

# Research on Pensions: Hybrid Plans

Presented on behalf of a group of national standard-setters in Canada, Germany, Japan, the U.K. and the U.S.

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The views expressed in this presentation are those of the presenter, not necessarily those of the Accounting Standards Board.

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# Why the research and why now?

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- Hybrid pension plans becoming more prevalent in multiple jurisdictions
- Issues arise in accounting for these plans under both IFRS<sup>®</sup> Standards and several local GAAPs
- Financial statement users need relevant information about plan sponsor's obligation
- Further accounting guidance may be needed to better reflect economic characteristics of hybrid plans
  - Actuarial guidance meant to fill in gaps could result in diversity

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# What we mean by "hybrid pension plans"

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- Can mean different things to different people
- For purposes of our research
  - New types of pension plans that are neither defined contribution plans (DC plans) nor defined benefit plans (DB plans)
  - Contain elements of both traditional DC plans and traditional DB plans
  - Evolved in order to reduce plan sponsors' risk

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# Our research focus

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- Focused on how to account for hybrid plans by determining similarities and differences
  - Considered a range of plans
  - From traditional DB to traditional DC and 4 example plans in between
    - Two shared-risk plans
    - Cash balance plan
    - Security-linked plan

# Some key features of our example plans

Shared-risk Plan #1	Shared-risk Plan #2	Cash Balance Plan	Security-linked Plan
<p>Targeted benefits established pursuant to a formula, but not guaranteed by plan sponsor</p>	<p>Based on traditional DB plan, with modifications to benefit formula such as adjustments based on funded status. Targeted benefits not guaranteed by plan sponsor.</p>	<p>Benefits established pursuant to a formula that is a function of salary-based principal credits and a crediting rate based on those principal credits</p>	<p>Plan sponsor guarantees a minimum return (of at least 0% but usually higher) on the invested contributions</p>
<p>Plan sponsor and plan members participate equally in funding the plan with benefits managed through a funding policy</p>	<p>Risk-sharing contributions to be made by plan sponsor and agreed to by both parties at plan inception</p>	<p>Plan sponsor makes contributions that can accumulate to the actuarial PV of benefit due at time of distribution to each participant pursuant to plan's terms</p>	<p>Plan sponsor makes contributions to plan members' accounts with these contributions invested in a specified securities portfolio generating returns</p>

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# Extent of our research

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- Consulted audit and benefit consulting firms in each jurisdiction about example plans
- Gathered views and observations:
  - **Domestic pension experience** such as extent to which the four example plans, or similar plans, exist in each jurisdiction
  - **IFRS<sup>®</sup> Standards and Local GAAP experience**
  - **Areas for improvement**

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# Where our example plans are found

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## Example Plan Existence

Shared-risk plan #1 found only in Canada; rare in private sector in Canada, but emerging; awaiting enabling regulation

Other three example plans exist in >1 of our jurisdictions

Security-linked plan common only in Germany and on the rise

Cash balance plan common in 3 of our jurisdictions

## Similar Plan Existence

Germany has a growing interest in establishing plans like shared-risk plan #1

Canada, the U.K. and the U.S. have similar plans to the security-linked plan

Canada and the U.S. have similar plans to shared-risk plan #2

***Shared-risk plans and security-linked plan all contain a risk-sharing element***

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# Accounting challenges – Classification

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- Found diversity in expected classification across our jurisdictions and within specific jurisdictions
  - Security-linked plan – DC account with DB guarantee, DB only; DC or DB depending on whether concept in IFRIC D9 applies
  - Shared-risk plan #2 – DC or DB
- Consistent classification for shared-risk plan and cash balance plan as DB plans across our jurisdictions



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# Accounting challenges – Measurement

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- How to measure the obligation? E.g.,
  - Shared-risk plan #1
    - How to determine the portion of risks and costs retained by the plan sponsor?
    - What assumptions to use? e.g., which benefits are guaranteed and to what extent?
  - Shared-risk plan #2 — how to measure benefits that vary according to funded status?
  - Security-linked plan — how to determine the present value of the obligation, i.e., what discount rate?

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# Ideas to explore

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- Identified possible avenues to explore to resolve the issues
- No clear cut winner
- Reviewed IASB's work done on post-employment benefits as well as feedback from IFASS participants
- IFASS participants agreed that some ideas show promise

*Suggest developing principles-based guidance with flexibility to better reflect economics of hybrid plans*

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# What we propose

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- Propose IASB consider research performed to date
  - Add it as another dimension to the feasibility study on pensions in its research pipeline, or
  - Take on a project to address hybrid pension plans
- Stand ready to assist the IASB

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# Furthering our research

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- Make our research more globally inclusive by hearing from other jurisdictions
  - Asked IFASS members to complete a questionnaire
- Hear from other stakeholders within our jurisdictions
  - Financial statement users
  - Academics
- Continue to monitor related activities

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# Questions for ASAF members

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**Q1** – Are there recent developments in your jurisdiction that reflect the ongoing evolution of hybrid pension plans? (¶s 17-18)

**Q2** – Do you think our research on hybrid pension plans has merit? If not, why not? (¶s 17- 63)

**Q3** – Do you agree with our proposal? (¶s 68-70)

**Q4** – Do you agree with the next steps? (¶ 71) Do you have additional activities to suggest?



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