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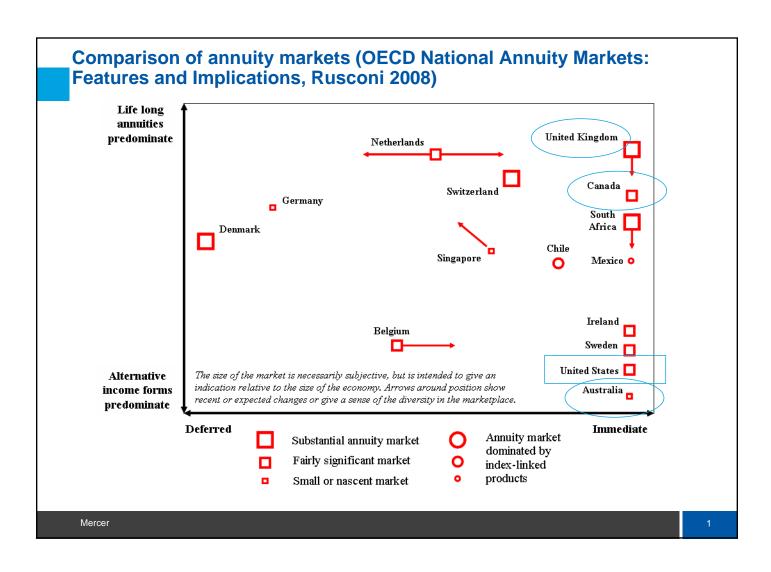
May 2009

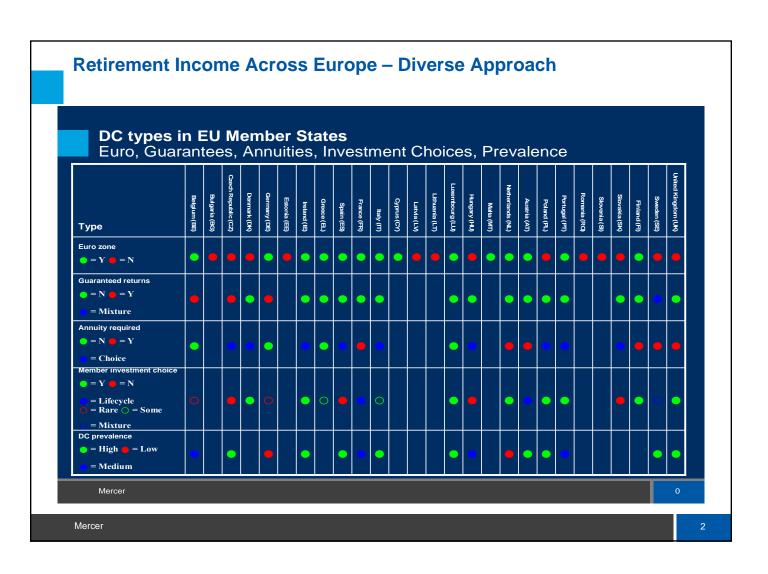
Retirement Income/Annuities Around the World What US Policy Makers Might Learn

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Australia

	Lump sums	Programmed withdrawals	Life annuities	Tax
Social security (basic, means-tested)	NO	NO	Mandatory	
Occupational plans (mandatory)	YES	YES	YES	TTE
Personal plans	YES	YES	YES	TTE

Antolin, P., C. Pugh and F. Stewart (2008), "Forms of Benefit Payment at Retirement", *OECD Working Papers on Insurance and Private Pensions*, No. 26, OECD

- •Programmed withdrawal/allocated income stream is most popular retirement income option
 - •Retiree account increases with investment earnings, can vary annual income received
- •2007 simplification to remove taxation for persons age 60 +, lump sum and pensions now paid from a taxed source are tax-free
- •Despite attempts to encourage annuities, Australians are averse to annuity products
 - •Can rely on age pension
 - Desire for flexibility
- •Resulting in almost no annuity market...currently only 1 current life annuity provider, 1 annuity sold in last 6 months
 - •Lack of legislative incentives, lack of availability of appropriate assets, significant reserving requirements
- •Home equity is a significant asset
- Looking forward
 - Consideration of compulsory annuitization policy
 - •Retirement income product development
 - •Retiring members may seek more secure income stream in light of market crisis

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Canada

	Lump sums	Programmed withdrawals	Life annuities	Tax
Social security	NO	NO	Mandatory	ET
Occupational plans:				
Registered pension plans (RPPs)	NO	NO	Mandatory	EET
Group RRSPs	Yes	Yes	Yes	EET
Deferred profit sharing plans	Yes	Yes	Yes	EET
Personal plans:				
Registered retirement savings plans (RRSP)	YES	YES	YES	EET
Rollovers from RPPs ("locked-in" RRSPs)	No ¹	Yes ²	Yes	EET

Antolin, P., C. Pugh and F. Stewart (2008), "Forms of Benefit Payment at Retirement", *OECD Working Papers on Insurance and Private Pensions*, No. 26, OECD

- •Life income fund most popular retirement income option (programmed withdrawal that attempts to replicate a life annuity
 - •Regulated minimum and maximum withdrawals
 - •Provided by banks, insurance companies, trust companies
- •All benefit payments taxed as income
- •Looking forward...conflicting policy trends
 - •Unlocking savings, more available as a lump sum
 - •Considering suto-annuitization (Alberta/BC review)

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UK

	Lump sums	Programmed with dra wals	Life annuities	Tax
Social security	No	No	Mandatory	T1 - T
Occupational plans:	Partial	Yes to age 75 (Uncomm	Yes on)	EE ² T ³
Personal and stakeholder plans:	Partial	Yes to age 75	Yes	EET³

•Thought of as largest and most diversified annuity market

Antolin, P., C. Pugh and F. Stewart (2008), "Forms of Benefit Payment at Retirement", *OECD Working Papers* on Insurance and Private Pensions, No. 26, OECD

- •12 billion pounds/yr in single premiums purchasing immediate annuities, 20 bn expected by 2012
- •Mandatory annuitization of most accumulated savings before age 75
 - •Despite flexibility, most buy annuity between age 60 69 (only 5% annuitize over age 70)
- •Recent tax changes have added flexibility
- •Falling number of annuity providers
- •Open Market Option (select new annuity provider) not as successful as expected...most take default annuity option
 - •FSA "Money Made Clear" provides advice, centrally available pricing information (but no purchase assistance)
- Looking forward
 - •Consideration of removing or postponing age for mandatory annuitization (unlikely to gain momentum)
 - •Product development e.g. impaired health annuities, variable annuities
 - •Market likely to grow as DC matures and baby boomers retire
 - •Underwriting of all annuities

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True or False...

- Countries where a significant share of retirement income already is paid as a life annuity from PAYG-financed pension allow more flexibility and choice in the forms of retirement payout options
- Countries where individuals have access to other sources of wealth in retirement (e.g. high incidence of home ownership) allow greater flexibility in deciding how to draw down DC assets
- Countries where the government has deliberately introduced individual account type systems to promote a greater sense of personal responsibility and ownership allow flexibility and choice in retirement payout
- Countries that require pension assets to be invested in a limited range of investments or in guaranteed products during accumulation phase require retirees to purchase similarly restrictive forms of retirement income
- Governments heavily focused on financial education allow more flexible forms of payouts (income level is used as a proxy for financial education)



Antolin, P. (2008), "Policy Options for the Payout Phase",

OECD Working Papers on Insurance and Private

Pensions, No. 25, OECD

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