

DIAMOND SPONSOR >

Insurance

Life • Health • Retirement

Opening Plenary Pensions and Public Policy: Canada's Retirement System from a Global Perspective

Speakers:
Robert Palacios, World Bank

Benoit Hudon, Mercer

Moderator:
Susan Nickerson, Torys LLP

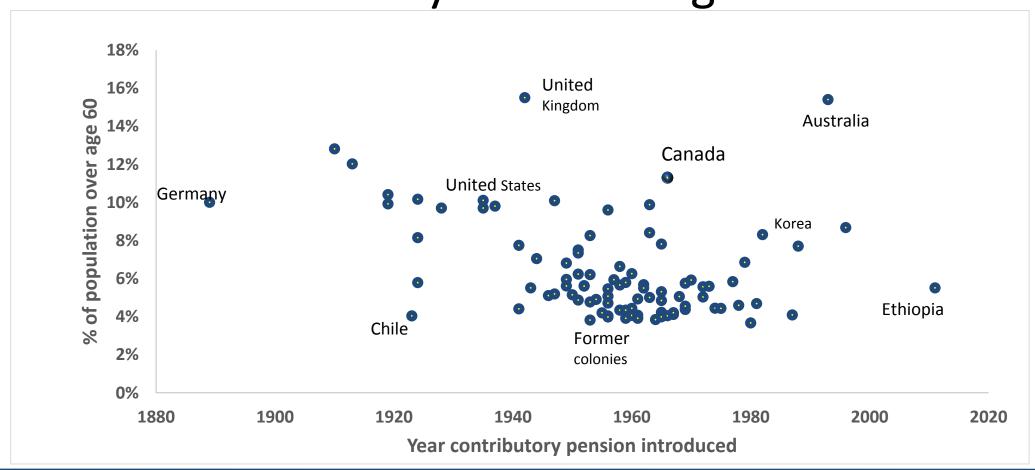


Canadian pensions in global perspective

Robert Palacios, Global Lead Pensions and Social insurance, World Bank
2018 ACPM National Conference
Quebec City, September 12, 2018

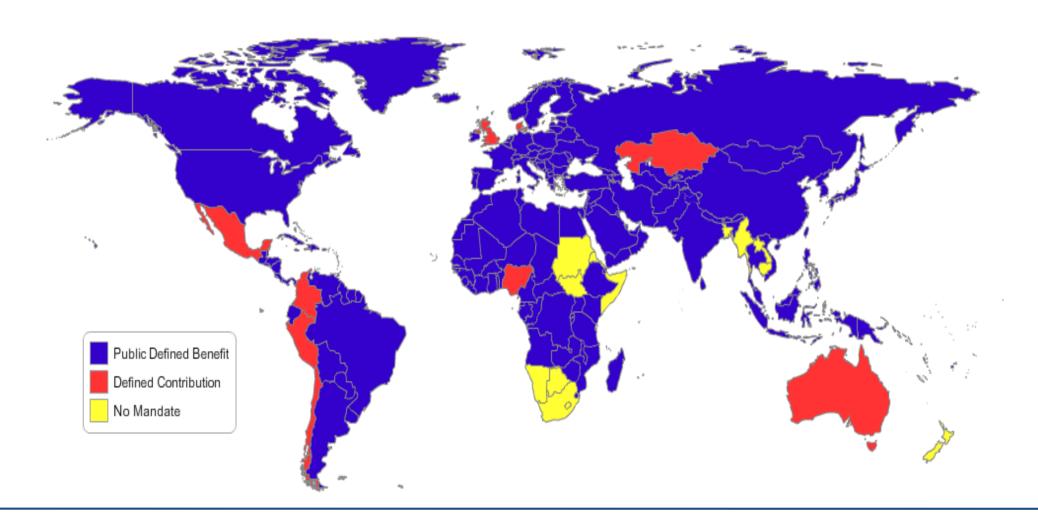


Canada mandated public pension contributions relatively late in the game



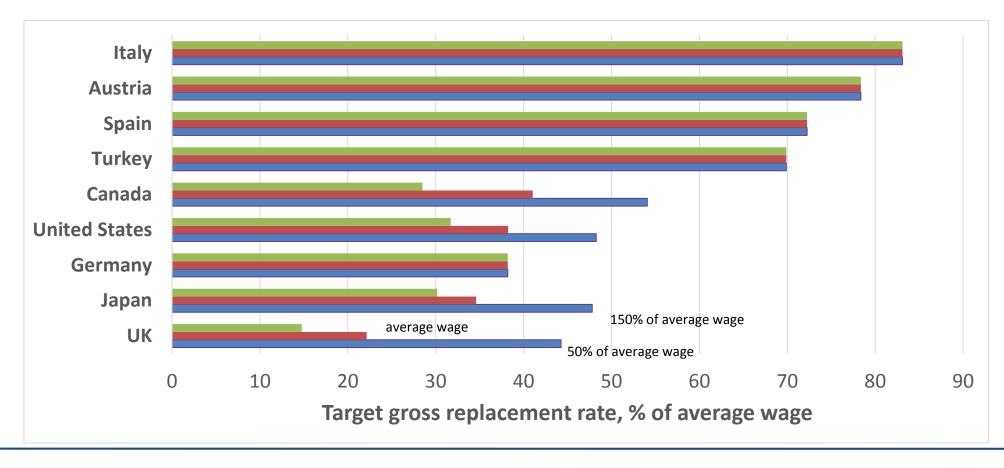


LIKE MOST COUNTRIES, CANADA'S PUBLIC SCHEME IS DB





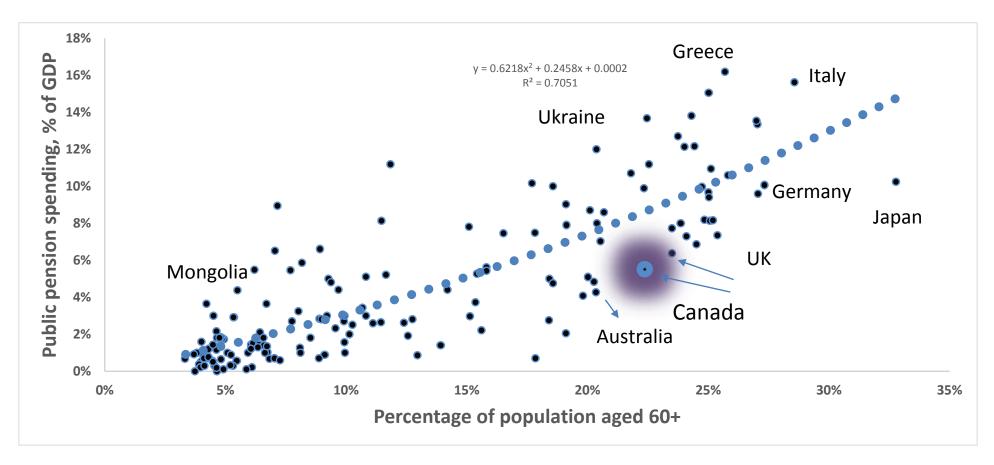
Canada's public DB aims for modest pensions





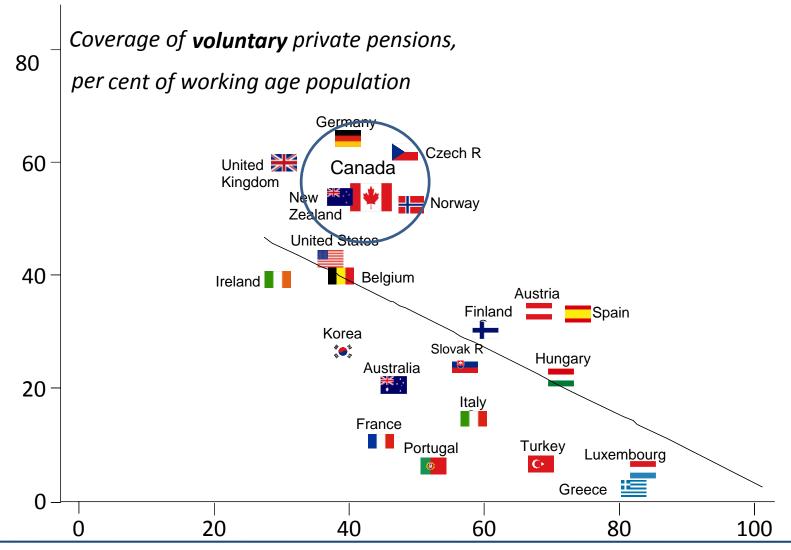
Source: OECD Pensions at a Glance 2017

Which is reflected in relatively low public pension spending





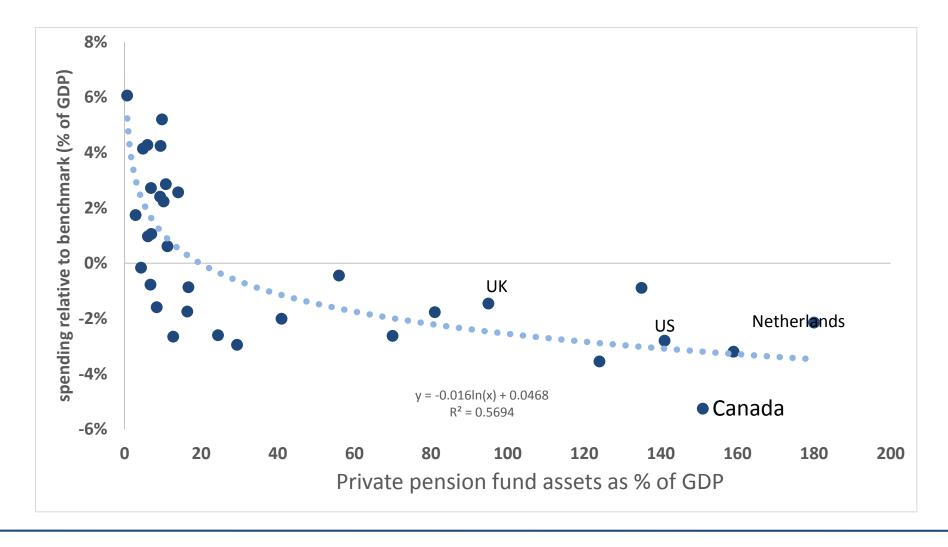
Leaving room for voluntary private pensions





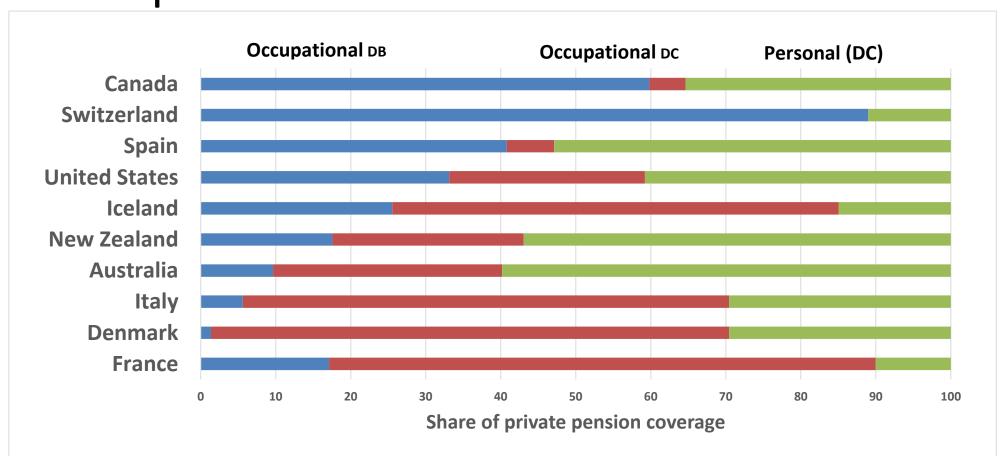
Weighted-average pension level, per cent of economy-wide average earnings

... and relatively large private pension assets



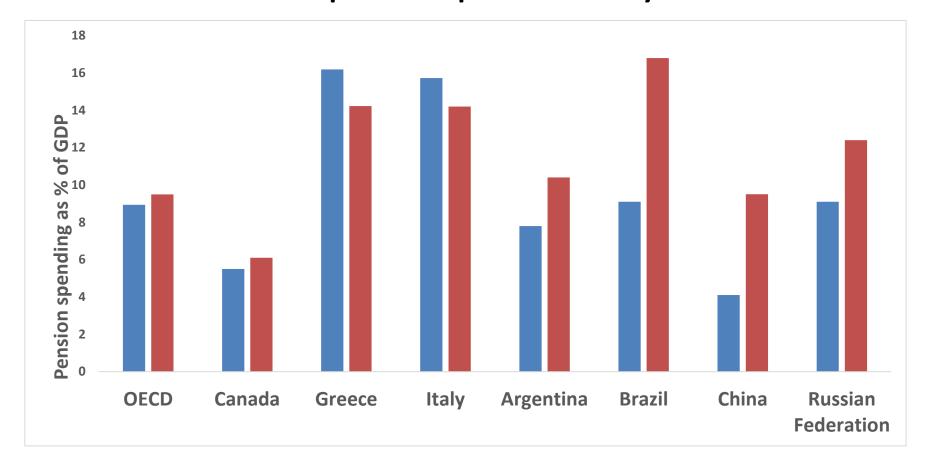


And the role of occupational DB plans is more prevalent than in most countries



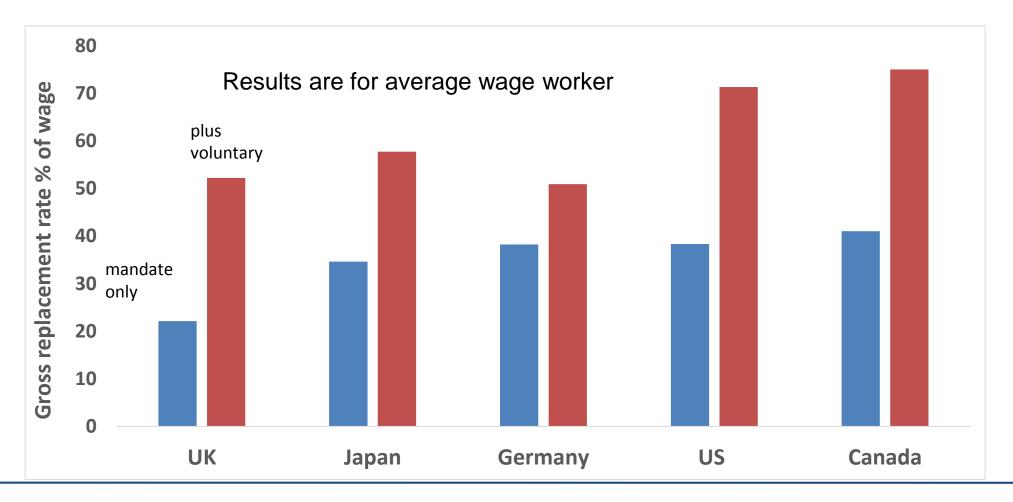


Looking forward, Canada is among the more financially sustainable public pension systems



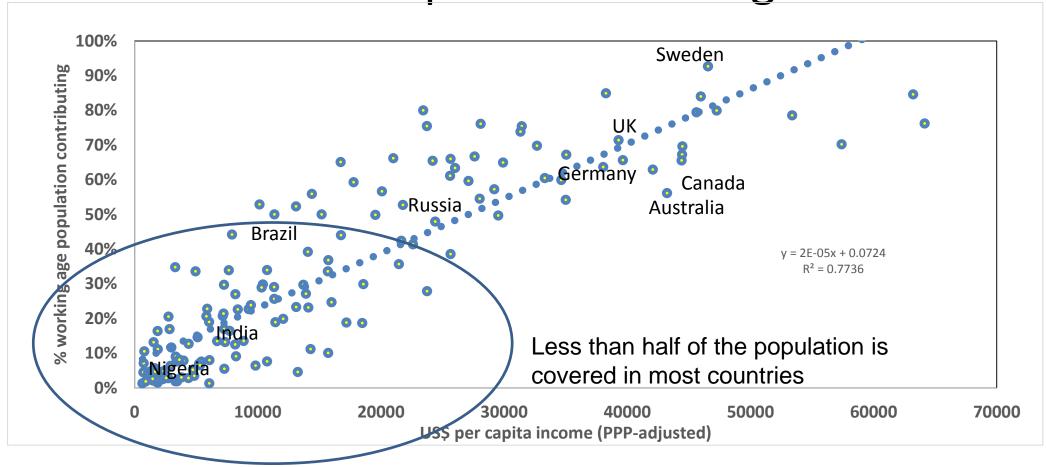


But sustainable systems provide modest pensions; those w/o voluntary private pensions will have low retirement incomes



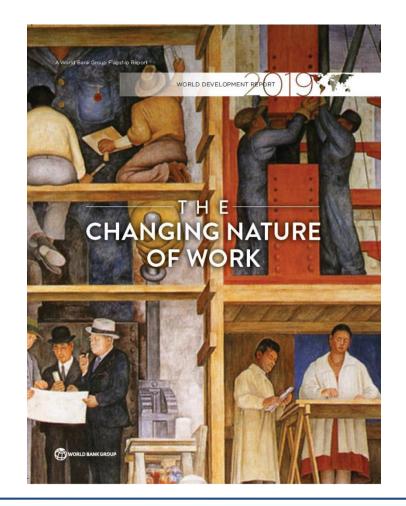


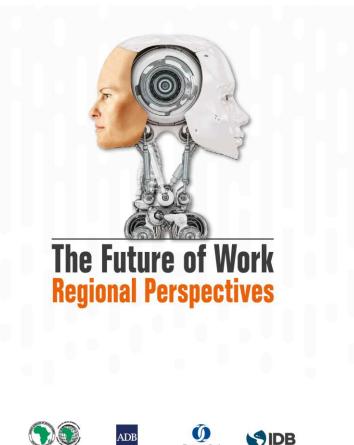
And while most workers in developing countries will never have pension coverage...





...there is increasing concern that coverage may start to decline in rich countries









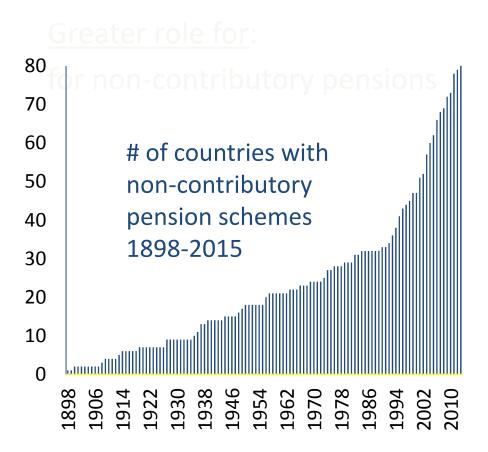


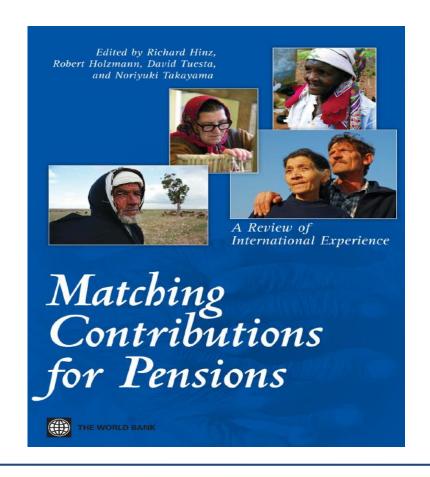






But what is the alternative to the traditional mandated payroll deduction?







Combine low cost digital transactions with behavioral economics – automatic deduction from consumption instead of wages?



Where does Canada fit in the big picture?

- Spends less than the average OECD country and much less than the international benchmark given its stage of demographic aging
- As a result, there is space for voluntary pensions which has led to a healthy diversification and accumulation of significant assets
- The non-contributory universal pension and the modest CCP/QPP contributory pensions provide protection against poverty...
- But adequacy in terms of consumption smoothing is limited to those with voluntary private pensions and many workers don't have private pensions
- Changes to the nature of work may lead to a bigger role for the OAS/GIS and may require **new ways to facilitate voluntary retirement savings**



THANK YOU



Back to the Future What can Canada learn from other countries?

Benoit Hudon, FSA, FCIA
Partner
Mercer UK



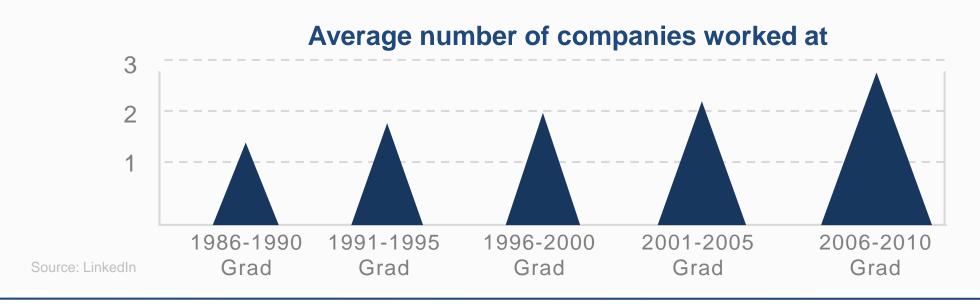


A new reality: are retirement systems fit for purpose?



"My father had one job in his life, I've had six in mine, My kids will have six at the same time."

Robin Chase, founder Zipcar







Retirement systems are challenged globally

Increasing life expectancy / lower birth rates

Lack of easy access to pensions

Individuals are more mobile

Higher degree of individual responsibility

Increase in government debt

Long term **low growth** environment

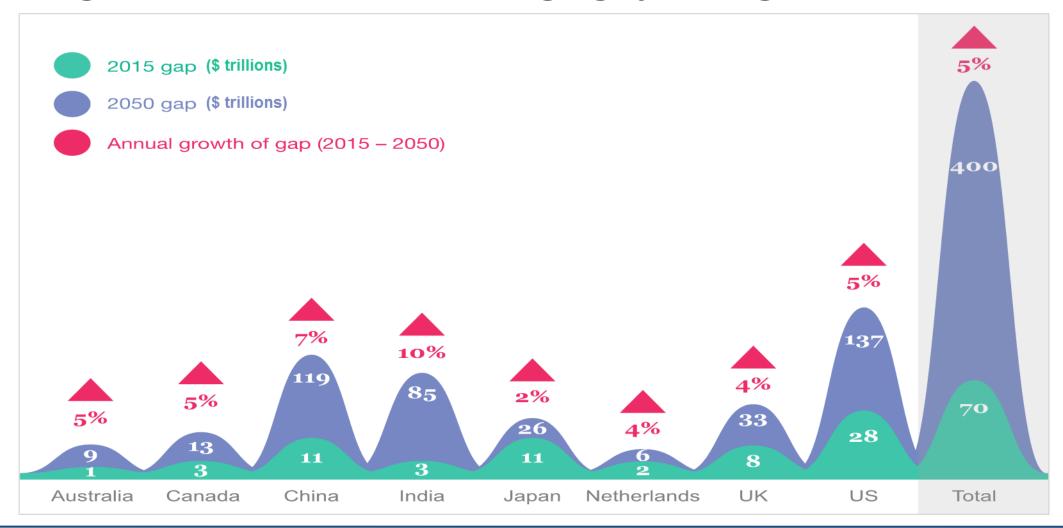
Inadequate savings rates
Low levels of financial literacy







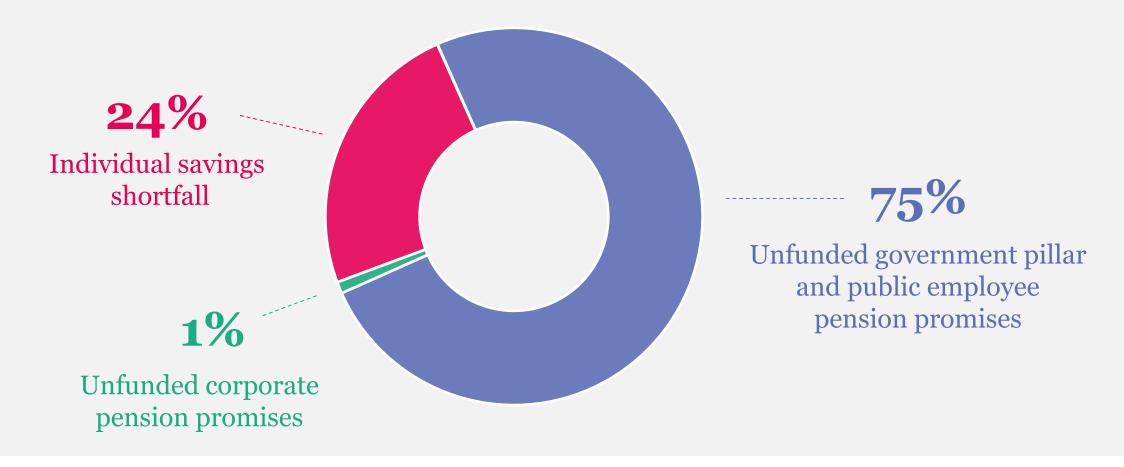
The global retirement savings gap will grow







Majority of the retirement savings gap associated with government programs and public employee plans







The Canadian pension system

WORLD BANK | MULTI-PILLAR APPROACH

PILLAR 0

A basic public pension that provides a minimal level of protection

PILLAR 1

A public mandatory and contributory system linked to earnings

PILLAR 2

A private and fully funded system

PILLAR 3

A voluntary and fully funded system

PILLAR 4

Financial and non-financial support outside formal pension arrangements



OAS / GIS

Q/CPP

DB / DC

VRSP / RRSP /
Retirement
Savings

TFSA / Home / Savings / Health Care





Canada offers one of the best retirement systems

- Diversified retirement sources
- Access to private savings
- Health care for seniors
- Protection of spouse
- Basic protection for low-income citizens
- Regulation of private sector plans
- Governance of public plans
- Government debt





How does Canada compare?





Methodology

- **Benefits**
- **Savings**
- **▶** Tax support
- **▶** Benefit design
- **▶** Growth assets

- **▶** Coverage
- ▶ Total assets
- **▶** Contributions
- **Demography**
- **▶** Government debt

- **▶** Regulation
- **▶** Governance
- **▶** Protection
- **▶** Communication
- **▶** Costs

indicators including

ADEQUACY

40%

SUSTAINABILITY

35%

INTEGRITY

25%

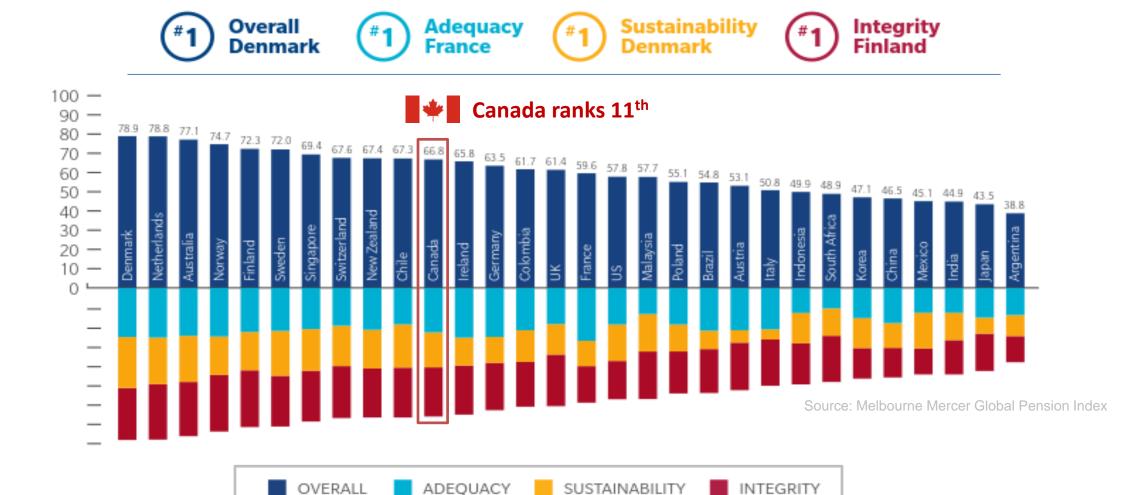
sub-index

MELBOURNE MERCER GLOBAL PENSION INDEX





Leader Board: Denmark, the Netherlands and Australia







The issues with the Canadian pension system are not so different from those prevailing globally

Low interest rates

People live longer (retirement age)

Guaranteed pensions are expensive

Private sector employers turn their back on DBs

Deficit of DB plans on bankruptcy

The new generation does not save much

Poor financial literacy

Efficiency of private savings

Decumulation of DC assets

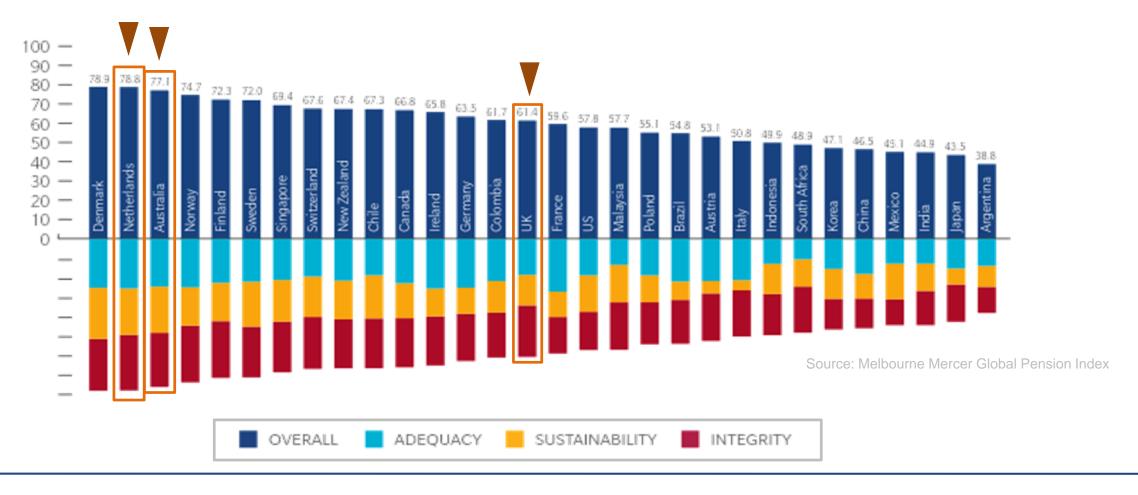




Back to the Future



Melbourne Mercer Global Pension Index Ranking









20 years into DC, what can we learn from Australia?



- Wide-based DC programs introduced two decades ago
- Draw down phase: withdrawal rates are... too low!
- Changes coming
 - Address conservatism in decumulation phase
 - Provide greater fiscal incentive to buy longevity protection





UK: recent reforms to improve the system



15th

Overall

- Changes recently introduced:
 - Mandatory auto-enrolment
 - "Pension Freedom"
 - Mandatory financial advice at retirement
- Plan consolidation to Master Trusts









2nd Overall



2nd
Adequacy

2nd

Sustainability

3rd

Integrity

- Issues with current system:
 - Erosion in level of confidence (complexity, deficits)
 - Self-employed workers not covered
- Proposal to migrate to collective DC
 - Pooling of longevity risk
 - Default paternalistic options
 - "One-size-fits-all" for investments





What should Canada consider?

Retirement policy checklist

- ✓ (Re!)increase national retirement age
- ✓ Make saving easy for everyone (leverage technology)
- ✓ Support financial literacy efforts (starting in school)
- ✓ Introduce flexible draw down options
- ✓ Address longevity risk in a DC world







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