.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>115 350</td>
<td>56.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>156 050</td>
<td>56.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>211 950</td>
<td>56.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>290 050</td>
<td>56.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>402 200</td>
<td>55.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>566 650</td>
<td>54.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>816 950</td>
<td>53.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 212 200</td>
<td>52.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 864 200</td>
<td>52.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 992 550</td>
<td>52.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 046 100</td>
<td>51.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 152 900</td>
<td>51.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 366 600</td>
<td>51.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33 793 750 and more</td>
<td>51.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Subject to the coming into force on January 1, 2019, of Schedule 7 referred to in section 105 of the Regulation respecting financing for 2019.
4.3 Calculation of the cost of insurance

The cost of insurance is calculated as follows:

\[
\text{Risk-related portion of the rate-based assessment} \times \text{Insurance premium} = \text{Cost of insurance}
\]

The insurance premium is obtained by applying the following formula. The result is rounded up to the nearest hundredth:

\[
\frac{(E - B) \times (D - C)}{(A - B)} - D = \text{Insurance premium}
\]

Where

- \(A\) = the amount of the risk-related portion of the rate-based assessment of the higher range
- \(B\) = the amount of the risk-related portion of the rate-based assessment of the lower range
- \(C\) = the premium associated with the amount of the risk-related portion of the rate-based assessment of the higher range
- \(D\) = the premium associated with the amount of the risk-related portion of the rate-based assessment of the lower range
- \(E\) = the employer’s risk-related portion of the rate-based assessment

4.4 Example

In the example in section 6, the cost of insurance was calculated as follows:

\[
1,440,000 \times 20.79\% = $299,376
\]

The premium of 20.79% was therefore calculated as follows:

\[
21.8\% - \left[ \frac{(1,440,000 - 1,212,200) \times (21.8\% - 18.9\%)}{(1,864,200 - 1,212,200)} \right] = 20.79\%
\]
5. Calculation of the total cost of injuries after application of the limit per claim

5.1 Total cost of injuries after application of the limit per claim

At the end of a given 48-month reference period (the ratemaking year plus the three following years), the CNESST calculates the retrospective adjustment.

Calculating the total cost of claims is the most important step in determining the retrospectively adjusted assessment. It is at that stage that the employer’s efforts at prevention and returning injured workers to employment are reflected in concrete terms.

5.2 Determination of the cost of injuries imputed to the reference period

The CNESST takes into account the cost of all injuries related to the ratemaking year and imputed to the employer for that year and the following three years.

The imputation year corresponds to the period covered by the indemnities, benefits or expenses, and therefore may differ from the year in which the amounts were actually paid.

The lump sum indemnity for bodily injuries is taken into account in calculating the cost of injuries, even if the amount in question has not yet been paid or if the decision awarding such payment is being contested by one of the parties, provided that the initial decision covering the indemnity was rendered in the reference period.

The lump sum indemnity for death payable to the surviving spouse is taken into account in calculating the cost of injuries, even if the amount in question has not yet been paid or if the decision awarding such payment is being contested by one of the parties, on condition that the death occurred in the reference period.

The table below shows the imputation date associated with each type of benefit or indemnity.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of benefit or indemnity</th>
<th>Imputation date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Income replacement indemnity (IRI)</td>
<td>Period for which worker is compensated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical assistance and rehabilitation costs</td>
<td>Date on which service is rendered or item is received</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Death</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Lump sum benefits paid to a minor</td>
<td>Date on which child reaches the age of majority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Other lump sums</td>
<td>Date of worker’s death</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Monthly benefits</td>
<td>Period for which benefits are paid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Reimbursement of miscellaneous</td>
<td>Date on which service is rendered or item is received</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lump sum for bodily injuries</td>
<td>Date of first decision awarding benefit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Interest included in the indemnities is excluded from the calculation of the compensation cost.
5.3 Calculation of the compensation cost

Compensation cost

A compensation cost is determined for each injury. It is an estimate of the amount required to pay all benefits and indemnities associated with that injury.

The cost of benefits charged, in whole or in part, to employers classified in one or more units or to those classified in all units, is excluded from the calculation.

For the purposes of determining the compensation cost, each injury file is classified in one of the following three categories:

- Death
- Inactive file
- Active file

Formula used to determine the compensation cost

\[
\text{Compensation cost} = \left[ \begin{array}{c}
\text{Income replacement indemnity (IRI)} \\
+ \\
\text{Medical assistance expenses and rehabilitation expenses, excluding workstation adaptation costs} \\
+ \\
\text{Death benefits}
\end{array} \right] \times \text{Compensation cost factor} \\
+ \text{Lump sum indemnities for bodily injuries and workstation adaptation costs}
\]

Compensation cost factor

The compensation cost factor varies depending on the kind of adjustment (provisional, second provisional, retrospective) and according to the category of the injury: death, inactive file or active file. This specifically allows for a fair apportionment of future costs among the various injury file categories.

Within the Active file category, it also varies depending on the number of quarters in which income replacement indemnities (IRI) were paid for the last two years of the reference period.

The factor does not apply to lump sum indemnities for bodily injuries nor to reimbursements for workstation adaptation costs.
Factors used to calculate the retrospective adjustment of the 2019 assessment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Injury category</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Compensation cost factors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Death</td>
<td>Death occurring as the result of an employment injury before the end of the fourth year</td>
<td>1 + (0.150 x C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inactive file</td>
<td>No IRI payment for the third and fourth years</td>
<td>1 + (0.100 x C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Active file</td>
<td>IRI payment for at least one quarter in the third and fourth years</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of quarters in which IRI was paid:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 + (0.275 x C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1 + (0.450 x C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1 + (0.625 x C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1 + (0.800 x C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1 + (0.975 x C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1 + (1.150 x C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1 + (1.325 x C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1 + (1.500 x C)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It should be noted that, for categorization purposes, the IRI that is considered excludes wage reimbursements for time taken to attend medical appointments.

Coefficient C serves to balance the compensation cost of all injuries pertaining to the ratemaking year with that indicated on the financial statements for that year. The coefficient will be established by the CNESST when the retrospective adjustment is calculated.

5.4 Calculation of the total cost

The total cost of an injury is obtained by applying the following formula:

\[
\text{Total cost} = \text{Compensation cost} \times (1 + \text{unit share}) \times \text{Factor for expenditures not charged to the employer}
\]

Unit share

The compensation cost of each injury is increased by a unit share corresponding to the employer’s contribution to the compensation cost imputed to all employers in the same classification unit, or in several units including that of the employer, excluding the cost imputed to all employers regardless of the units in which they are classified.

The unit share will be established by the CNESST once the retrospective adjustment is calculated.
Factor for expenses not charged to the employer (FENC)

This factor has three components, making it possible to do the following:

1\textsuperscript{st} cover financial requirements according to risk, such as administration costs, bad debts, the amounts stemming from the capitalization policy, etc.;

2\textsuperscript{nd} apportion, among all employers subject to the retrospective plan, the compensation cost that is imputed to them as a group as well as related financial requirements according to risk;

3\textsuperscript{rd} ensure the equitable distribution of premiums or assessments among employers whose rates are determined according to retrospective plan rules and those whose rates are not so determined.

The factor for expenditures not charged to the employer will be determined by the CNESST once the retrospective adjustment is calculated. For 2019, it is estimated at 1.85.

Illustration

Effect of FENC components on a claim

Example: For a compensation cost of $1,000, the total cost is $1,850.

The effect of FENC components therefore adds $850 to the compensation cost of the claim.

That effect will apply proportionally for every injury that occurs at the employer’s establishment. Thus, for a claim with a compensation cost of $10,000, the FENC will add $8,500, for a total cost of $18,500.

5.5 Calculation of the total after-limit cost

The total after-limit cost of all injuries is obtained by adding up the total after-limit cost of each injury. The total cost of an injury may not exceed the employer’s limit per claim (See section 3).
### 5.6 Example

#### Calculation of the total after-limit\(^1\) cost of injuries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Claim file no.</th>
<th>IRI, MA, costs of rehabilitation and death</th>
<th>Number of quarters with IRI</th>
<th>Compensation cost factor</th>
<th>Bodily injury and workstation adaptation</th>
<th>Compensation cost</th>
<th>Unit share(^2)</th>
<th>Total cost of injury before application of limit</th>
<th>Total cost of injury after application of limit(^4)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>C (A x B) + C = D</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Dx(1+E)x1.85(^3)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category: death file (1 claim)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>$105,000.00</td>
<td>1.150</td>
<td>$0.00</td>
<td>$120,750.00</td>
<td>0.00000</td>
<td>$223,387.50</td>
<td>$223,387.50</td>
<td>$223,387.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$105,000.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$120,750.00</td>
<td>0.00000</td>
<td>$223,387.50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category: inactive file (96 claims)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>$5,000.00</td>
<td>1.100</td>
<td>$3,000.00</td>
<td>$8,500.00</td>
<td>0.00000</td>
<td>$15,725.00</td>
<td>$15,725.00</td>
<td>$15,725.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>$1,500.00</td>
<td>1.100</td>
<td>$0.00</td>
<td>$1,650.00</td>
<td>0.01000</td>
<td>$3,083.03</td>
<td>$3,083.03</td>
<td>$3,083.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>$250.00</td>
<td>1.100</td>
<td>$0.00</td>
<td>$275.00</td>
<td>0.01000</td>
<td>$513.84</td>
<td>$513.84</td>
<td>$513.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>$22,000.00</td>
<td>1.100</td>
<td>$5,000.00</td>
<td>$29,200.00</td>
<td>0.00000</td>
<td>$54,020.00</td>
<td>$54,020.00</td>
<td>$54,020.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>$250.00</td>
<td>1.100</td>
<td>$0.00</td>
<td>$275.00</td>
<td>0.00000</td>
<td>$508.75</td>
<td>$508.75</td>
<td>$508.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>$450.00</td>
<td>1.100</td>
<td>$0.00</td>
<td>$495.00</td>
<td>0.10000</td>
<td>$1,007.33</td>
<td>$1,007.33</td>
<td>$1,007.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>$1,000.00</td>
<td>1.100</td>
<td>$0.00</td>
<td>$1,100.00</td>
<td>0.10000</td>
<td>$2,238.50</td>
<td>$2,238.50</td>
<td>$2,238.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>$100.00</td>
<td>1.100</td>
<td>$0.00</td>
<td>$110.00</td>
<td>0.00000</td>
<td>$203.50</td>
<td>$203.50</td>
<td>$203.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>etc.</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1.100</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$135,000.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>$14,500.00</td>
<td>$163,000.00</td>
<td>0.00000</td>
<td>$304,810.00</td>
<td>$304,810.00</td>
<td>$304,810.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category: active files (3 claims)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98</td>
<td>$40,000.00</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1.975</td>
<td>$10,000.00</td>
<td>0.00000</td>
<td>$164,650.00</td>
<td>$164,650.00</td>
<td>$164,650.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td>$25,500.00</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.450</td>
<td>$4,000.00</td>
<td>0.01000</td>
<td>$76,561.79</td>
<td>$76,561.79</td>
<td>$76,561.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>$100,000.00</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2.500</td>
<td>$30,000.00</td>
<td>0.00000</td>
<td>$459,000.00</td>
<td>$459,000.00</td>
<td>$459,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$165,500.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$40,975.00</td>
<td>0.01000</td>
<td>$518,000.00</td>
<td>$759,211.79</td>
<td>$700,211.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$405,500.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$693,725.00</td>
<td>0.00000</td>
<td>$1,287,409.29</td>
<td>$1,228,409.29</td>
<td>$1,228,409.29</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 All data and values used in this table are for illustration purposes only.
2 The unit share coefficient depends on the classification unit associated with the employer’s experience file.
3 For 2019, the factor for expenditures not charged to the employer is estimated at 1.85.
4 The limit per claim chosen by the employer is equal to 6 times the maximum yearly insurable earnings ($76,500 for 2019) or $459,000.
6. Calculation of the retrospective adjustment

6.1 Example

After determining the total after-limit cost of claims, the CNESST then calculates the retrospective adjustment.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employer’s financial data</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Insurable wages</td>
<td>$60,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rate-based assessment (on the issue date of the notice)</td>
<td>$1,686,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous assessment (rate-based)</td>
<td>$1,704,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk-related portion of the rate-based assessment</td>
<td>$1,440,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revised fixed uniform rate</td>
<td>$0.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rate for financing joint sector-based associations (JSAs)</td>
<td>$0.040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Choice of limit</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All data and values used in this example are for illustration purposes only.
### Calculation of the retrospective adjustment

#### Calculation of the risk-related portion of the retrospectively adjusted assessment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>Total cost of claims after application of the limit</td>
<td>$1,228,409.29</td>
<td>See section 5 “Calculation of the total cost of injuries after application of the limit per claim” at point 5.6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>Cost of insurance</td>
<td>$299,376.00</td>
<td>See section 4 “Calculation of the cost of insurance” at point 4.4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(10)</td>
<td>Total of risk-related components</td>
<td>$1,527,785.29</td>
<td>Total of (1) and (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(11)</td>
<td>Limit (150% of the risk-related portion of the rate-based assessment)</td>
<td>$2,160,000.00</td>
<td>$1,440,000 x 1.5 (Note 1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(15)</td>
<td>Risk-related portion of the adjusted assessment</td>
<td>$1,527,785.29</td>
<td>The lesser of (10) or (11)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Calculation of the retrospectively adjusted assessment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(20)</td>
<td>Costs financed according to the revised fixed uniform rate</td>
<td>$222,000.00</td>
<td>$60,000,000 x 0.37 (Note 2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(21)</td>
<td>Cost of financing joint sector-based associations (JSAs)</td>
<td>$24,000.00</td>
<td>$60,000,000 x 0.040 (Note 3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(25)</td>
<td>Retrospectively adjusted assessment</td>
<td>$1,773,785.29</td>
<td>Total of (15), (20) and (21)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Calculation of the retrospective adjustment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(30)</td>
<td>Rate-based assessment</td>
<td>$1,686,000.00</td>
<td>Recalculated on the issue date of the notice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(31)</td>
<td>Retrospective adjustment shown on this notice</td>
<td>$87,785.29</td>
<td>Difference between (25) and (30)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(32)</td>
<td>Retrospective adjustment shown on previous notice</td>
<td>$250,000.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(33)</td>
<td>Discrepancy between retrospective adjustments</td>
<td>-$162,214.71</td>
<td>Difference between (31) and (32)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Calculation of the difference compared with the rate-based assessment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(40)</td>
<td>Re-calculated assessment</td>
<td>$1,686,000.00</td>
<td>Taking into account the recalculated rate on the issue date of the notice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(41)</td>
<td>Previous assessment</td>
<td>$1,704,000.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(42)</td>
<td>Discrepancy between assessments</td>
<td>-$18,000.00</td>
<td>Difference between (40) and (41)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(50)</td>
<td>Net assessment discrepancy</td>
<td>-$180,214.71</td>
<td>Total of (33) and (42)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Note 1: The risk-related portion of the adjusted assessment may not exceed an amount equal to 150% of the risk-related portion of the rate-based assessment.

Note 2: An amount is fixed to cover the cost of financial requirements not distributed according to risk (prevention programs, the For a safe maternity experience program, and various administrative costs). This amount, established based on the financial statements of the Fonds de la santé et de la sécurité du travail (FSST), is calculated using a fixed uniform rate for all activities under the same jurisdiction (federal or provincial).

Note 3: There are 10 joint sector-based associations (JSAs). They provide the following services: training, information, research and advice on prevention of work-related accidents and diseases. The cost of financing such associations is assumed by employers belonging to an activity sector for which such an association has been formed.

6.2 Interest

Interest is calculated on the net assessment variation. That amount appears only on the Assessment notice. Employers wishing to obtain more information should consult the document entitled Penalties and interest charges. The document is available upon request from the Service à la grande entreprise et aux mutuelles de prévention or on our website at cnesst.gouv.qc.ca/sst.
7. Provisional retrospective adjustments

7.1 Provisional retrospective adjustment

The CNESST makes an initial provisional adjustment at the end of the second year of the reference period, which starts on January 1 of the ratemaking year. The adjustment takes into account the changes in compensation costs over 24 months, while focusing on the most costly injuries.

The method used to calculate the adjustment is similar to that used to calculate the retrospective adjustment.

The data

Therefore, the data that covers 24 months of the reference period, as established on January 31 of the following year. Data pertaining to the 2019 assessment will be available only on January 31, 2021.

Categorization of injuries and compensation cost factor

Once costs imputable to the employer for the first two years have been calculated, each injury file is classified in one of the following three categories. A compensation cost is associated with each injury file.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Injury category</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Compensation cost factor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Death</td>
<td>Death occurring as the result of an employment injury before the end of the second year</td>
<td>1 + (0.300 x A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inactive file</td>
<td>No IRI payment for the last quarter of the second year</td>
<td>1 + (0.200 x A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Active file</td>
<td>IRI paid for the last quarter of the second year</td>
<td>1 + (3.400 x A)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For categorization purposes, the IRI that is considered excludes wage reimbursements for time spent at medical appointments.

Coefficient A will be established by the CNESST when the provisional retrospective adjustment is calculated.
7.2 Second provisional retrospective adjustment

Similar to the first adjustment, this one is calculated, at the end of the third year, but only at the request of the employer.

The second provisional retrospective adjustment makes it possible to revise the employer’s assessment in light of any changes in the cost of injuries between the 24th and 36th months of the reference period, while refining the estimated compensation cost of injuries.

The method used to calculate this adjustment is similar to the method used to calculate the retrospective adjustment.

The data

The data used for the second provisional adjustment cover the first 36 months of the reference period, as established on January 31 of the following year. Data pertaining to the 2019 assessment will therefore be available only on January 31, 2022.

Categorization of injuries and compensation cost factor

After the costs imputable to the employer for the first three years of the reference period are determined, each injury will be classified in one of the following three categories. A compensation cost factor is associated with each injury file.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Injury category</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Compensation cost factor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Death</td>
<td>Death occurred as the result of an employment injury before the end of the third quarter</td>
<td>1 + (0.210 x B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inactive file</td>
<td>No IRI paid for the third year</td>
<td>1 + (0.120 x B)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Active file     | IRI paid for the third year  
|                 | • No IRI for the third and fourth quarters of the third year | 1 + (0.450 x B) |
|                 | • IRI paid for the third or fourth quarter of the third year | 1 + (2.160 x B) |

For categorization purposes, the IRI that is considered excludes wage reimbursements for time spent at medical appointments.

Coefficient B will be established by the CNESST when the second provisional retrospective adjustment is calculated.

Applying for a second provisional adjustment

If an employer wants a second provisional adjustment to be calculated for its 2019 assessment, it must complete the form entitled Request for a second provisional adjustment and return it to the CNESST before December 15, 2021. From that date forward, the application is irrevocable.

If an employer believes that a second provisional adjustment is not necessary, it will have to wait until the retrospective adjustment at the end of the 48-month reference period for the data pertaining to the third year of the reference period to have an impact on its assessment.
8. Bankruptcy or discontinuance of employer’s operations

8.1 Bankruptcy

The Regulation respecting financing prescribes specific rules for calculating assessments in the case of bankruptcy.

In any given ratemaking year, where an employer goes bankrupt:

In the first 21 months of the reference period*,
- the employer is not eligible for retrospective adjustment of its assessment for that ratemaking year; it is assessed on the basis of the rate applicable under section 305 of the AIAOD by maintaining, for
- employers that qualify for a personalized rate, the adjustments applicable to the employers subject to the retrospective plan.

Between the 22nd and 33rd months of the reference period*,
- the retrospective adjustment is calculated at the end of the first 24 months of the period, according to the method used to calculate the first provisional retrospective adjustment of the assessment;
- if the provisional adjustment has already been calculated, then that constitutes the final retrospective adjustment of the assessment.

Between the 34th and 45th months of the reference period*,
- the retrospective adjustment is calculated at the end of the first 36 months of the period, according to the method used to calculate the second provisional retrospective adjustment, even if the employer has not applied for one;
- if the adjustment has already been calculated, then that constitutes the final retrospective adjustment of the assessment.

After the first 45 months of the reference period*,
- the retrospective adjustment is calculated at the end of the 48-month period, if it has not already been so calculated.

* The reference period covers 48 months, commencing on January 1 of the ratemaking year.
8.2 Discontinuance of employer’s operations

The *Regulation respecting financing* prescribes specific calculation rules where an employer ceases its operations.

Therefore, an employer that no longer has any workers in its employ due to the discontinuance of its operations may wish to obtain a final calculation of its assessment. The CNESST must be submitted an application to that effect no later than the 60th day after the date operations ceased. From that date forward, the application is irrevocable.

Where the employer ceased operations:

**In the first 21 months of the reference period***,

- the retrospective adjustment corresponds to 20% of the risk-related portion of the applicable rate-based assessment.

**Between the 22nd and 33rd months of the reference period***,

- the retrospective adjustment is calculated at the end of the first 24 months of the period, according to the method used to calculate the provisional retrospective adjustment of the assessment; plus an amount equal to 15% of the risk-related portion of the rate-based assessment.

**Between the 34th and 45th months of the reference period***,

- the retrospective adjustment is calculated at the end of the first 36 months of the period, according to the method used to calculate the second provisional retrospective adjustment, even if the employer does not request a second provisional adjustment; plus an amount equal to 10% of the risk-related portion of the rate-based assessment.

**After the first 45 months of the reference period***,

- the retrospective adjustment is calculated at the end of the 48-month period, if it has not already been so calculated.

---

* The reference period covers 48 months, commencing on January 1 of the ratemaking year.
9. Data made available to employers

9.1 Data made available to employers
To simplify the employer’s task of choosing a limit per claim, the CNESST provides every employer
with a summary statement entitled Financial data used to select the per-claim limit.

9.2 Type of data
On the statement provided by the CNESST, the various data are grouped as follows:

- Experience file:
  - classification unit corresponding to the type of activity carried on by the employer;
  - experience file number;
  - jurisdiction over activities;
  - payroll related to the file;
  - unit rate and, where applicable, personalized rate;
  - unit risk rate and, where applicable, personalized rate;
  - rate for financing the joint sector-based association, where applicable;
  - factor for expenditures not charged to the employer;
  - number of the establishment where the injury occurred;
  - name of the establishment where the injury occurred.

- Injury file:
  - worker’s family name and first name;
  - date of injury;
  - injury file number;
  - amounts imputed (paid or committed): income replacement indemnity (IRI), medical aid, rehabilitation expenses, death benefits, bodily injury compensation and cost of workstation adaptations. The committed amounts are marked with an asterisk;
  - quarters considered in establishing the compensation cost factor;
  - compensation cost factor;
  - compensation cost;
  - total cost of injury.

A total is shown for each of the following headings: death files, inactive injury files, active injury files, establishments and period of application.
9.3 Period covered by the data

For the 2019 ratemaking year, the financial data cover 2012 to 2018.

To establish the compensation cost and the total cost of the injury, the compensation cost factor and the factor for expenditures not charged are those used in retrospective adjustment calculations:

- 48 months for injuries related to years 2012, 2013 and 2014;
- 36 and 24 months respectively for 2015 and 2016.

No factor applies to injury files for 2017 and 2018.

9.4 Data transmission

The employer must complete and send the form entitled *Request for disclosure of financial information pertaining to injuries* to the CNESST. There are two ways to do this:

If the employer is registered with the Services en ligne sécurisés − Guichet SST, it can complete the form online and return it electronically. Then, all the employer has to do is download the updated data file, which will greatly reduce the delivery time.

If the employer is not registered with the Services en ligne sécurisés − Guichet SST, it may complete the form reproduced in Schedule 1 to this guide or on our website at [cnesst.gouv.qc.ca/sst](http://cnesst.gouv.qc.ca/sst), then return it by mail or by fax. The CNESST will then send it the data in a hard copy version or on a CD, as indicated by the employer.
10. Communication timetable

The retrospective adjustment process requires constant communication between the employer and the CNESST throughout the reference period and beyond in some cases.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Communication</th>
<th>Recipient</th>
<th>Date of receipt</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. 2019 Notice of qualification for retrospective ratemaking and</td>
<td>Designated representative</td>
<td>September 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retrospective adjustment of the 2019 assessment – Employer’s guide</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Classification decision (classification of the activities carried on by</td>
<td>Employer</td>
<td>October 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the employer for 2019 and the periodic payment rate to be used in 2019)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Confirmation of the choice of limit per claim for 2019 (form)</td>
<td>CNESST</td>
<td>Before December 15, 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Application for qualification or for exemption for 2019</td>
<td>CNESST</td>
<td>Before December 15, 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Remittance of periodic payments using payment slips</td>
<td>Revenu Québec</td>
<td>January to December 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Assessment notice based on insurable wages paid in 2019</td>
<td>Employer</td>
<td>March 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Provisional retrospective adjustment of the 2019 assessment</td>
<td>Designated representative</td>
<td>As of March 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Detailed calculation</td>
<td>Employer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Assessment notice</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Deadline to apply for a second provisional retrospective adjustment for</td>
<td>CNESST</td>
<td>Before December 15, 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Second provisional retrospective adjustment of the 2019 assessment</td>
<td>Designated representative</td>
<td>As of March 2022, where</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Detailed calculation</td>
<td>Employer</td>
<td>applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Assessment notice</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communication</td>
<td>Recipient</td>
<td>Date of receipt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
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<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Retrospective adjustment of the 2019 assessment</td>
<td>Designated representative</td>
<td>As of March 2023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Detailed calculation</td>
<td>Employer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Assessment notice</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Recalculation of the retrospective adjustment of the 2019 assessment</td>
<td>Designated representative</td>
<td>As required, three times a year (January, April and September), as soon as the retrospective adjustment has been calculated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Detailed calculation</td>
<td>Employer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Assessment notice</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Schedule

Forms

These forms can be downloaded from our website at cnesst.gouv.qc.ca/sst.
You may also use our secure online services (Guichet SST) to complete and return the forms. (Available online in French only).
1. Choice of limit

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of employer</th>
<th>Québec enterprise No. or Employer No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

The possible choices of limit per claim being: 1 ½, 2, 2 ¼, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 or 9 times the maximum yearly insurable wages. We choose, for the 2019 ratemaking year, a limit per claim equal to [ ] such wages.

2. Signature of employer*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First and last names of the signatory in block letters</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Telephone</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Signature

* The CNESST accepts the signature of any of the following persons:

- **Person authorized by virtue of his or her office:** Natural person who, by virtue of his or her status, may sign documents on behalf of the employer. That status may vary depending on the legal form of the enterprise. In the case of a legal person, it is a person exercising the function of director within the meaning of the act of incorporation. For example, it could be the president, the secretary or a person declared in Québec's enterprise register whose function is other than that of “administrateur”. In the case of an individual enterprise, it is the sole proprietor. In the case of a general partnership, it is a partner. In the case of a limited partnership, it is one of the full partners.

- **Employer's representative:** Person designated by the employer from among its employees to represent it as its representative.

- **Other person duly authorized to sign documents on behalf of the employer:** In the case of a legal person it is someone duly authorized to sign this form pursuant to the legal person’s bylaws, a resolution of its board of directors or a unanimous shareholders’ agreement. In the case of an individual enterprise or a partnership, it is a person duly authorized to sign this form pursuant to a power of attorney signed by a person authorized by virtue of his or her office. **The document evidencing the signatory’s authority must be enclosed with this form.**

**SUBMITTING THE AUTHORIZATION FORM**

Send this form to the CNESST office at the following address:

**Service à la grande entreprise et aux mutuelles de prévention**

524, rue Bourdages, bureau 350, case postale 1200, succ. Terminus
Québec (Québec) G1K 7E2
418 266-4654
1 800 848-4219
Fax: 418 266-4653 or toll free 1 833 798-0669

---

**Important**

This form must be returned to the CNESST before December 15, 2018.

For employers commencing activities after December 15, 2018, this form must reach the CNESST before the actual commencement date.
## 1. Application for qualification

Name of employer

Québec enterprise No. or Employer No.

As we do not qualify for the retrospective plan according to the CNESST's basic test requirement, we hereby request that our admissibility be re-determined on the basis of one of the following two criteria:
- as reduced qualifying threshold of 75%.
- the total insurable wages paid for the ratemaking year.

## 2. Signature of employer*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First and last names of the signatory in block letters</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<tr>
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- In the case of a general partnership, it is a partner.
- In the case of a limited partnership, it is one of the full partners.
- or
- **Employer’s representative:** Person designated by the employer from among its employees to represent it as its representative.
- or
- **Other person duly authorized to sign documents on behalf of the employer:** In the case of a legal person it is someone duly authorized to sign this form pursuant to the legal person’s bylaws, a resolution of its board of directors or a unanimous shareholders’ agreement. In the case of an individual enterprise or a partnership, it is a person duly authorized to sign this form pursuant to a power of attorney signed by a person authorized by virtue of his or her office. *The document evidencing the signatory’s authority must be enclosed with this form.*

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418 266-4654
1 800 848-4219
Fax: 418 266-4653 or toll free 1 833 798-0669
OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY

Application for exemption

Employer

Retrospective adjustment 2019

**Important**

This form must be returned to the CNESST before December 15, 2018.

1. Application for exemption

Name of employer

Québec enterprise No. or Employer No.

Even though we qualify for the retrospective plan according to the CNESST’s basic test requirement, we hereby request that our qualification be re-determined on the basis of total insurable wages paid for the ratemaking year.

2. Signature of employer*

First and last names of the signatory in block letters

Date

Title

Telephone

Ext.

Signature

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or

- Employer’s representative: Person designated by the employer from among its employees to represent it as its representative.

or

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418 266-4654

1 800 848-4219

Fax: 418 266-4653 or toll free 1 833 798-0669
## Important
This form must be returned to the CNESST before October 1, 2018.

### 1. Application to join a prevention mutual group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of employer</th>
<th>Québec enterprise No. or Employer No.</th>
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The following conditions being fulfilled, we hereby request, for 2019, not to be subject to retrospective ratemaking in order to join a prevention mutual group:

- We were members of a prevention mutual group for at least three of the four years between 2015 and 2018;
- We were not subject to the retrospective plan for 2016, 2017 and 2018;
- The amount obtained from applying the calculation for the 2019 qualifying test is less than twice the applicable threshold.

**Note:** The employer may not use this provision more than three consecutive years.

### 2. Signature of employer*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First and last names of the signatory in block letters</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
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Signature

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Québec (Québec) G1K 7E2

418 266-4654
1 800 848-4219

Fax: 418 266-4653 or toll free 1 833 798-0669
**Important**

This form must be returned to the CNESST by the following date:

- before December 15, 2018 for the 2016 ratemaking year
- before December 15, 2019 for the 2017 ratemaking year
- before December 15, 2020 for the 2018 ratemaking year
- before December 15, 2021 for the 2019 ratemaking year

### 1. Request for a second provisional adjustment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of employer</th>
<th>Québec enterprise No. or Employer No.</th>
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<tbody>
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</table>

or

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of group of employers</th>
<th>Group number</th>
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<tbody>
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</tbody>
</table>

We hereby request that our assessment be readjusted on the basis of changes to the cost of injuries recorded in our file for the first three years of the reference period.

Check the year (or years) for which you are requesting a second provisional adjustment:

- [ ] 2016
- [ ] 2017
- [ ] 2018
- [ ] 2019

### 2. Signature of the duly authorized person

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First and last names in block letters</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
<th>Ext.</th>
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</tbody>
</table>

Signature

### SUBMITTING THE AUTHORIZATION FORM

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524, rue Bourdages, bureau 350, case postale 1200, succ. Terminus

Québec (Québec) G1K 7E2

418 266-4654

1 800 848-4219

Fax: 418 266-4653 or toll free 1 833 798-0669
### Important
This form authorizes a person, with a right of access, to request financial information pertaining to injuries respecting an employer or group of employers for each of the seven years preceding the current year.

### 1. Information concerning the person requesting the information
Person’s first name and surname

Name of person’s employer
Québec enterprise No. or Employer No.

### 2. Employer or group of employers covered by in the request for information
Name of employer
Québec enterprise No. or Employer No.

or
Name of group of employers
Group number

### 3. Name and address of recipient of whom information is to be sent
Person’s first name and surname

Title

Telephone   Ext.

Address (Number and street)

City, town or municipality
Province
Postal Code

### 4. Method of disclosure of information
On paper
On CD

### 5. Signature of person requesting the information
First and last names of the signatory in block letters
Title

Telephone   Ext.

Signature
Date

### SUBMITTING THE AUTHORIZATION FORM
Send this form to the CNESST office at the following address:

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418 266-4654
1 800 848-4219
Fax: 418 266-4653 or toll free 1 833 798-0669
Important

This form is intended for an employer who wishes to designate one of its employees, who has had full access to the employer’s file, as the contact person for retrospective ratemaking matters.

The employer designating the contact person for retrospective ratemaking matters is responsible for advising the CNESST of any changes regarding the designation of a new contact person. The CNESST disclaims all liability in connection therewith.

1. Information concerning the contact person for retrospective ratemaking matters

We,

hereby designate the following person as the contact person for retrospective ratemaking matters to facilitate communication with the CNESST concerning the retrospective adjustment of our assessment.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First name</th>
<th>Last name</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>E-mail</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
<th>Ext.</th>
<th>Fax</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address (Number and street)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City, town or municipality</th>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Postal code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The designation of the contact person for retrospective ratemaking matters is valid until such time as it is revoked.

2. Signature of employer*

Signed in

By (First and last names in block letters)

Signature

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CONTACT PERSON’S FUNCTIONS RESPECTING RETROSPECTIVE RATEMAKING

Pursuant to section 37 of the Act respecting industrial accidents and occupational diseases (AIAOD), the designated contact person for retrospective ratemaking matters may exercise a right of access to the files held by the CNESST concerning classification and assessment and the files concerning the imputation of the cost of the benefits recorded in the files.

Pursuant to section 38 of the AIAOD, the designated contact person for retrospective ratemaking matters may exercise a right of access to the files held by the CNESST pertaining to employment injuries:

- sustained by workers while they were in our employ;
- the costs of which was imputed to our files pursuant to the AIAOD;
- the costs of which is used to determine our assessment further to a transaction contemplated by section 314.3 of the AIAOD.

CONFIDENTIALITY OBLIGATIONS

Section 38.1 of the Act respecting industrial accidents and occupational diseases.
The employer or its designated employee may not use or disclose the information received under section 38 for any purpose other than the exercise of the rights conferred on the employer under Act.

Act respecting the Protection of personal information in the private sector (CQLR, chapter P-39.1) and the Act respecting Access to documents held by government bodies and the protection of personal information (CQLR, chapter A-2.1)
The CNESST refers the employer and its designated employee to the provisions of the Act respecting the Protection of personal information in the private sector and to those of the Act respecting Access to documents held by government bodies and the protection of personal information which legislation may apply in relation to information obtained under this authorization.

SUBMITTING THE AUTHORIZATION FORM

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