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A Straightforward Guide to Pensions and the Pensions Industry Pension Fund Capitalism Transformation of Social Security Pensions and the Retirement Decision Retirement, Work and Pensions in Ageing Korea Part-Time Pensions and Part-Time Work in Sweden Pensions in Palestine When I'm Sixty-Four Pensions at a Glance 2009 Retirement-Income Systems in OECD Countries Retirement, Pensions, and Social Security Optimizing the Aging, Retirement, and Pensions Dilemma An Empirical Study of the Effects of Pensions and the Saving and Labor Supply Decisions of Older Men The Driving Forces behind universal non-contributory old age pensions in developing countries and the role of international actors Public Sector Pensions and the Challenge of an Ageing Public Service The Taxation of Pensions The Economy of the Possible Basic Income, Disability Pensions and the Australian Political Economy Pension Economics Pensions: More Information, Less Ideology FEE Survey of Pensions and Other Retirement Benefits in EU and Non-EU Countries The Economics of Pensions and Variable Retirement Schemes A Straightforward Guide to Personal Pensions and the Pensions Industry Gender, pensions and the lifecourse Automatic enrolment in workplace pensions and the National Employment Savings Trust The Evolution of Supplementary Pensions Public Pensions in the National Accounts and Public Finance Targets Inventing Retirement Private Pensions and Public Policies The Cold War in Welfare Pensions and Employee Mobility in the Public Service Social Security and Pensions The New Regulatory State Old Age Pensions and the Aged Poor Pensions in the Middle East and North Africa Pensions and Retirement in the UK The ageing population, pensions and contractual savings Basic Law of Pensions and Deferred Compensation Ageing, Funded Pensions and the Dutch Economy Pensions and Pension Funds in the Making of a Nation-state and a National Economy Regular Establishment--disability Pensions and Retired Pay for Peacetime Veterans

A concise guide to the changing world of pensions and the pensions industry as a whole. People who are now confused by the many and varied pensions on offer and also bewildered by the sheer number of providers will be enlightened by this comprehensive guide. The book will also shed light on the current climate where uncertainty concerning pensions and annuities is prevalent. In particular, changes to the retirement age will be highlighted. Evaluates the social and economic implications of the three main types of pension used in European countries: the state pension, the occupational pension and the private pension scheme. An emerging consensus sees British pension policy as unravelling. Yet the gender impact of expanding private pension provision and relying increasingly on means-testing has been largely overlooked. This book examines key issues such as: how pension choices over the lifecourse are structured by gender, class and ethnicity; the impact of changing patterns of partnership and parenthood on pension building; the distributional impact of privatising pensions; questions about individualisation of rights, survivor benefits, a citizen's pension and means-testing; the EU dimension - comparing alternative strategies for improving gender equity. The book is essential reading for teachers, researchers and students in social gerontology, sociology, social policy and women's studies; practitioners in social work and welfare rights; policy makers concerned with income in later life; and all those who wish to improve their understanding of pensions issues. American workers are retiring earlier, living longer, and receiving greater retirement benefits for each year out of the labor force than ever before, which has created serious financial pressures on the nation's Social Security system and generated an intense and often heated debate.This book places retirement in an economic context, calculating the income opportunities facing older workers at alternate retirement ages, and estimating how responsive retirement ages are to changes in income opportunities. It is the first book length study to combine evidence on private pension and Social Security institutions with econometric evidence on the determinants of retirement behavior, providing new empirical results that shed light on current policy issues.Retirement, Pensions, and Social Security reveals the importance of earnings, private pensions, and Social Security benefits compared to health, mandatory retirement, and other noneconomic factors in determining retirement patterns; the amounts of private pension and Social Security benefits that workers would receive at alternate retirement ages; the prospective budget sets facing potential retirees from ages 60 to 68; and variation across pension plans in the gains or losses from deferring retirement.It describes regression models showing that retirement patterns can be explained in part by the retirement income streams available at age 60 and by the gain in retirement income if retirement is postponed to age 65, and multinomial logit and ordered logit models which formulate the retirement decision in a utility-based framework while accounting for unmeasured preferences of individuals and nonlinearities in income opportunities. The book predicts the responsiveness of retirement ages and retirement incomes to reductions in Social Security benefits, using several different prediction methods including a new one published here for the first time. And it explains the differences in average retirement ages among workers in different pension plans in terms of differences in the economic rewards for deferring retirement and differences in workers' taste for income and leisure.Gary S. Fields is a professor at Cornell University's Department of Labor Economics, New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations and the Department of Economics. Olivia S. Mitchell is an associate professor at Cornell University's Department of Labor Economics, New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, and a Faculty Research Fellow at the National Bureau of Economic Research. "This is the first comprehensive assessment of pension systems in the Middle East and North Africa. The authors have compiled a wealth of information regarding the institutional, demographic, and financial situation of more than 30 pension schemes in the region, which are benchmarked against those in other countries in the world." --Résumé de l'éditeur. Even among the four Asian tigers, with their economic miracles during the past several decades that allowed them to join the ranks of the developed nations, South Korea is extraordinary. As significant as its economic progress, from a dirt poor and devastated nation in the 1960s, is South Korea's emerging welfare state. Although established in a short time, and still immature in some aspects, its unique East-Asian model now faces a population that is aging at an unprecedented rate. This book introduces readers to the impact of demographic changes in Korea, particularly the impact of these on work, retirement and pensions; and as importantly, provides an explanation for the reforms of public policy in these domains. The chapters provide an up-to-date assessment of aging, retirement, and pension policies in South Korea and give valuable insights into the diverse aspects of the unprecedented rapid aging. The theme of this volume, which brings together the foremost Korean scholars and experts, is how rapid demographic change in Korea has been a central factor in income security policy for the elderly, as well as workplace policies. This book examines the origins and consequences of so-called pension fund capitalism, which has spread around the world since 1981, when the pension system was completely privatized in Chile. The author highlights the driving forces behind the privatization of pensions, its forms and tools used in practice, and the risks and costs related to private pensions. The reader can also learn about the experiences of various developed countries (including the USA, Canada, Australia, and Germany), as well as Latin American (including Chile) and Eastern European countries, related to the privatization of pensions. Particular attention is paid to Poland as an example of a country where such privatization failed completely. This book provides a source of serious reflection on what this privatization has led to, what its real economic and social consequences are and what the likelihood is of reversing it and strengthening the public pension system. Academic researchers and students of economics and finance, as well as social and political sciences, will find the book invaluable in understanding the problems arising from the privatization of pensions. It will also be of interest to professionals: institutions that shape or influence economic and social policy, including political parties, trade unions, non-governmental organizations, the media, and institutions operating on the financial market. Recent and proposed changes in the social security statutes can have profound effects on worker behavior and on pensions themselves. In the context of an optimal lifetime compensation plan, pensions depend on efficient dates of retirement. To the extent that changes in social security affect the efficient date of retirement, both the pension and the wage profile itself will react. Four proposed changes in the social security system are analyzed. The cost savings associated with the change, as well as the effect on pensions and worker compensation in general are discussed. While not attempting to train readers as professional economists, this book aims to provide a secure grounding in the theory and practice of economics insofar as it deals with pension matters. From reading this book, the user will understand: * The key types of pension scheme * The role of pensions in maximizing individual lifetime welfare * The role of pensions in individual savings and retirement decisions * The role and consequences of the pension plan from the company's viewpoint * The role of pensions in promoting aggregate savings * The role of pensions and retirement in overlapping generations models * The economics of ageing and intergenerational accounting * The social welfare implications of pensions * The lessons of behavioural economics for pensions Europeans are living longer, and fewer now remain in the labour force as they grow older. Many European countries have responded to the ensuing financial pressure by reforming their public pension systems and health care programmes. There is considerable uncertainty as to the effects of these reforms - as they typically do not alter the unfunded nature of public welfare arrangements and this uncertainty is itself costly. Not only does it undermine the credibility of public welfare programmes, but it may also distort labour supply behaviour, decisions regarding savings and capital accumulation. More generally there is uncertainty about the overall impact of ageing on welfare and society and the multiple domains in which its effects may develop. Pensions: More Information, Less Ideology builds on the existing evidence - mostly in the field of public pensions - and highlights the advantages that would be obtained by: harmonising methodologies used in the various countries to report pension outlays and forecast future pension liabilities or more generally public spending; defining common standards as to the frequency of expenditure forecasts and the length of the forecast horizons for welfare expenditures; developing European longitudinal survey of persons pre- and post retirement age, providing timely information on a wide array of decisions by individuals and household related to the ageing process and the ongoing trends. Theoretical and policy perspectives on the taxation of pension, viewed in an international context. Policy makers and academic researchers have been preoccupied in recent decades with the design of pension schemes and effective pension system reform. Relatively little attention has been given to the taxation of pensions and, more broadly, the provision of retirement income. In this book, experts from a range of countries explore the interconnection. Their contributions are especially timely, given recent demographic and political developments including population aging that lengthens the time between contribution payment and benefit receipt, the mobility of capital and labor brought about by globalization, and the complexity of pension taxation within and between countries. In shedding light on these issues, the chapters document the various forms of taxation of pension systems; use economic theory to explain both qualitative and quantitative observations; and consider whether the observed interaction of taxation and pensions is efficient. Theoretical overviews are followed by rigorous analyses of pension taxation in specific countries, including Denmark, Sweden, Portugal, Australia, Germany, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Contributors Torben M. Andersen, Spencer Bastani, Hazel Bateman, Sören Blomquist, Axel Börsch-Supan, Jorge Miguel Bravo, Gary Burtless, Rafal Chomik, Helmuth Cremer, Carl Emmerson, Csaba Feher, Bernd Genser, Robert Holzmann, Paul Johnson, Alain Jousten, Christian Keuschnigg, Eric Koepcke, George Kudrna, Jukka Lassila, Luca Micheletto, Pierre Pestieau, John Piggott, Christopher Quinn, Tarmo Valkonen, Alan Woodland Explores the role of governments in creating and regulating private pensions in the UK and Germany since the 1980s. Private pensions have given rise to a new regulatory state in this area. The contributing authors compare pension regulation and utility regulation, while others analyse the regulatory role of the EU. At the request of the Palestinian Authority (PA), the status of pension schemes in the West Bank and Gaza was reviewed, and a technical analysis of the two civil service schemes was undertaken. A Technical Appendix reports in detail on projections of the financial status of the civil service schemes as well as on improvement options. This paper summarizes the main findings and highlights the policy implications. Its primary focus is on solutions that could be implemented in the short-term. The civil service pension schemes are bankrupt and in need of reform. The major issues facing them are: financial non-sustainability; government arrears in contributions; corporate governance issues resulting in rapid depreciation of the pension fund; the lack of financial disclosure; government overstaffing; and the lack of coverage for the private sector. This report recommends as critical next steps in the short term that there must be immediate and significant parametric reforms designed to restore financial solvency and enhance equity, such as reducing the retirement age and cutting benefit accrual rates. Governance, that is, increasing the transparency and efficiency of the Gaza Pensions and insurance Corporation (GPIC), the largest non-bank financial institution in the West Bank and Gaza, has been suggested. Right-sizing government employment is also important. In the long-term, systemic reforms will be needed to solidify pensions for government workers. Comprehensive protection for all elderly persons, one of the most vulnerable groups, is desperately needed within the context of the current crisis. A universal flat benefit scheme is the only short-term option that can provide broad-based assistance. Another short-term key concept is the recovery of pension transfers owed to Palestinian workers from Israel; the value could be significant and could avert poverty for many soon-to-retire Palestinians with extensive work histories in Israel. The sequencing and initiation of pension reform is a lengthy process, involving the reconciliation of conflicting priorities among different stakeholders. Within the context of the West Bank and Gaza, it may be best to think of the reform process in three steps: commitment building, coalition building, and implementation. Since Malthus and the days of the long-term conceptions ofthe other classical econ omists - an era characterized so poignantly by W.]. Baumol as the magnificent dynamics - demography has not featured prominently in economics. Although admittedly post-war growth theories have always included the growth ofthe volume of labour as an exogenous variable in their considerations, this did not receive the explicit attention of economists. Analyses of the capital market tended even less to draw attention to or inspire interest in the demographic element, despite the fact that the savings behaviour ofindividuals is also determined by their life cycle, an interest ing demographic detail. This study by A.P. Huijser and PD. van Loo, staff members of the Econometric Research and Special Studies Department of the Nederlandsche Bank, is expressly based on expected demographic developments in the Netherlands until the year 2025. The study centres on the premise that the much-discussed ageing ofthe Dutch population will make heavy demands on the financing of old age pensions and on capital market supply, notably after the turn of the century. The link between pen sions and the capital market runs via the increase in the pension funds' premium reserve as the main component of contractual savings. A straightforward guide focused on life cycle investing-namely aging, retirement, and pensions Life cycle investing and the implications of aging, retirement, and pensions continues to grow in importance. With people living longer, the relative and absolute number of retirees is growing while the number of workers contributing to pension funds is declining. This reliable resource develops a detailed economic analysis-at the micro (individual) and macro (economy wide) levels-which addresses issues regarding the economics of an aging population. Topics touched upon include retirement and the associated health care funding of the aged as well as social security and the asset classes that are considered asset-liability choices over time. The probability of achieving adequate return patterns from various investment strategies and asset classes is reviewed Shares rich insights on the aging, retirement, and pensions dilemma An assessment of the resources the real economy will be able to commit to non-workers is provided The three pillars of retirement are social security, company pensions, and private savings. Each of these pillars is confronted with a variety of asset-liability problems, and this book will addresses them. The private pension system, together with Social Security, has provided millions of Americans with income security in retirement. But over the past thirty years, pension coverage has stagnated, leaving behind some vulnerable groups. Defined contribution plans have exposed workers to greater investment risk, while cash balance and other hybrid plans may have adverse effects on older workers caught in the transition. Pension regulations, infamous for their complexity, can be bewildering to policy analysts and policymakers. Private Pensions and Public Policies sheds timely and much-needed light on specific issues within the broader context and framework of pension reform. Contributors focus on topics that must be addressed in any reform effort, including the effects of the shift in emphasis toward defined contribution plans (after the 1974 Employee Retirement Income and Security Act) and hybrid plans (from the 1990s); regulatory issues such as nondiscrimination rules and contribution limits; how to increase the information available to participants and improve financial education; how participants in defined contribution plans make choices on questions such as asset allocation, back-loaded versus front-loaded saving, and annuities versus lump sum distributions; and the interaction of the private pension system with Social Security. Contributors include Robert L. Clark (North

Carolina State University), Sylvester J. Schieber (Watson Wyatt Worldwide), Richard A. Ippolito (George Mason University School of Law), Alan L. Gustman (Dartmouth College), Thomas L. Steinmeier (Texas Tech University), John Karl Scholz (University of Wisconsin), Dean M. Maki, (JPMorgan Chase), William Even (Miami University of Ohio), Jagadeesh Gokhale (American Enterprise Institute), Laurence J. Kotlikoff (Boston University), Mark J. Warshawsky (TIAA-CREF Institute), Annika Sunden (Boston College), Andrew A. Samwick (Dartmouth College), David A. Wise (Harvard University), Joel Dickson (The Vanguard Group), Peter Merrill (PriceWaterhouseCoopers), Kent Smetters (Wharton School), Yuewu Xu (TIAA-CREF Institute), Janemarie Mulvey (Watson Wyatt Worldwide), Peter Orszag (Sebago Associates, Inc.), James M. Poterba (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), John B. Shoven (Stanford University), Clemens Sialm (University of Michigan), Leslie E. Papke (Michigan State University), Jeffrey R. Brown (Harvard University), and Michael Hurd (RAND Corporation). This collection of papers focuses on the recent pension reform experiences in Central-Eastern Europe, while starting from a broader theoretical and empirical context. It provides evidence for the political feasibility of radical pension reform, considered unlikely in the West. The approach is both multi-disciplinary and cross-regional: The book contains papers by economists, political scientists and sociologists. The authors come from Germany, Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic, and the US. The volume consists of four parts: First, general questions of transformation and social security in post-1989 Central Eastern Europe are addressed, followed by an introduction into issues and role models in the international pension reform debate. Then, three Central European country cases are presented, analysing institutional legacies, recent reform measures and relevant political actors. A comparative section on Central-Eastern European pension reforms concludes this book. Presenting the evolution of supplementary pensions over the past 25 years, this comprehensive book introduces the origin of pensions as a concept and explores the role that international organisations play within the field. It draws comparisons between different welfare states, reflecting upon current research and identifying new directions and ideas. Despite observing significant differences in the approaches to pension design, the book identifies common challenges, including the need to provide for an increasingly aging population, slow economic growth following the 2008 global financial crisis, the need for effective regulation, and increased labour market flexibility. Leading scholars analyse the experiences of a broad range of countries and offer insights into their responses to the numerous challenges faced by national pension systems. The book covers significant moments in pensions history following the World Bank's 1994 report on Averting the Old Age Crisis, and subsequent responses to challenges posed by longevity and economic crises. This book will be an ideal companion for academic researchers and financial law scholars interested in pensions and looking to develop an international perspective on the issue, as well as professionals in the pensions industry who are engaging with other countries and looking to develop their knowledge of overseas pension systems. Pensions influence retirement decisions. The analysis provides a framework for assessing the phenomenon. The qualitative features of most defined benefit pension plans in the United States, as the first section demonstrates, can be used to induce optimal retirement choices. Pensions are viewed as a form of forced savings; their purposeis to enable the worker to "commit himself" by making it in his own self-interest to retire at an appropriate age. The remaining sections examine the use of pensions in populations that are heterogeneous with respect to such features as disutility of work or expected lifespan.Given heterogeneity, a major policy concern is whether pensions are actuarially fair to different groups, retirement cohorts, etc. It is proven that optimal pension plans cannot be actuarially more than fair, in the sense that someone who retires later must impose a smaller cost on the pension pool than he would were he to retire earlier. However, there are differences in life expectancy among cohorts defined by retirement age: late retirees generallyl ive longer. Late retirees may thus impose a greater expected cost on the pension fund under an optimal plan; interestingly, they do impose a higher cost than those retiring earlier under most common pension funds.In a first-best world, a separate pension plan would be designed for each group of workers. But, government-mandated retirement programs and legislation regulating private pensions require common treatment of different workers. Such homogenization is shown to work to the possible detriment of workers as a whole. Pensions are a workhorse compensation mechanism. They provide an additional instrument beyond wages for attracting, motivating, sorting, and retaining workers, while facilitating appropriate retirement decisions A crisis is looming for baby boomers and anyone else who hopes to retire in the coming years. In When I'm Sixty-Four, Teresa Ghilarducci, the nation's leading authority on the economics of retirement, explains how to confront this crisis head-on, revealing the causes behind the increasingly precarious economics of old age in America and proposing a bold plan to guarantee retirement security for every working citizen. Retirement is one of the hallmarks of a prosperous, civilized market economy. Yet in America today Social Security is on the ropes. Government and employers are dismantling pension security, forcing older people to work longer. The federal government spends billions in exemptions for 401(k)s and other voluntary retirement accounts, yet retirement savings for most workers is falling. Ghilarducci takes an unflinching look at the eroding economic structure of retirement in America--and what she finds is alarming. She exposes the failures of pension regulators and the false hopes of privatized Social Security. She tells the ugly truth about risky 401(k) plans, do-it-yourself retirement schemes, and companies like Enron that have left employees without any retirement savings. Ghilarducci puts forward a sweeping plan to revive the retirement-income system, a plan that will ensure that, after forty years of work, every American will receive 70 percent of their preretirement earnings, guaranteed for life. No other book makes such a persuasive case for overhauling the pension and Social Security system in order to provide older Americans with the financial stability they have earned and deserve. The Government established NEST as a low-cost pension scheme to help deliver the auto-enrolment programme and to address a market failure in the pensions industry which meant that many employers and employees were unable to access low-cost, good quality pension provision. However, the Committee believes that certain restrictions placed on NEST will create complexity for employers and will disadvantage some employees. The Committee's report recommends that, if state aid rules allow, the Government should remove the following restrictions: the cap on the annual contributions an individual can make to a NEST scheme; and the ban on individuals transferring existing pension pots into NEST. The Committee further urges the Government to proceed with its plans for State Pension reform, introducing a flat-rate State Pension and reducing the level of means-testing without delay. The report also highlights the difficulties and complexity employers and employees currently face in comparing the fees and charges applied by pension providers and recommends that, from 2013 onwards, if some auto-enrolment schemes still have hidden charges, or charges that represent poor value for money, the Government should use its powers to intervene. Auto-enrolment will impose new costs and may be particularly challenging for small employers however the Committee considers that the Government has taken appropriate steps to minimise the impact on businesses through its gradual and flexible approach ("staging and phasing") to implementation. Exempting small employers would create significant complexity, as well as excluding many employees from the benefits of workplace pension saving A Straightforward Guide to Pensions and the Pensions Industry is a concise guide to the changing world of pensions and the pensions industry as a whole. People who are now confused by the many and varied pensions on offer and also bewildered by the sheer number of providers will be enlightened by this comprehensive guide. The book will also shed light on the current climate where uncertainty concerning pensions and annuities is prevalent. In particular changes to retirement ages will be highlighted. This 1986 book examines why old-age saving became rooted in the employment contract. This third edition of Pensions at a Glance updates in-depth information on the key features of mandatory pension systems—both public and private—in the 30 OECD countries, including projections of retirement income for today’s workers. Based on theoretical insurance arguments. Presents a microeconomic analysis of the determinants of individual lifetime labour supply decisions and the design of benefit rules. Develops a model of induced retirement behaviour of consumers faced with flexible retirement schemes. Recoge: 1. Introduction - 2. Accounting for public pension systems under population ageing - 3. Interpretation and use of the budget balance and debt variables - 4. Summary and conclusions. A new Cold War has developed between competing blocs of countries over the role of financial markets versus the state in the provision of pensions and the financing of the economy generally. An Anglo-American bloc, which has spread into South America, Australia, Canada and Japan, favors private pension investment on stock markets. Proponents of this approach argue that it will be much more efficient and provide capital for corporate growth. A European bloc, which covers most European countries other than the UK, favours state provision and a much smaller role for stock markets in pensions’ provision and in corporate relations with the financial sector. This model is, unsurprisingly, under threat from the World

Bank, financial markets, and many senior academics in the US and Britain. This book is the first to analyse comprehensively this situation. It argues that social provision and corporate relationships with the financial sector are inextricably linked, and moreover that the expansion of private pensions through stock markets has all the attendant consequences for the control of companies by investors on those markets who want to maximize individual financial returns as opposed to corporate growth. Indeed, the book comes to the conclusion that many of the arguments used in support of the Anglo-American approach are based not on improving pensions and economic growth but rather on how to promote stock markets themselves, a decidedly different matter. Labor force participation of men over age 50 fell sharply in the UK between the early 1970s and early 1990s. Despite the fact that the state retirement pension does not become available to men until age 65, half of men aged 60-64 were economically inactive in the mid 1990s. The main element of the state retirement pension is flat rate, and for most people is unaffected by any potential contributions made after age 60. Additional amounts of the earnings related component, SERPS, are earned as a result of extra contribu- tions. Overall the state retirement pension system offers no incentives for people to retire early. However, other benefits are available to people before the age of 65. Once the age of 60 is reached there is no availability for work test for receipt of means-tested benefits and there appears to be widespread use of invalidity and sickness benefits as a route into early retirement. Once these are accounted for a substantial incentive for early withdrawal from the labor market is apparent. The combination of this with the reduced demand for, and wages available to, low skilled labor can explain the reduced labor force participation that is observed. The state pension system, though, is complemented by extensive occupational pension coverage. For those in the occupational system the rules of their own scheme are likely to be an important element in their retirement decision. We show that the retirement behavior of those with and without occupational pensions is substantially different. Those without are more likely to withdraw from the labor market very early. A large share of those with occupational pensions retires from the age of 55 when relatively generous benefits are likely to become available. In many schemes there are incentives to retire before age 65. Global developments in basic income have reinvigorated political debates on the necessity of progressing to universal basic income implementation. Basic income is a powerful strategy for addressing poverty gaps and growing inequality. This book provides new insights and strategies from an Australian political economy perspective to respond to implementation challenges and distributive justice. The book positions the disability dimension and disability pensions in relation to basic income to explore strategies for strengthening universal provisions. It illustrates the need for socially just conditions and adequate financing to underpin redistribution as a way of safeguarding the sustainability of basic income. Seminar paper from the year 2009 in the subject Politics - Miscellaneous, grade: 1, University of Vienna (Politikwissenschaft), course: Ageing and Pension Reform Around the World, language: English, abstract: In the last decade, the discussion about the role of social protection emerged in the context of development cooperation and therefore started to gain importance in many countries in the developing world. Several developing countries in Latin America, Africa and Asia began to implement social protection measures, like for example (conditional) cash transfers to protect the poorest and especially vulnerable groups against shocks and risks in difficult stages of life, like for example childhood, motherhood or old age. In this context, non-contributory old age pensions financed via taxes and provided by the state - especially for those not involved in other state old age insurance schemes - emerged and gained of importance in developing countries in the last few years. Donors and international institutions as well as governments of the respective countries recognized and emphasized on the importance of such schemes and their role in protecting poor old people. This paper deals with the given conditions that enable and the driving forces behind the implementation of universal non-contributory social pension schemes. It wants to explore what the main factors for their implementation in different developing countries were in the last few years. Thereby, the focus of the analysis lies on the international discourse and external forces, which push for the implementation of a specific pension scheme. Evidence was collected from the poorest developing countries with a universal pension scheme where a universal pension scheme was implemented in the last two decades: from Bolivia, Lesotho and Nepal, and partly from other countries where such schemes already exist, namely Namibia, Mauritius, and Botswana. Excerpt from Old Age Pensions and the Aged Poor: A Proposal In a previous volume* I brought together such facts as I had been able to collect as to the condition of the Aged Poor in England and Tales and I promised to deal later with proposals for their relief. Meanwhile, we have had the Report of the Royal Commission on the subject, and also that of a Committee of the House of Lords appointed with the Special object of carrying the question to a more definite conclusion. These reports yield only a negative result in so far as they neither approve of any of the schemes submitted, nor themselves suggest any other as more practical but, on the other hand, both reports recog nize the existence of a state of things which still cries for remedy. More recently Bills for the establishment of pensions in old age have been presented to Parliament, and [on more than one occasion have been carried by large majorities on second reading while the question of cost has been referred to and reported on by an important departmental committee representing the Government offices chiefly concerned in any such contemplated measures; the heavy cost being regarded as the main obstacle, and by many as the only objection, to these proposals. In the present volume (first published in 1899) I briefly recapitulate the facts and sketch the measure I should myself suggest. The work above referred to concluded with a summary of the facts and deductions therefrom, and part of this I ven ture to repeat by way of introduction to the present volume. The Aged Poor: Condition. Macmillan, 1894. J l! B r l, l i. Inf). The census of 1891 counted (in round numbers) men and women of 65 years of age and upwards in England and Wales, or in all. Of these no less than men and women lived in districts where from 20 per cent. To 35 per cent. Of the old were returned as having had parish relief to some extent in the year ending Lady Day, 1892. Of the remainder, men and women lived in districts where the propor tion receiving relief was less than 20 per cent., and men and women lived in districts where the pro portion receiving relief was more than 35 per cent. Or, to carry this analysis still further, the number of persons over 65 years of age in Unions with less than 10 per cent. Of old age pauperism was in 1891-2 under while the number where the proportion is over 50 per cent. Was nearly the remainder belonging to Unions with more than 10 and less than 50 per cent. Of old age pauperism. The average all round rate is per cent. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at www.forgottenbooks.com This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works.