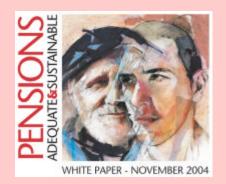


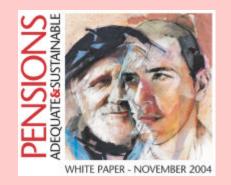
WHITE PAPER - NOVEMBER 2004

David Spiteri Gingell -Chairperson THE PENSIONS WORKING GROUP



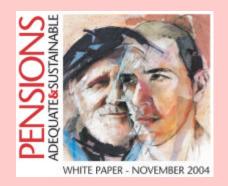
i. Terms of Reference:

- (i) To review all work carried out by successive administrations on pensions reform
- (ii) To review international trends on issues and solutions provided for pensions reform
- (iii) To identify the challenges facing the Nation to secure a pensions system which is both adequate and sustainable
- (iv) To review the current pensions system in terms of retirement pensions though excluding pensions falling within ad hoc occupational pensions systems such Service Pensions, Armed Forces of Malta, etc
- (v) To submit in terms of (iv) above proposals and recommendations for Government's consideration for a pensions system that will secure adequacy and sustainability for future generations
- (vi) To undertake appropriate modeling and simulations on the recommendations presented in
 (v)
- ii. Presented the Report to the Prime Minister on 5th November 2004



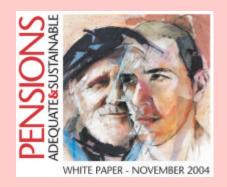
The Need for Change

- i. Adequacy of pensions of future pensioners will be undermined
- ii. Changing demographics generating pressures on sustainability



The Underlying Principles of Change

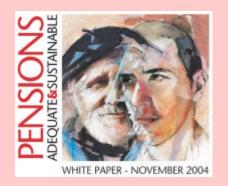
- i. New pensions system and the Nation's fiscal strategies cannot be assessed independently of each other
- ii. Continued prevailing belief or perception that the provision of a pension is the sole responsibility of the State must be challenged
- iii. Pension schemes need to be as self contained and transparent as possible
- iv. Pensions reform is necessary irrespective of adequacy and sustainability to account for new norms and behaviours
- v. Individuals should have the individual choice to invest to attain a pension that is beyond the statutory entitlement



The Path to the proposed White Paper

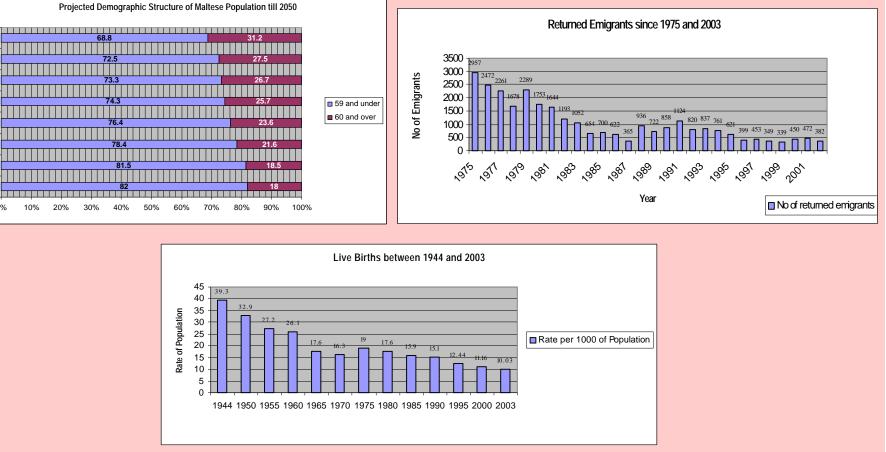
0	December 1997	MCED Reno Camilleri commissioned report
0	February 1998	Forum for a Better Economy 'Value 2000: Focusing Resources for Superior Competition'
0	August 1998	Watson Wyatt Ltd report

- o June 2001 NCWR Galdes report
- October 2003 NCWR Schembri report
- o December 2003 Dalli Guidelines
- o March 2004 World Bank report



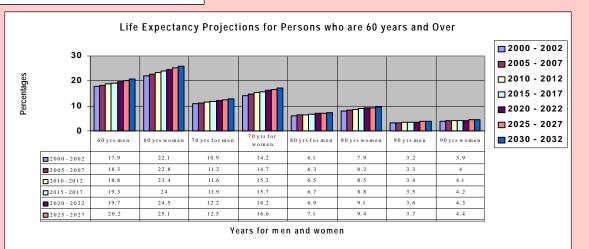
The Challenges

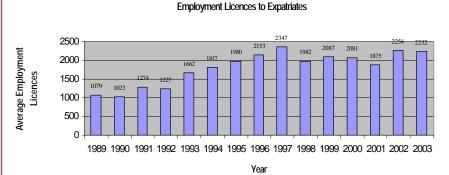
- Population Aging and Pensions
- o Birth Rates
- o Life Expectancy
- Population Aging and Health Expenditure
- o Employment Participation
- o Changing Gender Roles
- o Economic Performance and Wealth
- o Adequacy
- o Financial Sustainability
- o Education and Life Long Learning
- o Savings

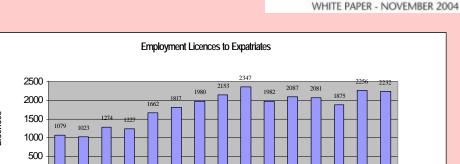


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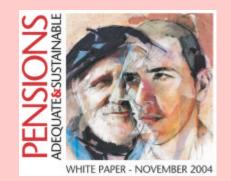
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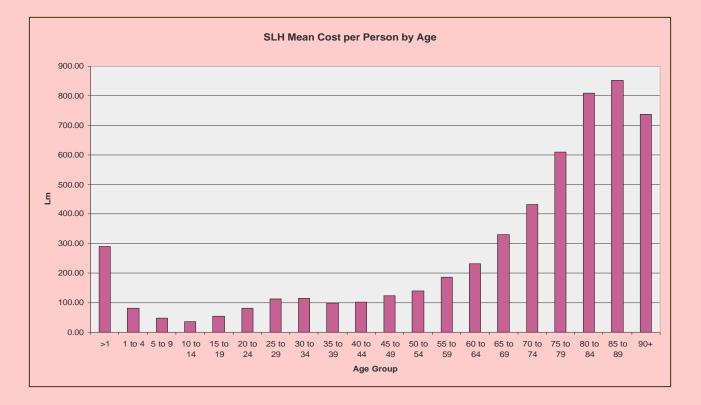


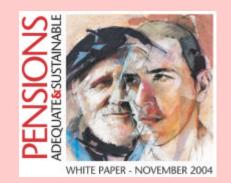




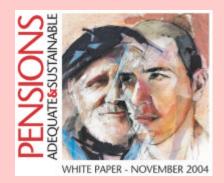
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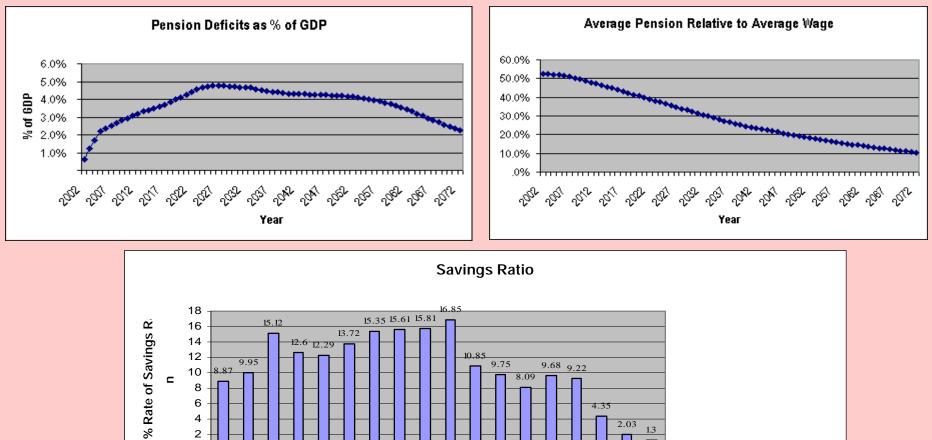




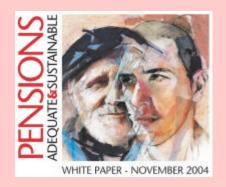
Employer and Self-Employed Persons / Employee Contributions Against Total Benefits Paid

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Class I Contributions	81,058,000	85,731,000	95,103,639	107,268,046	108,400,970	125,644,558
Class II Contributions	9,400,000	10,471,000	12,956,316	12,124,576	12,388,651	
Contributory Benefits	(129,387,097)	(136,230,636)	(141,693,149)	(149,301,451)	(154,620,554)	(161,697,055)
Deficit	(38,929,097)	(40,028,636)	(33,633,194)	(29,911,829)	(33,830,933)	(36,052,497)



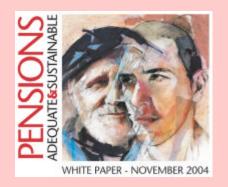


Year

Instruments available for the Reform of the Pensions System

- i. No Change
- ii. Increase in taxation or Social Security Contributions
- iii. Increase in savings: voluntary or mandatory
- iv. Changing the formula of the PAYG System
- v. Rising the statutory retirement age
- vi. Increase labour force
- vii. Hybrid of above



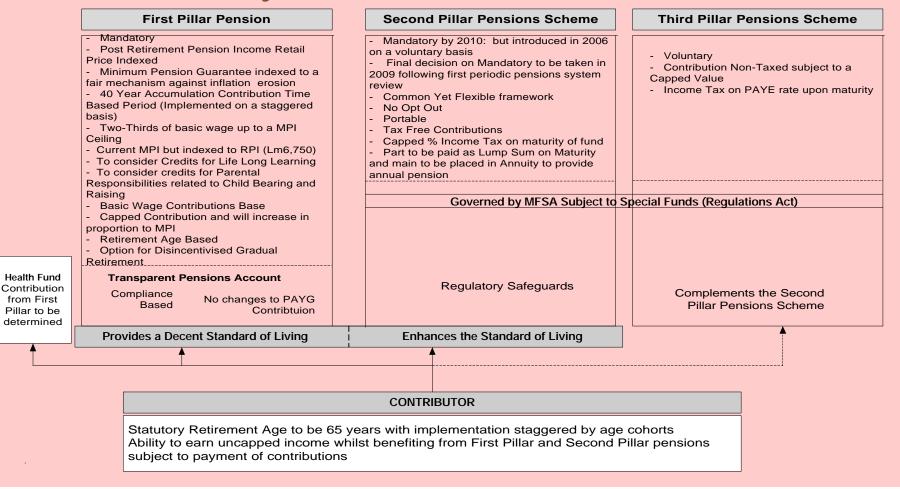
The Proposed Pensions System: Establishing a Conceptual Framework

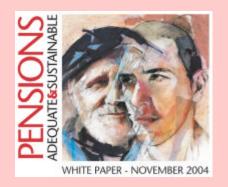
- Retains PAYG (First Pillar) Directed to Guarantee a decent standard of living
- Introduces the Principle of Self-Help (Second Pillar) Directed to enhance one's standard of living
- Introduces the Principle of Choice (Third Pillar) Directed to complement one's pension income



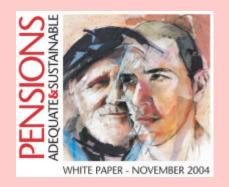
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The New Pensions System

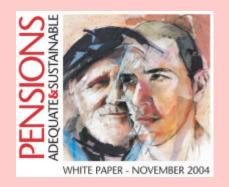




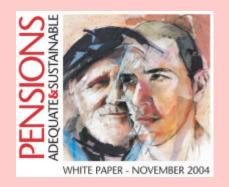
- Directed to increase women participation and retention in the labour market
- Directed to retain experience and hard earned intellectual capital in the labour force
- Directed to signal importance of national direct action to attain a knowledge based economy
- Avoids radical solutions and seeks staggered and phased implementation to minimise economic and social convulsions
- o Maintains current First Pillar Class I and Class II contributions



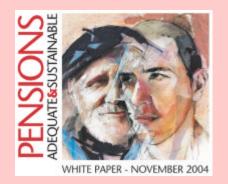
- Recognises changes in work norms and behaviour and seeks changes to Part-Time regime to facilitate atypical employment and bring such workers into the formal economy
- Removes the difference of the calculation period between employees and the self employed
- Recognises that the Second Pillar Pensions Scheme will have an impact on consumption and cost of production and proposes initial introduction on a voluntary basis



- Voluntary introduction of a Second Pillar Pensions Scheme is subject to strategic choice by:
 - individual: save to day to have better consumption pattern in retirement
 - employer: model employer
- Recognises that the Second Pillar Pensions Scheme will impact disposable income and mitigates this by the introduction of a conversion scheme for endownment policies and tax incentives for savings



- Securing adequacy by channelling of disposable income today to savings into Second Pillar Pension Scheme means deferral of expenditure from 'today' to the 'future': critically important to the macro economy in view of an aging population
- Securing sustainability by retaining deficit of the pensions system to 2% of GDP allows Government to channel funds to productive investment and the resulting multiplier impact on the economy as against the servicing of structural costs



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