INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

General Instructions

1. This examination has a total of 90 points.

   This exam consists of 11 questions, numbered 1 through 11.

   The points for each question are indicated at the beginning of the question. Questions 1, 3-5, 7-9, and 11 pertain to the Case Study, which is enclosed inside the front cover of this exam booklet.

2. Failure to stop writing after time is called will result in the disqualification of your answers or further disciplinary action.

3. While every attempt is made to avoid defective questions, sometimes they do occur. If you believe a question is defective, the supervisor or proctor cannot give you any guidance beyond the instructions on the exam booklet.

Written-Answer Instructions

1. Write your candidate number at the top of each sheet. Your name must not appear.

2. Write on only one side of a sheet. Start each question on a fresh sheet. On each sheet, write the number of the question that you are answering. Do not answer more than one question on a single sheet.

3. The answer should be confined to the question as set.

4. When you are asked to calculate, show all your work including any applicable formulas.

5. When you finish, insert all your written-answer sheets into the Essay Answer Envelope. Be sure to hand in all your answer sheets since they cannot be accepted later. Seal the envelope and write your candidate number in the space provided on the outside of the envelope. Check the appropriate box to indicate Exam CSP-RU.

6. Be sure your written-answer envelope is signed because if it is not, your examination will not be graded.
CASE STUDY INSTRUCTIONS

The case study will be used as a basis for some examination questions. Be sure to answer the question asked by referring to the case study. For example, when asked for advantages of a particular plan design to a company referenced in the case study, your response should be limited to that company. Other advantages should not be listed, as they are extraneous to the question and will result in no additional credit. Further, if they conflict with the applicable advantages, no credit will be given.
**BEGINNING OF EXAMINATION**

**Question 1 pertains to the Case Study.**

1. (8 points) NOC’s management is concerned about the cost of the National Oil Full-Time Salaried Pension Plan (the “Salaried Plan”) and is considering closing the Salaried Plan to all new entrants.

Under this proposal, all new salaried employees and hourly employees who are promoted to managerial positions will participate under a new defined contribution pension plan to be established by NOC.

Evaluate this proposal.

2. (9 points) Your client sponsors a final average pay defined benefit plan and is invested passively in broad market indices. The asset mix for the pension fund is 60% in a broad equity market index and 40% in a short duration fixed income index. Your client is concerned with the amount of duration mismatch between the pension plan liabilities and assets.

   (a) (1 point) Describe duration mismatch.

   (b) (3 points) Describe alternative investment strategies to reduce duration mismatch and the advantages and disadvantages of these strategies.

   (c) (5 points) Describe the risks and rewards of investing in equities in the following three situations:

      (i) the pension plan is overfunded and benefits are frozen (no more future benefit accruals);

      (ii) the pension plan is fully funded and closed to new entrants; and

      (iii) the pension plan is ongoing and open to new entrants but underfunded.
3. (8 points) The government of Vosne is proposing new legislation mandating pension plan governance and oversight. You have been asked by a government official to prepare a report recommending four critical requirements of good pension governance.

Describe your four recommended requirements.
Questions 3 - 5 pertain to the Case Study.

4. (10 points) Fiscal year 2010 accounting information in respect of the XYZ defined benefit plans, prepared under U.S accounting standards is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Pension Plans</th>
<th>Retiree Medical Plan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reconciliation of Assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Market Value at 1/1/2010</td>
<td>288,546,300</td>
<td>10,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actual Employer Contributions</td>
<td>14,350,000</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actual Employee Contributions</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actual Investment Return</td>
<td>21,900,200</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actual Benefit Payments</td>
<td>(8,303,400)</td>
<td>(5,000,000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Market Value at 12/31/2010</td>
<td>318,493,100</td>
<td>10,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Reconciliation of Obligation** |                     |                      |
| PBO at 1/1/2010                | 356,012,000         | 302,457,800          |
| Plan Improvement at 1/1/2010   | -                   | 18,000,000           |
| Total Service Cost            | 14,600,000          | 10,000,000           |
| Interest Cost                 | 23,819,900          | 20,147,300           |
| Change in Obligation Due to Curtailment | 8,400,000   | 0                   |
| Actuarial Loss Due to the Decrease in Discount Rate | 23,870,000   | 21,152,000          |
| Actual Benefit Payments       | (8,303,400)         | (5,000,000)          |
| PBO at 12/31/2010             | 418,398,500         | 366,757,100          |

| **Expense for the year** |                     |                      |
| Service Cost              | 14,600,000          | 10,000,000           |
| Interest Cost             | 23,819,900          | 20,147,300           |
| Expected Return on Assets | (24,130,700)        | (700,000)            |
| Amortization of Actuarial Losses (Gains) | 449,800             | (1,096,800)          |
| Amortization of Prior Service Cost | 0                 | 1,000,000            |
| Amortization of Transitional Obligation (Asset) | 0                  | 0                   |
| Impact of Curtailment      | 0                   | 0                   |
| Impact of Settlement       | 0                   | 0                   |
| Expense for the Year       | 14,739,000          | 29,350,500           |

| Unamortized Actuarial Losses (Gains) at 1/1/2010 | 21,000,000 | 10,502,500 |
| Unamortized Prior Service Cost at 1/1/2010       | 0          | 0          |

| **Assumptions** |                     |                      |
| Discount Rate for the Obligation at 1/1/2010     | 6.5%        | 6.5%       |
| Discount Rate for the Obligation at 12/31/2010   | 6.0%        | 6.0%       |
| Discount Rate for the Expense for the Year       | 6.0%        | 6.0%       |
| Expected Return on Assets                        | 7.0%        | 7.0%       |
| Retirement Age                                   | 65          | 65         |
| Mortality Table                                  | RP 2000     | RP 2000    |
| Turnover Table                                   | Age Related Table | Age and Service Related Table |
| Expected Working Lifetime                        | 20          | 18         |

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Retirement Benefits United States – Company/Sponsor Perspective

GO ON TO NEXT PAGE
Questions 3 - 5 pertain to the Case Study.

4. Continued

NOC is acquiring XYZ Oil Company (“XYZ”). In Vosne, XYZ sponsors two pension plans both of which are DB ERPs, and a retiree medical plan. Fiscal 2010 pension expense directly reduces NOC’s purchase price.

NOC is concerned about the information they have been provided by XYZ in respect of these plans. In addition to the table above, the following information was provided by XYZ:

- The active membership in the retiree medical plan is identical to the membership in the pension plans.
- The average age, service, salary and accrued pension of the employees and retirees of XYZ is comparable to that of NOC’s employees and retirees.
- For financial reporting purposes, XYZ has adopted the same accounting policies as NOC with the exception that XYZ uses a market-related value of assets.
- XYZ’s asset mix and investment strategies are also comparable to those of NOC.
- The XYZ plan provisions are similar to those of the National Oil Full-Time Salaried Pension Plan and the National Oil Full-Time Salaried and Union Retiree Health Benefit Program.

You have been hired by NOC to perform a due diligence review. Critique the accounting information provided and outline the additional information required to finalize your review.
Questions 3 - 5 pertain to the Case Study.

5. (9 points) NOC’s goals with respect to the National Oil Full-Time Salaried Pension Plan (the “Salaried Plan”) are to:

   (i) minimize the long-term contributions to the Salaried Plan; and

   (ii) minimize the deficit on an accounting basis for the Salaried Plan.

For purposes of this question, ignore all other retirement arrangements sponsored by NOC.

NOC is considering implementing one of the following funding policies:

   Policy #1: annual contributions equal to the amount required to fully fund the plan on an accounting basis each year

   Policy #2: annual contributions equal to the normal cost plus the payment required to amortize any funding deficit over a 10 year period

The market capitalization of NOC is $0.5 billion.

(a) (5 points) Compare and contrast these funding policies in light of NOC’s goals.

(b) (4 points) Evaluate the current asset mix in light of the proposed funding policies.
6. (8 points) A public sector entity sponsors a defined benefit plan that is based on a final average pay formula and has 5-year cliff vesting. It currently discloses its pension liabilities in its financial statements. In measuring the liability, it uses an expected rate of return on assets as the discount rate and uses the projected unit credit method as the actuarial cost method.

(a) (2 points) Explain the drawbacks of using the projected unit credit method for financial reporting purposes for this public sector entity.

(b) (3 points) Vested Benefit Obligation (VBO) and Accumulated Benefit Obligation (ABO) are examples of other measures of liability. Describe the merits of using VBO and ABO for financial reporting purposes.

(c) (3 points) Describe the disadvantages of using an expected rate of return on assets as the discount rate and recommend an alternative method for selecting the discount rate. Justify your recommendation.

Questions 7 - 9 pertain to the Case Study.

7. (8 points) NOC’s CFO is considering revising the pension fund asset mix under the National Oil Full-Time Salaried Pension Plan (the “Salaried Plan”).

(a) (4 points) Describe influencing factors a plan sponsor should consider when developing an asset allocation strategy for an ERP.

(b) (4 points) NOC’s CFO is proposing the following changes to the pension fund asset allocation for the Salaried Plan:
   - Add Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities (“TIPS”)
   - Increase real estate investments
   - Add private equity investments

   Analyze these proposed changes and provide supporting arguments for the CFO’s proposal.
8. (7 points) Vosne has implemented a mandatory government-run defined contribution plan. Under the plan, employers must contribute 5% of pay on behalf of their employees. Employers are exempt from the program if they sponsor a plan that is at least “actuarially equivalent” to the government-run plan. NOC has determined that its current plans satisfy the actuarially equivalent requirement.

NOC is considering the following options for providing pension benefits:

- Freeze accruals under the National Oil Full-Time Salaried Pension Plan (the “Salaried Plan”) and participate in the government-run defined contribution plan.

- Allow current and future employees a one-time election to participate in either the government-run defined contribution plan or participate in the Salaried Plan.

Describe the risks to NOC and to NOC’s salaried employees of the options under consideration.
9. (7 points) On January 1, 2009, NOC negotiated a supplemental retirement agreement with an executive as follows:

- the executive of NOC has 30 years of service and will retire on December 31, 2011 when he will become vested; and
- a lump sum of $1,000,000 will be paid in two equal installments: $500,000 on January 1, 2012 and $500,000 payable on January 1, 2013.

On January 1, 2010, NOC revises the agreement so that the installments will be $750,000 each on January 1, 2013 and January 1, 2014. ($0 payable on January 1, 2012)

You are given the following:

- the appropriate discount rate under U.S. accounting standards for this allowance is 3.5% per annum at January 1, 2009;
- the appropriate discount rate under U.S. accounting standards for this allowance is 2.5% per annum at January 1, 2010; and
- there are no pre-retirement mortality and turnover assumptions before retirement.

(a) (3 points) Determine the 2009 pension expense under U.S. accounting standards. Show all work.

(b) (4 points) Determine the 2010 pension expense under U.S. accounting standards. Show all work.
10. **(8 points)** Effective January 1, 2011, ABC Company closed its defined benefit pension plan to new members. Given the plan change, the CFO of ABC Company has asked you to perform some funded ratio projections under various asset allocations to help determine an appropriate DB asset allocation going forward.

You provide the CFO of ABC Company with the following exhibit that illustrates funded ratio projections under the current asset allocation through 2021.

![Graph of funded ratio projections](image)

**Deterministic projection using current assumptions**  
**Stochastic projection**

(a) **(5 points)** Describe the process for performing deterministic and stochastic projections.

(b) **(1 point)** The CFO wants to know why the 50th percentile from the stochastic projection and the deterministic projection diverge over time. Outline your response to the CFO.

(c) **(2 points)** Based on the deterministic projection, the CFO says that it is not necessary to change the current asset allocation as the plan is expected to be more than 100% funded throughout the projection period. Outline the additional factors the CFO should consider prior to reaching such a conclusion.
11. (8 points) The Union representing hourly employees of various oil companies including NOC has expressed an interest in joining the Multiemployer Pension Plan for Companies in the Airline Industry (MEPPCAI). MEPPCAI has similar plan provisions to the NOC Full-Time Hourly Union Pension Plan.

You are given the following information about MEPPCAI:

- Count of active participants: 50,000
- Average age of active participants: 51.1
- Count of pensioners (incl. beneficiaries): 200,000
- Average age of pensioners (incl. beneficiaries): 71.4
- Discount Rate: 8% per annum
- Funded ratio: 70%

(a) (4 points) Describe the advantages and disadvantages to NOC's employees of joining MEPPCAI.

(b) (4 points) Assess the potential differences in the funding cost requirements between the NOC Full-Time Hourly Union Pension Plan and MEPPCAI. It is not necessary to calculate the funding cost.

**END OF EXAMINATION**
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