

National Hockey League Players' Retirement Benefit Plan Stats

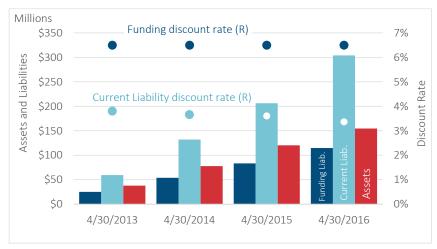
2016

NHL players' defined benefit pension plan began in September 2012. Stats are based on the most recent publicly available data.1

Pension Plan Stats, 4/30/2016

Active players	1,034
Retirees receiving pension benefits	0
Inactive players ²	<u>314</u>
Total participants	1,348
Assets (market value)	\$155 million
Labilities for funding ³	\$115 million
Unfunded liability for funding	none
Funded ratio for funding	135%
Current Liabilities	\$239
Unfunded Current Liability	none
Current liability funded ratio	65%
NHL club contributions	\$38 million
Cost of benefits earned this year	\$26 million

Plan Funded Status³



About The Plan

Players earn one quarter of a year's benefits for every 20 credited games, and they are vested in their benefits as soon as they earn them. A player who has earned 10 full years of benefits will have earned the maximum benefit payable by law. The maximum benefit is \$210,000 for 2016. Benefits are prorated for players who earned less than 10 full years' worth of benefits.

The plan considers age 62 to be standard retirement age, but players may begin receiving retirement benefits as early as age 45 with reductions to reflect that they will receive them for a longer time.



The NHL Players' Retirement Benefit Plan is a multiemployer pension plan. For more Society of Actuaries' research on multiemployer pension plan stats:

http://www.soa.org/Research/Research-Projects/Pension/2016-multiemployer-pension-plan-stats.aspx



For more Society of Actuaries' research on pension plans and retirement issues in general:

http://www.soa.org/research/research-projects/pension/default.aspx

Caveat and Disclaimer

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 $^{^{1}}$ The source of all data shown is the Department of Labor Form 5500. Some figures may not add because of rounding.

² Former active members who have not yet started to receive pension benefits; they may begin to receive monthly benefits as early at age 45.

³ Liabilities for funding purposes use a discount rate selected by the plan actuary representing the long-term expected return on assets. Current Liabilities use a discount rate that is based on Treasury rates, as prescribed by Internal Revenue Code §431.

⁴ As defined by Internal Revenue Code §415.

About the Society of Actuaries

The Society of Actuaries (SOA), formed in 1949, is one of the largest actuarial professional organizations in the world, dedicated to serving more than 27,000 actuarial members and the public in the United States, Canada and worldwide. In line with the SOA Vision Statement, actuaries act as business leaders who develop and use mathematical models to measure and manage risk in support of financial security for individuals, organizations and the public.

The SOA supports actuaries and advances knowledge through research and education. As part of its work, the SOA seeks to inform public policy development and public understanding through research. The SOA aspires to be a trusted source of objective, data-driven research and analysis with an actuarial perspective for its members, industry, policymakers and the public. This distinct perspective comes from the SOA as an association of actuaries, who have a rigorous formal education and direct experience as practitioners as they perform applied research. The SOA also welcomes the opportunity to partner with other organizations in our work where appropriate.

The SOA has a history of working with public policymakers and regulators in developing historical experience studies and projection techniques as well as individual reports on health care, retirement and other topics. The SOA's research is intended to aid the work of policymakers and regulators and follows certain core principles:

Objectivity: The SOA's research informs and provides analysis that can be relied upon by other individuals or organizations involved in public policy discussions. The SOA does not take advocacy positions or lobby specific policy proposals.

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Quantification: The SOA leverages the diverse skill sets of actuaries to provide research and findings that are driven by the best available data and methods. Actuaries use detailed modeling to analyze financial risk and provide distinct insight and quantification. Further, actuarial standards require transparency and the disclosure of the assumptions and analytic approach underlying the work.

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