



Don't let this crisis go to waste
A simple and affordable way of increasing
retirement income

ACA Sessional Meeting

Michael Johnson

Kevin Wesbroom

Introductions

Michael Johnson



- 21 years in investment banking
- Tillinghast
- Secretary to the Conservative Party's Economic Competitiveness Policy Group

Kevin Wesbroom



- Long term (institutionalised?) consulting actuary
- Bacon & Woodrow and Hewitt
- Invited to join ECPG and met Michael

Policymaker's perspective

- The “P” word
- Big, distant numbers
 - Discount rate, longevity, impact of debt burden....?
- Complex accounting and regulatory environment
- Ethics and identity
- Need to influence behaviour
 - Financial myopia; “spend now”
 - Product complexity
 - Lack of trust breeds resistance
- Political perspective
 - Pensions; politically unpalatable
 - Implementation of legislation; glacial



The Journey ...Q1 2006 – Q3 2007

Freeing Britain to Compete:
Equipping the UK for Globalisation
Submission to the Shadow Cabinet

Economic Competitiveness Policy Group
Chairmen, Rt Hon John Redwood MP and Simon Wolfson
August 2007



Proposals to overcome 7 barriers to prosperity....including Pensions and Savings

Working Group

- Actuary
- 2 bankers
- IFA services
- Insurance Exec.
- Management consultant
- Former Shadow Chief Secretary to the Treasury

Economic competitiveness and pensions

- Improving longevity, dismal investment returns, rising regulatory burden, low yields, loss of 10p tax credit
 - Diverted cash flow to company pension schemes
 - Less business investment, R&D
- Can we revive the Final Salary pension scheme? Yes....
 - Encourage amendment of accounting standards to reduce volatility
 - Discount rates to better reflect fund assets; i.e. more equity-related
 - But....no reversal of loss of 10p tax credit rebate
- Savings for Life?
 - No compulsion to buy annuity
 - Some pre-SPA access (ref. 401k)



Subsequently...

- Mid-2007: political consensus (pre-2007 Act)
- Winds of change
 - April 2009, working group revitalised
- Guiding principals
 - Protection from poverty in old age
 - Current expectations of a comfortable and lengthy retirement funded by the state are out of date
 - More reliance on personal savings
 - Lasting affordability, fairness and simplification
- Objective: a sustainable income-in-retirement landscape
- Approach: view as a single ecosystem, 4 components:
 - State Pension, OPS, public sector, personal retirement savings



Our Proposals

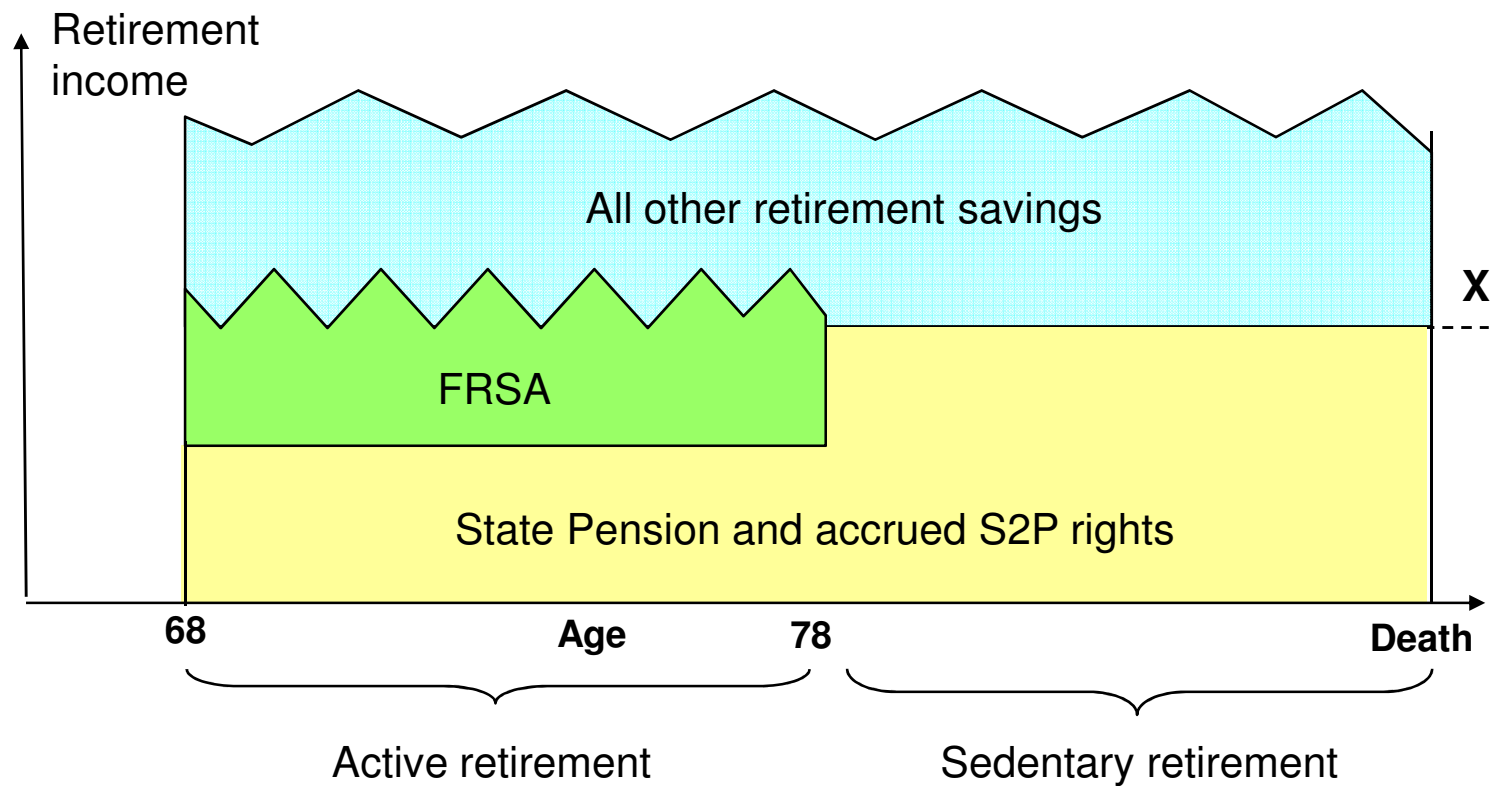


1. A more generous State Pension for senior citizens
2. End S2P accruals
3. Amend the Personal Account (as FRSA*)
4. Enhance FRSA contributions of those on low earnings
5. FRSA assets to be transferable, on death, free of IHT
6. Public sector (PS) pensions to be cashflow self-sufficient
7. Compulsory FRSA participation for PS employees
8. Clarity on future PS pension liabilities



New architecture

- State Pension increased c.40% at SPA+10
- S2P accruals cease
- Flexible FRSA drawdown



X is set above full Guarantee Credit

FRSA: details

- Contributions
 - 7% of gross earnings as 3% 'ee, 3% 'er, 1% tax credit
 - “Pay £3 and get £1 free”
 - Similar to NEST
- Top-ups to 3% of median earnings (say) (effectively pre-funding MTB)
- Self-employed; contribute as 'ee and 'er + tax rebate
- Some pre-SPA access to encourage participation
- Simplify the administration; PADA role?

FRSA: details, cont.



- Assets transferable, upon death, free of IHT, to other FRSAAs
 - “Cascading of (pensions) wealth down the generations”
 - Reinforces sense of personal ownership of FRSA assets
- Drawdown flexibility; no lifetime annuity
 - E.g. focus on first ten years after SPA
 - Gives decent income!
 - Scope for lifestyle choices
 - e.g. work or FRSA drawdown?

Unfunded public sector pensions



- PAYG meaning? → Unsustainable funding gap

<i>£ billion</i>	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09*	2009-10**	2010-11**
Contributions	£17.4	£17.9	£19.1	£19.5	£20.0	£20.7
pensions in payment	-£17.6	-£19.1	-£21.4	-£22.6	-£24.2	-£25.3
= Shortfall	-£0.2	-£1.2	-£2.3	-£3.1	-£4.2	-£4.6

** Estimated outturn*

***Planned, as at May 2009*

- Require cash flow “self-sufficiency”
 - End Treasury’s open-ended exposure
 - Government sets the principle
 - Implementation responsibility lies with employers
- Compulsory FRSA participation for all PS employees; ≥3% of gross earnings
 - Employer contributions by negotiation, subject to self-sufficiency
- Transparency

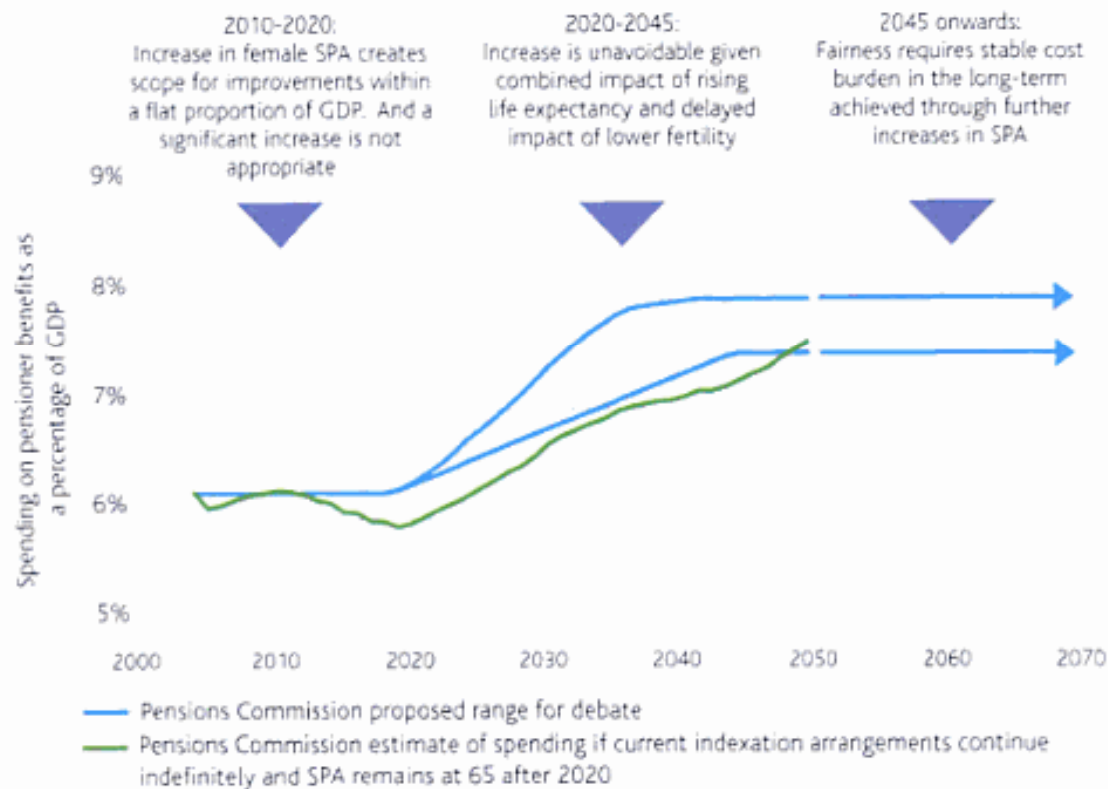
Affordability

- Savings
 - Phase out S2P → contracting out ends
 - More people paying full rate NICs
 - Rebates end
 - Means testing bill will fall (largely disappears for those > SPA+10)
 - Top-ups and compressed FRSA realisation → more income
 - Higher State Pension at SPA +10
 - Treasury savings from Public Sector pensions
 - Cash flow advantages
 - NICs rise today
 - State Pension (i.e. re-engineered S2P) rises at SPA + 10
- The challenge concerns transition



Costing pension changes – as Adair Turner did

Figure Ex.3 Public expenditure on state pensions and pensioner benefits: range proposed for debate



Source: Pensions Commission analysis using Pensim2

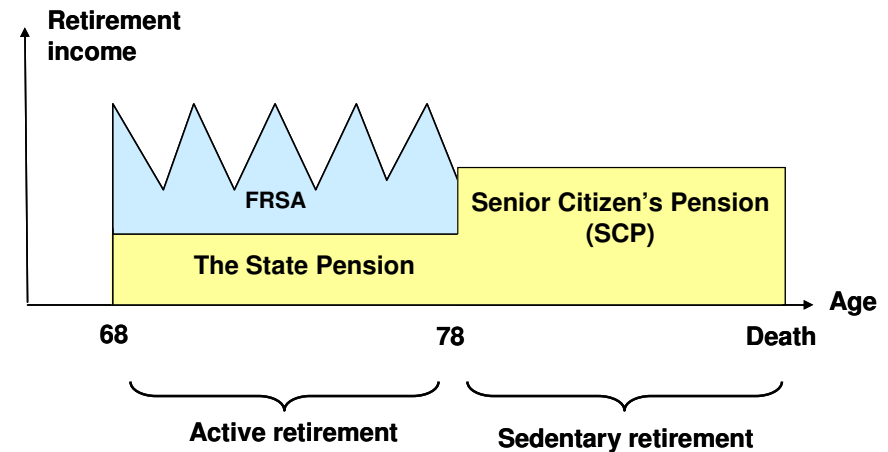
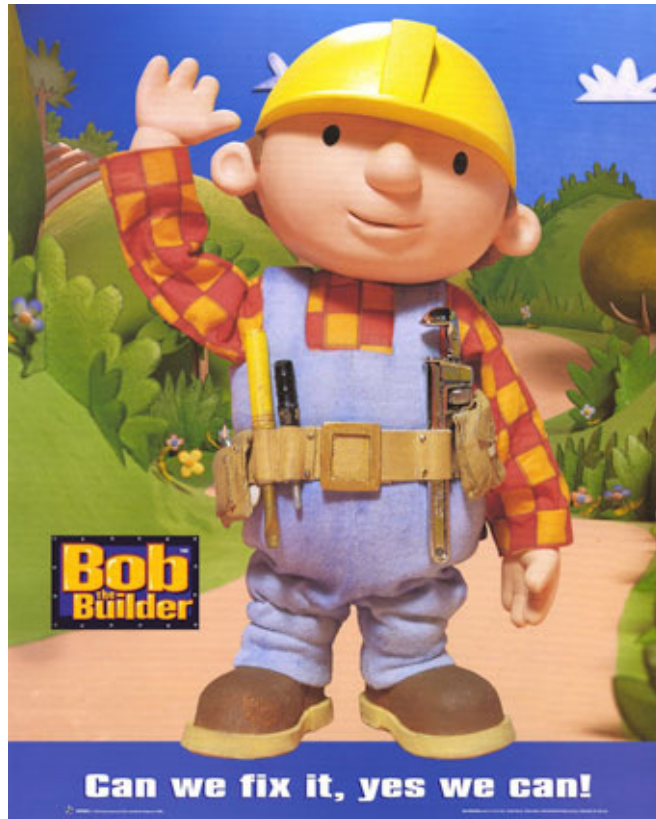


Practical problems with costing and transition

- What does affordable mean?
- Access to data
 - Parliamentary Questions
 - PenSim
- Dealing with means testing
 - Knowledge and data
 - Impact of changes on take up
 - PPI only trustworthy body?
- Access to money !



Our approach to costing: control levers



- The size of SCP
- Age for introduction of SCP
- Age for BSP !
- Indexation
- Phasing of introduction of FRSA
- Level of top-ups
- Phasing of top-ups

Cracks in the NEST egg ...



- Laudable objective...but flawed structure
 - Does not accommodate future lifestyles (“U”)
 - Decumulation rules unchanged (annuity by 75)
 - Derisory income for many
 - Sacrifices whilst working not worthwhile
 - Penalises those who die early
 - Problematic interaction with Means Tested Benefits
- Tattered process
 - Pre Budget Report (Nov 2009)
 - delays employer contributions to save money
 - Administrator; only Tata CS remains

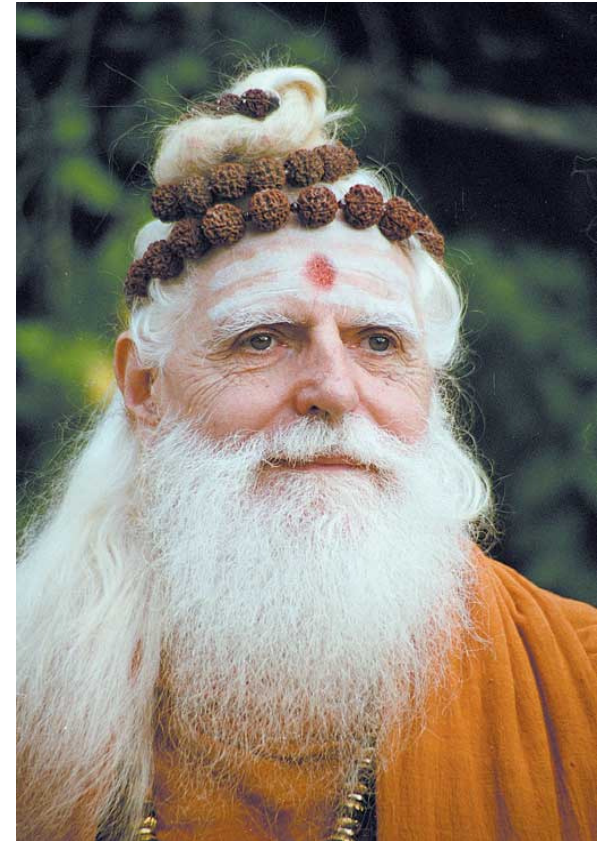
Politics - appeal to the masses



- Low paid
 - Meaningful saving incentives (FRSA top-ups)
 - Scrapping annuity by 75 favours those with shorter life expectancy
- Older pensioners
 - Larger basic pension → means testing almost disappears
- Inter-generational transfer, pre-SPA access and post-SPA flexibility reinforces personal ownership
- More income than NEST
 - Benefits those with shorter life expectancy, typically low earners
 - Pays to save in 40s and 50s
- Tackles public sector pensions without direct diktat
 - Employers' given discretion as to how to achieve self-sufficiency
- IFAs have a role.....as distributors

Conclusions

- State Pension and FRSA complement each other
 - S2P re-engineered to be more useful
 - Simplification
 - Greater certainty of income post-SPA+10
 - Scope for lifestyle choice
- FRSA; a “suitable” product (relative to NEST)
 - Risk of mis-selling scandal diminished
 - No need for compulsion
 - the FRSA stands up on its own merits
- Emphasise “savings” rather than “pensions”
- Consistent with the “Built to Last” and “Responsibility Revolution” ethos
 - With nudges
- But....what customer need does the NEST contributions cap serve?



Next steps

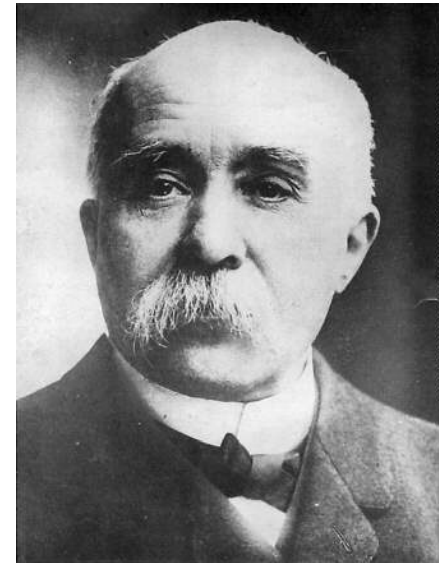


- CPS paper got attention; DWP, LibDems, Tories
- House of Lords
- Second paper underway; in search of the retirement income Holy Grail (?)
 - Objective
 - to encourage more people to save more for the long term
 - Radical simplification required
 - Merger of ISA and pension worlds
 - Single unified tax treatment; TEE
- Teaser:
 - Tax relief; a social engineering tool
 - Intended purpose?
 - Effectiveness of spend?

} Lifetime savings platform

Comment from a potential Pensions Minister

- Waterson – not Clemenceau
- *Signed up to the post-Turner consensus*
- *But consensus – deferral of NEST contributions*
- *But is NEST the right model?*
- *Still issues with means testing*
- *Immediate fast review of process*
- *Avoid primary legislation – plenty of other things*
- *Early adoption of auto-enrolment before NEST?*





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