# The Economic Implications of Pensions

Chairman 2010 Pensions Working Group Launched on 1<sup>st</sup> March 2011

To be concluded on 31<sup>st</sup> May 2011

Will be led by Chairman, Pensions Working Group

Documentation available on www.pensionsreform.gov.mt

Electronic Consultation on pensionsreform@gov.mt

## Consultation

Camilleri Report - 1997/1998

Galdes Report - 2000/2003

World Bank Report – 2004

White Paper - 2004

Spiteri Gingell Report - 2005

Government's Principles for Reform - 2006

Parliamentary Debate - 2006

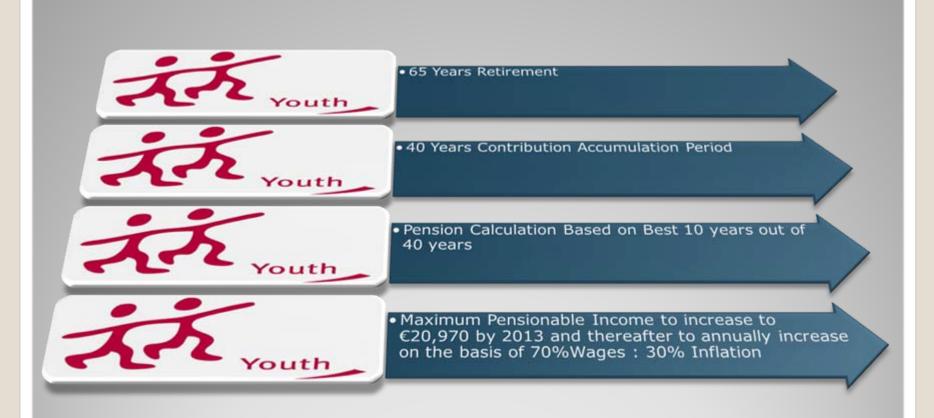
Enactment of Legislation – 2006

Review of Second and Third Pillars - 2009

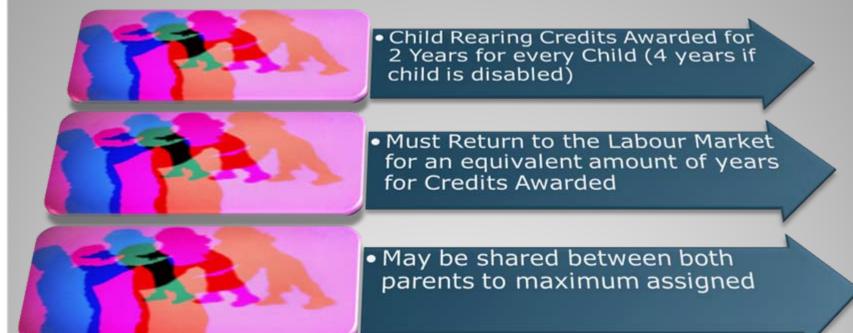
## **A Decade of Reform**



# **The Need for On-Going Review**



#### **2007 Reform Impact on Switchers**



## **Crediting of Contribution for Parents for Child Rearing**



#### **Demographic Projected Behaviour**



## **Fertility Impact**

	Second Se	
	tobe	Solw
dever Trapping	25,68	17(36)
Deployment	281475	stat
Despisyoned	ILES	15,401
wite:	17,174	175,807
kinty sw(%)	987	264
byligher ox N	114	34.0
inergisynet see (N)	- N	14

2009 Active Participation Rates

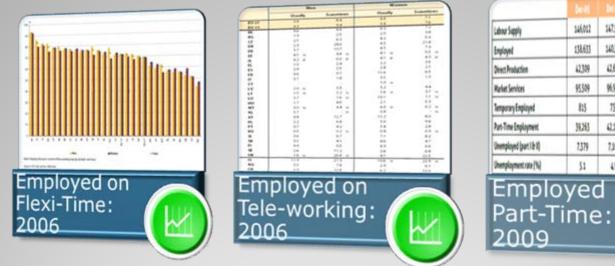
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	1	1	5
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53	45	45	£3
258	81	61	銀5
58	47	21	32
leui	70.5	33	

Age

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## **Increase Active Participation**



	deeds			<b>Section</b>	ak-d
Lubour Supply	146,012	147,518	149,266	151,191	151,507
Enployed	138,633	\$40,357	143,094	14551	143.827
Direct Production	42309	42,636	41,792	40,456	54,530
Rariuet Services	95509	96,988	100,605	104,551	104.85
Temporary Employed	815	755	699	711	642
Part Time Engloyment	94,265	42,115	45,295	47,090	49,736
Unemployed (part i & 11)	1379	7,161	6,172	6,373	7,580
Unemployment rate [N]	51	49	41	42	51

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# **Atypical Employment**

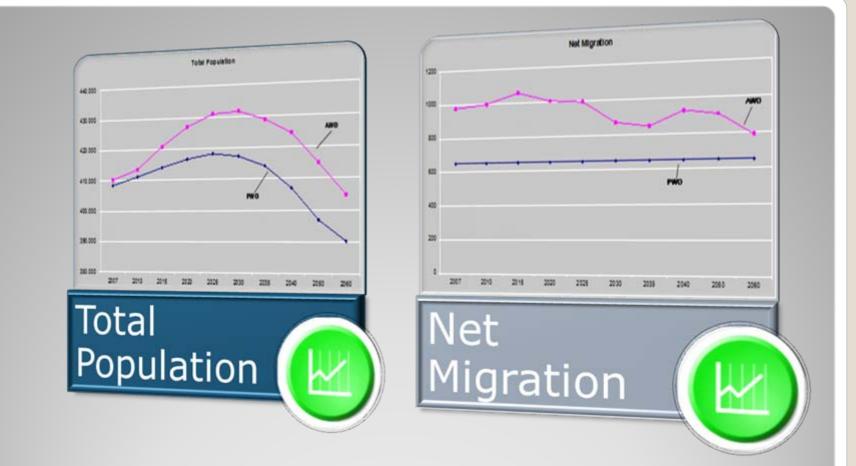


Services Sector

87% Finance Front Office Leisure Health Beauty/Spots 13.0% 13.0% Maintenarc Sales and Marketing  $W_{1}$ 418% Kitchen (stewarding mgt **Restaurant and Ba** 56.6% Housekeeino 69.6% 50% 30% 70% 60%

#### Skills Gap in Tourism Sector

# **Targeting Skilled Immigration**



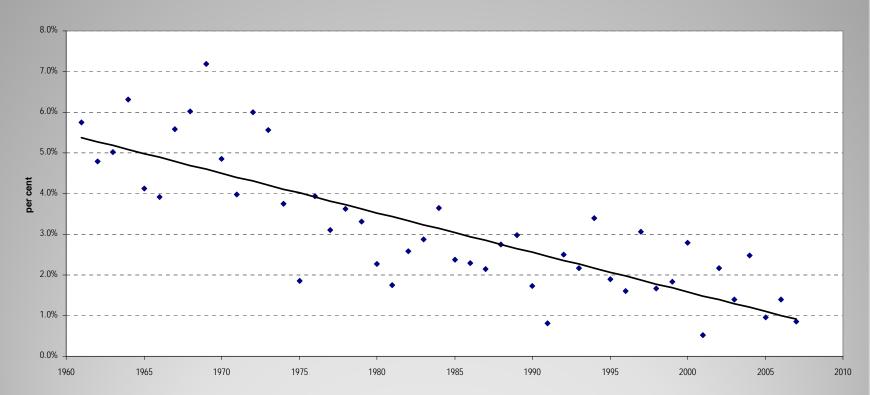


	Gansin Lite Expectancy: Comparis	ion of various projections (2008 - 2	2060)
		Vales	Fenales
	EUROPOP 2008	83	7.5
	PING Baseline	5.1	42
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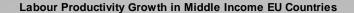


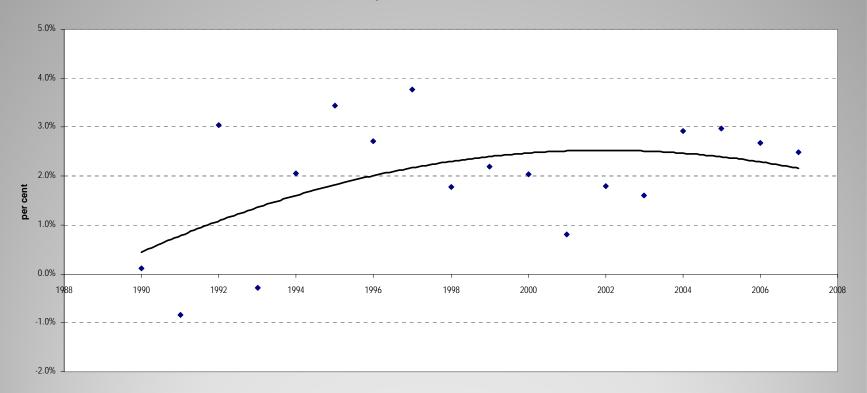
Average Labour Productivity Growth in the EU: 1991-2007 (cont.)					
Middle Income Countries		Low Income Countries			
Cyprus Malta Greece Portugal Czech Republic Slovenia	1.8% 1.7% 1.9% 1.8% 2.2% 3.0%	Bulgaria Estonia Hungary Latvia Lithuania Poland Romania Slovak Republic	1.5% 4.1% 2.4% 3.5% 1.8% 4.3% 3.4% 4.4%		
Average: 1991-2007 Average: 2001-2007	2.1% 2.2%	Average: 1991-2007 Average: 2001-2007	3.2% 5.2%		



#### Labour Productivity Growth in a Selection of High Income EU countries

## Labour Productivity Growth of High Income EU Countries

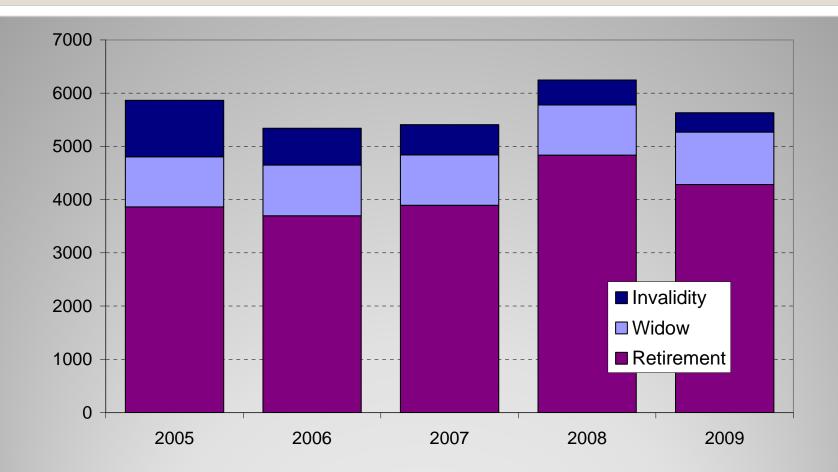




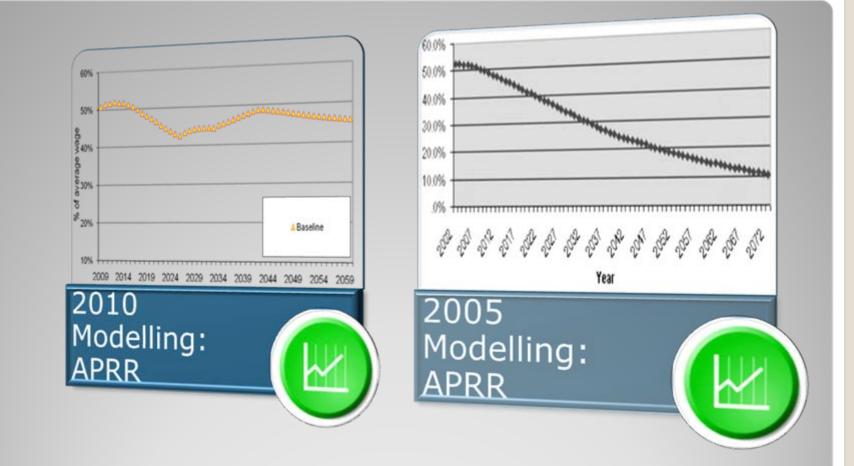
#### Labour Productivity Growth in Middle Income EU Countries

Group of Pension	Cases	Mean age	Proportion female	Mean annual payment	Median annual payment	Replacement Rate (on total average salary)
Retirement	52 656	69,6	26,1%	6 836	6 755	54,7%
Widow	16 165	73,9	99,2%	6 874	6 626	53,7%
Invalidity	7 499	56,0	25,4%	5 246	5 672	46,0%
Total	76 320	69,2	41,5%	6 688	6 621	53,6%

#### **Profile of Pensioners as at 2009**



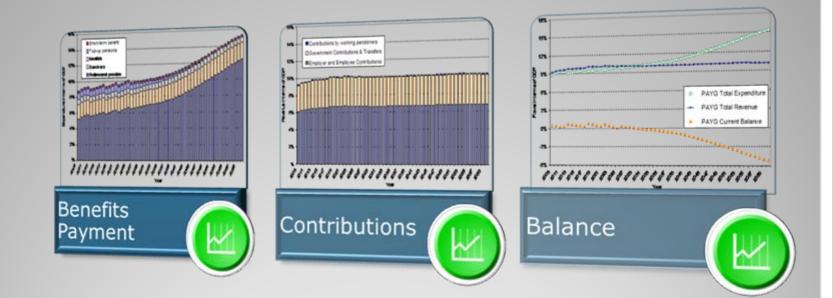
## **New Beneficiaries**



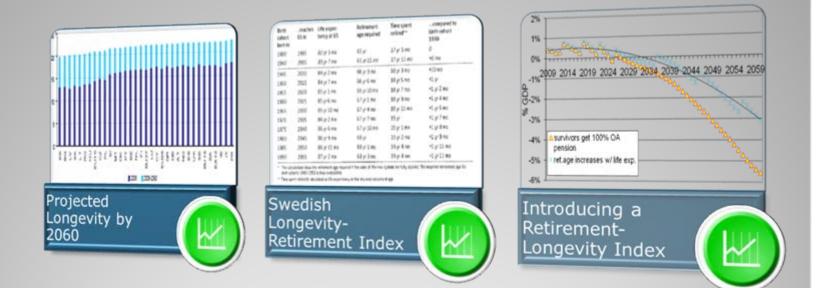
#### **Base-line Model Behaviour**

	Concept	2007	Year 2008	2009
1	Social Security contributions	320	340	351
2	Direct contribution SSA 1987	160	170	175
3 = 1+2	Total Revenue (Contributions)	480	510	526
4	Invalidity	37	35	32
5	Retirement	262	294	320
6	Bonus	29	33	39
7	Widows (Survivorship)	90	94	98
8	Short term	13	13	14
9	<b>Total Contributory Benefits</b>	431	469	502
10 = 3-9	Current balance	49	41	24
11 = 10/3	Relative surplus	10.2%	8.0%	4.5%

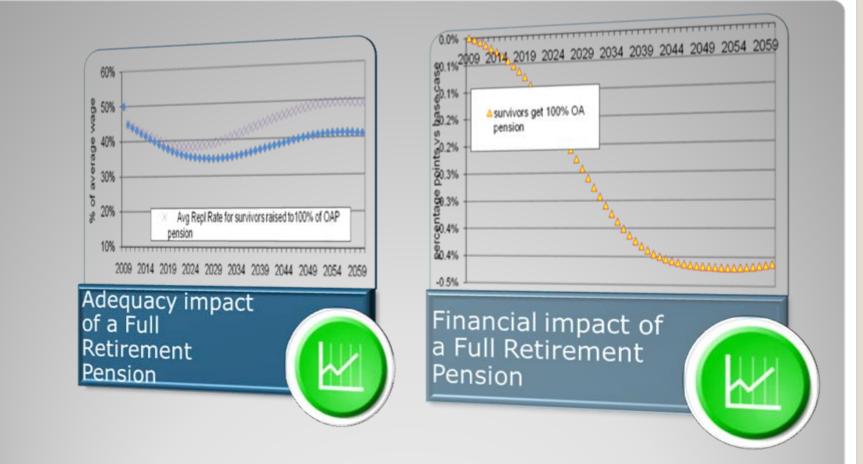
# **Actuarial State of Play**



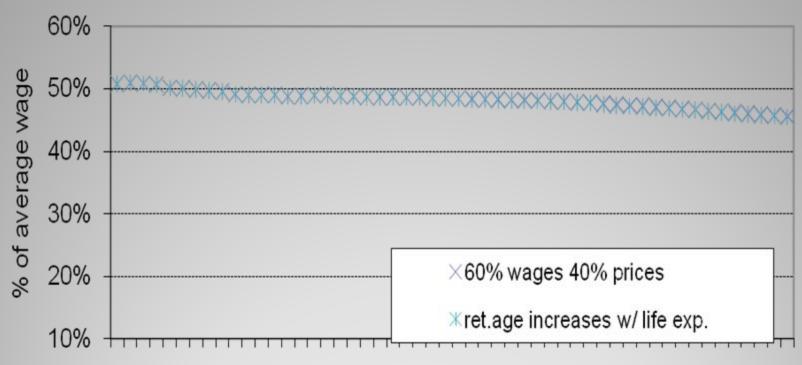
## **Sustainability of First Pension**



## Recommendations: Retirement Age



## **Recommendation: Placing Survivor's on a Full Pension**



2009 2014 2019 2024 2029 2034 2039 2044 2049 2054 2059

#### Impact of Proposed Changes to First Pension Pension Replacement Rate to Average Wage

Income	1% carve out from Maximum Ceiling 2010 Neutral	+1% 2011 on Max €35,000	+1% = 2% Total 2020 on Max €35,000	+1% = 3% Total 2025 on Max €35,000
€	€	€	€	€
-				
50,000		350	700	1,050
35,000		350	700	1,050
24,000		240	480	720
_ 1,000		210		
16,000		160	320	480
10,500		105	210	315
8,000		80	160	240
0,000		00	100	240
6,000		60	120	180

#### Financial Impact of 2005 Recommendation on Second Pensions





# **Savings and Mortgages**

Net Income Octiles of Reference Persons	Average Net Income	Annual Household Consumption	Difference
€6,000 to €8,000	12,048	€12,137	(€89)
€8,001 to €10,000	€14,342	€14,585	(€253)
€10,001 to €12,000	€18,431	€18,566	(€135)
€12,001 to €14,000	€20,478	€20,880	(€402)
€14,001 to €16,500	€23,254	€23,916	(€662)
€16,501 to €21,000	€26,668	23,748	€2,920
€21,001+	€39,132	30,022	€9,110

## Household Budgetary Survey 2008





## **Private Pensions Behaviour**

Considered opinion that the financial and economic crisis, of itself, does not diminish the importance of private pension provision in a well balanced private and State pension framework directed to ensure a quality of life during retirement

Key questions grappled with is not whether a Mandatory Second Pension is necessary but rather:

- when should a Mandatory Second Pension be introduced; and
  - what is the best design framework for a Mandatory Second

## **Mandatory Second Pension**

Increase aggregate savings as well as individual savings

Negatively impact disposable income with particular regard to low income and lower middle income groups

Reduce revenue from VAT as a consumption today is deferred to one's retirement life cycle phase

Result in a loss of competitiveness

Negatively impact government finances as contributions paid by the State as an employer will be ring-fenced

#### Mandatory Second Pension: Impact on Local Economy

# A decision to defer will impact the quality of life of future pensioners

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A decision to introduce will have an impact on the quality of life on today's employees as well as employers

## **The Competing Pressures**

As soon as possible - means issue can no longer be postponed or avoided:

But will take time. Sweden decision taken in 1994 and implemented in 2000

Consensus on design, phasing, governance et al of fundamental importance

#### Moving Towards a Mandatory Second Pension

#### Establishing a Single Default Fund Established by Government

• or

#### Hybrid Occupational Retirement Pension with Mandatory Default Option

#### Potential Framework Mechanism for a Mandatory Second Pension

#### Immediate

#### Based on an EET Fiscal Incentive Framework

#### Migrates into Mandatory Second Pension

## **Third Pillar: Third Pension**

Year	Maturity / Surrender Value
2010	€34,000,000
2011	€36,000,000
2012	€40,000,000
2013	€34,000,000
2014	€43,000,000

#### Fast Track to Third Pension: Maturity of Financial Instruments: 2010 - 2014

Year	Number of mortgages (accounts)	Total amount in Lm ('000s)^	Interest Rate (%)
2003	38,538	442,245	4.47
2004	41,981	539,092	4.30
2005	44,990	653,136	4.49
2006	47,055	759,837	4.95
2007	48,516	865,005	5.39

## Third Pillar Leveraging Home Investment



Saving of Child's Allowance

Child assumes right of Account on 18 years

No cashable but transferrable into Pension Savings Account

Third Pillar Child's Pension Account

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## **Thank You**