

Detailed principles and quantified goals of superannuation

ASFA believes that the following principles should underpin any retirement incomes policy decisions:

- 1. Adequacy:** as many people as reasonably possible should have an adequate income in retirement;
- 2. Universality:** the retirement income system must be comprehensive in its coverage and inclusive of people in different types of employment structures, stages in the employment lifecycle and levels of income;
- 3. Equity:** outcomes must have both intra-generational and inter-generational equity and taxation must reflect the principles of a progressive tax system;
- 4. Simplicity:** it must be easy to understand and implement;
- 5. Sustainability:** delivers on its intended objectives within the fiscal constraints of the government and taking into account demographic factors that contribute to fiscal outcomes;
- 6. Three-pillar:** retains the three existing pillars of the retirement system – the safety net of the Age Pension, mandatory Superannuation Guarantee contributions and voluntary savings, both inside and outside superannuation;
- 7. Sole purpose:** the system is about replacement income in retirement, and opportunities for accumulating excessive superannuation balances in a concessionally-taxed environment (for example, with a view to generational transfer) should be minimised;
- 8. Prudentially regulated:** Given the mandatory nature of superannuation, systemic risks within the superannuation industry, as well as individual entities that manage other peoples' money, must be supervised by a prudential regulator.

