



PENSION ADEQUACY BENCHMARKING FRAMEWORK

UPDATE 2023

Introduction

The pension adequacy benchmarking framework was adopted by the SPC in February 2022, and the first set of values was validated by the SPC - ISG in October 2022. The first annual update of the framework was finalised by the SPC ISG in December 2023, with latest updates from the Ageing Report and Pension Adequacy Report 2024 in May 2024.

The benchmarking framework consists of a broad set of statistical data, projections and legislative information, drawing on different sources. Table 1 hereafter presents the whole framework.

Table 1: Indicators and policy levers - summary table

Group	Indicator / policy lever	Source / data code	Update
Outcome indicators	a. At-risk-of-poverty (AROP) rate, 65+	EU-SILC: ilc_li02	Yearly
	b. Material and social deprivation (MSD) 65+	EU-SILC: ilc_mdspd07	Yearly
	c. Median relative income of older people (65+/0-64)	EU-SILC: ilc_pnp2	Yearly
Performance indicators	d. Aggregate Replacement Ratio (ARR)	EU-SILC: ilc_pnp3	Yearly
	e. TRR change 2022-2062	OECD/ISG	3 years/ TRR late in the year
Policy levers	f. Pensionable age g. Early and deferred retirements h. Combining pension and work i. Credits for career breaks: childcare and unemployment j. Indexation rules (% price and % wages)	MISSOC/ISG/WGPA	Yearly (k and l - 3 years)

	k. Minimum pension – minimum income: Benefit amounts l. Tax treatment of contributions and benefits		
Context	m. Pension expenditure per pensioner, amount or as a share of GDP per capita	spr_exp_pens, spr_pns_ben, nama_10_gdp, demo_pjan, EPC-AWG	Yearly 3 years/ new projections available early 2024
	n. Life expectancy at age 65 o. Healthy life years at age 65	demo_mlexpec tespm120, tеспm130	Yearly Yearly

Notes: Data codes refer to the Eurostat database at <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/main/data/database>. The numbering of indicators and policy levers has been revised for consistency.

Indicators **a, b, c, d**, context information **m** (ESSPROS-based part), **n** and **o**, as well as relevant contextual elements of the policy levers, were updated by the Commission services using the most recent available Eurostat data and verified by ISG delegates. Information on policy levers **f, g, h, i, j** and **l** was updated by Commission services using available sources (MISSOC database, draft PAR) and then checked, updated and completed by the ISG delegates. Information on policy lever **k** (minimum benefits) was updated by the SPC Working Group on Pension Adequacy. Indicator **e** and some contextual elements of the policy levers are based on the Theoretical Replacement Rates (TRR) and are added to the benchmarking framework after verification by the ISG. Similarly, one part of context information **m** is based on information prepared for the 2024 Ageing Report of the EPC.

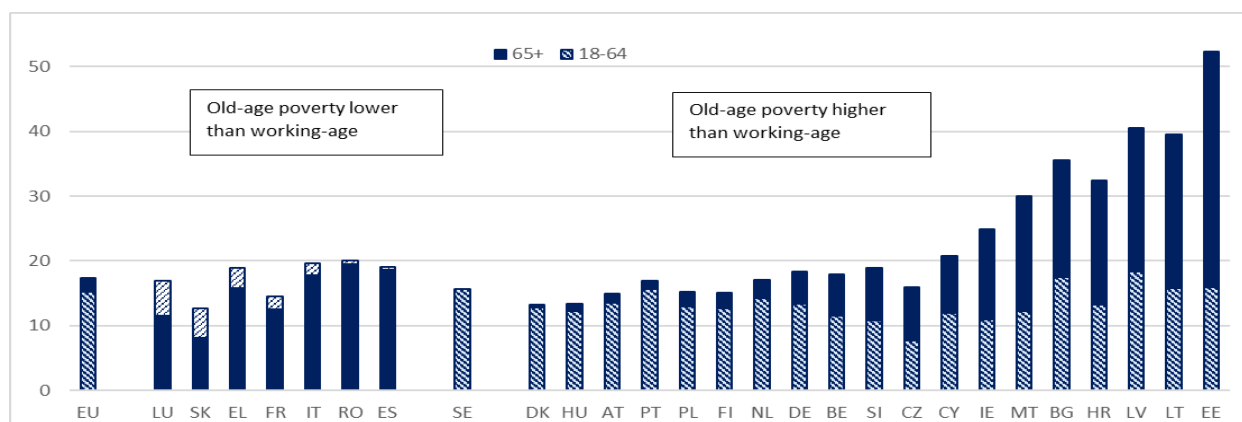
Indicators, policy levers and context information

1. Outcome indicators¹

It should be noted that only at-risk-of-poverty and material and social deprivation rates for the age group 65+ are indicators of the benchmarking framework. The comparison with age group 18-64 is added for contextualisation.

a. At-risk-of-poverty (AROP) rate at 65+

Figure 1: At-risk-of-poverty (AROP) rate, ages 18-64 and 65+, 2022

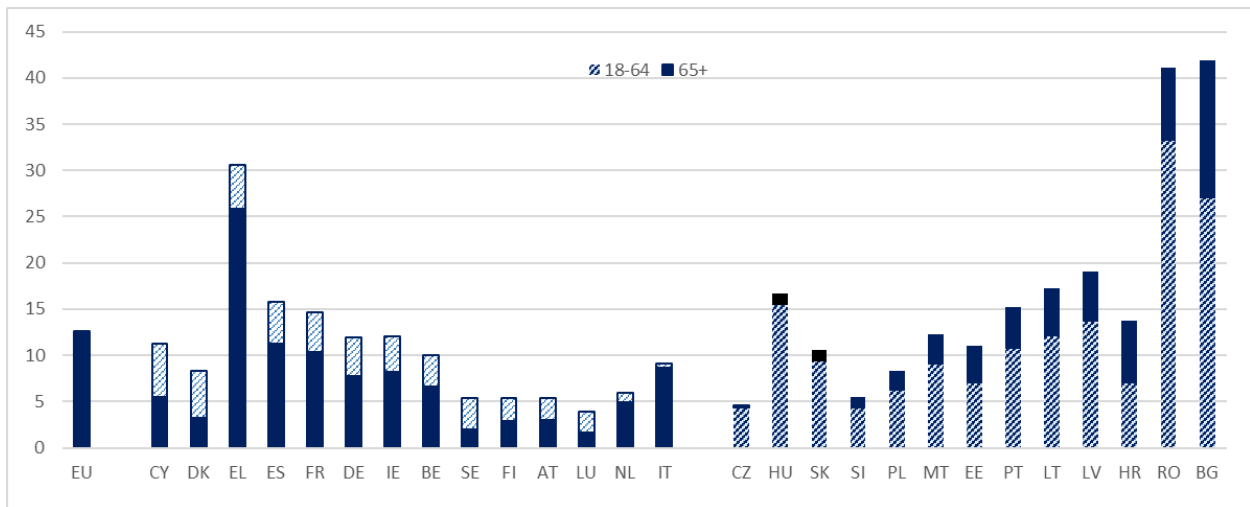


Source: Eurostat [[ilc_li02](#)]; last update: 29/09/2023.

¹ 2022 EU-SILC data for Luxembourg are in the process of being corrected.

b. Material and social deprivation (MSD) at 65+

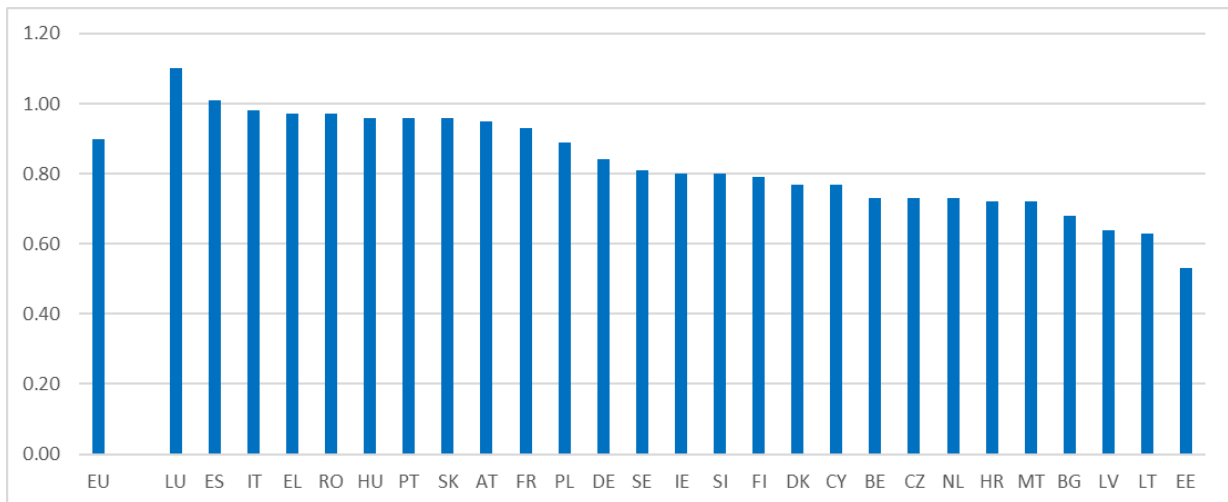
Figure 2: Material and social deprivation (MSD) rate, ages 18-64 and 65+, 2022



Source: Eurostat [[ilc_mdsd07](#)]; last update: 29/09/2023.

c. Median relative income of older people

Figure 3: Median relative income of older people (65+/0-64), 2022

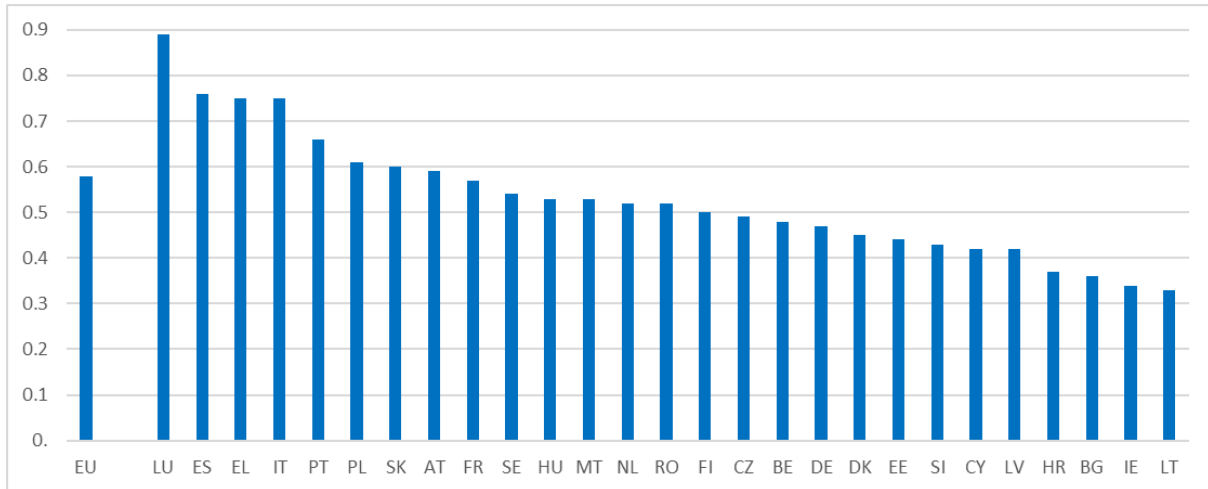


Source: Eurostat [[ilc_pnp2](#)]; last update: 29/09/2023.

2. Performance indicators

d. Aggregate Replacement Ratio (ARR)

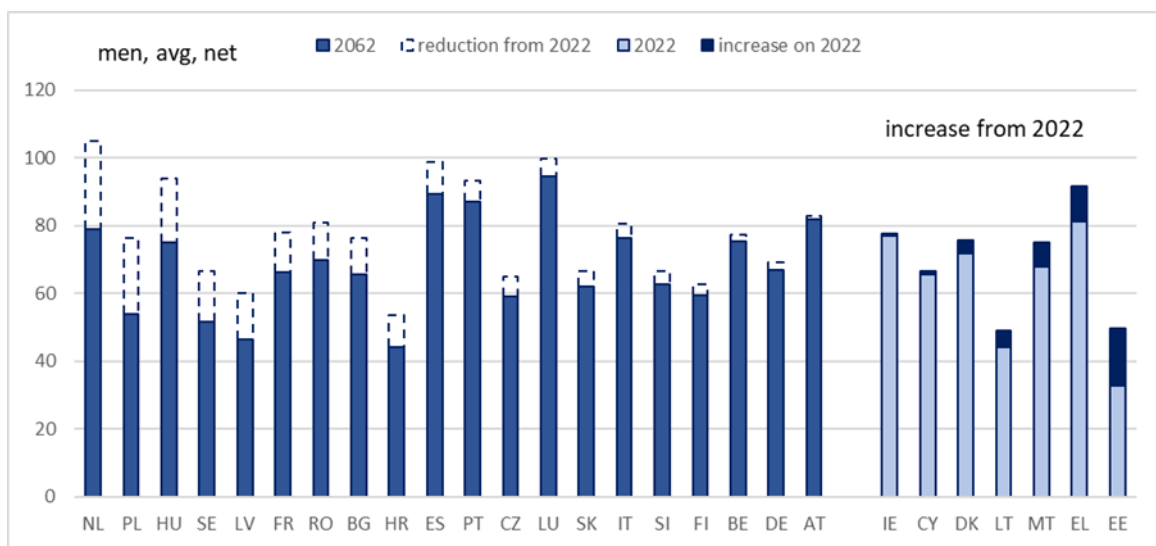
Figure 4: Aggregate Replacement Ratio (ARR), 2022

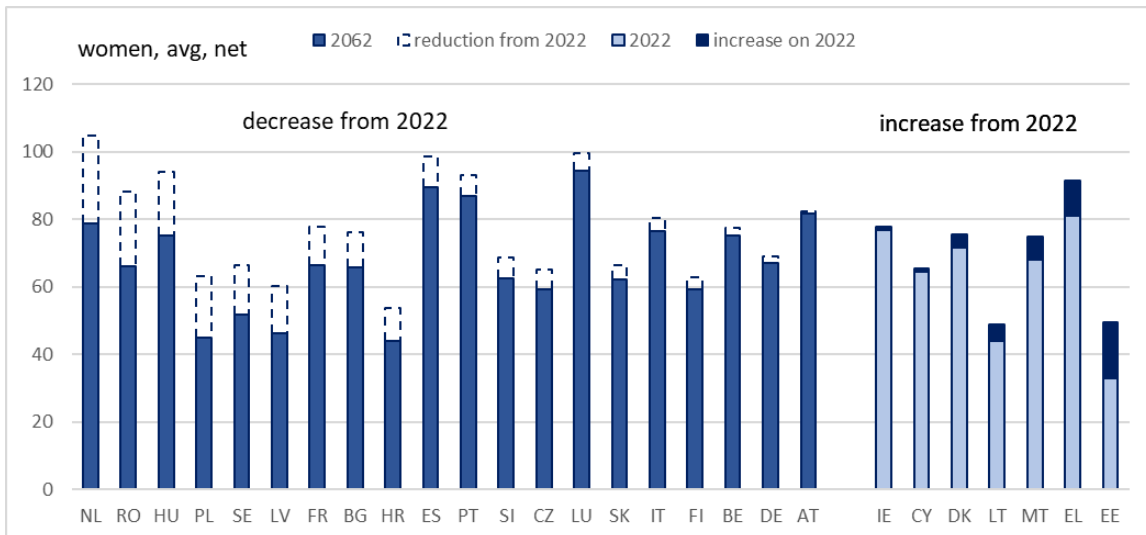


Source: Eurostat [[file_pnp3](#)]; last update: 29/09/2023.

e. Theoretical Replacement Rates

Figure 5: Net TRRs 2022-2062, base case (40 years to SPA), average earner, in %





Source: [Pension Adequacy Report 2024](#).

3. Policy levers

f. Pensionable age

Table 2: Pensionable ages, current and future

	Current (01/01/2023)		Future	
	men	women	men	women
BE	65		67 (in 2030)	
BG	64y6m	62	65 (in 2037) +LE	
CZ	64	60-64 ¹	65 (by 2037)+LE	
DK	67		69(2035) +LE	
DE	65y11m		67 (2031)	
EE	64y3m		65 (in 2026) +LE	
IE	66		66	
EL	62-67 ²		+LE	
ES	65-66y4m ²		65-67 ² (in 2027)	
FR	62-67 ²		64-67 ² (in 2032)	
HR	60-65 ²	60-63y3m ²	60-65 (in 2030)	
IT	67		+LE	
CY	65		+LE	
LV	64y6m		65 (in 2025)	
LT	64y6m	64y	65 (in 2026)	
LU	65		65	
HU	65		65	
MT	61-64 ²		61-65 ² (in 2027)	
NL	66y10m		67 (in 2024) +LE	
AT	65	60	65	65 (in 2033)
PL	65	60	65	60
PT	66y4m		+LE	
RO	65	62	65	63 (in 2030)

SI	65	65
SK	61y6m-63y ¹	62y6m-64 ¹ (in 2030) +LE
FI	64-69 ³	65-70 ³ (in 2027) +LE
SE	63-69 ³	+LE (from 2026)

Notes: 'pensionable age' denotes the age of eligibility for a full old-age pension from the main statutory pension scheme; '+LE' – adjusted to life expectancy; (1) depending on the number of children raised; (2) depending on the length of the contribution period; (3) flexible pensionable age linked to benefit level.

Sources: MISSOC, 2024 Pension Adequacy Report (upcoming)

Contextualisation

Pensionable age should be seen in conjunction with life expectancy at age 65 (Figure 9), healthy life years at age 65 (Figure 10) and the effective exit age from the labour market (see 2024 Pension Adequacy Report, section 1.3).

Furthermore, the interaction between pensionable age and pension adequacy is shaped by the overall labour market context, duration of working life and employment of older workers, the situation of different groups of workers, such as high- and low-income workers, manual and white-collar workers, working conditions etc. For more analysis on pensionable age and pension adequacy, please refer to the Pension Adequacy Report.

g. Conditions for early and deferred retirement

Table 3: Conditions for early/deferred retirement⁴¹

	conditions	Benefit change	Countries
Early	Long contribution record	reduced	CZ, DE ¹ , EE, EL, ES, FR, IT, LU, MT (61+), AT, PL, PT, SI, SK
		not reduced	DE ² , ES ³ , HR, LV ⁴ , LT ⁴ , MT, PT ³ , BE
	Work in Arduous/Hazardous Jobs	reduced	CZ, EE, FR, CY, AT, PL, RO, SI
		not reduced	BG, DE, EL ⁶ , HR, IT, LV ⁴ , PT
	Other conditions	reduced	DK, EE, EL, HU, RO, SK, F
		not reduced	
Never allowed		IE, NL, SE	
Deferred	allowed	bonus	BG, CZ, DK, DE, EE, EL, ES, FI, FR, HR, IT, CY, LV, LT, HU, MT, AT, PL, PT, RO, SI, SK, SE
		no bonus	BE
	not allowed		IE, LU ⁵ , NL

Sources: MISSOC; PAR; SPC ISG.

Notes: (1) regarding a long contribution period of at least 35 years, but less than 45 years. (2) Regarding a very long contribution record of at least 45 years. (3) No reduction for particularly long contribution periods. (4) But reduced pension until reaching pensionable age. In LT, early retirement pensions for persons with long contribution record is reduced until pensionable age if early retirement pension is paid 3 years or less (no reduction after reaching the pensionable age). For those with long contribution record who retire 3-5 years before pensionable age, permanent reduction is applied. (5) Not

available after the pensionable age of 65. (6) In EL gradual reductions apply only to the national pension (not the contributory pension): (a) for contribution periods lower than 20 to 15 years and (b) for lacking 40 years of residence from 15 to 65 years of age. Reductions for early retirement for Work in Arduous/Hazardous do not apply.

Contextualisation

Conditions for early/deferred retirement should be seen in conjunction with pensionable age (Table 2), and older people (50-64, 55-64 or 55-69) unemployment, disability rates, and % of people inactive because of family commitments (see Eurostat lfsa_igar).

This lever is linked to the Pension Adequacy Report analysis of theoretical replacement rate cases “SPA-2” and “SPA+2”.

Table 4: Theoretical replacement rate, case “SPA-2” and “SPA+2” - base case

	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	HR	FR	IT	CY	LV
SPA - 2	-	-	-15	-56	-10	-10	-55	-	-15	-9	-13	-	-15	-55
SPA + 2	4	14	16	10	13	14	6	2	5	15	12	8	5	6
	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	
SPA - 2	-4	-	-	-3	-63	-	-	-	-6	-	-16	-	-10	
SPA + 2	4	0	17	-1	1	11	13	21	6	3	16	11	13	

Source: Pension Adequacy Report 2024.

This lever is also closely linked to the “duration” dimension of adequacy. For further information, please refer to the Pension Adequacy Report.

h. Combining pension and work

Table 5: Combination between work and pension

Cut in benefits?	Formula	Countries
Yes	allowed regardless of age	BE, CZ, DK, EL, FI, FR, IT, LU, AT, PL ² , SI, SK
	allowed, only from a certain age	ES
No	allowed regardless of age	BG, CZ, DE, IE, HR, CY, NL, PT, SE
	allowed, only from a certain age ¹	BE ³ , CZ, EE, IT, LV, LT, LU, HU, MT, AT, PL ² , RO, SK, FI ²
Allowed under special schemes		-
Not allowed		-

Sources: MISSOC; PAR; SPC ISG.

Notes: (1) generally, this age is the pensionable age. (2) require discontinuing the work contract on retirement, then starting a new one. (3) This can also be allowed earlier, i.e. before pensionable age, subject to a career of 45 years.

Contextualisation

The 2018 Pension Adequacy report dedicated section 3.6 to an overview of the national rules about combining work and pensions, pointing to very diverse situations.

Further contextual evidence could refer to the share of people actually combining income from work and pensions. This could come from the SILC if the data is sufficiently reliable.

i. Credits for career breaks

Table 6: Career break credits: childcare and unemployment

Reason for break	Formula	Countries
Childcare	credited if allowance granted	BE, EE, IE, EL, FR, IT, LV, LT, LU, ¹ HU, MT, PT, RO, SE, FI
	credited	DK, ² NL ³
	credited up to maximum age	(6 mo) HR; (1 yr) SI; (1.5 yrs) LV; (3 yrs) BG, DE, ES, CY; (4yrs) CZ (4 yrs), AT; (6 yrs) SK ⁴
	credited up to maximum time	PL (12 months)
	not credited	none
Unemployment	credited	BG, CZ, DK ⁵ , FR, CY, NL, ⁵ AT, PT
	credited if allowance granted	BE, DE, EE, ES, ⁶ EL, HR ⁸ IE, IT, LV, LT, LU, HU, MT, PL, RO, SI, SE, FI
	credited up to maximum time	none
	not credited	SK ⁷

Sources: SPC ISG, PAR

Notes: (1) Maximum 2 years while child is aged 6 years or under. During a childcare break in Luxembourg: 1) replacement income (maternity leave, paid parental leave, etc.) are subject to pension contribution; 2) pension contributions for up to 2 years may be granted without paid allowance (baby years); 3) credited non-contributory periods up to the age of 6 may be granted; (2) Residence-based pensions; career breaks treated the same as other residence periods; (3) Residence-based pensions; (4) Extended to 18 years in the case of child disability; (5) Residence-based pensions; (6) For persons aged over 52 years; (7) Unemployment periods that occurred until 31 December 2003 were/are credited; (8) Unemployment periods are credited up to maximum 5 years to persons who fulfil the age criteria but lack a maximum of 5 years of contributory period for acquiring an old-age pension.

Contextualisation: The tables should be read together with the comparison of the TRR cases “3-year childcare” (Table 7) and “3-year unemployment” with the base case (Table 8).

Table 7: Theoretical replacement rate difference in %, case “three-year childcare break” - base case, average-earning woman, 2022 and 2062

	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	HR	FR	IT	CY	LV
2022	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.5	4.0	-4.3	-15.0	3.2	-1.3	10.9	-2.5	-2.6	0.0
2062	0.0	-1.1	0.0	-1.7	3.8	-2.9	-1.2	-14.4	1.7	-1.4	6.1	-2.5	-2.8	-1.3
	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	
2022	-3.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	-3.0	1.0	-0.5	-0.9	-5.8	-2.1	0.0	-4.8	0.3	
2062	-2.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	-2.4	0.6	-2.2	-2.7	-6.2	-1.6	-3.0	-1.5	2.4	

Source: Pension Adequacy Report 2024.

Table 8: Theoretical replacement rate difference in %, case “three-year unemployment” - base case, average-earning man, 2022 and 2062

	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	HR	FR	IT	CY	LV
2022	-2.7	-100.0	-5.4	-0.3	-2.7	-4.0	-3.1	-15.0	0.1	-7.6	-0.7	-5.1	-5.2	-5.3
2062	-4.7	-81.4	-5.2	-2.0	-3.0	-4.0	-3.3	-14.4	-0.1	-7.5	-0.5	-2.3	-5.3	-5.2
	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	
2022	-10.6	-4.0	-5.6	0.0	-3.0	-1.5	0.0	-1.3	-6.6	-4.8	0.0	-2.2	-1.2	
2062	-4.9	-4.4	-5.6	0.0	-2.5	-2.0	-7.4	-7.1	-7.2	-2.5	-8.2	-3.2	-2.2	

Source: Pension Adequacy Report 2024.

j. Pension Indexation rules

Table 9: Indexation rules (% price and % wages)

Indexation to prices (%) and wages (%) ¹⁶	Countries
Pension benefits indexed to prices	
100/0	AT, ES, FR, HU, IT, SK, FI (basic)
Pension benefits indexed to wages	
0/100	DK, DE, LT, LU, NL
Mixed indexation rule with greater weight given to prices than wages	
80/20	FI (earnings-related), PL
70/30	none
Mixed indexation rule with greater weight given to wages than prices	
40/60	SI
30/70	HR, MT
Mixed indexation rule with equal weight given to prices and wages	
50/50	BG, CZ, CY, LV
Other	
50 prices/50 GDP growth	EL
20 CPI/80 pension contribution revenues	EE
CPI, GDP and pension level	PT
100 % prices + ad hoc indexation to general living standards	BE
Ad hoc	IE, RO, SE

Notes: BE: may apply ad hoc corrections to the rise in the general standards of living; CZ: 50/50 rule applies to average pension, indexation formula which favours lower pensions; EL: Indexation has been frozen since 2010 and is expected to remain frozen until the end of 2022; from 2023 onwards, benefits will be indexed based on a mechanism, which will be calculated on the basis of 50 % of GDP growth and of 50 % of the change in the consumer price index (CPI) of the previous year; pension benefits will only be indexed positively, while the increase cannot exceed the annual change in the CPI; HR: in most cases the greater weight would be given to the wage growth, however in case that the CPI growth was higher than the wage growth in the previous semester, the greater weight would be given to prices. IT: reduced indexation on higher pensions; LV: the ratio for old-age pensions depends on contribution years; small pensions are indexed in full, large pensions are indexed only partially; LT: pensions are indexed to the average (real and projected) growth of the national wage bill over a 7-year period (3 years before and after the calculation year); LU: Annual indexation to real wage evolution,

dependent of the financial situation of the pension scheme. In addition, a non-periodic but general indexation to price evolution (inflation) applies to all wages, pensions and most of the social benefits; HU: applies corrections; MT: 30/70 for people born 1962+; AT the legislator can pass a “Pension Adjustment Act” and decide on other adjustment mechanisms. (In the past years, smaller pensions were increased by more than the consumer price index.) SI: there is also an ‘extraordinary indexation’ if GDP growth in the previous year is positive or if the growth in the minimum pension base is lower than the CPI for two consecutive years; SK: extra indexation of pension benefits if the cumulative monthly CPI for pensioners’ household reaches 5% from the previous indexation).

Source: ISG/WGPA (2024 Pension Adequacy Report, forthcoming).

k. Minimum pension/ minimum income: benefit amounts

Table 10: Minimum income provisions: benefit amounts

	Benefit name	Benefit amount, 1 January 2019	
		EUR per month	Notes
BE	Guaranteed minimum pension	1637	For a 45-year career
	Minimum right per career year	2522	Monthly wage for a full-time worker is lifted to this amount
	Guaranteed income for older persons	1460	For a person living alone. The pension is topped up to this amount
BG	Minimum pension (full career)	239 ¹	Excludes statutory funded pensions
	Minimum pension (15-year career)	203 ¹	85 % of the full career benefit. Excludes statutory funded pensions.
	Social old-age pension (means-tested)	127 ¹	
CZ	Allowance for living	192	Excludes housing supplement
DK	Public old-age pension	847	+ means-tested supplement EUR 927 or EUR 462 per person (for singles/couples) + means-tested supplementary amount linked to length of residence + minimum statutory funded pension EUR 33
DE	Means-tested basic social assistance in old age	502	Excludes housing, heating and allowance for disability
EE	National pension	295.34	Excludes statutory funded pensions, housing and other allowances. + supplement of EUR 200 (16.67 per month) per year for pensioners living alone
IE	State pension (contributory)	1,149.63 ²	Maximum amount. Paid weekly. Benefit varies from EUR 106.00 to EUR 265.30 per week, depending on contribution record. Excludes the qualified adult/child allowance.
	State pension (non-contributory)	1,100.66 ²	Max rate of EUR 254 per week as of 2023. Means tested payment
EL	National pension	413,76	Maximum amount. It is paid in full once at least 20 years of insurance have been completed. The amount of the national pension is reduced by 2% for each year of insurance that falls short of 20 years, as long as at least 15 years of insurance have been completed.

	<i>Social solidarity allowance for uninsured older people</i>	387,90	+ rent allowance up to EUR 362
ES	<i>Minimum contributory pension</i>	913.6 ²	Paid in 14 monthly instalments; means tested
	<i>Non-contributory old-age pension</i>	565.4 ²	Paid in 14 monthly instalments of EUR 392 + housing max. EUR 525/year
FR	<i>Minimum contributory pension</i>	709	Complex calculation. Increased to 848 euros for careers longer than 120 quarters
	<i>Solidarity allowance for older people</i>	961	EUR 961 is for single persons; for couples it is EUR 1492
HR	<i>Minimum pension</i>	317	Average benefit in payment is reported. The individual minimum pension amount depends on the individual contributory period and the moment of retirement (penalty/bonus is applied).
	<i>National Benefit for Older Persons</i>	120.71	
IT	<i>Minimum pension supplement</i>	619.9 ²	Paid in 13 monthly instalments of 572.20 EUR each
	<i>Social increase</i>	709.4 ²	Benefits paid in 13 monthly instalments of 82.64 EUR in addition to the minimum pension supplement – referred to a 65-69 year-old beneficiary – higher if age 70+
	<i>Social allowance</i>	545.2 ²	Benefits paid in 13 monthly instalments of 503.27 EUR
CY	<i>Minimum pension</i>	395.80 ²	Paid in 13 monthly instalments
	<i>Social pension</i>	377.18 ²	Paid in 13 monthly instalments
LV	<i>Minimum old-age pension</i>	149.50 (with 15 years insurance record)	Depending on career length (from 15+ years) 172.70 from 1 st July 2023 - for a pensioner with 15 years of insurance record, upon reaching SRA
	<i>State social security benefit</i>	109	125 from 1 st July 2023
LT	<i>Pension supplement</i>	24.95	Depending on career length (from 15 to 33+ years); maximum amount of pension the person gets together with pension supplement set at 100 % of minimum consumption needs
	<i>Social assistance pension</i>	184	+ possibly housing costs
LU	<i>Minimum pension</i>	2.061,25	Requires 40 years of insurance career (including credited non-contributory periods), otherwise reduced proportionally
	<i>Guaranteed minimum income</i>	1.675,10	
HU	<i>Minimum old-age pension</i>	71 (28500 HUF)	Maximum, conditional on 20 years of contributions. Paid in 13 instalments per year
	<i>Old-age allowance</i>	82-130	EUR 82 in the case of a couple; EUR 96 in the case of a single person below 75 years of age; EUR 130 in the case of a single person over 75 years of age
MT	<i>National minimum pension</i>	639.84	Maximum amount, conditional on 50 contribution weeks per year. Reduced for less intense contributions
	<i>Non-contributory old age pension</i>	611.16	Maximum amount
NL	<i>General old-age pension (AOW)</i>	1215.81	Full pension payable after 50 years of insurance; proportional deduction for shorter insurance period
AT	<i>Equalisation supplement to pension</i>	1110.26	Conditional on 15 years of insurance; higher amounts for >30 and >40 years

PL	<i>Minimum old-age pension</i>	356	Requires 25/20 qualifying years (for men/women), incl. non-contributory
	<i>Additional annual benefit for pensioners – so-called “13th pension” (tzw. 13 emerytura)</i>	356 (~ 30 per month) (1588.44 zł)	Paid once a year (in April) to all pensioners, regardless of the amount of the basic pension benefit. The additional annual benefit is entitled to the amount of the lowest old-age pension in force from 1 March of a given year.
	<i>Extra additional annual benefit for pensioners – so-called “14th pension” (tzw. 14 emerytura)</i>	594 (~ 49 per month) (2650 zł)	Paid once a year. The full amount is paid to people with a pension or disability pension not exceeding PLN 2,900. Above this amount, this additional benefit is reduced ("zloty for zloty" principle). The amount and date of payment of this extra additional benefit is determined by the Council of Ministers.
PT	<i>Minimum pension (contributory)</i>	340-492 ²²	Paid in 14 monthly instalments. Depends on contribution years, from <15 to >30
	<i>Social old-age pension (non-contributory)</i>	262 ²	Paid in 14 monthly instalments of EUR 224 plus EUR 10-39 if aged 70 or over. Can be supplemented by LTC allowance
	<i>Solidarity supplement for older people</i>	488	Paid in 12 monthly instalments. Maximum amount depending on means-test. Average amount paid is 143 EUR monthly
RO	<i>Social indemnity for pensioners</i>	227	Maximum, paid in addition to the individual pension
SI	<i>Guarantee pension</i>	687.75	Conditional on 40 years of pension qualifying period without purchased period and 60 years of age or less due to the lowering of the age limit. New rule from May 2021: it is indexed as other pensions; e.g., 653.75 EUR in April 2022. Including the annual allowance, the monthly amount is 714 EUR.
	<i>Minimum pension (najnižja pokojnina)</i>	310.11	Conditional on 15 years insurance period and 60 years of age.
	<i>Minimum invalidity pension (najnižja invalidska pokojnina)</i>	413,00	
	<i>Supplementary allowance</i>	214.71 (maximum)	Including the annual allowance, the monthly amount is 450,92 EUR.
	<i>General social assistance</i>	465.34 (maximum)	The amount of supplementary allowance depends on the census for this right and the individual's own income. The census in 2023 is EUR 684.05. Census for a single person is EUR 465.34.
SK	<i>Minimum pension</i>	334.3	Increases after 30 years of pension contributions
	<i>Assistance in material need</i>	74.00	Plus EUR 83.00 housing allowance and EUR 75.70 protection allowance
FI	<i>National pension</i>	654.13 – 732.67	Amount depends on marital status. Reduced for shorter residence periods. 50% of the total amount of pension income that exceeds the income limit (743 EUR /year in 2023) is deducted from the full amount of the national pension. If the old-age pension starts before or after 65, an early reduction/or deferred increase is calculated. National pension is paid also abroad.
	<i>Guarantee pension</i>	922.42	Other pension income deducted from the full amount. Guarantee pension is paid only in Finland.
	<i>Housing allowance for pensioners</i>	..	
SE	<i>Guarantee pension</i>	953	Maximum amount. Reduced with other pension income.

	Maintenance support for older people	602	Maximum amount. Reduced with other income. Excludes housing cost up to a ceiling.
	Housing supplement	653	Maximum amount. Depends on housing cost and is reduced with income.

Notes: (1) These pension amounts were indexed by 12% as of 1 July 2023; (2) This sum corresponds to 1/12 of the total annual benefit amount when the benefit is paid in more than 12 instalments per year. General note: the amounts above should be coupled with information on in-kind benefits.

Source: SPC WGPA

Contextualisation

Minimum benefits amounts should be seen in conjunction with coverage rates (see upcoming 2024 PAR, section 4.4.).

Furthermore, this lever should be assessed in reference to AROP thresholds ([Table 10](#)) and AROP rates (an indicator in the outcome group).

Table 11: At-Risk-Of-Poverty (AROP) thresholds, 2022, in 000 EUR

	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV
2022	16.4	3.2	7.3	20.0	15.0	8.9	17.4	5.7	10.1	13.8	5.3	11.2	10.7	6.2
	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	
2022	6.1	27.2	4.2	10.9	17.7	16.7	5.4	6.6	3.3	9.9	5.3	15.9	16.0	

Source: Eurostat ([ile_li01](#)); last update 29/09/2023; the thresholds are given for a single-person household.

I. Pension taxation

Table 12: Tax treatment of mandatory and occupational old-age pension benefits and worker contributions in the EU Member States, 2023

Tax regime	Country
EE	BG, SK
Et	AT, BE, CY, CZ, FI*, IT, LV, LU, MT, PT, RO, SI, ES, SE
ET	HR, DK, EE, EL*, PL
TE	HU, LT
tt	FR, DE, IE, NL

Notes: The first letter of each tax regime refers to the tax treatment of pension contributions, while the second letter indicates the tax treatment of the main old-age pension benefits (E = fully exempt, T = fully taxed). t refers to a partial exemption of pension contributions (e.g. via a cap) or to a reduced effective tax rate (e.g. because of the existence of specific pension or age-related tax allowances/credits) on pension benefits.

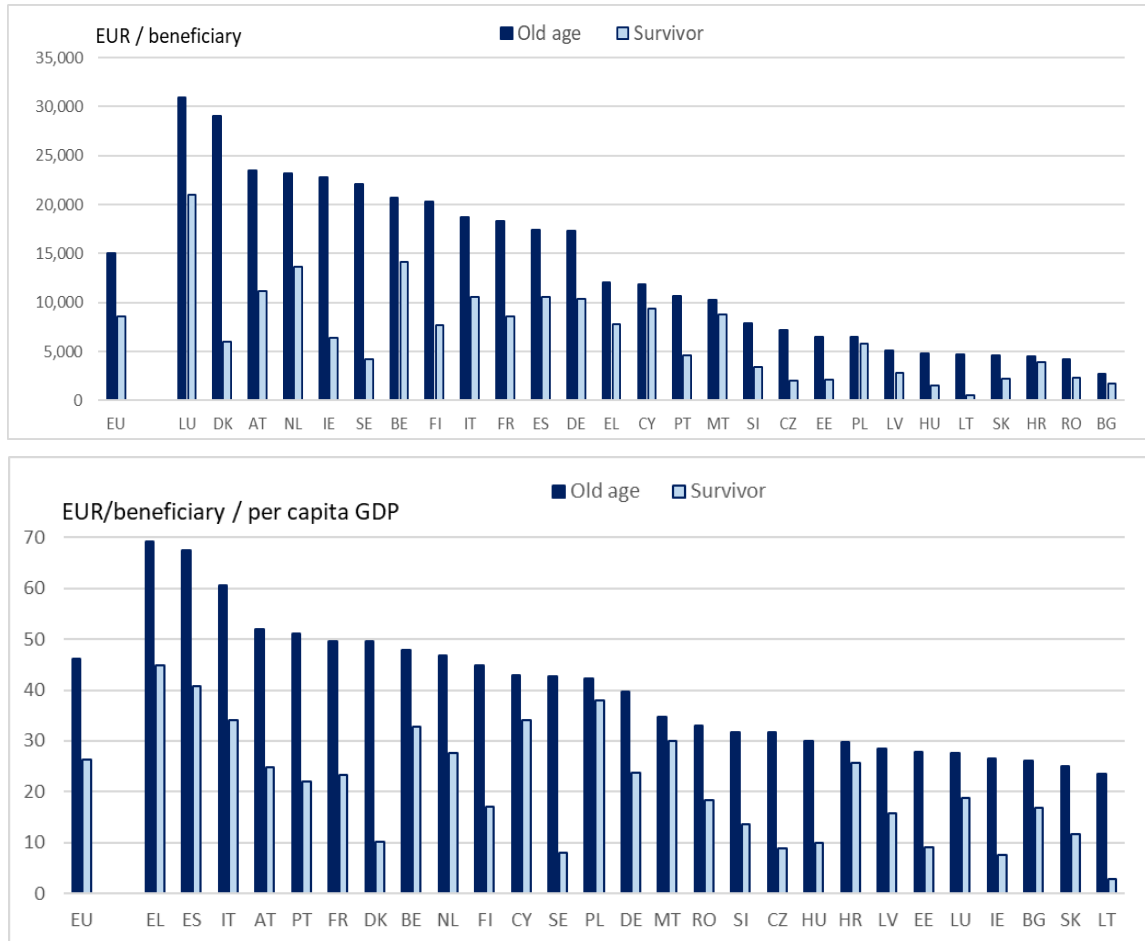
* Greece and Finland¹⁹ impose additional taxes on pension income on top of personal income tax (PIT).

Source: 2021 Pension Adequacy Report

4. Context

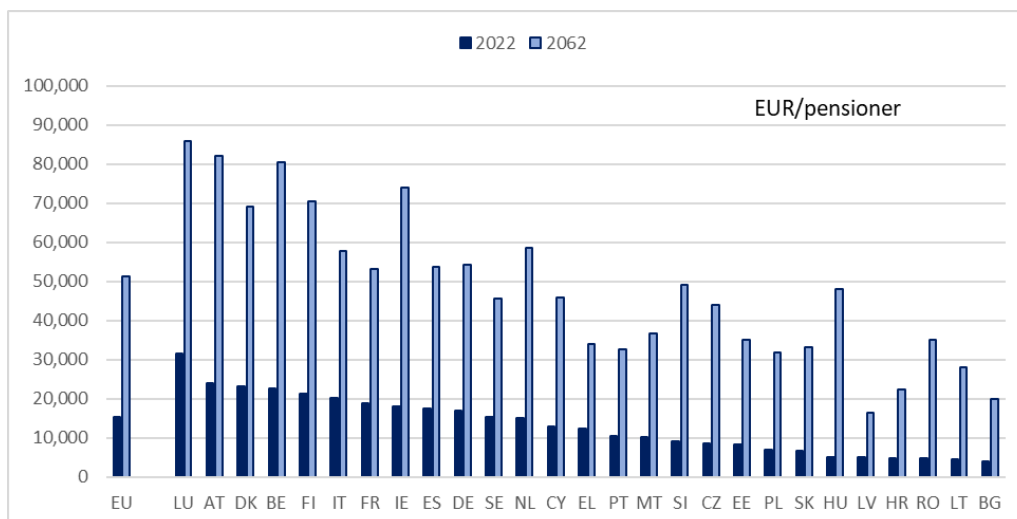
m. Pension expenditure per pensioner

Figure 6: Pension expenditure per beneficiary and as % of GDP per capita, 2021



Source: Eurostat [[spr_exp_pens](#), [spr_pns_ben](#), [nama_10_gdp](#) and [demo_pjan](#)]; last updates (resp.): 22/09/2023, 20/09/2023, 02/10/2023, 28/09/2023. Note: for expenditure: EU27, Belgium, Estonia, Greece, France, Croatia, Cyprus, Romania, Slovenia, Finland: 2020 data; for beneficiaries: the same + Poland: 2020 data, France: 2018 data.

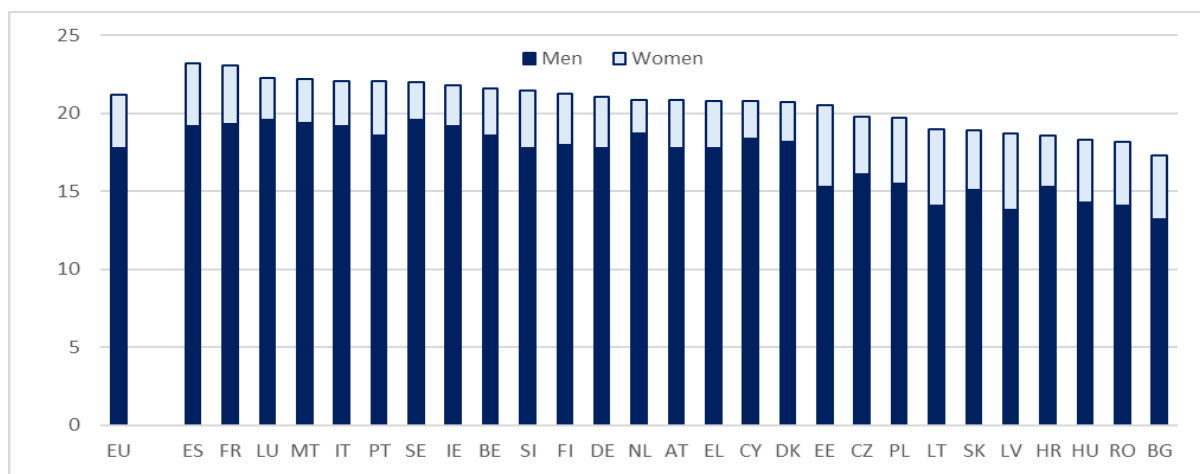
Figure 7: Public pension expenditure per public pensioner in EUR, nominal terms, 2022-2062



Source: [2024 Ageing Report \(EPC-AWG\)](#).

n. Life expectancy at age 65

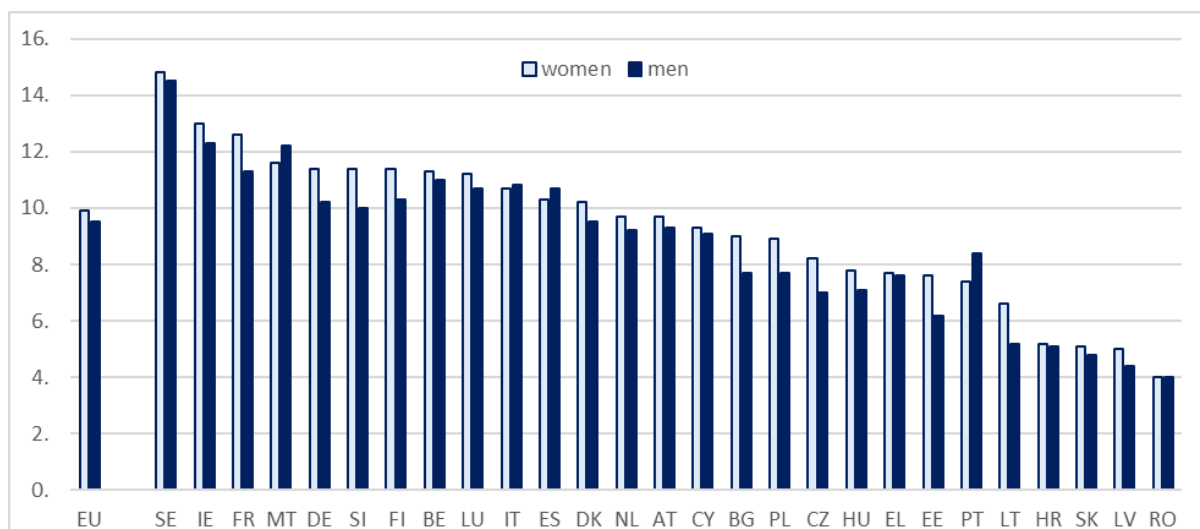
Figure 8: Life expectancy at age 65, by sex, 2022



Source: Eurostat [[demo_mlexpec](#)]; last update: 25/09/2023; all values are provisional Eurostat 2022 estimates, except DE and IE: 2021; women's levels are additional to men's.

n. Healthy life expectancy at age 65

Figure 9: (Expected) healthy life years at age 65, by sex, 2021



Source: Eurostat [[tespm120](#), [tespm130](#)]; last update: 12/06/2023.