

Criteria for evaluation

- poverty
- income security
- inequality
- labour supply
- economic efficiency
- savings

- Ageing society and problems of cost control
- Incentive problems
- Demand for individual choice in a compulsory system
- Political compromise in the most controversial policy field

Problems

- *NDC*; 16% not enough with current retirement age and future longevity, ceiling=low protection
- *FDC*; PPM costly and risky, benefits lower and more unequal,
- *Guarantee pension*; Can always be adjusted if lagging behind but is the political economy right?
- *Private/Occupational pensions*; inefficient, inequitable, crowding-out support for benefits to poor elderly

For discussion

- How do we compare income of elderly to families with children?
- *Taxation*; Critical for assessing the adequacy of retirement income
- The retirement age must be affected by health and life expectancy
- Gender equality; how to reduce without cementing
- Disability and retirement; equity dilemma
- *Health and elderly care*; user charges burden on low income: we must take the funding of health- and elderly care into account

Rethinking social policy in ageing societies

- Social security is strongly redistributive over the life cycle: the ageing of societies puts tough fiscal pressures on public spending
- The debate on ageing issues has been overly focussed on pension reforms and savings
- How social policy interact with fertility, education and labour supply (the future tax base) is of vital concern
- We need to reform the system of social protection in order to make it sustainable for the future