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*Reiltys Ellan Vannin*



# Public Sector Pensions – Fairness and Sustainability

## Presentation to the Public

23 May 2016

# Structure

- ❑ Introduction – Minister for Policy and Reform
- ❑ Background to Public Sector Pension Policy
- ❑ Part 1 - Legacy funding issues
  - ❑ Options for managing funding issues
  - ❑ Cabinet Office Report
- ❑ Part 2 – Sustainability options going forward
  - ❑ PSPA Report



# Background

- Ian Murray, Public Sector Pensions Authority
  - Background
  - Legacy funding issues
  - Cabinet Office Report



# Public service pensions – a history

- ❑ Original IoM civil service superannuation schemes established in the 1960's
- ❑ Modelled on UK "Pay as you go" public service schemes
- ❑ Schemes established at a time when:
  - Public service relatively small
  - Low wages compensated for by good pension
  - Limited longevity
  - Contributions exceeded payments



# Public service pensions – a history

- ❑ Schemes initially designed to be self-funding
- ❑ Contributions from Employees' (where paid) and Employers' adequately met benefit payments for many years
- ❑ The “Pay as you go” system was maintained even when there was growth in the public service and in wages
- ❑ Contributions not tied up in pensions but invested in wider Government projects (for “the greater good”)



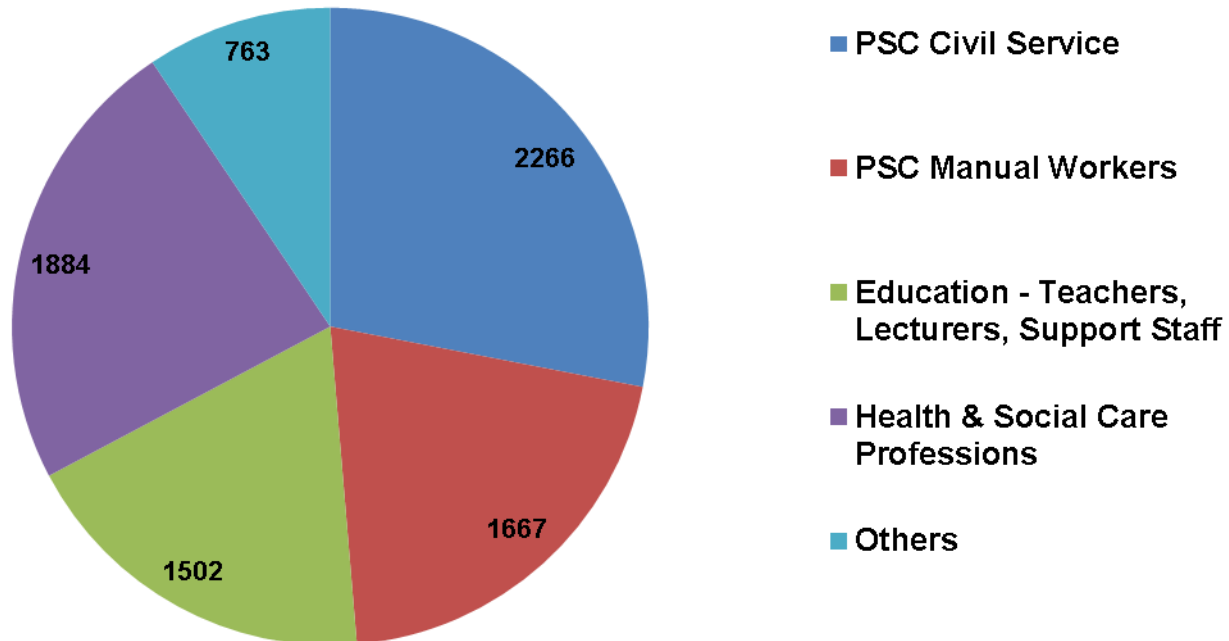
# How have we got here?

- ❑ Income was adequate to meet expenditure historically, therefore limited need in the past to set aside additional monies
- ❑ We now have to fund the benefits built up over the last 50 years, particularly the last 25 years
- ❑ In general: high level of benefit payments for older workforce who are living longer
- ❑ This has lead to current and projected Expenditure v Income issues



# How have we got here?

## Workforce Composition People in Post - January 2016



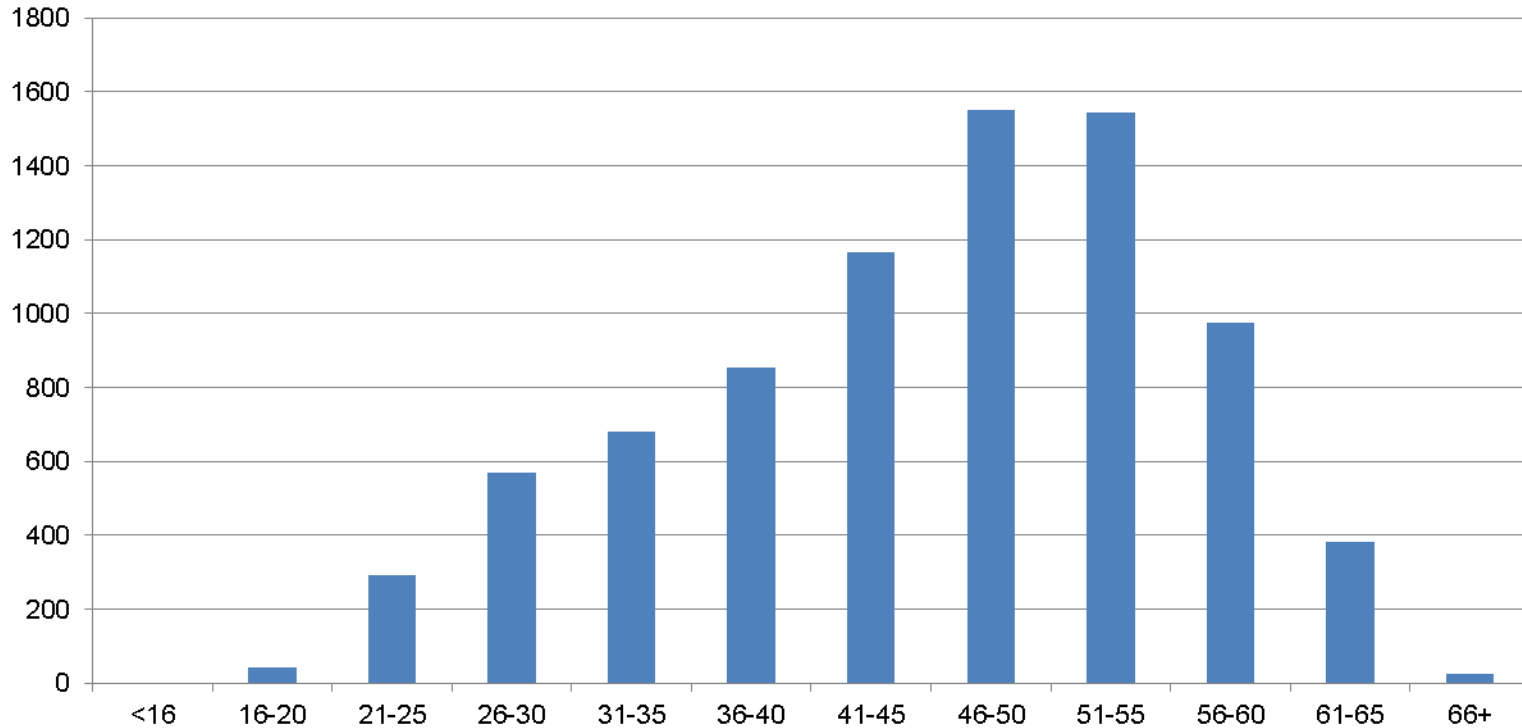
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# How have we got here?

## Ageing Workforce

No. Employees by Age Group - January 2016



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# Economic position

- ❑ Without the impact of:
  - Banking crisis
  - VAT reduction
- ❑ Strong growth would have been maintained
- ❑ Less need to draw on Pensions Reserve
- ❑ Public sector pensions may have been less of an issue



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# Public Sector Pensions Liability

- ❑ Headline figures are relatively meaningless:
  - £3bn at 31/3/15 – GAD (prescribed basis)
  - £2.1bn at 31/3/13 – PSPA Actuary (funding basis)
- ❑ Will continue to grow, even with benefit changes, due to:
  - Future accrual of benefits
  - Effect of wage and price inflation on benefits
  - Longevity
  - Effect of actuarial assumptions



# Public Sector Pensions Liability

- ❑ Long term liability is an “academic” figure
- ❑ Cannot be crystallised at once
- ❑ Majority of liability relates to benefits that will only be paid when members retire
- ❑ Paid over the expected lifetime of all scheme members (i.e. to their mid 80's)

# Part 1- the Legacy Funding issue

## □ That means:

- The difference between pensions income and expenditure which has built up historically
- Many years of growth in the public service, particularly the last 25 years
- Higher salaries leading to higher benefits for more public servants
- An ageing workforce who are living longer in retirement



# Options for managing legacy funding issues

- Reduce accrued rights and benefits
- Close all current public sector schemes
- Cap value of public sector pensions
- Reduce lump sum commutation factor
- Reduce amount of lump sum available
- Taxation options
- Move to “Career Average” Scheme

# Reduce accrued rights – cutting benefits

- ❑ Used in Eire, but in exceptional economic circumstances via Emergency legislation
- ❑ IoM Pensions Act 2011 + overriding legislation currently prevents, without member agreement
- ❑ Could change the primary legislation to allow, but likely to lead to significant legal challenges
- ❑ What sort of message would this send out to the wider world?
- ❑ Limited effect on current expenditure unless cut backs are significant



# Close public sector schemes

Close all current public sector schemes

## ❑ Drawbacks:

– Still have to find the money to “fund”:

- Benefits in payment (the “legacy”)
- Accrued benefits payable in the future
- Payments for next 70 years+

❑ Still have to make good the “lost” employee contributions: c £18m per year



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# Close public sector schemes (cont.)

## □ Recruitment & Retention Issues

- Medical and Dental Staff (160.9 fte)
- Nursing & Midwifery (904.3 fte)
- Allied Health Professionals (142.5 fte)
- Teachers & Lecturers (884.2 fte)
- CS Departmental\* (829.6 fte)

\*Social Workers, Advocates, Engineers, Air Traffic Controllers, Prison Officers, Surveyors, IT Analysts etc





# Cap public sector pensions

For example: £30k pension per annum cap

- ❑ What about legal position for those with accrued benefits already above £30k?
- ❑ Expenditure impact:
  - Limited
  - Makes little impact on current expenditure position
  - But shouldn't perhaps be discounted at this stage



# Reduce amount of lump sum available

Currently 30% of the pension value for GUS

- ❑ Could reduce to current UK (and former IoM) position of 25%
- ❑ Expenditure impact:
  - Some immediate savings
  - But long term pension costs increase
  - May encourage exodus of current members, therefore expenditure position worsens



# Taxation options

- Tax lump sums over a given amount - £200k?
- Higher taxes on:
  - Public service pensions in payment
  - Scheme Members (Eire did this)
- Restrict tax relief on pension contributions to public sector schemes
- UK Chancellor not progressing



# Taxation Options

## □ Issues:

- Considerations for taxing lump sums already unfavourably received
- Discriminates against public servants
- Possible legal challenge
- 2-tier tax structure – public and private sector
- Issue with pensioners living off Island where we couldn't impose a higher tax
- Need to assess financial effect



# Move to Career Average (CARE)

## □ Positives

- Averages-out salary increases over a person's career
- Seen as fairer to lower/moderate earners
- Benefits are linked to current pay, then increased in line with future inflation
- Cost savings achieved when salary increases are generally above inflation



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# Move to Career Average (CARE)

## ❑ Negatives

- Does not in itself guarantee cost savings
- Needs to be coupled with benefit reductions
- When salary increases are low and inflation high, CARE can lead to higher benefits and therefore higher costs
- Limited effect for those closest to retirement
- No impact on current cashflow position or legacy funding issues



# Consideration of options

- ❑ Change options all have drawbacks:
  - Limited cost savings
  - Little immediate impact on current deficit
  - Legal implications – Government liable to be challenged on some options
  - Recruitment and retention of specialists
  - Mass exodus of current members
  - **But**, shouldn't all be discounted at this stage
- ❑ One further option: managing costs via future allocation of income growth



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# Managed allocation of income growth

- ❑ Long term income growth anticipated 2-3% pa
- ❑ Equates in current terms to £20-£30m pa
- ❑ Growth in pensions expenditure can be covered by projected growth in Government Income
- ❑ About a quarter of future income growth required to cover the future annual increase in pensions expenditure
- ❑ Also recommended that transition of the Reserve drawdown is lengthened to 2022/23



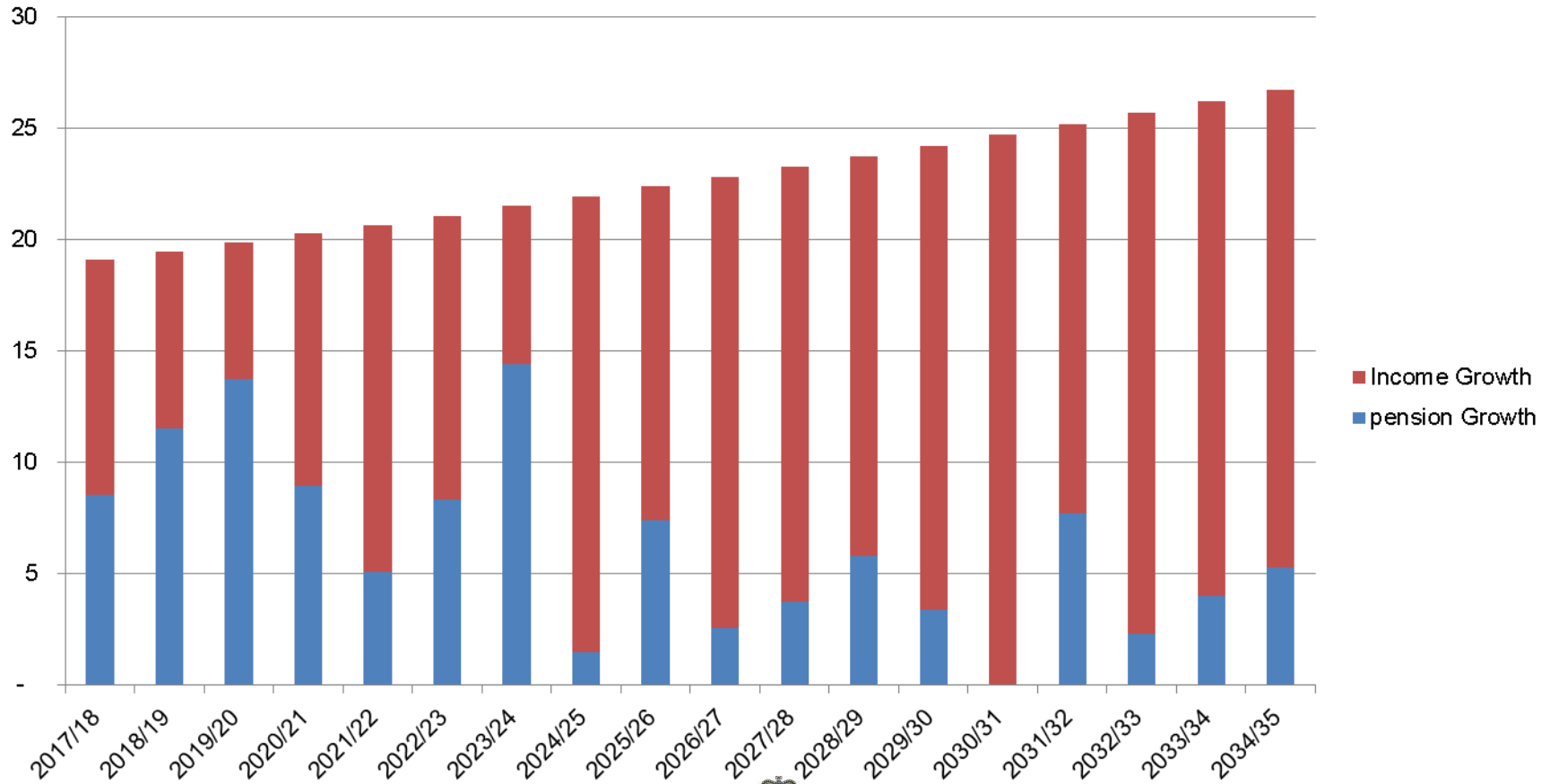


# Managed allocation of income growth

- ❑ Manages a challenging situation in a sustainable way
- ❑ At the same time Government will continue to drive through efficiency and reduce costs
- ❑ Income received through growing economy and increased contributions should be more than sufficient to cover increasing pension costs
- ❑ Further options will still be explored
- ❑ We are not going bust



# Managed allocation of income growth



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# Summary and Conclusions

- ❑ Difficulty in changing anything so significantly as to impact immediately on current expenditure
- ❑ Recommendations from Cabinet Office Report:
  - PSPA/Treasury to further explore scheme design options for managing the legacy funding gap
  - e.g. taxation options, reducing lump sums and commutation factor, capping maximum value of pensions



# Summary and Conclusions (contd.)

- Recommendations continued:
  - Primary means for addressing the legacy funding gap is via managed allocation of future income growth
  - Additionally, implementation of proposals in PSPA Report expected to lead to future sustainability and removal of the legacy funding gap around 2055

# Part 2 – PSPA Report

- ❑ Jon Callister – Cabinet Office
- ❑ The PSPA Report considers:
  - ❑ Future pensions sustainability – how can we change things now to make our current public sector schemes more sustainable into the future?



# Structure of PSPA Report

- ❑ Executive Summary
- ❑ Background
- ❑ Tynwald Resolutions
- ❑ Government Unified Scheme Reforms
- ❑ Reform of Other Schemes
- ❑ Summary & Conclusions



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# Unified Scheme Reforms

- ❑ PSPA Pensions Committee
  - PSPA, OHR, Treasury, Management
  - Included Unite, Prospect, BMA, RCN, FBU
- ❑ Actuarial Reviews
  - Government Actuary's Department
  - First Actuarial
- ❑ Technical Advisory Group (TAG)

# Unified Scheme Reforms

## ❑ TAG Considerations

- Value of benefits
- Cost of future benefits
- Share of the cost of providing benefits
- Cost Envelope

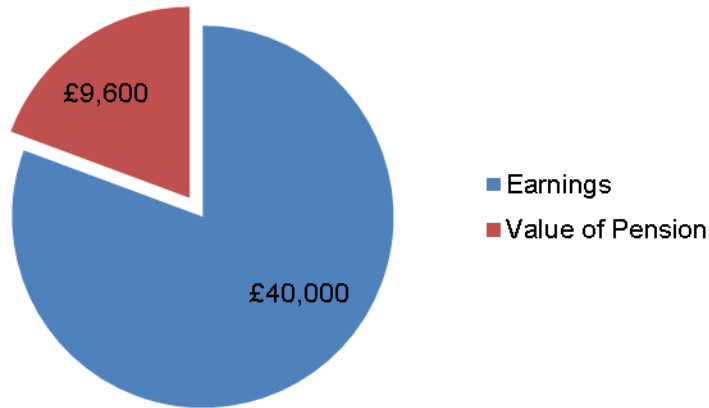
❑ The “cost envelope” is the value of benefits accrued by scheme members each year expressed as a percentage of their pensionable pay.



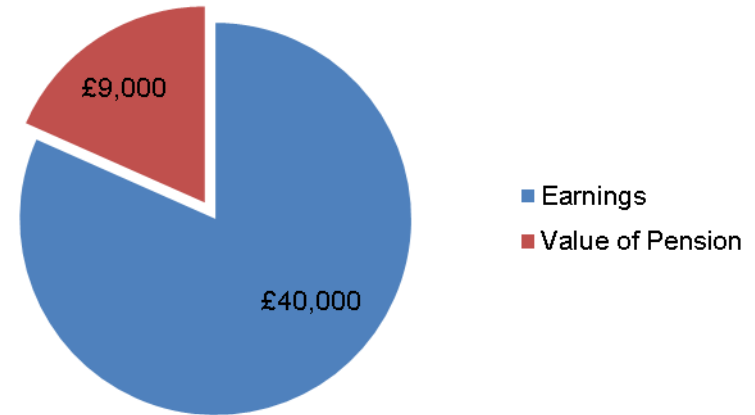


# GUS Reforms - Proposed

## GUS Section 1 (24%)



## Proposed Revised GUS Section 1 (22.5%)

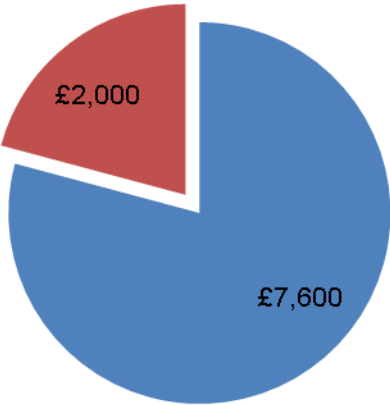


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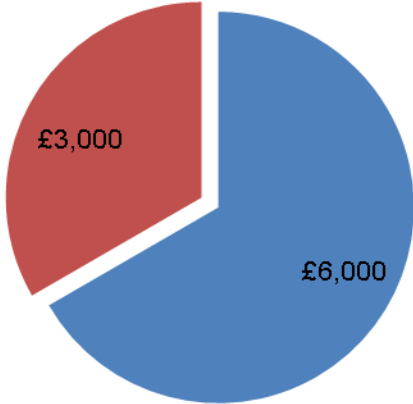
# GUS Reforms – Proposed Contribution Ratios

## Current Contributions Section 1 (5%, 19%)



- Employer Contribution
- Employee Contribution

## Proposed Contributions Section 1 (7.5%, 15%)



- Employer Contribution
- Employee Contribution

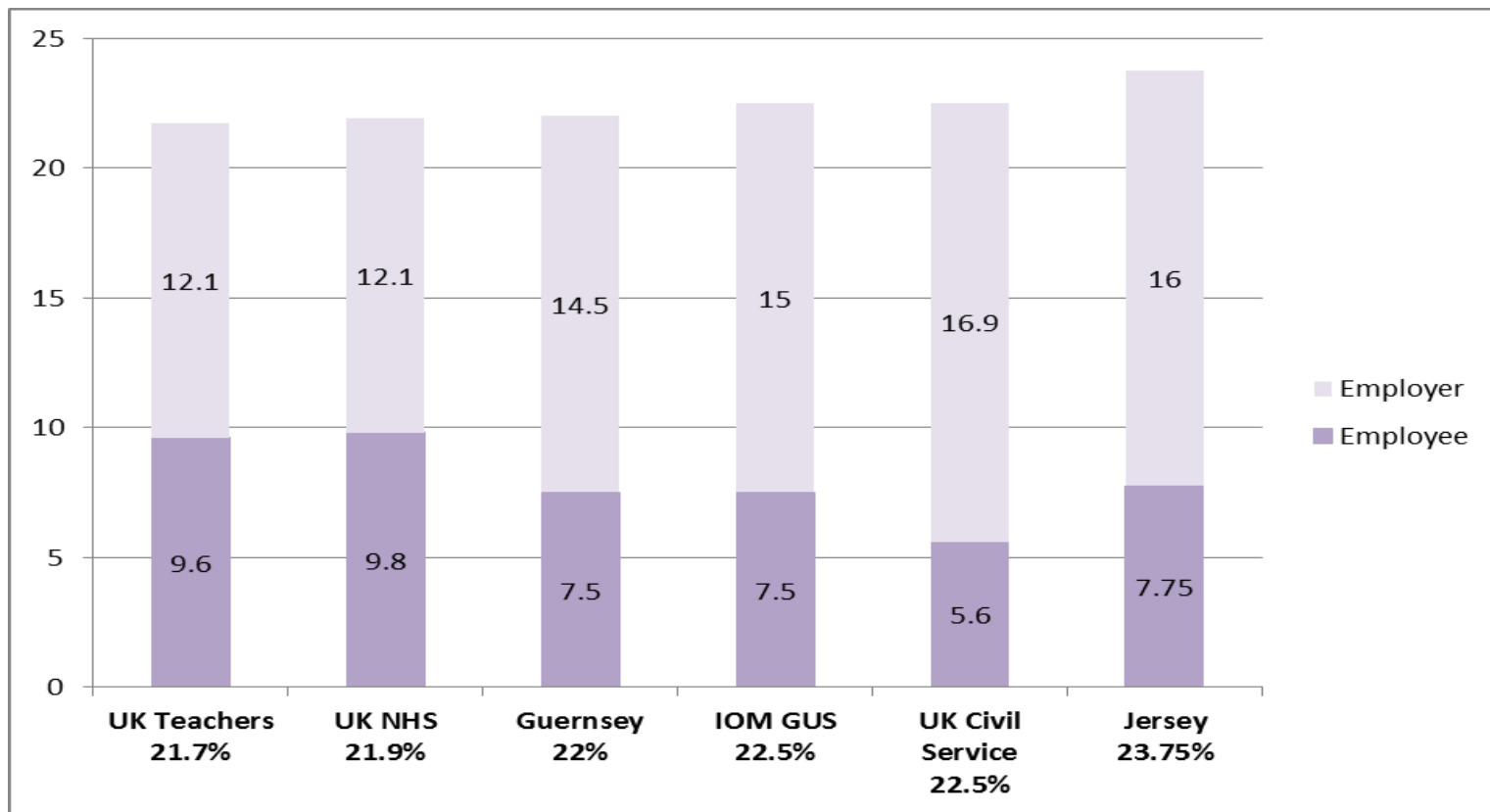


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# GUS Reforms

## Cost Envelope/Contribution Ratios – Comparisons



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# GUS Reforms

## Cost Envelope – Scheme Design Options

- ❑ Linking Normal Pension Age to State Pension Age;
- ❑ Linking early retirement age to State Pension Age less 10 years;
- ❑ Changing the rate at which future benefits are built up;
- ❑ Changing the Final Pensionable Pay (FPP) definition;
- ❑ Capping Pensionable Pay and also pay rises close to retirement for pension calculation purposes;
- ❑ Capping future pension increases;
- ❑ Changing the lump sum commutation factor;
- ❑ Tiered pension contributions.



# Recommended GUS Reforms

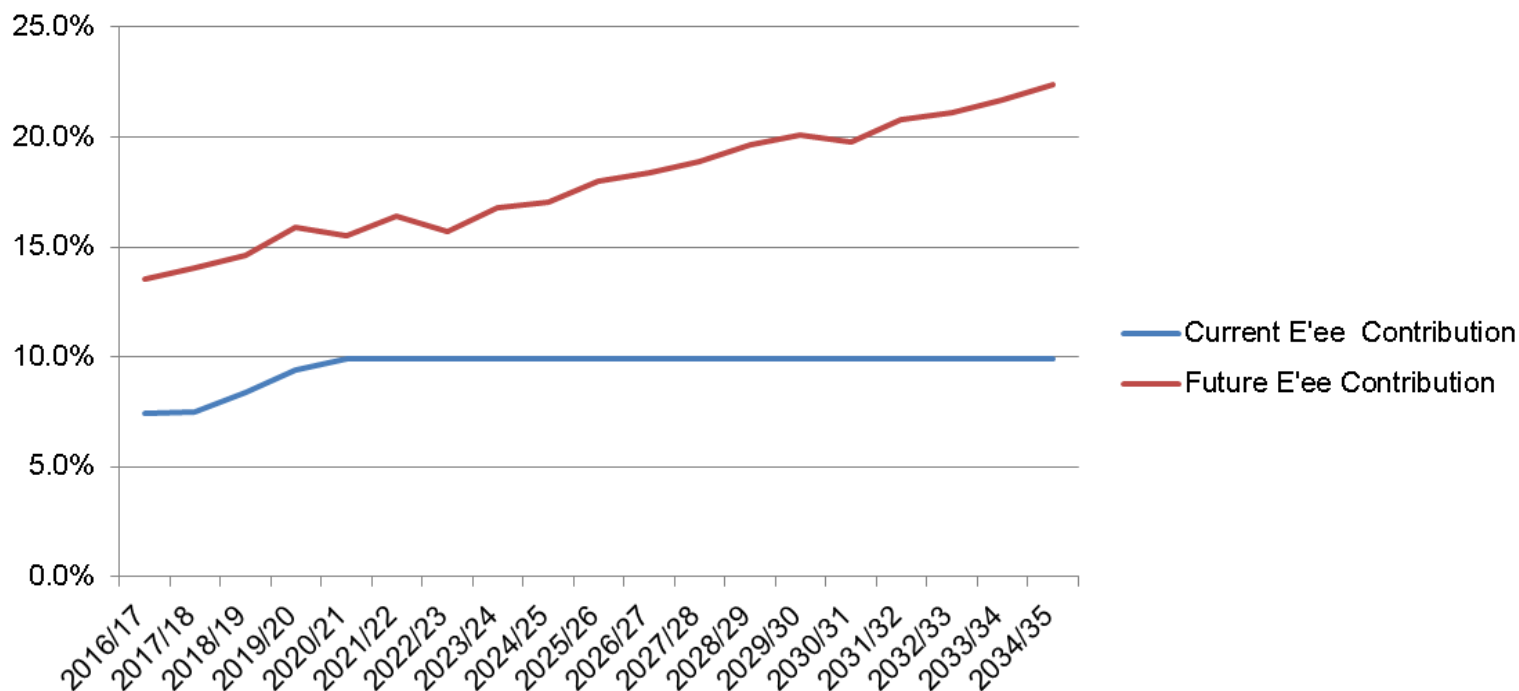
## Cost Envelope/Contribution Ratios – Key Points

- ❑ Revised split of costs from 1:3 to 1:2
- ❑ A future service cost of 22.5% for members in the standard section (Section 1)
- ❑ Continuation of protected sections (sections 2-7) at existing cost to employee
- ❑ Employee Contribution Increases of up to 50%
- ❑ Reduction in value of benefits of 6% (equivalent to 1.8% of pensionable pay)
- ❑ Cost envelope and contribution ratios comparable to UK and Channel Islands



# GUS Reforms

- ❑ Contribution increases if current members required to meet legacy funding gap:



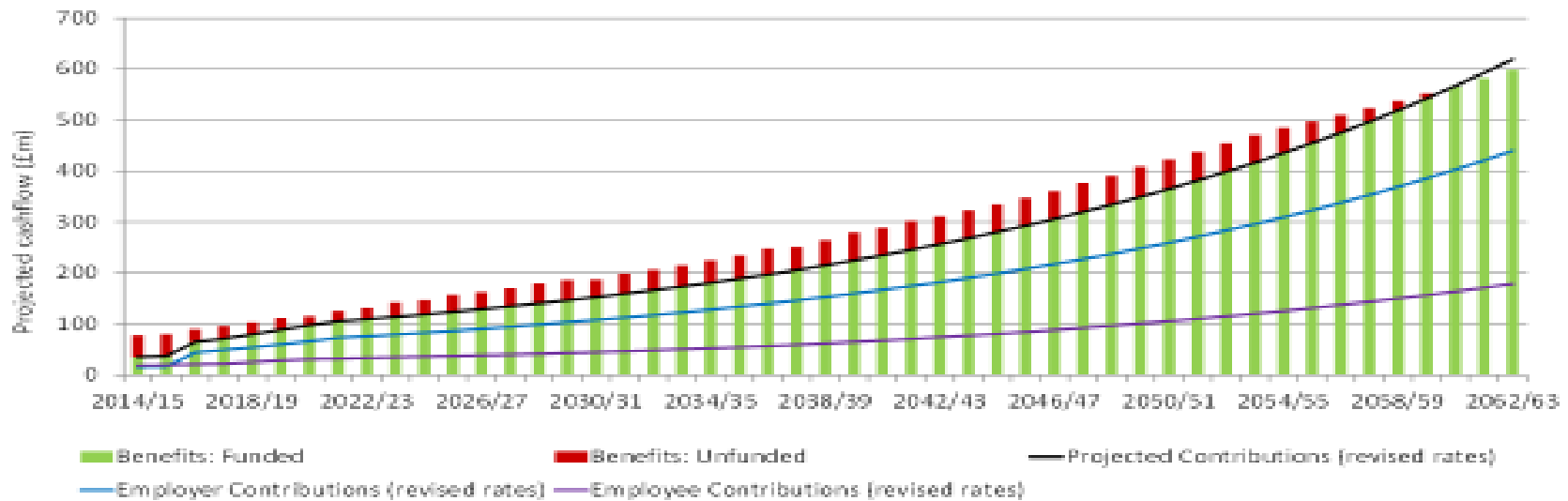
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# Pre-reform monetary projections

## Monetary projection (50 years) Current rates

Projected benefits and contributions (combined PSPA schemes)



**Prior to allowing for proposed benefit and contribution reforms**

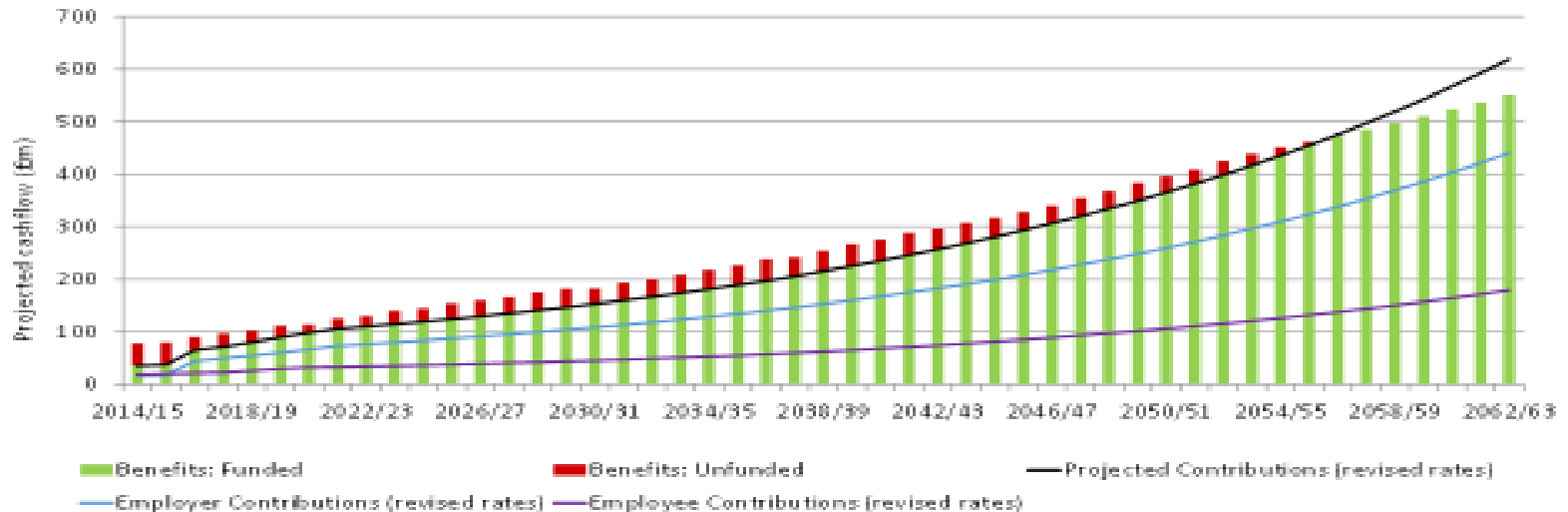


# Post-reform monetary projections

HYMANS  ROBERTSON

## Monetary projection (50 years) Post proposed reforms

Projected benefits and contributions (combined PSPA schemes)



Allowing for proposed reforms to benefits and contributions



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# Reform of other Schemes

- ❑ Tynwald: in line with Working Group proposal
  - Consultation commenced 19<sup>th</sup> February
- ❑ Police: focus on new member savings
  - Productive dialogue ongoing
  - Reform via existing scheme
- ❑ Teachers: focus on similar outcomes to GUS
  - Change spread across current and new members
  - Reform via existing scheme
- ❑ Judicial: awaiting outcome of UK legal cases



# Questions?



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