

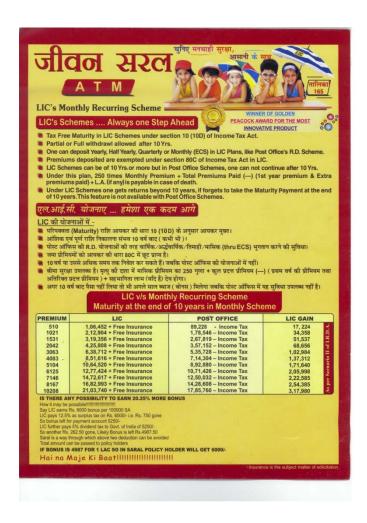
Mike Orszag June 2011



What a Potential Saver in India Sees.... The name of the product means essentially that it makes your life simpler



... and the Key Terms



What Do Consumers Do...

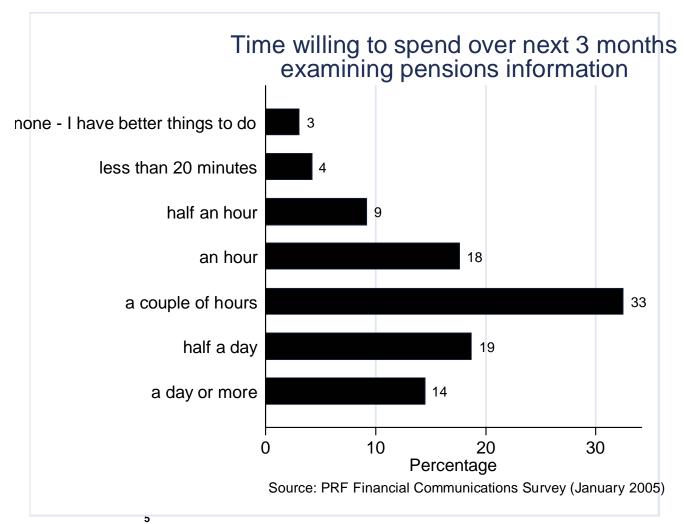
Indian holdings of jewelry (mainly gold)

| Income Category | Proportion of Assets in |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| | Jewelry – mean |
| USD $2 - 4/day$ | 11.4% |
| USD 4 - 10/day | 14.4% |
| USD $10 - 20/day$ | 16.8% |
| USD 20/day and above | 5.8% |

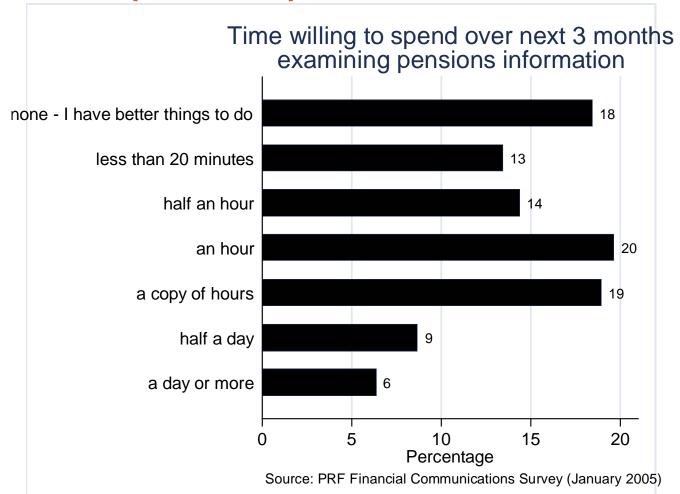
Towers Watson analysis of SAGE survey

- Indian consumers are world's largest consumer gold market. In 2009
 Indian consumers held about 11% of the world's gold stock
- Why?
 - History/culture
 - Fundamentals:
 - Asset class properties
 - Tax

How much time are people willing to devote to pensions? (At Work)



How much time are people willing to devote to pensions? (At home)

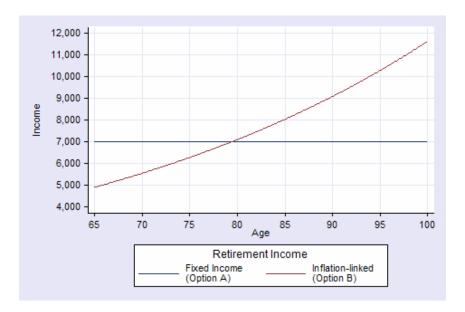


Overview: Key Factors in the Enabling Environment

Contextual issues

- Communications the importance of communications over incentives
- Complexity individuals may be able to make simple decisions but not complex ones
- Community friends and family are important
- Credibility do not confuse defaults working in practice with irrationality
- Complements other forms of non-retirement saving are key factors in many markets
- Culture culture and history are important
- Connection intermediaries/connection with means of saving is important

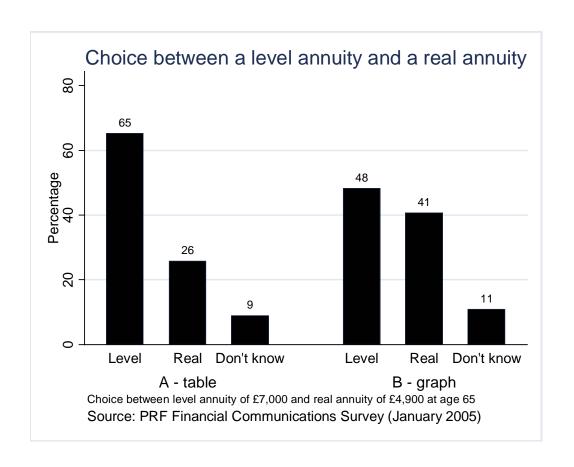
Communications: Visual presentation matters



| Age | Level Annuity | Inflation-linked Annuity |
|-----|------------------|-----------------------------|
| 65 | 7,000 | 4,900 |
| 70 | 7,000 | 5,500 |
| 75 | 7,000 | 6,300 |
| 80 | 7,000 | 7,100 |
| 85 | 7,000 | 8,000 |
| 90 | 7,000 | 9,000 |
| 95 | 7,000 | 10,300 |
| 100 | 7,000 | 11,600 |

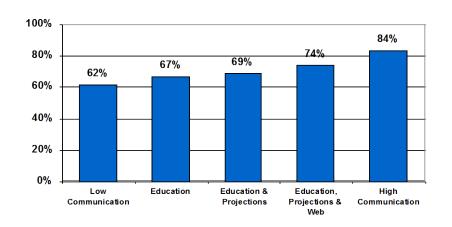
- Choice between real and level annuity
- Details presented either by table or graph

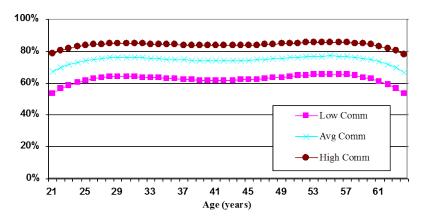
The results



Communication: Word is Mightier than the Match

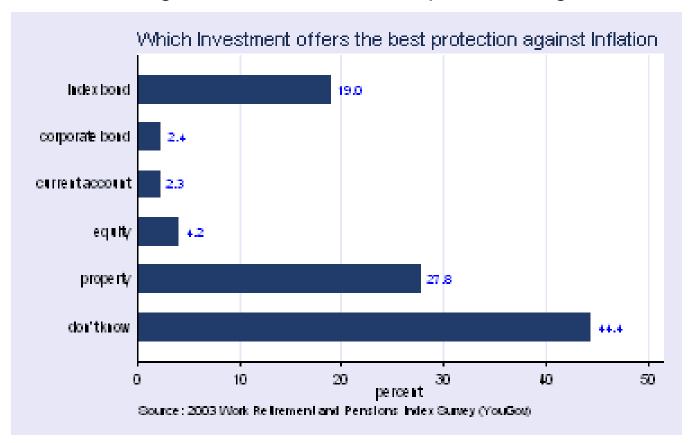
 Analysis by Steve Nyce (Towers Watson) of individual-level data (306,000+ workers at 48 firms) indicates communication has significant impact on contribution rates/participation





Complexity: Financial quiz (1): Best protection against inflation

Which of the following investments is the best protection against inflation?



Complexity: Financial quiz (1): Best protection against inflation

Which investment will provide the best protection against inflation? Responses by Financial Education

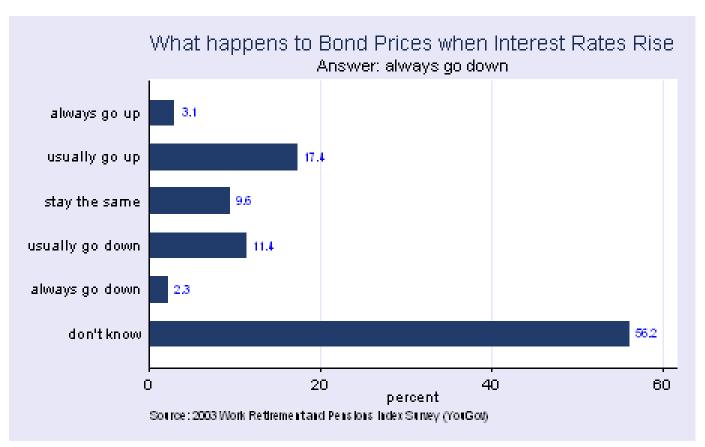
| Financial Education | Index- Bonds | Corporate Bonds | Current Account | Equity | Property | Don't Know |
|---------------------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------|----------|---------------|
| Common sense | 16% | 2% | 2% | 3% | 28% | 49% |
| Self-taught | 30% | 4% | 3% | 8% | 32% | 24% |
| Formal education | 37% | 4% | 4% | 11% | 31% | 13% |
| Other | 18% | 2% | 1% | 2% | 26% | 52% |

Source: WRaPI Survey, August 2003.

Numbers are row percentages, i.e. percentage of responses by financial education category

Complexity: Financial quiz (2): Bond Prices

When interest rates go up, what happens to bond prices?



Complexity: Financial quiz (2): Bond Prices

What happens to Bond Prices when interest rates go up Response by Financial Education

Answer: always go down (or usually go down)

| Financial Education | Always Go up | Usually Go up | Stay the Same | Usually Go down | Always Go down | Don't Know |
|------------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| | Обир | Обир | Same | GO GOVIII | OO GOWII | TATOV |
| Common | 3% | 16% | 10% | 8% | 2% | 61% |
| sense | | | | | _,,, | |
| Self-taught | 2% | 23% | 10% | 22% | 4% | 38% |
| Formal | 4.00/ | 070/ | 4.40/ | 050/ | 5 0/ | 400/ |
| education | 10% | 27% | 14% | 25% | 5% | 19% |
| Other | 1% | 19% | 8% | 7% | 1% | 64% |

Source: WRaPI Survey, August 2003.

Numbers are row percentages, i.e. percentage of responses by financial education category

Complexity: Simplifying the Language

- Around 6,000 employees from the Netherlands, United Kingdom and Germany participated in the Multideck survey
- These respondents work for private-sector organizations with more than 500 employees
- In the three countries, the percentage of respondents who rate the survey as good or average on these parameters of length, understanding, relevance and interface are 99 percent, 83 percent, 96 percent and 96 percent, respectively

First Deck

Standard questions on:

- Desired pension income
- Desired Retirement age
- Risk tolerance
- Desired Savings rate

Second Deck

- A dashboard to calculate and show a respondent how closely the respondents' desires correspond with real-life choices
- If there is a gap, respondents could modify their initial choices in up to 10 iterations to close it

Third Deck

Questions on Information that could influence individual choices such as

- Industry
- **■** Education level
- Health status

The Multideck Survey: broad findings

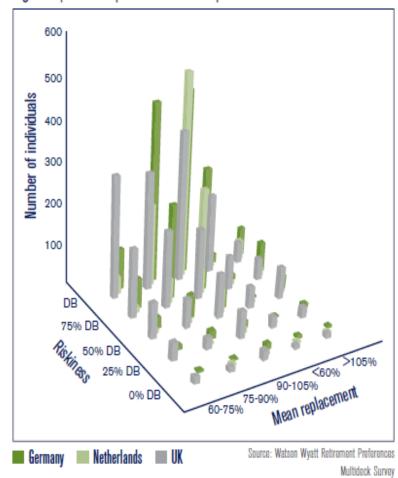
Results of the Survey

- Individuals appreciate risk-return tradeoffs in retirement benefits and were willing to pay more for secure benefits
- Individual preferences were highly heterogeneous. Individuals not only wanted very different levels of replacement rates but also dispersion of replacement rates to reflect their individual circumstances (see figure)

Significance of the Results

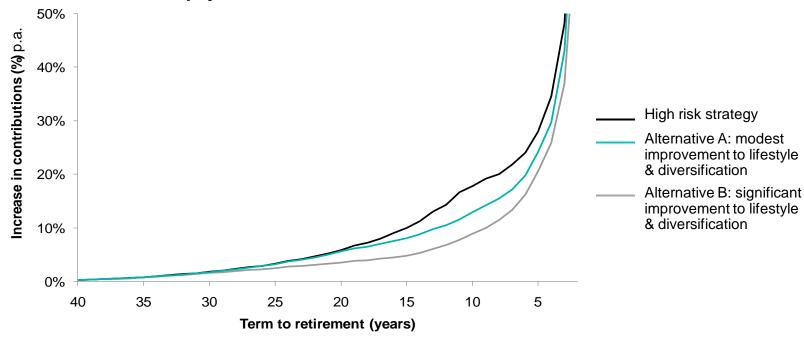
- People appreciate the value of DB plans and are worried about market risk
- People do not want a "one-size-fits-all" plan; they want flexibility
- If a DB plan is exactly aligned to an individual's target preferences, they like the DB plan. But if it happens to be far off, they might prefer DC, even with all the consequent risks and issues

Figure 1 | Individual preferences towards pension income and risk



Complexity: Presenting Information Differently

What level of contributions does a member need to pay to recover from a 1-in-20 event?



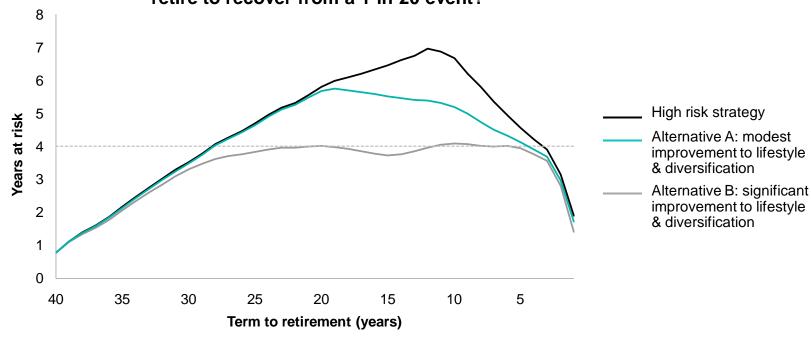
Source: Towers Watson

Contributions at Risk

Percentage of additional contributions a member needs to pay to recover from a 1-in-20 event occurring over 1 year, maintaining their expected replacement ratio at retirement

Complexity: Changing the Language

How many years later than planned could a member retire to recover from a 1-in-20 event?



Source: Towers Watson

Retirement at Risk

Number of years a member needs to defer retirement to recover from a 1-in-20 event occurring over 1 year, maintaining their expected replacement ratio at retirement

Community: Friends and Family are Important

- Individuals make decisions based on information from what they view as credible sources and friends/family play an important role
- Who most do you trust for advice on how to save for retirement?
 (Towers Watson survey, May 2011)

| | UK | Netherlands | Germany |
|----------------------|-----|-------------|---------|
| Friends/family | 36% | 26% | 53% |
| Co-workers | 4% | 4% | 4% |
| Employer | 10% | 10% | 7% |
| Government | 4% | 8% | 3% |
| Financial Adviser | 42% | 43% | 29% |
| Other | 4% | 9% | 4% |

Credibility: Source of Advice Matters

- One reason communication strategies and default strategies work is that they are implicit advice from credible sources.
- Example: an academic doing an experiment is credible because they are viewed as an expert. Individual: why not follow the default?
- Individuals do not follow ridiculous defaults they only accept defaults they regard as "reasonable"

Credibility: Source of Advice Matters

 Survey in UK, Germany, Netherlands in May 2011 – looks at decisions on defaults by source of default and default level ("anchor")

Table 1
Survey groups

| | Anchor | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|-----|--------|------|--|
| Social norm (SN) | None/ blank | Low | Middle | High | |
| a) None | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | |
| b) Employer | | 5 | 6 | 7 | |
| c) Friends and family | | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| d) Peers | | 11 | 12 | 13 | |

Middle is 10%; low is 5%; high is 20%

Table 2

Amounts per month (x)

| | | x value | | |
|----|---|---------|--------|------|
| | Salary group | Low | Middle | High |
| G1 | Less than £15,000 (assumed mean £12,000) | 50 | 100 | 200 |
| G2 | £15,000 to £40,000 (assumed mean £24,000) | 100 | 200 | 400 |
| G3 | £40,000 to £100,000 (assumed mean £60,000) | 250 | 500 | 1000 |
| G4 | £100,000 or more (assumed mean £120,000) | 500 | 1000 | 2000 |

Complements – Saving for Other Reasons

- China individuals save because:
 - Health (lack of insurance markets)
 - Housing
 - Bequest motive

So without thinking much about retirement, many are ready "accidentally"

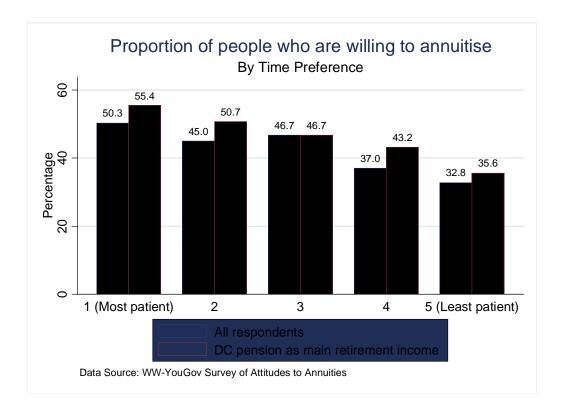
- India like China on many dimensions:
 - Weddings

Connectivity: Advisory Sector

- Independent advisers very scarce in most developing markets
- Tied advisers also often scarce and not that well developed either in most case
- Incentives for advisers are often focused too heavily on maximizing assets (and hence fees) and not enough on suitable outcomes for individuals
- Reluctance of individuals to share holistic information with financial firms

Culture and History

- Role of past crises/mistakes in product choice
- Historical preferences



Summary: Key Factors in the Enabling Environment

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Observations

- It is important in implementing matching contributions to take into account each of the contextual factors...
- Still...none of the core environmental problems is really solved by matching contributions.
- That + matching contributions are unlikely to be progressive raises the following question:
 - Would resources that are spent on matching would be better allocated at dealing with the core environmental issues that impede retirement preparation?