

Universal Pensions and Universal Minimum Pensions: Mexico City, Chile and Norway

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Pension design

Illustrated by three cases:

Mexico City

Chile

Norway

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Types of pensions

- 1. Contributory schemes
 - financed from workers' contributions, often (not always) with help from employers & government
- 2. Non-contributory schemes
 - financed by government (taxpayers)

Non-contributory pensions

- Assistance pensions (welfare)
- Universal minimum pensions
- Universal pensions

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People respond to incentives

- Universal pensions best
- Universal minimum pensions next best
- Assistance pensions worst

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Focus on individual or on household?

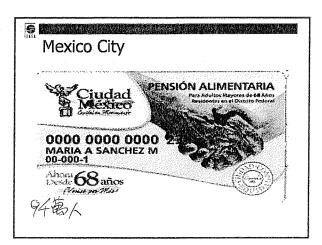
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- Universal pensions individual (sometimes a marriage penalty)
 Universal minimum pensions –
- individual (sometimes a marriage penalty)
- Assistance pensions household

dignity of thewomen



Universal pensions

- 1. New Zealand 1940
- Mauritius 1958
- Cook Islands 1966
- Brunei 1984
- 5. Namibia 1990
- Samoa 1990
- 7. Nepal 1995
- Botswana 1996 Bolivia 1996
- **10. Mexico City** 2001
- 11. Kosovo 2002
- 12. Kiribati 2003





Mexico City's universal pension

- Requirement: 3 years residence, age 68+
- · Almost 500,000 receive monthly pension
- MX\$897.30 (US\$72) = 62% of minimum wage (no marriage penalty)

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A Mexico City-sized pension

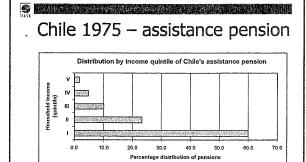
- [(HK\$28*8)/MX\$57.46)]*MX\$897.30 = HK\$3498
- This is about HK\$3500 (US\$450)
- Total cost (for 900,00 65+) = HK\$37.8 billion
- This is 50% of government surplus, 10% of revenue, 2.2% of GDP

is feasible in Hong Kong!

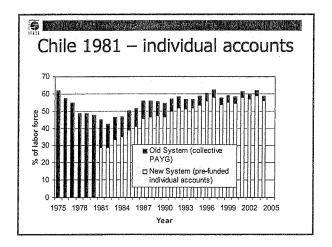
Chile's three reforms

- 1975: assistance pension
- 1981: individual accounts + minimum pension
- 2008: Solidarity Pension (hybrid assistance pension/minimum pension)

State Pension Age = 65 years

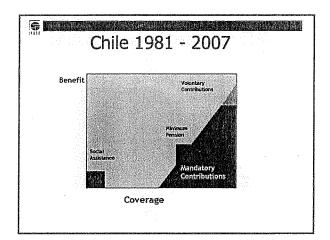


Assistance pension targeted the poorest 15% of households. Actual distribution is from a Chilean household survey. Source: Willmore & Kidd (2008).



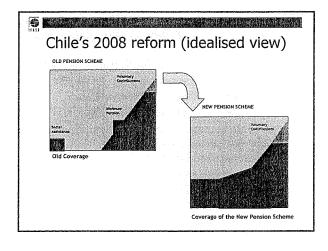
Chile 1981 – minimum pension

- 2.4 x the size of the assistance pension
- Guaranteed minimum for those with at least 240 months of contributions



Chile 2008 – Solidarity Pension

- Combines old Assistance Pension + Minimum Pension in a single pillar
- Ch\$78,449 (US\$160) a month = 43.1% of the minimum wage
- Recovered from contributory pension income at rate of 50% (37.5% in 2012)
- Taper, now 50%, will become 62.5%

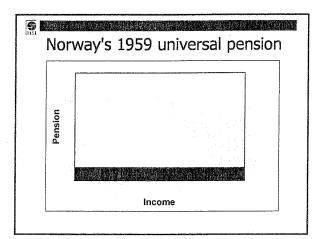


Chile 2008 – Solidarity Pension

- Subject to a test of pension income **and** household income
- Not a universal minimum pension
- The Solidarity Pension excludes (by design) members of high-income households
- Targets poorest 60% of households (instead of the poorest 15% of households)

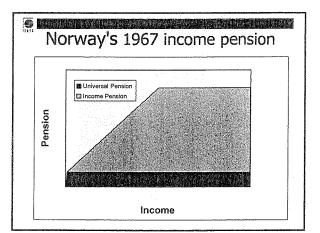
Norway's assistance pension

- 1937-1958
- From age 70
- · Light means-test
- · Portion given regardless of income
- · Income of adult children disregarded
- Two groups excluded:
 - · those who had lived abroad
 - Those convicted of vagrancy, begging, drunkenness, etc.



Norway's residence requirement

- Full pension with 40 years residence between ages 16 and 66
- Partial pensions (3/40, 4/40, 5/40, etc.)



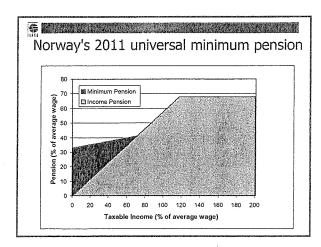
Norway today

- End of universality in 1969
- Reintroduction of means tests & retirement tests for a basic pension
- System is now a "universal minimum pension"
- Retirement no longer necessary (pensioners allowed to work from 2011)

Norway's 2011 universal minimum pension

Norway's 2011 universal minimum pension

- (1973-2010) State Retirement Age: 67
- Average retirement age in 2010: 63 (including disability pensioners)
- Flexible pension age from 2011: 62-75
- Monthly pension NOK13200 (US\$2225) is 36% of average gross wage, 45% of average net wage
- Recovered from other pension income at the rate of 80% (previously 100%)





References

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- L. Willmore & Stephen Kidd, **Tackling Poverty in Old Age: A Universal Pension for Sri Lanka** (HelpAge International, London, 2008).
- A. M. Christensen, D. Fredriksen, O. C. Lien and N. M. Stølen, "Pension Reform in Norway", chapter for **Non-Financial Defined Contribution (NDC) Schemes**, edited by R. Holzmann, E. Palmer and D. Robalino (World Bank, in print, 2011).

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