



Troubled Plans and Troubled Plan Sponsors

Legal, Actuarial and Regulatory Approaches

Mitch Frazer

June 29, 2016

“Talking about pensions may seem deadly boring but it will likely emerge as a much bigger issue in the years to come.
. . . Pensions will be the biggest social issue that we’re going to be debating in our society over the next 10 years.”

Toronto Star, May 13, 2011

-
- Introduction and definitions
 - Statutory landscape
 - Contributions during employer financial hardship
 - Key cases
 - Recent insolvency proceedings

-
- Solvency Valuations: describe plan assets + liabilities as if plan terminated/wound-up on valuation date
 - Going Concern Valuations: describe plan assets + liabilities on assumption plan will continue indefinitely
 - Normal Cost: current service cost of funding pension benefits in particular year
 - Special Payment: contribution required to liquidate any going-concern unfunded liability/solvency deficiency
-

-
- *Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act* ("CCAA"): federal restructuring legislation, generally used to obtain creditor protection while restructuring a business
 - temporary protective measure
 - employer usually continues to operate

 - *Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act* ("BIA"): federal bankruptcy legislation, generally used to make proposals to creditors, file for bankruptcy or appoint a receiver
 - if proposal to creditors fails, company is deemed bankrupt

-
- Registered pension plan **must be “pre-funded”**, cannot be pay-as-you-go arrangement
 - Funding
 - Central to regulatory scheme established by Ontario Pension Benefits Act (“PBA”)
 - **Enhances security** of pension benefits for members
 - Statutory solvency requirements: apply mostly to defined benefit (“DB”) plans outside of Quebec
 - DB plan funding - uses actuarial costs methods/assumptions to create **current service cost**
 - Defined contribution (“DC”) plans - fully funded once employer’s normal contributions remitted
-

- Ontario PBA: strict rules for remittance of employer contributions
 - **Funding** – employer must fund pension benefits as prescribed by regulations
 - **Timing** – employer “normal cost” contributions remitted **within 30 days** of end of month contributions deducted
 - **Interest** – employer’s contributions accrue interest daily from date due until remitted to fund

- Administrator: **must ensure all contributions paid when due**
 - Statutory standard of care under PBA
 - Common law standard of care (duty of loyalty and good faith)
- Scope of duty – **not merely passive**
 - Must make inquiries
 - Pursue delinquent employers
- If contribution not paid when due **administrator must notify Superintendent**
 - Applies only for single-employer plans.

- Consequences of DB plan wind up:
 - All existing DB members cease DB accrual
 - All DB benefits are settled
 - Surplus crystallizes and must be distributed
 - Surplus uncommon for employers facing financial hardship
 - Deficit must be fully funded
 - DB plan and fund are terminated when all benefits have been settled
 - DC plan wind ups don't have the same issues
 - No surplus/deficit
-

- PBA establishes **statutory deemed trust** with respect to contributions owing, but not yet remitted, to pension fund
 - Trust: protects contributions owing to plan from being seized/attached by other creditors of employer
 - Deemed trust applies to contributions not yet remitted to fund
 - Does not make fund itself, per se, impressed with trust

- Deemed Trust:
 - **operates** in ongoing plan and on wind-up
 - **applies** to money held by employer for employee contributions prior to deposit in fund, and to employer's contributions due but not yet paid
 - **applies** to interest accruing on employer and employee contributions owing but not yet remitted
 - **appears to apply** to funding deficiency on wind-up of plan to extent it relates to employer contributions and remittances due and owing to fund on wind-up not yet paid
-

- Limitations to application of deemed trust
 - Extends only to “**accrued**” contributions
 - **Does not exempt pension contributions** in hands of employer from being made available for distribution among employer’s creditors in **bankruptcy/insolvency** proceedings

-
- Federal Pension Benefits Standards Act (“PBSA”)
 - PBSA includes the concept of “distressed plan workout scheme”
 - Employer must certify as to its financial need for relief
 - Election will be followed by mandatory, finite negotiation period
 - During negotiation period, current service contributions must continue but other employer contributions will be deferred
 - Deferral will end and missed contributions will become due immediately on happening of certain events
 - Representative of plan beneficiaries to negotiate more definitive funding workout arrangement
 - Definitive funding relief must be approved by Minister of Finance and opposed by no more than one-third of beneficiaries

- *Sun Indalex Finance LLC v. United Steelworkers*
 - Indalex commenced CCAA proceedings in April 2009
 - Two pension plans had a deficiency of \$6.75 million
 - Sale transaction closed for substantially all of its assets
 - Debtor-in-possession lender could not be repaid in full
 - All other secured and unsecured creditors received nothing
 - Supreme Court of Canada (2013)
 - PBA deemed trust applies to entire wind up deficiency, HOWEVER,
 - DIP lender takes priority
 - Pension entitlements could be reduced by up to 50%

-
- *Grant Forest Products Inc. v. Toronto-Dominion Bank*
 - Grant Forest entered CCAA protection in 2009, prior to DB pension plan winding-up
 - Company sold a number of assets
 - Ontario Court of Appeal (2015)
 - Deemed trust over the wind up deficiency did **not** attach to the company's assets because the plan had not been wound up at the time of the Initial Order under the CCAA
 - Takeaway: provincial provisions prevail prior to insolvency but not after
 - See also: Aveos Fleet Performance Inc. (federal PBSA); Timminco Itée (Quebec SPPA)
-

- AbitibiBowater Inc. Insolvency
 - AbitibiBowater Inc. filed for CCAA protection in April 2009
 - Pension plan had an unfunded liability of ~\$1 billion
 - Ontario and Quebec governments both agreed to provide restructuring support and funding relief
 - Pension payments to retirees continued; current employee wages cut
 - Target benefit plans were established for new employees and active employees on a going-forward basis
 - Abitibi emerged from CCAA protection in December 2010
 - According to 2012 financial filings, the pension liability under legacy pension plans has risen to \$1.9 billion...

-
- Auto Sector Collapse
 - Ford and General Motors both underwent restructurings
 - Offered lump-sum payment to current and/or former employees in satisfaction of pension entitlements
 - GM: also purchased a group annuity contract
 - Employees will elect how the payment is invested
 - GM Canada announced a plan to move to a DC model for salaried employees

-
- Nortel Networks Insolvency
 - Insolvency proceedings commenced in January 2011
 - Effective September 30, 2010, Nortel ceased to make contributions to the plans
 - Unfunded pension liability of approximately \$1.5 billion
 - Ontario Bill 173
 - Allows persons who are receiving a pension from the Nortel pension plans to have the value of their pension based on the plan funding ratio paid into a life income fund
 - Those who don't elect to transfer remain in the Nortel plans
 - Wind up process could continue until 2018 or beyond...

www.torys.com

TORYS