Research article

Pension in the national accounts and wealth surveys: how do they impact economic measures?

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Supplementary

Appendix

Table A.1. Pension schemes in different countries.

	Basic plan	Additional occupational pension plan if exists	Additional (voluntary) systems	Sust. ranking	F62_F63 (hh)/GDP (1q/2023)	social security future entitlements/GDP (%) (2018)	social security funds assets / GDP (%) (2022)
AT	DB public pension system with low-income top-up		Voluntary private plans (DC)	47	24	371	3,6
BE	Safety net for low-income households	Public occupational DB scheme	Private pension schemes (DC)	39	47	330	4,4
DK	Public basic scheme (disadvantages pensioners)	Obligatory fully funded DC (almost universal) (ATP)	Fully funded DC schemes to collective agreements (85% of work force)	3	135	3	0,2

	Basic plan	Additional occupational pension plan if exists	Additional (voluntary) systems	Sust. ranking	F62_F63 (hh)/GDP (1q/2023)	social security future entitlements/GDP (%) (2018)	social security funds assets / GDP (%) (2022)
EE	Flat rate basic pension	Voluntary DC (2021 onward, before mandatory DB for people born after 1983)			1	343	3,5
FI	Basic state pension (withdrawable 100% to other pension)	Statuary earning related DB schemes (partially funded)	voluntary pensions (DB, funded)	11	21	343	92,2
FR	Targeted minimum benefit (Allocation de solidarité aux personnes âgées, ASPA)	Earning related public DB/POINTS pension with minimum	voluntary occupational pensions (DC)	38	72	371	15,7
DE	Safety net for low-income households	Earning based pay as you go (POINTS) DB	Voluntary private pensions (for instance: Riester pensions)	35	57	263	4,4
GR	National pension (PAYG)	Earning related public PAYG DB, 2015 onward notional DC			6		17,0
HU	Minimum pension	Earning related mandatory DB			7	259	0,9
IE	Flat-rate basic social security for low-income pensioners	Voluntary occupational and personal supplements (DC)		24	40	110	0,6
IT	Minimum social assistance benefit	Notional DC scheme for workers	Voluntary supplementary occupational schemes (DC)	46	54	391	6,9
LV	Safety net pension	Notional DC			18	225	5,6
LT	Flat rate contributory benefit	DC (POINTS), funded			10	227	5,7
NL	Flat-rate public pension (AOW)	Quasi-mandatory earnings-related occupational pensions linked to industrial agreements (funded) (DC)	Individual saving schemes (DC)	4	164	197	6,0

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	Basic plan	Additional occupational pension plan if exists	Additional (voluntary) systems	Sust. ranking	F62_F63 (hh)/GDP (1q/2023)	social security future entitlements/GDP (%) (2018)	social security funds assets / GDP (%) (2022)
ES	Earnings-related public pension (including means tested minimum pension) (DB)	Voluntary personal and occupational pension schemes (DC)		44	24	325	3,2
SI	Minimum pension	Earning related public pension DB			13	359	4,1
SK	Social assistance	DB (POINTS)	Voluntary DC		17	375	2,6

Sources: Mercer CFA Institute Global Pension Index 2023. OECD Pensions at a Glance 2023. OECD Pensions Markets in Focus 2023. Eurostat.

Pension schemes in different countries, their financial sustainability ranking (Mercier global index 2023), households' life insurance, annuity entitlements assets (F62), and pension entitlement assets (F63) to GDP (%), social security future entitlements to GDP, and social security funds assets to GDP (%).

The countries in grey are those who have predominantly social security DB pays-as-you-go (PAYG) schemes, which have little funds or no funds. The countries in darker blue are the ones that have social security DB schemes partly funded and partly PAYG. The countries in yellow are funded either obligatory or voluntary by DC schemes, which are also funded. The countries in white are notional DCs PAYG schemes. It should be noted that this categorization is rough and based on the available information and statistical data. The pension systems between countries are not fully comparable and therefore, these types of classifications are very indicative.

Life insurance and annuity entitlements assets (F62) and pension entitlement assets (F63) cover the assets held by households.