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2012 Solvency Funding Relief Measures for Private Sector Pension Plans - Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

This web page provides answers to questions on the amendments to [Regulation 909](#)  regarding the [2012 Solvency Funding Relief Measures](#) and [Other Changes to Regulation 909](#) that were announced in the 2012 Ontario Budget. These changes came into force on November 1, 2012 and are set out in [Regulation 329/12](#) , which was made under the Pension Benefits Act (PBA).

These questions relate to:

- [Filing Deadlines and Elections](#)
- [Plan Administrator Questions](#)
- [Member/Former Member Questions](#)

Filing Deadlines and Elections

Q1: The plan administrator made an election under the 2009 solvency funding relief measures. Does a new election have to be filed with the Superintendent in order to take advantage of the 2012 solvency funding relief measures?

A1: Yes. A new election needs to be filed with the Superintendent for the 2012 solvency funding relief measures in order to make use of option(s) 4 and/or 5. -11/12

Q2: How should the election for the 2012 solvency funding relief measures be filed with the Superintendent? In what form does it need to be submitted, and what information should be included?

A2: The plan administrator needs to file a notice of election with the Superintendent. The notice of election must be in writing, and may be in the form of a separate letter to the Superintendent, or it may be part of the cover letter that accompanies the solvency relief report that is filed with the Superintendent. The election must be filed on or before the filing of the first valuation report under section 13 or 14 with a valuation date on or after September 30, 2011 and before September 30, 2014. The notice of election should be signed by either the plan administrator, or an individual who is authorized to sign the election on behalf of the administrator.

The notice of election must include the following:

- Name of the pension plan
- Plan registration number
- A statement that an election is being made to implement [insert description of the option(s) elected)], and is effective as of [insert effective date of implementation]. -11/12

Q3: An earlier regulation amendment provided a filing extension to December 31, 2012, for a valuation report with a valuation date that was on or after September 30,

2011 and before March 31, 2012. Does the administrator still have to file the plan's valuation report by December 31, 2012?

A3: No. Under the 2012 solvency funding relief measures, the administrator has until February 28, 2013 to file the first report that has a valuation date on or after September 30, 2011 and before May 31, 2012. -11/12

Q4: Why do the regulations no longer contain the option to defer, up to one year, the start of special payments required to liquidate any new going concern unfunded liability or new solvency deficiency (option 1 under the 2009 solvency funding relief measures)?

A4: This deferral option is now available to all plans. No specific election is required. However, if a plan chooses to use a deferral period, the deferral must be disclosed in the pension plan's valuation report. -11/12

Q5: If the first valuation report is required as a result of a plan amendment, can a plan administrator make an election related to the temporary solvency relief options at the same time?

A5: Yes, but only if the plan administrator files a full valuation report under section 14 as a result of the plan amendment. An election can only be made in conjunction with the plan's first valuation report filed by the administrator under section 13 or section 14. A report filed under section 3 is not considered to be a solvency relief report and cannot support an election of solvency relief options. The solvency relief election must be submitted to the Superintendent in writing on or before the date the section 14 report is filed. -11/12

Q6: If the plan administrator does not wish to make an election for the plan's first filed report, can an election be made in a subsequent valuation report?

A6: No. An election can only be made for the plan's first valuation report filed under section 13 or 14 with a valuation date that is on or after September 30, 2011 and before September 30, 2014. -11/12

Plan Administrator Questions

Q7: The plan administrator elected options under the 2009 rules. Are there any restrictions on the options the plan administrator can elect under the 2012 solvency relief measures?

A7: The plan administrator is eligible to make an election under the 2012 solvency relief measures, if:

1. the plan is not an excluded plan; and
2. the plan has either a new and/or an existing solvency deficiency in its first valuation report that falls within the period specified by Regulation 329/12. The administrator could make an election under option 5 for a new solvency deficiency, or under option 4 for an existing solvency deficiency.

Please note that the election under option 4 does not apply to:

- any special payments that were extended to a maximum of 10 years under option 3 in the 2009 measures, or
- to any special payments required on a plan wind-up (under section 75 of the PBA).

In addition, the election under option 5 is only available if the administrator complies with the notice requirements described in the Regulation. (This does not apply to jointly governed plans). -11/12

Q8: What special payments may be consolidated in the solvency relief report under option 4?

A8: The solvency relief report may consolidate only the present value of any remaining solvency special payments relating to solvency deficiencies that arose before the valuation date of the solvency relief report that remain to be paid. Pre-existing special payments relating to going-concern unfunded liabilities and special payments required under section 75 of the PBA are not included. If solvency special payments were previously consolidated under option 2 of the 2009 rules, they can be reconfigured into a new five year schedule. However, solvency special payments that are subject to the 2009 extended funding rules (option 3) cannot be consolidated. -11/12

Revised

Q9: When do the accelerated funding rules for plan amendments end if the administrator elects option 4, 5 or both?

A9: If the plan administrator elects option 4, 5 or both and the plan is later amended to increase benefits, any increase in the going concern unfunded liability must be liquidated over five years. The only exception is if the plan amendment has an effective date after the later of:

- the date the consolidated prior solvency deficiency is liquidated; and
- the date on which the remainder of the extended liquidation period equals five years.

For example, a plan administrator files a 2012 solvency relief report with a valuation date of January 1, 2013. The administrator elected option 4, 5 or both (with the maximum extension), but did not defer the start of special payments (previously option 1). The new solvency special payments are scheduled to end on December 31, 2022 and the consolidated prior solvency deficiency payments are scheduled to end on December 31, 2017. Note that the accelerated funding rules would not apply if the effective date of the benefit improvement is later than December 31, 2022. -06/2017

Member/Former Member Questions

Q10: Who is an eligible former member?

A10: In relation to the pension plan, an "eligible former member" is a former member whose deferred pension or pension benefit includes a defined benefit. It does not include a former member who has died, and for whom a notice of death has been received by the plan administrator. -11/12

Q11: Who is an eligible retired member?

A11: In relation to the pension plan, an “eligible retired member” is a retired member who is in receipt of a pension, and whose pension or pension benefit includes a defined benefit. It does not include a retired member who has died, and for whom a notice of death has been received by the plan administrator. -11/12

Q12: As a widow(er) of a former/retired member of a pension plan I am a beneficiary under the plan. Am I entitled to receive enhanced notice, if the plan makes an election under the solvency relief amendments?

A12: No. Only eligible members, eligible former members, and eligible retired members are entitled to receive enhanced notice. -11/12

Q13: I am an eligible member of a pension plan and previously gave my consent for the administrator to elect option 3. I was recently asked to provide my consent to allow the administrator to elect option 5 under the 2012 solvency relief measures. If I agree, will I now receive separate enhanced notices and progress reports for both elections?

A13: Yes. However, the administrator may provide the information for both elections in a single document. The document will clearly identify the information for the election under option 3 and the election under option 5. -11/12

Q14: I am an eligible retired member of a pension plan and a union member. I have been asked to provide my consent to allow the administrator to elect option 5 (the extension of the new solvency deficiency funding period from five years to not more than 10 years). Can the union exercise my vote?

A14: No. The union can only vote on behalf of individuals who were eligible members for whom the union acts as collective bargaining agent on the valuation date of the solvency relief report. If you retired after the date of the solvency relief report, the union may vote on your behalf. If you retired on or before the date of the solvency relief report, you must vote directly. -11/12

Q15: I am an eligible member of a pension plan that covers both union and non-union members. I am not a member of a union. I have been asked to provide my consent to allow the administrator to elect option 5 (the extension of the new solvency deficiency funding period from five years to not more than 10 years). Can the union exercise my vote?


A15: No. The union can only vote on behalf of individuals who were eligible members for whom the union acts as collective bargaining agent on the valuation date of the solvency relief report. -11/12

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Solvency Funding Relief Measures

- [2016 Solvency Funding Relief](#)
- [2012 Solvency Funding Relief](#)

Solvency Funding Relief for Private-Sector Pension Plans Extended-2016 Measures

On June 3, 2016, [O. Regulation 161/16](#)  made under the Pension Benefits Act was filed. It comes into force on July 1, 2016. The regulation provides an extension of the temporary solvency relief measures for private sector pension plans enacted by the government in 2009 and in 2012.

This extension of the temporary solvency funding relief measures applies to the first valuation report filed with a valuation date on or after December 31, 2015 and before December 31, 2018. The measures include:


- consolidation of existing solvency special payments into a new five year schedule; and,
- extension of the solvency special payment to a maximum of 10 years for new solvency deficiencies determined in the report, subject to the consent of the plan members.

The 2016 solvency funding relief measures differ somewhat from the 2012 measures in the following respects:

- a new Option 6 under the 2016 measures permits the plan administrator to elect to consolidate existing solvency special payments into a new five year schedule. This includes payments consolidated under Options 2 and 4 but excludes:
 1. special payments which were extended to a maximum of 10 years under Option 3 under the 2009 measures and Option 5 under the 2012 measures; and
 2. special payments required only by reason of section 75 of the Pension Benefits Act (i.e., on plan wind-up).
- A new Option 7 under the 2016 measures permits:
 1. the plan administrator to elect to extend the five year period to make solvency special payments for any new solvency deficiency to a maximum of 10 years whether or not there was a similar election under the 2009 and 2012 measures. However, the 2016 election will only apply to new solvency deficiencies revealed in the new report. Therefore, if a plan administrator has elected to extend the solvency special payments under the 2009, 2012 and the 2016 measures, each solvency deficiency would be liquidated over a different (but overlapping) 10 year period.

2. The regulation specifically identifies that the consent of eligible retired members (as well as eligible members and eligible former members), is required to extend the period from five to 10 years.

Solvency Funding Relief for Private-Sector Pension Plans Extended-2012 Measures

O. Regulation 329/12  made under the Pension Benefits Act came into force on November 1, 2012. The regulations provide an extension of the temporary solvency relief measures for private sector pension plans enacted by the government in 2009.

The extension of temporary solvency funding relief measures, similar to the measures introduced in 2009, apply to the first valuation report with a valuation date on or after September 30, 2011 and before September 30, 2014. The measures include:

- consolidating existing solvency special payments into a new five-year schedule; and
- extending the solvency special payment to a maximum of 10 years for new solvency deficiencies determined in the report, subject to the consent of the plan members.

A filing extension to February 28, 2013 has been granted for valuation reports with a valuation date on or after September 30, 2011 and before May 31, 2012.

The 2012 solvency funding relief measures differ from those measures first announced in 2009 in the following respects:

- the ability to defer for up to one year the start of special payments required to liquidate any new going concern unfunded liability or new solvency deficiency (Option 1 under the 2009 measures) is now generally applicable for all plans. No election is required.
- A new Option 4 under the 2012 measures permits the plan administrator to elect to consolidate existing solvency special payments, including those consolidated under Option 2 but excluding special payments which were extended to a maximum of 10 years under Option 3 under the 2009 measures and excluding special payments required only by reason of section 75 of the Pension Benefits Act (i.e., on plan wind-up), into a new 5 year schedule.
- A new Option 5 under the 2012 measures permits:
 1. The plan administrator to elect to extend the five-year period to make solvency special payments of any new solvency deficiency to a maximum of 10 years under the 2012 measures whether or not there was a similar election under the 2009 measures. However, the 2012 election will only apply to new solvency deficiencies revealed in the new report. Therefore, if a plan administrator has elected to extend the solvency special payments under both the 2009 measures and the 2012 measures, each solvency deficiency would be liquidated over a different (but overlapping) 10 year period.
 2. The regulations specifically identify that the consent of eligible retired members (as well as eligible members and eligible former members) is required. Previously, eligible retired members were considered to be eligible former members.

More Info:

- [2016 Solvency Funding Relief Measures - FAQs](#)
- [2012 Solvency Funding Relief Measures - FAQs](#)
- [2009 Solvency Funding Relief Measures](#)

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Solvency Funding Relief Questions Answered

Archived Content

The following content was archived on **February 22, 2019** and is provided for historical reference. Information is subject to change and may no longer be accurate.

This page is intended to provide information of interest to plan administrators, their agents, and plan members and former members on the amendments to Regulation 909 regarding the [Solvency Funding Relief Measures](#) and [Other Changes](#) announced in the 2009 Ontario Budget.

Questions posted relate to:

Filing Deadlines and Elections

Member/Former Member Questions

Plan Administrator Questions

Use of Actuarial Gains

Filing Deadlines and Elections

Q: The administrator of a plan wishes to file a report with a valuation date on or after September 30, 2008 and before November 1, 2008. Does the usual 9-month filing deadline apply?

A: No. If the valuation date is between September 30, 2008 and October 31, 2008, the filing deadline has been extended to 10 months after the valuation date.

Q: The administrator of a plan filed a report with a valuation date on or after September 30, 2008 prior to the government's filing of the solvency funding relief and other amendments to Regulation 909. The administrator wishes to file a report to reflect the amendments. Is there any action the administrator can take?

A: Yes, the plan can re-file its valuation report within the 9-month filing deadline. If the valuation date is between September 30, 2008 and October 31, 2008, the timeline has been extended to 10 months.

Q: If the first valuation is required as a result of a plan amendment, can a plan administrator make an election in respect of the temporary solvency relief options?

A: Yes. In order to proceed with an amendment and have a valuation report treated as a solvency relief report, the amendment should be included as part of a section 14 report.

Q: The administrator of a plan does not intend to make an election in respect of its first filed report with a valuation date on or after September 30, 2008. Can the administrator make an election in a subsequent valuation report?

A: No. An election can only be made with the first valuation report filed with a valuation date on or after September 30, 2008.

Use of Actuarial Gains

Q: The administrator of a plan has decided not to make a solvency funding relief election. Can the administrator use future solvency experience gains to reduce solvency special payments?

A: No, the gains may only be used to shorten the remaining amortization periods for existing solvency deficiencies.

Plan Administrator Questions

Q: The revised Standard of Practice for Pension Commuted Values published by the Canadian Institute of Actuaries took effect on April 1, 2009. Can the administrator of a plan use this new standard prior to that date?

A: Yes. The new standard can be used for the purpose of solvency valuations for valuation dates on or after December 12, 2008. On the other hand, the new commuted value standard cannot be used until April 1, 2009 for the purpose of determining commuted values for individual terminating members.

Q: Do the new rules for contribution holidays apply to all defined benefit plans, regardless of whether the administrator elects temporary solvency relief measures?

A: Yes. All plans that provide defined benefits are subject to the amended provisions of Regulation 909 in respect of contribution holidays. For plan fiscal years ending between June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2012, plans must make all contributions required to pay the normal cost unless an actuarial cost certificate with a valuation date at the beginning of a fiscal year is filed with the Superintendent within 90 days of the valuation date and demonstrates that the plan has sufficient funding excess to pay all or a portion of the normal cost for that year. More information is available at [Contribution Holidays Questions Answered](#).

Q: What special payments can be consolidated in the solvency relief report?

A: Only the present value of remaining solvency special payments in respect of solvency deficiencies arising before the valuation date of the solvency relief report that remain to be paid are included in the consolidation. Pre-existing special payments in respect of going-concern unfunded liabilities and special payments required under section 75 of the *PBA* are not included.

Q: Can the administrator of a plan defer the funding of a prior consolidated solvency deficiency?

A: No.

Q: When do the accelerated funding rules for plan amendments end if an administrator elects both Option 2 and Option 3?

A: If both Option 2 and Option 3 are elected, the accelerated funding rules would no longer apply for plan amendments with an effective date after the later of the date the consolidated prior solvency deficiency is liquidated and the date on which the remainder of the extended liquidation period equals 5 years.

Q: What is a “jointly governed plan”?

A: “jointly governed plan” means a plan other than an excluded plan that is,

- (a) a jointly sponsored pension plan,
- (b) a multi-employer pension plan established pursuant to a collective agreement or a trust agreement,
- (c) a plan whose administrator is a pension committee all of whose members are representatives of members of the plan, or
- (d) a plan whose administrator is a pension committee described in section 8 (1) (b) of the Act if at least one-half of the members of the pension committee represent members of the plan or persons receiving pensions under the plan.

Member/Former Member Questions

Q: Who is an eligible member?

A: An eligible member is, with respect to a plan, a member whose pension benefit includes a defined benefit, other than,

- (a) a member who no longer has an entitlement to any payments from the plan, and
- (b) a member for whom a notice of death has been received by the administrator.

Q: Who is an eligible former member?

A: An eligible former member is, with respect to a plan, a former member whose pension or pension benefit includes a defined benefit, other than,

- (a) a former member who no longer has an entitlement to any payments from the plan, and
- (b) a former member for whom a notice of death has been received by the administrator.

**Q: What is meant by “no longer has an entitlement to any payments from the plan”?
When is it determined?**

A: A former member who has received the full commuted value of a deferred pension under section 42 of the PBA prior to the day an information statement is sent and/or the day a notice of objection form is returned to the administrator is a person who “no longer has an entitlement to any payments from the plan”.

Q: As a widow of a former member of a pension plan I am a beneficiary under the plan. Am I entitled to receive enhanced notice if the plan makes an election under the solvency relief amendments?

A: No, only eligible members and eligible former members are entitled to receive enhanced notice.

Q: I am a retired member of a pension plan and have been requested by the administrator of the plan to provide my consent for the administrator to elect Option 3 – the extension of the new solvency deficiency funding period from 5 years to not more than 10 years. Can the union exercise my vote?

A: No, the union can only vote on behalf of individuals who were eligible members on the date of the solvency relief report. Eligible former members (which includes retired members) must vote directly unless they become eligible former members between the date of the solvency relief report and the date the information forms are sent.

Q: How often must defined benefit pension plans file valuation reports?

A: The PBA requires that Ontario registered pension plans fund promised benefits in accordance with standards set out in Regulation 909. Defined benefit pension plans must file actuarial valuations every three years, or annually if a plan indicates solvency concerns in an actuarial valuation report. Where these valuations show a pension plan's assets to be less than its liabilities, payments must be made into the plan to eliminate the deficiency over a prescribed period of time.

Q: What is the purpose of valuation reports?

A: Actuarial valuations of defined benefit plans are conducted using two different sets of actuarial assumptions: "solvency valuations" use assumptions consistent with a plan being terminated, while "going-concern valuations" are based on the plan continuing in operation.

If a solvency valuation reveals a shortfall of plan assets to plan liabilities, Regulation 909 requires the plan sponsor to make special payments into the plan sufficient to eliminate the deficiency over five years. Where a deficiency exists on the basis of a going-concern valuation, Regulation 909 requires special payments to eliminate the going-concern deficiency over 15 years. In general, the payments that a plan sponsor must remit to a plan in a given year include the amount necessary to cover the ongoing current service costs associated with the plan, plus any "special payments" required in that year to pay down a funding deficiency over the relevant time period.

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2009 Solvency Funding Relief Measures

In the 2009 Ontario Budget, the government announced proposed measures that would provide temporary solvency funding relief to Ontario registered defined benefit pension plans affected by the financial market turmoil and take steps to ensure greater transparency while helping to protect the security of pension benefits. Regulation 909 (Regulation) made under the Pension Benefits Act (PBA) has now been amended to put these changes into effect.

Summary of Solvency Funding Relief Measures and Other Changes to Regulation 909

Temporary Solvency Funding Relief Measures - The temporary solvency funding relief measures are limited to eligible plans, and are effective with the first filed valuation report with a valuation date on or after September 30, 2008 (the solvency relief report):

- The administrator of an eligible plan may elect any or all of the following solvency funding relief options:
 - Defer new special payments (going concern and solvency) determined in the solvency relief report for up to one year;
 - Consolidate pre-existing solvency special payments into a new five-year schedule; and
 - With the consent of the members and former members, extend funding of any new solvency deficiency in the solvency relief report for up to five additional years. The consent requirements do not apply to **jointly governed plans**.
- If the administrator elects at least one of the above options, any gains in future solvency valuations may be used to reduce or eliminate any solvency special payments determined in the solvency relief report.

Revised Standards for Commuted Values - All plans may make use of the revised CIA commuted value standard for solvency valuations with a valuation date on or after December 12, 2008.

Contribution Holidays - For plan fiscal years ending between June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2012, contribution holidays will not be permitted unless an actuarial cost certificate that demonstrates sufficient funding excess is filed with the Superintendent. More information is available at [Contribution Holidays Questions Answered](#).

Transfer Ratio and Commuted Values – Section 19(5) of the Regulation now applies to plans where the transfer ratio in the last filed report was less than 1.0.

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Temporary Solvency Funding Relief Measures

2009 Solvency Funding Relief Measures

The temporary solvency funding relief measures are set out below. Full details are provided in the [Ontario Regulation 239/09](#).

The administrator of an eligible plan may choose one or more of three funding options in the first filed valuation report with a valuation date on or after September 30, 2008 (the solvency relief report).

Option 1 - Defer, up to one year, the start of special payments required to liquidate any new going concern unfunded liability or new solvency deficiency determined in the solvency relief report. (Jointly Sponsored Pension Plans (JSPPs) are not permitted to elect Option 1.)

Option 2 - Consolidate special payments for pre-existing solvency deficiencies into a new five-year payment schedule that starts on the valuation date of the solvency relief report. (The "new pension plans" under Ontario Regulation 202/02 (Algoma) are not permitted to elect Option 2.)

Option 3 - With the consent of members and former members, extend the period for liquidating the new solvency deficiency from 5 years to a maximum of 10 years. The consent requirements do not apply to jointly governed plans (which have member representation on the Board or Committee administering the plan).

Gains in Future Solvency Valuations

If the administrator elects at least one of the above options, any gains in future solvency valuations may be used to reduce or eliminate any solvency special payments determined in the solvency relief report.

Eligible Plans

All pension plans that provide defined benefits (including hybrid plans) are eligible for solvency funding relief, **except for the following excluded plans.**

Excluded Plans

- A plan for which all contributions set out in previous valuation reports that are required to be made as of the valuation date of the solvency relief report have not been made.
- A Specified Ontario Multi-Employer Pension Plan as described in section 6.0.1 of the Regulation.
- A plan established after September 29, 2008, unless the plan is formed as a result of a merger of plans, at least one of which was established before September 30, 2008, or is

formed as a result of splitting a plan that was established before September 30, 2008.

- The “participating pension plans” under [Ontario Regulation 99/06 \(Stelco\)](#).
- A “qualifying plan” under section 5.1 of the Regulation.

How a Plan Administrator Makes an Election for Solvency Funding Relief

A plan administrator makes an election by filing it:

- in writing
- with the Superintendent,
- on or before the filing of the first valuation report with a valuation date between September 30, 2008 and September 29, 2011, inclusive.

The administrator may make only one election and, once made, it cannot be rescinded.

Once an election is made for any option the plan administrator must provide enhanced notice to the eligible members and the eligible former members of the plan within 60 days of the start of the payments required under the solvency relief report. Enhanced notice requirements are set out for each option.

Description of Solvency Funding Relief Options

The following section explains the three temporary solvency funding relief options. Complete details can be found in the [Regulation](#).

Option 1 - Deferral of New Special Payments for up to One Year

Defer, up to one year, the start of special payments required to liquidate any new going concern unfunded liability or new solvency deficiency determined in the solvency relief report.

Option Availability

- Not available to excluded plans
- Not available to Jointly Sponsored Pension Plans

Funding Calculations

- The special payments identified in the solvency relief report which are required to liquidate any new going concern unfunded liability or solvency deficiency determined in the report may be deferred for up to one year (the deferral period) from the valuation date.
- For the purpose of determining the new solvency deficiency in the solvency relief report, the calculation of the solvency asset adjustment under section 1.2(1) (d) of the Regulation will include the present value of special payments in respect of any going concern unfunded liability scheduled for payment between the valuation date and 5 years after the end of the deferral period.

- Any gains in subsequent solvency valuations can be used to reduce or eliminate the amount of monthly solvency special payments determined in the solvency relief report.
- During the deferral period, actuarial gains may not be used to reduce normal costs nor may they be applied to pay the annual assessment to the Pension Benefits Guarantee Fund (PBGF).

Amendments

- No special requirements.

Member Consent

- No member consent is required.

Enhanced Notice Requirements

- The plan administrator must provide enhanced notice to the eligible members and the eligible former members of the plan within 60 days of the start of the special payments required under the solvency relief report.
- The notice must contain the information set out in the Regulation.
- The notice is provided one time only.

Option 2 - Consolidation of Existing Solvency Deficiencies into a New Five-Year Payment Schedule

Consolidate special payments for pre-existing solvency deficiencies into a new five-year payment schedule that starts on the valuation date of the solvency relief report.

Option Availability

- Not available to excluded plans.
- Not available to the "new pension plans" under Ontario Regulation 202/02 (Algoma).

Funding Calculations

- Plan administrators will be permitted to consolidate the present value of special payments relating to solvency deficiencies arising before the valuation date of the solvency relief report that remain to be paid (consolidated prior solvency deficiency), and liquidate this deficiency over the 5 years beginning on the valuation date of the solvency relief report.
- To the extent that the solvency special payments made between the valuation date and the filing date exceed those that would be required under the solvency relief report as a result of the consolidation, such excess can be used to reduce subsequent contributions made up to the date at which the next report is filed. The excess, however, cannot be used to reduce the PBGF assessment base as provided in section 37(12) of the Regulation.

- For the purpose of determining the new solvency deficiency in the solvency relief report, the calculation of the solvency asset adjustment under section 1.2(1)(d) of the Regulation will include the present value of all of the solvency special payments under the new five-year consolidated schedule.
- Any gains in subsequent solvency valuations can be used to reduce or eliminate the amount of monthly solvency special payments determined in the solvency relief report.

Amendments

- If the plan is amended to increase pension benefits or ancillary benefits, any resulting increase in the going concern unfunded liability shall be liquidated over 5 years beginning on the valuation date of the report in which the increase in the going concern unfunded liability was determined.
- This accelerated funding requirement remains in effect until the consolidated prior solvency deficiency has been fully liquidated.

Member Consent

- No member consent is required.

Enhanced Notice Requirements

- The plan administrator must provide enhanced notice to the eligible members and the eligible former members of the plan within 60 days of the start of the payments required under the solvency relief report.
- The notice must contain the information set out in the Regulation.
- The notice is provided one time only.

Option 3 – Extension of Up to 5 Additional Years to Liquidate New Solvency Deficiency

With the consent of eligible members and eligible former members, extend the period for liquidating the new solvency deficiency from 5 years to a maximum of 10 years.

Option Availability

- Not available to excluded plans.

Funding Calculations

- The five-year period to liquidate a new solvency deficiency determined in the solvency relief report may be extended to a period not to exceed 10 years (the extended liquidation period).
- For non-JSPPs that elected Option 1 and for JSPPs, the extended liquidation period will begin on a date not later than 12 months after the valuation date of the solvency relief report and may be extended to a period not to exceed 10 years after that date.

- For the purpose of determining the new solvency deficiency in the solvency relief report, the calculation of the solvency asset adjustment under section 1.2(1)(d) of the Regulation will include the present value of special payments in respect of any going concern unfunded liability scheduled for payment between the valuation date and the end of the extended liquidation period.
- Any gains in subsequent solvency valuations can be used to reduce or eliminate the amount of monthly solvency special payments determined in the solvency relief report.

Amendments

- If the plan is amended to increase pension benefits or ancillary benefits, any resulting increase in the going concern unfunded liability shall be liquidated over 5 years beginning on the valuation date of the report in which the increase in the going concern unfunded liability was determined.
- For a JSPP, the resulting increase in the going concern unfunded liability shall be liquidated over 5 years beginning not later than 12 months after the valuation date of the report in which the increase in the going concern unfunded liability was determined.
- This accelerated funding requirement continues to apply for plan amendments that have an effective date before the date on which the remainder of the extended liquidation period equals 5 years.

Member Consent

- There is no consent requirement for jointly governed plans.
- All eligible members, eligible former members and bargaining agents must be sent an information statement. Detailed information on the content is set out in the Regulation.
- For plans which are not jointly governed, the plan administrator that proposes to elect option 3 may not proceed if more than 1/3 of the eligible members and eligible former members oppose the election. Eligible members and eligible former members who die or transfer their entire entitlement from the plan between the date of the solvency relief report and the date the information forms are sent are not included in the election.
- If the eligible members are represented by a bargaining agent, the bargaining agent may cast a ballot on behalf of the eligible members it represents within 45 days. Eligible members who become eligible former members between the date of the solvency relief report and the date the information forms are sent would be represented by the collective bargaining agent for the purpose of determining consent.
- Notice of Objection Forms
 - Who Gets the Notice - eligible members who are not represented by a bargaining agent, eligible former members, and all bargaining agents at the time the information statement is sent
 - Content - set out in section 5.7 of the Regulation
 - Timing for Responding to Notice of Objection - no less than 45 days after the information statement is sent by the administrator

- Deemed Consent - if the number of objections confirms that not more than one-third of the eligible members and the eligible former members object, the extension of the five year period will proceed

Enhanced Notice Requirements


- The plan administrator must provide enhanced notice to the eligible members and the eligible former members of the plan within 60 days of the start of the payments required under the solvency relief report.
- The notice has more required information than Options 1 and 2, as set out in the Regulation.
- Until the end of the extended liquidation period, additional information must also be provided to all eligible members and eligible former members within six months after each plan fiscal year in which a valuation report is filed.
- For eligible members, this additional information may be included with their regular annual pension statement.

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Other Changes to the Regulation - O. Reg. 239/09

Archived Content

The following content was archived on **February 22, 2019**, and is provided for historical reference. Information is subject to change and may no longer be accurate.

In addition to the temporary solvency relief measures contained in [Regulation 239/09](#) , the following changes have been made.

Retroactive Use of Revised Commuted Value Standard for Solvency Valuations

The revised Standard of Practice for Pension Commuted Values (Section 3800) published by the Canadian Institute of Actuaries, which took effect April 1, 2009, may be used for the purpose of a solvency valuation with a valuation date on or after December 12, 2008.

Contribution Holidays

For plan fiscal years ending between June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2012, contribution holidays are not permitted unless an actuarial cost certificate demonstrating that the plan has sufficient funding excess to pay all or a portion of the normal cost for the year is filed with the Superintendent within 90 days of the beginning of the fiscal year. More information is available at [Contribution Holidays - Questions & Answers](#).

Based on the amounts determined in the actuarial cost certificate as at the beginning of the plan's fiscal year, the maximum amount of funding excess available to reduce contributions for the year will be the lesser of:

- the amount by which the going concern assets exceed the sum of the estimated going concern liabilities and the prior year credit balance; and
- the amount by which the solvency assets exceed the sum of the estimated solvency liabilities and the prior year credit balance.

The actuarial certificate must contain:

- An estimate of the normal cost for the fiscal year of the plan commencing on the valuation date of the certificate.

- An estimate of the total employee contributions to the plan to be made during the same period.
- The going concern assets, estimated going concern liabilities, solvency assets and estimated solvency liabilities, each determined as of the valuation date of the certificate.
- The prior year credit balance.
- The estimated transfer ratio, calculated using the solvency assets and estimated solvency liabilities determined in the certificate.

Transfer Ratio and the Payment of Commuted Values

Section 19(5) of Regulation 909 has been revoked and replaced. It now requires the prior approval of the Superintendent to transfer any part of the commuted value where the transfer ratio is less than one and the administrator knows or ought to know that, since the last valuation report, the transfer ratio has declined by 10 per cent or more.

Section 19(6) has been amended so that it is now subject to subsection 19(4) and the new subsection 19(5).

Solvency Relief Questions Answered

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Asset Smoothing for Solvency Valuations and Contribution Holidays - Questions and Answers

Archived Content

The following content was archived on **February 22, 2019**, and is provided for historical reference. Information is subject to change and may no longer be accurate.

Asset Smoothing for Solvency Valuations

Contribution Holidays

- Timing
- Market Value vs. Market Related Value (Smoothing)
- Preparation of the Cost Certificate
- Filing of a full valuation report at the same date as the effective date of the cost certificate

Asset Smoothing for Solvency Valuations

Q1. Ontario regulations permit the use of an asset smoothing method for the purpose of a solvency valuation. Does FSCO have a formal policy that imposes a limitation on the application of such method?

A1. FSCO does not have a formal policy limiting the application of an averaging method that stabilizes short term fluctuations in market value of plan assets (asset smoothing method). However, in reviewing any asset smoothing method used in a solvency valuation, FSCO staff will consider the following principles:

- The method should be consistent with the current actuarial practice in Canada, i.e., the guidelines on asset smoothing methods as set out in the Educational Note issued by the Canadian Institute of Actuaries;
- The method should have the effect of stabilizing the short-term fluctuations in the market value of the plan assets;
- The method should be appropriate for the circumstances of the plan;
- Once an asset smoothing method is adopted for a valuation, it must be applied consistently in future valuations unless otherwise justified by the circumstances of the plan (e.g., where the plan is merged with another plan); and
- The report should describe the method in sufficient detail so as to enable another actuary to follow the development of the smoothed asset value.

FSCO does not intend to impose a limit on the deviation between the smoothed asset value and the market value. However, the actuary who prepares a report should apply his or her professional judgment as to whether it is appropriate to impose a limit in light of the circumstances of the plan. - 12/08

Contribution Holidays - Application of Subsections 7(3.1) and (3.2) of Regulation 909

Based on the regulations released in June of 2009, contribution holidays for plan fiscal years ending after June 29, 2010 and before January 1, 2013 are not permitted unless an actuarial cost certificate is filed with the Superintendent within the first 90 days of the fiscal year and that cost certificate demonstrates that the plan has sufficient funding excess that can be applied to reduce all or a portion of the contributions for normal cost for the year. These provisions do not apply to designated plans. Below are a series of questions and answers about these requirements.

Timing

Q2. Will there be any ability for plan administrators to request an extension of the deadline for filing the actuarial cost certificate if it proves impossible to complete the work by that date? Our concern is that a plan with a significant surplus (potentially excess surplus from ITA perspective) may be forced to make contributions throughout a fiscal year because of a late filing of the cost certificate (despite the fact that there are sufficient assets in the plan to support a contribution holiday).

A2. Where an actuarial gain under subsection 7(3.2) of the Regulation exists, but the administrator is unable to file the actuarial cost certificate by the deadline, FSCO would consider granting a request for an extension of the time to file the certificate, provided the time period requested for the extension and the circumstances that give rise to the need for an extension are reasonable in the circumstances. (See Policy on [Extension of Deadlines for Filings](#) for more information about applying for the extension of a procedural time limit). If the actuarial cost certificate is not filed on time and if an extension of the time for filing the cost certificate is not granted, a contribution holiday cannot be taken. However, there are provisions in the PBA and Regulation relating to refunds of over-contributions that may be of assistance in such a case. - 06/10

Q3. In a situation where the new cost certificate cannot support ongoing contribution holidays, my assumption is that the requirement to remit current service cost contributions would be retroactive to the beginning of the fiscal year. When would this retroactive contribution have to be made?

A3. It is correct that current service contributions would be required retroactively if an actuarial cost certificate is not filed pursuant to subsections 7(3.1) and (3.2) of Regulation 909 or if filed, indicates that normal cost contributions must resume prior to the date the actuarial cost certificate is filed. Under subsection 4(4) of the Regulation, normal cost contributions are payable within 30 days after the month for which the contributions are payable. For purposes of the retroactive contributions that are required due to expiry of the contribution holiday period, FSCO will accept the payment of the normal cost contributions by the later of the time limit

specified in subsection 4(4) of the Regulation or 120 days after the beginning of the plan fiscal year. - 06/10

Market value vs. market-related value (smoothing)

Q4. Based on our understanding of the regulations adopted in June of 2009, the determination, under section 7(3.1) and 7(3.2), whether the plan has sufficient funding excess to reduce all or a portion of the contributions for normal cost for the year would be done on a market-value basis and would not reflect the impact of any smoothing that may be used in the actuarial valuations (on either the going concern or the solvency basis). Can you please confirm that this is the case?

A4. For the purposes of clause (a) of subsection 7(3.2), the going concern assets and estimated going concern liabilities should be determined on the same basis used in the last filed valuation report. For the purposes of clause (b) of subsection 7(3.2), both solvency assets and estimated solvency liabilities must be determined on a market-value basis. - 06/10

Preparation of the cost certificate

Q5: The cost certificate is required to include an estimate of the going concern and solvency liabilities as well as the normal cost for the fiscal year commencing on the valuation date of the certificate. In calculating these amounts, would FSCO accept an approach where the amounts of those liabilities and normal cost are rolled forward from the results of the most recently filed valuation (with adjustments for any changes in actuarial assumptions and known significant changes in pension plan demographics over the intervening period)?

A5. In preparing the cost certificate, the actuary should perform the calculations in accordance with accepted actuarial practice, any applicable professional standards and FSCO's published policies. FSCO will not be providing any specific guidance on the methodology for preparing estimates of the going concern or solvency liabilities and the normal cost. - 06/10

Q6. FSCO's Policy on Actuarial Filing for Plan Amendments contains a requirement for a 5% loading to going concern and solvency liabilities to allow for estimation errors. Would a similar requirement be imposed for the cost certificates that are required to be filed under the new regulations?

A6. While FSCO's Policy applies to actuarial filings at the time of plan amendments, we believe that the guidance contained in the policy with respect to cost certificates is equally applicable to other situations where an estimate of the liabilities is required. Therefore, FSCO strongly suggests that the 5% loading to the going concern and solvency liabilities to allow for estimation errors should be applied in preparing these estimates. - 06/10

Filing of a full valuation report at the same date as the effective date of the cost certificate

Q7. How would the new rules be applied in a situation where a full valuation is filed with the same effective date as the cost certificate and where the full valuation used smoothing (on either the going concern or the solvency basis)? For example, consider a situation where a triennial valuation needs to be filed as at December 31, 2009 for a plan with a December 31st year-end. In this situation, the cost certificate would be due by April 1, 2010 and the full valuation report would be due by September 30, 2010. Let us say that on the market value basis, the plan now has a slight deficit and that on a smoothed basis the plan has sufficient surplus to cover the current service cost for the next couple of years. We are not entirely clear on what happens under the regulations adopted in June of 2009. Specifically, the requirements to file a cost certificate (on a market basis) within 90 days from the beginning of each fiscal year in order to continue current service contribution holidays would suggest that contributions towards current service cost have to be resumed effective January 1, 2010 irrespective of what results are shown in the actuarial valuation report.

A7. In the situation you described where a full valuation is filed with the same effective date as the actuarial cost certificate previously filed, our view is as follows:

- For the first fiscal year covered by a filed valuation report, contributions must be made in accordance with the funding requirements set out in that report, regardless of whether an actuarial cost certificate was previously filed.
 - For subsequent fiscal years, contribution holidays must be supported by an actuarial cost certificate prepared and filed in accordance with subsections 7(3.1) and (3.2) of the Regulation. - 06/10
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2016 Solvency Funding Relief Measures for Private Sector Pension Plans - Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

The following FAQs relate to the amendments to [Regulation 909](#) (Regulation) regarding the [2016 Solvency Funding Relief Measures](#) that came into force on July 1, 2016 pursuant to [O. Reg. 161/16](#).

- [Filing Deadlines and Elections](#)
- [Member/Former Member Questions](#)

Filing Deadlines and Elections

Q1. The plan administrator made an election under the 2012 solvency funding relief measures. Does the administrator have to file a new election with the Superintendent of Financial Services (Superintendent) to take advantage of the 2016 solvency funding relief measures?

A1. Yes. To take advantage of the 2016 solvency funding relief measures, a new election must be filed with the Superintendent. -06/2017

Q2. How should a plan administrator file a 2016 solvency funding relief election with the Superintendent? What information should be included in the election?

A2. The plan administrator must file the notice of election in writing. The notice may only be made once and cannot be rescinded. It can take one of two forms:

- a separate letter to the Superintendent; or
- part of the cover letter that accompanies the solvency relief report filed with the Superintendent.

The election must be filed on or before the filing of the first valuation report under section 13 or 14 with a valuation date on or after December 31, 2015 and before December 31, 2018.

The notice of election should be signed by either the plan administrator or an individual authorized to sign on the administrator's behalf. It must include the following:

- name of the pension plan
- plan registration number
- a statement that an election is being made to implement [insert description of the option(s) elected)], and is effective as of [insert effective date of implementation]. -06/2017

Q3. The option to defer for up to one year the start of special payments required to liquidate any new going concern unfunded liability or new solvency deficiency (option 1 under the 2009 solvency funding relief measures) was made automatic in 2012. Since a special election to use this option is no longer required, how should the plan administrator inform FSCO if they use it?

A3. If a plan chooses to use the automatic deferral period of one year, it must be disclosed in the pension plan's valuation report. -06/2017

Q4. If the first valuation report is required as a result of a plan amendment, can a plan administrator make an election related to the temporary solvency relief options at the same time?

A4. Yes, but only if the plan administrator files a full valuation report under section 14 as a result of the plan amendment. An election can only be made in conjunction with the plan's first valuation report filed by the administrator under section 13 or section 14. A report filed under section 3 is not considered to be a solvency relief report and cannot support an election of solvency relief options. The solvency relief election must be submitted to the Superintendent in writing on or before the date the section 14 report is filed. -06/2017

Q5. If the plan administrator does not wish to make an election for the plan's first filed report, can they make an election in a subsequent valuation report?

A5. No. You can only make an election for the plan's first valuation report filed under section 13 or 14 with a valuation date on or after December 31, 2015 and before December 31, 2018. -06/2017

Q6. The plan administrator elected options under the 2009 and 2012 rules. Are there any restrictions on the options the plan administrator can elect under the 2016 solvency relief measures?

A6. The plan administrator is eligible to make an election under the 2016 solvency relief measures if:

1. the plan is not an excluded plan; and
2. the plan has either a new and/or an existing solvency deficiency in the first valuation report filed by the administrator under section 13 or 14 with a valuation date on or after December 31, 2015 and before December 31, 2018. The administrator can make an election under option 7 for a new solvency deficiency, or under option 6 for an existing solvency deficiency.

Please note that the election under option 6 does not apply to:

- any special payments that were extended to a maximum of 10 years under option 3 in the 2009 measures and option 5 in the 2012 measures, or
- to any special payments required on a plan wind-up (under section 75 of the PBA).

In addition, the election under option 7 is only available if the administrator complies with the notice requirements described in the Regulation and the plan administrator has satisfied the consent requirements specified in the Regulation (section 5.7). -06/2017

Q7. If the plan administrator elects a 2016 solvency relief option for a pension plan, is s/he required to provide notice to plan members?

A7. Yes. If option 6 or 7 has been elected, the plan administrator must provide notice to eligible members, eligible former members, eligible retired members (as defined in section 5.5.3 of the Regulation) and a union, if applicable. This notice must be provided on or before the later of:

- the 60th day after the first day a special payment is required to be made in respect of the new solvency deficiency or the new going concern unfunded liability; and
- the 60th day after the applicable solvency relief report is required to be filed. -06/2017

Q8. Is the plan administrator required to obtain member consent to elect a 2016 solvency relief option?

A8. The plan administrator must obtain member consent to elect option 7 but not for option 6. The consent to option 7 must be obtained from eligible members, eligible former members, eligible retired members (as defined in section 5.5.3 of the Regulation) and a union, if applicable. -06/2017

Q9. For option 7, what information does the plan administrator have to provide and to whom to obtain member consent?

A9. The plan administrator must provide an information statement and a notice of objection to all persons specified under subsection 5.7(2) of the Regulation. The information required to be included in these documents is specified under subsections 5.7(3) to 5.7(6). Among other information, the notice of objection must include the date of the final day the plan administrator will accept receipt of notices of objection (not earlier than 45 days after the information statement is mailed by the plan administrator). -06/2017

Q10. What level of consent is required for the plan administrator to proceed to elect option 7? Is there any other requirement the plan administrator must follow?

A10. If no more than one third of the persons who were eligible members, eligible former members, eligible retired members (as defined in section 5.5.3 of the Regulation), nor any union (if applicable) object(s) to the extension, the plan administrator can proceed to file a solvency relief report electing option 7. The plan administrator is also required to file a certificate of consent with the Superintendent containing the information required under section 5.8 of the Regulation. The certificate must be filed not more than 60 days after the solvency relief report is filed with FSCO. -06/2017

Q11. If option 7 has been elected in a solvency relief report, does the plan administrator have to provide any other information to plan members?

A11. Yes. The plan administrator must provide an annual progress report to all eligible members, eligible former members, eligible retired members (as defined in section 5.5.3 of the Regulation) and union(s), if applicable. The report must contain the information specified under subsection 5.10(4) of the Regulation and must be provided annually until the new solvency deficiency has been liquidated. A progress report must be sent not more than six months after the end of each fiscal year of the plan. Progress reports may be included in annual statements or biennial statements as applicable. -06/2017

Q12. The solvency relief measures do not apply to “excluded plans,” as defined under subsection 5.6.2(8). Paragraph 12 of this subsection describes an excluded plan as one “to which not all of the contributions set out in reports filed under section 3, 13 or 14 that were required to be made before the valuation date of the solvency relief report under this section have been made in accordance with the Act and the regulations.” What does this mean?

A12. Subsection 4(4) of the Regulation requires employee and employer contributions to be remitted to the pension fund within 30 days after the month for which contributions are payable. Section 5 of the Regulation requires special payments to be remitted by monthly installments beginning on the valuation date of the report in which the special payment was determined over the period of 15 years for going concern and five years for solvency, taking into account the automatic one-year deferral under 5(1.0.1) of the Regulation.

If a plan does not remit contributions (normal cost and special payments) in accordance with the timeframes set out in the Regulation, the pension plan is said to be an excluded plan as described under paragraph 12 of subsection 5.6.2(8). It would therefore not be eligible to elect option 6 or 7 of the 2016 solvency relief. -06/2017

Q13. What special payments can be consolidated in the solvency relief report under option 6?

A13. The report can consolidate only the present value of any remaining unpaid solvency special payments related to solvency deficiencies that arose before the valuation date of the solvency relief report. Pre-existing special payments related to going concern unfunded liabilities and special payments required under section 75 of the PBA are not included. If solvency special payments were previously consolidated under option 2 of the 2009 rules and under option 4 of the 2012 rules, they can be reconfigured into a new five-year schedule. However, solvency special payments subject to the 2009 and 2012 extended funding rules (options 3 and 5) cannot be consolidated. -06/2017

Q14. When do the accelerated funding rules for plan amendments end if the administrator elects option 6, 7 or both?

A14. If the plan administrator elects option 6, 7 or both and the plan is later amended to increase benefits, any increase in the going concern unfunded liability must be liquidated over five years. The only exception is if the plan amendment has an effective date after the later of:

- the date the consolidated prior solvency deficiency is liquidated; and
- the date on which the remainder of the extended liquidation period equals five years.

For example, a plan administrator files a 2016 solvency relief report with a valuation date of January 1, 2017. The administrator elected option 6, 7 or both (with the maximum extension). The new solvency special payments are scheduled to end on December 31, 2026 and the consolidated prior solvency deficiency payments are scheduled to end on December 31, 2021. Note that the accelerated funding rules would not apply if the effective date of the benefit improvement is later than December 31, 2026.

Member/Former Member Questions

Q15. Who is an eligible member?

A15. In relation to the pension plan, an “eligible member” is a member whose pension benefit includes a defined benefit. It does not include a member who no longer has an entitlement to any payments from the plan or a member for whom a notice of death has been received by the plan administrator. -06/2017

Q16. Who is an eligible former member?

A16. In relation to the pension plan, an “eligible former member” is a former member whose deferred pension or pension benefit includes a defined benefit. It does not include a former member for whom a notice of death has been received by the plan administrator. -06/2017

Q17. Who is an eligible retired member?

A17. In relation to the pension plan, an “eligible retired member” is a retired member whose pension or pension benefit includes a defined benefit. It does not include a retired member whom a notice of death has been received by the plan administrator. -06/2017

Q18. Is the plan administrator required to obtain member consent to elect option 6 solvency relief?

A18. Solvency relief option 6 is the consolidation of the special payments for pre-existing solvency deficiencies into a new five year payment schedule that starts on the valuation date of the solvency relief report. Member consent is not required for the plan administrator to use this option. -06/2017

Q19. Is the plan administrator required to obtain member consent to elect option 7 solvency relief?

A19. Solvency relief option 7 is the extension of the period for liquidating the new solvency deficiency from five years to a maximum of 10 years. To use this option, the plan administrator

must provide an information statement and a notice of objection to eligible members, eligible former members, eligible retired members and to a union, if applicable. If no more than one third of those who were provided with the notice of objection objected, including any eligible members on whose behalf an objection was submitted by a union representing them, the plan administrator may proceed to elect option 7. -06/2017

Q20. I received an information statement and a notice of objection from my plan administrator about option 7 solvency relief. How long do I have to make my decision?

A20. You have 45 days to consider and make a decision. Included in the notice of objection is the date of the final day the plan administrator will accept receipt of notices of objection. -06/2017

Q21. Will I receive notice if my pension plan has elected a solvency relief option?

A21. Yes. A plan administrator who makes an election is required to provide notice to all eligible members, eligible former members, eligible retired members and the union, if applicable. Depending on what option is elected, the plan administrator is also required to provide annual progress reports. -06/2017

Q22. As a widow(er) of a former/retired member of a pension plan I am a beneficiary under the plan. Am I entitled to receive notice if the plan makes an election under the solvency relief amendments?

A22. No. Only eligible members, eligible former members, and eligible retired members are entitled to receive notice. -06/2017

Q23. I am an eligible member of a pension plan and previously gave my consent for the administrator to elect option 5. I was recently asked to provide my consent to allow the administrator to elect option 7 under the 2016 solvency relief measures. If I agree, will I now receive separate enhanced notices and progress reports for both elections?

A23. Yes. However, the administrator may provide the information for both elections in a single document. The document will clearly identify the information for the election under option 5 and the election under option 7. -06/2017

Q24. I am an eligible retired member of a pension plan and a union member. I have been asked to provide my consent to allow the administrator to elect option 7. Can the union exercise my vote?

A24. No. The union can only vote on behalf of individuals who were eligible members for whom the union acts as collective bargaining agent on the valuation date of the solvency relief report. If you retired after the date of the solvency relief report, the union may vote on your behalf. If you retired on or before the date of the solvency relief report, you must vote directly. -06/2017

Q25. I am an eligible member of a pension plan that covers both union and non-union members. I am not a member of a union. I have been asked to provide my consent to allow the administrator to elect option 7 (the extension of the new solvency deficiency funding period from five years to not more than 10 years). Can the union exercise my vote?

A25. No. The union can only vote on behalf of individuals who were eligible members for whom the union acts as collective bargaining agent on the valuation date of the solvency relief report.
-06/2017