

IPSAS & PFM Conference

The Transition to a Contributory Pension Scheme

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Session Objectives



- □ Rationale for change
- □ Explore key benefits under Contributory scheme
- ☐ Main transition provisions
- □Opportunities and challenges
- □IPSAS 39 Implications

Policy makers Nightmare

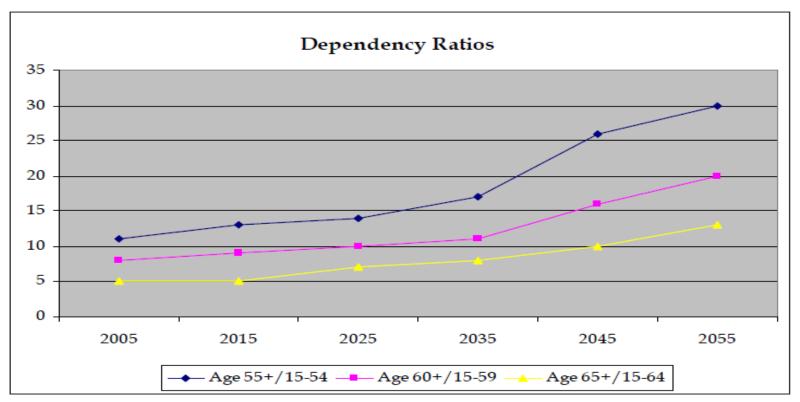




Rationale: Evidence



☐ Problem of high dependence —inability to save



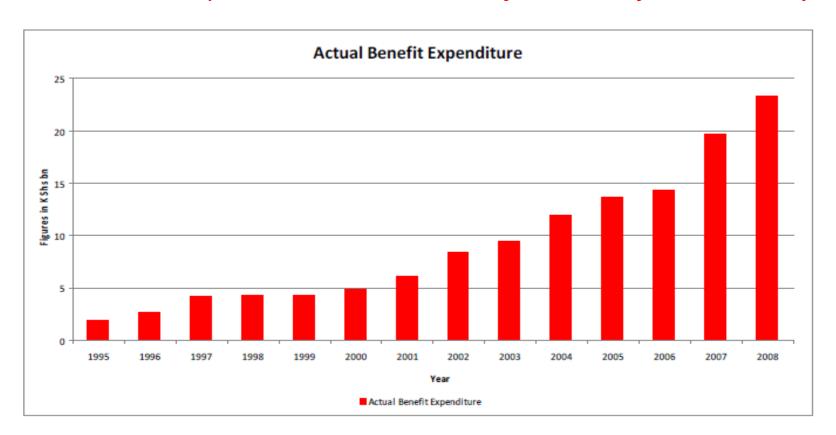
Source: Can we afford age old pensions by Charles Machira

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Unsustainable Pension bill



☐ Current financing model 'a pay as you go basis' unsustainable (Source: Review of Pension system in Kenya, Raichura, Sept. 2008)

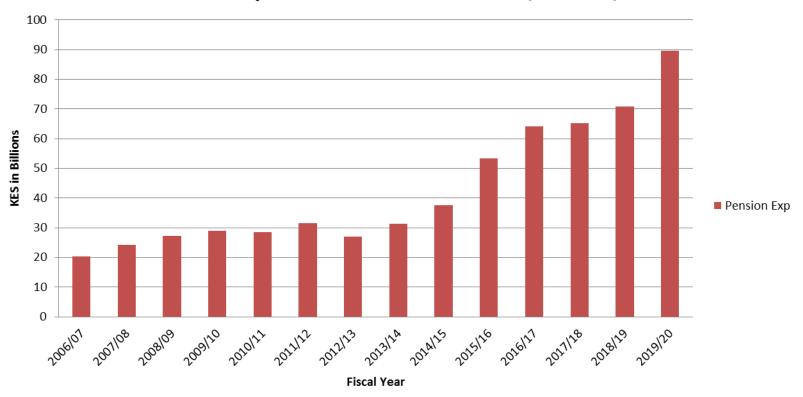


Unsustainable bill



☐ More Recent evidence: Own plot fro BROP data

Pension Expenditure distribution 2006/7 -2019/20



Background



- □ Retirement Benefits under Social and Economic pillar of Vision 2030
- □Retirement Benefits has 3 Key Pillars:
 - Zero pillar mainly cash transfers to elderly citizens
 - 2. First pillar mandatory NSSF
 - 3. Second pillar Civil Service Pension Schemes, Occupational, Individual and Umbrella Retirement Benefits Schemes

Purpose of Retirement Benefit Schemes



- □ Pay benefits to members on attainment of retirement age
- ☐ Avail benefits to members on leaving service
- ☐ Stabilize financial wellbeing of retirees
- □ Provide financial protection to members' dependants on death in service
- Provide disability benefits
- ☐ Alleviate old age poverty

Historical Context



- ☐ Government has operated a non-contributory Pension Scheme since independence fully financed through the Exchequer
- New scheme proposed as part of reforms in the Public Service Pensions' Sector
- ☐ Scheme established by the Public Service Superannuation Scheme Act, 2012
- ☐ The contributory scheme is a follow up to Treasury Circular No. 18 of 2010
- □ Directive to convert Defined Benefit (DB) to Defined Contributory Scheme (DC) was to align our pension with scheme with best practice

Elements of Current Scheme



- ☐ Benefits calculated based on length of service, final annual basic pay and a pension accrual factor of 1/480
- □A lump sum equivalent to ¼ (commutation factor of 20) can be accessed on retirement
- □ Death gratuity higher of resultant lump sum or employee's 2 year basic salary
- □Dependants pension paid to widow or children for 5 years only (Officer must have served for 10 years to qualify & Equivalent to the pension officer would have earned

Elements Cont...



- ☐ Marriage gratuity paid to a female officer who resigns after serving for 5 years with a view of marriage or issues surrounding her marriage
- □Killed on duty for officers killed on circumstances around their duty. Widow's benefit is 10/60th pensionable emoluments at time of death; children's portion is 1/8th of the widow's pension subject to a max of 6 children
- □Injury pension —additional pension granted to an officer who's permanently injured in the course of his duties (paid at an annual rate in proportion of 5/60 to 20/60 on pensionable emoluments at time of injury. Paid on retirement & is not transferable

Issues with current scheme



- □Scheme disadvantages officers who may wish to leave service before age of 50 yrs –don't qualify for pension or any other benefit

 □Benefits not portable
- □ Defined benefit scheme –doesn't allow for improvements e.g. investment income or voluntary contributions
- □Expensive and unsustainable in long term
- □Discriminatory to male officers on marriage gratuity & Widower benefits

Issues cont...



- □ Accrued benefits cannot be accessed while in service denies beneficiaries of personal development
- □ Discriminatory against female officers require additional conditions to be able to contribute to WCPS

Scope & Membership – New Scheme



- □Civil servants, Teachers under TSC & Disciplined services (NPS, PS & NYS)
- □PnP employees under 45 years on 1st January 2021
- □New employees who join service after 1st January on PnP terms
- □Employees above 45 yrs on 1st January 2021 who opt to join on voluntary basis
- □ Employees whose services were transferred to County Government but still under PSPS

Key Features



- □Defined contribution at 7.5% employee (graduated at 2% 1st yr, 5% 2nd yr & 7.5% 3rd yr); 15% employer; option for additional voluntary
- ☐ Portable —employee free to transfer benefits to any other scheme (public or private)
- □Benefits can be accessed before prescribed age on account of resignation, dismissal, ill health, immigration, mortgage finance, advance to purchase residential home, death or any other circumstance allowable

Key Features



- ☐ Tax benefit to a maximum of the lesser of KES 20,000 or 30% of pensionable emoluments
- □Life insurance and disability cover –minimum 5 times of member's annual pensionable emoluments
- □Commutation of up to 1/3 of accumulated savings on retirement & 100% additional voluntary contributions
- □Allows access of up to 40%, subject to max KES 7 million to purchase residential house

Key Features



- □In case of death while in service –benefits payable to beneficiaries are:
 - Members scheme credit;
 - The insured benefit up to 5 times annual pensionable emoluments
- ☐ Members free to choose preferred beneficiaries

Transition provisions



- □Employees under 45 years automatically joins & above 45 yrs can choose (1st January 2021)
- □ Above 45 yrs who opt not to join will remain under PSPS, Pension Act Cap 189
- □ Employees serving under Temporary Terms of Service and contributing to NSSF will automatically be converted to PnP & shall cease contribution to NSSF
- ■Members shall complete beneficiary nomination form

Transition provisions



- □Contributions to WCPS shall automatically cease on joining new scheme –contributions to be refunded on exit from service
- □Employees joining scheme shall be issued with a letter recognizing their period of service under current scheme
- □WCPS and NSSF contributions shall cease immediately on joining scheme

Transition provisions



- □Employees on secondment, below 45 yrs automatically joins based on salary of seconding institution; those above 45 yrs opting to join, the 31% pension contribution cease automatically
- □ Employees transferred to counties owing to devolution automatically joins

Current Enrollments



☐ As of April 2021, a total of 340,318 civil servants were enrolled into the new scheme

□Contribution to pension scheme 2021/22 – KES 20.8 billion

Opportunities & challenges



- □Huge opportunity to fund managers and providers of custodial services
- ☐Brings predictability and stability on government expenditure on pensions & retirement benefits
- ☐ Huge injection into the KES 1.3 trillion (Dec. 2019) pension sector —boost mobilization of savings for investment into other sectors of the economy
- □Risk of mismanagement meaning low investment returns for scheme members

Recognition –IPSAS 39



- ☐ The transition shall make it easy to account for postemployment benefits. Entity's obligation for each period is determined by the amounts to be contributed for that period simply recognize amounts payable
- □Removes ambiguity of actuarial assumptions in computing benefits under Defined Benefit schemes –with possibility of actuarial gain or loss
- ☐ Assumed risk for the government due actuarial losses will be eliminate once all civil servant are fully transitioned into the Contributory scheme

Finally.....







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