

CROATIA POLICY NOTES

Croatia: Policy Options for Further Pension System Reform



The World Bank

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Croatia: Policy Options for Further Pension System Reform

Executive Summary

In response to prolonged recession, in April 2010 the Croatian Government adopted an Economic Recovery Program to safeguard macroeconomic stability and support faster recovery of the private sector. A central element of the program is comprehensive overhaul of the pension insurance system to ensure long-term fiscal and social sustainability as the population ages. The authorities have asked the World Bank to both support the reform design¹ and develop a pension simulation model to support decision-making process.² This technical note is intended to facilitate discussion on ways to improve the entire pension system. This note assesses the impact of the recent pension measures and how they could be combined with other measures to make the system sustainable in the long run.

After Croatia launched its pension reform by reforming the first pillar in 1998, and subsequently in 2002 added a second, mandatory and fully-funded, pillar, there were frequent cost-expanding interventions in the Croatian Pay-as-You-Go (PAYG) system. As a result, pension reform diverged from its initial course, eroding the system's fiscal sustainability, and there was a halt in development of the second pillar, which was intended to support future pension growth as the society ages. With first pillar PAYG expenditures now seriously inflated (at 10.6 percent of GDP), Croatia's current pension system also faces the challenges of worsening demographic ratios, low labor participation rates, low and declining replacement rates³, inadequate pensions for multi-pillar cohorts, large cross-cohort differences in pensions, and overly generous special schemes (privileged pensions). To bring the pension system back to a fiscally and socially sustainable path, these must be tackled without delay. However,

¹ This note was prepared by World Bank staff (Zoran Anusic, Sergiy Biletsky, Sanja Madzarevic Sujster) based on official information and background papers prepared by Bank consultant (Danijel Nestic). The pension simulation model for Croatia was developed in close collaboration with the Croatian Pension Institute and the Ministry of Labor during a workshop in Zagreb in 2010. It is intended to stimulate discussion of possible pension system reforms. The team would like to thank Anita Schwarz, Ljiljana Marusic, Satu Kahkonen, and the IMF team for their useful comments.

² Government capacity for pension policy simulations is currently centered in the Pension Institute (HZMO), the Croatian PAYG system administrator. The Ministry of Labor (MOELE) requested the Bank to build up the Ministry's modeling capacity, re-developing PROST for Croatia and training MOELE and HZMO staff to use the model.

³ A ratio of pension benefit to wage.

World Bank simulations using the PROST⁴ model show that this could be very difficult, and the policy options are complex.

The main conclusions of the simulation work are the following:

- Most differences in replacement rates between PAYG-only and multi-pillar beneficiaries could be eliminated by extending the 27 percent PAYG pension supplement introduced in 2007 to all multi-pillar participants and modifying basic pension parameters in proportion to the share of PAYG contribution rate⁵ paid to the PAYG pillar. However, by 2035 that would cost an additional 1.2 percent of GDP annually (3.2 percent by 2060), with implicit pension debt increasing by some 80 percent of GDP by 2060 compared to the status-quo scenario. Alternatively, to reduce the cost and existing inequity, the pension supplement could be provided to all pensioners on a means-tested basis.
- Maintaining the current Swiss wage-price indexation pattern would raise the deficit in 2020 by an average of 0.8 percent of GDP a year compared to the full wage valorization and price indexation that international best practice would recommend.
- Raising the second pillar contribution rate to 10 percent by 2016 would prevent erosion of future cohort replacement rates, but it would also reduce PAYG revenues and require additional annual transfers to cover the revenue shortfall of almost 2 percent of GDP. However, if the basic pension were realigned in proportion to a declining PAYG rate, the net cost of raising the second pillar contribution rate would be cut by about half.

These measures combined would take substantial fiscal space in the public finances unless combined with austerity measures in the pension system. Given the high general government deficit and rapidly rising public debt, the government aims to achieve a primary balance in the medium term. The reform options presented in the note therefore need to be balanced with the pressing fiscal consolidation needs. To tackle this, considerations should be given to reforms which aim to: (i) reduce privileged pension benefits and bring them to convergence with the general pension system; (ii) switch to wage valorization and price indexation; (iii) eliminate early retirement; (iv) raise the retirement age; (v) reduce second pillar administrative costs by restructuring fees and sharing the cost of collecting contributions with the companies that

⁴ World Bank Pension Reform Options Simulation Toolkit.

⁵ Currently the basic pension corresponds to 50 percent rather than 75 percent of the contribution rate paid into the PAYG pillar (the so-called first pillar).

manage mandatory pension funds; and (vi) reduce the fiscal impact of the 2007 supplement, which could bring the net-of-transfers zero balance forward to 2018. However, not only is the political risk high; more importantly, this would likely imply higher poverty among oldest cohorts. Although simulations show that these measures would yield savings, by 2028 they would not be sufficient to cover the entire net-of-mandatory-transfers deficit.

In these circumstances raising the second pillar rate would be a significant stretch. However, a rate rise can be justified by (i) higher future replacement rates and lower implicit pension debt compared to realigning the basic pension alone; (ii) declining PAYG expenditures throughout the simulation period; and (iii) a declining financing requirement for privileged pensions and the second pillar shortfall. Delaying a rise in the second pillar contribution rate would negatively affect future multi-pillar replacement rates and burden future generations with an even larger problem. An alternative would be to increase the pension contribution rate to support the lost revenues due to transition cost. However, the higher the contribution rate, the higher the labor cost, the lower the competitiveness, and the larger the shadow economy. This should therefore be considered a measure of last resort unless the increase comes at the expense of other contributions currently charged on wages. Finally, options for protecting a fall in replacement rates for current pensioners and PAYG-only participants should be discussed only when the fiscal space would allow such interventions.

A. Background

1. **Croatia launched pension reform in 1998 by reforming PAYG system parameters and setting the stage for an eventual multi-pillar system.** The objective was to create an equitable, growth-oriented, and financially sustainable pension system, which would be achieved by gradual and partial substitution of the first-pillar PAYG system with an equally-sized fully funded mandatory “second pillar”. The second pillar was launched smoothly in 2002 but was not as forward-looking as was intended.⁶ Numerous revisions of the PAYG system adopted between 2004 and 2007⁷ created additional fiscal pressures, prolonging transition to the multi-pillar system. The interventions also created significant differences in benefits between various pensioners cohorts.⁸ The economic downturn starting in late 2008 amplified fiscal problems by shrinking the contribution base and increasing flows to retirement, which worsened the system dependency ratio to historical lows and worsened the pension system deficit.

2. **In 2009 short-term pension measures were introduced to reduce the expanding pension system deficit.** They included (i) suspension of pension indexation in 2010⁹; (ii) imposition of a crisis tax of 2 percent on monthly pensions above HRK3,000 and 4 percent on those above HRK6,000¹⁰; and (iii) a reduction in privileged pensions by 10 percent as of August 2009.¹¹ Rather than curbing the system deficit, a suspension of pension indexation (a nominal freeze in pension payments) in 2010 generated the opposite effect: an additional cost of HRK70 million due to a fall in wages and deflation.¹² This was largely offset by the crisis tax on pensions (which brought in an estimated HRK365 million)¹³ and savings from selective reductions in privileged pensions (about HRK10 million). Although these measures

⁶ The government plan was to set the second pillar contribution rate at 5 percent in the first year with a gradual rise to 10 percent by the fifth year of the multi-pillar system. The law, however, set the minimum second pillar contribution rate at 5 percent of gross wage without any schedule for its rise.

⁷ The revisions were (i) adding “100kn+6%” pension supplement into the pension base; (ii) restoring the “pensioners’ debt”; (iii) a temporary shift to wage indexation in 2005; (iv) a 2007 pension supplement of 27% for PAYG-only retirees; (v) a reduction of the early retirement decrement in 2007 from 4 to 1.8 percent a year; and (vi) an increase in the minimum pension for 30+ years of service.

⁸ World Bank (2008) and Marusic and Skember (2008).

⁹ Law on the Special Tax on Wages, Pensions, and Other Income, also known as the Crisis Tax Law (Zakon o posebnom porezu na plaće, mirovine i druge primitke), OG 94/09, art. 1, para 2.

¹⁰ Crisis Tax Law, art. 5, para. 1.

¹¹ Law on Reduction of Pensions Determined by Law on Rights and Duties of Croatian Parliament Members, OG 86/09, article 2. Pensions of government officials and Constitutional Court judges are also affected.

¹² Had the indexation formula not been suspended, pensions would have declined by 0.35 percent in January 2010 and then increased by 0.30 percent in July.

¹³ Pension Insurance Fund (HZMO) administrative data.

improved the fiscal outlook, they did not address the major system issues: cross-cohort differences and declining replacement rates for current and future pensioners.

3. **The Economic Recovery Program (ERP) launched in April 2010 stressed a need to complete pension reform by stabilizing the system in the short run and ensuring its long-run sustainability.** The pension reform measures it cited were (i) revision of privileged pensions; (ii) retirement age increases; (iii) a higher early retirement age and higher decrement; (iv) a higher second pillar contribution rate; (v) more favorable tax treatment of employer contributions to voluntary pension funds; and (vi) a reduction in the costs of second pillar management. Amendments to the Law on Homeland War Veterans¹⁴ that closed the early retirement window for veterans and a 10 percent reduction as of July 2010 in privileged pensions above HRK3,500¹⁵ were the first steps toward reforming the privileged pension system. In October 2010 Parliament amended the Pension Insurance Act to raise by three months each calendar year the statutory retirement age for women to 65 and the early retirement age to 60; introduce a progressive early retirement decrement of 4 percent a year for those with 30 years of service to only 1.8 percent a year for those with 40 years of service; and introduce a late retirement bonus of 1.8 percent a year.¹⁶

4. **Although the recent measures provided short-term fiscal relief, they were not enough to assure long-run system sustainability.** This note assesses the impact of the recent pension measures and how they could be combined with other measures to make the system sustainable in the long run. Section B describes recent pension system developments and compares elements of the Croatian pension system with those of European Union (EU) members and other countries¹⁷. Section C presents simulation results for the baseline scenario where results are compared to a pre-reform scenario without the 2010 measures. Section D projects the fiscal and social implications of alternative pension policy scenarios for the near future. Section E draws conclusions.

¹⁴ Official Gazette 137/09.

¹⁵ Law on Reduction of Pensions Determined by Special Regulation on Pension Insurance, OG 71/10.

¹⁶ Amendments to the Pension Insurance Act, OG 121/10. Although the government proposal that reached Parliament in June 2010 for consideration under the urgent procedure for application in July 2010 called for 6-month increments and a 4 percent decrement and an equal bonus for late retirement, discussions with social partners led to a less ambitious timetable and less stringent penalties—not to mention a rush into retirement in the second half of 2010.

¹⁷ Annex 3 describes in detail the current Croatian pension system parameters.

Box 1. Croatian Pension System – Basic Parameters

Retirement age/vesting period:

- i. Old-age pension: Men 65/15; Women 60 years and 3 months/15 (rising to 65 years by 2030);
- ii. Early retirement pension: Men 60/35; Women 55 years and 3 months/30 years and 3 months of service (rising to 60/35 years by 2030).

Calculation period for old-age: life-time average earnings.

Pension determination for those only in PAYG: point formula.

Pension determination for those in both pillars:

- i. For pre-2002 years of service: point formula;
- ii. For post 2002 years of service: Basic pension + second pillar annuity.

Indexation: Twice a year, 50% CPI in previous 6 months + 50% wage rate in 6 months before that.

Early pension decrement: 1.8-4% per year, depending on years of service, decrement is permanent.

Late retirement bonus: 0.15% for each month of late retirement.

Minimum pension: 0.825% of 1999 gross wage per each year of service, indexed same as point value.

Maximum pension: maximum average annual points of 3.8.

Contribution rate: 20% of gross wage; for those in both PAYG and second pillar, 15% goes to first pillar, 5% on individual account in second pillar.

Minimum contribution base: 35% of average wage in previous year.

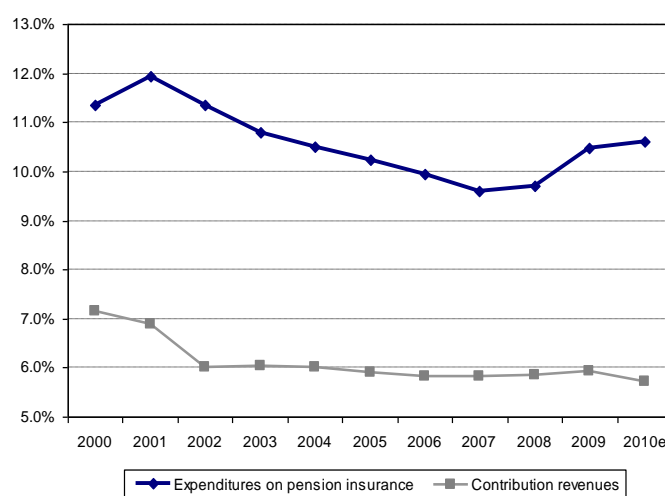
Maximum monthly contribution base: 6 monthly average gross wages in Croatia.

B. Recent Pension System Issues and Developments

5. Pension expenditures have been rising for the last three years (Figure 1).

Interventions in the system in 2007 plus the 2008–2009 recession reversed the previous trends, leading to a double-digit pension spending to GDP ratio. Pension contributions (about 6 percent of GDP) cover only 58 percent of total pension expenditures and 80 percent of contributory (non-privileged) pensions. Transfers from the budget cover all other expenditures, such as those made

Figure 1. PAYG Pension Expenditures and Contributions (% of GDP)

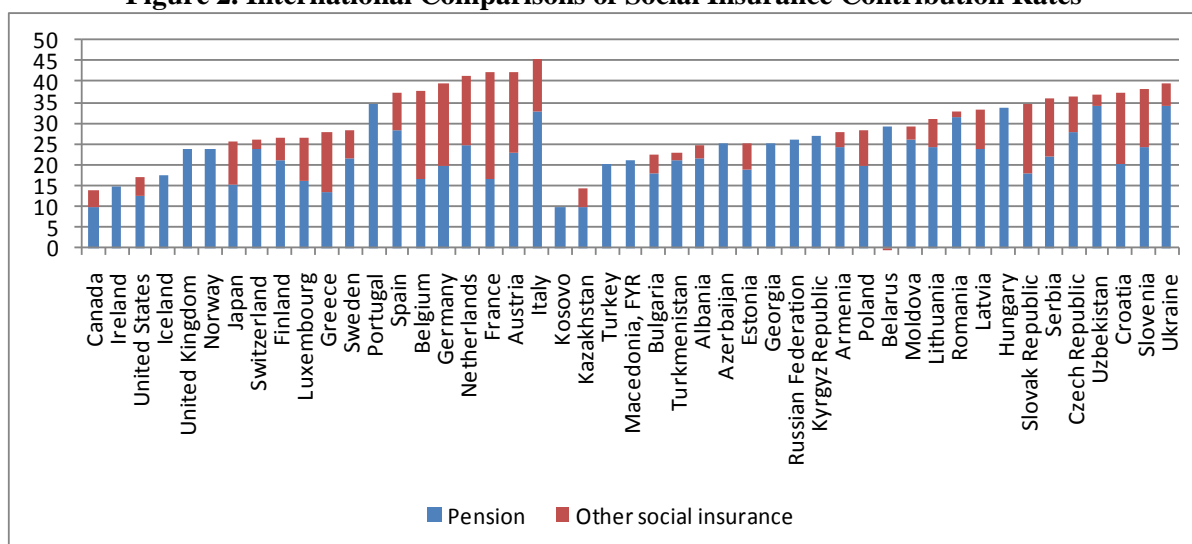


Source: Croatian Pension Institute and Ministry of Finance.

pursuant to special laws related to pension supplements, PAYG revenue shortfalls due to second pillar contributions,¹⁸ and privileged pension payments.¹⁹

6. **The pension contribution rate of 20 percent is among the lowest in the region, though the contribution rate for social insurance as a whole is among the highest** (Figure 2). This is mostly because health insurance contributions are exceptionally high (16 percent). Given the high labor cost in Croatia, raising the contribution rate to eliminate the pension deficit should be a measure of last resort because it would undermine competitiveness and exacerbate already significant tax evasion (estimated at 7 percent of GDP).²⁰ However, one option is to increase contributions for pensions and reduce those for health, although to do this, efforts to reduce health sector debt (currently about 1 percent of GDP) would need to accelerate.

Figure 2. International Comparisons of Social Insurance Contribution Rates



Source: World Bank database.

7. **The retirement age has not been aligned with rising life expectancy.** Croatia's demographics are similar to those of the old EU member states. With life expectancy at retirement now 14.5 years for men (who retire at 65) and 22.2 years for women (who retire at 60), Croatia is at the higher end of new EU countries (Figure 3). While for the average Croatian man the ratio of service to retirement period of 2.4 and the current contribution rate may yield average income replacement close to 50 percent, for women this simplified rule of

¹⁸ More than 80 percent of participants contribute to both pillars – 15 percent of gross wages to the first and 5 percent to the second. Any shortfall is covered by general taxes.

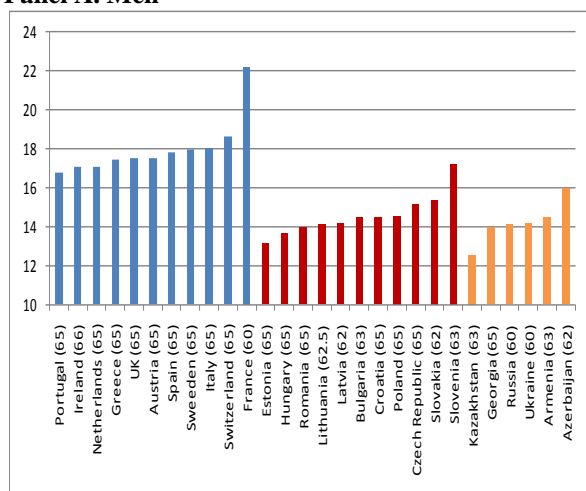
¹⁹ It is estimated that in 2010 the residual deficit, excluding transfers required by separate laws, stood at 0.3 percent of GDP. The central budget is not detailed enough to provide precise information.

²⁰ Madzarevic-Sujster (2002).

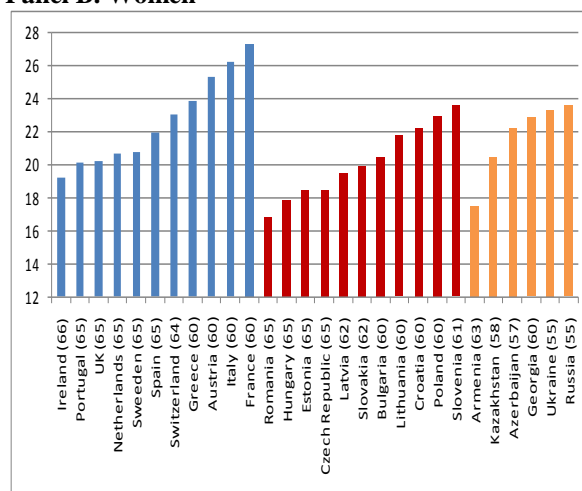
thumb yields a replacement rate of less than 30 percent.²¹ Consequently, with the current retirement age the average old age replacement rate in Croatia cannot rise above 40 percent. The government’s proposal to raise the female retirement age to 65 aims to reduce the gender discrepancy but transitioning at three months a calendar year is clearly too slow: of the yearly increase, about half would compensate for the regular aging process. By 2030, when the transition to the statutory retirement age of 65 is complete, female life expectancy would already have increased by two to three years. For similar reasons, the retirement age for men also needs to rise in the next 20 years.

Figure 3. Life Expectancy at Retirement, 2010—Europe and Central Asia

Panel A. Men



Panel B. Women



Source: World Bank Database, Eurostat,

8. **Early retirement incentives are still too high.** Even the new rules remain overly generous. First, there is no good rationale why the early retirement period should be five years. In many OECD countries (Japan, Korea, Netherlands, Spain, Belgium, Canada, Greece, Finland, and Italy) the maximum early retirement period is still five years but other countries have a two- to three-year window (United States, Germany, Switzerland, Sweden) and others do not allow early retirement (Austria, Denmark, New Zealand, Norway, United Kingdom [UK]). Early retirement in most Eastern European countries has either been reduced to two to three years (Czech Republic, Estonia), or completely abolished for employees other than those in hazardous occupations. Second, the new progressive early retirement decrement, although up from the previous 1.8 percent a year, is still below the

²¹ An average of 31 years of service (see Table 1) and 22.2 years of life expectancy at retirement yield a service to retirement ratio of only 1.4 for women. This multiplied by the contribution rate of 20 percent gives a replacement rate of close to 30 percent.

actuarially neutral level of 3 to 4 percent estimated for Croatia²² and decrement implemented in many European countries (Slovenia, France, Austria, Latvia, Bulgaria, Slovak Republic, Czech Republic). Hungary, Spain, and Italy have now introduced 5 and 6 percent decrements.

9. **Incentives to postpone retirement are too weak.** The new late retirement increment of 1.8 percent a year is below the actuarially fair increment and is unlikely to stimulate a longer stay in employment. In most EU countries the late retirement increment exceeds 3 percent a year; it reaches 5 percent in the Czech and Slovak Republics and even 7 percent in Portugal.

Table 1. Average Age and Length of Service of New Old-Age Pensioners

	Average Age		Average Length of Service	
	Men (year, month)	Women (year, month)	Men (year, month)	Women (year, month)
2007	63y 1m	58y 11m	35y 8m	31y 6m
2008	64y 1m	60y 5m	35y 9m	31y 9m
2009	64y 1m	60y 3m	34y 4m	29y 6m
2010	63y 2m	59y 6m	35y 7m	31y 0m

Note: This also includes early retirement.

Source: Croatian Pension Institute.

10. **The Croatian pension formula is highly redistributive between the lowest and highest income cohorts.** The PAYG system awards pension points for each year based on individual's earned income. The average wage equals one point, which was 0.76 percent of the average gross wage at the end of 2009.²³ The minimum pension per year of service is 0.825 percent of the 1998 average gross wage indexed annually (as pension point value is), which due to indexation dropped to 0.734 percent of average gross wage in 2009. Minimum wage earners²⁴ with 40 years of service would earn a minimum pension higher than their last net wage (the net individual replacement rate is over 100 percent); and average wage earners with 40 years of service would receive some 3 percent higher pension benefit.²⁵ A minimum pension in Croatia is also comparatively quite high (Table2), even for 30 years of service. On the other hand, the maximum pension is limited to 3.8 annual points, i.e. the pension formula is proportional up to 3.8 times the average wage, while contributions are proportional up to 6

²² The Croatian Pension Institute's internal estimates based on actual data on 2004-2005 cohorts suggested actuarially neutral decrement of 4 percent per year of early retirement. In the second pillar, the only operating annuity company in Croatia applies a decrement of 3.4 percent per year of early retirement.

²³ Point value indexation is discussed later.

²⁴ Assumed here to earn 35 percent of the average wage over the entire period of service. The assumption relies on the Law on Contributions (OG 84/08), which sets a minimum monthly contribution base of 35 percent of the average gross wage for January through August of the previous year. The minimum wage has been about 35–36 percent of the average wage since mid-2008 when the Minimum Wage Law (OG 67/08) was introduced.

²⁵ A minimum pension would be HRK2,264 and an average earner pension HRK2,335 (without a 27 percent supplement). Due to same indexation pattern, the ratio of point value and a minimum pension per year of service remains constant.

times the average wage. As a result, the net replacement rate for someone earning 6 times the average wage would be less than 33 percent.²⁶

Table 2. Minimum Pension as Percent of Average Net Wage

Country	Percent	Country	Percent
Ukraine	49	Moldova	27
Luxembourg	42	Poland	25
New Zealand	38	Hungary	21
Netherlands	34	Japan	19
Latvia	33	Switzerland	19
Spain	33	US	19
Croatia*	32(42)	Norway	18
Belgium	30	Bulgaria	16
Ireland	30	UK	15
Korea	30	Canada	14
France	29	Czech Republic	12
		Estonia	7

*For 30(40) years of service

Source: World Bank (2010, 2009), Whitehouse (2007).

11. **The high minimum pension and high replacement rate for low-wage earners stimulate evasion of contributions.** In 2009 almost 10 percent of contributors reported minimum wages. There is much anecdotal evidence of (mainly small) entrepreneurs registering employees at the minimum wage and paying wages above that in cash. Sometimes the employees are either not aware of their employer's practice or agree to receive a higher net wage now rather than a marginally higher pension in the future. In 2002 the law was amended to cut the minimum pension for service above 30 years by half, but this was reversed in 2007.

12. **Large cross-cohort pension differences dominate pension reform discussions in the country.** The Croatian history of awarding pension supplements has been closely synchronized with the political cycle.²⁷ Unfortunately, selectively targeted supplements have created new cross-cohort differences and triggered discussions about new supplements. In July 2007 the Law on Pension Supplement was passed to alleviate differences in pensions caused by previous supplements. Pensions of those who retired in 1999 were raised by 4 percent, and from 2010 on the pensions of PAYG-only retirees are to increase by 27 percent. Multi-pillar participants were left out, although they worked most of their service in the PAYG-only system. As a consequence, two-pillar pensioners and a rapidly growing number

²⁶ In 2009 the maximum pension for a person with 40 years of service was HRK8,872, about HRK7,300 in net terms (before the Crisis Tax); the contribution ceiling was HRK44,760, about HRK22,400 net, giving us an estimated net replacement rate of less than 33 percent. Since the net replacement rate depends on the tax treatment of individual incomes, this calculation is approximate.

²⁷ A supplement of 100 kuna and 6% of the 1998 wage to compensate for non-valorizing of pre-1998 pensions; the 2001 pension supplement to compensate for part of pension debt; and the most recent 2007 supplement of 4%–27% to PAYG-only participants.

of multi-pillar retirees will receive significantly lower pensions than PAYG-only participants. Although the 2007 supplement discriminates against multi-pillar participants, its extension to all insured individuals would extend costs far into the future and reduce fiscal space for the second pillar rate increase (Section D).

13. **The pension benefit formula undervalues historical earnings.** The initial old-age pension benefit is obtained by multiplying the sum of personal points for all years of service by the point value, which is adjusted by the mean of inflation and the wage rate (the Swiss formula). Pension payments are indexed similarly. Swiss valorization and indexation were introduced to prevent large differences between new and old pensioners. Most OECD countries and some Europe and Central Asia (ECA) countries (Table 3) have introduced 100 percent wage valorization and 100 percent price indexation. This is considered international best practice because (a) it preserves the purchasing power of the elderly as they age; (b) long-term, it yields both fiscally and socially sustainable benefits; and (c) it strengthens the link between lifetime contributions and benefits.

Table 3. Pension Valorization and Indexation Rules in OECD and Eastern Europe Countries

High-Income OECD Countries	Valorization	Indexation
Austria	Moving to wages	Discretionary
Belgium	Prices	Prices
Canada	Wages	Prices (conditional on scheme finances)
Finland	80% wage growth/20% prices	20% wage growth/80% prices
France	Prices	Prices
Germany	Wages (based on a sustainability adjustment)	Wages (based on a sustainability adjustment)
Italy	GDP	Prices for low pensions; 90% or 75% of prices for higher pensions
Japan	Wages	Prices
Korea	Wages	Prices
Netherlands	Wages (conditional on scheme finances)	Wages (conditional on scheme finances)
Norway	Wages	Prices
Portugal	25% wages/75% prices	Prices (higher with higher GDP growth)
Spain	Prices	Prices
Sweden	Wages	Wages (minus 1.6% conditional on scheme finances)
Switzerland	Statutorily fixed rate (2%)	50% wages/ 50% prices
United Kingdom	Wages	Prices
United States	Wages	Prices
Eastern Europe		
Bulgaria	Wages	50% wages/ 50% prices by law, but with ad hoc adjustments over the past few years
Croatia	50% wages/ 50% prices	50% wages/ 50% prices (suspended in 2009)
Czech Republic	Wages	33% wages/ 67% prices
Estonia	50% wages/ 50% prices	Changing indexation if negative growth or first pillar deficit is more than 1% of GDP
Hungary	Wages	Indexation to be between price indexation and 50% wages/ 50% prices depending on GDP growth
Latvia	Covered wage bill	Prices
Lithuania	Wages	Ad hoc
Poland	75% of covered wage bill	20% wages/ 80% prices
Romania	Wages	Gradually declining to 50% wages, 50% prices
Slovak Republic	Wages	50% wages/ 50% prices
Slovenia	Wages	Wages
Turkey	25% GDP growth/ 75% inflation	100% prices (except for civil servants)

Source: OECD (2009) and World Bank (2010, 2009).

14. **More than a dozen special and privileged pension schemes have emerged in the last two decades, fiscally exhausting the pension system and creating serious inequities** (Table 4). Out of over 2 percent of GDP distributed for privileged pensions, the largest privileged pension program (1.5 percent of GDP in 2010) is for Homeland War Veterans (HWV). At the end of 2010, the average HWV disability and survivors benefit²⁸ was 2.3 times higher than the old-age pension even after the 10 percent cut in privileged pensions in 2010; while the average age of beneficiaries is only 50.²⁹

²⁸ The 2004 Law on HWVs determined the eligibility for special pension levels only for survivors and those more than 80 percent disabled.

²⁹ Average age is estimated based on the age distribution of HWV beneficiaries in 2010.

Table 4. Merit Pension Beneficiaries and Average Benefits, December 2010

Category	Number of Beneficiaries	Average Net Pension (HRK)	Net Replacement Rate (Pension/Average Net Wage)
WWII veterans	37,714	2,671	49%
Police and judicial police	16,218	3,741	69%
Croatian homeland military 1941- 1945	17,842	2,172	40%
Former political prisoners	5,154	3,611	66%
Former Yugoslav National Army	106,677	2,971	55%
Members of the Croatian Academia	158	7,976	146%
Former Yugoslav government and Parliament officials	266	2,720	50%
Croatian Parliament and government officials	522	8,975	165%
Former federal employees according to Art. 38	72	3,596	66%
Miners of Tupljak mines and asbestos workers	549	3,126	57%
Croatian army	11,469	3,412	63%
Homeland War veterans	69,761	5,285	97%
Croatian Defense Council veterans	6,803	2,725	50%
TOTAL merit beneficiaries	177,205	-	-
<i>Memo</i>			
Pensions based on general rules (PAYG)	873,355	2,306	42%
Pensions –general rules and international agreements	130,627	720	13%
Other pensions	19,199	2,102	39%

Source: Pension Institute.

15. **Privileged pensions create disincentives to work.** After armed conflict ended in Croatia, instead of attempting to absorb the HWVs back into the labor force, high pensions have instead pushed them out of the official labor market and discouraged their active participation. Since 2004, the number of beneficiaries doubled, primarily due to new disability entrants, about half of them suffering from post-traumatic stress disorder.³⁰ Furthermore, the minimum initial pension for HWVs, set at 45 percent of the average net wage in Croatia regardless of the service period, has reduced incentives for active HWVs to participate in formal employment and report full incomes.³¹ The minimum pension, which at the end of 2010 benefited 315 HWVs with an average of 5 years and 4 months of service, was 10 percent above the average old-age pension in Croatia. Realizing that the number of minimum-pension beneficiaries would increase exponentially, the government has narrowed HWV eligibility to those who served in combat units for more than 100 days.³² Partial

³⁰ There are allegations that the Pension Institute's criteria for granting disability status are lax (especially for PTSD). However, the government has not yet considered review of disability for all HWV, although there have been loud public calls for that.

³¹ The 2004 HWV Law envisaged wage-indexing the minimum pension level. After realizing the potential contingent liability, the law was amended in 2005 to replace wage indexation with the Swiss indexation applied to regular pensions.

³² The 2009 amendments to the HWV Law.

reforms to military and police pension systems were launched early in the 2000s to extend the vesting period to 35 service years for men and 30 for women, raising the retirement age to regular retirement age, and widening the calculation period to the 10 best-earning years. The number of pension beneficiaries who participated in World War II or had been political prisoners is declining gradually.

16. **There is no clear justification for privileged pension benefits for members of Parliament, government officials, constitutional court judges, and academics.** Their jobs are not hazardous to require early retirement and their above-average wages would earn more points in the regular PAYG system. Their retirement age is also lower than in the general system, with equalization of retirement age for women (to 60) planned for 2030. In June 2010 the Law on Privileged Pension Reduction cut practically all privileged pensions above HRK3,500 by 10 percent (except 100 percent disabled war veterans, coal miners, and asbestos workers). Most important, this measure was announced as the beginning of a more comprehensive reform to bring privileged pensions to convergence with general pension levels.

17. **Second pillar funds have regained pre-crisis rates of return.** At the end of 2010, second pillar membership of 1.56 million exceeded registered employment (of about 1.37 million).³³ Net second pillar assets reached 10 percent of GDP, with pension funds now becoming the largest non-bank institutional investor in the capital market. In the first six years of operation (2002–07), the rates of return on second pillar pension funds significantly outgrew average wage growth, except for 2008 (Table 5). Second pillar accounts lost 12.5 percent on average, while wages continued to grow. Pre-crisis rates of return were restored in 2009 and 2010, while average wages moderated in 2009 and even declined in 2010. The average nominal net rate of return since second pillar inception was 5.3 percent, with a real rate of 3.1 percent, slightly above real average wage growth. Nevertheless, the contribution rate for the second pillar in Croatia has been held at only 5 percent, restraining future annuity levels that were supposed to partially substitute for PAYG pensions. Frequent costly interventions in the PAYG system have reduced the fiscal space for the planned increase of the contribution rate to 10 percent.

³³ There are some 300,000 accounts of individuals who are not insured in the PAYG system, such as students, temporary employees, mothers for whom the state contributed, etc., that have some occasional account activity.

Table 5. Annualized Net Rates of Return (RoR) of Mandatory Second Pillar Pension Funds and Wage Growth

Year/Period	Annualized RoR net of Management Fees (%)	Gross Wage Rate (%)
2002	13.2	6.0
2003	7.4	4.8
2004	7.4	6.3
2005	7.1	4.4
2006	5.7	6.2
2007	6.8	6.2
2008	-12.5	7.0
2009	8.7	2.2
2010	8.6	-0.4
2010/2002	5.3	4.7

Source: Croatian Agency for Financial Sector Supervision (HANFA) and CROSTAT.

18. **Costs of administering the second pillar are high.** Pension fund management companies charge (i) a maximum 0.8 percent front-end fee on paid-in contributions; (ii) a maximum annual fee of 0.65 percent of total asset value³⁴; and (iii) a switching or exit fee. Although these fees are no higher than in other transition economies with second pension pillars (Annex 1), they are no lower either, despite centralized collection, clearing, and record-keeping by a public agency, REGOS (the Central Registry of Insured Persons, whose main task is administering second pillar individual accounts). REGOS operating costs are still fully financed by the central budget, but its legal status could easily be transformed into an entity with mixed ownership and management. Although they could price their services below the maximums, since the budget pays for REGOS services, all companies managing mandatory funds have kept their pricing close to the legal maximums and have kept their investment portfolios similarly passive. Because the government has been reluctant to make fund management companies share REGOS operating costs, price collusion and government-paid REGOS services yielded the fund management industry a lucrative 28 percent return on equity in 2008 and 2009—by far the highest in the financial industry (Annex 1).

19. **The authorities should take a more active role in setting fee policy for private mandatory pension funds.** First, most REGOS operating costs should be paid by fund participants through fees to the management companies. Second, the structure of fees, which emphasizes fees on total assets, requires frequent realignment (reduction). Instead, consideration could be given to the front-end fee and participation of fund management companies in REGOS ownership structure and decision-making (Annex 1). Such an

³⁴ Fee on assets was reduced from 0.75 to 0.65 percent in January 2011.

arrangement has shown positive results in countries like Estonia and Mexico.³⁵ Revision of the second pillar administration system thus should include (i) revision of the level and structure of fees to make it compatible with the centralized administration system; (ii) revision of the responsibilities of REGOS in the centralized monthly personified data collection of all payroll taxes; and (iii) participation of mandatory fund management companies in REGOS ownership structure and management.

C. Projections of the Current System

20. **Projection of the impact of reform on the financial sustainability of the pension system relies on the World Bank PROST model adjusted to fit Croatian pension system parameters.**³⁶ PROST incorporates the most recent demographic and economic data, including detailed data on the age, gender, and earnings of pension system contributors and beneficiaries, special pension categories (here limited to HWVs and military and police personnel),³⁷ pension system eligibility requirements, the benefit formula, and system parameters. After establishing the baseline using projected economic and demographic trends, the model is run to estimate future outcomes in terms of coverage, dependency ratio, pension system financial flows, replacement rates for new and current pensioners, etc. The base year for the Croatia PROST model is 2009, with data for 2010 included when available. The baseline scenario assumes economic recovery starting from 2011,³⁸ with GDP growing 2.3 percent in 2011-12 and 3.9 percent in 2013–20, then slowing toward 2.1 percent in 2021–35 and 1.5 percent in 2036–70 in line with the convergence hypothesis. Such growth is expected as a result of underlying employment and productivity changes. Employment is projected to expand in the period up to 2020 in line with the economic recovery, but decline afterwards with faster population ageing. Employment growth in the baseline scenario accounts for the recently enacted rise in legal retirement age.³⁹ Labor productivity and wages are assumed to increase on average at 2.2 percent a year for 2010 through 2070, with the pace faster up to 2020 because of productivity gains related to EU accession, and slowing

³⁵ The Croatian Central Clearing Depository Company (former Central Depository Agency) took such an approach.

³⁶ PROST is a standard World Bank tool used to analyze pension system features in more than 90 countries.

³⁷ For the special pension categories for HWVs and military and police personnel, separate PROST modules were developed to allow group-specific simulations.

³⁸ Macroeconomic assumptions are based on the government's Pre-Accession Economic Program 2011–2013; the IMF World Economic Outlook Database (October 2010); the Institute of Economics (Croatian Economic Outlook Quarterly, October 2010); and World Bank staff projections.

³⁹ The baseline scenario implies pension system parameters as of January 1, 2011, with all 2010 policy interventions, including the higher early retirement decrement and equalizing retirement age, taken into account. To assess the impact of recent measures, there is a pre-baseline scenario using pre-reform parameters.

gradually thereafter. Inflation is set at 3 percent by 2025 and then decelerates to 2 percent by 2070. Total fertility rate is assumed to increase slowly from the current 1.4 to 1.85 in 2070.⁴⁰ The real gross rate of return on second pillar individual accounts is projected at 3.6 percent in the accumulation phase and 0.5 percent in the annuities phase. Annuity calculations are unisex based on World Bank population projections.

Table 6. Macroeconomic Assumptions in the Baseline Scenario (period average)

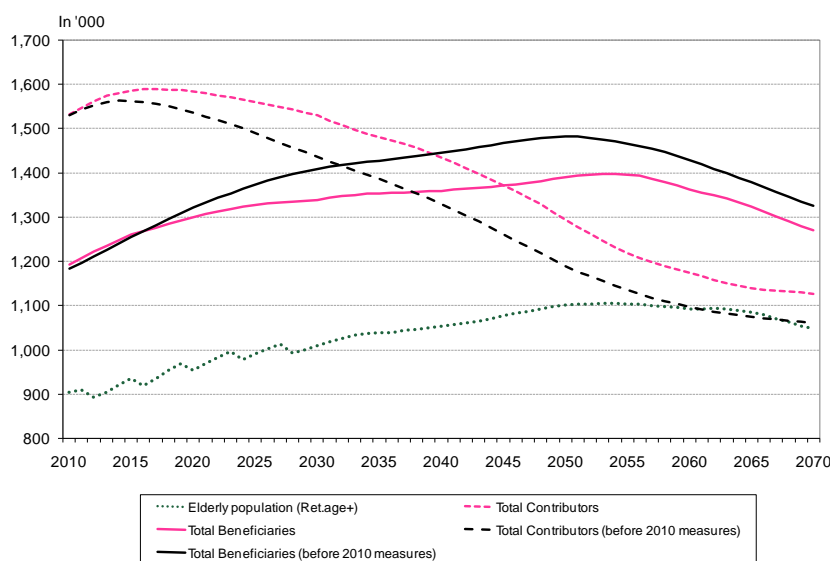
	2011–2012	2013–2020	2021–2035	2036–2070
Average employment growth (per year)	1.1	1.5	-0.2	-0.7
Real wage growth	1.1	2.7	2.2	2.2
Inflation rate	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.5
Real GDP growth	2.3	3.9	2.1	1.5

Sources: Government of the Republic of Croatia (Pre-Accession Economic Program 2011–2013); IMF (WEO Database, October 2010); the Institute of Economics (Croatian Economic Outlook Quarterly, October 2010); and World Bank staff projections.

21. In the baseline scenario the system dependency ratio deteriorates significantly over the next 50 years.

Over the next decade, economic recovery will cause the number of pension system contributors to grow gradually, and then decline as the active population falls. The system dependency ratio in the baseline scenario is thus expected to rise from

Figure 4. Population, Insured Persons, and Pensioners, Baseline and Pre-baseline Scenarios



Source: CROSTAT, Pension Institute, World Bank estimates.

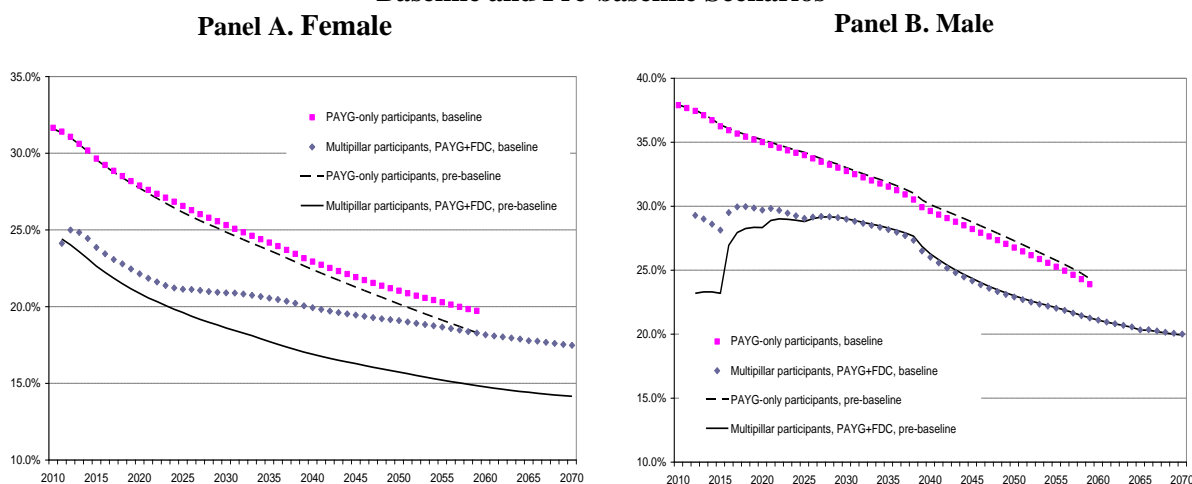
the current 88 pensioners per 100 insured persons in 2010 to 100 in 2032 and 130 in 2058. The 2010 amendments to the Pension Insurance Act improved the system dependency ratio only mildly (Figure 4) because the aging phenomenon causes the dependency ratio to deteriorate faster than recent policy measures could prevent.

22. In the baseline scenario replacement rates would continue to decline. Due to Swiss valorization and indexation, the average replacement rate for PAYG-only participants

⁴⁰ World Bank population projection database.

is projected to decrease by 2050 for men from the current 38 percent to 27 percent, and for women from 32 percent to 21 percent (Figure 5).⁴¹ An increase in the female retirement age from 60 to 65 by 2030 and a higher cost to early retirement are expected in the long run to improve replacement rates by 1–2 percentage points for women and reduce them only marginally for men. Figure 5 also reveals that for both genders PAYG-only participant replacement rates stand well above multi-pillar participant replacement rates. The difference is expected to reduce slightly in the future with the increasing strength of the second pillar. Three factors contribute to this difference: (i) the 27-percent supplement extended to PAYG-only participants; (ii) a basic pension disproportionate to the second pillar contribution rate; and (iii) low annuity rates.

Figure 5. Gross Replacement Rate, Old-age Pensions, Baseline and Pre-baseline Scenarios



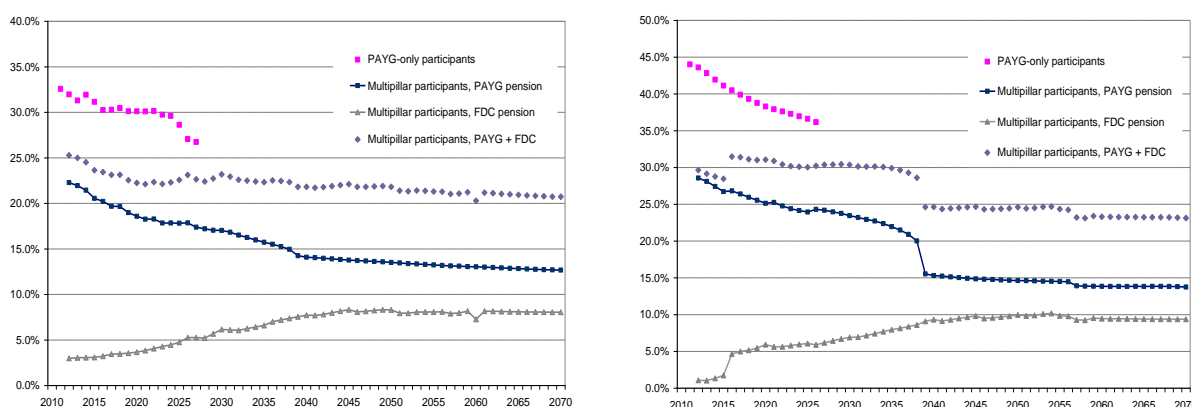
Source: Pension Institute, World Bank staff estimates.

23. **Initial gross replacement rates for new old-age pensioners would continuously decline for PAYG-only participants but stabilize for multi-pillar participants.** The initial pension of PAYG-only participants is determined by a valorization based on the average of wage growth and inflation; this lowers future replacement rates (Figure 6). For participants in both mandatory pillars, the same valorization drives the PAYG-part of their pensions down compared to the national average wage, but initial second pillar annuities would rise with a positive rate of returns. Thus, the replacement rate will decline mildly through 2020, after which the marginal further deterioration can be expected only for female participants (Panel A). For male multi-pillar participants, the average initial replacement rate drops at two points, and both due to HWV pensions. Around 2038 there will be no new HWVs with claims for the

⁴¹ The gross replacement rate is defined as a ratio of the average gross pension for men/women to the average national gross wage. Due to preferential tax treatment of pensions, net replacement rate would be higher.

minimum pension of 45 percent of net wage, which explains the first drop in the replacement rate. By 2057, the pre-2001 privileges of military and police personal should be exhausted.⁴² Without these two drops, the trend of the initial replacement rate for men is relatively stable, with the financially defined-contribution (FDC) or the second pillar pension offsetting the decline in PAYG pensions and stabilizing at about 10 percent of the national gross wage (Panel B).⁴³

Figure 6. Initial Gross Replacement Rate of New Old-age Pensioners, Baseline
Panel A. Female **Panel B. Male**



Source: Pension Institute, World Bank estimates.

24. **In the baseline simulation, PAYG expenditures are expected to decline along with replacement rates.** Contribution revenues follow employment projections and wage and productivity assumptions, with the result that they are gradually reduced for the next two decades, after which they stagnate. PAYG expenditures decline from above 10 percent in 2010 to 5 percent in 2045 as replacement rates and the number of PAYG-only participants fall, and there are reduced and declining basic (PAYG) pensions for multi-pillar participants (Figure 7).

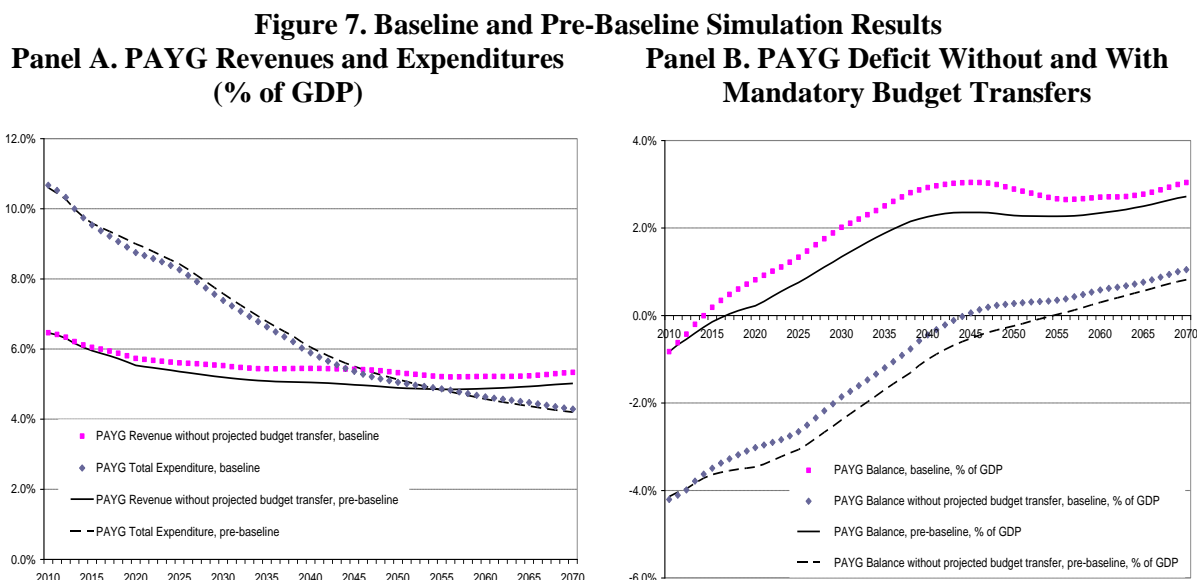
25. **The balance of the PAYG system would improve significantly over the simulation period.** Figure 7 shows that the 2010 pension policy measures would generate significant savings, reaching 0.6 percent of GDP annually by 2040. Without mandatory transfers from the budget the pension system balance gradually narrows over the next 30 years and then turns into a widening surplus. If mandatory transfers are included,⁴⁴ the PAYG

⁴² Before the 2001 amendments to the Law on Military and Police Forces Pensions, privileges included a more generous pension assessment base, vesting period, indexation rule, and eligibility criteria.

⁴³ In the baseline and all other simulations the FDC pension (annuity) is assumed to be price indexed, as the law requires.

⁴⁴ The budget does not give detailed mandatory budget transfers. To separate compensatory from non-compensatory transfers, mandatory transfers in the PROST model include total benefits for HWVs, military and police and second pillar contributions. These transfers are paid at the expense of all taxpayers. Budgetary

balance is expected to be attained in 2013, which opens up fiscal room for further system adjustments to sustain old-age income replacement, poverty prevention, and elimination of unjustifiable differences in PAYG-only and multi-pillar pensions. These measures could include an increase in the second pillar contribution rate or more generous indexation.



Source: Pension Institute, World Bank estimates.

26. **In the baseline scenario, implicit pension debt declines rapidly** (Figure 8). Implicit pension debt (the present value of future pension obligations to all current generations)⁴⁵ stood at 290 percent of GDP before the 2010 pension measures reduced it to 284 percent. Due to the numerous interventions in the PAYG system, this level of implicit pension debt, although declined from 350 percent of GDP before the 1998 pension reform to 200 percent in the 2000s,⁴⁶ led to a rise above the implicit pension debt of most EU15 countries.⁴⁷ However, declining replacement rates and multi-pillar pension reform would reduce implicit debt to some 125 percent of GDP by 2050, making it among the lowest in the EU.

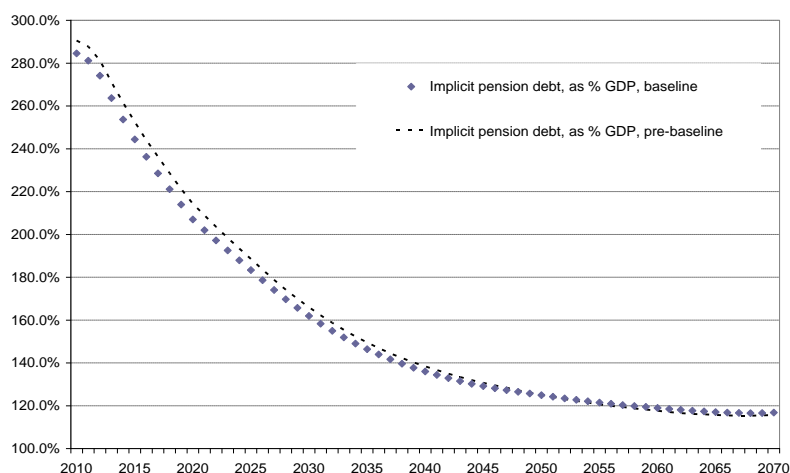
transfer for the 27 percent supplement in this PAYG deficit measure is assumed to be paid from PAYG contributions.

⁴⁵ Implicit pension debt is a measure of pension system costs to society. It reflects a long-term nature of pension liabilities, and is intended to facilitate the comparison between the reform options. A definition, measurement, and estimates of implicit pension debt are given in Holzmann, Palacios, and Zviniene (2004).

⁴⁶ Holzmann, Palacios, and Zviniene (2004).

⁴⁷ Mink (2006).

Figure 8. Implicit Pension Debt in Croatia, Baseline and Pre-Baseline



Source: World Bank estimates.

D. Options for Further Reform of the Croatian Pension System

27. **Although the 2010 amendments to the Pension Insurance Law slightly improved the long-run fiscal outlook for the pension system, serious structural problems remain.**

The most prominent are (i) cross-cohort differences in pension levels; (ii) a long-run deterioration of replacement rates; (iii) redistribution toward special occupations and low-income earners; and (iv) the low second pillar contribution rate.

28. **To assess the impact of alternative measures to address such weaknesses, a number of policy scenarios were simulated.** These scenarios looked at the fiscal and social impacts of individual measures in comparison to baseline (S1-S9) and identified possible policy packages (P1a-P1f), describing the policy assumptions behind all the simulations (Table 7)

Table 7. Pension Reform Scenarios Simulated with the Pension Model

Scenario	Assumptions
<i>S0</i>	Baseline (pension system parameters as of January 1, 2011)
<i>S1</i>	Baseline + rising retirement age for women to 65 by 2020 (6 months a year) and then to 67 for both genders by 2030 (2.5 months a year)
<i>S2</i>	Baseline + eliminating early retirement
<i>S3a</i>	Baseline + extending the eligibility for a PAYG supplement of 27% to non-privileged multi-pillar participants (both to service in the old system and proportionally to basic pension)
<i>S3b</i>	Baseline + modifying the basic pension in proportion to the share of the PAYG contribution rate in the total pension contribution rate
<i>S4</i>	Baseline + second pillar contribution rate rising from 5% to 10% in 2016 (1% a year) with corresponding reduction in the PAYG rate
<i>S5</i>	Baseline + 100% wage valorization and 100% price indexation of benefits
<i>S6a</i>	Baseline + equalization of privileged pension levels to the general in five years; equalization of privileged minimum and maximum pensions for HWVs with the general
<i>S6b</i>	Baseline + 100% price indexing for special and privileged pensions
<i>S6c</i>	Baseline + equalizing minimum pension for HWVs (currently 45% of average wage in Croatia with more than 100 days in combat) with the general minimum pension
<i>S7</i>	Baseline + reduction of minimum pension by 50%
<i>S8</i>	Baseline + reduction of total asset value fee to 0.4% in 2012 and 0 by 2022; gradual increase of front-loaded fee to 5.2% by 2022
<i>S9</i>	Baseline + optimistic economic assumptions: wage growth 0.5% above baseline; second pillar rate of return 4.25%; system dependency ratio 3 percentage points above baseline
<i>P1</i>	Baseline + (i) extending 27% supplement to all multi-pillar participants (<i>S3a</i>); (ii) redefining basic pension in proportion to the PAYG contribution rate (<i>S3b</i>); (iii) gradually increasing the second pillar contribution rate from 5% to 10% (<i>S4</i>); (iv) faster increase of retirement age for both genders (<i>S1</i>); (v) eliminating early retirement and tightening early retirement decrement (<i>S2</i>); (vi) switching from Swiss valorization and indexation to wage valorization and price indexation (<i>S5</i>); and (vii) convergence of privileged pensions to general level and applying general system parameters (<i>S6a</i>)
<i>P1a</i>	<i>P1</i> – <i>S5</i>
<i>P1c</i>	<i>P1</i> – <i>S5</i> + wage valorization and 50-50 wage-price indexation
<i>P1d</i>	<i>P1</i> – <i>S3a</i> – pension supplement of 27% for all new and current PAYG-only pensioners
<i>P1e</i>	<i>P1</i> – <i>S3b</i> – <i>S4</i>
<i>P1f</i>	<i>P1</i> + rising total contribution rate from 20% to 22.5% + modification of <i>S3b</i> and <i>S4</i> accordingly (increase of second pillar contribution rate from 5 to 7.5% in 2011, additional rise of 0.5% a year up to 2016, up to 10% contribution rate for the second pillar, additional rise accompanied by corresponding decrease in first pillar rate)

29. **Raising the retirement age for women faster and also increasing it for men would make the PAYG system more sustainable** (Scenario *S1*). Of the current three months a year of increase in the statutory retirement age, almost half would only compensate for the regular aging increment. Similarly, the retirement age for men will have to be increased over the next 20 years. Scenario *S1* presents a faster retirement age rise for women, to 65 by 2020 (6 months a year) and then to 67 for both genders by 2030 (2.5 months a year). This would considerably increase the gross replacement rate for women compared to the baseline (1.5 percentage points in 2050); the effect would be lower for men, particularly those in the PAYG-system only (Table 8 and Annex 2).⁴⁸ An increase in retirement age for men from 2020 onward would affect only a small group of PAYG-only participants, because by then

⁴⁸ Annex 2 presents simulation results by period in terms of difference from the baseline.

most employees (those who were younger than 40 in 2002, when the multi-pillar system was introduced) would be multi-pillar participants. The improvement in the PAYG balance is considerable: annual savings might reach 0.5 percent of GDP (Table 9). PAYG finances (without mandatory budget transfers) are expected to be balanced in 2042, three years earlier than in the baseline scenario.

Table 8. Simulation Results: Replacement Rates, Men and Women

Old-Age Pension Replacement Rate as % average wage: Male						
<u>Scenarios</u>	<u>Year 2012</u>	<u>Average 2012-2019</u>	<u>Average 2020-2029</u>	<u>Average 2030-2039</u>	<u>Average 2040-2049</u>	<u>Average 2050-2059</u>
Baseline	37.4%	36.2%	33.4%	29.6%	24.9%	22.1%
S1	37.4%	36.2%	33.4%	30.2%	26.3%	23.6%
S2	37.4%	36.2%	33.7%	29.9%	25.2%	22.4%
S3a	37.4%	36.2%	33.8%	30.9%	27.3%	25.1%
S3b	37.4%	36.2%	33.8%	31.6%	29.4%	28.2%
S4	37.4%	36.2%	33.7%	31.6%	29.1%	28.2%
S5	37.3%	34.9%	31.5%	28.3%	24.7%	22.8%
S6a	37.4%	36.1%	32.7%	26.7%	22.3%	20.9%
S6b	37.4%	36.0%	32.7%	28.5%	24.1%	21.7%
S6c	37.4%	36.1%	32.9%	27.1%	22.7%	21.3%
S7	37.4%	36.2%	33.5%	29.7%	24.9%	22.2%
S8	37.4%	36.2%	33.4%	29.7%	25.2%	22.7%
S9	37.3%	35.8%	32.8%	29.0%	24.4%	21.7%

Old-Age Pension Replacement Rate as % average wage: Female						
<u>Scenarios</u>	<u>Year 2012</u>	<u>Average 2012-2019</u>	<u>Average 2020-2029</u>	<u>Average 2030-2039</u>	<u>Average 2040-2049</u>	<u>Average 2050-2059</u>
Baseline	31.0%	29.1%	25.4%	22.2%	20.0%	18.8%
S1	30.9%	29.2%	26.1%	23.5%	21.4%	20.3%
S2	31.0%	29.1%	25.5%	22.3%	20.0%	18.8%
S3a	31.1%	29.5%	26.5%	24.4%	22.9%	22.0%
S3b	31.0%	29.3%	26.3%	24.8%	24.5%	24.5%
S4	31.0%	29.1%	25.6%	23.6%	23.0%	23.4%
S5	30.8%	28.0%	23.1%	20.4%	19.2%	18.9%
S6a	31.0%	29.0%	25.2%	21.8%	19.6%	18.6%
S6b	31.0%	29.0%	25.1%	21.9%	19.8%	18.6%
S6c	31.0%	29.0%	25.2%	21.9%	19.6%	18.6%
S7	31.0%	29.1%	25.6%	22.4%	20.2%	19.0%
S8	31.0%	29.1%	25.4%	22.3%	20.1%	19.1%
S9	30.8%	28.8%	24.8%	21.6%	19.4%	18.3%

30. **The elimination of early retirement leads to a slight rise in replacement rates and a marginal reduction of PAYG expenditures** (Scenario S2 in Table 8 and Table 9). The current early retirement decrement of 4 percent a year until regular old-age retirement for those with 31 (females) or 36 (men) or less years of service seems to be close to neutral actuarially level.⁴⁹ However, this is not true for the 1.8 percent decrement for women with 35 or more years of service and men with 40 or more years of service. Setting the early retirement decrement as a function of service length discriminates against contributors (largely those with more education) who have served fewer years. Instead, the decrement should only be related to early retirement period. Furthermore, there are no solid arguments

⁴⁹ For example, each year of early retirement in the second pillar reduces the average annuity by a similar percentage.

why the early retirement period should be as long as the current five years. Many countries have either reduced the early retirement period or eliminated it altogether.

Table 9. Simulation Results: Implicit Public Debt and the PAYG Balance (% of GDP)

Implicit Public Debt as % of GDP						
Scenarios	Year 2012 as % of GDP	Average 2012-2019	Average 2020-2029	Average 2030-2039	Average 2040-2049	Average 2050-2059
Baseline	274.5%	242.3%	186.2%	149.0%	130.6%	122.3%
S1	268.9%	237.1%	182.6%	146.4%	127.9%	120.0%
S2	274.9%	243.1%	187.3%	149.7%	131.0%	122.6%
S3a	287.9%	257.5%	206.4%	174.9%	160.2%	152.7%
S3b	293.6%	264.4%	217.8%	193.6%	185.7%	180.9%
S4	274.6%	242.4%	186.3%	149.0%	130.6%	122.3%
S5	243.6%	213.5%	164.3%	134.7%	123.4%	120.4%
S6a	269.1%	236.5%	179.4%	141.4%	125.6%	119.3%
S6b	264.1%	232.6%	178.5%	143.9%	127.6%	120.7%
S6c	270.1%	237.6%	180.5%	142.6%	126.9%	120.8%
S7	275.6%	243.6%	187.7%	150.3%	131.8%	123.5%
S8	274.6%	242.4%	186.3%	149.0%	130.6%	122.3%
S9	289.9%	254.3%	193.0%	158.6%	139.2%	132.9%

PAYG balance as % of GDP						
Scenarios	Year 2012 as % of GDP	Average 2012-2019	Average 2020-2029	Average 2030-2039	Average 2040-2049	Average 2050-2059
Baseline	-4.0%	-3.5%	-2.6%	-1.3%	-0.1%	0.3%
S1	-3.9%	-3.3%	-2.3%	-1.0%	0.3%	0.7%
S2	-4.0%	-3.4%	-2.6%	-1.3%	-0.1%	0.3%
S3a	-4.0%	-3.6%	-2.9%	-1.8%	-1.0%	-0.8%
S3b	-4.0%	-3.5%	-2.8%	-2.0%	-1.5%	-1.7%
S4	-4.3%	-4.8%	-4.5%	-3.1%	-1.9%	-1.4%
S5	-3.9%	-3.1%	-1.8%	-0.5%	0.4%	0.5%
S6a	-4.0%	-3.5%	-2.5%	-0.9%	0.3%	0.5%
S6b	-4.0%	-3.4%	-2.4%	-1.0%	0.2%	0.5%
S6c	-4.0%	-3.5%	-2.5%	-0.9%	0.3%	0.5%
S7	-4.0%	-3.5%	-2.7%	-1.3%	-0.1%	0.3%
S8	-4.0%	-3.5%	-2.6%	-1.3%	-0.1%	0.3%
S9	-3.9%	-3.4%	-2.3%	-0.9%	0.4%	0.7%

31. **Extending the pension supplement of 27 percent to multi-pillar participants and modifying the basic pension formula in proportion to the PAYG contribution rate could eliminate the pension gap between old and new system participants, but the cost would be substantial** (Scenarios S3a and S3b).⁵⁰ Extending the 27 percent supplement to multi-pillar participants would bring their total benefit close to that of PAYG-only participants who already receive the supplement (Table 8). However, it will take the next 20 years for women and even longer for men to close the remaining gap.⁵¹ This suggests that extending the supplement would not be enough to solve old-new pension differentials. Also, the cost of extending the supplement increases over time to reach 1 percent of GDP annually after 2047 (Table 9 and Annex 2), which is a considerable distance from the baseline. Modifying the

⁵⁰ A basic pension is set in proportion to the share of PAYG contribution in total contributions. Currently this proportion is 75 percent (15 percent of the 20 percent total), but the basic pension accrues only 50 percent of the annual benefit. This disproportion was caused by the initial reform design, which assumed the second pillar contribution rate would rise to 10 percent by 2007.

⁵¹ A substantially larger proportion of men (HWVs) receive the special minimum pension that is not subject to the pension supplement, which explains why it will take longer to close the gap for men.

basic pension (Scenario S3b) would do less to close the benefit gap in the short run than extending the supplement but in the longer run would do much more. For men and women participating in both pillars, the average total pension benefit even with the basic pension modified would be higher than the average benefit of those participating only in PAYG after 2031. However, the cost increases faster than in Scenario S3a; compared to the baseline, this scenario adds about 1 percent of GDP in 2040 and 2 percent of GDP in 2060. In the longer run Scenario S3b is more expensive and ensures higher replacement rates, but alone it does not resolve the pension gap between PAYG-only and multi-pillar participants. S3a and S3b together would, as later simulations showed, eliminate most of the pension differentials and substantially improve replacement rates for new system participants. However, the cost would be high and there would be less space for other reform measures that have explicit fiscal costs, such as raising the second pillar contribution rate.

32. **Gradually raising the second pillar contribution rate from the current 5 percent to 10 percent by 2016 and reducing the PAYG rate at the same scale would improve replacement rates for future generations but substantially increase the PAYG deficit** (Scenario 4). It would leave unchanged the pensions of PAYG-only participants and boost future replacement rates for participants in both pillars (Table 8 and Annex 2). A declining replacement rate after 2038 for men participating in both pillars is due to the declining proportion of HWVs and their higher-than-average pensions. For other male old-age pensioners, the average replacement rate would continue to rise, as it would for female pensioners. The increase in the second pillar contribution rate and the corresponding reduction in the PAYG contribution rate are costly. Budget transfers for lost revenues are expected to reach 1.7 percent of GDP a year in 2016 and stay there from then on. Due to declining contributions, without mandatory budget transfers the PAYG balance will not be restored even by 2070 (Table 9). If mandatory transfers are included as PAYG regular revenues, doubling the second pillar contribution rate would not affect the residual deficit/balance.

33. **A rise in the second pillar contribution rate would compete for limited resources with extension of the 2007 supplement to all future generations.** Introducing both simultaneously to solve both the low replacement rate and cross-cohort differentials would require substantial fiscal efforts. At the same time, adjusting the basic pension to the proportion of the PAYG contribution rate complements introduction of the second pillar. If the second pillar rate is increased, basic pension costs would remain as in the baseline; if not,

they increase significantly. Unless it is possible to simultaneously apply all three scenarios (S3a, S3b, and S4), other options should be explored, such as (i) extending the supplement first and postponing the second pillar rate increase⁵²; (ii) abolishing the 2007 supplement⁵³; and (iii) increasing the employee pension contribution rate.⁵⁴ None of the alternatives is without cost, borne by either public finances or employees and employers: postponing the increase in the second pillar contribution rate expands the PAYG expenditures generated by the modified basic pension; abolishing the supplement reduces real pensions and increases old-age poverty; increasing the contribution rate pushes up labor costs. On the other hand, these measures enhance equity in the pension system and ensure that future pension benefits will be adequate. The impact of these options is analyzed in selected policy mixes.

34. **Wage valorization and price indexation would restore the formula's equity and improve the fiscal outlook for the PAYG system (Scenario S5).** As the baseline scenario shows, valorization of past wages and indexation of pensions using the Swiss formula would further undermine replacement rates generally and reduce initial replacement rates. The Swiss formula does alleviate differences between successive cohorts of retirees, an issue that is apparently of great importance and sensitivity in Croatia.⁵⁵ An alternative simulated here is application of 100 percent wage valorization and 100 percent price indexation, as is done in most OECD and some ECA countries. This approach is considered international best practice because (a) it preserves the purchasing power of the elderly as they age; (b) in the long run it yields both fiscal sustainability and socially sustainable benefits; and (c) it tightens the link between contributions and benefits. Indeed, Scenario S5 shows that this would yield higher initial replacement rates for new retirees⁵⁶ but substantially lower average replacement rates,

⁵² Presented in S3a with a delayed increase in the second pillar rate and adjustment of the basic pension, but S3a does not resolve the problem of current new pensioner differentials. Simulation P1e presents a modified version, freezing the second pillar rate at 5 percent with no realignment of the basic pension.

⁵³ Presented in the P1d simulation. Means-testing the 2007 supplement would be less painful. However, a more precise simulation of means-testing would require additional data and side calculations in addition to PROST.

⁵⁴ Simulated in P1f.

⁵⁵ The Swiss formula for both valorization and indexation was introduced after a famous public debate on three schoolteachers who retired in three successive years with identical circumstances. It seems the public supported the notion that their pensions should be nominally the same, regardless of changes in national productivity and inflation. The political choice was to use the mid-point values—the Swiss formula—to alleviate the differences.

⁵⁶ After 2040 the PAYG replacement rate for new multi-pillar pensioners would become fairly constant. Until then, replacement rates would gradually decline because part of the pension benefit rewards the old system service period, which would not exist after 2040.

particularly for PAYG-only pensioners (Table 8). However, such a policy generates a fiscally more sustainable system; annual fiscal savings reach 0.8 percent of GDP by 2020 (Table 9).⁵⁷

35. **Reducing the differences between privileged and old-age pension benefits brings more equity to the system and reduces the pension system deficit** (Scenarios S6a, S6b, and S6c). The Croatia PROST model distinguishes two special pension benefit groups, HWVs and police/military pensioners. Three scenarios were considered. Scenario S6a presents gradual equalization to general conditions for police/military and HWV pensions. For police/military pensions, a 45-percent premium on point values decreases to the 27 percent for PAYG-only participants—a decline to the level that includes the 27 percent supplement), while for multi-pillar participants the premium drops from 45 percent to zero. For HWVs, the maximum pension converges to the general maximum level and the minimum pension of 45 percent of the net average wage is abolished. The simulation assumes convergence of parameters within five years, starting in 2012. Such a policy would reduce the gross replacement rate for men by about 5 percentage points in the 2030s and progressively reduce pension expenditures by about 0.03 percent of GDP a year in 2017 to 0.44 percent in 2038 (Table 9). After 2040 savings are expected to decline.

36. **Price indexing the privileged pensions of both HWVs and police/military personnel rather than using the Swiss formula would reduce annual expenditures by at most 0.3 percent of GDP in the 2030s** (Scenario S6b). Compared to S6a, savings are expected to be higher in the first 20 years but lower thereafter. Scenario S6c estimates the impact of equalizing the minimum HWV pension (45 percent of the average wage) with the general minimum pension. Savings are similar to S6a. Although annually the savings are not impressive, their cumulative effects are considerable (9 percent of GDP by 2050), indicating that the Law on HWVs carries large contingent liabilities. There is no clear rationale why currently employed HWVs should enjoy a higher minimum pension than other employees, since the period of their war service is already counted as a double length of service.

37. **A reduction in the minimum pension by 50 percent would separate the minimum from the average pension and thus reduce incentives to evade contribution payment** (Scenario S7). It would lower the PAYG deficit by up to 0.4 percent of GDP and implicit pension debt by 12 percent of GDP, but because it would also lower the average old age replacement rate by about 1 percentage point, it might exacerbate poverty (Table 8 and Table

⁵⁷ Savings result from a more generous valorization of new pensioners and less generous indexation of all pensioners.

9). Unfortunately, because Croatia's minimum pension specifications are so complex and are dependent on length of service,⁵⁸ these projections should be viewed with caution. Further work on the minimum pension policy, including using means testing to target minimum pension beneficiaries, requires separate calculations and simulation.

38. **A reduction in fees for managing second pillar funds can assure higher annuities for members and still generate steady contribution-linked income for fund managers** (Scenario S8). Simulation S8 assumes a reduction in the total asset value fee to 0.4 percent in 2012 and its elimination over 10 years. The simulation also assumes a gradual increase in the front-loaded fee to 5.2 percent in 10 years.⁵⁹ That fee structure would yield second pillar annuities for new pensioners that are about 7 percent higher than in the baseline. Total gross replacement rate (FDC + PAYG) would accordingly increase by an average of 0.4 percentage points (Table 8). The PAYG deficit and implicit pension debt would not change. Covering the costs of REGOS for second pillar contributions from management fees instead of the central budget would further reduce second pillar administrative costs and raise annuities. Transforming REGOS into a public-private partnership might also make REGOS more efficient and raise annuity levels (Annex 1).

39. **Improved economic and labor markets developments would lower the PAYG deficit and implicit pension debt** (Scenario S9). In simulation S9, wage growth is set at 0.5 percentage points above the baseline, and the gross rate of return is projected at 1.5 percentage points above wage growth. The employment rate is set to rise gradually to 3 percentage points above the baseline. The wage bill to GDP ratio is kept constant over the entire projection horizon. In this scenario, the average replacement rate is somewhat lower than in the baseline. Higher wage growth combined with 50/50 wage/price valorization and indexation results in a lower replacement rate for PAYG-only participants; multi-pillar participants would compensate for part of the loss through an increasing FDC part of their pension (Table 8). Note that in real terms the average pension would be much higher than in the baseline, despite the lower replacement rates. In the S9 scenario both measures of PAYG deficit (with or without mandatory government transfers) would be lower by 0.4 percent of GDP a year by about 2050, when higher real PAYG pensions would raise implicit pension debt by some 10 percent of GDP.

⁵⁸ Since the minimum pension in Croatia is a function of length of service, the model calculates the wage that would yield the minimum pension and estimates the beneficiaries.

⁵⁹ A front-loaded fee of 5.2 percent on all contributions would in 2010 have yielded about the same revenues for the pension fund management companies.

40. **The objective of these simulations was to show the impact of individual policies, but it is clear that reform plans need to search for a sustainable policy mix.** The most discussed pension policy package would (i) extend the 27 percent supplement to all multi-pillar participants; (ii) redefine the basic pension in proportion to the PAYG contribution rate; (iii) gradually increase the second pillar contribution rate from 5 percent to 10 percent; (iv) increase retirement age faster for both genders; (v) tighten early retirement criteria; (vi) switch from Swiss valorization and indexation to wage valorization and price indexation; and (vii) converge privileged pensions to the general system. That policy package, P1, combines the individual effects of simulations S1 to S5 plus S6a.

41. **It will be costly to adopt the P1 basic policy mix to improve the pension system long-term by restoring the balance between PAYG and the second pillar (FDC) and the relative position of multi-pillar participants.** On the positive side, these policy reforms lead to a higher gross replacement rate for both female and male multi-pillar participants. Unlike the baseline scenario, multi-pillar replacement rates exceed PAYG-only replacement rates throughout the simulation period (Figure 9). On the negative side, PAYG-only participants would have lower replacement rates than in the baseline, and the fiscal cost will be higher by about 0.8 percent of GDP annually, primarily because of the revenue shortage induced by a higher second pillar rate.

42. Figure 10 confirms that PAYG expenditures with the P1 package are actually below the baseline throughout the simulation period. Although the PAYG deficit with the P1 policy mix would not disappear by the end of the projection horizon, 2070, if mandatory transfers are included it turns into a surplus as early as 2014. From the fiscal perspective, P1 may seem less sustainable than the baseline, especially for the pension adequacy of PAYG-only pensions. On the other hand, long-term pension adequacy is clearly more sustainable than in the baseline scenario. Overall, the desirability of the P1 basic policy mix depends on how the public chooses between short- and long-run pension sustainability and the fiscal consequences.

Figure 9. Average Gross Replacement Rate, Baseline and Basic Policy Mix (P1)
Panel A. Female **Panel B. Male**

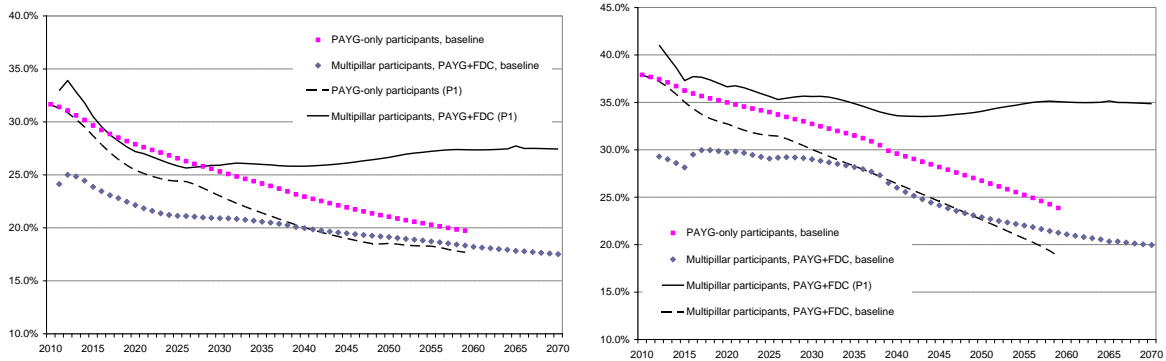
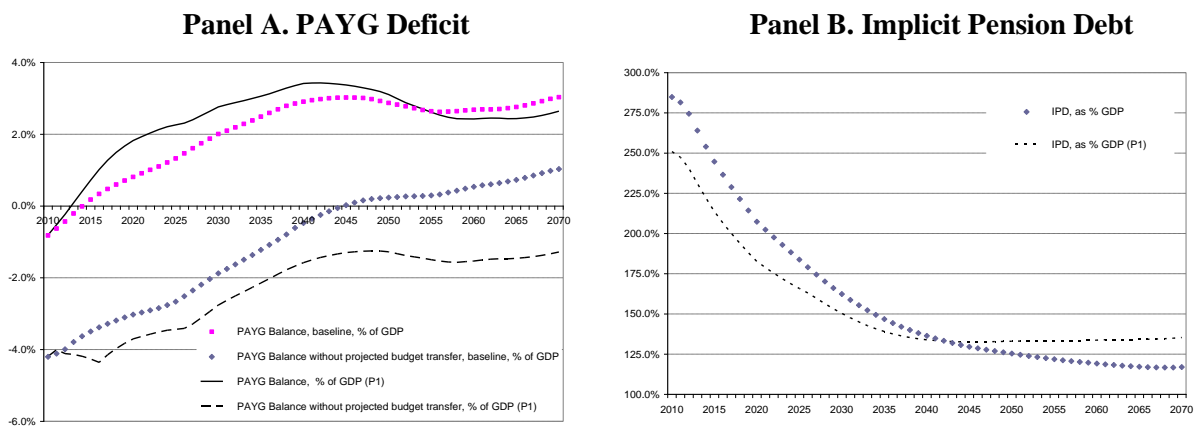


Figure 10. PAYG Deficit and Implicit Public Debt, Baseline and Basic Policy Mix (P1)



43. **Changing the basic policy mix to improve the position of current PAYG-only beneficiaries raises the pension system deficit and implicit pension debt (Policy mix P1a).** In this policy mix, Swiss valorization/indexation (50-50 wage-price) is preserved with the other P1 policies simulated. Replacement rates for PAYG-only pensioners are higher even than in the baseline (Table 10). However, in terms of costs, P1a results in a higher implicit pension debt and a higher average deficit of 1.5 percent of GDP a year for the first three decades (Table 11).

Table 10. Policy Mixes: Replacement Rates, Men and Women

Old-Age Pension Replacement Rate as % average wage: Male						
<u>Scenarios</u>	<u>Year 2012</u>	<u>Average 2012-2019</u>	<u>Average 2020-2029</u>	<u>Average 2030-2039</u>	<u>Average 2040-2049</u>	<u>Average 2050-2059</u>
Baseline	37.4%	36.2%	33.4%	29.6%	24.9%	22.1%
P1	37.2%	34.9%	32.1%	31.9%	32.5%	34.5%
P1a	37.4%	36.2%	34.1%	32.4%	32.0%	33.2%
P1c	37.4%	36.4%	35.9%	35.4%	35.1%	36.5%
P1d	35.7%	32.5%	27.6%	26.8%	28.1%	30.5%
P1e	37.2%	34.9%	31.9%	29.8%	27.8%	27.5%
P1f	37.2%	34.9%	32.3%	33.0%	34.6%	36.8%

Old-Age Pension Replacement Rate as % average wage: Female						
<u>Scenarios</u>	<u>Year 2012</u>	<u>Average 2012-2019</u>	<u>Average 2020-2029</u>	<u>Average 2030-2039</u>	<u>Average 2040-2049</u>	<u>Average 2050-2059</u>
Baseline	31.0%	29.1%	25.4%	22.2%	20.0%	18.8%
P1	30.9%	28.5%	24.8%	24.0%	24.9%	26.9%
P1a	31.1%	29.6%	27.0%	25.5%	25.4%	26.5%
P1c	31.1%	29.7%	28.0%	27.3%	27.5%	28.8%
P1d	28.9%	26.0%	21.5%	20.4%	21.6%	23.7%
P1e	30.9%	28.4%	24.5%	22.4%	21.4%	21.5%
P1f	30.9%	28.5%	25.1%	24.9%	26.5%	28.6%

44. **Another option to improve the position of PAYG-only pensioners is to introduce wage valorization and Swiss (50-50 wage-price) indexation (Policy mix P1c).** As expected, the replacement rates of current PAYG-only pensioners again increase compared to the baseline, P1 and P1a (Table 10) but at much larger annual costs of almost 2 percent of GDP (Table 11 and Annex 2). The additional costs generated by policy packages P1a and P1c do not seem to justify a departure from the best practice valorization and indexation principles of the P1 basic policy mix.

Table 11. Policy Mixes: Implicit Public Debt and PAYG Balance (% of GDP)

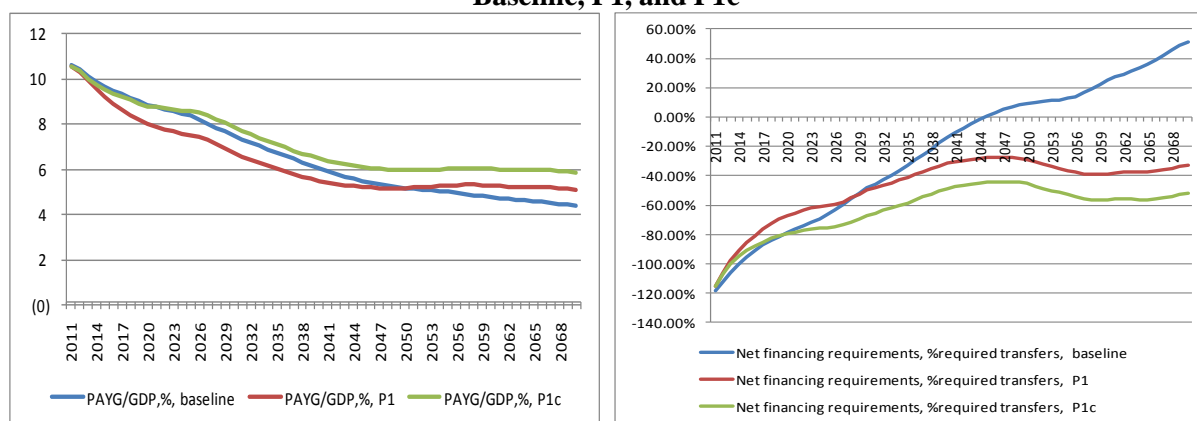
Implicit Public Debt as % of GDP						
<u>Scenarios</u>	<u>Year 2012 as % of GDP</u>	<u>Average 2012-2019</u>	<u>Average 2020-2029</u>	<u>Average 2030-2039</u>	<u>Average 2040-2049</u>	<u>Average 2050-2059</u>
Baseline	274.5%	242.3%	186.2%	149.0%	130.6%	122.3%
P1	240.5%	212.0%	167.5%	140.9%	133.0%	133.3%
P1a	269.7%	239.1%	187.4%	152.9%	138.1%	133.2%
P1c	279.5%	250.2%	202.1%	169.7%	158.1%	157.5%
P1d	220.3%	191.9%	147.4%	120.8%	112.2%	111.9%
P1e	240.1%	211.7%	167.4%	140.9%	132.9%	133.3%
P1f	245.5%	217.7%	175.6%	152.4%	146.8%	148.0%

PAYG balance as % of GDP						
<u>Scenarios</u>	<u>Year 2012 as % of GDP</u>	<u>Average 2012-2019</u>	<u>Average 2020-2029</u>	<u>Average 2030-2039</u>	<u>Average 2040-2049</u>	<u>Average 2050-2059</u>
Baseline	-4.0%	-3.5%	-2.6%	-1.3%	-0.1%	0.3%
P1	-4.1%	-4.1%	-3.4%	-2.2%	-1.4%	-1.5%
P1a	-4.2%	-4.5%	-4.1%	-2.8%	-1.7%	-1.5%
P1c	-4.2%	-4.5%	-4.4%	-3.3%	-2.2%	-2.2%
P1d	-3.8%	-3.7%	-2.8%	-1.5%	-0.6%	-0.6%
P1e	-3.8%	-2.8%	-1.5%	-0.3%	0.6%	0.4%
P1f	-3.8%	-3.3%	-2.5%	-1.5%	-0.8%	-1.1%

45. **Although larger deficits emerge from more generous valorization and indexation, the net financing requirements of the revised policy mix would decline in the next three decades** as PAYG expenditures would decline as a share of GDP (Figure 11). Not surprisingly, P1c, where valorization and indexation are most generous, generates a larger PAYG expenditure to GDP ratio than the baseline and P1 policy mix simulations. However,

for all three simulations (baseline, P1, and P1c) the share of required transfers in total mandatory transfers (for privileged pensions and second pillar contributions) declines from 120 percent at the beginning of the simulation period (implying a residual deficit of 20 percent above mandatory transfers) to less than 100 percent a few years later (implying a zero residual deficit to be covered in addition to mandatory transfers). In the baseline scenario, no transfer would be needed in 2044, when PAYG contributions would finance the second pillar cost and all privileged pensions. For both P1 and P1c the PAYG system would finance at least some mandatory transfers and thus reduce net financing requirements. In effect, this means that net future transfers to the PAYG system would be reduced even if valorization and indexation for PAYG-only pensioners were more generous. Alternatively, low future replacement rates of PAYG-only pensioners might be improved by ad hoc indexation when GDP growth is exceptionally strong.

Figure 11. PAYG Expenditures/GDP Ratio and Transfer Requirements: Baseline, P1, and P1c



46. **To reduce the fiscal pressure, some of the most costly measures could be postponed** (Policy mixes P1d and P1e). The 2007 pension supplement is expensive on its own, and its extension to all beneficiaries, as assumed in the basic P1 policy mix, will increase the PAYG system deficit. Policy mix P1d simulates pension system parameters without any pension supplement even for current PAYG beneficiaries while holding other measures the same as in P1. Recognizing that modifying the basic pension formula (S3b) and increasing the second pillar contribution rate at the expense of the first pillar rate (S4) mean a large expenditure hike for the PAYG system, Policy mix P1e sketches a reform without those measures. The fiscal position of the system is improved, especially since P1e removes the 2007 supplement), but replacement rates suffer drastically, particularly that of PAYG-only participants (Table 8, Table 9 and Annex 2). Despite substantial fiscal saving, that policy combination is likely to be a political non-starter.

47. **One possible way to address the need to increase replacement rates and a higher pension system deficit is to increase the contribution rate** (Policy mix P1f). All else being equal, policy mix P1f simulates an increase in the contribution rate of 2.5 percent, paid by employees. In the first three decades this policy would yield a lower deficit and a higher surplus than the baseline, with multi-pillar pensions outgrowing PAYG-only ones. However, since the required financing in the basic policy mix, P1, outgrows the mandatory transfers (for privileged pensions and the second pillar), it seems inappropriate to finance this gap by a supplementary contribution rate for all insured individuals.

E. Recommendations

48. **The pension system in Croatia faces several challenges** – worsening demographic ratios, low labor participation rates, low and declining replacement rates, inadequate pensions for multi-pillar cohorts, large cross-cohort differences in pensions, and overly generous privileged pensions. These must be tackled without delay to bring the pension system back to a fiscally and socially sustainable path. However, World Bank simulations using the PROST model show that this would involve complex policy choices.

49. **Extending the pension supplement, introduced in 2007 for PAYG pensioners, to all multi-pillar participants and modifying basic pension parameters in proportion to the share of PAYG contribution rate** would eliminate most differences in replacement rates between new PAYG-only and multi-pillar beneficiaries. However, that would require additional PAYG spending of 1.2 percent of GDP a year by 2035 and 3.2 percent by 2060, when implicit debt would increase by some 80 percent of GDP compared to the status quo.

50. **Another option is to means-test the supplement for all participants** to limit costs but still protect the vulnerable. Removing the 2007 supplement from all current recipients would ease the fiscal burden and bring the net-of-transfers zero balance forward to 2018; however, it carries extreme political risk and a risk of deeper poverty for the oldest cohorts.

51. **Continuing the current Swiss wage-price indexation would raise the deficit** each year during the 2020s by an average of 0.8 percent of GDP compared to full wage valorization and price indexation, which international best practice would recommend. A fall in replacement rates for current pensioners and PAYG-only participants could be slowed by some form of supplementary indexation when fiscal space would permit during times of exceptional GDP growth. More generous pension valorization and indexation could hardly be justified on equity and fiscal costs grounds.

52. **Raising the second pillar contribution rate to 10 percent by 2016** would prevent erosion of replacement rates for future cohorts but would reduce PAYG revenues and require additional annual transfers to cover the shortfall of almost 2 percent of GDP. However, if the basic pension is realigned in proportion to the declining PAYG rate, the net cost of raising second pillar contributions would be reduced by about half. Unless supported by adequate savings in the pension system, however, these measures combined would exhaust substantial fiscal space in the general public finances and crowd out funds for other public programs.

53. **Savings measures to offset rising costs might include:** (i) reducing privileged pension benefits and bringing them to convergence with the general pension system; (ii) switching from combined wage-price (Swiss) valorization and indexation to wage valorization and price indexation; (iii) abolishing early retirement; and (iv) accelerating the increases in the retirement age. These measures would yield savings, although not enough to cover the whole net-of-mandatory transfers deficit by 2028. An alternative to cuts would be to increase pension contribution rates to support higher PAYG expenditures. A higher contribution rate implies higher labor cost, reduced competitiveness, and a larger shadow economy. It should be considered a fiscal measure of last resort if further savings in the PAYG system are not possible.

54. **Second pillar administrative costs should also be reduced.** Three options could be explored:

- *Fee restructuring:* reducing the asset value fee and raising the front-loaded fee. This option reduces the administrative burden in the long run and provides a stable flow of income for administration and fund management. On the other hand it continues budgetary financing of REGOS costs and slows improvements in its efficiency and management.
- *A charge on companies managing mandatory pension funds* that is proportionate to the services REGOS provides to second pillar funds. This option reduces second pillar costs by some HRK60 million but limits fund management company control over REGOS operational decisions.
- *A private –public partnership* type of ownership for REGOS.⁶⁰ This option reduces management fees and may further rationalize REGOS operations but there may be

⁶⁰ As in the former Central Depository Agency.

extreme data privacy risks if REGOS performs other functions not related to the second pillar.

55. **Ideally, all three options would be initiated simultaneously.** The minimum that could be done in the short run is to charge fund management companies for REGOS operating costs. At the same time, fees and REGOS restructuring should be discussed with the business sector.

Annex 1. Administrative Costs of the Croatian Second Pension Pillar

The structure of second pension pillar administrative fees in Croatia is somewhat different than in other European countries with mandatory second pillars (Table A12).

The maximum front-loaded fee on each contribution is 0.8 percent, much lower than in any comparator country. As of 2011, the fee on assets is a maximum of 0.65 percent, which is about the average in other countries.⁶¹

**Table A12. Second Pillar Administration Fees
Croatia and Selected Transition Countries**

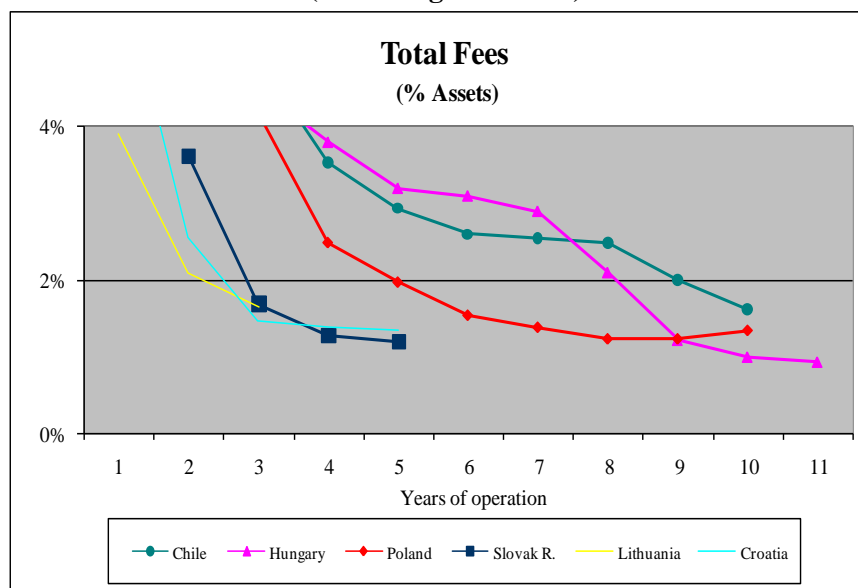
Country	Maximum Fees from Contributions (%)	Maximum Fees from Assets (%)
Bulgaria	5	1
Hungary	4.5 (2.5 by 2015)	0.8 (0.6 by 2014)
Poland	6 (3.5 by 2014)	0.45
Estonia	3	2 (depending on fund/asset structure)
Macedonia	4.5 (4 from 2012)	0.6
Croatia	0.8	0.65

Source: National legislation.

As in most other countries, pension fees in Croatia have been declining (Figure A). By

2010, total fees in Croatia had fallen to 0.85 percent of total second pillar assets. After some 10 years of operation, second pillar system costs have fallen below 1 percent of assets. Most countries, including Croatia, have been reducing fees as second pillar

**Figure A1. Total Fees in Selected Countries
(Percentage of Assets)**



Source: Rudolph and Holtzer (2010).

assets grew. However, the central budget covers the operating costs of REGOS, the Central Registry of Insured Persons, which distributes contributions to second pillar accounts,

⁶¹ When moving from the accumulation to the payout phase second pillar participants pay a one-time fee to the mandatory pension insurance company for a lifetime annuity of up to 10 percent of the accumulated sum. In 2007 this fee was capped at 5 percent. Although experience from the UK and the Netherlands suggests that 5 percent may not be enough to cover costs, it is unclear why in 2007 Croatia doubled that limit. Regardless of the fee, there is currently only one mandatory pension insurance company.

collects monthly reports, administers individual accounts, reports to individuals, and performs other second pillar clearing functions. In 2009 and 2010, total REGOS costs were about 0.2 percent of total second pillar assets. In addition to being the second pillar clearing house, REGOS reports to the Pension Institute (the PAYG administrator) and other social insurance agencies on individual contributions due and paid.⁶² However, it is estimated that more than 80 percent of REGOS operations are devoted exclusively to supporting the second pillar.

In 2009 mandatory pension funds management companies collected HRK237 million in fees, 86 percent of them asset fees. Thus, pension fund management was the most profitable type of financial business in 2009 – its return on equity was 28.3 percent, compared with 0.12 percent for insurance, 22 percent for factoring, and 6.7 percent for commercial banking. In 2009 the average fund management fee per second pillar member (collected by the companies) was HRK155; the average cost to REGOS per second pillar member was HRK46 for a much larger workload. Apparently, there is room to substantially reduce second pillar administrative costs and for fund management companies to contribute to REGOS operating costs.⁶³ The current Laws on Mandatory and Voluntary Pension Funds and on Collecting Monthly Personified Data on Pension Insurance allow REGOS to set and collect fees from fund management companies and to restructure REGOS ownership and management structure as a public-private partnership.

⁶² The scope of work and responsibilities of REGOS were more ambitious at its launch in 2001. It was established and unified monthly reporting introduced with an objective of creating a central database of all contribution and personal income taxpayers and insured individuals, updated centrally with status and monthly income data channeled through a single reporting stream, which would make more frequent and accurate data available to all interested institutions. The unified reporting system has been in existence for three years, during which parallel reporting to the Pension Institute was successfully replaced by a unified monthly (RS) form. However, instead of absorbing the RS form into its reporting system, the Tax Department has refused to make use of it as a source of information, alleging that it was incompatible with Tax Department data requirements and the monthly frequency of personified data was irrelevant for its purposes. In 2004, unified reporting was abolished, so the institutional framework for payroll tax collection is still complicated and fragmented: REGOS performs most of its functions through the Financial Agency (FINA) infrastructure, and the Tax Department, Pension Institute, Health Institute, and Employment Fund are all involved in different data collection or registration processes. Reforming the payroll tax reporting system has thus led to more reporting requirements and higher administrative and compliance costs.

⁶³ Fund management companies often argue that the dual function of REGOS to serve both second pillar funds and the Pension Institute makes it impossible to determinate the “appropriate” share of REGOS costs they would have to cover. Another argument was to allege that outsourcing of REGOS activities to FINA has led to overcharging for account management, in which the management companies do not want to participate without an opportunity to influence that process. That argument needs further analysis. However, the fixed account management fee in Chile and Mexico is about US\$10, above what REGOS charges.

Annex 2. Simulation Results: PAYG Balance, Replacement Rates, and Implicit Pension Debt (Differences from Baseline by Decades)

Scenarios	Year 2012 as % of GDP	Difference from Baseline: PAYG balance as % of GDP					Year 2059 as % of GDP
		Average 2012-2019	Average 2020-2029	Average 2030-2039	Average 2040-2049	Average 2050-2059	
Baseline	-4.0%						0.5%
P1	-4.1%	-0.6%	-0.8%	-0.9%	-1.3%	-1.8%	-1.6%
P1a	-4.2%	-1.0%	-1.5%	-1.6%	-1.7%	-1.9%	-1.5%
P1c	-4.2%	-1.0%	-1.8%	-2.0%	-2.2%	-2.5%	-2.3%
P1d	-3.8%	-0.2%	-0.1%	-0.2%	-0.5%	-0.9%	-0.7%
P1e	-3.8%	0.7%	1.1%	1.0%	0.6%	0.1%	0.3%
P1f	-3.8%	0.1%	0.1%	-0.2%	-0.8%	-1.4%	-1.2%
S1	-3.9%	0.2%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.8%
S2	-3.9%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
S3a	-4.0%	-0.1%	-0.2%	-0.6%	-0.9%	-1.1%	-0.7%
S3b	-4.0%	0.0%	-0.2%	-0.7%	-1.5%	-2.1%	-1.7%
S4	-4.3%	-1.3%	-1.8%	-1.8%	-1.8%	-1.7%	-1.2%
S5	-3.9%	0.3%	0.8%	0.8%	0.5%	0.2%	0.6%
S6a	-4.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%	0.6%
S6b	-4.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.6%
S6c	-4.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.6%
S7	-4.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.8%
S8	-4.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
S9	-3.9%	0.1%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.9%

Scenarios	Year 2012 as % of GDP	Difference from Baseline: IPD as % of GDP					Year 2059 as % of GDP
		Average 2012-2019	Average 2020-2029	Average 2030-2039	Average 2040-2049	Average 2050-2059	
Baseline	274.5%						119.7%
P1	240.5%	-30.3%	-18.7%	-8.0%	2.4%	11.0%	133.5%
P1a	269.7%	-3.2%	1.2%	3.9%	7.5%	10.9%	131.5%
P1c	279.5%	7.9%	15.9%	20.7%	27.5%	35.2%	157.7%
P1d	220.3%	-50.4%	-38.8%	-28.2%	-18.4%	-10.4%	112.0%
P1e	240.1%	-30.6%	-18.8%	-8.1%	2.4%	11.0%	133.5%
P1f	245.5%	-24.6%	-10.6%	3.5%	16.2%	25.7%	148.3%
S1	268.9%	-5.2%	-3.6%	-2.5%	-2.7%	-2.3%	117.7%
S2	273.8%	-0.1%	0.9%	1.0%	0.6%	0.2%	119.8%
S3a	287.9%	15.2%	20.1%	26.0%	29.6%	30.4%	149.8%
S3b	293.6%	22.1%	31.6%	44.7%	55.1%	58.6%	178.2%
S4	274.6%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	119.7%
S5	243.6%	-28.8%	-21.9%	-14.3%	-7.2%	-1.9%	119.8%
S6a	269.1%	-5.8%	-6.9%	-7.6%	-5.0%	-3.0%	117.1%
S6b	264.1%	-9.7%	-7.7%	-5.0%	-3.0%	-1.6%	118.4%
S6c	270.1%	-4.7%	-5.7%	-6.4%	-3.7%	-1.5%	118.7%
S7	268.0%	-6.7%	-8.6%	-10.5%	-11.5%	-11.7%	107.2%
S8	274.6%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	119.7%
S9	289.9%	12.0%	6.8%	9.6%	8.6%	10.6%	131.5%

Scenarios	Year 2012, % avg. wage	Difference from Baseline: OAP RR as % average wage					Year 2059, % avg. wage
		Average 2012-2019	Average 2020-2029	Average 2030-2039	Average 2040-2049	Average 2050-2059	
Baseline	33.8%						19.4%
P1	33.7%	-0.8%	-0.7%	1.9%	5.8%	9.6%	30.1%
P1a	33.9%	0.4%	1.4%	3.0%	6.0%	8.8%	29.2%
P1c	33.9%	0.6%	2.7%	5.2%	8.4%	11.6%	32.1%
P1d	31.9%	-3.2%	-4.5%	-2.2%	2.1%	6.1%	26.8%
P1e	33.7%	-0.8%	-1.0%	0.1%	1.9%	3.6%	23.6%
P1f	33.7%	-0.7%	-0.5%	2.8%	7.5%	11.5%	32.1%
S1	33.8%	0.2%	0.5%	1.0%	1.4%	1.5%	20.9%
S2	33.8%	0.1%	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%	0.3%	19.7%
S3a	33.8%	0.3%	0.9%	1.9%	2.7%	3.1%	22.6%
S3b	33.8%	0.1%	0.7%	2.4%	4.6%	5.8%	25.4%
S4	33.8%	0.0%	0.3%	1.6%	3.5%	5.2%	25.0%
S5	33.6%	-1.1%	-2.2%	-1.6%	-0.5%	0.3%	19.9%
S6a	33.8%	-0.1%	-0.4%	-1.3%	-1.2%	-0.6%	19.0%
S6b	33.8%	-0.1%	-0.5%	-0.6%	-0.4%	-0.3%	19.2%
S6c	33.8%	0.0%	-0.3%	-1.1%	-1.0%	-0.4%	19.2%
S7	32.9%	-0.1%	-0.5%	-0.9%	-1.1%	-1.2%	18.2%
S8	33.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.4%	19.9%
S9	33.7%	-0.3%	-0.6%	-0.6%	-0.6%	-0.5%	18.9%

Note: IPD = implicit pension debt; OAPRR = old-age pension replacement rate.

Source: World Bank staff estimates.

Annex 3. Parameters of the Croatian Pension System

Retirement age:

Old-age pension: (i) Men: age 65 + 15 years of service; (ii) Women: age 60 years and 3 months + 15 years of service (rising to 65 years by 2031)

Early retirement pension: (i) Men: age 60 + 35 years of qualifying periods; (ii) Women: age 55 years and 3 months + 30 years and 3 months of service (rising to 60/35 years by 2031).

Disability pension:

Eligibility: The insured must have coverage during at least 33.3% of the working life after age 20 (age 23 for insured persons with postsecondary education; age 26 for insured persons with a university degree). There is no minimum qualifying period if the general (full) disability is the result of a work injury or an occupational disease.

Benefit: full disability - average points for 40 years of service; partial disability 80% of that; if continued working 50%. From second pillar: Paid if the value of the mandatory individual account pension combined with the social insurance disability pension is greater than the regular disability pension. Otherwise, the funds are transferred to the PAYG in exchange for regular disability pensions.

Survivors:

Eligibility: If deceased was a pensioner, an occupational rehabilitation beneficiary, had completed 5 years of insurance coverage, or met the qualifying period conditions for a disability pension. There is no minimum qualifying period if the death resulted from a work injury or an occupational disease.

Benefit: 70%-100% of the actual or assumed pension, depending on the number of family members. From second pillar: same as for disability.

Calculation period for old-age: life-time average earnings.

Pension determination (point formula) for those only in PAYG:

Initial pension = $\sum_i (\text{INDIVIDUAL POINTS})_i * (\text{POINT VALUE})_i$

$\text{INDIVIDUAL POINTS}_i = \text{INDIVIDUAL WAGE}_i / \text{AVERAGE NATIONAL WAGE}_i$

Pension determination for those in both pillars:

For pre-2002 years of service: same formula as above.

For post 2002 years of service: Basic pension + second pillar annuity.

Basic pension = $[0.25% * \sum_i (\text{INDIVIDUAL POINTS})_i * (\text{POINT VALUE})_i] + [0.025% * \text{average gross wage in Croatia}_i]$

Indexation pattern:

Twice a year (January-July, effective April-October), 50% CPI in previous 6 months + 50% wage rate in 6 months before that;

$\text{POINT VALUE}_i = \text{POINT VALUE}_{i-1} * (1 + (\Delta w/w_{i-2} + \Delta p/p_{i-1})/2)$

POINT VALUE (July 2009) = 58.37

Effectively, in Croatia there is 50%-50% wage-price valorization and indexation.

Early pension decrement (permanent):

If years of service $\leq 36M/31W$, monthly decrement is 0.34% per month

If years of service = 37M/32W, monthly decrement is 0.29% per month

If years of service = 38M/33W, monthly decrement is 0.24% per month

If years of service = 39M/34W, monthly decrement is 0.19% per month

If years of service $\geq 40M/35W$, monthly decrement is 0.15% per month

Late retirement bonus:

Monthly bonus for each month of late retirement is 0.15%.

Minimum pension (0.825% of 1999 gross wage per each year of service):

Minimum pension per year of service (July 2009) = 56.59 kuna

Minimum pension = minimum pension per year of service* years of service

Indexed with 50%-50% wage price mix, same as POINT VALUE in January and July

Maximum pension:

Maximum pension = INDIVIDUAL YEARS of SERVICE * 3.8 (maximum average points = 3.8)

Contribution rate:

20% of gross wage (subject to minimum and maximum). For those in both PAYG and second pillar,

15% goes to first pillar, 5% on individual account in second pillar.

Minimum contribution base:

35% of average wage in previous year.

Minimum contribution base effective in 2010= 2700 kuna

Maximum monthly contribution base:

6 monthly average gross wages in Croatia

For 2010 effective monthly max contribution base = 46.296,00 kuna

Government's financing responsibilities:

- i. For pensions according to special laws in excess of pension earned in general system (police, military, veterans, other privileged);
- ii. For pension bonuses awarded in 2001, 2004, and 2007;
- iii. For contributions during maternity and unemployment;
- iv. For second pillar transition cost.

Financial responsibilities are itemized in the budget and transferred transparently. There may be some inconsistency with how the responsibility is defined (i.e. "civilian part" and extra pension of a military officer).

Pension supplements:

There is a history of pension supplements. The most recent supplement was introduced in October 2007. The amount of the pension supplement increases with the year of retirement, from 4 percent of the pension benefit for those retired in 1999 to 27 percent for those who will retire in 2010 and later. For those retired in 2003, the supplement is 19 percent of their pension benefit and 25.9 percent for

those retired in 2008. Members of both pension pillars are not eligible for the supplement. Retirees from both pillars (some 1,000 of them) have therefore received lower total pensions.

Second pillar fees (currently applied in 2011):

- v. 0.8% of each contribution,
- vi. 0.65% of net asset value annually,
- vii. Switching fee (0.2-0.8% depending of participation period).

Privileged/merit categories:

There are three larger sub-systems with contributors – police, military, and bailiffs. For them state pays contributions (higher rate), and pays a difference between a civilian-regular pension and privileged, higher one. For others (Homeland War Veterans, WWII veterans, Croatian Home Guard Army 1941-45, ex-Yugoslav executives, former Yugoslav Army, former political prisoners, Croatian Academia, asbestos miners, Croatian Defense Council, MPs, Croatian Government officials, Constitutional Court Judges) the state pays a full pension unless they can determine a contributory part. The entry to Homeland War Veterans pension has been closed since 2009.

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