

PEI UPSE 52nd ANNUAL CONVENTION

Pension “Reform” in PEI

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AGENDA

1. Review 2012 – 2013 discussions and process
2. July 5, 2013 and forward:
 1. Process
 2. Government “Solution”
 3. Alternative Member Proposal



2012-2013 Review

2012 Convention, we reviewed:

1. Civil Service Superannuation Fund (CSSF) – Background and Vocabulary
2. Government initiative and mandate
3. Working group process
4. UPSE position

2012-2013 Review

- June 2012 - the Government identified a “problem” with the CSSF and TSF
 - Plan deficits
 - Accounting rules
 - Credit markets
- Government’s view was that the “guarantee” of a benefit was too expensive
- Government stated objective was to change the plans to make them “sustainable”
 - “sustainable” = no longer guaranteed by Government



2012-2013 Review

- UPSE questioned the existence of a “crisis” in the CSSF
 - Relatively well-funded compared to other public sector plans
 - Removal of the guarantee is a drastic measure
- UPSE goals - present credible alternatives and secure some control over the future of the plan



2012-2013 Review

- Spring 2013 - Government actuary (Morneau Sheppell):
 - presented information to Working Group setting out projected costs of the plan over 20 and 30 years
 - Used very technical actuarial models to attempt to predict future experience
- Unions sketch out and present possible plan changes which meet cost envelope without massive cuts



Process: July 5 forward

- In July, 2013, Government introduced its “solution” to the Working Group
- July-August, Working Group sought clarification from Government actuary on impact of “solution” on membership
- Working Group also sought plan data and economic data (costings) to start building a potential alternative solution
 - breaking out costs by plan (CSSF, TSF)
 - breaking out costs/savings of different changes to benefits and contributions

Process: July 5 forward

Government

- actuary very slow to respond to requests
- actuary's cost information changes during this period
- objectives become a moving target
 - For example...

Process: July 5 forward

Deficit (CSSF + TSF) as at April 1/14*

- **\$113 million** initially projected (using old economic assumptions), then....
- **\$450 million** in July (new, more conservative assumptions), then...
- **\$530 million** in August (by making even more conservative assumptions)

*as projected by Government actuary

Process: July 5 forward

Deficit (CSSF only) as at April 1/14*

- **\$68 million** initially (old assumptions)
 - **\$270 million** (new assumptions)
 - **\$350 million** (further conservatized assumptions)
- Union actuary: CSSF deficit **\$300 million** at most
 - the size of the problem - a “moving target”

*as projected by Government actuary

Government “Solution”

- CSSF Benefits Cuts
 - All indexation in retirement no longer guaranteed
 - **Conditional** only, based on plan performance
 - Reduces costs by 12.5% of payroll
 - Career average earnings formula for active workers
 - Final average earnings eliminated on future service
 - Indexation of salary to keep pace with inflation (during employment) **conditional** on plan performance
 - Reduces costs by 8.5% of payroll
 - E/R moves to 32/62 from 30/60
 - Reduces costs by 1.2% of payroll
- Total cuts worth 22.2%. Why such drastic cuts?

Impact of Government “Solution”

- Government solution reduced plan liabilities by ~25%
- Permits the Government to reduce the liability for pensions it reports on its balance sheet by ~\$384 million
 - This creates a ~\$84 million “surplus” on the basis of cuts to benefits

Impact of Government “Solution”

on new member, over full career

SALARY INCREASE	AMOUNT OF INDEXING GRANTED		
	All indexing	No indexing	50% indexing
AIW increases only	+2%	-39%	-19%
AIW+1% increases	-14%	-47%	-31%

Summary Government “Solution”

- Makes potentially significant cuts to pensions
- Higher impact on younger and less service members
- Very complex actuarial model – hard to understand and untested, appears to create “certainty” of benefit, but is not a guaranteed benefit



Alternative Member Proposal

Starts from a different premise:

- There is no major crisis in funding of the CSSF
- The Government enjoyed the benefit of “liberal” funding assumptions and approach for many years
- Employees should not have to pay for that
- Employees should not have to create a “surplus” to finance the Government’s other activities or the “demands” of credit markets
- Guaranteed and decent defined benefits are key to employees’ retirement planning – employees and retirees cannot take on all the risks



Alternative Member Proposal

Unions recognize legitimate Government objectives

- Get costs under control (will meet Government proposed annual budget for pension costs of ~\$44 million)
- Make plan more sustainable by using more conservative economic assumptions (recognize a deficit of ~\$300 million)
- Share risks with employer
- Have a strong voice in governance of the plan – if members take on risks, they need the power to manage those risks

Alternative Member Proposal

- Three (less drastic) changes to plan
 - Move benefit accrual from FAE 3 to FAE 5
 - Reduces cost by 1.4% payroll
 - Move E/R factor to 32/62
 - Reduces cost by 1.2% of payroll
 - Guarantee 60% of indexation in retirement, and make additional 40% conditional on surplus in plan
 - Reduces cost by 5.5% of payroll
- ➡ **Total reduction in costs of 8.1% of payroll (compare to Government cut of ~22%)**

Alternative Member Proposal

- These cost reductions:
 - make significant contribution to paying down the projected deficit
 - reduce size of deficit by **-\$190 million**
 - more than meet the Government's stated budget
 - total annual CSSF cost under Alternative Member Proposal **~\$32.8 million** per year, total Government budget is **\$44 million**
 - **\$11 million to dedicate to deficit reduction**
- Deficit can be eliminated in less than 15 years, potentially in as little as 5 years



Alternative Member Proposal

- One major change: move to joint governance of the CSSF
 - Permits favourable accounting treatment for Government
 - Permits members to be at the table to monitor the plan and make decisions about the plan
 - Makes it more difficult for Governments to legislate changes to a plan

Summary of Alternative Member Proposal

- Modest reductions to benefits
- Maintains basic guaranteed final average pension and level of indexation
- Meets Government financial objectives and budgets
- Requires members get a fair voice in governance



Government (lack of) Response

- Failed to provide any response or reply to Alternative Member Proposal
- Continues to downplay the potential impact of its “solution” on employees
- No longer acting simply to make the CSSF a “sustainable plan” – just fundamentally gutting pensions
- Baldly calling into question our actuary’s numbers in the face of clear confirming evidence of their reliability



Other Jurisdictions

- Governments across Canada are seeking to impose big changes on pension plans and employee compensation
- However, even where these changes were “approved”, resistance is forming quickly – NB retirees, Alberta public sector
- A lot of misinformation used in media – even by experts