### Pension reform as 'defined ambition'

Frank Vandenbroucke Toronto, 28.1.2015



## UN CONTRAT SOCIAL PERFORMANT ET FIABLE

Commission de Réforme des Pensions 2020-2040

# Propositions pour une réforme structurelle des régimes de pension

www.pension2040.belgique.be

#### Old age dependency ratio: [65+]/[20-64]



#### Old age dependency ratio: [65+]/[20-64]



Projection of public expenditure as % GDP												
	2010	2015	2035	2045	2060	Change 2010-2060						
Belgium	11,0	11,9	16,2	16,7	16,6	+ 5,6						
Canada	5,0	5,4	6,6	6,4	6,2	+1,2						
Expenditure as % GDP, 2009												
	Private p	pensions	Public + private			Tax breaks private pensions						
Belgium	1	,4	11,5			0,2						
Canada	3,	,7	8,2			1,3						

#### Replacement rates, OECD (!)

		Individual with times average wage											
	Median earner		0,5		1		1,5						
Gross replacement rate													
Belgium	41	L,4	58,2		41,0		30,2						
Canada	51	L,0	80,1		45,4		30,2						
OECD	57	',9	71,0		54,4		48,4						
Net replacement rate													
Belgium	63	63,9		),7	62	62,1		44,6					
Canada	64	64,4		90,7		58,6		40,8					
OECD	69,1		81,7		65,8			59,7					
			$\mathbf{X}$										
Income poverty 2010													
	65+	Whole po	pulation	Relative income poverty 65+									
Belgium	11,0	9,7		Higher									
Canada	7,2	7,2 11,9		Lower									
OECD	12,8	11	,3	Higher									

#### Politically sustainable reform & intergenerational risk-sharing

- Pensions = managing uncertainty
  - by integrating adjustment mechanisms in the pension system
  - EU Commission: by indexing parameters of pension systems to longevity (e.g. career requirements & retirement age)
- 'Conditional certainty' for the individual citizen
  - Stabilize  $\frac{average \ net \ pension \ income}{average \ net \ income \ active \ population}$  (Musgrave Rule)
  - Conditional on macro demographic & economic context
  - Conditional on individual choice

Pension = (number of points) x (value of point)
 x (actuarial corrections)
 x (indexation to income growth)

- Pension = (number of points) x (value of point)
  x (actuarial corrections)
  x (indexation to income growth)
- **Number** of points <= career

- Pension = (number of points) x (value of point)
  x (actuarial corrections)
  x (indexation to income growth)
- **Number** of points <= career
- Value of point ≈ f (average income employed)

Premised on a desirable and sustainable replacement rate for a 'standard worker' with a 'normal career'; 'normal career' takes into account changes in demography etc.

- Pension = (number of points) x (value of point)
  x (actuarial corrections)
  x (indexation to income growth)
- **Number** of points <= career
- Value of point ≈ f (average income employed)

Premised on a desirable and sustainable replacement rate for a 'standard worker' with a 'normal career'; 'normal career' takes into account changes in demography etc.

 Positive / negative corrections ≈ f (career), given social stratification of age of entry and healthy life years (Baldwin, Wolfson,...)

- Pension = (number of points) x (value of point)
  x (actuarial corrections)
  x (indexation to income growth)
- **Number** of points <= career
- Value of point ≈ f (average income employed)

Premised on a desirable and sustainable replacement rate for a 'standard worker' with a 'normal career'; 'normal career' takes into account changes in demography etc.

- Positive / negative **corrections** ≈ **f** (career)
- Indexation ≈ f (growth real incomes), with flexibility

#### 'Defined ambition' : in between DC and DB

Two objectives:

Target replacement rate for 'standard worker' with 'normal career'

& stabilisation of income ratio pensioners/employed

• Stabilisation of the contribution rates on earned income

#### 'Defined ambition' : in between DC and DB

Two objectives:

- Target replacement rate for 'standard worker' with 'normal career'
  - & stabilisation of average income ratios pensioners/employed
- Stabilisation of the contribution rates on earned income
- $\Rightarrow$  Postponing retirement (flexibility in pension system)
- $\Rightarrow$  'Alternative' funding (tax shift)

#### Funded pensions in a supplementary second pillar

- Why funding? => diversification of risk
- Law 'Vandenbroucke' on Supplementary Pensions, 2003
  - 'Democratization' of supplementary pensions
  - Sector approach: coverage of SME
  - Embedded in social dialogue
  - Mobility
  - Guaranteed minimal return

#### Funded pensions in a supplementary second pillar

- Current issues
  - Coverage & contribution rates (social dialogue?)
  - Early exit (cf. remarks Myles, Wolfson)
  - Investment portfolio: true risk diversification?
  - Cost efficiency & transparency
  - Systemic risks => European Guarantee
  - Fairness in taxation
  - Guaranteed minimal return
  - Payment in rent
  - Self-employed

#### Sustainable reform...

- Requires large consensus
- Based on sense of common purpose: defined ambition

www.pension2040.belgique.be www.pensioen2040.belgie.be