The Swedish

Pension System

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Sweden

- Elections September 2014
- New Government: Social Democrats and the Greens
- Minority Government
- New view of the social partners?



The State Pension

- PAYG-system
- 40 years of work
- A guaranted minimum level
- Income ceiling
- Increasing average life expectancy
- Increased age of establishment on the labour market
- Concern about retirement age



The State Pension

- The Premium Pension
- · Invested in funds, individual choice
- Low risk premium
- Require extensive knowledge
- Governmental investigation
- Proposed restrictions



Occupational Pensions

- Collective agreements are nationwide
- Occupational pensions are a supplement to state pension
- DB-plans, 30 years on labour market for full pension
- DC-plans, 40 years on labour market for full pension
- Combinations of DB- and DC-plans
- Transformation into DC-plans
- Private sector: Savers are obliged to choose life insurance with a guarantee for half of their contributions. Not only investment funds.



Occupational Pensions

- > Current discussion
- Solvency II Directive, IORP II Directive
- Implications for Swedish institutions and managers of occupational pensions
- In Sweden occupational pensions are managed by insurance companies
- High solvency and capital requirements, strong consumer protection but low return and high costs.



Private Savings

- From 2015 tax deductible approx 200 Euros per year
- 2014 approx 1 200 Euros per year



Women's Pensions

- Women's salaries are on average 80 percent of men's salaries
- Part-time work
- Family commitments
- Differences in salary are accumulated and difference in pension becomes even greater.
- Women unable to support themselves after a long working-life



Women, white-collar workers

- Mainly in public sector but also in private sector
- Women with higher education but low salaried
- Education does not pay
- Likely to receive lower pension
- Shorter working life due to training

