

The CHAIRMAN: Are there any further questions on special cases? Employees formerly subject to R.C.M.P. Act and Defence Services Pension Act.

*By Mr. Fraser:*

Q. Under the R.C.M.P. if it came into this, they would be on a yearly basis. Their salaries would be based the same as it is now an a yearly basis?—A. You mean pensions?

Q. Yes, it would be based on a one-year period?—A. No, on a 10-year average as in the civil service.

Q. If they came in here, it would be 10 years.—A. Yes.

Q. They would not be classed as they were?—A. In the R.C.M.P. you go out on the final year's salary?

Q. Is it 6 years?—A. No, the Act changed three years ago, and it is now 6 years.

The CHAIRMAN: We are now on the paragraph, Parts II and IV of the Civil Service Superannuation Act. I would think, Mr. Taylor, it would be helpful to the committee if you would indicate the difference in benefits with respect to each of the four parts of the Act.

The WITNESS: I have a written note on that here. I will read it:

Part II of the C.S.S.A. gave persons to whom it applied (i.e. those who had been subject to Part II of the Civil Service Superannuation and Retirement Act and elected to become contributors under the C.S.S.A.) all the benefits of a contributor to Part I and permitted them to count the periods during which they had contributed to the Retirement Fund under the old Civil Service Superannuation and Retirement Act as service for benefit purposes. If there were periods such as those of service in a temporary capacity where no contributions were made, half of that service only could be counted free or the whole could be paid for in the usual way. Benefits were calculated on the average salary over the last five years for those who elected to come under the C.S.S.A. between 1924 and 1927 but the ten year average applies to those who elected to come under in 1944-45.

That is, there were two openings for election. If they elected in the early period, they came under the five-year plan, but there were some who did not elect. They were given a new chance to elect in 1944-45, but they were told if they elected they would come under the ten-year average.

Part III of the C.S.S.A. gave persons to whom it applied (i.e. those who as permanent employees in 1898 subsequently became subject to Part I of the Civil Service Superannuation and Retirement Act and elected between 1924 and 1927 to become contributors under the C.S.S.A.) all the benefits of a contributor to Part I and permitted them to count the periods during which they had contributed to the earlier Superannuation Account under the old Civil Service Superannuation and Retirement Act as service for benefit purposes. If there were periods such as those of service in a temporary capacity where no contributions were made, half of that service only could be counted free or the whole could be paid for in the usual way. Benefits were calculated on the average salary over the last three years or ten years whichever gives the greater benefit.

The old Civil Superannuation and Retirement Act did not cover all permanent employees so when the C.S.S.A. came into force Part IV was included to take care of those persons just as Parts II and III took care of the other permanents. It gave the persons to whom it applied all the benefits of a contributor to Part I. Half of the prior service could be counted for benefit purposes without contribution or contributions could be made for the whole. Benefits are calculated on the average salary over the last five years. Those civil servants to whom Part V applied came under the operative provisions of Part IV.