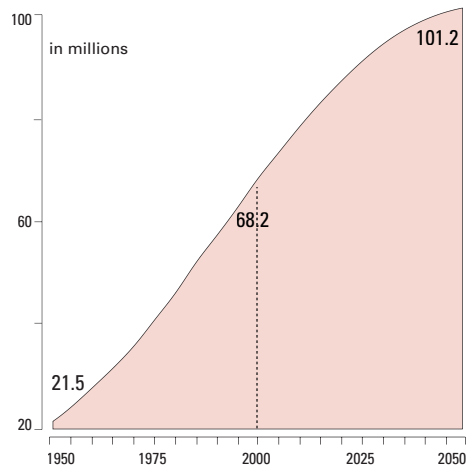




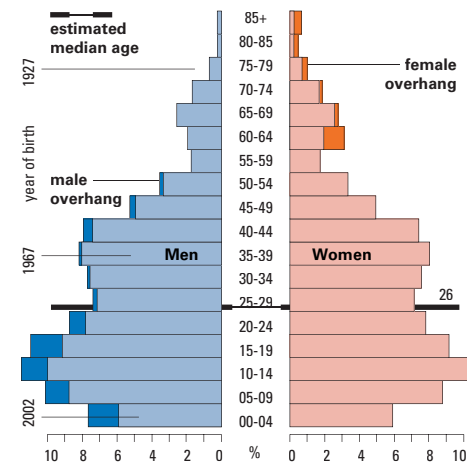
Demographic Indicators

Population Size, 1950 - 2050, TUR



Sources:
Population Size, Population Changes:
 UN/DESA Population Division,
 World Population Prospects:
 The 2004 Revision
 and World Urbanization Prospects:
 The 2003 Revision
Population by Age and Sex: UNECE,
 Trends in Europe and North America

Population by Age and Sex, 2002, AZE



Indicators



Demographic Indicators



Income and Wealth

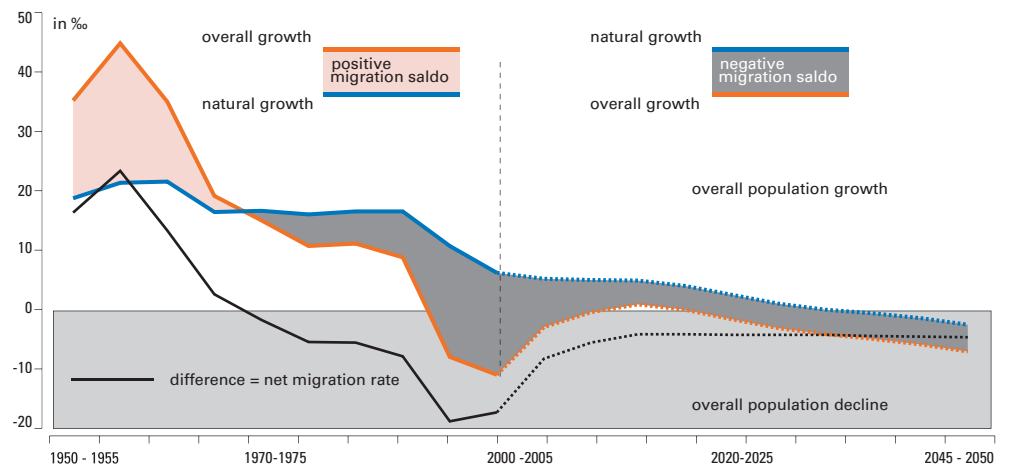


Labour Market and
Labour Market Participation



Social Protection and
Financial Sustainability

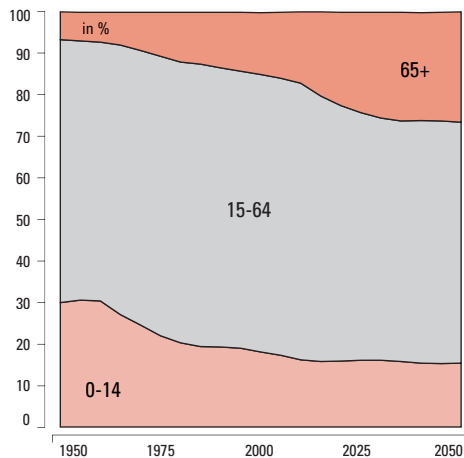
Population Changes: Natural Growth, Overall Growth*, 1950-2050, KAZ



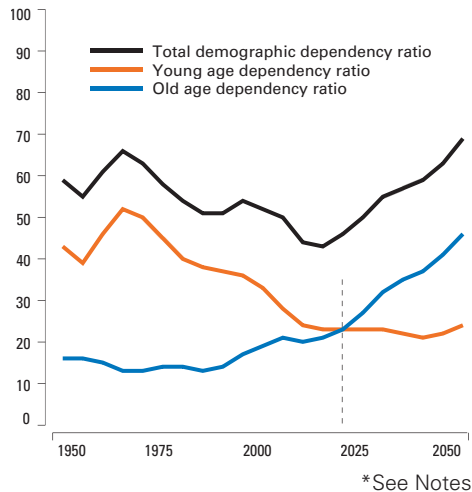
*Estimates until 2005, projections (medium variant) for 2005-2050



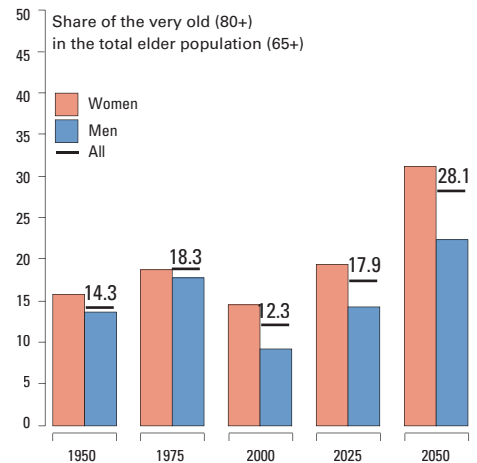
Population by Age Groups, 1950-2050, FIN



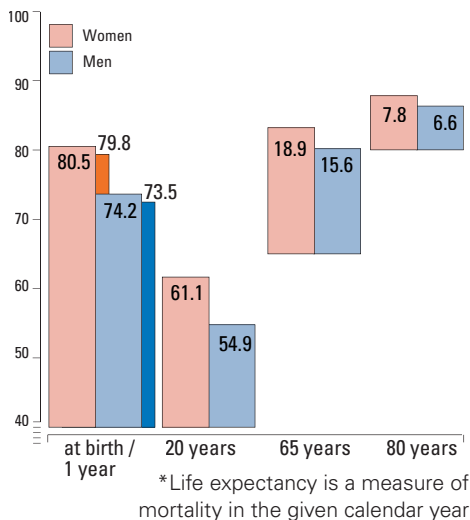
Demographic Dependency Ratios*, 1950-2050, GEO



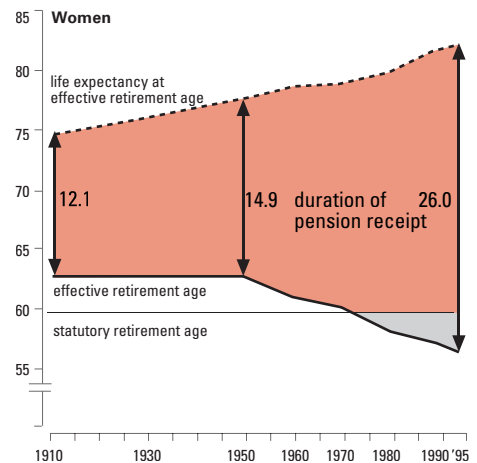
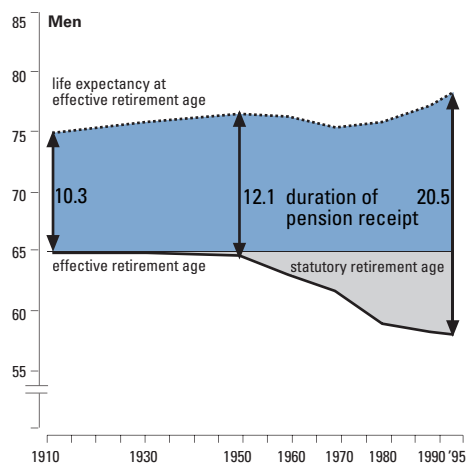
Ageing of the Aged, 1950-2050, ARM



Life Expectancy at Certain Ages*, 2003, PRT



Pension Duration of People Retiring Today and Duration Extension Over Time, 1910-1995, AUT



Sources:

Population by Age Groups, Dependency Ratios, Ageing of the Aged: UN/DESA Population Division, World Population Prospects: The 2004 Revision and World Urbanization Prospects: The 2003 Revision
Life Expectancy: Eurostat 2006
Pension Duration: own calculations
Fertility Rate: UNECE, Trends in Europe and North America; The Statistical Yearbook of the Economic Commission for Europe 2005; Eurostat NewCronos

Notes:

YADR = 0-14/15-64
 OADR = 65+/15-64
 TDDR = (0-14) + (65+)/15-64

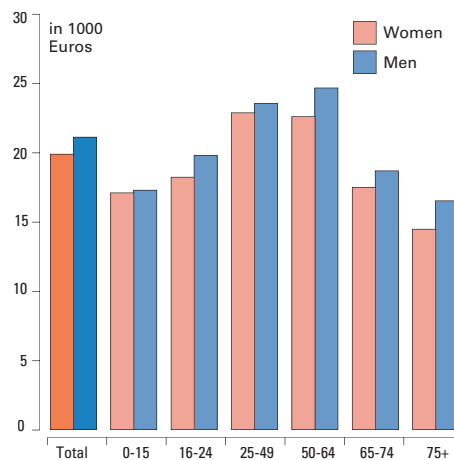
Total Fertility Rate, 1950-2005, MLT





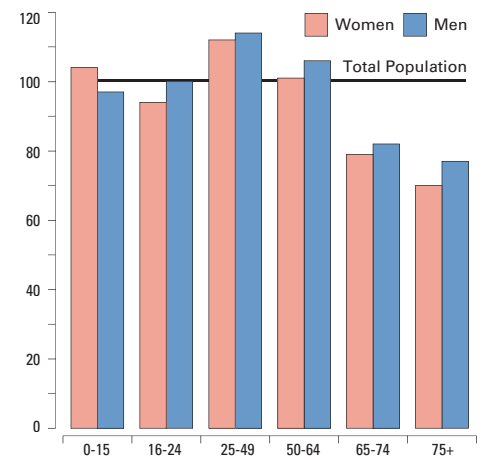
Income and Wealth

Average disposable Income*, 2001, GBR



*See Notes

Relative disposable Income, 2001, GRC



Sources:

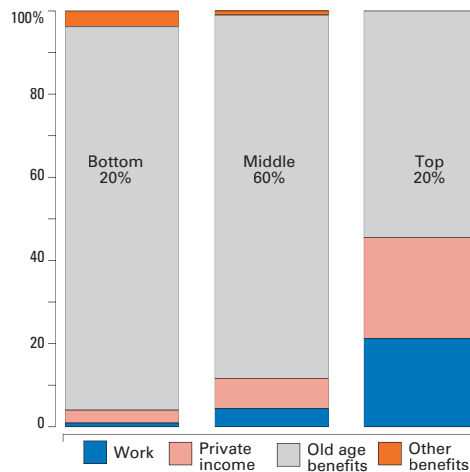
Average Income, Disposable Income, S80/S20 Ratio, Poverty Rates, Poverty Gap: EUROSTAT (2006, 2005), Income and Living Conditions Indicators
Income Composition: Own calculations based on ECHP

Notes:

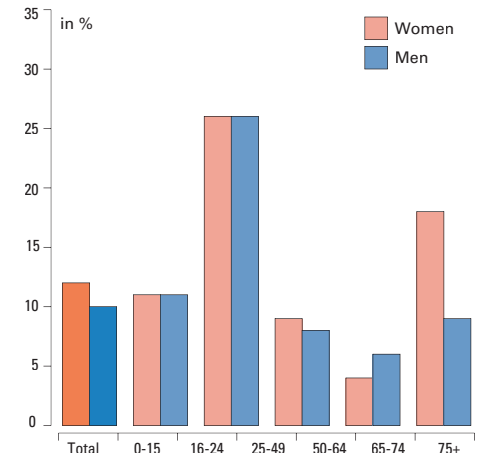
We refer from now onwards to disposable household income equivalised using the OECD modified equivalence scale



Income Composition, by Income Groups, 2001, BEL



Relative Income Poverty Rate*, 2004, SWE

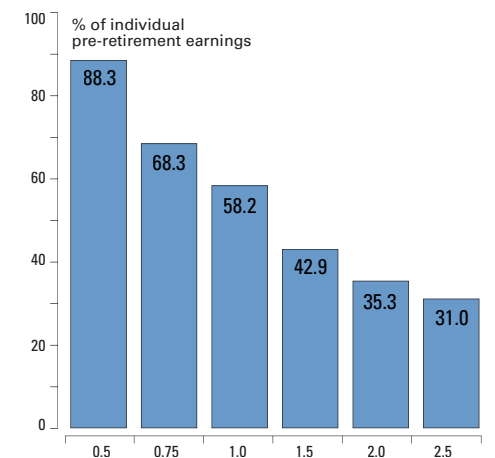


*At risk of poverty rate (cut-off point: 60% of median equivalised income after social transfers)

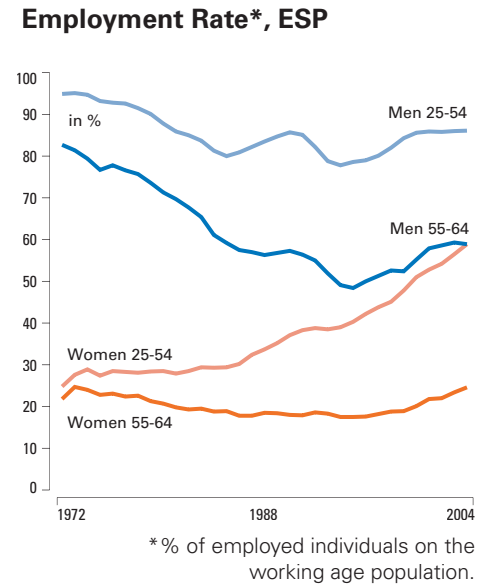
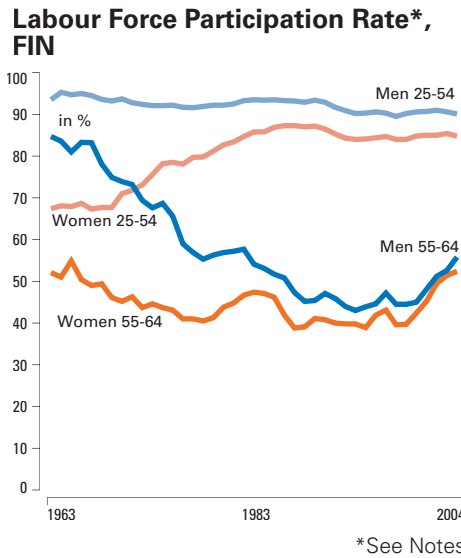
Minimum Income Guarantee

The Minimum Income Guarantee (MIG) was introduced in April 1999 to provide income support to people aged 60+, not working or working less than 16 hours per week, with income satisfying means-testing (savings between 3000 and 8000 pounds). It was paid through the „Income Support“; a means-tested non contributory benefit in place since 1988 for a number of disadvantaged categories not required to be available for work (pensioners, lone parents, carers, and sick/disabled people). In April 2000, the savings limit for pensioners claimants only was increased to 12000 pounds. In April 2001, an alignment of the premium paid to different eligible age groups took place, favouring in particular younger pensioners. In April 2003, the weekly amount of the MIG was 98.15 GBP for singles and 149.80 GBP for couples (substantially increased from the late 90s). From October 2003, MIG was replaced by the „Pension Credit“, consisting of 2 components: the „Guarantee Credit“ (substantially the previous MIG with more generous eligibility rules) and the „Savings Credit“ (an additional top up for people aged 65+ with low incomes above the MIG or the basic state pension at a rate of 60% of each GBP up to a maximum).

Net Replacement Rates, 2005*, CZE

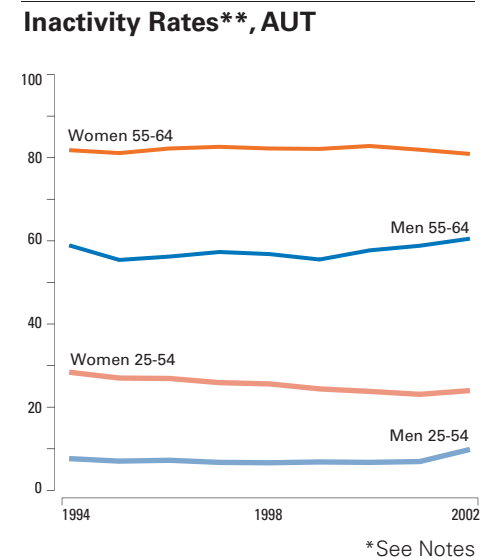
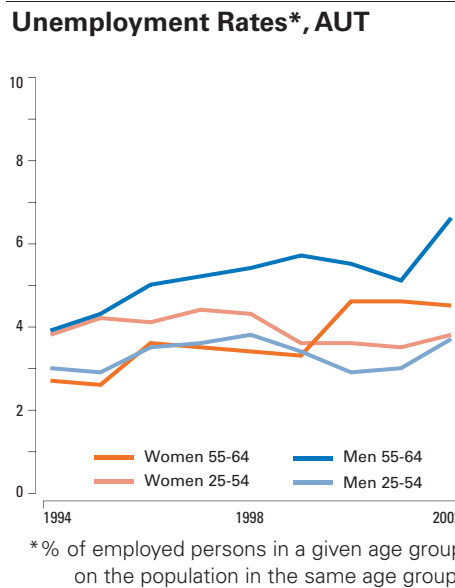


*Multiple of average individual earnings



Sources:
Labour Force Participation Rate, Employment Rate, Unemployment and Inactivity Rates: OECD, Labour Market Indicators
Age Discrimination: Sigg, R. (2004)
Average Retirement Age: Scherer (2001), OECD (2005)
Flexible Retirement: European Commission (2003), Social Protection Committee (2004)

Notes:
 *ratio between the number of persons in the labour force (employed or unemployed) in a given age group and the population in the same age group.
 ** ratio between the number of persons out the labour force (neither employed nor unemployed) in a given age group and the population in the same age group.



Flexible Retirement, GER

Early Retirement

Until 2011 early retirement possible at 63 conditional on 35 insured years; After 2011, early retirement age to be lowered gradually (by 2022) at 62 (60 for severely disabled).

Standard Retirement

65 years, both men and women (63 for severely disabled).

Deferred Retirement

No upper limit; actuarial increase of the entitlement by 0.5% per month.

Accumulations with Earnings

Possible after 65; pension reduced if earnings exceed a given threshold until age 65.

Age Discrimination, GBR

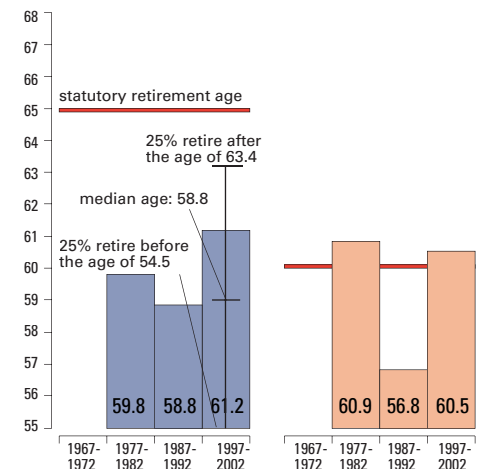
Existence of mandatory retirement age

From 2006, mandatory retirement age will be 65, but workers will have the right to stay at work afterwards.

Existence of age limits to the application of dismissal laws

The Employment Rights Acts excludes employees over the normal retirement age (or alternatively over the age of 65) from redundancy payment or the ability to claim for unfair dismissal.

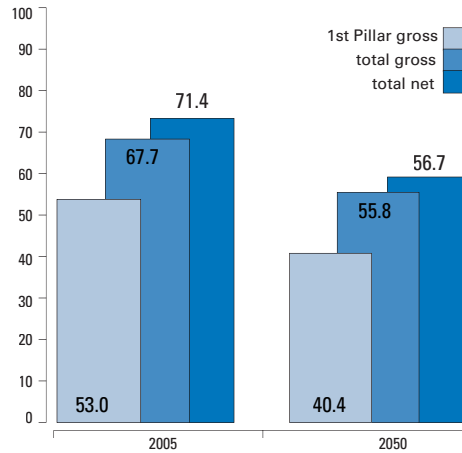
Average Effective Retirement Age, ITA





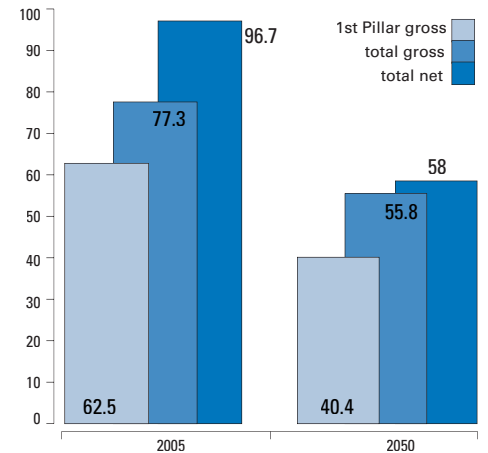
Social Protection and
Financial Sustainability

Individual Replacement Rates*, 2005-2050, SWE



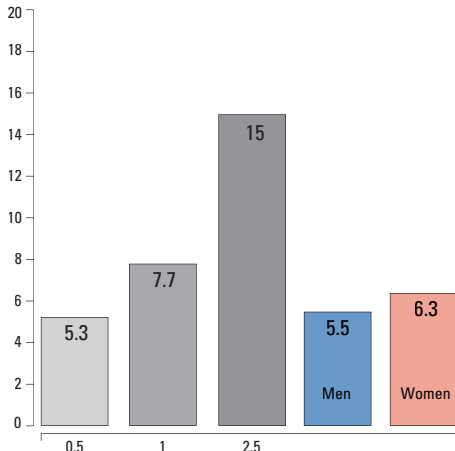
*At median income

Replacement Rates for Different Earnings Level*, 2005-2050, SWE



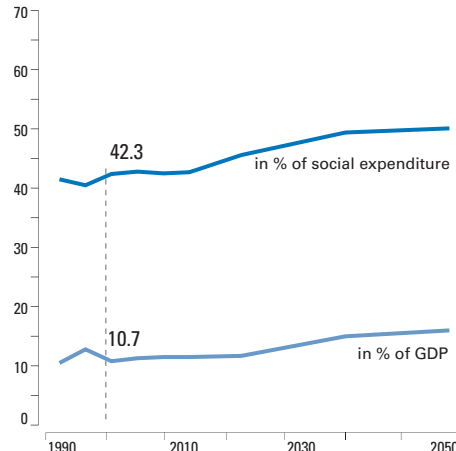
*At 2/3 of average earnings

Pension Wealth*, 2040, GBR



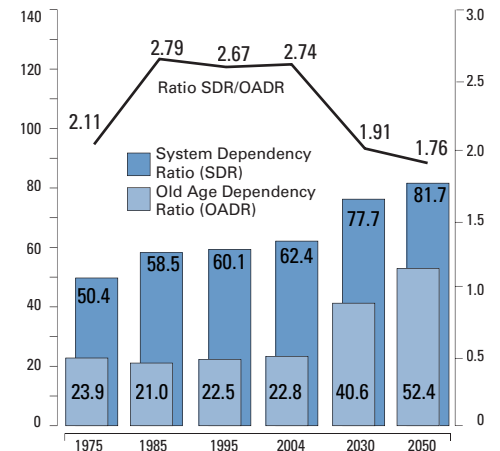
*Gross pension wealth by earnings level,
mandatory pension programmes

Total Pension Spending in % GDP and in % of Social Exp.*, 1990-2050, FIN



*Pensions, health, long-term care, education,
unemployment benefits

Old Age and System Dependency Ratios*, 1975-2050, AUT



*See Notes

Sources:

Individual RRs, RRs for diff. Earnings Level:

SPC 2004, NSR 2005;

Pension Wealth: OECD, 2005

Total Pension Spending: NSR; EPC 2003;

Casey et al.

Ratios SDR, OADR: Handbuch der österr. SV,

NSR 2005

Age Differential, Pension Credit:

MISSOC 2005

Notes:

*SDR: number of pensioners /
number of insured workers;

OADR: population 65+
to population 15-64

Pensions in % of insured persons
(without civil servants)

Age Differential in Statutory Retirement Age, AUT

The statutory retirement age for women (currently 60) will progressively increase to that of men (65), from 2024 to 2033.

Pension Credit for Child Caring Time, AUT

From 1.1.2005 on, periods of child-raising (maximum of 4 years per child*) are taken into account with a monthly contribution base of EUR 1,350,- (12 times a year).



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*5 years for multiple birth