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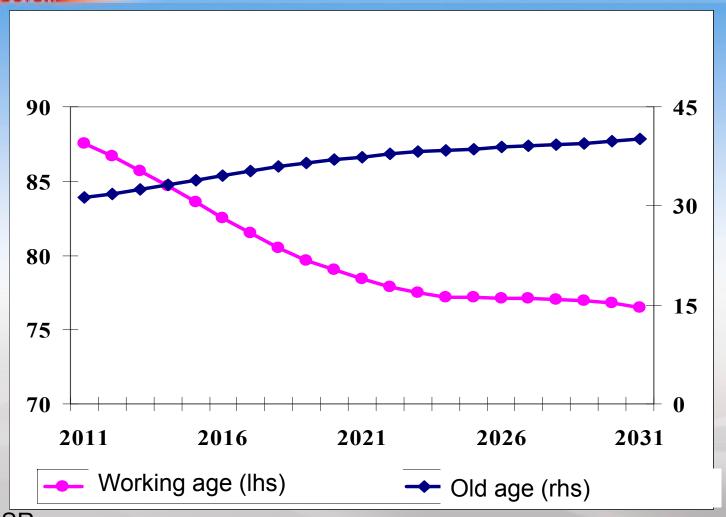
### Part 1

# CHALLENGES TO THE RUSSIAN PENSION SYSTEM



### WORKING AGE AND OLD AGE POPULATION IN RUSSIA

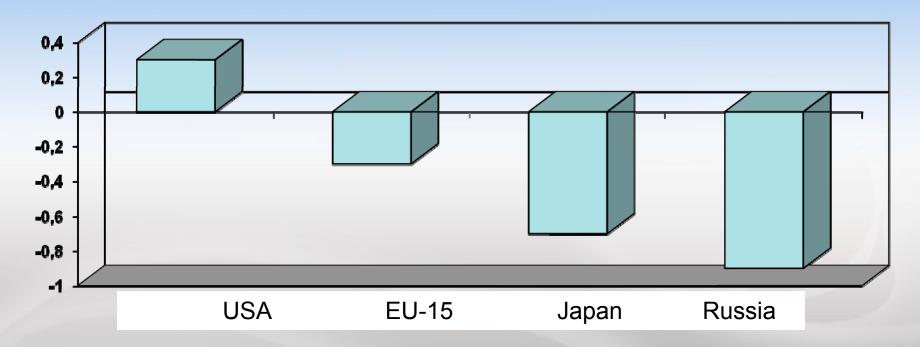
СТРАТЕГИЧЕСКИХІ РАЗРАБОТОКІІ





# Working age population declines

Annual average growth projections for working age population

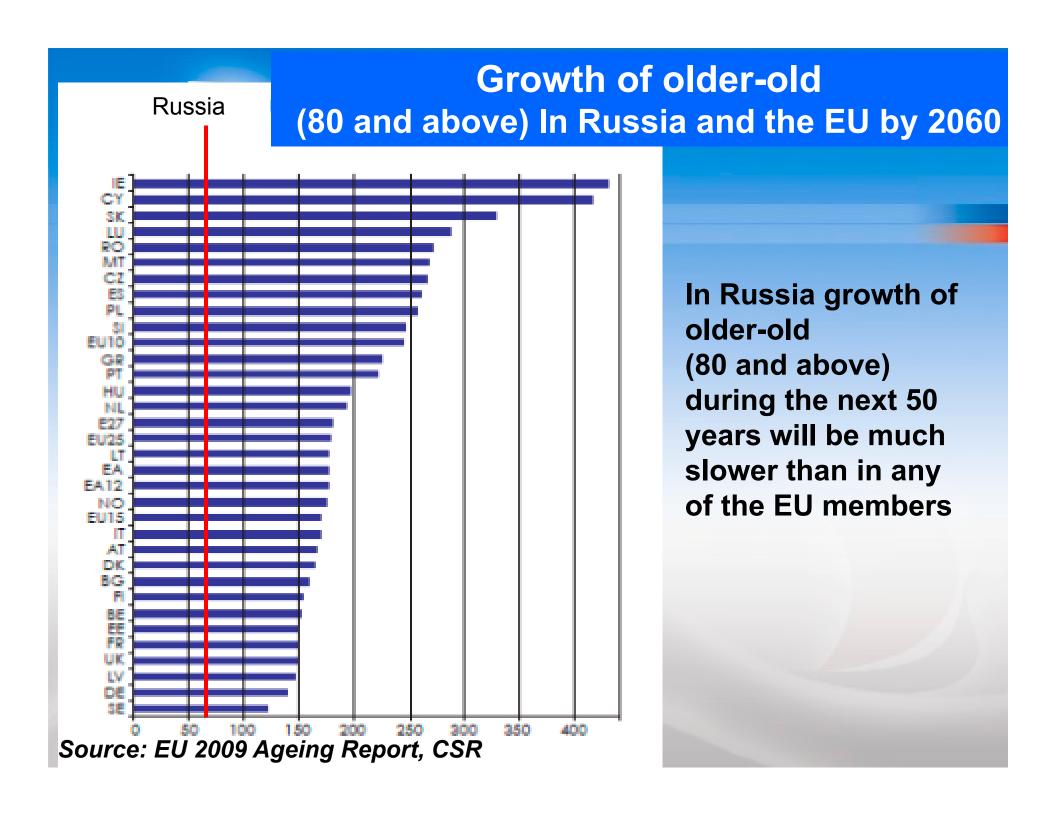


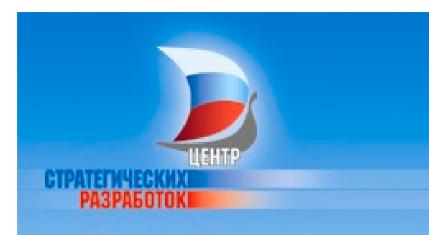
Source: The Economist, CSR



#### THE IMPACT OF OLD-OLD

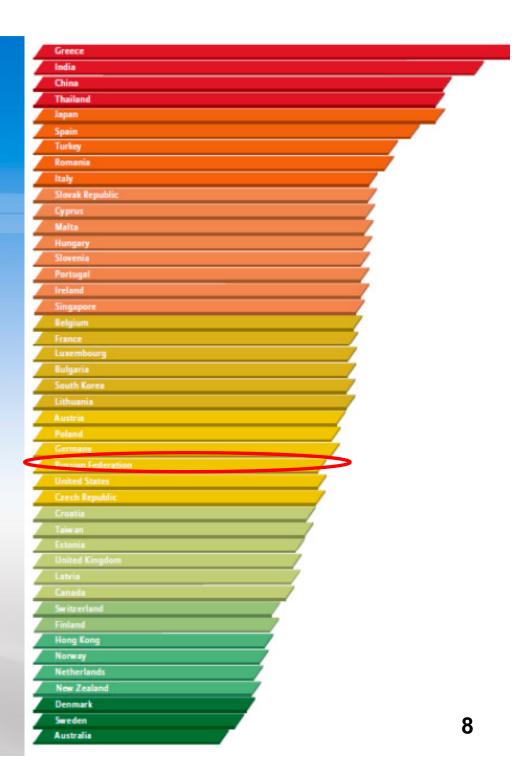
- Share of the very old in Russia is much lower than in Europe and Japan
- It will remain low by comparison to most of advanced economies
- By 2050 Russia may only catch up with the current numbers of very old in the advanced European economies
  - share of Russians above 80 years old will be at 7% (just as in Italy today);
  - only 1/4 of Russian pensioners will be above 80 years old vs 1/2 in Japan





Private sector international benchmarks for the sustainability of the pension systems are rather favorable for Russia

Source: Allianz Global Investors. 2011 pension Sustainability Index





## SUMMARY OF DEMOGRAPHIC CHALLENGES

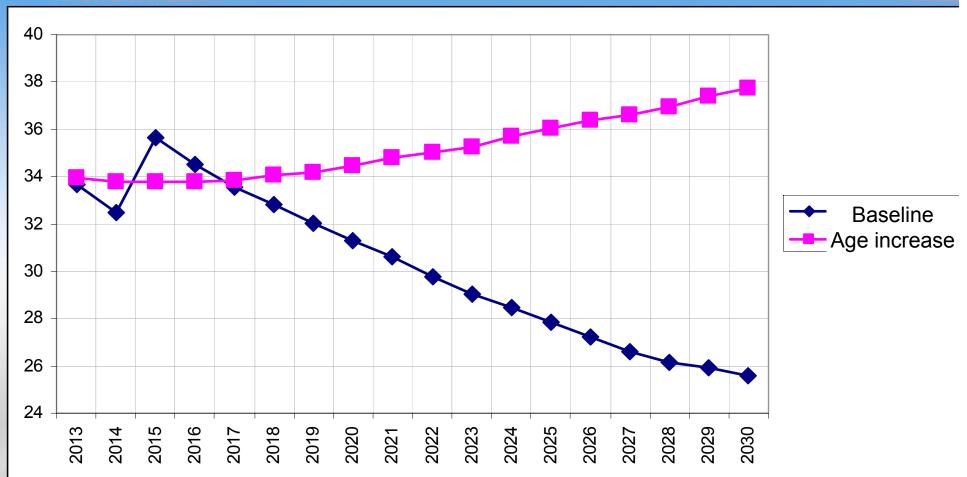
- Russia will suffer from one of the world's fastest working age population decline
- However, life expectancy, particularly for males will stay much below the OECD
- Share of the very old will remain low by comparison to most of advanced economies
- Current retirement age (with the account of widespread early retirement practices) is very low
- Therefore, the forthcoming demographic deterioration could be offset by standard parametric reforms which have already been carried out in majority of advanced economies



### IMPACT OF RETIREMENT AGE INCREASE ON REPLACEMENT RATE

PA3PAGOTOKI

(64 for males and females by 2030)



Source: Gaidar Institute



## THE BEST SOLUTION: parametric reforms

- Increase of retirement age (up to 64 by 2030)
- Early retirement reform
- Preservation of mandatory funded pillar

More than enough for a sustainable solution

But retirement age increases are ruled out by politicians because such decision is highly unpopular among the public



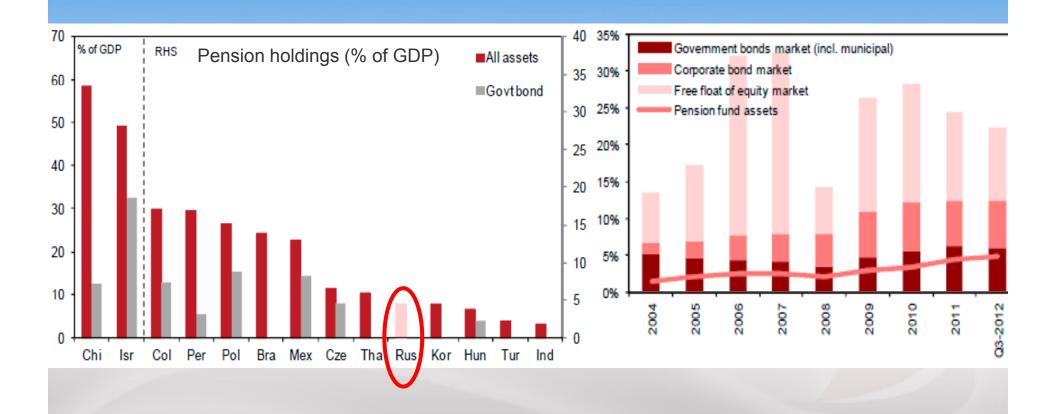
### **CHALLENGES IN THE FUNDED PILLAR**

- Negative real returns
- Lack of portfolio diversification
- Poor governance
- Regulatory inadequacy and fragmentation
- Ineffectiveness of supervision



Source: Goldman Sachs

# RELATIVE SIZE OF THE FUNDED PILLAR: small in percent of GDP but substantial with regard to domestic financial markets



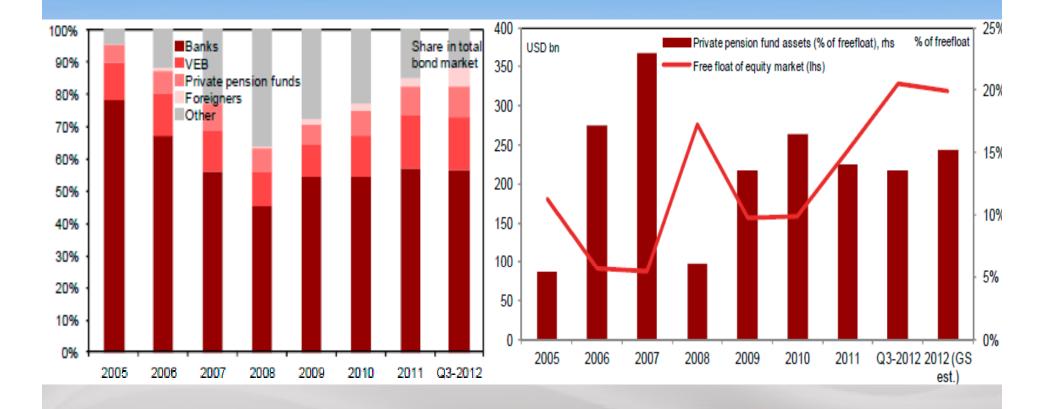
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#### **FUNDED PILLAR AND FINANCIAL MARKETS:**

important for the bond market and compatible with the equity free float

СТРАТЕГИЧЕСКИХИ РАЗРАБОТОКИ



**Source: Goldman Sachs** 



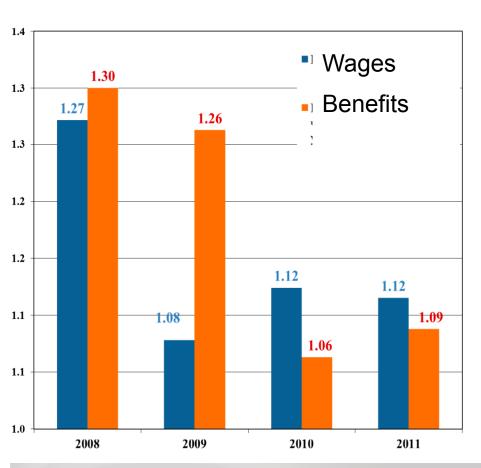
### Part 2

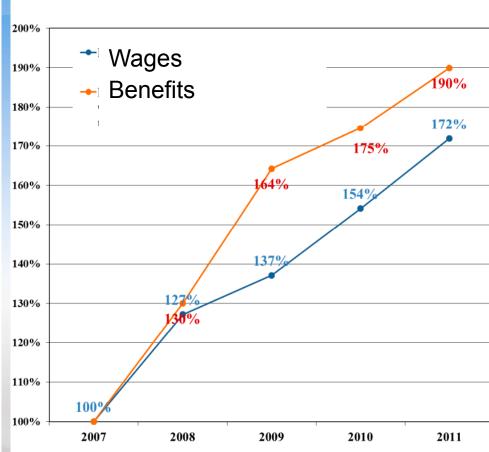
### THE GENESIS OF THE 2012 REFORM



#### THE GENESIS OF THE CURRENT CRISIS:

#### Acceleration of benefits beyond the means

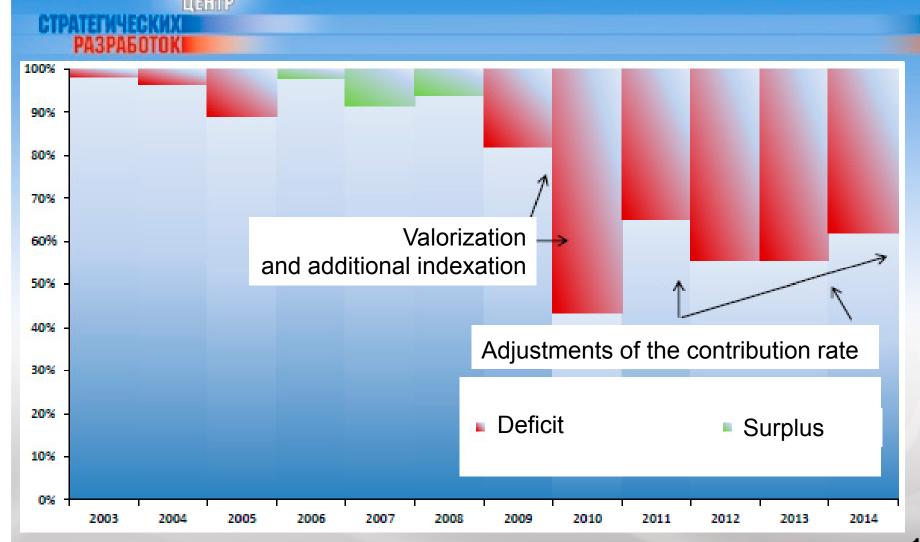




Source: NAPF

#### **IMPACT ON THE THE PENSION FUND:**

#### **Mounting deficit**



Source: NAPF

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## INITIAL REFORM PROPOSAL (July 2012)

- New PAYG formula: emphasizing the role of the years of service instead of contributions
- Redirection of 6% funded contributions to PAYG
- One-for-all voluntary opting out to the funded pillar with 6% contributions
- Reform of early retirement schemes



## PROPOSAL DECLINED (November 2012)

- The initial proposal faced a strong and well articulated criticism by representatives of:
  - business community
  - financial markets
  - civic society
  - the media
  - parts of the Government (including MinFin and Ministry of Economy)
  - The World Bank and the OECD
- The proposal was portrayed as countermodernisational and driven by bureaucratic selfinterests
- In November 2012 it was turned down by V.Putin



### Part 3

### THE REVISED REFORM PACKAGE

### **New PAYG formula:**

emphasis on voluntary delayed retirement



Old age pension = Basic pension + Insurance pension

Basic pension **Normative** basic pension Age ratio (for voluntary delay of retirement)

Insurance pension

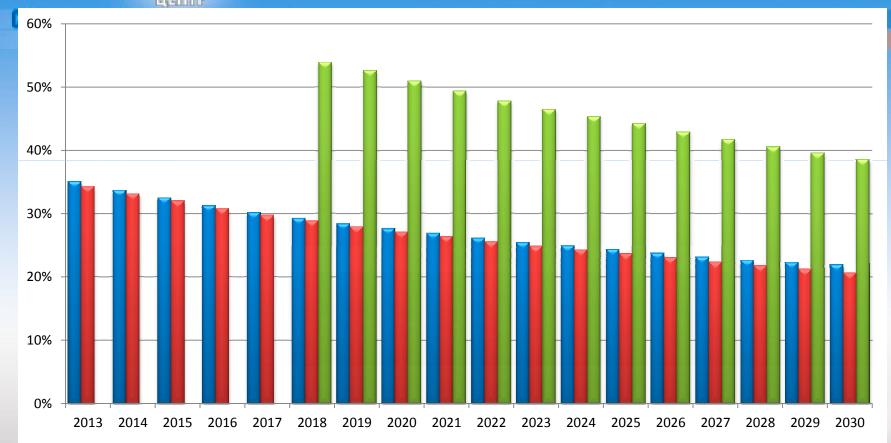
Years of service ratio

Age ratio (for voluntary delay of retirement)

**Current value** of one point



## For the pensioners retiring at the official age replacement rate will gradually decline to 20%

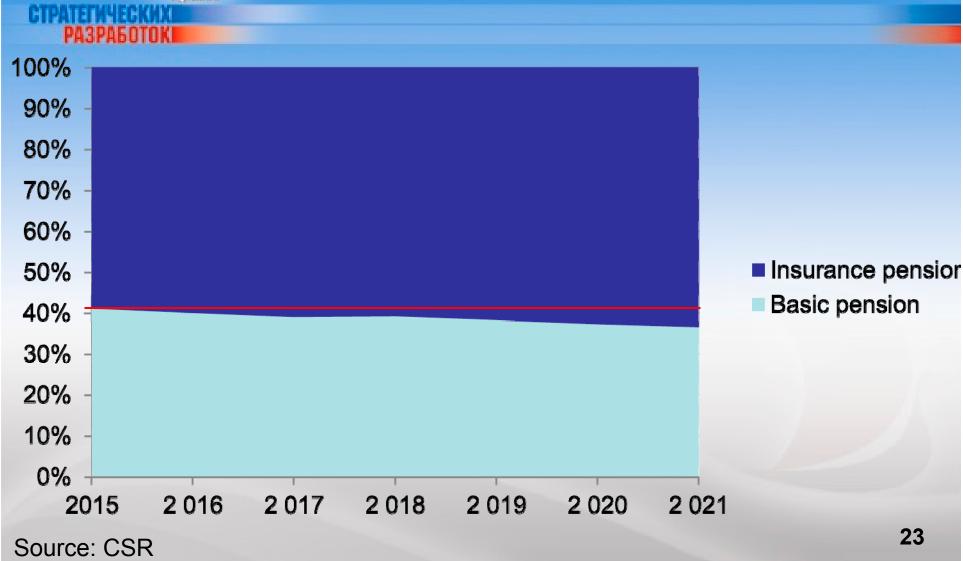


- Baseline scenario
- Pensioners at an official retirement age
- Pensioners who delayed retirement

Source: Gaidar Institute



## The indexation of the basic pension will be detached from the indexation of the insurance pension





Source: Gaidar Institute

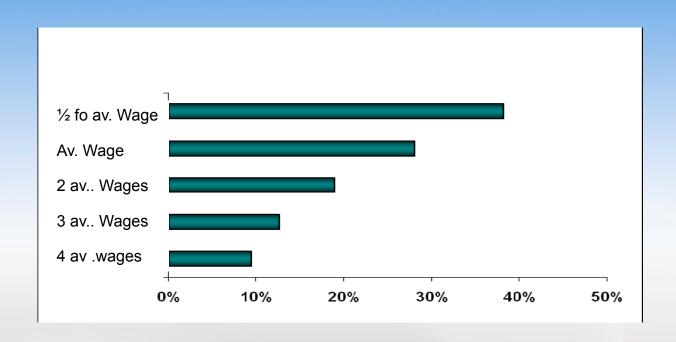
### Pension Fund deficit under the flexible retirement age scenario



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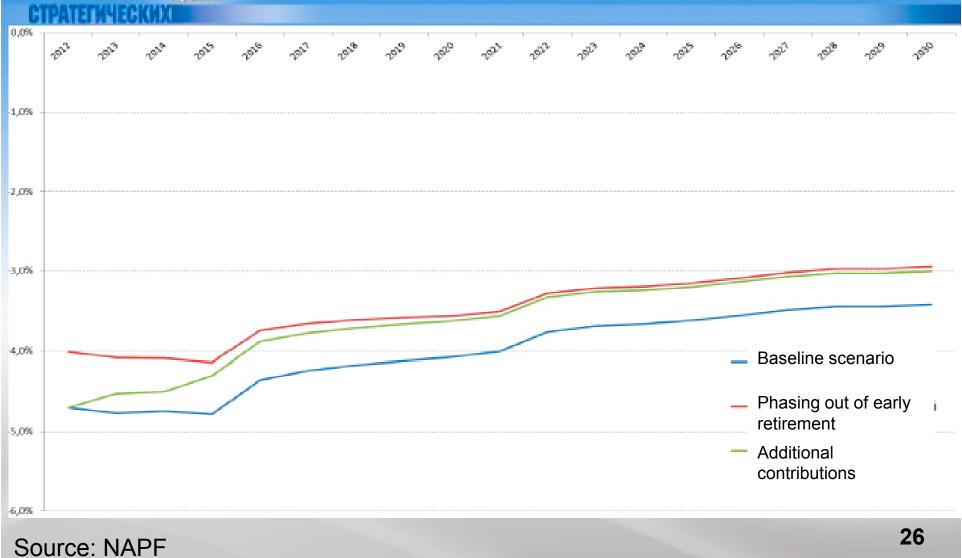
### Individual replacement rates in 2022 for wages below and above average



Source: CSR



## Early retirement reform: impact on the Pension Fund deficit





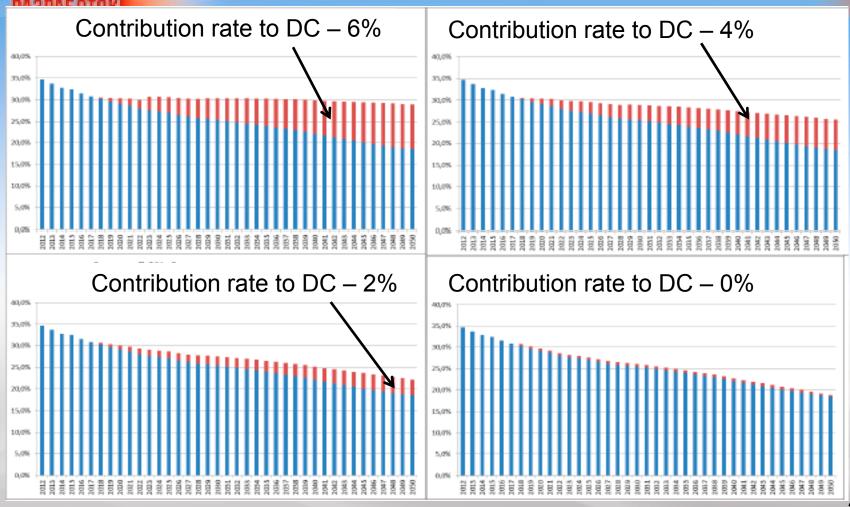
### REFORM AGENDA FOR THE FUNDED PILLAR

- Voluntary opting in and opting out
- Implementation of the new payment law
- Portfolio diversification
- Introduction of guarantee scheme
- Consolidation of regulatory and supervisory authority
- Strengthening of pension fund governance
- Elements of self-regulation
- Risk-based regulatory and supervisory framework
- New form of commercial legal entity for private pension funds

### MANDATORY FUNDED PILLAR: OPTING OUT PRINCIPLE

outcome: downsized but not wiped out

Replacement rates for various contribution rates



Source: NAPF

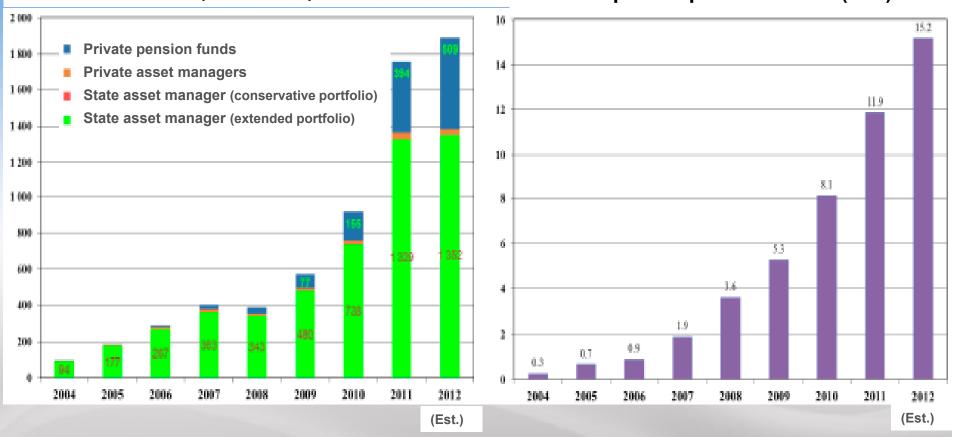


### CURRENT SIZE OF THE MANDATORY FUNDED PILLAR

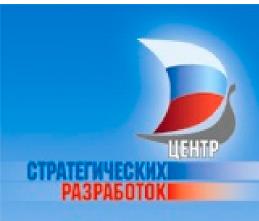
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### Distribution of assets (bln rubles)

### Number of contributors who opted out to the private pension funds (mln)



Source: NAPF



### Thank you for attention