

Do pensions work?

Task 1: Factors to take into account when considering pension contributions. How can a pension be used as part of one's plan for financial security in retirement?

Factors to consider

- Few can ignore pensions. The state scheme is not generous and likely to get worse.
- Age, including stage of life. Start early. Balancing pension against short terms preferences or needs. Budget / affordability.
- Your salary / income and desired level of pension and retirement age. So that you can calculate how much you need to contribute. Review this regularly. Few people expect a significant upgrade in their lifestyle on retirement but even less want a significant drop.
- For employees, whether your employer will also contribute.
- Tax. Corporation tax on company profits or personal income tax. Contributions, whether corporate or personal are generally tax deductible, within limits.
- The pension input period and contributions already made (Only contributions up to a certain level are permitted in each pension input period).
- Is it the right type of scheme for you, and do you trust 'the system'. What other provision have you made for your financial wellbeing in retirement?
- Your lifetime allowance. (A pension fund in excess of the lifetime allowance £1.25m may be subject to a 55% tax charge).
- Use of an IFA to understand options, identify the right scheme, help choose investments and monitor ongoing performance.
- Ask about the fees paid by your fund / IFA charges and commissions.
- Actively monitor and manage the investments held by your pension. Match the investment risk according to your age. (Less risk nearer retirement).

Key strategies pursued

- Pensions part of an overall strategy - not the only contributor to financial wellbeing in retirement. Make a plan.
- Consider other investments; paintings, antiques, classic cars, sometimes best held outside a pension fund. Buy property - consider using your pension fund, if possible.
- Self invested personal pensions?

- Choose your pension provider carefully and spread your risk by having several providers.
- Consider tax free cash from pension fund on retirement.
- Remember to claim higher rate tax relief for personal contributions as only basic rate relief is given 'at source'. £80 paid in, £20 reclaimed by pension provider but higher rate taxpayer can save an additional £20 in tax.
- Anticipate changes and build in flexibility.
- Have family to look after you when you are old!
- Work in the public sector where final salary schemes are more common!(?)
- Avoid divorce if possible!

Task 2: Quiz

The correct answers are those **highlighted**. Delegates responses were **these**

Question 1 According to Government research last year, what proportion of workers in the private sector did not pay into a retirement scheme?							
A	30%	B	50% 18%	C	70% 82%	D	85%
Question 2 What is the current state pension for a single person?							
A	£3,432	B	£5,727 64%	C	£7,808 27%	D	£9,936 9%
Question 3 What percentage of income must be contributed to a pension fund from age 25 to achieve a pension equal to half of final salary at age 65*							
A	12.5% 46%	B	18.7% 36%	C	31% 18%	D	68%
Question 4 What percentage of income must be contributed to a pension fund from age 55 to achieve a pension equal to half of final salary at age 65*							
A	12.5%	B	18.7%	C	31% 9%	D	68% 91%

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