

Ireland's World Ranking

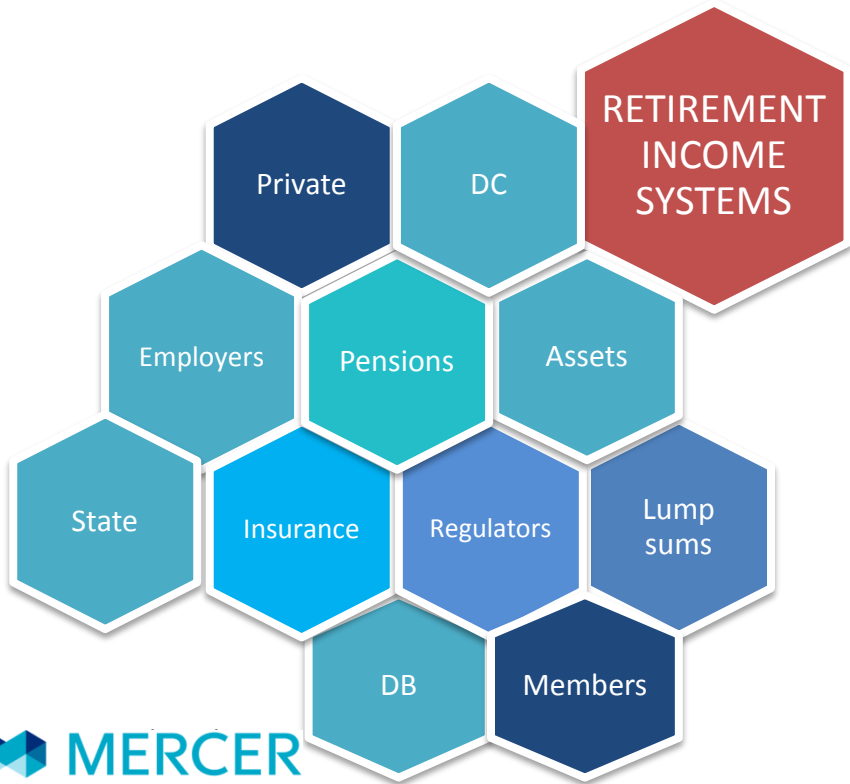
Peter Burke, Mercer



Contents

- Introduction to the Mercer Melbourne Global Pension Index
- The global results for 2014
- Ireland's score
- Suggested improvements

The Challenge



Diverse systems are hard to classify.

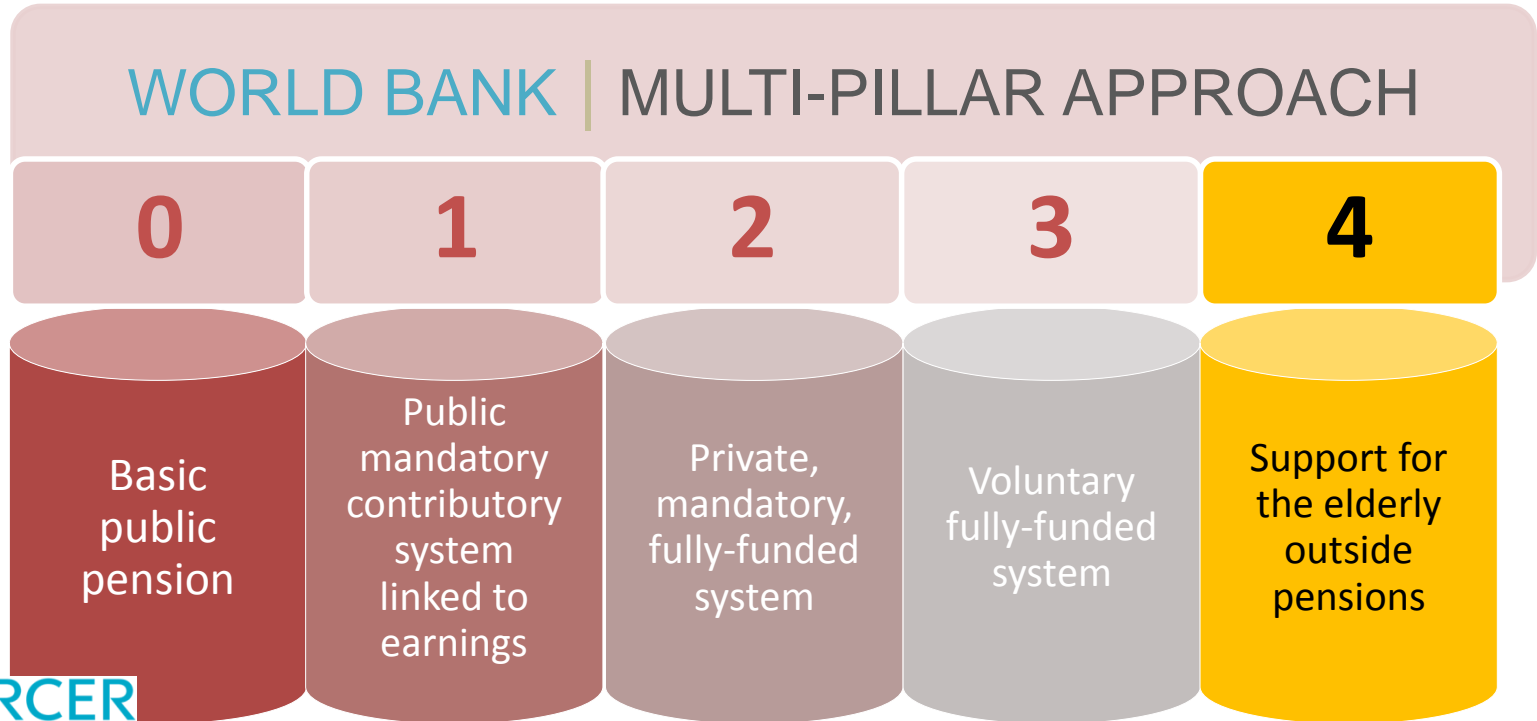
Why do we need to compare them?

How would we begin?

What is the MMGPI?

- Objective comparison of retirement systems for 25 countries
 - Covers 58% of world's population
 - Measures more than 50 indicators

What is the ideal retirement system?



How is the MMGPI constructed?



“What do you get?”

“Can it keep delivering?”

“Can it be trusted?”

What were the results?

- No perfect system!
- General challenges shared globally
 - Ageing population
 - High levels of government debt
 - Participation improving among older employees

What were the results?

- Many common features for better outcomes for individuals
 - Increase retirement age
 - Promote higher participation
 - Encourage or require higher levels of private saving
 - Improve confidence in the system

What were the results?

- Reform is working
 - Positive effect on global average
 - 61.7 in 2010 vs. 64.3 in 2014

What were the results?

- Top of the class
 - Denmark, Australia & Netherlands
- Features
 - Well-funded private schemes
 - High participation across all ages
 - Well-developed regulation

How did Ireland do?

- Overall Score = 62.2 (11th)
 - In line with global average for 2014
- To put this in context
 - Denmark = 84 (1st)
 - UK = 67.6 (9th)
 - Ranked joint 7th out of 12 in Europe

How did Ireland do?

- Adequacy (ranked 2nd)
 - Minimum income in retirement
 - Favourable tax treatment for contributions
 - Minimum access age

How did Ireland do?

- Integrity (ranked 15th)
 - Some protection provided to participants
 - Basic communication requirements
 - More can be done to ensure people make informed decisions
 - Leading to greater confidence in the system

How did Ireland do?

- Sustainability a major issue
 - 20th out of 25 countries
 - Unfunded State Pension with ageing population
 - Level of government debt
- Promising adequate benefits but will these materialise in long term?

How can we improve?

- Reduce dependence on State benefits
 - Raising state pension age a necessary first step
- Encourage participation in occupational pension schemes
- Reconsider how we view retirement as a society
 - Start planning earlier
 - Working after age 65

How can we improve?

- Pension Levy does not reappear
 - Encouraging to see confirmation that will cease in 2015
 - Short-sighted policy, significantly reducing confidence

What does this mean for your scheme?

- Consider changes
 - Improve participation & increase savings
 - Simplify the system
- Understand risks
 - Ageing workforce
 - Transition from DB to DC

Summary

- Benefits targeted among highest in the world
- Serious questions to be answered on sustainability of our pension system
- Focus on increasing participation & savings
 - Enhancing outcomes
 - Reducing dependence on State Pension

Acknowledgements

- Co-sponsored by IAPF, IAIM, IBA & publicpolicy.ie
- Published by the Australian Centre for Financial Studies in conjunction with Mercer
 - Funded by the Victorian State Government

