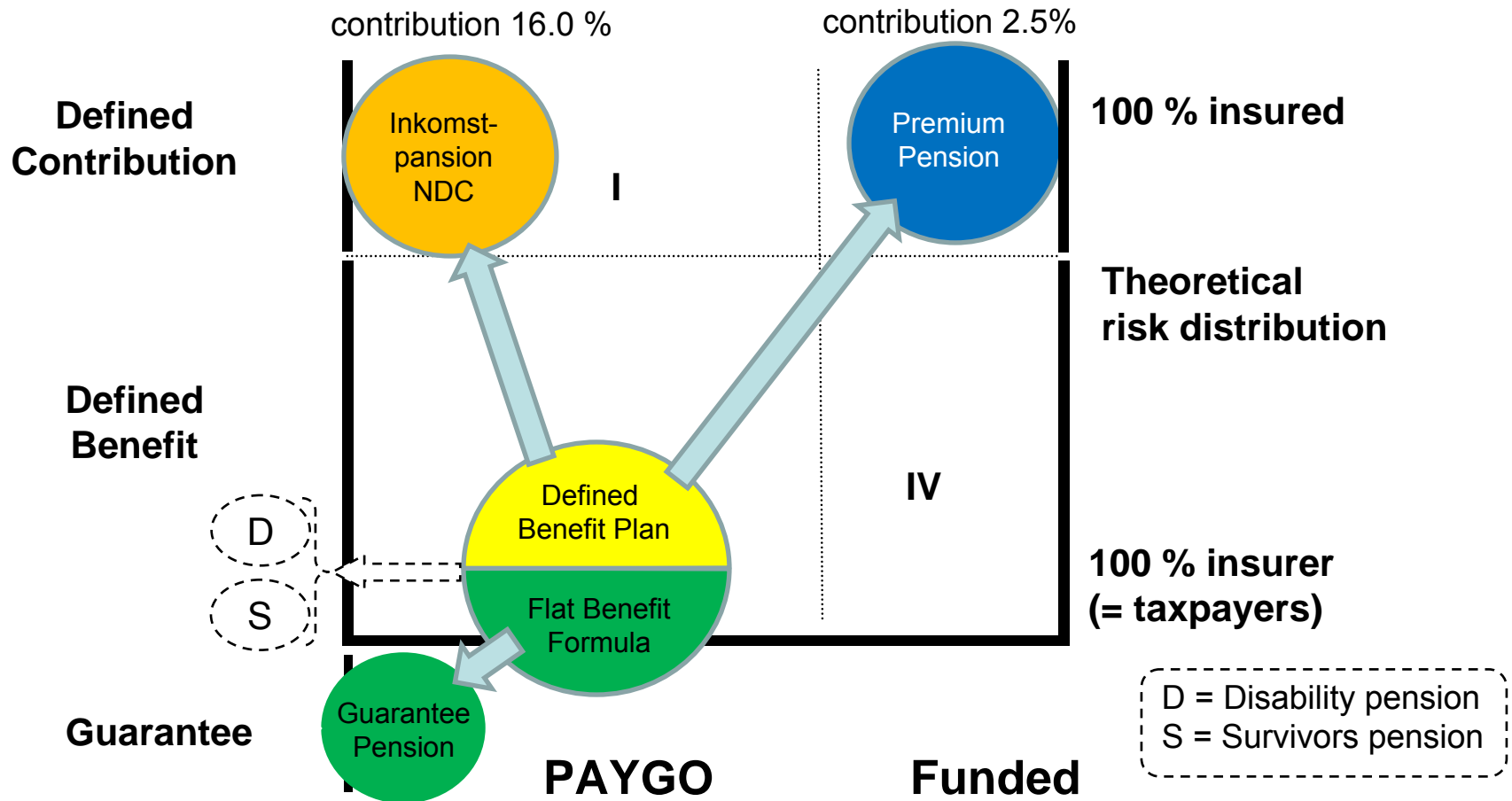


# Ten years after the Swedish Pension Reform

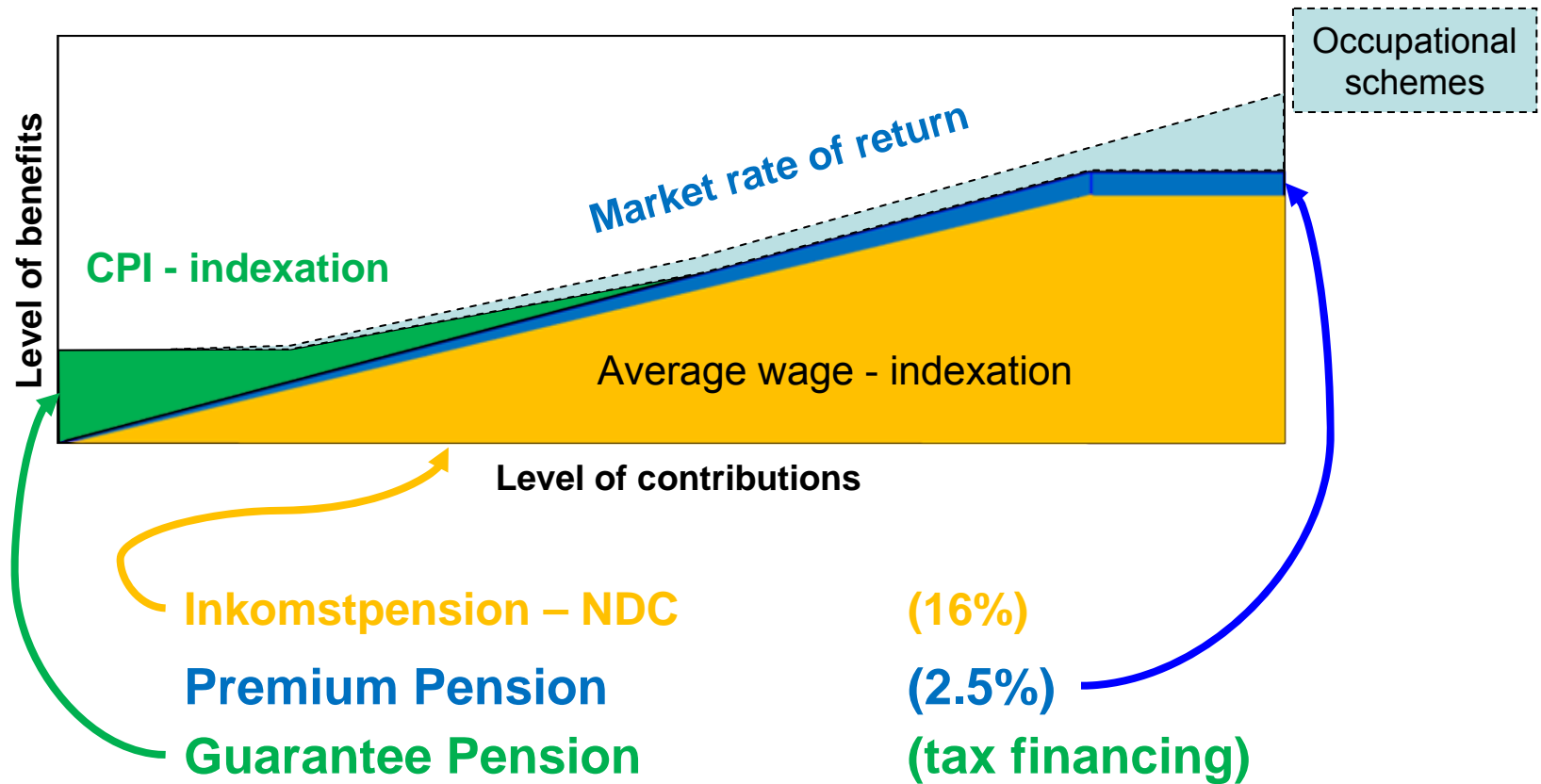
## Design & Current Status

*D.B. Mikula – Swedish Pensions Agency  
(Oslo, 16:th sept. 2010)*

# The Reform Strategy



# Major structural reform 1999 (since 1960)



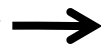
# The Swedish NDC/PAYGO pillar attributes

- **Pension credit = contribution**

Also  
sources for  
financial  
imbalances



dealt  
with by



- **Indexation by growth in average income**  
(front-loading of benefits with discount rate 1.6%)
- **Annuity divisors**  
(calculated annually with fresh mortality experience)
- **Buffer fund**

- **The Automatic Balancing Mechanism**

# The Swedish Automatic Balance Mechanism makes use of an ...

**...old Italian invention**

Double-entry bookkeeping



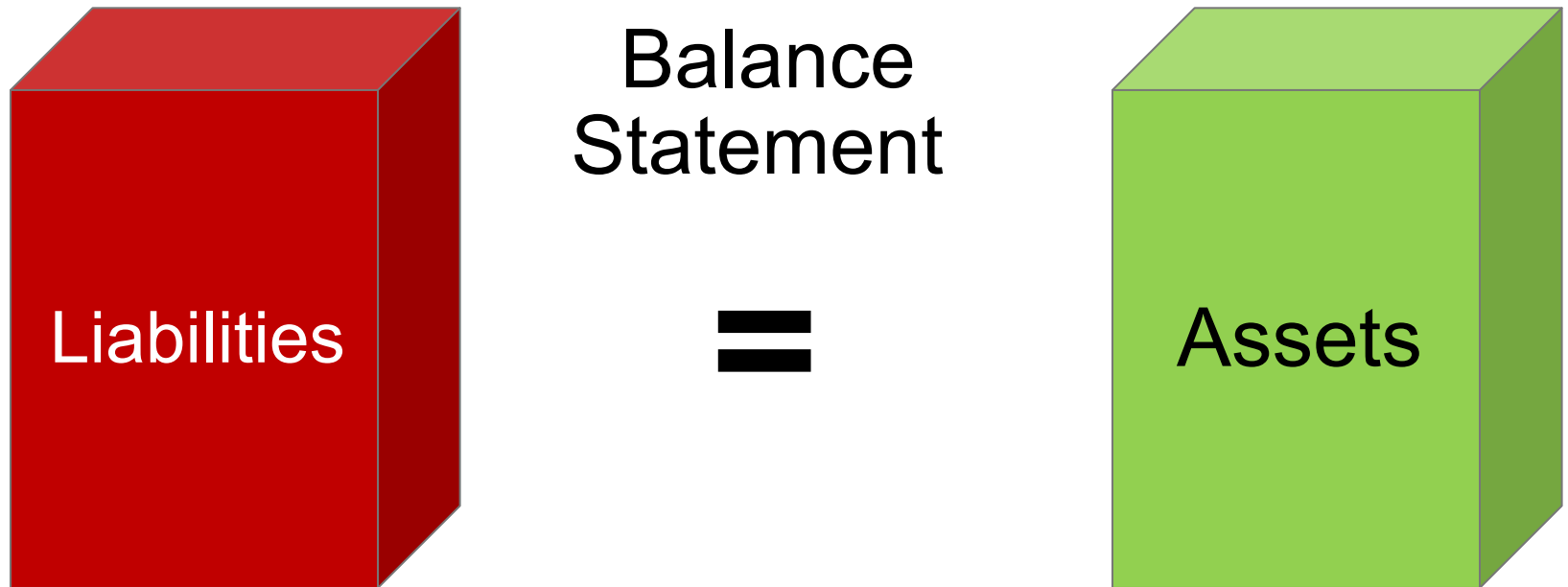
**Giovanni  
di Bicci de' Medici  
1360-1429**

(...)



**Luca Bartolomeo de Pacioli 1445–1517  
“Summa de arithmetica, geometrica,  
proportioni et proportionalita” 1494**

# Accounting of a PAYGO Pension System



*“You should not go to sleep at night  
until the debits equal the credits! “*

# Accounting of a PAYGO Pension System

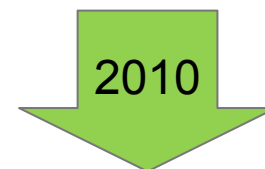
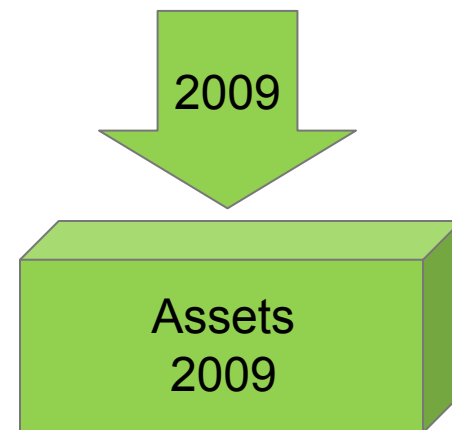
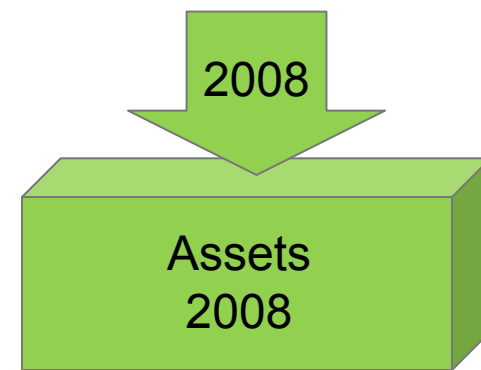


*Balance Sheet*  
=

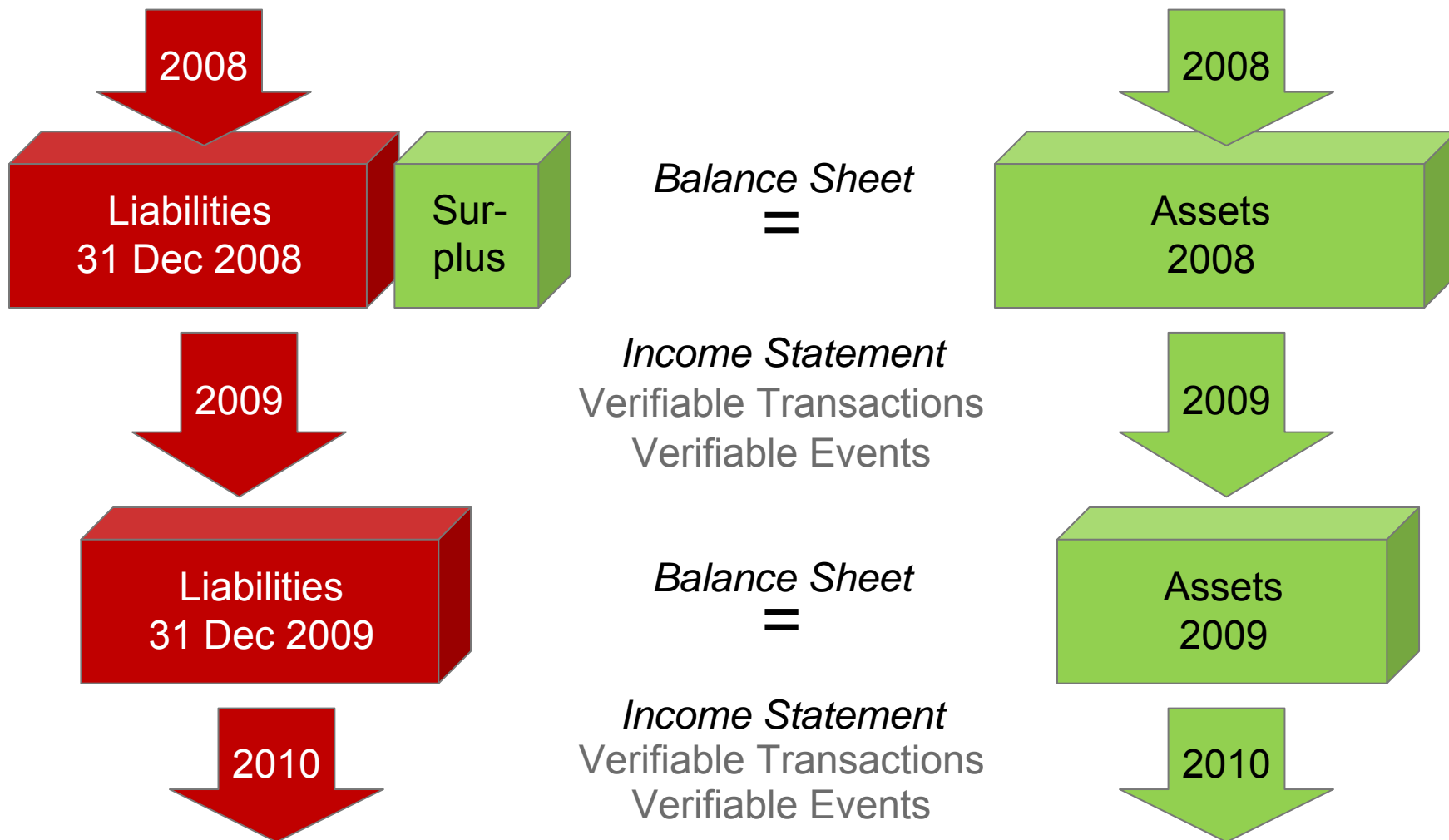
*Income Statement*  
Verifiable Transactions  
Verifiable Events

*Balance Sheet*  
=

*Income Statement*  
Verifiable Transactions  
Verifiable Events



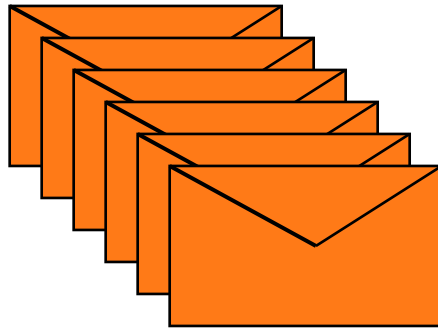
# Accounting of a PAYGO Pension System



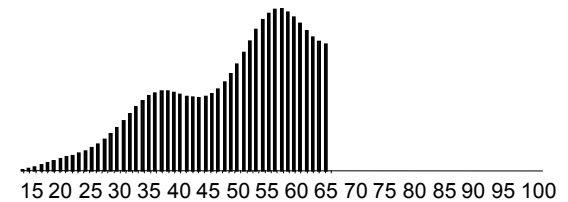


# Calculation of liabilities

(1)



The sum of the notional accounts of the active population



+

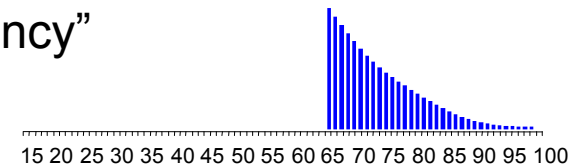
(2)



Pension payments

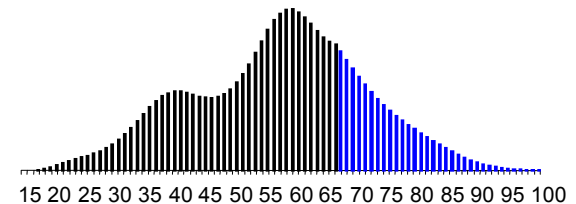
×

“Remaining life expectancy”



= Total net pension liability\*

\* Accrued to date, that is 31 December each year

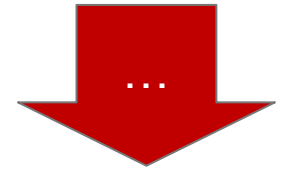


# Income statement

## What explains changes in the liabilities?

### Verifiable Transactions

- (+) Accrual of new pension credits
- (-) Pension disbursement
- (+) Indexation of pensions and entitlements
- (-) Deduction for administrative costs



### Verifiable Events

- (+/-) Value of change in life expectancy (money weighted)
- (-) Inheritance gains arising
- (+) Inheritance gains distributed

# Calculation of assets

It corresponds to only  
10% of  
pension liability !...



Buffer Fund

+



Contributions

×



Turnover  
Duration

...“Value of  
contributions”...

- contribution asset
- transfer wealth
- balance liability

# Expected Turnover Duration



$A_c$  (2001) = 43.12  
 $A_c$  (2008) = 43.93  
+ 9.7 months  
(42 days per year)

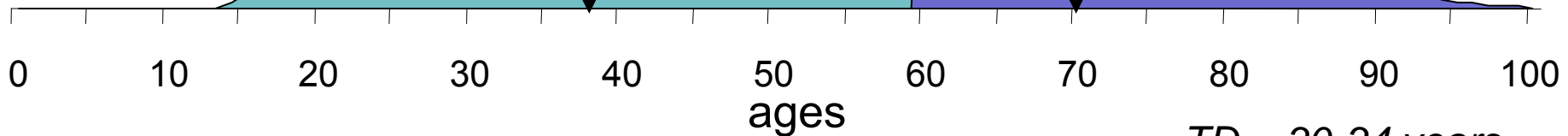
$A_r$  (2001) = 75.01  
 $A_r$  (2008) = 75.69  
+ 8.2 months  
(35 days per year)

$A_c$   $TD$   $A_r$

$TD$  (2001) = 31.89  
 $TD$  (2008) = 31.76  
- 1.5 months  
(-7 days per year)

Expected  
age profile of  
contributions

Expected  
age profile of  
pension payments



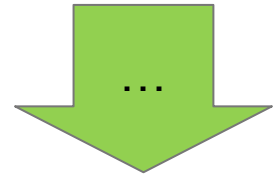
$TD = 30-34$  years

# Income statement

## What explains changes in the assets?

### Verifiable Fund Transactions

- (+) Pension contributions
- (-) Pension disbursement
- (+/-) Return on funded capital
- (-) Administrative costs



### Verifiable Events (changes in the contribution asset)

- (+/-) Value of change in contribution revenue
- (-/+ ) Value of change in turnover duration

## Balance sheet as a percent of GDP

Dec. 31	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
<b>Assets</b>							
National Pension Funds	23.1	29.3	28.7	26.9	23.3	21.6	18.6
Contribution asset	212.1	199.2	198.9	200.1	202.6	204.4	202.1
<b>Total assets</b>	235.2	228.4	227.6	227.0	225.9	226.8	220.7
<b>Surplus</b>							
Opening surplus	0.6	3.2	1.0	0.3	2.1	1.9	6.8
Net income/-loss	-8.6	-2.7	2.4	0.7	-1.8	0.2	-4.9
<b>Closing surplus</b>	-8.0	0.6	3.3	1.0	0.3	2.2	2.0
<b>Liabilities and Surplus</b>							
Closing surplus	-8.0	0.6	3.3	1.0	0.3	2.2	2.0
Pension liability	243.2	227.8	224.3	226.1	225.6	223.9	218.7
<b>Total liability and surplus</b>	235.2	228.4	227.6	227.0	225.9	226.0	220.7

## Balance ratio and the automatic balancing mechanism (ABM)

$$\text{BR} = \frac{\text{Assets}}{\text{Liabilities}} = \frac{\text{Contributions} \times \text{Turnover Duration} + \text{Buffer Fund}}{\text{Pension Liability}} \geq 1.0 \quad \text{ABM 2001-2009}$$

*Pension Liability*

$$\text{BR} \neq \frac{\text{Average value of last 3 years} \left( \text{C} \times \text{TD} + \overline{\text{F}} \right)}{\text{PL}} \geq 1.0 \approx \text{BR} \quad \text{ABM 2010-}$$

# Do the numbers have a meaning for humans, for retirees?

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
			Projection, uncertain ->		
Change in income-index, %	+ 6.2	+ 0.3	+ 3.1	+ 4.0	+ 3.9
Balancing effect, %	0.0	- 1.7*	- 4.5	- 1.4	+ 0.1
Indexation of NDC-accounts %,	+ 6.2	- 1.4	- 1.6	+ 2.6	+ 4.0
Indexation of NDC-pensions, %	+ 4.5	- 3.0	- 3.1	+ 1.0	+ 2.3

\*Parliament decided on a smoothing rule in 2009, implying that the value of the buffer fund in the balance ratio should not be by its value 31 December, but the average of the buffer fund value 31 December the last three years. Without this smoothing the balancing effect for 2010 would have been 3.28 %. The old rules would most probably have implied a lower balancing effect in 2011 and 2012



## What did we learn so far ...

The accounting procedure has been a very useful device. It helps efficient to clarify the system performance. It makes the Swedish public pension system:

- more transparent
- easier to communicate to the public
- easier to discuss when it comes to proposal for any modifications

## What did we learn so far ...

The performance of the scheme was however worse than expected in respect to:

- **Internal rate of return:**

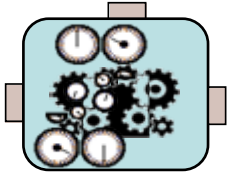
on average, explicit indexation exceeded the available return by 1.1% per year since start

- **Volatility:**

The system outcome is more volatile than expected

# The main reasons for this outcome

- Low buffer fund return relative to indexation of liabilities
- Uncertainties in original forecasts of the DB pension liability being phased out
- Change in tax code 2001 – 2004 gave an artificially high indexation of liabilities
- Indexation of the system is estimated from lagged and smoothed changes in average wage. This is a source of undesired volatility when growth rate shifts

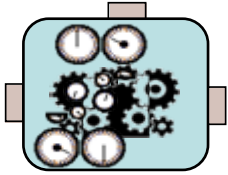


Swedish NDC

## Current issues

### **The Pensions Agency has proposed:**

- a minor technical modification of how liability should be calculated (will reduce volatility when balancing)
- that alternative designs of the indexation should be investigated in order to reduce system volatility



...more

Swedish NDC

## Possible issues:

- Front loading with 1.6% can be considered to be too high – however very difficult to change
- Real retirement age – lot of surrounding legislation still focus on 65?
- Guarantee pension (+housing allowances) and work incentives
- ...

# At last: What might the accounting be good for?

The fundamental difficulty to give understandable and credible information opens the floor for a political struggle that can be harmful. Harmful in the sense that “worse” political and private actions are taken than if we have transparency.

One reason for the income statement and balance sheet is to increase transparency. Hopefully transparency may improve the logic and efficiency of public decisions on pensions.

Thank you for your attention

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[www.pensionsmyndigheten.se](http://www.pensionsmyndigheten.se)