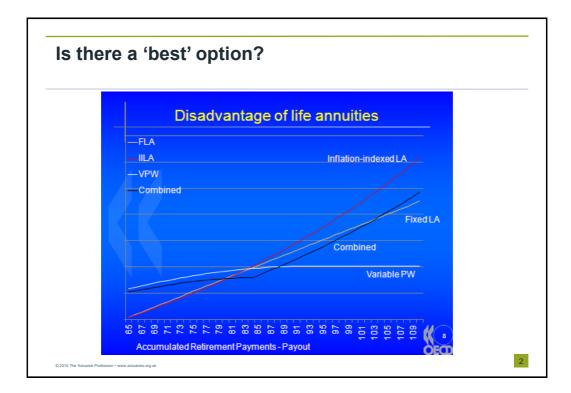


Decumulation Choices

Pay-out Options	Country
Lump sum only	Hong Kong, India and Philippines (Mandatory Provident Funds)
Lump sum or Programmed Withdrawal (PW)	China, Indonesia, Malaysia
Lump sum or Life Annuity	Greece, Spain, Belgium, Czech Republic, USA
Partial Lump sum + Life Annuity	Germany (Riester), Ireland, Italy, Portugal, UK
Life Annuity or PW	Chile, Costa Rica, Mexico, Peru, Kazakhstan, Macedonia, Slovak Republic, Canada, Norway
Life Annuity only	Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Austria, Netherlands, Sweden
Full range of options	Australia, Brazil, Denmark, Japan, Singapore

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Main recommendations

- Policy on the decumulation phase should be consistent with overall goals of the pension system – more reliance on DC pensions more security required in decumulation phase
- There should also be consistency between accumulation and decumulation phases – if choices in the former may need to allow choices in the latter
- Combining deferred LA bought at the time of retirement that starts paying at later ages (e.g. at age 85) with PW provide flexibility, liquidity and bequests during the first years in retirement and protection from longevity risk thereafter

Challenges in Selecting Products for the Payout Phase

- 1. Choice Between Products
- Rise DC pensions makes transition to decumulation phase important
- Individuals risk making choices which could lock in suboptimal pension payouts for the rest of their retirement
- Complicated nature of pension and annuity products makes individuals dependent on advice received

 — often from sellers of the products
- Making choices between products time consuming and difficult
- Demand for voluntary annuities is often lower than expected.
 - Seen as inflexible and illiquid products, can't access funds, can't leave money as bequests, may be locked in at poor rate
 - Seen as bad value, think money goes to insurance company if die early, don't understand risk pooling

What should policy makers do?

4

Financial Education and Payout Phase

Individuals may be right:

- Maybe high levels of annuitization from PAYG and DB pension plans
- Logical preferences related to liquidity or bequest motives
- Maybe inefficient mispriced markets (lack of supply/ adverse selection)

Then no policy response or improve annuity supply

Individuals may not know that flexible products exist:

- · Real annuities protect against inflation
- Impaired life and enhanced annuities address adverse selection
- Deferred annuities allow for flexibility over timing
- 'Flexible annuities' control payouts /investments
- Some products may allow for the inheritance of capital
- Some allow payment of long-term care or healthcare costs

Policy makers need to ensure that suitable products are available and that consumers understand them properly

Financial Education and Pay-out Phase

Individuals may be wrong

- Research shows perception of annuities can be changed by how they are 'framed' or presented in comparison with alternative investments - an investment frame vs. consumption frame
- · Implies knowledge and understanding of products poor

Financial Education and Awareness can help

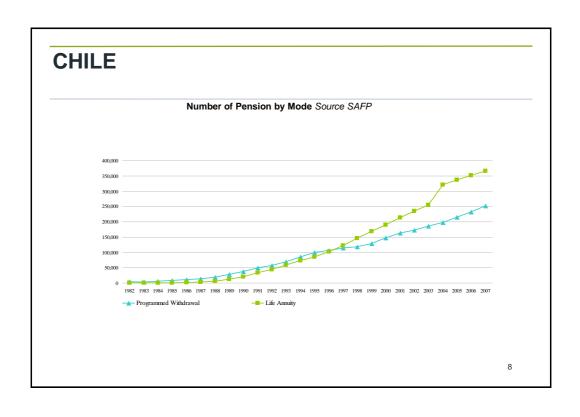
- Governments could take a lead in improving knowledge of annuities
- Education may be provided by employers at the point of retirement
- Information and advice on annuities may be incorporate into financial education relating to pensions and savings as a whole
- Need to ensure that financial intermediaries provide appropriate advice / check that clients understand the products they are purchasing
- Regulators could provide easily understood and comparable information on annuities products

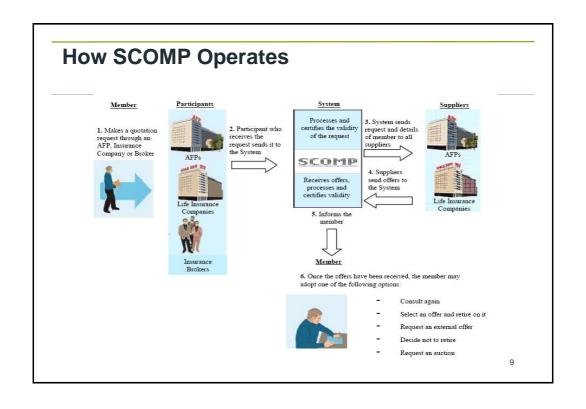
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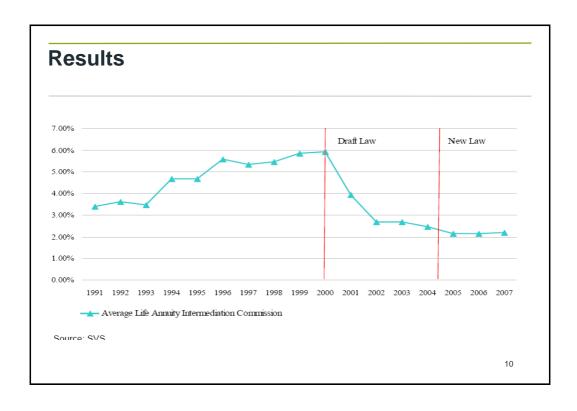
Challenges in Selecting Products for the Payout Phase

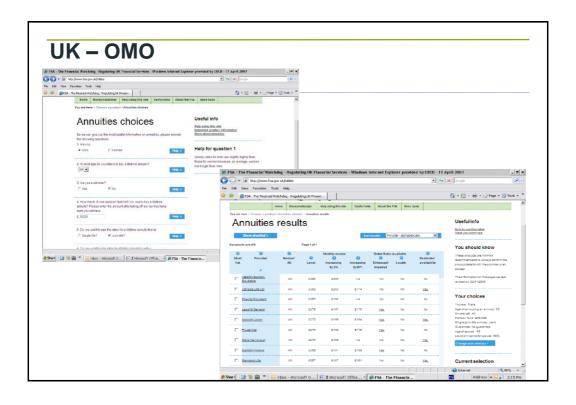
2. Ensuring Best Annuity price

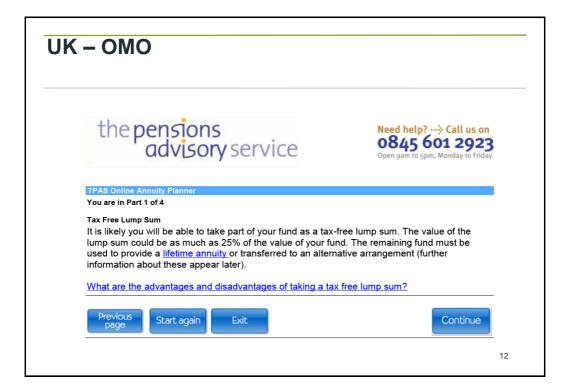
- Where annuitization compulsory, ensuring the best price is the challenge (may be 'locked in' to provider from accumulation phase can't shop around)
- Several countries provide centralized system for comparing annuity prices
- Such systems can help to increase knowledge and understanding particularly when coupled with some product explanation or advice
- They may also deliver cost savings and efficiencies (via potentially lower marketing and distribution costs for providers) and also assist with the timing of an annuity purchases
- In most countries, comparative annuity quotations can be obtained via third-party advisor or brokers
- But they may be paid by commissions, be tied to one provider, may not be able to provide advice, or be unwilling to take on clients with small balances
- Impartial advise provided by public sources is preferred











Lessons for other countries

- Informing individuals of their right to get a quote from an alternative annuity supplier to their pension provider may not have sufficient impact
- Comparative quotation systems add value and improve annuity choices + can reduce costs and commissions
- Compulsory participation by providers may be necessary to ensure full industry involvement and overcome resistance
- 2-tier systems providing information as well as quotes are preferable
- Government organized or supervised systems can ensure broad coverage and provide credibility
- Involving a wide range of players in system development is helpful if challenging
- Standardized system are relatively economic and not too technically challenging though need to make sure sufficiently flexible software used
- Information and data need to be understandable to a broad audience
- Given low levels of financial literacy and confidence with these products, building a
 role for intermediaries to provide advice and assistance may still be recommended but free, objective provision of such information from government sources may be
 desirable (particularly for those with low balances who may not be able to access or
 afford such advice)

