



Report n.11 2024

The italian Pension System

Financial and demographic trends of the pension
and welfare system in 2022

Curated by the Research and Study Centre Itinerari Previdenziali

The italian Pension System

Financial and demographic trends of the pension and welfare system in 2022

Curated by the Research and Study Centre Itinerari Previdenziali

Members of the Scientific and Technical Committee

President Prof. Alberto Brambilla

Prof. Gian Carlo Blangiardo

Prof. Javier Fiz Perez

Prof. Antonio Golini

Dott.ssa Antonietta Mundo

Prof. Avv. Ranieri Razzante

Prof. Agar Brugiavini

Dott. Natale Forlani

Avv. Maurizio Hazan

Prof. Paolo Onofri

Prof. Federico Spandonaro

Prof. Paolo De Angelis

Prof. Gianni Geroldi

Prof. Enzo Moavero Milanesi

Dott. Antonio Prauscello

Prof. Tiziano Treu

Members of the Study and Research Centre

Avv. Alessandro Bugli

Dott. Edgardo Da Re

Dott. Gianmaria Fragassi

Dott.ssa Mara Guarino

Dott. Paolo Novati

Dott. Lorenzo Vaiani

Dott.ssa Michaela Camilleri

Dott. Antonio De Luca

Dott. Giovanni Gaboardi

Dott. Claudio Negro

Dott. Alessandro Pulcini

Avv. Francesca Colombo

Dott. Pietro De Rossi

Dott. Salvatore Giovannuzzi

Dott.ssa Laura Neroni

Dott.ssa Tiziana Tafaro

The Report was coordinated by Alberto Brambilla

Data collection, processing and drafting by:

Michaela Camilleri, Giulia De Angelis, Antonio De Luca, Cristina De Paolis, Gianni Geroldi, Salvatore Giovannuzzi, Antonietta Mundo, Laura Neroni, Claudio Negro, Paolo Novati, Antonio Prauscello, Alessandro Pulcini

We thank for their cooperation:

INPS, INAIL e le Casse Privatizzate dei Liberi Professionisti

This report is published in Italian and English thanks to the support by:

ANIA, Associazione Nazionale fra le Imprese Assicuratrici; Arca Fondi SGR; CADIPROF - Cassa di Assistenza Sanitaria Integrativa per i Lavoratori degli Studi Professionali; Cassa Forense; Cassa Nazionale del Notariato; Cassa Nazionale di Previdenza e Assistenza dei Ragionieri e degli Esperti Contabili; CIDA - Confederazione Italiana Dirigenti e Alte Professionalità; Confartigianato Imprese; Confcommercio-Imprese per l'Italia; Confcooperative; ENPACL - Ente Nazionale di Previdenza e Assistenza per i Consulenti del Lavoro; Fondazione Enasarco; Fondazione Enpaf; Fondazione Enpaia; Helvetia Vita SpA; Unipol Gruppo

Table of Contents

Introduction	7
1. The compulsory pension system in 2022: accounting and financial results for the system as a whole and for each scheme	9
1.1 Main events in 2022: 100 and 102 Quotas, advance payment of pensions (APE), Women's Option; Income and Citizenship Pension.....	9
1.2 The 2022 economic and financial results of the mandatory pension system and benefit recipients.....	16
1.3 The INPS system.....	17
1.3.1 Pension schemes for private-sector employed workers: FPLD, ex ENPALS, ex IPOST, ex FFSS, ex INGI; minor funds: aviation fund, consumption tax fund and clergy fund	18
1.3.2 FPLD - Pension fund for employed workers	19
1.3.3 Fund for entertainment and show-business workers (ex ENPALS)	20
1.3.4 Post and Telephony Fund (ex IPOST)	21
1.3.5 FF.SS fund.....	21
1.3.6 Fund for employed journalists (ex INPGI).....	22
1.3.7 Aviation fund	22
1.3.8 Fund for consumer tax collectors.....	23
1.3.9 Clergy fund	24
1.4 Funds for public-sector employed workers (ex INPDAP).....	24
1.5 INPS schemes for self-employed workers: artisans, retailers, farmers, tenant farmers and sharecroppers (CDCM).....	27
1.5.1 Fund for artisans	28
1.5.2 Fund for retailers.....	28
1.5.3 Fund for farmers, tenant farmers and sharecroppers	28
1.6 Fund for atypical workers	29
1.7 The financial and economic situation of INPS as a whole and of each individual fund, write-downs and settlements	30
1.8 Types of pension benefits by gender, fund and amount	34
1.8.1 Benefits paid by INPS in 2022	38
2. The privatised schemes for the liberal professions: general framework and individual trends in 2022.....	41
2.1 General framework and main indicators.....	42
2.2 Analysis of each individual scheme and main indicators	44
2.3 Other sustainability indicators, operating costs and accounting data	46
2.4 Welfare benefits	47
3. Accounting equilibrium rates.....	49
4. Other types of schemes: GPT (Temporary Benefit Scheme) and GIAS (Welfare Benefit Scheme); active labour policies	58
4.1 GPT: Income support benefits in the COVID-19 years.....	58
4.2 Operating results of the fund	60
4.3 GIAS, scheme of welfare benefits and support measure by number of hours and amounts of benefit	68

4.4	Active and passive labour policies: towards a new public-private model; the second pillar with solidarity, interprofessional and biltareal funds.....	74
-----	---	----

BOX 1: GIAS measures to support pension funds 73

5. The Overall data of the pension and welfare System: The Register 77

5.1	Pensions, benefits and pensioners.....	77
5.2	Welfare benefits.....	85
5.3	Geographical distribution of various types of pensions and INPS pensions abroad	87
5.4	Average pension amounts for the various categories	92
5.5	Average retirement age and its evolution over time	93
5.6	Number of outstanding pensions by effective date, by gender, average duration of benefits, type of benefit and age; the situation of pensions eliminated: INPS funds	96

6. The pension system and pension expenditure in 2022, short-term forecasts: summary and conclusions 103

6.1	Main indicators of the pension system in 2022 and their evolution.....	104
6.2	The social security accounts (pensions, health and welfare benefits) in the overall national accounts in 2022 and previous years.....	106
6.2.2	Health expenditure.....	108
6.2.3	Trends of pension benefit expenditure.....	109
6.2.4	Expenditure financed by tax revenues and welfare benefits.....	111
6.3	The situation in 2023 and short- and medium-term forecasts.....	115

BOX 2: The reclassification of pension and welfare expenditure in 2022 120

Main statistical tables: Tables 1a to 7a (special funds), B33a, B33b - B34a, B34b, Tables 1b, 1c, 2b, 2c, 3b, 3c, 4b, 4c

Appendix 1: Summary of the main interventions to revise and reform the pension system and the 2023 Budget Law

Focus no. 1: Pension eligibility requirements under the current legislation

Focus no. 2: Pension indexation

Focus no. 3: The evolution of contribution rates

Focus no. 4: Contribution-based calculation method and the use of coefficients

Appendix 2: Definition of pension expenditure in this report and other definitions

Appendix 3: The calculation formula with the contribution-based method

Latest studies and surveys available on: www.itinerariprevidenziali.it

- VIIth Report 'The regionalisation of the Italian pension system. Contribution and tax revenues, public welfare expenditure and coverage rates from 1980 to 2021'.
- Labour Market Observatory 'Trends of the first half of 2023 and the focus on the minimum wage: general data, comparison with the EU and outlook for the coming months'
- Xth Report 'Italian Institutional Investors: members, resources and management companies in 2022'
- In-depth analysis 'The silver economy, the great economy of the next decade'
- In-depth analysis 'ESG and SRI, the sustainable investment policies of Italian institutional investors'
- Labour Market Observatory "Trends in 2022 and forecasts for 2023. Insight into the Italian labour market trends: general data, comparison with Europe and outlook for the coming months".
- Immigration Observatory 'The impoverishment of immigrant families marks the closing of a cycle.'

Introduction

The Report on the *Italian pension system*, now in its eleventh edition, is the only publication today with the most exhaustive overview of the complex pension system in Italy and of how it is financed; it provides a detailed analysis of the system managed by the INPS funds and by the privatized pension schemes and of the welfare benefits paid by the public system, with a **reclassification of pension and welfare expenditure** within the national accounts in one single document. These data can then be used by analysts and policy makers to manage pension expenditure which accounts for about 53/56% of the entire public expenditure and which sees Italy in second place along with Austria in terms of social expenditure/GDP ratio.

Until 2012, this Report was drafted by the Social Security Expenditure Evaluation Unit (Nuvasp) under Act no. 335/1995 (Dini reform) and submitted every year to the Minister of Labour and then through the Minister to Parliament. For a number of reasons, Nuvasp ceased its activity in May 2012¹ and this void was only partially filled by other publications. In order to bridge this gap, a larger database of the Italian pension system was rebuilt through a long and complex "data entry" effort and the support of private players, with the addition of **welfare** and **temporary benefit schemes** and healthcare. Since 2014, the task of processing the data and of drafting the Reports has been fulfilled by the Technical and Scientific Committee and by the experts of the Research and Study Centre of *Itinerari Previdenziali* (many of whom were members or collaborators of Nuvasp). This Report is made available free of charge in Italian and English to the Government, to Italian and international institutions and to all social security stakeholders.

The Tenth Report has been drafted on the basis of a rigorous collection of data from the financial accounts of pension institutions and funds. It illustrates pension expenditure and contribution revenue trends and the balance of the compulsory public and private pension schemes in Italy. The observation period of the main pension variables begins in 1989, the first year to allow for a comparative analysis on the basis of homogeneous time series². The retrospective analysis covers the period up to 2022, the last year with available and complete data on the financial statements of the entities that make up the Italian pension system. This Report uses ad hoc indicators to describe and evaluate the trends of the public funds integrated into INPS, the only public pension institution³ in Italy and of the privatized professional pension schemes under Legislative Decrees n. 509 del 1994 and n.103 del 1996.

The performance of these funds is evaluated on the basis of the main variables in terms of number of active members, number of pensioners, average contributions, average benefits and demographic and economic ratios which determine their current account balances and medium and long term outcomes.

The general analysis of the total expenditure of the compulsory pension system over a time period of **32 years ((the only one of its kind))** is able to highlight short, medium and long term trends also in terms of financial sustainability, total expenditure/GDP ratio and adequacy of benefits.

¹ Resignation of the President and of the members with a letter sent to Minister Elsa Fornero, member of Nuvasp. In addition to monitoring and controlling pension expenditure, validating the transformation coefficients and coordinating the "general registers of active workers, pensions and pensioners", Nuvasp drafted the "*Report on the financial performance of the pension system*"; the last Report featured data until 31 December 2010. In 2012, Nuvasp's large library was lost together with its enormous data bank created in over 15 years. Its web site too, is no longer visible. It featured the historical series of the reports and the database with the complete trends from 1989 to 2010.

² Nuvasp, which operated from 1997 until May 2012 within the Ministry of Labour and later the Itinerari Previdenziali Research and Study Centre reprocessed the data in order to compare homogeneous time series.

³ Art. 21 of Law Decree no. 211 of 6/12/2011, transposed into Act no. 214 of 22 December 2011 "Urgent provisions for growth, equity and adjustment of national accounts".

Finally, the Report analyses the performance of the ***Welfare Benefit Scheme (GIAS)*** and of the ***Temporary Benefit Scheme (GPT)*** for the income support benefits financed by employers and workers and through tax revenues, and the accounting data of INAIL and health expenditure. All this makes it possible to fine-tune the separation between the welfare and the pension system in order to develop more targeted interventions on individual expenditure items and to better understand these phenomena also at the EU level. A special analysis is devoted to active and passive support measures for workers through solidarity, inter-professional and bilateral funds.

This eleventh edition of the Report is published at the same time as the seventh edition of the Report '*The Regionalisation of the Italian pension system*' curated by the Itinerari Previdenziali Study and Research Centre with the application of the 'cash flow' technique⁴.

For this reason, this Report is abridged and does not include the analysis and the quantification of the complementary and supplementary forms of welfare of a private nature that are increasingly crucial for the sustainability of the system in an ageing society that did not significantly evolved in 2022⁵. Nor does it focus on the trends in the main pension variables from 1989 to 2022 since they are reported in the aforementioned Regionalisation study, albeit in a different form.

The webpage dedicated to this Report and the statistical exhibits feature the tables with the historical series from 1989 to 2022, as well as a calculation of the "***replacement rates***" of the Italian pension system with projections for different careers and economic scenarios⁶, a detailed analysis of the privatized pension schemes, together with a review of the main regulatory changes and innovations up to 2022.

⁴ The Regionalisation Report drafted on the basis of the data taken from the official accounts of the funds using the cash flow technique (actual revenues per place of work and pension and welfare expenditure per place of residence of pensioners, as well as the contribution and tax funding arrangements for each region) can be found on www.itinerariprevidenziali.it.

⁵ For the data on December 31, 2021, please refer to the Xth Report, available for free consultation on www.itinerariprevidenziali.it.

⁶ For the analysis on replacement rates, please refer to the Exhibit available on the www.itinerariprevidenziali.it website page dedicated to the Xth Report, 2023.

1. The compulsory pension system in 2022: accounting and financial results for the system as a whole and for each scheme

We shall proceed first with an analysis of the overall results of the Italian pension system for 2022, whose data are in Tables 1.a and following and B.34.a and B.34.b at the end of the chapters; in the following sections, we will focus on the pension fund for employed workers and on all the pension schemes managed by INPS. In order to complete this overview of the pension system, the next Chapter will deal with the pension schemes for the liberal professions, which also manage substitutive forms¹ of the compulsory pension system.

The accounting data of the INPS funds (contribution revenues, benefit expenditure, balances and assets) are taken from the INPS financial statements and illustrate their economic and financial situation; instead, the data related to the number of *active workers* differ from those provided by ISTAT (Table 6. 1), since the INPS funds include as active workers paying contributions also those who just pay a single contribution in the year considered, at times even in more than one scheme, thus giving rise to duplications; most data related to *pensions* refer to the benefits paid and not to the pensioners who may also benefit from two or more pensions (see Chapter 5).

1.1 Main events in 2022: 100 and 102 quotas, advance payment of pensions (APE), Women's Option, Citizenship Income and Pension

In the past Reports on the Italian pension system, we have always stressed that the excessive rigidity of the retirement requirements and the elimination of any retirement flexibility has substantially thwarted the intent of the Fornero reform²; in fact, in 2012, the Monti government introduced the first two safeguard measures, then followed by 'transitional' rules to make access to early retirement more flexible for many different categories: starting with the so-called 'esodati', then with 'early workers', and finally with the '100, 102 and 103 Quotas'. From 2012 to 2022, the different governments introduced 'safeguard' measures, regulations on 'early' and heavy labour, social Ape, women's option, and other incentives; they enabled about **833,000 workers to retire up to the end of 2022**³ with the requirements in force before the Fornero law, excluding from the calculation early pensions (42 years and 10 months for men and 41 years for women, since these workers can actually retire only 3 months earlier). In addition, they granted various early retirement options to particular categories of workers such as journalists, the beneficiaries of redundancy funds for banks⁴ and insurance companies, the isopension and expansion contracts, which however are almost entirely financed by companies and not by the state, except for the 0.7 billion euros allocated by the Gentiloni government for workers in the banking sector and about 1 billion for other early retirement incentives; according to some estimates, these measures were targeted to about 60,000 workers over the 10-year period, which brought the total number of beneficiaries to over **900,000**. Over the same period, the cost to the State was **48.3 billion** out of the 86 billion euros' worth of the expenditure savings predicted by Fornero. On the other hand, the prevalence of seniority or early retirement pensions can be seen from the

¹ The compulsory system also includes the complementary or additional pension schemes managed by the INPS and by privatized schemes, such as ENASARCO, the fund for commercial agents, ENPAIA, which provides supplementary benefits to agricultural workers, and FASC, the fund for haulers and couriers.

² Law Decree no. 201 of December 6, 2011, amended and transposed into Act no. 214 of December 22, 2011.

³ It refers to 143.000 for the 9 safeguard measures, 94.000 for social APE, 84.000 for the women's option, 80.000 for early and strenuous jobs and 436.000 for the 100 Quota measure.

⁴ Since 2017, thanks to an 'incomprehensible' measure of the Gentiloni government with a cost of 0.7 billion, the early requirement to join the redundancy funds rose from 5 to 7 years, a rule renewed by the various governments until the end of 2023.

analysis of the pensions in payment and those paid out in 2022 by category, as illustrated in Charts 1 and 2 of *figure 1.1*.

Figure 1.1 - Categories of pensions in payment and those paid out in 2022

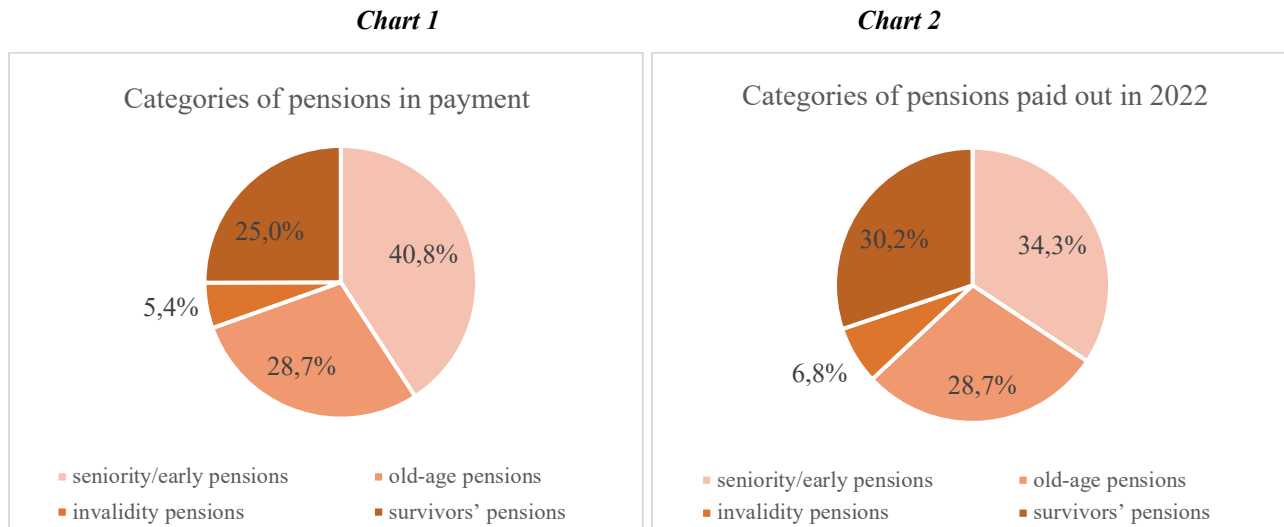
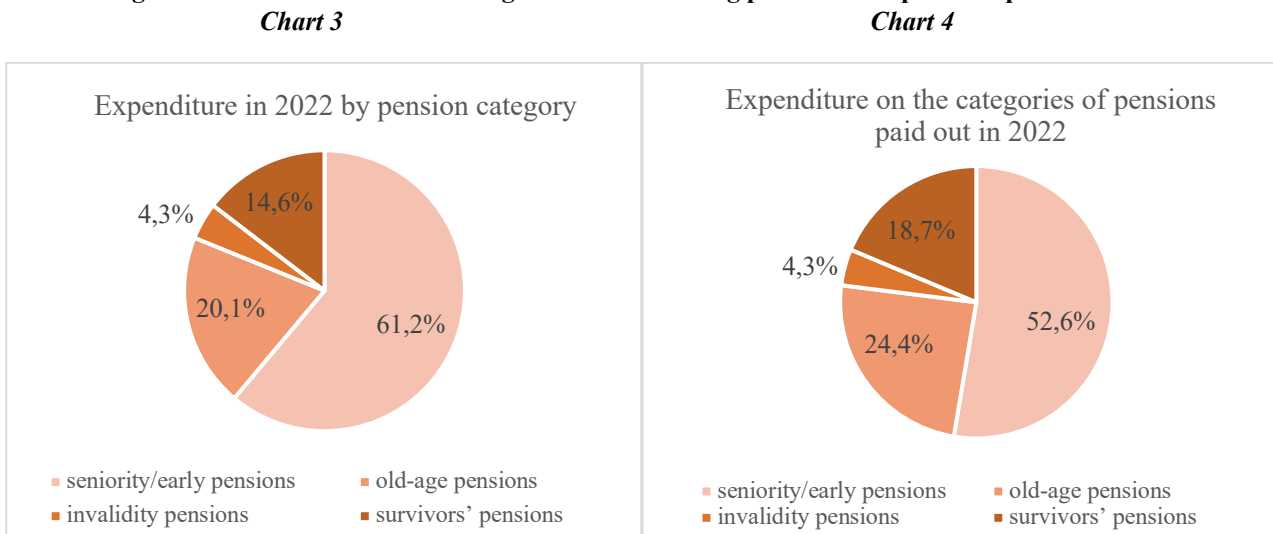


Figure 1.2 shows that, compared to the stock of pensions in payment, the expenditure on seniority or early retirement pensions accounted for 61% of the total (Chart 3), three times as much that on old-age pensions (Chart 3); instead, expenditure on the seniority and early retirement pensions paid out in 2022 was lower, even if still more than twice as much that on old-age pensions (Chart 4).

Figure 1.2 - Breakdown of the categories of outstanding pensions and pensions paid out in 2022



However, it should be noted that early pensions have on average about 37 years of contributions with full careers and salaries, while old-age pensions generally have 20/21 years of contributions with more than 5 years of notional contributions and discontinuous careers on average; therefore, the twice as high difference in these amounts is mathematically justified also by taking into account that a large part of old age pensions are supported by supplementary minimum benefits due low contributions. These are the following early-retirement measures.

The "*100 Quota*" measure was introduced under Article 14 of Law Decree no. 4 of January 28, 2019; it allowed for the early retirement of the workers who had accrued the requirements of 62 years of age and 38 years of contributions by **December 31, 2021**, for the 2019-2021 three-year period. The 2022 Budget Law, Article 1, par. 87 of Act no. 234 of December 30, 2021 introduced the 102 Quota measure, which raised the retirement age by 2 years and which could be obtained if the requirements

of 64 years of age with 38 years of contributions had been met by **December 31, 2022**. The 2023 Budget Law, Act no. 197 of December 29, 2022, provided for a further early retirement option, the **“103 Quota”**. This experimental measure set the requirements to be met by **December 31, 2023**, with a minimum age of 62 years and a contribution period of at least 41 years. In this regard, it is important to remember that once workers become eligible for a 'flexible early retirement pension' (the so-called 100, 102 and 103 Quotas), they can exercise this right in **any subsequent year**. At the end of 2022 517,358 early-retirement applications for the 100 and 102 Quotas were submitted, with respect to 436,143 successful applications for a total cost of more than 17 billion euros, as shown in **Table 1.1**, illustrating the trend of early retirement applications submitted as a result of the provision of Article 14 of Law Decree no. 4/19, of those accepted and of the relative cost for each year from 2019 up to the present.

**Table 1.1 - "Law Decree no. 4 of January 28, 2019, art. 14, the so-called “100 Quota”:
number of applications submitted and accepted**

		100 Quota	102 Quota	early retirement	Women's option
2019	Applications submitted	228,829		201,941	26,676
	Successful applications	150,768		106,777	17,943
	Cost	1,794,408,090		208,225,554	116,251,202
2020	Applications submitted	359,964		410,739	48,098
	Successful applications	267,802		283,701	35,615
	cost	4,894,319,234		671,049,390	369,584,732
2021	Applications submitted	481,444		624,996	75,371
	Successful applications	379,860		455,727	56,886
	cost	5,173,513,769		627,480,068	556,523,746
2022	Applications submitted	504,707	12,651	834,563	106,126
	successful applications	430,297	5,846	637,595	83,468
	cost	5,427,922,122	31,070,396	731,004,589	822,136,425
Jun-23	Applications submitted	506,858	15,458	952,671	114,052
	Successful applications	433,556	11,167	738,320	91,905
	cost	3,884,351,115	198,218,232	401,198,951	999,867,539
Total cost		21.174.514.330	229,288,628	2,638,958,552	2,864,363,644

The average age at the start of early retirement for the 100 Quota measure was 63 years for men and women, 29 months earlier with respect to the Fornero Law requirements; **Table 1.2** below shows the average age at retirement and the duration of early benefits for the various types of early-retirement measures under Article 14 Law Decree no. 4/19 while **Table 2.5** shows the average pension amounts.

Table 1.2 - Average age at retirement and duration of the early-retirement benefits under former Art 14 of Law Decree no. 4/19

	Average age at start of benefits			Average duration of the measure
	Women	Men	Total	
100 Quota Law Decree no. 4 of January 28, 2019 - Art. 14	63	63	63	29 months
102 Quota Law Decree no. 4 of January 28, 2019 - Art. 14	65	65	65	27 months
Pension advance Law Decree no. 4 of January 28, 2019 - Article 15	61	61	61	3 months
Women's option Law Decree no. 4 of January 28, 2019 - Article 16	60		60	53 months

Table 1.3 - Average amount of current early-retirement benefits under Article 14 of Law Decree no. 4 of January 28, 2019 for each pension fund

	Women	Men	Total
100 Quota Article 14	€ 1,841,70	€ 2,045,30	€ 1,980,59
Fund for public-sector employed workers	€ 2,091,21	€ 2,275,61	€ 2,173,69
Fund for private-sector employed workers	€ 1,657,88	€ 2,213,76	€ 2,091,14
Fund for private-sector self-employed workers	€ 1,089,49	€ 1,429,90	€ 1,371,69
102 Quota Art. 14	€ 1,882,31	€ 2,039,35	€ 1,977,76
Fund for public-sector employed workers	€ 2,154,73	€ 2,344,78	€ 2,228,75
Fund for private-sector employed workers	€ 1,717,81	€ 2,255,09	€ 2,092,66
Fund for private-sector self-employed workers	€ 1,080,63	€ 1,320,86	€ 1,268,20
P.A.F. Art. 14.1	€ 1,645,79	€ 1,860,07	€ 1,837,84
Fund for public-sector employed workers			
Fund for private-sector employed workers	€ 1,734,01	€ 1,984,26	€ 1,955,98
Fund for private-sector self-employed workers	€ 1,289,20	€ 1,526,86	€ 1,508,33
Early Retirement Art. 15	€ 1,883,45	€ 2,191,05	€ 2,077,39
Fund for public-sector employed workers	€ 2,195,00	€ 2,583,83	€ 2,351,63
Fund for private-sector employed workers	€ 1,898,51	€ 2,458,92	€ 2,278,45
Fund for private-sector self-employed workers	€ 1,106,20	€ 1,524,62	€ 1,423,15

In the 2019-2022 three-year period, the "100 Quota" expenditure was **17.3 billion euros** compared to the approximately 21 billion provided for under Article 1, par. 256 of Act no. 145 of 2018. In the first half of 2023, the number of successful applications submitted by workers who had become entitled to the 100 Quota measure by December 31, 2021, or by those who had submitted an application that was not processed last year, was equal to 42,124. Compared to the projected number of about 1.1 million workers applying for these early-retirement benefits contained in the law, the number of beneficiaries was about 445,000 at the end of 2022; instead the costs to be borne until the phasing out of these early-retirement incentives at the end of 2027 are estimated to reach about 9.5 billion, which must be added to the costs incurred up to 2021 for a total of about **21.4 billion** against the 48.58 billion forecast in the decree. As to the 102 Quota measure with 64 years of age and 38 years of contributions, at the end of the first half of 2022, the number of successful applications amounted

only to 1,424 out of 5,160 applications, almost equally divided between men and women. A total of about 5,000 applications was estimated to be accepted in 2022, allowing workers to retire 27 months earlier with a cost of about 42 million euros and with an average pension of about 1,971 for private-sector, public-sector and self-employed workers.

Women's Option⁵: in 2021-2022 about 115,000 women applied for early retirement with the 'Women's Option' under the contribution-based system; the number of successful applications was equal to 91,90, with a total cost of about 823 million euros. At the end of 2022, 106.000 'Women's Option' pensions were paid out, while in the first half of 2023, the number of successful application reached 83,468 with a total cost of about 1,8 billion euros. The average amounts of outstanding pensions was equal to 1,084.26 euros with a significant difference between private-sector and public-sector benefits, as illustrated in **Table 1.4**, 25% higher in the public sector with respect to the private sector.

Table 1.4 - Amount of women's option pensions in the different schemes

Article 16 Woman's Option	€ 1,084,26	
Fund for public-sector employed workers	€ 1,379,00	27.2%
Fund for private-sector employed workers	€ 1,098,35	1.3%
Fund for private-sector self-employed workers	€ 816,66	-24.7%

Early workers and Social Ape - Legislative Decree no. 67 of April 21, 2011 provided for an early-retirement measure for workers with particularly strenuous and heavy forms of work identified through non-scientific and questionable criteria. Act no.232 of December 11, 2016 (2017 Budget Law of the Renzi government) introduced social Ape, which remained in force from May 1, 2017 until December 2020, then extended to December 31, 2021 and subsequently to 2022, whose costs were entirely borne by the state; under this measure, workers who meet the requirements and the so-called 'early workers', i.e. those who started working before 19 years of age and who find themselves in the conditions provided for under the Ape provisions or in a list of so-called jobs defined as **strenuous** and **heavy** (jobs defined as heavy work of which no definitions can be found in the medical-scientific literature). With regard to the so-called '**early workers**', **Tables 1.5** and **1.6** show the trend in the number of applications submitted and accepted, as well as the actual costs incurred in the 2017-2022 for early retirement for these subjects.

Table 1.5 - Number of applications submitted and accepted for early work in 2017 - 2022

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Total
submitted	34,248	40,048	23,977	23,017	23,886	22,613	167,789
accepted	11,414	17,111	12,604	12,660	13,401	12,902	80,092
% acceptance	33.3%	42.7%	52.6%	55.0%	56.1%	57.1%	47.7%

In 2022, the number of applications accepted by INPS was 12,902 applications out of 22,613, for a cost equal to 85.3 million euros in 2022 alone. The cumulative burden as of December 31, 2022 amounted to 462.7 million euros with 80,092 accepted applications against 167,789 applications submitted.

⁵ Introduced under Art. 1, par. 9 of Act no. 243/2004, this measure allows women to retire earlier with benefits calculated under the contribution-based system. The requirements for the year 2022 were: 58 years of age (59 if self-employed) and 35 years of contributions by December 32, 2021.

Table 1.6 - Actual cost of pensions for early work in 2017 – 2022

Year	Actual cost
2017	80,087,084,00 €
2018	357,589,571,00 €
2019	517,823,939,00 €
2020	476,581,963,00 €
2021	436,161,979,00 €
2022	462,773,463,00 €

As illustrated in **Tables 1.7** and **1.8**, as of December 31, 2022, the number of **social APE** applications submitted was equal to 182,750, of which 93,765 accepted following the verification of the requirements; the cost of this measure was 571.5 million in 2022, with an average annual burden lower 41,090, than the average burden of previous years. In 2023, the cost of social Ape is estimated to reach 620 million, while the total cost of this measure from 2017 until its effects phase out in 2027, is estimated to be **4.6 billion**.

Table 1.7 - Number of pension applications submitted and accepted for social APE in 2017 – 2022

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Total
Applications submitted	48,184	48,422	20,277	17,961	21,560	26,346	182,750
Applications accepted	18,141	22,666	12,477	11,136	13,274	16,071	93,765
% acceptance	37.65%	46.81%	61.53%	62.00%	61.57%	61.00%	51.31%
Average cost per year	44,585,00 €	43,486,00 €	42,268,00 €	43,754,00 €	44,660,00 €	41,090,00 €	

Table 1.8 - Actual cost for social APE pensions in 2017 – 2022

Year	Actual cost
2017	121,439,027,00 €
2018	397,304,581,00 €
2019	590,689,648,00 €
2020	627,743,030,00 €
2021	612,053,994,00 €
2022	571,479,673,00 €

The **citizenship income** (RdC) was introduced by Law Decree no. 4 of January 28, 2019, amended and transposed by Act no. 26 of March 28, 2019 and as a measure to combat poverty; it is designed to combat poverty and consists of an economic aid for labour market reintegration and social inclusion; it is granted not only on the basis of economic needs, but of a series of conditions beneficiaries must fulfil otherwise they lose their entitlement: personalized job placement and social inclusion paths with community service activities, vocational reskilling, completion of the educational path, as well as other commitments identified by ad-hoc services aimed at labour market reintegration and social inclusion (Labour Pacts and Social Inclusion Pacts).

The 2022 Budget Law changed the RdC regulation, providing, inter alia, stricter controls on the applications submitted, a highly critical issue immediately denounced when this measure came into force. Moreover, Law Decree no. 48 of 2023 reorganised the poverty-reduction measures, starting by repealing RdC as of 1 January 2024. In addition, its duration was modified according to the type of household; in 2023, this measure has remained unchanged only for 'non-employable' households, i.e.

those with disabled family members (as defined by Ministerial Decree no. 159 of 2013), minors or persons above sixty years or more; instead, 'employable' households are entitled to a maximum of seven monthly payments. Overall, as of December 31, 2022, this measure introduced under Law Decree no. 4/19 to combat poverty had a total cost of **27.8 billion euros**, and an average number of 1,156,458 households received at least one month's benefits after becoming entitled, for a total of 3,507,716 beneficiaries and an average allowance of 542.68 euros (*Table 1.9*).

Table 1.9 – Citizenship income and pension recipient households and amounts of benefits paid per year in 2019-2022

	RdC beneficiaries		PdC beneficiaries		RdC/PdC beneficiaries	
	Average number of households	Total amount paid out	Average number of households	Total amount paid out	Average number of households	Total amount paid out
2019	775,229	3,695,002,020,86 €	105,473	205,628,796,83 €	880,702	3,900,630,817,69 €
2020	998,843	6,785,097,296,70 €	122,704	357,985,143,96 €	1,121,547	7,143,082,440,66 €
2021	1,212,161	8,394,591,778,39 €	134,315	431,140,580,86 €	1,346,476	8,825,732,359,25 €
2022	1,087,818	7,588,709,618,33 €	120,250	400,588,993,49 €	1,208,068	7,989,298,611,82 €
Total expenditure		26,463,400,714,29 €		1,395,343,515,14 €		27,858,744,229,43 €

In 2022, the expenditure on these measures amounted to 7.99 billion euros and the number of households receiving at least one monthly payment was 1,685,161 for a total of 3,662,803 beneficiaries, with an average allowance of 551.11. The number of households receiving these benefits decreased compared to 2021 and, the geographical breakdown in *Table 1.10* shows that the region with the highest number of households which received at least one month's citizenship income or pension was Campania with 353,795 households, a number almost equal to that of the entire North, with 877,115 recipients and an average allowance of 617.16 euros, much higher than the national average.

Table 1.10 – Geographical breakdown of households receiving citizenship income and pension benefits, number of beneficiaries and average monthly allowance

	2022 (January - December)		
	Number of households	Number of beneficiaries	Average monthly allowance
Italy	1,685,161	3,662,803	551,11
North	372,317	728,507	480,28
Centre	271,887	534,421	512,18
South and Islands	1,040,957	2,399,875	583,27

Attention must also be paid to the Citizenship Pension (PdC), a monthly welfare benefit introduced under Law Decree no. 4 of January 28, 2019, to combat poverty and targeted to subjects who paid few or no social contributions (and therefore taxes) without any ex post controls other than the easily circumvented ISEE. It is a supplementary economic benefit for households that fulfil some specific personal, income and asset requirements based on the ISEE certificate which refers to the year preceding its issue. It can be requested by all beneficiaries of minimum pensions, social allowances, benefits for disabled civilians or pensions below 780 euros, including survivors' pensions. In 2022, it was provided to 120,250 households with an average monthly amount of 254.73, which can be

added to other benefits since there is no general register, with a cost equal to about 0.41 billion euros in 2022 (*Table 1.11*).

Table 1.11 - Citizenship Pension – Yearly expenditure and number of households involved

Citizenship pension		
Year	Total amount (billions of euros)	Average monthly number of households receiving the benefit
2019	0.21	132,447
2020	0.36	156,239
2021	0.43	169,369
2022	0.41	120,250

1.2 The 2022 economic and financial results of the mandatory pension system and benefit recipients

In 2022, *pension expenditure* for all pension schemes amounted to 247,589 million euros (238,271 million in 2021) net of GIAS, an increase by 3.9% due, to a small extent, to the adjustment of pensions to inflation⁶, and to a large extent, to the increase in the number of pensioners due early-retirement measures (102 Quota and others) illustrated in the previous section. Approximately 96% of pension expenditure and contribution revenues of the system are managed by INPS, which incorporated almost all pension schemes as a result of several legislative provisions adopted over the last thirty years; most recently, under Article 1, par. 103 of Act no. 234 (2022 Budget Law), the substitutive social security function of INPGI (journalists) was transferred to INPS⁷. The rest is managed by the privatised schemes. *Table 1.a et seq.* illustrate the overall financial situation of the compulsory pension system in terms of pension benefit expenditure, contribution revenues, operating balances and share of pension benefits transferred through GIAS; they also show the figures related to the privatised schemes under Legislative Decrees no. 509/94 and no. 103/96, which belong to the compulsory system, but are not substantially financed by the State budget (the detailed tables can be viewed at the end of the chapters and in the special web section of the Report⁸).

In **2021**, after a nefarious 2020 (195,400 million euros), *contribution revenues* amounted to 208,264 million euros⁹ and finally rose to **224,943 million euros** in **2022**; as a result, the balance between *contributions* and *benefits* had a negative result, - 22,645 million euros, as has been the case for many years, even if better than the -30,006 million euros in 2021.

Due to the early retirement measures adopted, the total number of pension and welfare beneficiaries went up to 16,131,414, + 32,666, with a number of benefits received equal to 22,772,004, that is 1.4117 benefits per pensioner (per capita).

In conclusion, the 2022 results show some improvements with respect to those obtained in 2021, which were clearly much better than the 2020 figures, heavily affected by the meltdown caused by the pandemic, the lockdown measures, the consequent slowdown in production and services and a significant drop in employment.

⁶ Pensions are adjusted to the inflation observed in the previous year; however, since 1997 several laws have provided for and then extended the reduction of indexation for pensions above the minimum benefits or its multiples (3 or 5 times the minimum benefits); in 2022 and 2023, the reduction of medium/high pensions was even more significant (see the details in the tables and the comments in Exhibit 1).

⁷ Over time, INPS integrated the unified agricultural contributions service (Scau), INPDAI (fund for corporate executives), IPOST (fund for the postal workers), INPDAP (fund for public-sector employed workers) and ENPALS (fund for entertainment workers) and many other minor schemes.

⁸ See the www.itinerariprevidenziali.it website

⁹ As in previous years, the additional State contribution of 10,800 million euros from the State is not included in the revenues (see Note 2 of Table 1.a).

The following considerations can be made about the 2022 deficits of pension funds:

- a) The data in *Tables 1.a* and *B.34 .a* show that four INPS compulsory pension funds ran a surplus: **FPLD** with a surplus of 17,715 million (548 million in 2021)¹⁰; the **fund for retailers** with a surplus of 1.317 million (up with respect to 654 million in 2021); the **fund for entertainment and show-business workers** (former ENPALS) with a surplus of 373 million (288 million in 2021), and the **separate scheme** for the so-called **atypical workers** with a surplus of 8,477 million (7,700 million in 2021); the substantial surplus of this separate scheme is due to its relatively recent inception and hence to its low number of pensioners and low pensions.
- b) The schemes for professionals too ran a surplus (*Table 1.a*), with the exception of INPGI (the pension fund for journalists) merged into INPS, with an overall positive balance of 4,259 million (3,692 million in 2021). The schemes for professionals and for atypical workers still had a good ratio of the number of active workers vs. the number of pensioners.
- c) The overall surplus of these schemes (32,141 million) made it possible to contain the total deficit between expenditure and revenues to 22,645 million. Without this surplus, the deficit of the pension system would have reached 54,786 million.
- d) All the other funds ran a deficit: the highest was that of public-sector employed workers with a negative balance of 39,615 million which would have been lower if the 10,800 million euros' worth of additional State contribution to the pension funds of for civil servants had been included in the revenues. As explained in greater detail below, the deficit ranking also featured the former Ferrovie dello Stato fund, the former INPDAI funds, the fund for artisans and the fund for farmers, tenant farmers and sharecroppers.

1.3 The INPS system

Before illustrating the analytical data of all the INPS funds, it is important to look at the number of pension benefits paid out in 2022 by INPS, excluding indemnity and welfare benefits equal to 17,364,180, - 48,890 with respect to 2021 (17,413. 070); instead, the **average pensions gross of GIAS** increased, essentially due to the number of workers retiring with long working careers and good contribution positions; their average annual amounts in nominal terms rose from 15,990 euros in 2021 to 16,670 in 2022 for the INPS funds as a whole (*Table B.34. a*); the ratio of the average pension net of GIAS transfers and the average income (see *Table 6.a*) for the entire pension system was equal to 52.32%. On the other hand, the ratio of the average pension gross of the welfare component (GIAS), which is a more realistic since it considers the entire pension actually being paid, varied according to the different categories of workers: for private-sector employed workers it was 73.99% and for public-sector employed workers it was 69.67%, while for the other categories it ranged from 14.96% for the atypical workers to 37.53% for artisans, 37.94% for retailers and finally 47.78% for farmers, tenant farmers and sharecroppers. *Table 1.12* shows the trends for the two main categories of benefits: pension and welfare benefits.

¹⁰ As clarified later, FPLD is affected by the deficits of the special funds merged into it (9.265 million euros).

Table 1.12 - Historical series of welfare and pension benefits (2003-2022)

Year	Total A		Total B		Totale A+ B
	Welfare benefits	as % of the total	Pension benefits	as % of the total	
2003	464.851	40,72%	676.622	59,28%	1.141.473
2004	449.783	39,79%	680.743	60,21%	1.130.526
2005	499.465	42,34%	680.297	57,66%	1.179.762
2006	488.962	40,58%	716.072	59,42%	1.205.034
2007	518.880	44,02%	659.743	55,98%	1.178.623
2008	561.497	47,21%	627.869	52,79%	1.189.366
2009	574.570	50,16%	570.982	49,84%	1.145.552
2010	507.859	45,04%	619.642	54,96%	1.127.501
2011	424.153	43,98%	540.334	56,02%	964.487
2012	516.566	50,91%	498.145	49,09%	1.014.711
2013	514.142	50,05%	513.135	49,95%	1.027.277
2014	538.037	54,14%	455.779	45,86%	993.816
2015	571.386	51,05%	547.969	48,95%	1.119.355
2016	557.946	53,30%	488.937	46,70%	1.046.883
2017	553.105	49,73%	559.058	50,27%	1.112.163
2018	567.934	50,03%	567.360	49,97%	1.135.294
2019	587.456	48,53%	623.027	51,47%	1.210.483
2020	481.033	40,66%	701.938	59,34%	1.182.971
2021	581.000	44,18%	734.171	55,82%	1.315.171
2022	627.799	46,49%	722.423	53,51%	1.350.222

For each year from 2003 to 2022, this table shows the total number of pensions, excluding for statistical reasons those paid by former INPDAP, which does not provide welfare benefits. The comparison between pension and welfare benefits shows that, at the beginning of the survey (2003), pension benefits accounted for 59.28% of all benefits paid out against 40.72% for welfare benefits. The ratio changed in the following years until it reversed in 2009 (50.16% for welfare benefits and 49.84% for pension benefits) and again in 2012 (50.91% for welfare benefits and 49.09% for pension benefits) until 2016, to end up to an almost perfect parity in 2017 and 2018; this balance shifted again in favour of welfare benefits (51.47% in 2019, 59.34% in 2020, 55.82% in 2021, 53.51 in 2022) mainly due to the effect of the flexible retirement measures adopted; the sharp drop in welfare benefits in 2020 was due to the considerable pandemic-related slowdown of the medical-legal assessments of disabilities and visual and hearing impairments.

1.3.1 Pension funds for private-sector employed workers: FPLD, ex ENPALS, ex IPOST, ex FFSS and ex INPGI; minor funds - aviation fund, consumption tax fund and clergy fund

In addition to the fund for private-sector employed workers (FPLD), the *aggregate data of the funds for private-sector employed workers* also include those related to the fund for industrial executives (ex INPDAL) and the *ex-special funds* (transport, telephony and electricity funds) which were merged over time into FPLD but with separate accounts. They also include other sectoral funds managed by INPS, but with an autonomous accounting system, such as the fund for entertainment and show-business workers managed by former ENPALS, which was merged into INPS in 2012, the fund for postal workers, previously managed by former IPOST, which was merged into INPS in 2010, the fund for FF. SS employed workers and the fund for private-sector employed journalists, with a compulsory substitutive scheme managed by INPGI, which was later transferred to FPLD on July 1,

2022 and then to INPS. The aviation fund, the fund for consumer tax collectors and the clergy fund complete the picture for the category of private-sector employed workers.

All the funds for *private-sector employed workers*, almost entirely managed by INPS, account for 58% of the whole compulsory pension system; in 2022, they featured **contribution revenues** equal to **137,517 million euros** (Table 1.a), up with respect to 126,899 million in 2021 (+8.4%). In line with these figures, the number of active workers paying contributions was 15,370,130, also up with respect to 14,650,230 in 2021 (+4.9%).

Table 1.13 – Fund for private-sector employed workers

Active workers	15.370.130	Pensioners	8.532.240	Ratio of active workers vs. the number of pensioners	1,80
Contribution revenues before transfers	137,52	Pension expenditure net of GIAS	129,92	Balance	7,601
Average contribution net of transfers	8,29	Average pension gross of GIAS	18,99	Average contribution/average pension ratio	2,29

Note: revenues, expenditure and balance in billions of euros; average contribution and average pension in thousands of euros

Benefit expenditure increased from 125,044 million euros in 2021 to **129,916 million** in **2022** (+3.9%). As already noted for the entire pension system, the average pension increased from 18,108.4 euros in 2021 to 18,986.6 in 2022.

Therefore, the 2022 **operating result** featured a surplus equal to **7,601 million euros**, a sharp increase compared to 1,855 million in 2021; this was almost exclusively due to the fund for employed workers, since the other pension funds in this category ran considerable deficits in 2022, except for former Enpals; moreover, as will be better specified, without the burden of the former special funds the surplus would have reached 16,866 million euros.

We present below a specific analysis of the most important private-sector pension funds starting with FPLD, which accounts for more than 97% of private-sector employed workers.

1.3.2 FPLD – Pension fund for employed workers

The *fund for private-sector employed workers* is the most important fund in this category, net of the separate accounts of the former special funds merged into it. In 2022, it had again a positive balance of **17,715 million** (Table B.34. a), significantly higher than the 11,548 million in 2021, with contribution revenues equal to 126,436 million, including the transfers from GPT and GIAS for the notional contributions for income-support benefits (see Chapter 4) and with benefit expenditure (net of GIAS) equal to **108,721 million**.

Table 1.14 – Pension fund for employed workers

Active workers	14.870.000	Pensioners	7.686.890	Ratio of active workers vs. the number of pensioners	1,93
Contribution revenues before transfers	126,436	Pension expenditure net of GIAS	108,721	Balance	17,715
Average contribution net of transfers	8,15	Average pension gross of GIAS	18,05	Average contribution/average pension ratio	2,21

Note: revenues, expenditure and balance in billions of euros; average contribution and average pension in thousands of euros

As in previous years, the overall result of FLDP was negatively affected by the *former special funds* merged into FPLD with a separate accounting system: former INPDAI for corporate executives, the

transport, telephony and electricity funds, which ran as a whole **a negative balance of 9,265 million euros** in 2022 (8,880 million euros in 2021), even though their members just account for **5%** of all of private-sector employed workers. This situation has been going on for years and has deteriorated the overall financial situation with a negative result for FPLD and its former special funds equal to **76,421 million euros** at the end of 2022 (see section 1.7). The deficits of these special funds merged into FPLD largely depend on the higher benefits provided to members compared with the ones paid by FPLD; but **this is true for the pensions paid in the past**, because, since the 1995 Dini Reform of 1995 harmonized the rules of these funds (with more generous benefits and lower contribution rates compared with FPLD) with those of FPLD. It is important to stress that the heavy liabilities of the former special funds depend above all on the fact that, with the exception of the transport fund, the contributions paid by workers and companies are now directly charged onto the FPLD accounts, while the individual funds still have to pay the pension benefits. As already pointed out, the **transport fund** continues to receive new members even after its integration into the FPLD fund, and hence provides better conditions than the other special funds. However, even today the average pension paid by the special funds is still much higher than that paid by FPLD (18,050 euros/year) and ranges from 22,950 for the transport fund to 27,580 for the telephony fund, 28,710 for the electricity fund, and 45,890 for the former INPDAI fund. The ratio of the contribution revenues vs. benefit expenditure collapsed from 91.33 in 1989 to 80 in 1994/95 and then rose again to about 96 in 2005 and to 105 in 2022; there was a significant reduction in the number of pensioners, over 10 million in 1989 up to 2011; since then, thanks to the effects of the Amato, Dini and Berlusconi reforms, this number has fallen to reach 8.53 million in 2022. Finally, the ratio of the average pension gross of GIAS¹¹ to the average contribution net of transfers (only contributions from employers) rose from 1.93 in 1989 to 1.57 in 2005 and then to 2.21 in 2022; this means that the average pension gross of GIAS was more than double with respect to the actual contributions paid by employers and 2.123 times with respect to the gross contributions.

1.3.3 Fund for entertainment and show-business workers (ex ENPALS)

The former fund for workers in the field of entertainment, show-business and sports (ENPALS) was integrated into INPS on January 1, 2012; it managed two distinct funds: **FPLS, the fund for entertainment and show-business workers**, and **FPSP, the fund for professional sportspersons**. Both provided pension benefits to all employed, self-employed or temporary workers in the entertainment and show-business industry and to all professional sportspersons, and applied the same contribution rates.

Table 1.15 - Fund for entertainment workers and show-business workers (ex ENPALS)

Active workers	158.460	Pensioners	60.330	Ratio of active workers vs. the number of pensioners	2,63
Contribution revenues before transfers	1,379	Pension expenditure net of GIAS	1,006	Balance	0,373
Average contribution net of transfers	8,59	Average pension gross of GIAS	18,62	Average contribution/average pension ratio	2,17
<i>Note: revenues, expenditure and balance in billions of euros; average contribution and average pension in thousands of euros</i>					

¹¹ The description applies to all the tables for each fund mentioned in this chapter, which show the average contributions net of any transfer from GIAS or GPT, i.e. those actually paid by workers and employers, and the pensions gross of GIAS, i.e. the amount paid by the State and which pensioners receive; it is an additional ratio to those illustrated in Tables 4 a) and 34 a) in order to have a more exhaustive picture.

As already mentioned, former ENPALS is one of the four funds managed by INPS running a surplus (373 million euros in 2022 compared to 288 million in 2021), with 1,379 million euros' worth of contribution revenues and 1,006 million euros worth of benefit expenditure. At the end of 2022, this fund had 158,460 active members paying contributions and had paid 60,330 pensions, especially through the fund for entertainment and show-business workers; it features the best ratio of the number of active workers vs. the number of pensioners in Italy equal to 2.63 active members per pensioner.

1.3.4 Post and Telephony Fund (ex IPOST)

The pension fund for postal workers, formerly IPOST, also falls within the category of private-sector employed workers following the privatization of the postal sector and the launch of Poste Spa; it was wound up and transferred to INPS in 2010.

Table 1.16 - Post and Telephony Fund (ex IPOST)

Active workers	120.850	Pensioners	167.040	Ratio of active workers vs. the number of pensioners	0,72
Contribution revenues before transfers	1,229	Pension expenditure net of GIAS	2,116	Balance	-0,887
Average contribution net of transfers	10,07	Average pension gross of GIAS	20,47	Average contribution/average pension ratio	2,03

Note: revenues, expenditure and balance in billions of euros; average contribution and average pension in thousands of euros

The 2022 financial results featured contribution revenues equal to 1,229 million euros and benefit expenditure to 2,116 million with a deficit of 887 million. This is a structural deficit because, over the last 10 years, the number of active workers paying contributions has steadily decreased while the number of pensioners has increased; so, in 2022, the **ratio of the number of members to the number of pensioners** reached 0.72% with 120,850 active members against 167,040 pensioners (less than 1 active member per pensioner).

1.3.5 FF.SS fund

In 2000, following the transformation and privatization of Ferrovie dello Stato (FF. SS.) into Ferrovie Spa, the pension fund for railway workers was integrated into INPS. Since then, this fund has been operating as a special fund for the workers hired before 1/4/2000, for the employees of the Ferrovie S.p.A. Holding company and for the former employees transferred to public administrations who decided to join the INPS Special Fund, as well as for the employed workers of other railway companies. This pension fund was already running a deficit before its integration into INPS, and it continues to have a significant operating imbalance every year, which is **offset** by State contributions provided through GIAS, which amounted to **4,602 million euros** in 2022.

Table 1.17 - FF. SS fund

Active workers	22.990	Pensioners	204.430	Ratio of active workers vs. the number of pensioners	0,11
Contribution revenues before transfers	4,964	Pension expenditure net of GIAS	4,968	Balance	-0,004
Average contribution net of transfers	15,74	Average pension gross of GIAS	25,07	Average contribution/average pension ratio	1,59

Note: revenues, expenditure and balance in billions of euros; average contribution and average pension in thousands of euros

This fund is characterized by a significant imbalance between the number of *active workers paying contributions*, equal to **22,990** in 2022 (vs. 57,133 in 2011 and 26,450 in 2021) and the *number of pensioners*, equal to **204,430** (vs. 234,400 in 2011 and 208,020 in 2021); its *ratio of the number of members to the number of pensioners* highlights this lack of equilibrium with more than 8.9 pensioners for every member. This situation is due to the massive use of early retirement to reduce corporate costs and improve corporate efficiency, thus transferring the burden of business restructurings onto the community; at the same time, the newly-hired workers are not enrolled in this fund but in FPLD; in *this case too, the entire early-retirement expenditure is accounted for as pension expenditure and not as income support benefits, household allowances or other items*, thus abnormally inflating the cost of pensions compared to the European average. Moreover, the subjects working with the Holding FF.SS. companies have been registered in FPD and not in the special fund since 1/4/2000; in 2022, Trenitalia featured about 27,000 employed workers, RFI (Italian railway network) over 29,000; Italo Treno 1,350, plus all the workers of the regional networks. For example, Trenord in Lombardy had 4,200 employees, most of them registered with FPLD.

1.3.6 Fund for employed journalists, ex INPGI

Since professional journalists are employed workers, they fall within the category of employed workers; however, even if they are members of a *professional register*, under the law, they must pay contributions to INPGI, which operates as a substitute for AGO. This fund belongs to the privatised pension schemes.

As already mentioned, on July 1, 2022, the journalists employed by both private and public companies were transferred to the INPS fund for employed workers and the A.G.O. substitute fund was abolished. In 2022, this fund ran a deficit of **143 million euros**, in line with the previous years (see the tables and the previous Reports for its accounting data), with **164 million euros' worth of contribution revenues** and **307 million euros' worth of expenditure**.

Table 1.18 – Fund for employed journalists (ex INPGI)

Active workers	14.850	Pensioners	10.070	Ratio of active workers vs. the number of pensioners	1,47
Contribution revenues before transfers	0,164	Pension expenditure net of GIAS	0,307	Balance	-0,143
Average contribution net of transfers	11,07	Average pension gross of GIAS	32,09	Average contribution/average pension ratio	2,90
Note: revenues, expenditure and balance in billions of euros; average contribution and average pension in thousands of euros					

1.3.7 Aviation Fund

The aviation fund is a special fund managed by INPS with accounting autonomy and it replaced the general compulsory insurance (AGO) for air flight personnel. In 1997, the very generous rules in this sector were harmonized with the more stringent AGO provisions, maintaining however some particular features (for example, the rate of return was 3% for contributions until November 27, 1988, 2.50% after this date until December 31, 1994 vs. a maximum rate of 2% for FPLD); in addition, under some special provisions, only 50% of the flight allowance is included in the pensionable base; in fact, its average pension was 45,410 euros per year, about two and a half times that of FPLD.

Table 1.19 - Aviation Fund

Active workers	9.670	Pensioners	7.730	Ratio of active workers vs. the number of pensioners	1,25
Contribution revenues before transfers	0,148	Pension expenditure net of GIAS	0,339	Balance	-0,191
Average contribution net of transfers	15,3	Average pension gross of GIAS	45,41	Average contribution/average pension ratio	2,97
<i>Note: revenues, expenditure and balance in billions of euros; average contribution and average pension in thousands of euros</i>					

Furthermore, it has lower old-age pension eligibility criteria (- 5 years) and a reduction in the age and contribution seniority requirements for early retirement by 1 year for every 5 years of membership in the fund up to a maximum of 5 years. This fund has a very negative operational and financial situation because of the more generous benefits provided with respect to other schemes (which should be revised) and because of the crisis in the airline sector and in particular for the main Italian carrier Alitalia, now ITA. In 2022, it ran a **deficit** amounting to **191 million euros**, with **148 million euros' worth of contribution revenues** and **339 million euros' worth of benefit expenditure**, and with 9,670 members against 7,730 outstanding pensions. This negative picture is compounded by the fact that in 2016, in yet another vain attempt to save the ruined Alitalia, a special fund for air transport was set up (FSTA), which replaced a pre-existing special income support fund for air transport personnel; this new fund is activated in case of corporate crises in this sector and provides supplementary ASPI/NASPI and extraordinary redundancy fund benefits to both flight and ground personnel, with much more favourable conditions than ordinary income support measures; in fact, beneficiaries receive supplementary benefits up to 80% of their wages for a maximum of seven years; the supplementary benefits for pilots exceed 10,000 euros per month and, in some cases, the limit is close to 30,000 euros. This fund is financed by a contribution of 0.50% levied on taxable wages (2/3 borne by the company and 1/3 borne by the workers) but above all by **a municipal surtax on boarding fees applied to each air ticket**; this 'levy', initially set at 1 euro, rose to no less than 3 euros from 2008 to 2018 and then fell to 1.5 euros until December 31, 2019 to be abolished on January 1, 2020; subsequently, due to the air transport crisis linked to the pandemic, it was reintroduced on January 7, 2021 under the Relaunch Decree no. 508 of May 29, 2020, but with the provision that 50% would go back to GIAS. In sum, at least until 2017 (the last available data), 97% of its revenues derived from this "levy"; in 2017 (the last available data), this tax produced revenues equal to **249.5 million euros** against only 7.2 million paid by companies. The Alitalia affair is too well known to look into it in greater detail; it should be noted only that when ITA was launched to replace Alitalia, as many as 7,800 Alitalia employed workers were laid off, at a further considerable cost to the community.

1.3.8 Fund for consumer tax collectors

The fund for consumer tax collectors replaced the general compulsory insurance and provides pension benefits and termination of employment benefits (TFR).

Table 1.20 - Fund for consumer-tax collectors

Active workers	0	Pensioners	5.910	Ratio of active workers vs. the number of pensioners	-
Contribution revenues before transfers	0,110	Pension expenditure net of GIAS	0,112	Balance	-0,002
Average contribution net of transfers	0	Average pension gross of GIAS	19,02	Average contribution/average pension ratio	-
<i>Note: revenues, expenditure and balance in billions of euros; average contribution and average pension in thousands of euros</i>					

When municipal consumer taxes were abolished in 1973, tax collectors went to work for the Ministry of Finance or remained to work for municipalities. It is a fund about to end since it provides 5,910 pensions for an amount of **112 million** in 2022, paid by the State (Art. 17 Presidential Decree no. 649/1972) through GIAS to offset its annual operating deficit.

1.3.9 Clergy Fund

The **Clergy Fund** is the compulsory scheme for old age, invalidity and survivors' pensions for Catholic priests and other religious persons not belonging to the Catholic Church. Its regulations provide for the payment of old age, invalidity and survivors' pensions while ordinary invalidity allowances, disability pensions and supplementary pensions are not provided. At the end of 2022, the number of pensions paid was equal to 11,140 and the number of members to 18,410 with a ratio of 1.65 active members per pensioner.

Table 1.21 - Clergy Fund

Active workers	18,410	Pensioners	11,140	Ratio of active workers vs. the number of pensioners	1,65
Contribution revenues before transfers	0,031	Pension expenditure net of GIAS	0,071	Balance	-0,040
Average contribution net of transfers	1,7	Average pension gross of GIAS	7,25	Average contribution/average pension ratio	4,26

Note: revenues, expenditure and balance in billions of euros; average contribution and average pension in thousands of euros

This Fund is characterised by **low contribution revenues**, which amounted to **31 million euros** in 2022 against **71 million euros** worth of **pension expenditure**, net of GIAS transfers, with a deficit of **40 million**. It is characterized by a situation of structural imbalance, even if with a lower economic and financial impact on the pension "system" as a whole. It is also important to stress that contributions are not correlated to remuneration or income, but their amount is fixed (1,796.04 per year as of 2021) and they are not calculated with an income-based or with a contribution-based system, but according to a defined-benefit approach (the benefits are equal to the minimum benefits of the compulsory system and amounted to 525.38 in 2022, with an increase by 5.88 for each year of contributions exceeding 20 years). Finally, the Clergy Fund is compatible with membership in other pension schemes; in fact, over 70% of its pensioners have other pensions provided by other schemes.

1.4 Funds for public-sector employed workers (ex INPDAP)

INPDAP⁷ was abolished on January 1, 2012 and was integrated into INPS; since then, the data for this Fund have appeared in the INPS consolidated accounts. As a result, the deficit of these schemes has further deteriorated the INPS general financial results but without a major impact on the overall performance of the compulsory pension system which had already anticipated this imbalance. The pre-existing INPDAP funds administered with accounting autonomy by the five schemes listed in **Table 1.22** were merged into INPS, and their financial data are reported in the INPS accounts.

⁷ INPDAP, set up in 1994, was merged into INPS under Art. 21 of Legislative Decree n. 138/2011, transposed into Act n. 148/2011.

Table 1.22 - Pensions and amount of benefits as of January 1, 2023 for each fund

	Number of pensions	as % of the total	overall amount per year (millions of euros)	as % of the total
<i>C.P.D.E.L.</i>	1.186.923	38,2%	27.034	32,4%
<i>C.P.I.</i>	16.840	3,5%	347	7,3%
<i>C.P.S.</i>	89.392		5.630	
<i>C.P.U.G.</i>	3.316		76	
<i>C.T.P.S.</i>	1.811.512	58,3%	50.231	60,3%
Total	3.107.983	100%	83.318	100%

The table shows the number of pensions for each fund on January 1, 2023 and their annual amount; 58.3% of pensions were paid by the Cassa Trattamenti Pensionistici Dipendenti dello Stato (C.T.P.S) equal to 60.3% of the total amount for the public-sector pension funds; 38.2% by Cassa Pensioni Dipendenti Enti Locali (C. P.D.E.L.) equal to 32.4% of the total, while the other three funds (Cassa Pensioni Insegnanti - CPI; Cassa Pensioni Sanitari - CPS and Cassa Pensioni Ufficiali Giudiziari - CPUG) accounted together for 3.5% of all pensions and 7.3% of the total benefit expenditure. The average amount of the pensions paid by CTPS was 2,132.97 euros and that paid by CPDEL was equal to 1,752.04 euros.

In 2022, the **deficit** of these funds amounted to **39,615 million euros**, net of the 10,800 million euros' worth of additional contributions by the State, resulting from 42,731 million euros' worth of revenues and 82,346 million euros' worth of expenditure (including 14,976 million borne by GIAS, as provided for under Article 2, par. 4 of Act no. 183/2011, up with respect to 14,099 million in 2021). The deficit was substantially higher than in the previous two years (36,427 in 2020 and 37,479 in 2021). Pension expenditure increased by 4.79%, up by 3,765 million compared to 2021, due more to a replacement effect than to inflation. If we take into account the additional State contribution of 10,800 million euros (provided for under Act no. 355/1995 since, until the establishment of INPDAP, the State did not pay any contributions on its behalf), as was the case when INPDAP was autonomous, revenues would amount to 53,531 million euros, thus reducing the deficit; the 14,976 million euros' worth of benefits transferred from GIAS were used to offset the costs of welfare benefits and of the so-called baby pensions.

Due to a halt to turnover in the past few years, the number of active civil servants gradually decreased (from 3,412,000 in 2006 to 3,306,000 in 2020) and then started to pick up in 2021 (3,318,000) to reach 3,339,400 in 2022. As a result, revenues slightly improved while benefit expenditure continued to go up (from 66,871 million in 2015 to 76,569 million in 2020); the growth of pension expenditure in 2021 (78,581 million) and its more significant increase in 2022 (82,346 million) was mainly caused by the retirement flexibility measures, in particular the '100 Quota' and partly the '102 Quota' options.

Table 1.23 – Fund for public-sector employed workers (ex INPDAP)

Active workers	3.339.400	Pensioners	3.125.150	Ratio of active workers vs. the number of pensioners	1,07
Contribution revenues before transfers	42,731	Pension expenditure net of GIAS	82,346	Balance	-39,615
Average contribution net of transfers	12,75	Average pension gross of GIAS	26,35	Average contribution/average pension ratio	2,07

Note: revenues, expenditure and balance in billions of euros; average contribution and average pension in thousands of euros

In 2023, the Government introduce the 103 Quota measure (62 years of age and 41 years of contributions) as an additional flexibility option for the workers eligible for the 100 Quota incentive); despite all this, the number of civil servants is projected to go up due to the planned increase in the workforce in the public sector, and this is expected to increase contribution revenues. However, in recent years, the number of pensions grew from 2,917,119 in 2018 to 2,998,840 in 2019, 3,056,450 in 2020, 3,105,180 in 2021 and, finally to 3,125,150 in 2022, which led to a significant deficit, as illustrated in section 1.7.

Table 1.24 shows the pension of public-sector employed workers on January 1, 2023 broken down by category: seniority or early retirement pensions accounted for 58.9%, old age pensions for 14.3%, invalidity pensions for 6.5% and finally survivors' pensions of members for 4% and survivors' pensions of pensioners for 16.3%.

Table 1.24 - Pensions on January 1, 2023 by category

Pension category	Sub-category	Total			
		Number of pensions	as % of the total	overall amount per year (millions of euros)	as % of the total
Old-age pensions	Old-age pensions	444.751	14,3%	13.736,1	16,5%
	Seniority/early pensions	1.831.925	58,9%	54.416,4	65,3%
Disability pensions	Disability pensions	201.565	6,5%	5.409,0	6,5%
Survivors'	Survivors' pensions: of members	124.445	4,0%	1.644,1	2,0%
	Survivors' pensions	505.297	16,3%	8.112,3	9,7%
Total	Total	3.107.983	100,0%	83.317,9	100,0%

Table 1.25 shows these pensions broken down by monthly amount; the monthly amount was less than 1,000 euros only in 12.6% of cases, it, ranged from 1,000 to 1,999.99 euros in 42.1% of cases, from 2,000 to 2,999.99 euros in 34.6% and finally it was above 3,000 euros in 10.7% of cases.

Table 1.25 – Pension amounts for public-sector employed workers on January 1, 2023

Amounts	Number of pensions	As % of the total
Up to 499,99	58.019	1,9%
from 500,00 to 749,99	103.385	3,3%
from 750,00 to 999,99	228.788	7,4%
from 1.000,00 to 1.249,99	285.315	9,2%
from 1.250,00 to 1.499,99	314.735	10,1%
from 1.500,00 to 1.749,99	390.744	12,6%
from 1.750,00 to 1.999,99	318.788	10,3%
from 2.000,00 to 2.249,99	478.272	15,4%
from 2.250,00 to 2.499,99	301.450	9,7%
from 2.500,00 to 2.999,99	296.548	9,5%
from 3.000, 00 to 3.499,99	109.863	3,5%
3.500 and beyond	222.076	7,1%
Total	3.107.983	100,0%
average amount per month	2.062,1	

The average amount of benefits received per year by civil servants was 26,350 euros, much higher compared to that received by private-sector employed workers (18,990 euros), which calls for some serious reflection.

1.5 INPS schemes for self-employed workers: artisans, retailers, farmers, tenant farmers and sharecroppers (CDCM)

INPS also manages the funds for self-employed workers such as the funds for artisans, retailers and (CDCM), which have their own accounts and budgets. In 1952, the law aimed at redesigning the pension system introduced the minimum pension; in 1957, the Government launched the fund for farmers, tenant farmers and sharecroppers, in 1959, the compulsory pension fund for artisans and in 1966, that of retailers. Despite the fact that, up to the inception of these funds, the workers in these sectors had not paid any contributions, the contribution rates set for these schemes were too low; then the situation was further exacerbated by the provisions of Act no. 233/1990 which harmonized the rules for calculating their pensions with those of employed workers, thus granting them benefits that did not correspond to the contributions they had paid. In the last few years, starting from the Dini reform, their contributions rates were realigned to those of employed workers; however, the particular social and economic conditions of these three categories have had some serious repercussions on the financial equilibrium of these funds, especially that for farmers, tenant farmers and sharecroppers, with a major deterioration in its ratio of the number of active members paying contributions vs. the number of pensioners.

1.5.1 Fund for artisans

In 2022, the fund for artisans featured a **deficit** between contributions and benefits of **2,548 million euros**, up with respect to the 2021 deficit (- 3,942 million); however, year after year, the oldest pensions with more favourable calculation rules are disappearing and are replaced by benefits better correlated with contributions. Contributions have increased by 0.45% per year, as provided for under the Fornero law in 2013; in 2022, the contribution rate for artisans was **24.62%** up to an income of 48,279 euro and 25.62% above this limit and up to a ceiling of 80,465 euros.

Table 1.26 – Fund for artisans

Active workers	1.501.990	Pensioners	1.775.260	Ratio of active workers vs. the number of pensioners	0,85
Contribution revenues before transfers	9,47	Pension expenditure net of GIAS	12,013	Balance	-2,548
Average contribution net of transfers	6,08	Average pension gross of GIAS	9,02	Average contribution/average pension ratio	1,48
<i>Note: revenues, expenditure and balance in billions of euros; average contribution and average pension in thousands of euros</i>					

In 2022, benefit expenditure (12,013 million) remained in line with that of 2021, while contribution revenues improved considerably (9,465 million compared with 8,120 million in 2021), even if they had already reached a good level in recent years, also due to the increase in contribution rates; however, the overall economic and financial results of this fund (see section 1. 7) continue to be poor and reflect the combined effect of a steady decline in the number of active workers, which dropped from 1,881,500 in 2006 to 1,501,990 (-20.2%) in 2022 and a of a steady increase in the number of pensioners from 1,459,900 in 2006 to 1,775,260 (+21.6%); already in 2017, the **number of pensioners exceeded the number of active workers**. The **average pensions** gross of GIAS were **1.48 times** the **average contributions**.

1.5.2 Fund for retailers

The fund for retailers has been showing a positive trend for a number of years, and it featured a positive balance of **1,317 million euros** also in 2022 (+ 663 million compared to 2021). In fact, its contribution revenues remained high thanks to the increase in contribution rates (raised to 24.61% up to 48. 279 euros and to 25.71% from 48. 279 euros to 80,465 euros per year similarly to artisans), rising from 10,766 million to **11,815 million** (+1,049 million), while benefit expenditure increased less, from 10,111 million to **10,498 million** (+387 million).

Table 1.27 – Fund for retailers

Active workers	1.999.000	Pensioners	1.472.840	Ratio of active workers vs. the number of pensioners	1,36
Contribution revenues before transfers	11,815	Pension expenditure net of GIAS	10,498	Balance	1,317
Average contribution net of transfers	5,75	Average pension gross of GIAS	8,5	Average contribution/average pension ratio	1,48
<i>Note: revenues, expenditure and balance in billions of euros; average contribution and average pension in thousands of euros</i>					

The final results include the data of the separate fund called "fund for the rationalization of the retail network" established under Legislative Decree n. 207/1996 and show that this fund ran a deficit equal to 1,701 million euros, also due to amortization and depreciation of receivables. Compared to 2021, the number of pensioners (1,472,840) and the number of active workers (1,999,000) remained substantially the same, with a ratio above the average of the system as a whole equal to **1.36** active workers for every pensioner. The ratio of the average pensions gross of welfare transfers (GIAS) and the net contributions paid by workers and enterprises was identical to that of artisans.

1.5.3 Fund for farmers, tenant farmers and sharecroppers

As in previous years, in 2020 too, the fund for farmers, tenant farmers and sharecroppers (CDCM) featured a structural imbalance due to a very low ratio of its number of active workers vs. its number of pensioners and in particular to old favourable and still applicable retirement provisions, with very high benefits compared to contributions, even though the contribution rates for its members started to be revised in 2013. In 2022, the employment in this sector still featured a downward trend from 1,206,000 active workers in 1989, the year our surveys began, to 431,530, a significant reduction by 64.2%.

Table 1.28 – Fund for Farmers, Tenant Farmers and Sharecroppers

Active workers	431.530	Pensioners	1.225.110	Ratio of active workers vs. the number of pensioners	0,35
Contribution revenues before transfers	1,266	Pension expenditure net of GIAS	3,471	Balance	-2,205
Average contribution net of transfers	2,92	Average pension gross of GIAS	5,72	Average contribution/average pension ratio	1,96
<i>Note: revenues, expenditure and balance in billions of euros; average contribution and average pension in thousands of euros</i>					

In 2022, this fund showed a negative **balance between contributions and benefits** of **2,205 million euros**; this figure is net of transfers from GIAS which, in 2011, started paying the pensions accrued before January 1, 1989 for an amount equal to **699 million euros** (824 million in 2021). **Contribution revenues** decreased from 1,320 million in 2021 to **1,266 million**, accounting for only **34.11%** of

benefits, which reached **3,471 million euros** compared to 3,869 million in 2021, net of GIAS transfers. At the end of 2022, the number of pensions paid by CDCM was 1,225,110, down by 43,390 compared to the previous year, including the **remaining 121,343 pensions prior to January 1, 1989**; the ratio between the number of pensions and the number of active members paying contributions reached **2.71 pensions for each active member paying contributions** in 2022 with respect to 1.53 in 1990. Therefore, on the whole, this sector is a burden for the community, for an amount of **2,904 million euros**; at the end of 2021, its deficit reached **97,517 million euros**, mostly caused by the economic and welfare subsidies provided for the transition from agriculture to industry, but still accounted for as 'pensions expenditure items' (see section 1.7).

1.6 Fund for atypical workers

In order to provide pension benefits to the so-called "atypical" workers, i.e. subjects who consistently but not exclusively work as self-employed without a professional register and without any social security rights, a "**separate scheme**" was set up within INPS under Art. 2, par. 26 of Act no. 335/95, which became operational in March 1996.

Table 1.29 – Fund for atypical workers

Self-employment	1.542.000	Pensioners	553.590	Rapporto attivi/Pensionati	2,79
Contribution revenues before transfers	10,229	Pension expenditure net of GIAS	1,752	Balance	8,477
Average contribution net of transfers	6,37	Average pension gross of GIAS	3,45	Average contribution/average pension ratio	0,54

Note: revenues, expenditure and balance in billions of euros; average contribution and average pension in thousands of euros

In 2022, this fund featured **1,542,000** members. We report below the most relevant analytical data on this population, with the caveat that the latest available data (taken from the INPS Statistical Observatory of October 2022, thus by now consolidated) refer to 2021, in particular to a total number of atypical workers equal to 1,430,485 (859,167 men and 571,318 women). That said, this separate scheme features two macro-groups of workers:

- freelancers with a VAT registration number (434,862 in 2021) who mainly but not exclusively work as self-employed, excluding those registered with professional rosters with their autonomous pension fund, and who pay their contributions; these freelancers are subdivided into those without a pension fund (marketing consultants, business consultants, etc.) and those who are registered with a pension fund but pay to the separate scheme the contributions related to their professional activities other than the ones linked to their own pension fund;
- workers without a VAT registration number (995,623 in 2021) with coordinated and continuous collaboration jobs, whose contributions are paid by their clients; they are a non-homogeneous group that includes those with true coordinated and continuous collaborations, with or without a project, but also administrators, auditors, auditors of companies and entities, collaborators of newspapers, magazines or encyclopaedias, PhD students, recipients of research grants and of other types of scholarships, students of medical specialization courses, and other minor categories.

These different groups briefly described above feature: the so-called "exclusive" members (only registered with the separate scheme) who pay a contribution rate of **26.33%** on their taxable income up to the ceiling of 105,014 euros (table A7) and **34.23%** if they are collaborators and assimilated figures, in addition to a rate of 0.72% for **non-pension benefits** always up to the same ceiling; and

the so-called "competitors", i.e., pensioners or subjects with other sources of income and, therefore, registered with other schemes, who pay a contribution rate of **24%** up to the same ceiling. Over time, the share of 'competitors' among collaborators had a significant growth (from 41.5% in 2015 to 48.9% in 2021), while their share among freelancers decreased (from 26.7% in 2015 to 21.6% in 2021); out of a total of 1,430,485 members, this scheme featured 849,781 exclusive members (59.4%) and 580,704 competitors (40.6%).

This fund has a significant *positive balance* between contributions and benefits, which amounted to **8,477 million** in 2022, with **10,229 million euros' worth of contribution revenues** and **1,752 million euros' worth of benefit expenditure**. This is the only compulsory pension fund whose benefits are exclusively calculated with the contribution-based system. In 2022, it paid **553,590** benefits, slightly up with respect to 525,980 in 2021, but with a low amount on average (**3,450 euros** per year), due to the short period of contribution and to low contributions, which initially did not exceed 12% of its members' annual taxable income, that has now been considerably increased. This fund should be restructured due to its significant contribution rate and its limited period of contribution seniority with respect to other funds; its contribution rate should be reasonably reduced since it is even higher than that of artisans and retailers; the same is also true for free-lancers without a certified register, who often carry out the same job as those enrolled in these registers: their rate disparity is indeed very considerable, ranging from an average of 14% for those registered with the privatized schemes to 25% for those without a professional roster.

1.7 The financial and economic situation of INPS as a whole and of each individual fund; write-downs and settlements

At the end of 2022, the *financial situation* of INPS, Italy's largest social security agency, was characterized by a surplus of **23,221 million**, against a positive result¹² of **7,146 million**. This figure is the result of the difference between the deficits of almost all the funds and the surpluses of the fund for atypical workers equal to **154,122 million**, of the temporary benefit fund equal to **217,418 million**, of former ENPALS amounting to **6,265 million** and of other minor schemes for smaller amounts. This situation derives from a series of regulatory interventions to finance the deficits also deriving from the provisions granting additional welfare and income support benefits contribution incentives and economic subsidies; the INPS surplus, amounting to 5,870 million in 2015 and to 78 million in 2016, derived from a previous legislative intervention (Act no. 147/2013) designed to finance 21,698 million euros' worth of deficit of former INPDAP, merged into INPS on January 1, 2012. Without this intervention, the deficit would have been significant in those years, and this was also true in the following years thanks to a budget allocation of 61,787 million as provided for under Act no. 205/2017, art. 1, par.178-179; in fact, by late 2018, despite a negative operating result equal to 7.839 million, INPS had a surplus of 47,042 million euros thanks to the measures just described; the same in 2019 with a negative operating result for 7,283 million and a surplus equal to 39,759 million euros, in 2020 with a negative operating result of 25,199 million and a surplus of 14,559 million, and finally in 2021 with a still negative operating result of 3,711 million and a surplus of 10,848 million. As can be seen, the difference between the situation on December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2021 is only due to the operating result of 3,711 million, which is precisely the difference between the surpluses (14,559-10,848 million). In 2022, the situation was substantially different, with a surplus of 23,221 million euros and a positive operating result of 7,146 million, so with 5,227 million more than the

¹² The operating result for each fund and for the system as a whole shown in Table 1.20 differs from the pension results shown in the previous sections related to individual schemes because they take into account accruals, operating costs, transfers and other items.

simple sum of 10,848+7,146 (17,994). An analysis of these figures shows that the figure of 23,221 million was reached first and foremost as a result of a debt repayment of 4,300 million through treasury advances (Article 1, par. 634 and 635 of Act no. 234/2021), in addition to the 16 million euros' worth of the INPGI statutory reserves and 835 million euros' worth of the INPGI surplus (both of which were the result of the transfer of the suppressed INPGI substitutive fund to the FPLD fund managed by INPS). With the addition of 11 million (updated to January 1, 2022 under the item 'software' of the intangible fixed assets), on December 31, 2022 The INPS had a positive result equal to 23,221 million.

In the last 5 years, these results were also influenced by the budget provisions for impairment losses of contribution receivables after the re-assessment and elimination of the individual residual assets due to insolvency or to the difficulty in recovering these items, in particular those accrued during the previous economic crisis from 2008 to 2014, as highlighted in the Section on the fund for tax collectors (**Table 1.30**). In the years from 2015 to 2021, these measures led to writing off **19,076 million euros'** worth of contribution receivables, through the provisions for impairment losses of contribution receivables which had reached a total of 72,662 million euros. The net contribution receivables as of December 31 of each year can be inferred from the sums taken from the provisions for impairment losses of contribution receivables, which also takes into account the reassessment of the previous year's residual items.

Table 1.30 - Trend of tax receivables, re-assessment of residual items (elimination), provisions for impairment losses of contribution receivables (millions of euros)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
	Consuntivo	Consuntivo	Consuntivo	Consuntivo	Consuntivo	Consuntivo	Consuntivo	Assestato
Residui Attivi	146.828	156.294	161.902	141.821	150.538	150.057	156.213	171.511
di cui								
Crediti contributivi lordi al 31.12	92.399	98.236	104.453	111.429	119.019	114.619	117.059	126.205
Percentuale sul totale dei residui attivi	62,9%	62,9%	64,5%	78,6%	79,1%	76,4%	74,9%	73,6%
Variazioni (Riaccertamento) dei residui attivi al 31.12¹	-818	-883	-1.243	-1.276	-13.491	-2.039		
di cui								
Riaccertamento residui per aliquote contributive	-721	-768	-1.125	-1.164	-13.356	-1.942		
Percentuale sul totale del riaccertamento	88,1%	87,0%	90,5%	91,2%	99,0%	95,2%		
Crediti contributivi al netto del riaccertamento	91.678	97.468	103.328	110.265	105.663	112.677	117.059	126.205
Prelievi dal Fondo svalutazione crediti contributivi	-808	-937	-771	-1.273	-1.167	-13.411	-1.950	0
Assegnazioni (accantonamento) al Fondo svalutazione crediti contributivi	13.090	6.220	9.143	10.850	12.488	12.703	7.132	8.259
Consistenza del Fondo svalutazione crediti contributivi al 31.12	55.220	60.503	68.875	78.452	89.772	89.064	94.246	102.505
Percentuale copertura del Fondo svalutazione (sul totale dei crediti contributivi)	59,8%	61,6%	65,9%	70,4%	75,4%	77,7%	80,5%	81,2%
Crediti contributivi netti al 31.12	37.179	37.732	35.578	32.977	29.247	25.555	22.813	23.700

Final result; Residual surpluses, of which gross contribution receivables on December 31, Percentage out of the total; Changes to residual surpluses on December 31(1) (re-assessment), of which reassessment of residual items related to contribution rates, percentage out of the total amount re-assessed; Contribution receivables net of re-assessment; Sums taken from the provisions for impairment losses of contribution receivables, Provisions for impairment losses for contribution receivables, Amount of provisions for impairment losses for contribution receivables on December 31, Share of financing from the provisions for impairment losses for contribution receivables, out of all contribution receivables; Net contribution receivables on December 31. *Note: the re-assessment of residual items is a pre-condition to prepare the final results; it refers to the amount of residual items of the previous year; therefore, the figures reported are indicated in the table for the year n-1, the same for the previous years. In order to identify the net contribution receivables on December 31, the table reports the amount of funds taken from the provisions for impairment losses for contribution receivables, which also include the re-assessment of the residual items of the previous year.*

As a result of this conservative approach, the provisions for impairment losses of contribution receivables increased from 59.8% in 2015 out of a total of 92,399 million euros' worth of gross contribution receivables, to 80.5% in 2021 out of a total of 117,059 million. A level of provisions also confirmed in the 2022 Budget Law with additional funds for 8,259 million euros, for a total of 102,505 million or 81.2% of the 126,505 million euros' worth of the expected gross contribution receivables. This risk hedging approach is deemed to be adequate also to deal with the additional bad debts communicated by the tax authorities following the final results of the measures for the

scrapping, settlement and amnesty of receivables up to 5,000 euros (art. 4, par. 4 of Law Decree no. 41/2021).

Table 1.31 shows the overall and summary data about the economic and financial performance of all the funds managed by INPS, with their operating results from 2020 to 2022 and their financial situation on December 31 of each year (the data related to previous years are found in the previous Reports). In addition, as of 2018, the credit positions of the funds running a surplus no longer benefit from the legal receivable or payable interests following the provisions under the 2017 Budget Law no. 205. In detail, it is important to look at the fund for farmers, tenant farmers and sharecroppers, which ran a capital deficit of **97,517 million**, due to the continuous decline in the number of people employed in the sector with a ratio of 2.71 pensioners for every active worker paying contributions, the worst in the INPS universe. The fund for artisans too ran a very significant deficit (90,836 million) with very negative economic results in recent years; in fact, like for the previous fund, the continuous reduction in the number of active workers and the constant growth in the number of pensioners is a source of concern. Less significant, though not negligible, was the deficit of the fund for public-sector employed workers (former INPDAP), which amounted to 66,658 million euros in 2022, with a negative operating result of 15,970 million. A specific section illustrates the critical factors of this fund, in particular the halt to turnover in the public administration in the last few years.

With regard to the category of *private-sector employed workers*, essentially FPLD and the Fund for Temporary Benefits (GPT) both financed by workers and their employers, it is important to bear in mind that its relative financial equilibrium over time has been obtained thanks to the surplus of GPT, even if the pandemic and the economic slump have led to a reduction in its contribution revenues and an increase in its benefits in particular for redundancies; in fact, in 2020, its negative operating result was equal to 3,803 million euros, with assets amounting to 200,648 million, less than the previous year; instead, the economic recovery and the consequent, albeit partial, adjustment of the CIG redundancy fund produced a positive operating result of 6,965 million in 2021, and of 9,795 million in 2022 thanks to further improvement in the economy; so, the economic and financial situation gradually improved with 207,613 million in 2021 and 217,418 million in 2022. In any case, the 2021 and 2022 surplus managed to largely offset the liabilities of FPLD (including the former special funds), which amounted to 92,053 million in 2021 and to 76,421 million in 2022 (including the former INPGI fund for the second half of the year). As far as the special funds are concerned, the table shows the operating results and the financial situation of each special fund; on December 31, 2022, these funds had a very negative financial situation (14,560 million euros for the former telephony fund and 53,680 million euros for the former INPDAI fund) mainly due to the halt to new members, with the exception of the transport fund. Therefore, it no longer makes sense to manage these funds with separate accounts precisely because the newly hired workers in these sectors are registered with FPLD, which results in the deterioration of their operating results and financial and economic performance.

Table 1.31 - Economic and financial trends of the funds managed by INPS

GESTIONE E FONDI	2020 - Consuntivo		2021 - Consuntivo		2022 - Consuntivo	
	Risultato economico di esercizio	Situazione patrimoniale al 31/12/2020	Risultato economico di esercizio	Situazione patrimoniale al 31/12/2021	Risultato economico di esercizio	Situazione patrimoniale al 31/12/2022
GESTIONI PENSIONISTICHE AGO						
* FONDO PENSIONI LAVORATORI DIPENDENTI	312	-99.788	7.735	-92.053	10.969	-76.421
<i>Fondo pensioni lavoratori dipendenti</i>	<i>9.400</i>	<i>5.751</i>	<i>16.645</i>	<i>22.396</i>	<i>20.440</i>	<i>46.268</i>
<i>Ex fondo trasporti</i>	<i>-1.058</i>	<i>-18.218</i>	<i>-867</i>	<i>-19.085</i>	<i>-874</i>	<i>-19.870</i>
<i>Ex fondo elettrici</i>	<i>-2.233</i>	<i>-30.829</i>	<i>-2.246</i>	<i>-33.076</i>	<i>-2.303</i>	<i>-35.284</i>
<i>Ex fondo telefonici</i>	<i>-1.430</i>	<i>-11.704</i>	<i>-1.404</i>	<i>-13.108</i>	<i>-1.452</i>	<i>-14.560</i>
<i>Ex Inpdai</i>	<i>-4.367</i>	<i>-44.788</i>	<i>-4.392</i>	<i>-49.180</i>	<i>-4.696</i>	<i>-53.680</i>
<i>Ex INPGI</i>					<i>-146</i>	<i>705</i>
<u>Comparto lavoratori autonomi</u>						
* GESTIONE COLTIVATORI DIRETTI, COLONI E MEZZADRI	-2.565	-92.427	-2.911	-95.337	-2.333	-97.517
* GESTIONE ARTIGIANI	-6.406	-81.277	-5.704	-86.981	-4.223	-90.836
* GESTIONE COMMERCianti	-4.439	-18.720	-2.247	-20.967	-1.701	-22.665
* GESTIONE PARASUBORDINATI	6.855	137.778	7.631	145.409	8.712	154.122
<u>GESTIONI PENSIONISTICHE ESCLUSIVE DELL'AGO</u>						
* GESTIONE SPECIALE DI PREVIDENZA DEI DIPENDENTI DELL'AMMINISTRAZIONE PUBBLICA (*)	-14.023	-36.267	-14.435	-50.703	-15.970	-66.658
<u>GESTIONI PENSIONISTICHE SOSTITUTIVE AGO</u>						
* FONDO PREVIDENZA DAZIERI			0	0	0	0
* FONDO PREVIDENZA VOLO	-214	-1.380	-227	-1.608	-212	-1.820
* FONDO SPEDIZIONIERI DOGANALI	0	13	0	13	0	13
* GESTIONE SPECIALE PER IL PERS. DELLE FERROVIE DELLO STATO	0	1	0	1	0	1
* GESTIONE SPECIALE PER IL PERS. DELLE POSTE ITALIANE SpA	-589	-1.289	-697	-1.986	-891	-2.877
* GESTIONE SPECIALE DI PREVIDENZA DEI DIPENDENTI EX ENPALS	155	5.551	329	5.880	386	6.265
<u>GESTIONI PENSIONISTICHE INTEGRATIVE AGO</u>						
* GESTIONE SPECIALE MINATORI	-8	-599	-8	-606	-7	-612
* FONDO PREVIDENZA GAS	-10	97	-9	88	2	90
* FONDO PREVIDENZA ESATTORIALI	29	1.076	22	1.098	2	1.099
* GESTIONE SPECIALE ENTI DISCIOLTI			0	0	0	0
* FONDO PREVIDENZA PERSONALE ENTI PORTUALI GENOVA E TRIESTE			0	0	0	0
<u>GESTIONI PENSIONISTICHE MINORI</u>						
* FONDO PREVIDENZA CLERO	-44	-2.305	-41	-2.346	-41	-2.383
* ALTRE GESTIONI	-4	-139	-1	-141	-1	-131
<u>GESTIONE PRESTAZIONI TEMPORANEE</u>	-3.803	200.648	6.965	207.613	9.795	217.418
<u>ALTRE GESTIONI MINORI</u>	-444	3.546	-113	3.438	2.660	6.095
<u>ALTRE ATTIVITÀ</u>	0	38	0	39	0	38
Totale gestioni previdenziali	-25.199	14.559	-3.711	10.848	7.146	23.221

Millions of euros, Results; Operating result, Financial situation; AGO PENSION FUNDS; PENSION FUND FOR EMPLOYED WORKERS, Ex transportation fund, Ex electricity fund, Ex telephony fund, ex INPDAl, ex INPGI; Self-employed workers, FUND FOR FARMERS, TENTANT FARMERS AND SHARECROPPERS, FUND FOR ARTISANS, FUND FOR RETAILERS, FUND FOR ATYPICAL WORKERS, AGO EXCLUSIVE PENSION FUNDS, SPECIAL FUND FOR PUBLIC EMPLOYEES*, AGO SUBSTITUTIVE PENSION FUNDS, FUND FOR CUSTOMS OFFICERS, AVIATION FUND, FUND FOR CUSTOMS SHIPPERS, SPECIAL SCHEME FOR FERROVIE DELLOSTATO, SPECIAL SCHEME FOR POSTE ITALIANE SpA, SPECIAL SCHEME FOR EX ENPALS' EMPLOYEES, AGO SUPPLEMENTARY PENSION FUNDS, SPECIAL SCHEME FOR MINERS, GAS FUND, FUND FOR TAX COLLECTORS, SPECIAL SCHEME FOR DISSOLVED ENTITIES, FUND FOR GENOA AND TRIESTE PORTS'EMPLOYEES, MINOR PENSION SCHEMES, CLERGY FUND, OTHER FUNDS, TEMPORARY BENEFIT SCHEME, OTHER MINOR FUNDS, OTHERS, Total

Finally, it should be pointed out that, over time, the restructuring of important sectors of the Italian economy, improperly charged as "national pension expenses" rather than as "income support" measures, has also contributed to the worsening of these financial and economic results. As illustrated in the analysis of individual funds, there are many sectors in this situation in addition to agriculture (it is possible to say that INPS has improperly financed Italy's transition from agriculture to industry), such as the steel, paper and port industries (with early retirements even 10 years earlier with respect to the statutory retirement age) and important companies such as Fiat, Olivetti, Ferrovie dello Stato, Alitalia and Poste.

1.8 Types of pension benefits by gender, fund and INPS amounts

In order to better understand the invalidity, old-age and survivors' pensions paid out up to January 1, 2023 by all the INPS pension and welfare funds, with the exclusion of the pension benefits provided by the privatized schemes for professionals and by supplementary funds, the INAIL indemnity pensions and the veterans' pensions, it is interesting to break them down according to the system on the basis of which they have been calculated¹³, classified as follows:

1. **Pure income-based system:** applicable to the workers who retired before January 1, 1996 or those who were **over 18 years of age** on January 1, 1996 and had retired **by December 31, 2011**. This is the system used to calculate their pensions.
2. **Mixed system - Dini Reform:** applicable to those who were under 18 years of age on January 1, 1996 and who retired in subsequent years; when their IVS pension was paid, the income-based system was applied on the first part of their benefits accrued from the date of their first contribution to December 31, 1995, and the contribution-based system on the second part of their benefits accrued from January 1, 1996 to the date of their retirement. The pensions accrued under the 'mixed system' are calculated with the more favourable rules of the income-based system, so no cap on contributions and the right to minimum benefits.
3. **Mixed system - Monti-Fornero Reform:** applicable to those who were above 18 years of age on January 1, 1996 under the pure income-based system, and who retired after January 1, 2012. When their IVS pensions are paid, the income-based system is applied on the first part of their benefits accrued from the date of their first contribution to December 31, 2011, and the contribution-based calculation on the second part of the benefits accrued from January 1, 2012 to the date of their retirement. They, too, retain all the more favourable rules of the income-based regime.
4. **Pure contribution-based system:** applicable for the calculation of the IVS pensions to all the workers who paid their first contribution as of January 1, 1996. A ceiling was introduced beyond which no social security contributions are due and the pensions are capped at the contribution ceiling (around 105,000 euros in 2022); these benefits are characterized by more restrictive pension requirements than those of the mixed system and do not include supplementary minimum benefits in case of low contributions; in a pay-as-you-go system such as that of Italy, they should absolutely be aligned with those provided under the mixed system. A first step was taken with the 2024 Budget Law (see the Appendix).

¹³ The information below has been extracted from the Statistical Observatories published by INPS, with reference to the stock existing on January 1, 2023, after the **pension renewal operations**. The differences in the data taken from various sources in terms of the number of pensions and of the total expenditure per year, are explored in more detail in Chapter 5.

5. **Miscellaneous schemes:** this classification includes the substitutive funds (funds for public-sector employed workers (GPD), fund for workers in the entertainment and sports sectors, funds for the railway, aviation, post, customs and hauling sectors, F), whose IVS pensions have been paid by applying one of the schemes described above, but for which no such subdivisions are yet statistically available. This group also includes supplementary funds, non-compulsory schemes and the clergy fund, which apply the supplementary or the fully-funded system in the calculation of their benefits, as well as the more recent aggregation and accumulation of the contributions paid in different funds during their members' working life.
6. **Welfare system:** the amount of welfare benefits (social pensions and allowances, pensions for disabled civilians, carers' allowance, allowance for hearing-impaired minors, school-integration allowance for disabled minors) is fixed, it is adjusted every year and is subject to means testing, except for allowances.

The number of benefits paid by all INPS schemes amounted to 20,826,668 until January 1, 2023, of which 16,793,458 (80.6%) IVS pensions and 4,033,210, 19.4% welfare benefits managed by INPS (excluding 'veterans' pensions' managed by the Ministry of the Economy) and did not include the supplementary minimum benefits or the additional social benefits also including the 14th monthly payment and the 'shopping card', which amounted to about 3.7 million, accounting for a substantial share of the welfare system.

The number of pensions classified in the single old age + seniority/early retirement category amounted to 11,679,891 and included 6,854,525 seniority or early-retirement pensions, 66.6% of which for men and 33.4% for women, and 4,825,366 old-age pensions, 38.1% of which for men and 61.9% for women. The total gross annual expenditure for the old age + seniority/early retirement benefits was equal to 234,341.5 million, of which 175,990.5 million, or 75.1%, for seniority/early-retirement pensions and 58,351.0 million, or 24.9%, for old-age pensions. Men received 71% of all seniority/early retirement benefits and women the remaining 29%, while men received 47.3% of all old-age benefits and women the remaining 52.7%. The number of invalidity pensions reached 907,317, of which 56.8% for men and 45.2% for women. The number of survivors' pensions amounted to 4,206,250, almost all of which paid to women (**86.9%**) and only 13.1% to men, who accounted for 8.9% of the related total expenditure (43,043.5 million euros).

The number of INPS welfare benefits, pensions and allowances was equal to 4,033,210 (817,237 social pensions and allowances and 3,215,973 pensions and allowances for disabled civilians) for a total annual amount of 24,377.8 million euros (of which 5,391.2 million euros for social pensions/allowances and 18,986.6 million euros for benefits for disabled civilians).

Table 1.32 shows that, out of the pensions paid under the different systems up to January 1, 2023, **9,008,691 (43.3% of the total) IVS pensions** were paid under the *income-based system* by the funds for employed and self-employed workers, with an *average age of pensioners* equal to 80.6 years (79.3 years for men and 81.4 years for women on average). The IVS income-based pensions paid before 2012 amounted to 127,803 million, accounting for 41.3% of the total annual amount (314,304.1 million); they will disappear over time, because this system ceased to exist on January 1, 2012 with the entry into force of the Monti-Fornero reform, and is now closed.

The mixed system is divided into two sub-systems: a) the *mixed system of the Dini reform* with **1,894,194 pensions** (9.1% of the total), with a relatively young age of **67.5 years on average** (66.3 years for men and 68.5 for women); it applies to the last baby boomers who did not have 18 years of contribution seniority on January 1, 1996, but who, on January 1, 2023 had reached the seniority

requirements for early retirement or had taken advantage of the numerous early-retirement options (Ape, 100 quota, women's option etc.) and of the safeguards put in place in the last decade; this group is destined to grow in the coming years; b) *the mixed system of the Monti Fornero reform* with **1,293. 608 IVS pensions** (6.2% of the total p), with a relatively young age of **67.1 years on average** (67.3 for men and 66.5 for women); it is always applied to the youngest baby boomers coming from the income-based system, who already had 18 years of contribution seniority on January 1, 1996, perhaps also thanks to the redemption of their degree, with working periods above the minimum seniority requirements or who were motivated to stay at work after January 1, 2012 (entry into force of the Monti-Fornero reform) or with fragmented careers; in fact, the *average amount of their pensions* equal to **1,971.09** per month (2,121.80 per month for men and 1,606.44 per month for women) is the highest among the funds described; this group is destined to shrink in the coming years.

The **820,775 IVS pensions** paid so far (just 3.9% of all pensions) under the *pure contribution-based system* were provided not only by the funds for employed and self-employed workers, but also by the separate scheme set up on January 1, 1996. These are mainly *supplementary old age, invalidity or survivors' pensions*. These old-age benefits are second pensions received by these workers after reaching their old-age pension requirements (67 years until 2024) for the contributions they paid to a fund other than the one in which they are registered, if these contributions are not sufficient to acquire an independent pension right. In fact, the average age of these beneficiaries is quite high, 71.5 years (73.9 years for men and 68.9 years for women), and their received average gross monthly amount of benefits is equal to 411.53 euros (319.15 for men and 511.50 for women). The age of the invalidity and survivors' pensioners of the funds for employed and self-employed workers is relatively low on average, around 48-50 years, which suggest that these are young people who started working as of January 1, 1996 and who became disabled or died while still working and therefore they have fairly young survivors.

Table 1.32 - Pensions paid under the different systems¹⁴

Systems	Gender	Old-age/Seniority/early pensions			Invalidity pensions			Survivors' pensions			Total IVS pensions			Total IVS pensions paid by INPS until January 1, 2023 (IVS + Social pensions/allowances and Pensions and allowances for disabled civilians)		
		Number of pensions	Average amount per month	Average age	Number of pensions	Average amount per month	Average age	Number of pensions	Average amount per month	Average age	Number of pensions	Average amount per month	Average age	Number of pensions	Average amount per month	Average age
Income-based system	Men	3.113.722	1.662,09	79,3	133.708	958,08	78,0	339.332	473,64	80,0	3.586.762	1.523,41	79,3	3.586.762	1.523,41	79,3
	Women	2.607.504	866,79	81,0	172.091	597,93	85,0	2.642.334	758,35	81,5	5.421.929	805,41	81,4	5.421.929	805,41	81,4
	Total	5.721.226	1.299,63	80,1	305.799	755,40	82,0	2.981.666	725,95	81,4	9.008.691	1.091,28	80,6	9.008.691	1.091,28	80,6
Mixed system January 1, 1995 (Dini reform)	Men	613.579	1.561,84	68,3	209.056	866,26	60,2	69.842	432,29	67,0	892.477	1.310,51	66,3	892.477	1.310,51	66,3
	Women	677.196	871,32	72,1	104.679	677,77	60,7	219.842	649,41	61,4	1.001.717	802,40	68,5	1.001.717	802,40	68,5
	Total	1.290.775	1.199,56	70,3	313.735	803,37	60,4	289.684	597,07	62,7	1.894.194	1.041,80	67,5	1.894.194	1.041,80	67,5
Mixed system January 1, 2012 (Monti-Fornero)	Men	894.212	2.144,09	67,3	13.883	1.409,16	64,2	7.223	731,39	68,7	915.318	2.121,80	67,3	915.318	2.121,80	67,3
	Women	320.038	1.705,44	66,9	5.011	885,49	62,0	53.241	1.079,22	64,5	378.290	1.606,44	66,5	378.290	1.606,44	66,5
	Total	1.214.250	2.028,48	67,2	18.894	1.270,27	63,7	60.464	1.037,67	65,0	1.293.608	1.971,09	67,1	1.293.608	1.971,09	67,1
Pure contribution-based system	Men	382.012	317,69	76,2	29.587	395,66	50,5	14.982	205,32	60,5	426.581	319,15	73,9	426.581	319,15	73,9
	Women	279.647	647,22	70,2	22.116	322,66	51,0	92.431	146,04	69,0	394.194	511,50	68,9	394.194	511,50	68,9
	Total	661.659	456,97	73,7	51.703	364,43	50,7	107.413	154,31	67,8	820.775	411,53	71,5	820.775	411,53	71,5
Total for the systems	Men	5.003.525	1.633,30	75,6	386.234	881,51	65,8	431.379	461,94	77,0	5.821.138	1.496,61	75,0	5.821.138	1.496,61	75,0
	Women	3.884.385	920,87	77,5	303.897	610,14	73,8	3.007.848	737,25	79,4	7.196.130	831,00	78,1	7.196.130	831,00	78,1
	Total	8.887.910	1.321,94	76,4	690.131	762,01	69,3	3.439.227	702,72	79,1	13.017.268	1.128,65	76,7	13.017.268	1.128,65	76,7
Miscellaneous systems*	Men	118.439	2.306,61	67,9	2.527	1.357,65	61,8	4.261	484,00	58,1	125.227	2.225,44	67,5	125.227	2.225,44	67,5
	Women	56.963	1.583,62	68,2	2.202	1.068,96	61,7	11.785	809,24	59,6	70.950	1.439,04	66,6	70.950	1.439,04	66,6
	Total	175.402	2.071,81	68,0	4.729	1.224,85	61,8	16.046	722,88	59,2	196.177	1.941,03	67,1	196.177	1.941,03	67,1
Total IVS and welfare benefits paid by the private-sector and public-sector INPS funds until January 1, 2023	Men	6.405.401	1.832,37	75,2	515.239	1.236,41	66,8	552.191	530,68	75,8	7.472.831	1.695,10	74,6	9.115.786	1.473,61	71,8
	Women	5.274.490	1.192,38	76,6	392.078	835,78	73,8	3.654.059	825,93	79,2	9.320.627	1.033,71	77,5	11.710.882	917,45	76,0
	Total	11.679.891	1.543,36	75,8	907.317	1.063,29	69,8	4.206.250	787,17	78,8	16.793.458	1.328,02	76,2	20.826.668	1.160,88	74,1777

Source: INPS - Observatories of pensions until January 1, 2023

¹⁴ The www.itinerariprevidenziali.it site features the complete Table D2 with the types of pensions paid under the different systems by scheme and by type of fund.

To complete the analysis of pensions, **Table 1.33** (ex 5.12 in the Xth Report) shows the historical series of the ***pensions paid*** by INPS for each pension and welfare category only related to the private sector (civil servants appear in the following table), by year of retirement and by gender, including benefits for disabled civilians, which are now paid by INPS following the decisions by the Ministry of the Interior on September 3 1998; so, the statistics for these welfare benefits are available from 2001 onwards.

Table 1.33 - Historical series 1997-2022 of new INPS pensions for the private sector paid by year of inception, category, and of the average effective retirement age

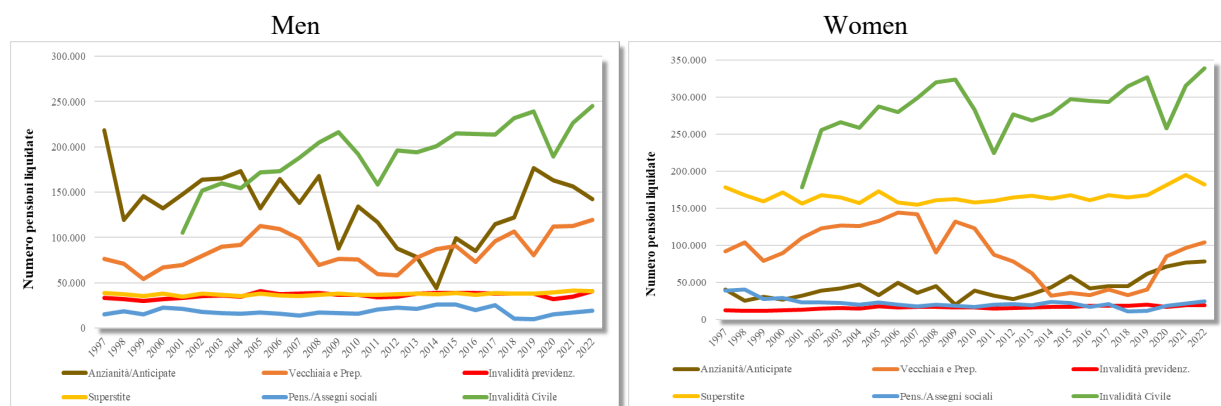
Anno di correnza della pensione	Sesso	Anzianità / Anticipata			Vecchiaia			Prepensionamenti			Totale Anzianità/Anticipata, Vecchiaia e Prepensionamenti			Invalidità			Superstite			Pensioni/Assegni sociali			Invalidi civili			Totale		
		Numero pensioni	Importo medio mensile	Età media	Numero pensioni	Importo medio mensile	Età media	Numero pensioni	Importo medio mensile	Età media	Numero pensioni	Importo medio mensile	Età media	Numero pensioni	Importo medio mensile	Età media	Numero pensioni	Importo medio mensile	Età media	Numero pensioni	Importo medio mensile	Età media	Numero pensioni	Importo medio mensile	Età media	Numero pensioni	Importo medio mensile	Età media
1997	Maschi	218.607	1.024,54	56,5	67.980	520,17	63,5	8.478	1.461,34	52,6	295.065	920,89	58,0	33.583	563,57	51,4	39.091	272,59	72,1	15.209	221,33	65,7	-	-	-	382.948	795,60	59,1
	Femmine	40.347	773,56	54,4	91.293	389,69	59,3	481	1.403,62	50,4	132.121	510,61	57,8	12.637	391,43	49,4	178.735	390,08	68,2	39.342	196,71	65,5	-	-	-	362.835	413,05	63,4
	Totale	258.954	985,44	56,1	159.273	445,38	61,1	8.959	1.458,24	52,5	427.186	794,00	57,9	46.220	516,50	50,9	217.826	369,00	68,9	54.551	203,57	65,5	-	-	-	745.783	609,48	61,2
1998	Maschi	119.788	1.173,18	56,0	67.477	538,95	63,7	3.241	1.541,89	51,7	190.506	954,81	58,6	32.106	586,96	51,6	37.316	278,14	72,2	18.501	231,16	66,0	-	-	-	278.429	773,62	60,1
	Femmine	25.755	955,48	53,8	103.543	396,64	59,3	285	1.375,60	51,3	129.583	509,86	58,2	12.141	421,41	49,5	168.109	401,48	68,5	40.255	221,82	65,5	-	-	-	350.088	421,63	63,7
	Totale	145.543	1.134,66	55,6	171.020	452,79	61,0	3.526	1.528,45	51,6	320.089	774,68	58,4	44.247	541,53	51,1	205.425	379,07	69,2	58.756	224,76	65,6	-	-	-	628.517	577,56	62,1
1999	Maschi	145.904	1.120,42	57,2	53.333	524,05	64,1	1.063	1.667,20	53,1	200.300	964,53	59,0	29.898	607,48	51,6	35.652	282,20	72,6	14.968	248,40	66,9	-	-	-	280.818	801,72	60,4
	Femmine	31.104	898,57	54,7	79.095	399,77	59,9	251	1.482,10	51,3	110.450	542,70	58,4	11.802	438,40	49,7	159.550	414,56	68,7	27.568	216,30	65,9	-	-	-	309.370	443,44	64,1
	Totale	177.008	1.081,44	56,7	132.428	449,82	61,6	1.314	1.631,85	52,7	310.750	814,60	58,8	41.700	559,63	51,1	195.202	390,22	69,4	42.536	227,59	66,3	-	-	-	590.188	613,92	62,3
2000	Maschi	132.072	1.123,60	57,9	60.602	495,43	64,4	6.512	1.130,39	54,4	199.186	932,70	59,7	31.962	629,81	51,8	38.153	288,28	72,6	22.404	243,89	67,2	-	-	-	291.705	762,32	61,1
	Femmine	26.717	892,47	56,0	87.315	408,45	60,0	2.675	802,27	51,9	116.707	528,28	58,9	12.930	459,94	49,7	171.545	425,55	68,9	29.503	220,75	66,0	-	-	-	330.685	444,88	62,4
	Totale	158.789	1.084,71	57,6	147.917	444,08	61,8	9.187	1.034,85	53,6	315.893	783,29	59,4	44.892	580,88	51,2	209.698	400,57	69,6	51.907	230,74	66,5	-	-	-	622.390	593,66	62,9
2001	Maschi	147.992	1.226,22	57,4	67.735	516,62	64,6	2.268	1.479,75	52,6	217.995	1.008,37	59,6	33.168	667,06	51,7	34.692	298,66	72,5	20.951	247,26	67,4	105.410	347,11	62,7	412.216	713,40	61,2
	Femmine	32.237	954,58	56,0	109.555	432,00	60,2	517	1.246,52	51,4	142.309	553,34	59,2	13.643	490,27	50,0	156.474	448,43	69,1	23.302	229,86	66,5	178.003	362,65	71,6	513.731	438,96	66,6
	Totale	180.229	1.177,56	57,2	177.290	464,33	61,9	2.785	1.436,45	52,3	360.304	828,65	59,5	46.811	615,53	51,2	191.166	421,25	69,7	44.253	238,09	66,9	283.413	356,87	68,3	925.947	561,14	64,2
2002	Maschi	163.651	1.269,01	56,9	77.538	534,93	64,8	1.972	1.719,78	52,4	243.161	1.038,58	59,4	35.144	692,54	51,7	38.019	314,25	72,8	18.219	272,77	67,3	151.873	355,96	63,3	486.416	715,15	61,4
	Femmine	38.834	952,03	55,8	123.133	445,50	60,3	185	1.412,29	51,7	162.152	567,95	59,2	14.745	526,62	49,8	167.774	471,20	69,5	23.409	254,59	67,0	255.736	369,30	71,6	623.816	447,73	67,1
	Totale	202.485	1.208,22	56,7	200.671	480,08	62,0	2.157	1.693,41	52,3	405.313	850,30	59,3	49.889	643,20	51,1	205.793	442,20	70,1	41.628	262,55	67,1	407.609	364,33	68,5	1.110.232	564,89	64,6
2003	Maschi	164.867	1.297,27	57,3	86.799	543,88	65,2	3.006	1.114,42	54,3	254.672	1.038,33	60,0	35.756	699,48	51,8	37.051	316,17	73,1	16.843	288,55	67,0	159.629	361,90	64,3	503.951	721,88	62,0
	Femmine	42.064	980,89	56,2	125.823	461,41	60,7	1.102	685,95	52,2	168.989	592,18	59,5	15.440	513,76	49,8	164.714	480,38	69,8	22.113	254,33	66,7	266.266	375,33	72,1	637.522	459,11	67,5
	Totale	206.931	1.232,95	57,1	212.622	495,08	62,6	4.108	999,48	53,7	423.661	860,37	59,8	51.196	643,47	51,2	201.765	450,23	70,4	38.956	269,12	66,8	425.895	370,39	69,2	1.141.473	575,12	65,0
2004	Maschi	173.515	1.438,13	57,1	90.955	580,86	65,6	3.612	1.348,81	53,4	265.082	1.143,78	60,0	34.665	714,95	51,6	35.609	326,27	72,9	15.759	302,20	66,1	154.744	370,49	65,1	505.859	794,08	62,1
	Femmine	47.541	1.082,35	56,1	125.600	475,76	60,9	252	893,76	51,8	173.393	642,68	59,8	14.635	530,25	49,9	157.359	512,75	69,8	20.375	268,20	66,6	258.905	384,09	72,5	624.667	487,92	67,5
	Totale	221.056	1.361,61	57,0	216.555	519,00	62,7	3.864	1.216,08	52,8	438.475	945,62	59,8	49.300	660,12	51,1	192.968	478,33	70,4	36.134	283,03	66,6	413.649	379,00	69,7	1.130.526	624,91	65,1
2005	Maschi	131.969	1.397,12	58,6	112.275	553,71	65,2	525	1.863,60	53,2	244.769	1.015,13	61,6	40.642	697,50	51,4	38.391	333,86	73,1	17.399	315,41	66,8	171.883	376,90	65,5	513.084	699,58	63,1
	Femmine	32.913	994,16	57,6	123.973	480,60	60,9	285	1.537,56	52,4	166.171	584,25	60,2	16.517	531,37	49,7	172.807	418,65	70,1	22.986	278,20	66,6	287.197	389,23	72,6	666.678	471,25	68,1
	Totale	164.882	1.316,69	58,4	245.248	514,07	62,9	810	1.748,88	52,9	410.940	838,54	60,7	57.159	647,46	50,9	211.198	484,93	70,6	40.385	294,23	66,7	459.080	384,62	69,9	1.179.762	570,55	65,9
2006	Maschi	164.518	1.493,80	57,8	109.275	511,61	65,1	435	1.953,33	53,2	274.228	1.103,03	60,7	37.440	709,55	51,5	35.849	339,07	73,3	15.893	321,58	66,9	173.267	384,16	66,1	536.677	769,31	62,8
	Femmine	49.415	1.142,78	56,9	144.106	492,74	60,9	813	1.558,44	52,3	193.704	695,97	59,9	16.614	530,76	49,6	158.237	534,37	70,4	20.170	287,41	66,7	279.632	395,19	72,5	668.357	504,88	67,6
	Totale	213.933	1.412,72	57,6	253.381	500,75	62,7	1.248	1.837,80	53,0	467.932	919,46	60,4	54.054	654,60	50,9	194.086	498,30	71,0	36.063	302,47	66,8	452.899	390,76	70,0	1.205.034	622,65	65,5
2007	Maschi	138.051	1.506,46	58,6	98.011	552,00	65,0	411	2.049,64	53,3	236.473	1.111,81	61,3	37.907	726,55	51,4	35.535	347,99	73,5	14.121	330,41	67,0	187.768	394,32	66,5	511.804	745,45	63,5
	Femmine	36.300	1.132,88	57,8	141.600	518,53	60,8	93	1.682,49	52,2	177.993	644,43	60,2	17.179	541,69	49,6	154.656	553,33	70,6	18.041	296,60	66,9	298.950	403,55	72,6	666.819	503,25	68,1
	Totale	174.351	1.428,68	58,5	239.611	532,22	62,5	504	1.981,89	53,1	414.466	911,09	60,8	55.086	668,90	50,8	190.191	514,96	71,1	32.162	311,45	66,9	486.718	399,90	70,3	1.178.623	608,42	66,1
2008	Maschi	167.764	1.667,29	58,4	69.145	560,67	65,6	406	2.196,81	53,7	237.315	1.345,77	60,5	38.862	722,24	51,5	36.980	352,43	73,8	17.066	346,15	67,0	204.937	400,51	66,5	535.160	837,99	63,3
	Femmine	45.510	1.261,78	57,4	90.795	531,00	61,5	110	1.756,48	52,6	136.415	575,78	60,1	17.487	535,30	49,8	160.810	564,48	71,0	19.942	310,20	67,2	319.552	410,30	72,6	654.206	524,78	68,8
	Totale	213.274	1.580,76	58,2	159.940	543,63	63,3	516	2.102,94	53,3	373.730	1.137,72	60,4	56.349	664,22	51,0	197.790	524,83	71,5	37.008	326,78	67,1	524.489	406,48	67,2	1.189.366	665,67	66,3
2009	Maschi	88.094	1.763,77	59,2	76.127	645,49	66,1	596	2.157,18	53,5	164.781	1.248,67	62,3	36.597	758,43	51,8	37.775	366,16	74,1	16.594	355,82	66,7	216.167	405,97	66,3	471.950	722,65	64,4
	Femmine	20.527	1.306,37	59,9																								

These categories include early retirements, which very often were used as *social shock absorbers and their costs were charged as "pension benefits" and not as "income-support benefits"*, as many EU countries do, and as is the case for other types of safety net measures; it will suffice to think of the massive redundancies granted first to Fiat and Olivetti, then to the port, metalworking and paper sectors, and finally to the privatised state companies including the state railways, former Alitalia and the Poste, just to mention the main ones. Even seniority pensions were granted before the age of 50 with 30 years of contributions, especially for early retirement purposes, even 10 or more years earlier than the very low requirements of the time; moreover, until 1981, the disability and incapacity requirements were not very stringent and they were linked more to the employment situation of the area than to the true state of health of the worker. It will still take years to reduce these anomalies that still weigh down on the financial situation of the pension system; mistakes which must be avoided in the future.

1.8.1 Benefits paid by INPS in 2022

In 2022, *INPS paid 1,350,222* private-sector pension and welfare benefits, of which 747,420 to women (55.4%) with an average age of **70.5** years and 602,802 to men (44.6%) with an average age of **64.9** years. *Figures 1.3 and 1.4* show the number of these pension and welfare benefits provided to men and women working in the private sector from 1997 to 2022. There is a clear prevalence (green line) of *pensions for disabled civilians*, especially for women, with respect to all the other pension categories in the period considered; the number of pensions for disabled civilians picked up again in 2021 after its drop for both genders in 2020 compared to 2019 due to the pandemic; in 2020, these benefits accounted for 40.8% of all pensions paid to women and for 34.4% of all pensions paid to men, and for 43.5% and 40.7% respectively in 2022.

Figures 1.3 and 1.4 - Types of pensions paid by INPS from 1997 to 2022



In 2022 women were the main beneficiaries of survivors' pensions, accounting for 24.3% of the total number of pensions paid to women (for men they accounted for 6.8% of the total number of pensions paid to men), while men were the main recipients of seniority or early retirement pensions, accounting for 23.6% of the total number of pensions paid to men, while for women they accounted for 10.5% of the total number of pensions provided to women.

Table 1.34 (A.9 in the Tenth Report) shows the historical series of the pensions paid each year from 2003 up to the third quarter of 2023 and their flow; unlike Table 1.33, it also shows the pensions paid to public-sector employed workers but not welfare benefits.

Table 1.34 - Historical Series 2003-2022 of the new IVS pensions paid by year and flow of retirements in the first three quarters of 2023

Anno	Sesso	Vecchiaia ⁽³⁾			Anzianità/Anticipate ⁽⁴⁾			Invalidità			Superstiti			COMPLESSO PENSIONI IVS LIQUIDATE INPS
		INPS Settore Privato ⁽¹⁾	INPS Settore Pubblico	Totale INPS Vecchiaia	INPS Settore Privato ⁽¹⁾	INPS Settore Pubblico	Totale INPS Anz./Antic.	INPS Settore Privato ⁽¹⁾	INPS Settore Pubblico	Totale INPS Invalidità	INPS Settore Privato ⁽¹⁾	INPS Settore Pubblico	Totale INPS Superstiti	
2003	Maschi	89.805	n.d.	89.805	164.867	n.d.	164.867	35.756	n.d.	35.756	37.051	n.d.	37.051	327.479
	Femmine	126.925	n.d.	126.925	42.064	n.d.	42.064	15.440	n.d.	15.440	164.714	n.d.	164.714	349.143
	Totale	216.730	n.d.	216.730	206.931	n.d.	206.931	51.196	n.d.	51.196	201.765	n.d.	201.765	676.622
2004	Maschi	91.567	n.d.	91.567	173.515	n.d.	173.515	34.665	n.d.	34.665	35.609	n.d.	35.609	335.356
	Femmine	125.852	n.d.	125.852	47.541	n.d.	47.541	14.635	n.d.	14.635	157.359	n.d.	157.359	345.387
	Totale	217.419	n.d.	217.419	221.056	n.d.	221.056	49.300	n.d.	49.300	192.968	n.d.	192.968	680.743
2005	Maschi	112.800	n.d.	112.800	131.969	n.d.	131.969	40.642	n.d.	40.642	38.391	n.d.	38.391	323.802
	Femmine	133.258	n.d.	133.258	32.913	n.d.	32.913	17.517	n.d.	17.517	172.807	n.d.	172.807	356.495
	Totale	246.058	n.d.	246.058	164.882	n.d.	164.882	58.159	n.d.	58.159	211.198	n.d.	211.198	680.297
2006	Maschi	109.710	n.d.	109.710	164.518	n.d.	164.518	37.440	n.d.	37.440	35.849	n.d.	35.849	347.517
	Femmine	144.289	n.d.	144.289	49.415	n.d.	49.415	16.614	n.d.	16.614	158.237	n.d.	158.237	368.555
	Totale	253.999	n.d.	253.999	213.933	n.d.	213.933	54.054	n.d.	54.054	194.086	n.d.	194.086	716.072
2007	Maschi	98.422	n.d.	98.422	138.051	n.d.	138.051	37.907	n.d.	37.907	35.535	n.d.	35.535	309.915
	Femmine	141.693	n.d.	141.693	36.300	n.d.	36.300	17.179	n.d.	17.179	154.656	n.d.	154.656	349.828
	Totale	240.115	n.d.	240.115	174.351	n.d.	174.351	55.086	n.d.	55.086	190.191	n.d.	190.191	659.743
2008	Maschi	69.551	n.d.	69.551	167.764	n.d.	167.764	38.862	n.d.	38.862	36.980	n.d.	36.980	313.157
	Femmine	90.905	n.d.	90.905	45.510	n.d.	45.510	17.487	n.d.	17.487	160.810	n.d.	160.810	314.712
	Totale	160.456	n.d.	160.456	213.274	n.d.	213.274	56.349	n.d.	56.349	197.790	n.d.	197.790	627.869
2009	Maschi	76.723	10.627	87.350	88.094	29.764	117.858	36.597	4.316	40.913	37.775	6.157	43.932	290.053
	Femmine	131.960	14.519	146.479	20.527	31.790	52.317	16.611	3.044	19.655	162.695	26.682	189.377	407.828
	Totale	208.683	25.146	233.829	108.621	61.554	170.175	53.208	7.360	60.568	200.470	32.839	233.309	697.881
2010	Maschi	75.554	10.027	85.581	134.287	39.130	173.417	36.577	5.297	41.874	36.702	6.675	43.377	344.249
	Femmine	122.771	13.184	135.955	39.299	27.432	66.731	16.558	3.586	20.144	157.894	27.872	185.766	408.596
	Totale	198.325	23.211	221.536	173.586	66.562	240.148	53.135	8.883	62.018	194.596	34.547	229.143	752.845
2011	Maschi	59.729	5.902	65.631	116.879	38.696	155.575	34.115	4.814	38.929	36.876	7.017	43.893	304.028
	Femmine	87.271	14.799	102.070	32.480	31.699	64.179	14.981	3.416	18.397	160.144	27.930	188.074	372.720
	Totale	147.000	20.701	167.701	149.359	70.395	219.754	49.096	8.230	57.326	197.020	34.947	231.967	676.748
2012	Maschi	58.185	5.705	63.890	87.831	37.784	125.615	34.525	5.527	40.052	37.582	7.465	45.047	274.604
	Femmine	78.654	15.181	93.835	27.372	24.337	51.709	15.637	3.582	19.219	164.580	29.897	194.477	359.240
	Totale	136.839	20.886	157.725	115.203	62.121	177.324	50.162	9.109	59.271	202.162	37.362	239.524	633.844
2013	Maschi	77.864	4.390	82.254	78.211	19.807	98.018	37.821	4.806	42.627	38.181	7.233	45.414	268.313
	Femmine	62.509	7.397	69.906	34.200	13.987	48.187	16.513	3.052	19.365	167.334	26.495	193.829	331.487
	Totale	140.373	11.787	152.160	112.411	33.794	146.205	54.334	7.858	62.192	205.515	33.728	239.243	599.800
2014	Maschi	86.978	5.576	92.554	44.083	16.903	60.986	38.548	4.512	43.060	37.187	8.083	45.270	241.870
	Femmine	32.356	7.970	40.326	43.333	24.353	67.686	17.329	2.946	20.275	163.204	28.438	191.642	319.929
	Totale	119.334	13.546	132.880	87.416	41.256	128.672	55.877	7.458	63.335	200.391	36.521	236.912	561.799
2015	Maschi	90.335	6.555	96.890	99.601	26.170	125.771	38.490	4.371	42.861	38.603	7.695	46.298	311.820
	Femmine	36.335	7.232	43.567	58.785	37.738	96.523	17.393	2.944	20.337	167.998	27.073	195.071	355.498
	Totale	126.670	13.787	140.457	158.386	63.908	222.294	55.883	7.315	63.198	206.601	34.768	241.369	667.318
2016	Maschi	73.355	5.968	79.323	85.421	27.154	112.575	38.794	4.703	43.497	36.741	8.465	45.206	280.601
	Femmine	32.710	2.918	35.628	42.137	34.351	76.488	18.500	2.697	21.197	160.773	28.577	189.350	322.663
	Totale	106.065	8.886	114.951	127.558	61.505	189.063	57.294	7.400	64.694	197.514	37.042	234.556	603.264
2017	Maschi	96.052	9.421	105.473	114.919	28.115	143.034	37.859	4.824	42.683	38.653	8.848	47.501	338.691
	Femmine	40.312	5.212	45.524	45.223	36.135	81.358	18.555	2.720	21.275	167.485	29.189	196.674	344.831
	Totale	136.364	14.633	150.997	160.142	64.250	224.392	56.414	7.544	63.958	206.138	38.037	244.175	683.522
2018	Maschi	106.757	13.660	120.417	122.342	31.477	153.819	37.917	4.442	42.359	38.039	9.202	47.241	363.836
	Femmine	32.972	17.217	50.189	45.376	41.470	86.846	18.970	2.791	21.761	164.987	29.646	194.633	353.429
	Totale	139.729	30.877	170.606	167.718	72.947	240.665	56.887	7.233	64.120	203.026	38.848	241.874	717.265
2019	Maschi	80.330	11.546	91.876	176.503	45.355	221.858	37.841	4.345	42.186	38.130	9.499	47.629	403.549
	Femmine	40.436	11.970	52.406	62.106	49.988	112.094	20.085	2.694	22.779	167.596	29.930	197.526	384.805
	Totale	120.766	23.516	144.282	238.609	95.343	333.952	57.926	7.039	64.965	205.726	39.429	245.155	788.354
2020	Maschi	111.995	16.046	128.041	163.087	41.417	204.504	31.785	2.912	34.697	39.150	9.870	49.020	416.262
	Femmine	85.323	17.382	102.705	71.691	57.036	128.727	17.429	1.875	19.304	181.478	32.692	214.170	464.906
	Totale	197.318	33.428	230.746	234.778	98.453	333.231	49.214	4.787	54.001	220.628	42.562	263.190	881.168
2021	Maschi	112.676	12.359	125.035	156.690	39.717	196.407	34.566	2.982	37.548	41.657	10.619	52.276	411.266
	Femmine	96.535	16.679	113.214	77.281	54.533	131.814	19.670	2.073	21.743	195.096	33.266	228.362	495.133
	Totale	209.211	29.038	238.249	233.971	94.250	328.221	54.236	5.055	59.291	236.753	43.885	280.638	906.399
2022	Maschi	118.024	12.817	130.841	144.312	34.943	179.255	35.273	2.907	38.180	40.753	10.452	51.205	399.481
	Femmine	104.087	17.235	121.322	78.410	43.736	122.146	19.752	2.027	21.779	181.812	31.828	213.640	478.887
	Totale	222.111	30.052	252.163	222.722	78.679	301.401	55.025	4.934	59.959	222.565	42.280	264.845	878.368
2023 3° trim. (2)	Maschi	67.812	8.576	76.388	88.169	21.173	109.342	19.938	1.340	21.298	23.251	5.028	28.279	235.307
	Femmine	64.682	13.985	78.667	38.465	23.993	62.458	11.099	802	11.901	107.954	17.305	125.259	278.285
	Totale	132.494	22.561	155.055	126.634	45.166	171.800	31.057	2.142	33.199	131.205	22.333	153.538	513.592

(1) Le pensioni liquidate nelle Gestioni Sport e Spettacolo dell'ex Enpals dall'anno 2019 sono ricomprese all'interno dei dati INPS - Settore privato.

(2) Monitoraggio dei flussi di pensionamento IVS nei primi tre trimestri 2023, che riguardano solo le principali gestioni Inps (FPLD, Autonomi e Parasubordinati e la Gestione dipendenti pubblici - GDP). Sono escluse le Gestioni minori, le altre Gestioni sostitutive, facoltative, integrative e le Gestioni Sport e Spettacolo dell'ex Enpals, nonché le pensioni assistenz

average more than 1.4 pension and welfare benefits. Chapter 5 illustrates the difference in the amounts of benefits received by men and women, considering that invalidity and survivor's pensions are mainly paid to women (the amount of invalidity benefits are low: 318 euros per month for 12 months and survivors' benefits account for 60% of the direct pension at the most).

Table 1.35 - INPS pensions paid on January 1, 2023

INPS pensions paid on January 1, 2023				Pension on January 1, 2022
	INPS funds for private-sector employed workers ^(*)	INPS funds for public-sector employed workers	Total	
	Old-age pensions			Old-age pensions
Men	1.646.166	192.694	1.838.860	1.830.967
Women	2.734.449	252.057	2.986.506	3.020.514
Total	4.380.615	444.751	4.825.366	4.851.481
	Early-retirement pensions (seniority + early benefits)			Early-retirement
Men	3.733.199	833.342	4.566.541	4.549.693
Women	1.289.401	998.583	2.287.984	2.210.750
Total	5.022.600	1.831.925	6.854.525	6.760.443
	Invalidity pensions			Invalidity pensions
Men	394.920	120.319	515.239	556.795
Women	310.832	81.246	392.078	431.500
Total	705.752	201.565	907.317	988.295
	Survivors' pensions			Survivors' pensions
Men	443.683	108.508	552.191	551.432
Women	3.132.825	521.234	3.654.059	3.697.907
Total	3.576.508	629.742	4.206.250	4.249.339
	Welfare benefits			Welfare benefits
Men	1.642.955	-	1.642.955	1.613.989
Women	2.390.255	-	2.390.255	2.368.685
Total	4.033.210	-	4.033.210	3.982.674
	Tota			Tota
Men	7.860.923	1.254.863	9.115.786	9.102.876
Women	9.857.762	1.853.120	11.710.882	11.729.356
Total	17.718.685	3.107.983	20.826.668	20.832.232

Source INPS – Statistical pension observatories on January 1, 2023

2. The privatised schemes for the liberal professions: general framework and individual trends in 2022

The Italian compulsory pension system is managed not only by the National Social Security Institute (INPS) but also by privatised schemes which provide compulsory pension benefits but have an autonomous operational profile. These pension schemes are mandatory for all professionals registered in the official rosters of their respective trade associations and, alongside INPS, they make up the Italian first-pillar compulsory pension system. They are managed according to private criteria as provided for under the privatisation decrees no. 509/94 and no.103/96 and are subdivided as follows:

A) Privatized schemes pursuant to Legislative Decree no. 509/1994: ENPACL (Labour Consultants), ENPAV (Veterinarians), ENPAF (Pharmacists), Cassa Forense (Lawyers), INARCASSA (Engineers and Architects), CIPAG (Surveyors), CNPR (Accountants), CDC (Chartered Accountants), CNN (Notaries), ENPAM (Doctors), ENASARCO (Agents and Commercial Representatives), FASC (Shipping Agents and Couriers), ENPAIA and ONAOSI. These last four schemes are not included in the following analysis since they provide complementary pension benefits for members who are registered with INPS under the first pillar system; they are characterized as follows:

ENASARCO: it is the *compulsory pension scheme* for commercial and financial intermediaries operating under agency or representation contracts and with a VAT code. The pension benefits it provides supplement those of the 'first pillar' fund managed by INPS. This scheme features over 237,000 members and 57,000 companies. It pays out more than 135,000 pensions each year, in addition to about 36,000 termination of employment benefits from an ad hoc fund (Firr). Enasarco is financed by the sums set aside by the companies for their agents; upon termination of the agency mandate, this scheme pays to the agents the sums accrued on their behalf. Finally, Enasarco manages a broad package of welfare services based on the needs of its members and their families, mainly through a welfare benefit and health policy program.

ENPAIA: it is the compulsory supplementary scheme for agricultural employed workers, executives and managers under Law no. 1655 of 1962, as amended. In particular, its members are entitled to the social benefits managed by INPS (pension benefits, family allowances, involuntary unemployment benefits, tuberculosis allowance); but if they pay a contribution and leave their termination of employment benefits in the fund, they receive the following benefits:

- **Termination of employment benefits (TFR):** on termination of employment, it is ENPAIA that pays to its members the TFR set aside in their name and not their employers;
- **Complementary Pension Fund:** it provides benefits to its members on the basis of the contributions they have paid since they joined, plus an annual compound interest of 4%. Under some specific requirements set out in the regulations, its members may ask to receive an annuity instead of a lump sum.
- **Accident insurance:** its members are provided with the most comprehensive insurance policy against any type of accident, whether it is related or unrelated to their work or 'in itinere'.

FASC: this scheme provides its members who retire or who leave this sector with a lump sum consisting of the amount of contributions paid, adjusted ever year a under the defined-contribution and fully funded system, in addition to the benefits within the framework of the general system managed by INPS.

ONAOSI (Foundation for the orphans of Italian health-care workers): it is the only organisation of its kind in Italy; it provides benefits to the orphans and, under certain conditions, to the children of health-care workers (surgeons, dentists, veterinary doctors and pharmacists) as well as to its vulnerable and non-self-sufficient members. Under its statutes, this fund can adopt a series of measures to support, educate and train young people to enable them to get a qualification and find a job. Its revenues also come from an additional contribution paid by Enpam, Enpav and Enpaf members.

B) Privatized schemes pursuant to Legislative Decree no. 103/1996: ENPAB (Biologists), ENPAIA (Agricultural and Agrarian Technicians, separate schemes), EPAP (Many categories: agronomists

and foresters, actuaries, chemists and geologists), EPPI (Industrial Experts), ENPAP (Psychologists), ENPAPI (Nurses) and INPGI (Journalists, separate scheme).

Each scheme caters for a specific category of workers, and, for market reasons, they cannot excessively increase its membership ('closed populations'), except for members from other categories who not covered by specific funds, such as professionals without a reference roll; in order to improve their long-term sustainability, most of these schemes have adopted the contribution-based calculation method and very stringent requirements for access to benefits. The list does not include INPGI (the substitutive fund for journalists), which was integrated into INPS on July 1, 2022 due to its serious imbalance between benefits and contribution revenues. So, INPGI has become a separate funds with accounting autonomy within the fund for private-sector employed workers (FPLD) and has to comply with the INPS pension requirements, in any case preserving its members' vested rights acquired by June 30, 2022.

Without considering Onaosi and Fasc, all these schemes featured **1,644.897 members** (including those who do not pay contributions and pensioners who are still active); unlike public-sector pension funds, they have their own assets amounting to about 100 billion euros, allocated to pay pension and welfare benefits to their members but above all to cope with any demographic shocks or peaks in the number of retirements; these schemes operate according to the *pay-as-you-go system* like the entire compulsory pension system; most of the 509 and all of the 103 schemes adopted the contribution-based calculation method and the pro-rata criterion in line with the public system as of January 1, 2012. After the introduction of the accounting requirement of financial and actuarial sustainability at **50 years** (Act no. 214 of December 22, 2011), even the last pension schemes that still operate under the *income-based method* are switching to the *contribution-based calculation method*, again with the application of the *pro-rata* principle to protect their members' accrued rights.

Since their inception under Act no. 335/1995, the privatized schemes under Legislative Decree no. 103/1996 have applied the *contribution-based system*. Pension benefits are calculated by multiplying the individual amount of contributions paid by their members by an age-related *transformation coefficient* at the time of retirement, which also considers life expectancy.

The privatized schemes are *financed* mainly out of two types of contributions: *subjective contributions* calculated as a percentage of the taxable income and intended to finance pension benefits; *supplementary contributions* calculated as a percentage of turnover (hence on the basis of a higher amount) and intended to finance welfare policies for their members, operating costs and the increase in each member's pension amount subject to authorisation. In recent years, the growth in welfare benefits for members has led many of these schemes to introduce specific contributions aimed at financing these new benefits.

2.1 General framework and main indicators

The following analysis provides a general picture of the privatised schemes of the Italian first-pillar system and it does not include the four funds mentioned above.

The *number of active members paying contributions* of the privatized schemes was equal to **1,329,868** professionals, down slightly from 1,333,107 in 2021 (-0.24%). In particular, the schemes under Legislative Decree no. 509/1994 (hereafter referred to as "the 509 schemes") featured a number of active members paying contributions equal to **1,118,230**, slightly down with respect to the previous year (-0.32%), while those under Legislative Decree 103/1996 (hereinafter referred to as 'the 103 schemes') reached **211,638**, an increase by 0.16% vs. 2021. The number of active members paying contributions differs from the number of members shown above due to the possibility for Enpab and

Enpapi members to remain in these funds even without practising a liberal profession; their number is significant, that is 58,000 members out of 96,000, mainly due to the many nurses who give up their freelance profession after being hired by private and, above all, public entities, and who retain their position within these schemes and to 5,284 medical school students who are allowed not to pay contributions for three years as of the fifth year of their school of medicine, but who are considered as active members paying contributions (*table 2.1*).

Table 2.1 - General framework and main indicators in 2022

	Schemes 509/94			Schemes 103/96			Total		
	2021	2022	Var. %	2021	2022	Var. %	2021	2022	Var. %
Number of active workers paying contributions	1.121.799	1.118.230	-0,32%	211.308	211.638	0,16%	1.333.107	1.329.868	-0,24%
Number of pensions	451.059	479.573	6,32%	22.853	24.854	8,76%	473.912	504.427	6,44%
Contribution revenues	8.874.212.974	9.807.533.596	10,52%	560.217.556	667.632.684	19,17%	9.434.430.529	10.475.166.280	11,03%
Benefit expenditure	5.670.575.296	6.133.898.866	8,17%	71.381.014	81.953.316	14,81%	5.741.956.310	6.215.852.182	8,25%
Income/Expense Balance	3.203.637.678	3.673.634.730	14,67%	488.836.542	585.679.369	19,81%	3.692.474.220	4.259.314.098	15,35%
Accounting balance	4.698.722.609	2.374.133.075	-49,47%	173.421.812	150.708.082	-13,10%	4.872.144.421	2.524.841.157	-48,18%
Net Assets	75.037.590.888	77.548.926.692	3,35%	2.754.865.759	2.878.729.776	4,50%	77.792.456.647	80.427.656.468	3,39%
Total assets	77.261.686.820	79.963.476.486	3,50%	8.168.964.285	8.918.628.591	9,18%	85.430.651.105	88.882.105.077	4,04%

In 2022, the number of pensions paid out increased from 473,912 in 2021 to **504,427 (+6.44%)**. Specifically, the 509 schemes disbursed **479,573** pensions (+6.32%), while the 103 paid out **24,854** pensions (+8.76%), or 4.93% of the total number of pensions. So, the number of pensions increased by 30,515 while the number of members decreased by 3,239¹.

As shown in *Table 2.1*, the contribution revenues of the privatised schemes **amounted to 10,475 million euros** in 2022, an increase by **11.03%** over 2021. The contributions collected by the 509 schemes amounted to **9,808 million** with an increase by 10.52% over the previous year, while those collected by the 103 reached **667.6 million euros**, + **19.17** with respect to 2021. In 2022, only the CNN scheme (Fund for notaries) experienced a drop in its revenues, probably due to the sharp rise in mortgage rates that severely affected the real estate market by reducing purchases and sales and their related notarial deeds.

In 2022, the pension expenditure of the privatized schemes reached **6,216 million euros**, with an increase by **8.25%** over 2021; it amounted to **6,134 million** for the 509 schemes, with a growth by 8.17% and to **82 million** for the 103 schemes with a growth by 14.81%.

The balance between contribution revenues and pension expenditure started growing again in 2022 to reach **4.259 billion**, up by 15.35% with respect to the previous year. The 509 schemes featured a pension balance of **3.674 billion** (+14.67%), while the balance of the 103 schemes amounted to **586 million**, an increase by 19.81%. On the other hand, the accounting balance (**2.525 billion euros**) dropped by almost 50% (-48.18%) as a result of the financial markets' *annus horribilis* (for further details, see *Tables 1b, 1c, 1d and 2b, 2c, 2d in the exhibits to this Report*).

The total net assets of these pension schemes amounted to **80.4 billion** at the end of 2022, always without considering Enasarco, Fasc, Enpaia and Onaosi, with an increase by 5.36% over the previous year².

¹ The figure related to the 509 schemes is influenced by the situation of Enpam. In fact, for all the other schemes, the number of pensions coincides with the number of pensioners, while Enpam provides different types of pension benefits often to the same doctor; therefore, considering the number of pensioners, the average amount paid to each recipient rose considerably from 9,002 euros to 17,361 euros, a sum more in line with that paid to other professionals (for further details see Table 4d published in the web section).

² The 103 schemes featured a lower amount of assets compared to the total assets because they do not include pension funds under this liability item in their accounts.

The sustainability of these funds can be inferred from *Table 2.1.1* which presents the following indicators:

The average annual contribution for all these schemes was equal to **7,877 euros** in 2022, with an increase by **11.03%** compared to 2021. Specifically, for the 509 schemes, the average contribution was 8,771, + 10.87% compared to 2021, and for the 103 it was **3,155**, + 18.99% compared to the previous year.

The average pension reached **12,323 euros** in 2022 (equal to 1.57 times the average contribution), an increase by 1.70% compared to 2021, which remained lower than the average contribution. In detail, for the 509 schemes, the average pension was equal to **12,790 euros** (+1.74%) while for the 103, it was equal to **3,297 euros** with an increase by 5.57% compared to 2021, always below the average contribution. The very low average annual amount of pension benefits provided by the 103 schemes is not only the result of the low contributions paid by their members, but it is also due to the fact that these benefits often supplement those accrued with other first-pillar public schemes especially for older workers (*for these indicators see Tables 4b, 4c, 4d, 5b, 5c, 5d in the exhibits to this Report*).

Table 2.1.1 - Indicators: Average Pension, Average Contribution, Average Pension/Average Contribution, Number of Pensions vs. Number of Active workers paying contributions and Contribution revenues/Pension expenditure

	Schemes 509/94			Schemes 103/96			Total		
	2021	2022	Var. %	2021	2022	Var. %	2021	2022	Var. %
Average contribution	7.911	8.771	10,87%	2.651	3.155	18,99%	7.077	7.877	11,30%
Average pension	12.572	12.790	1,74%	3.123	3.297	5,57%	12.116	12.323	1,70%
Average pension/average contribution	1.589	1.4583	-8,24%	1.178	1.045	-11,28%	1.712	1.564	-8,62%
Number of pensions/Number of active workers paying contributions	0.402	0.429	6,66%	0.108	0.117	8,59%	0.355	0.379	6,70%
Contribution revenues/Pension expenditure	1.565	1.599	2,17%	7.848	8.146	3,80%	1.643	1.685	2,57%

The ratio of the number of pensions vs. the number of active workers of all these schemes was equal to **0.379** (just over 2.6 active workers for each pensioner), and characterised by a steadily growth (+6.70%). In detail, the ratio of the number of pensioners vs. the number of active workers for the 509 schemes was equal to **0.429** (2.33 active workers per pensioner) while for the 103 schemes it consistently increased to reach **0.117** (0.108 last year), that is 8.52 active workers per pensioner (*see Tables 6b, 6c, 6d in the exhibit to this Report*).

The average pension/average contribution ratio continued to decrease down to **1.564** in 2022, with a reduction by 8.62% compared to the previous year; the ratio for the 509 scheme was equal **1.458** (-8.24%) while for the 103 schemes was equal to **1.045** (-11.28%). The reduction in the average pension/average contribution ratio improved, albeit slightly, the economic sustainability of the system (*see Tables 4b, 4c, 4d in the exhibits to this Report*).

The ratio of contribution revenues vs. pension expenditure reached **1.685** in 2022, up by 2.57% with respect to the previous year. For the 509 schemes, this ratio was equal to **1.599** compared to 1.565 in 2021, while for the 103 schemes, it was equal to **8.146**, up by 3.80% with respect to 7.848 in the previous year.

2.2 Analysis of each individual scheme and main indicators

After considering the *sustainability* indicators of *the privatized schemes as a whole in the medium and long term*, the analysis now focuses on each individual scheme. The first sustainability indicator for expenditure in the medium and long term is the *pension balance*, i.e. the ratio of revenues from subjective and supplementary contributions vs. the cost of pension benefits. In addition to this indicator, there are another two fundamental sustainability ratios that have been already discussed

above for the privatized schemes as a whole: the demographic ratio, the number of pensioners vs. the number of active members, and the economic ratio, the average pension vs. the average contribution.

The *ratio of contribution revenues vs. pension expenditure* (Table 2.2) was good for the 509 schemes for chartered accountants, veterinary doctors and lawyers; it was close to or above 2, i.e. their contribution revenues were more than double with respect to their pension benefits (2.84 times for CDC); the other schemes were characterised by a substantially stable balance, with slight fluctuations. As regards the *ratio of the numbers of pensioners vs. the number of active workers*, the best in class were Cassa Forense (only 12.91 pensioners for every 100 active members), Cassa Dottori Commercialisti (14.58) while the ratio for Cassa del Notariato (51.86) and Cassa Geometri (49.4) was higher.

The *average pension/average contribution ratio* ranged from 1.32 for veterinary doctors to 3.69 for lawyers; in any case, all these schemes featured a lower ratio with respect to the previous year, except for the fund for notaries (from 1.22 to 1.28).

Table 2.2 - Economic and demographic indicators of the 509 schemes in 2022 (millions of euros)

		ENPACL	ENPAV	ENPAF	CF	INARCASSA	CIPAG	CNPR	CDC	CNN	ENPAM
Pension expenditure	2022 (mln €)	141,76	63,65	160,43	931,78	813,37	529,89	247,49	355,29	219,58	2.670,66
	var. % 21-22	4,53	10,85	3,21	4,41	3,64	2,40	3,16	5,29	1,29	14,46
	var. % 17-22	28,02	10,85	3,21	4,41	3,64	2,40	3,16	5,29	1,29	14,46
	var. % 12-22	78,58	94,98	-0,04	38,93	116,78	25,79	22,16	66,68	19,59	130,36
	var. % 1989-21	1.839,51	7.405,66	52,86	1.371,63	3.482,04	1.990,88	2.631,39	2.359,76	338,48	1.371,63
Contribution revenues for pension benefits	2022 (mln €)	208,07	154,61	271,82	1.955,00	1.453,52	658,95	289,62	1.009,08	330,06	3.476,80
	var. % 21-22	5,34	7,48	1,47	12,02	20,14	22,91	6,27	7,41	-1,26	7,73
	var. % 17-22	23,49	43,95	1,94	20,93	36,29	27,08	-3,85	27,45	14,11	31,28
	var. % 12-22	69,49	93,74	6,94	47,41	57,40	58,39	13,90	47,41	47,41	61,64
	var. % 1989-21	1.387,61	4.987,51	162,97	1.882,18	1.551,79	843,06	1.189,73	1.882,18	1.882,18	727,32
Pension balance	2022 (mln €)	66,31	90,96	111,39	1.023,22	640,15	129,05	42,13	653,79	110,48	806,14
	var. % 21-22	7,11	5,25	-0,95	19,98	50,63	590,65	29,13	8,60	-5,97	-9,85
	var. % 17-22	14,82	36,49	-3,84	25,64	41,53	345,89	-44,85	25,80	33,39	-28,51
	var. % 12-22	52,86	92,89	18,89	56,08	16,76	-2.568,67	-18,48	61,10	754,50	-18,71
	var. % 1989-21	893,02	4.051,60	-7.110,23	2.797,58	880,47	189,81	214,52	1.684,47	393,20	466,64
Ratio of pension expenditure vs. contribution revenues	2022	1,47	2,43	1,69	2,10	1,79	1,24	1,17	2,84	1,50	1,30
	2021	1,46	2,51	1,72	1,96	1,54	1,04	1,14	2,78	1,54	1,38
	2017	1,52	2,63	1,77	2,02	1,74	1,06	1,34	2,91	1,40	1,74
	2012	1,55	2,44	1,58	1,98	2,46	0,99	1,26	2,90	1,07	1,86
	1989	1,91	3,58	0,98	1,56	3,88	2,76	2,48	3,54	1,45	1,51
Ratio of the number of pensioners vs. the number of active workers	2022	45,13	31,15	26,30	12,91	24,40	49,94	46,53	14,58	51,86	40,98
	2021	44,34	28,25	26,15	12,51	23,56	48,32	43,63	13,74	52,96	38,15
	2017	39,22	22,62	26,64	11,70	18,97	40,57	31,62	11,36	53,14	57,50
	2012	37,07	22,74	33,06	14,64	9,57	29,34	26,65	10,57	54,40	48,90
	1989	15,35	35,95	45,22	32,01	26,54	13,70	9,67	27,30	51,89	28,90
Average pension/average contribution ratio	2022	1,51	1,32	2,24	3,69	2,29	1,61	1,84	2,41	1,28	0,96
	2021	1,55	1,41	2,22	4,09	2,75	2,00	2,02	2,61	1,22	0,99
	2017	1,68	1,68	2,12	4,24	3,04	2,33	2,36	3,02	1,34	1,00
	2012	1,74	1,80	1,91	3,45	4,25	3,45	2,99	3,26	1,72	1,10
	1989	3,41	0,78	2,25	2,01	0,97	2,65	4,17	1,04	1,33	2,29

Given their “recent inception, the 103 schemes still pay out few pension benefits, so their *ratio of pension expenditure vs contribution revenues* was generally very positive, although slightly diminishing following the aging and the retirement of their members and the accrual of pension requirements for their older ones (Table 2.3). In fact, this ratio ranged from 4.31 for industrial experts (EPPI) to 15.20 for nurses (ENPAPI); the ratio for agricultural experts (Enpaia gestione Agrotecnici) was still very positive at 55.69, even though not very significant since this scheme started operating in 2008 and pays out only 90 pensions.

The *ratio of the number of pensioners vs. the number of active workers* was very positive too: except for the two small Enpaia special funds, it ranged from 6.94 pensioners for every 100 active members for the *INPGI separate scheme* to a maximum of 43.78 pensioners for every 100 active members for industrial experts (Eppi); the other schemes featured a slightly increasing ratio ranging from 8 and 13 pensioners for every active member. Finally, and always except for the two Enpaia special schemes,

the *average pension/average contribution ratio* showed that the average pension was 2.02 times the average contribution for journalists (INPGI separate scheme) and 1.38 times that for the many categories managed by Epap. The other schemes featured a good ratio, less than 1, with a slight reduction compared to the previous year for all these schemes.

Table 2.3 - Economic and demographic indicators for the 103 schemes in 2022 (millions of euros)

		EPPI	ENPAP	ENPAPI	ENPAB	ENPAIA AGR	ENPAIA PA	EPAP	INPGI 2
Pension expenditure	2022 (mln €)	25,73	17,84	6,74	9,02	0,11	1,87	12,91	7,72
	var. % 21-22	14,40	17,46	10,81	19,02	50,37	11,85	12,10	14,06
	var. % 17-22	84,29	117,55	83,87	134,33	500,69	90,21	78,38	51,39
	var. % 12-22	349,95	402,09	386,83	467,58	439,28	241,39	322,74	536,43
	var. % 2000-22	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	1.968,64	0,00	276.043,73
Contribution revenues for pension benefits	2022 (mln €)	110,91	224,96	102,55	79,08	6,39	10,59	78,27	54,89
	var. % 21-22	7,24	31,81	15,80	24,05	32,22	9,32	16,30	5,56
	var. % 17-22	18,34	96,92	7,05	56,40	138,39	29,61	47,01	28,23
	var. % 12-22	72,22	167,89	55,53	161,72	281,84	41,82	43,31	19,97
	var. % 2000-22	167,91	716,81	985,97	357,66	855,89	137,31	-22,45	378,68
Pension balance	2022	85,18	207,12	95,80	70,05	6,27	8,72	65,36	47,17
	2021	5,25	33,21	16,17	24,73	31,93	8,79	17,16	4,29
	2017	6,79	95,32	3,99	49,98	135,79	21,30	42,08	25,10
	2012	45,15	157,54	48,42	45,15	279,81	25,99	26,76	5,91
	2000	105,75	652,05	914,54	105,75	838,72	99,36	-35,24	311,48
Ratio of pension expenditure vs. contribution revenues	2022	4,31	12,61	15,20	8,76	55,69	5,65	6,06	7,11
	2021	4,60	11,24	14,55	8,41	63,33	5,78	5,84	7,68
	2017	6,71	13,93	26,11	13,13	140,31	8,29	7,36	8,40
	2012	11,26	23,64	47,59	19,00	78,65	13,60	17,89	37,73
	2000	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	49,26	0,00	4102,59
Ratio of the number of pensioners vs. the number of active workers	2022	43,78	8,00	9,92	13,55	3,82	24,01	11,99	6,94
	2021	41,16	7,81	8,10	12,24	3,51	23,00	11,14	6,22
	2017	28,84	6,31	5,35	8,80	1,44	17,25	8,59	5,11
	2012	10,82	4,76	3,54	5,33	0,61	8,72	5,27	4,26
	2000	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Average pension/average contribution ratio	2022	0,53	0,99	0,66	0,84	0,47	0,74	1,38	2,02
	2021	0,53	1,14	0,85	0,97	0,45	0,75	1,54	2,09
	2017	0,52	1,14	0,72	0,87	0,50	0,70	1,58	2,33
	2012	0,82	0,89	0,59	0,99	2,09	0,84	1,06	0,62
	2000	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00

2.3 Other sustainability indicators, operating costs and accounting data

The second long-term sustainability indicator is the *overall balance between all contribution and financial revenues and all benefits and operating expenditure*, which gives the most exhaustive picture of the situation of individual schemes and of their *accounting balance*, i.e. their overall operating result³. In 2022, the accounting balance for both types of schemes suffered a sharp reduction despite the growth in their pension balance, largely due to impact of the financial crisis on revenues, which, in some cases, even led to losses. In detail, the total accounting balance of the 509 schemes decreased by 2.3 billion euros (-49.47%), while that of the 103 schemes dropped from 173 million in 2021 to 151 million (-13.10%). Finally, this Report also shows the ratio of operating costs vs. the *value of production* (sum of total revenues and expenditure), which is of particular interest. In 2022, this ratio continued to decrease for the 509 schemes from 2.61% in 2021 to 2.04% thanks to the robust reduction in their operating expenses (-23%) and despite the slight decrease in the value of their production (-2.1%). For the 103 as a whole, despite the strong increase in the proceeds from their

³ Just for the record, it should be remembered that in relation to the projected sustainability of accounts at 50 years (Article 24, par. 24, Act no. 214/2011 Monti-Fornero), we do not agree with the constraint (also questionable from a technical point of view) that imposes an always positive pension balance without considering revenues from assets and without being able to use part of these assets in periods characterised by a temporary growth in pension expenditure, which frequently happen at times of economic crisis or changing work scenarios. We wonder what these assets are used for since they are continuously increasing and pose serious problems of profitability and maintenance of real values.

assets under management (+17.9%), this ratio rose from 3.53% to 4.83% driven by the surge in their operating expenses. **Tables 2.4 and 2.5** show the above-mentioned indicators for the 509 and for 103 schemes respectively.

Table 2.4 - Other indicators for the 509 schemes in 2022 (millions of euros, as %)

	ENPACL	ENPAV	ENPAF	CF	ARCASSA	CIPAG	CNPR	CDC	CNN	ENPAM	TOTALE
Contributions for pension benefits	208,07	154,61	271,82	1.955,00	1.453,52	658,95	289,62	1.009,08	330,06	3.476,80	9.807,53
Contributions for welfare benefits	28,43	2,45	6,42	85,05	10,98	10,55	16,20	8,30	2,15	18,70	189,23
Revenues from assets under management and other sources	37,76	-10,91	18,95	-151,64	-151,64	64,75	199,18	374,92	62,98	1.212,48	1.656,82
Total revenues	274,26	146,15	297,19	2.660,36	1.312,86	734,24	505,00	1.392,30	395,19	4.707,98	12.425,53
Pension benefit expenditure	141,76	63,65	160,43	931,78	813,37	529,89	247,49	355,29	219,58	2.670,66	6.133,90
Welfare benefit expenditure	7,08	7,08	13,07	91,48	36,85	9,91	7,94	28,28	41,14	197,60	440,43
Other expenses	25,29	36,05	43,03	102,49	102,49	94,33	234,20	590,60	59,21	1.660,38	2.948,06
Total Costs	174,13	106,78	216,53	1.654,77	952,71	634,13	489,63	974,17	319,93	4.528,64	10.051,40
Saldo contabile	100,14	39,37	80,66	1.005,59	360,15	100,12	15,37	418,13	75,26	179,34	2.374,13
Total revenues + benefits	423,10	216,88	470,69	3.683,62	2.163,08	1.274,04	760,43	1.775,87	655,90	7.576,24	18.999,86
Operating expenses	15,65	14,53	15,75	101,01	37,02	89,49	17,60	22,56	14,82	59,55	387,97
As % of the production value	3,70%	6,70%	3,35%	2,74%	1,71%	7,02%	2,31%	1,27%	2,26%	0,79%	2,04%

Table 2.5 - Other indicators for the 103 schemes in 2022 (millions of euro, as %)

	EPPI	ENPAP	ENPAPI	ENPAB	ENPAIA AGR	ENPAIA PA	EPAP	INPGI 2	TOTALE
Contributions for pension benefits	110,91	224,96	102,55	79,08	6,39	10,59	78,27	54,89	667,63
Contributions for welfare benefits	0,04	13,71	1,78	3,27	0,05	0,04	0,63	4,08	23,60
Revenues from assets under management and other sources	129,79	164,82	161,55	-2,25	3,29	10,55	42,59	8,41	518,75
Total revenues	240,74	403,49	265,87	80,10	9,72	21,19	121,49	67,38	1209,98
Pension benefit expenditure	25,73	17,84	6,74	9,02	0,11	1,87	12,91	7,72	81,95
Spesa prestazioni assistenziali	2,68	26,74	3,84	4,89	0,02	0,10	1,71	0,92	40,89
Operating costs and other expenses	179,51	280,24	252,36	74,17	8,98	17,94	106,25	16,97	936,43
Total costs	207,92	324,82	262,94	88,08	9,11	19,91	120,87	25,61	1059,27
Accounting balance	32,82	78,67	2,93	-7,98	0,61	1,27	0,62	41,77	150,71
Total revenues + benefits	269,15	448,07	276,46	94,01	9,85	23,16	136,11	76,03	1332,83
Operating expenses	9,26	10,71	16,71	2,04	1,88	3,54	5,52	14,69	64,36
As % of the production value	3,44%	2,39%	6,04%	2,17%	19,11%	15,29%	4,06%	19,32%	4,83%

2.4 Welfare benefits

According to their budget resources and their aim to ensure effective protection and support to their members, all these schemes provide other benefits in addition to pensions, such as welfare benefits taking them from supplementary contributions, additional subjective contributions, penalties and interests for non-compliance with contribution and communication obligations, as well as from additional operating cost reductions. In fact, in addition to pension and welfare benefits, new requirements have emerged out of recent trends and the need to adapt to now irreversible changes,

such as demographic challenges, the fragmentation of the social fabric and, above all, the downsizing of the multigenerational family, hitherto a pillar of social protection; in addition to income and family support services, it is increasingly crucial for these schemes to adopt measures to encourage the growth and the modernisation of the professions while fully complying with the obligation to ensure the sustainability of the pension system through a four-pronged integrated welfare approach:

1. Welfare and strategic welfare measures: economic measures adopted by the schemes to support their members (in some cases also their pensioners) and their families for health, family, professional and access to credit issues, also including collective solutions that would be too expensive on an individual level.
2. Active welfare measures: actions aimed at promoting the professional career and the work of their members, and at enhancing the work of freelancers by increasing their knowledge and developing personal skills through training.
3. Recovery support welfare measures: provision of grants for the purchase of capital goods, new agreements with banks and insurance companies, new financial and credit access facilities to relaunch freelance activities, as well as initiatives in favour of young people and parenthood.
4. Subsidiary measures: ad hoc welfare measures to cope not only with the COVID-19 crisis, but also with the current energy crisis by advancing and managing the allowances provided for by the government and also by providing for tax assistance, extensions, instalments and the cancellation of interests and penalties, and in some cases exceptions to the contribution regularity requirement to be eligible for subsidies.

These benefits do not have an impact on the sustainability of these schemes as they are partly financed by special purpose contributions and by a share of supplementary contributions, but, above all, they do ***not entail any permanent future commitments***. In 2022, contributions and benefits remained substantially stable for the 509 schemes, with a slight decrease for both (***Table 2.6***), but they increased for the 103 schemes, while remaining low in absolute terms.

Table 2.6 - Contributions and welfare benefits of the 509 schemes in 2021 and 2022 (millions of euros)

2022	ENPA CL	ENPA V	ENPA F	CF	INARCASSA	CNN	CIPAG	CNPR	CDC	ENPAM	TOTALE
Contributions for welfare benefits	28,43	2,45	6,42	85,05	10,98	2,15	10,55	16,20	8,30	18,70	189,23
Welfare benefit expenditure	7,08	7,08	13,07	91,48	36,85	41,14	9,91	7,94	28,28	37,25	280,08
2021	ENPA CL	ENPA V	ENPA F	CF	INARCASSA	CNN	CIPAG	CNPR	CDC	ENPAM	TOTALE
Contributions for welfare benefits	26,41	2,40	3,84	91,00	12,90	1,89	29,48	15,84	8,43	16,10	208,29
Welfare benefit expenditure	6,84	6,40	10,50	92,71	31,43	42,89	13,03	7,31	27,75	35,24	274,08

Table 2.7 - Contributions and welfare benefits of the 103 schemes in 2021 and 2022 (millions of euro)

2022	EPPI	ENPAP	ENPAPI	ENPAB	ENPAIA AGR	ENPAIA PA	EPAP	INPGI 2	TOTALE
Contributions for welfare benefits	0,04	13,71	1,78	3,27	0,05	0,04	0,63	4,08	23,60
Welfare benefit expenditure	2,68	26,74	3,84	4,89	0,02	0,10	1,71	0,92	40,89
2021	EPPI	ENPAP	ENPAPI	ENPAB	ENPAIA AGR	ENPAIA PA	EPAP	INPGI 2	TOTALE
Contributions for welfare benefits	0,02	11,50	1,34	2,68	0,06	0,04	0,61	4,00	20,24
Welfare benefit expenditure	3,58	18,91	4,24	3,94	0,05	0,07	2,07	0,92	33,78

3. Accounting equilibrium rates

In order to assess the financial equilibrium of a pension system, it is also possible to use the so-called '*accounting equilibrium rate*'. It is a theoretical indicator of the contribution rate to be applied by a pension scheme in order to have an equilibrium between its contribution revenues and benefit expenditure (average pension multiplied by the number of pensioners). In other words, a pension system has a balance equal to zero balance when the accounting equilibrium rate and the current rate coincide. So, when it has an operating surplus or deficit, the theoretical equilibrium rate is respectively lower or higher than the current rate¹.

Table 3.1 - Accounting equilibrium rates vs. current rates (§)

Categories	1992		2002		2012		2022	
	\hat{a}	d	\hat{a}	d	\hat{a}	d	\hat{a}	d
Private-sector employed workers	34,0	-4,39	36,5	-1,10	37,1	-0,22	32,9	-0,64
FPLD	33,5	-4,32	33,6	1,33	32,9	4,24	29,0	3,33
Transportation Fund	42,7	-0,67	...	...	...	...	...	...
Telephony Fund	20,6	1,29	...	...	...	...	...	...
Electricity Fund	41,8	-5,53	...	...	...	...	...	...
Flight Fund	15,9	19,07	36,2	4,02	90,4	-35,80	95,7	-53,92
Fund for public credit institutions	20,6	5,91	31,7	1,95	...	...	...	...
Fund for corporate executives	25,4	2,45	48,6	-6,41	...	...	...	...
Fund for journalists	18,2	9,02	25,6	4,92	34,6	-2,32	63,1	-29,36
Fund for entertainment workers	26,5	0,96	22,2	5,89	19,4	7,28	18,4	6,50
FFSS employees	89,3	-39,11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Postal sector employees	34,3	-11,25	33,1	1,63	40,7	-7,65	...	...
Public-sector employed workers	37,3	-9,39	42,7	0,56	52,9	-19,89	65,2	-31,48
Fund for local government employed workers	33,6	-4,28	38,0	-2,65	47,0	-14,28	68,1	-34,75
Fund for kindergarten teachers	30,2	-4,89	31,6	1,04	33,6	-1,04	59,1	-25,60
Fund for health workers	22,0	10,68	19,4	14,42	33,4	-0,23	58,4	-24,36
Fund for judicial officers	29,6	1,57	27,0	5,45	30,9	1,69	57,3	-21,93
Fund for public	40,9	-14,05	49,2	0,45	59,8	-26,71	64,7	-30,80
Self-employed workers	14,6	-0,08	17,0	-0,49	23,1	-2,46	23,5	-0,34
Fund for artisans	9,4	4,37	18,8	-2,15	30,1	-8,53	35,0	-9,69
Fund for retailers	8,8	5,13	15,7	1,50	20,9	0,82	23,4	2,22
CDCM Fund	64,0	-42,88	55,4	-33,94	113,4	-85,18	67,1	-42,79
Professionals	9,0	4,37	8,3	5,80	9,2	8,34	11,6	7,95
Privatized fund under 509	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Legislative Decree (excluding ENPAM)	6,5	4,44	7,6	5,58	9,4	7,42	12,0	9,87
ENPAM	14,4	4,22	11,7	5,02	11,2	9,54	12,9	3,91
Privatized fund under 103 Legislative Decree	...	...	0,0	13,49	0,6	12,03	2,1	15,17
Fund for atypical workers	...	...	0,1	11,43	1,5	22,78	4,9	22,65
Total for the supplementary pension system	11,9	-0,97	16,3	-4,68	16,6	-2,51	15,5	0,17
Compulsory pension system	30,3	-4,49	31,6	0,03	35,2	-3,45	35,2	-4,93

(§) The symbols in the table are illustrated in the footnote e; (...) the empty boxes correspond to years when the funds were not yet functioning, or to years when they were no longer independent because they had been integrated into INPS also from the accounting point of view.

Table 3.1 presents a disaggregated picture of the funds for different categories of workers over three decades from 1992 (the year preceding the major reforms of the pension system) to 2022. For each year, the first column features the theoretical accounting equilibrium rate (\hat{a}) and the second column

¹ The current rate means the average contribution rate (a) levied on labour income ($Y = w.L$), where w is the average income and L is the number of active workers. Other variables to be included are: contribution revenues (C); pension expenditure (SP); theoretical accounting equilibrium rate (\hat{a}); average pension (p); number of pensions paid out (R); share of pension expenditure financed by contributions (q).

Assuming that only pension-related items are considered excluding welfare-related items (Gias), administrative costs and the rate of return on the assets, there is an equilibrium when contribution revenues $C = \hat{a}.w.L$ are equal to pension benefit expenditure $SP = p.R$ (p average pension, from which the theoretical accounting equilibrium rate is derived $\hat{a} = p/w$). R/L . Given that $q = (a.L.w)/(p.R)$, the relationship between the current rate and the accounting equilibrium rate is $a = \hat{a}.q$ and that, therefore, the % difference between the current rate and the accounting rate is equal to $d = \hat{a}(q-1)$.

the differences (d) between the equilibrium rate and the current rate. A positive d value indicates the categories with a surplus that would be in equilibrium even with a lower rate; instead, a negative (d) value shows to what extent the current rate should be increased to reach an equilibrium².

The figures for some funds related to some periods have been omitted from the table for two reasons. First because the 'second generation' pension schemes for professionals established by Legislative Decree no.103 of 1996 and the INPS separate scheme for atypical workers established by Act no. 335 of 1995, became operational after the first year of the observation period considered here. Second because the so-called special funds, i.e. funds replacing the General Compulsory Insurance (telephony, electricity, transport, the fund for corporate executives, the flight and customs duty funds and the fund for professional athletes) were integrated into INPS at different times (1996, 2000, 2003 and 2010), without no disclosure of their respective accounts, or as separate schemes launched on an official date, as in the case of the flight and the entertainment workers' funds. The table also features the data from INPGI (fund for journalists), even if this fund too was integrated into the FPLD fund managed by INPS³.

The table shows that these funds have very different situations in terms of absolute accounting equilibrium rates vs. current rates and in terms of their evolution over the 30 years. Before going into further details, it is important to look at the trends of the main aggregates, starting with the funds that make up the Italian social security system (last row in **Table 3.1**). In more recent years, the accounting equilibrium rate of this system reached 35.2%, 4.93% more than the average current rate of the entire social security system. Considering that, in 2022, the income on the basis of which contributions are levied was about 704.2 billion euros, the gap between these rates amounted to 34.7 billion euros, i.e., about 12 billion more with respect to figure derived from the negative balance of all these funds net of welfare transfers.

Over the 30 years under consideration, the equilibrium rate apparently grew in the first two decades and remained stable in the last decade, while the differential with the current rate decreased until 2002 and then picked up again in the next two decades. These trends can be explained in view of the effects of the major reforms of the 1990s. By simultaneously increasing the contribution rates and the retirement age, these reforms had indeed an impact on both revenues and expenditure, hence with positive effects on the financial situation of these funds notwithstanding the increasing pressure on expenditure resulting from the increase in the number of pensioners and in the average amount of pension benefits.

If we focus our attention on the main category of the pension system, namely the fund for private-sector employed workers (FPLD), which accounted for 59.5% of all contributions and for 49.1% of outstanding pensions in 2022, it is possible to see the very significant effects of these reforms. In fact, the accounting equilibrium rate fell from around 33.5% in the first decade to 29% in 2022, resulting

² In order to better understand these figures in relation to the financial situation of these funds, it is worth remembering that the statutory contribution rate for private and public-sector employed workers is 33% in almost all cases, while for the various categories of self-employed workers, the reference rate is between 24 % and 25 %, with the exception of atypical workers who have a rate in line with that of employed workers if they have do not have an employment relationship covered by social security and have not already retired.

³ Pursuant to Article 1 of Act no. 1564/1951, as of July 1, the social security role of INPGI has been transferred to INPS. Professional journalists, publicists and trainee journalists with a journalist employment relationship are enrolled in FPLD. This solution was adopted to address the severe financial imbalance of this fund. INPGI continues to serve as a privatized pension scheme for freelance journalists or those with short-term contracts.

in a change in the differential with respect to the average current rate, which was initially negative and then turned positive to 4.24% and to 3.33% in 2012 and 2022 respectively. This rebalancing is largely attributable to more favourable employment trends, i.e., to the higher number of active workers paying contributions, especially in the last two years.

Table 3.2 – Ratios of average pension vs. average income and of number of pensioners vs. numbers of active workers paying contributions

Categorie	<i>p/w</i>				<i>R/L</i>			
	1992	2002	2012	2022	1992	2002	2012	2022
Private-sector employed workers	39,4	43,1	51,2	59,3	86,3	84,7	72,4	55,5
FPLD	38,0	40,0	47,2	56,1	88,0	84,2	69,8	51,7
Transportation Fund	55,1	...	...	...	77,6	...	...	...
Telephony Fund	73,5	...	...	...	28,1	...	...	...
Electricity Fund	66,1	...	...	...	63,3	...	...	...
Flight Fund	69,3	57,8	177,1	119,7	22,9	152,3	51,1	80,0
Fund for public credit institutions	53,8	92,6	...	...	38,3	39,1	...	...
Fund for corporate executives	39,9	44,5	...	...	63,5	109,3	...	...
Fund for journalists	54,1	77,2	78,5	93,1	33,6	33,2	44,0	67,8
Fund for entertainment workers	78,6	87,5	101,3	48,4	33,7	25,3	19,2	38,1
FFSS employees	65,0	...	...	...	137,5	...	...	...
Postal sector employees	73,9	46,8	42,4	...	46,4	70,8	96,1	...
Public-sector employed workers	75,1	58,4	58,4	69,7	49,7	73,0	90,6	93,6
Fund for local government employed workers	73,5	56,7	57,2	67,4	45,7	67,1	82,3	101,0
Fund for kindergarten teachers	75,5	50,9	73,1	80,6	40,1	62,0	45,9	73,3
Fund for health workers	68,2	46,9	57,6	76,1	32,2	41,4	58,0	76,7
Fund for judicial officers	71,2	69,6	46,3	58,3	41,6	38,8	66,7	98,2
Fund for public	76,3	71,7	59,7	71,5	53,6	79,7	100,2	90,5
Self-employed workers	19,8	18,9	28,7	24,9	73,6	89,6	80,3	94,6
Fund for artisans	22,0	27,8	33,7	29,6	42,6	67,7	89,4	118,2
Fund for retailers	19,5	25,8	33,0	31,8	45,0	61,1	63,4	73,7
CDCM Fund	30,6	16,7	31,1	23,6	209,5	332,7	364,9	283,9
Professionals	30,2	31,1	34,6	30,7	29,9	26,7	26,6	37,9
Privatized fund under 509	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Legislative Decree (excluding ENPAM)	22,7	34,2	48,0	49,0	28,5	22,1	19,5	24,5
ENPAM	46,1	28,5	22,8	16,2	31,3	40,8	48,9	80,0
Privatized fund under 103 Legislative Decree	...	5,2	10,4	18,1	...	0,5	5,9	11,7
Fund for atypical workers	...	5,1	9,3	13,7	...	1,4	16,2	35,9
Total for the supplementary pension system	30,0	33,3	36,1	28,9	39,5	49,1	45,9	53,5
Compulsory pension system	39,6	40,7	48,8	52,5	76,5	77,7	72,3	67,2

(§) For the symbols in Table X.2, see the note in the previous table; (...) the empty boxes are related to the years when the funds were not yet functioning, or to the years when they were no longer independent because they had been integrated into INPS also from the accounting point of view

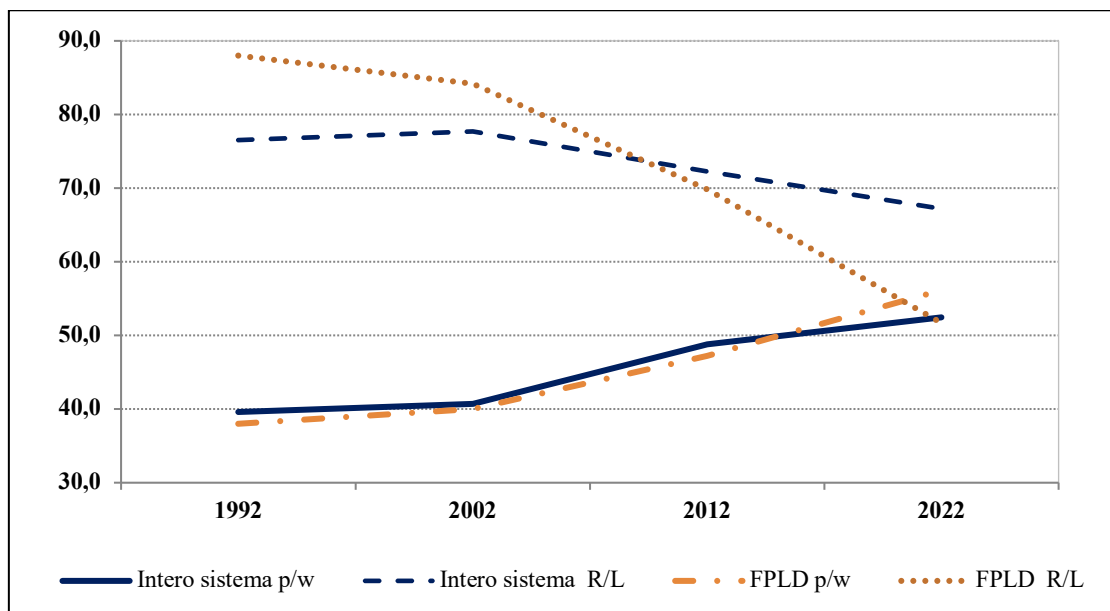
In the year of the pandemic, the number of active workers paying contributions fell by 279,000; then, their number picked up again, + 433,000 in 2021 and +712,000 in 2022. The lower number of benefits paid out resulting from the gradual increase in the retirement age resulted in a lower ratio of the number of pensions to active workers paying contributions (it was 69.8% in 2012 and 51.8% in 2022), which offset the increase in the average pension with respect to the average income of active workers in the same years (from 47.2 % to 56.1 %).⁴

The gap between the rates of the entire system and the FPLD ones suggests that the financial imbalance might essentially be caused by the remaining funds. To this end, a key distinguishing feature can be drawn from the trends in the variables that determine the equilibrium rates. **Table 3.2** shows the average pension/average income ratio (*p/w*) and that of the number of pensions vs. the number of active workers paying contributions (*R/L*). As already indicated in a previous note, these ratios determine the accounting equilibrium rate, i.e., a favourable or unfavourable operational

⁴ The increase in the average pension relative to the average income is due to the gradual accrual of more structured careers and to more stringent retirement eligibility requirements and hence longer seniority and the amount used to calculate the contribution-based share of the benefits.

equilibrium which is negatively affected when average benefits are too high with respect to income and the number of pensions paid is higher relative to the number of active workers paying contributions. In the comparative analysis between the entire pension system and FPLD, the variables illustrated in **Figure 3.1** point to these different trends.

Figure 3.1 – Ratios of average pension vs. income and of number of pensions and number of active workers paying contributions (FPLD and the entire pension system)



Entire system

The reforms had an impact on both. In fact, the figure shows that these similar trends feature a noticeable decline in the ratio of the number of outstanding pensions to the number of active workers paying contributions, which managed to offset the gradual increase in the average pension with respect to the average income in the determination of the equilibrium rates. However, except for the last decade, the growth in the latter ratio was not so different between private-sector employed workers and all the other categories combined; conversely, the abolition of seniority pensions, together with the more stringent retirement age requirements and the other retirement restrictions introduced by the Fornero Law had a much greater impact on the share of FPLD outstanding pensions, which dropped from 84.2 % in 1992 to 51.7 % in 2022 with respect to the number of active workers paying contributions, compared with a reduction by about 10 % for workers in the entire system.

Returning to **Table 3.1**, it is possible to see the differences and changes that occurred over the 30 years considered for each individual category, starting with the funds running a significant surplus, that is with *d-values* with a positive sign. These results can be seen for all the **schemes for professionals**, for the **fund for entertainment and show-business workers** (formerly Enpals) and for the **separate scheme for atypical workers**, whose current rates were higher than their equilibrium rates in 2022 by 7.95% and by 6.50 respectively and even by 22.65% for atypical workers. All these funds experienced a deterioration in their results from 2012 to 2022, but they managed to maintain a sound financial equilibrium. The disaggregated data for the schemes for professionals show that their operating surpluses were proportionally higher for the former 103/96 funds, which operate entirely under the contribution-based system and still have a small number of pensioners, compared to the former 509/94 schemes featuring a higher number of pensioners and a larger share of "mixed" pensions, even after the reforms, that are partly calculated with the income-based system and partly with the contribution-based system.

In this group, ENPAM, the fund for physicians, features a specific situation that is different with respect to that of the schemes for professionals; in fact, even though they have similar equilibrium rates, the differential with the current rates is 3.9 % for the former and 9.9 % for the latter. The reason for this difference can be found in **Table 3.2** which shows that, despite the significant reduction in the average pension/average income ratio brought about by the reforms of the past decade, the ratio of the number of pensions paid out to the number of active workers paying contributions literally exploded from 48.9 % to 80 % over the same period of time⁵.

For all the other funds, the determining factor of their surplus turns out to be precisely their low ratio of the number of pensions paid out vs. the number of active workers paying contributions (R/L). In the case of atypical workers, the low average pensions with respect to average incomes on which contributions are levied (13.7 %) also contributed to keeping the theoretical equilibrium rate at decidedly low levels. Over time, this ratio gradually rose, but, in 2022, the current average rate was still over 22 % higher than the theoretical equilibrium rate. This positive result depends on several factors which can be traced back to the fact that this fund is still comparatively young with respect to other compulsory pension funds, with a higher proportion of young members and benefits entirely calculated with the contribution-based method. However, from 2012 to 2022, this ratio had a significant growth from 16.2 % to 35.9 %⁶, with no particularly visible effects on the equilibrium rate only because the average pensions of its members remained far below their average income levels. And even though the recent membership and retirement trends have been changing the equilibrium of this fund, its sustainability profile still remains strong, with operating surpluses exceeding 82 % of total benefits in 2022.

Similar considerations apply to the *schemes for professionals*, which run a net surplus, notwithstanding some changes that deserve attention. The table shows that the parameters to determine the equilibrium rate moved in different directions. The average pension/ average income ratio remained stable over the years with a drop in the last decade, presumably due to the reform measures adopted by these schemes to curb their benefit growth. Instead, over the past ten years, the funds for professionals as a whole featured an increase in the ratio of their number of pensions vs their number of active workers paying contributions from 26.6 % to 37.9 %⁷; this growth may seem small, but compared with the long-term evolution of this parameter, it suggests that a structural change is underway, at least for some of these schemes even if professional occupations continue to be attractive. Therefore, any future change has to be carefully monitored so that the evolving life cycle of these autonomous funds is not affected by unexpected sustainability problems.

Always in the self-employment domain, it is interesting to compare the funds for *retailers* and *artisans*, that accounted for 3.5 million active workers paying contributions and for 3.25 million pensions, to understand why these two funds had very similar parameters and operating results in 1992, but then significantly diverged in 2022. In fact, although their nominal contribution rates and pension calculation rules are essentially the same, the fund for retailers ran a positive operating result in 2022, with a current rate higher than the accounting equilibrium rate by 2.2 %. Instead, in 1992, the fund for artisans featured a current rate and the differential with the theoretical equilibrium rate

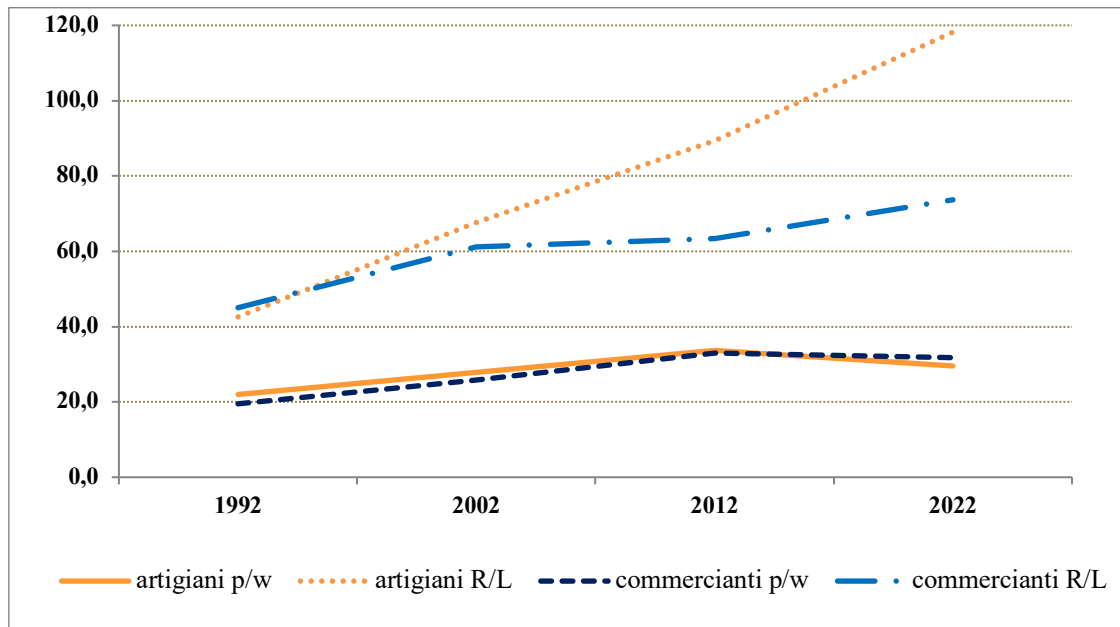
⁵ The disaggregated data show that from 2012 to 2022, the number of active members increased by 4.6 % against a growth in the number of pensions paid out by 71.1 %.

⁶ The separate scheme was established in 1995 as a compulsory pension fund for atypical and self-employed workers with a VAT code (Article 2, paragraph 26, of Act no. 335/95).

⁷ In recent years, the balance between the number of new members and the number of retirements showed a sharp reversal. The number of members reached a peak of 1.821 million in 2008 but then declined to 1.247 million in 2017 (- 574,000), partly recovering to 1.542 million in 2022.

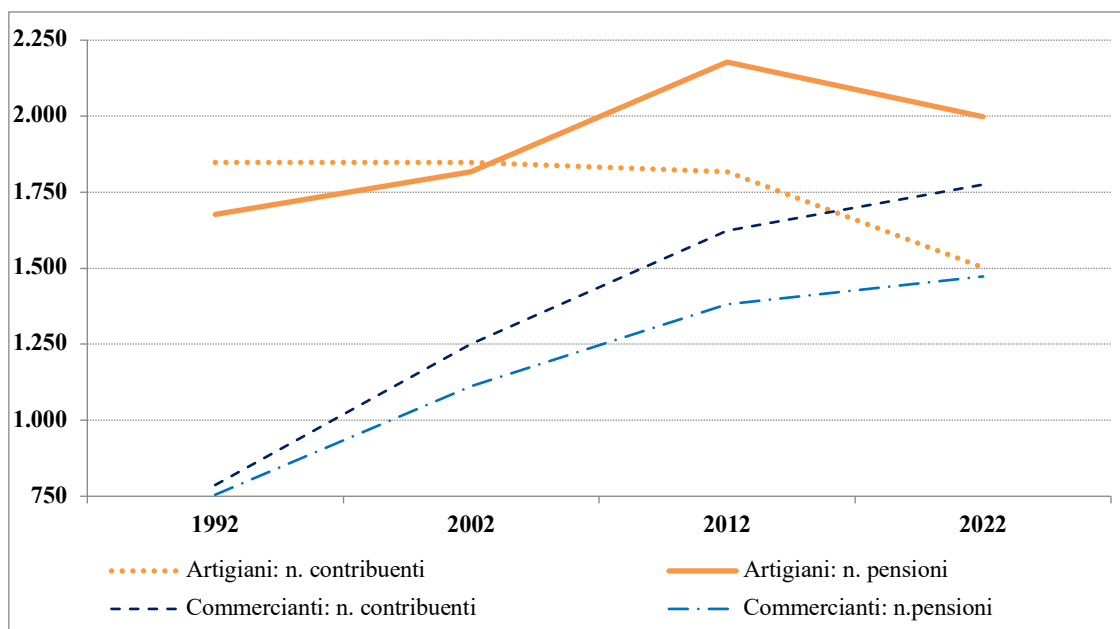
very close to that of retailers; but in 2022, its equilibrium rate was 11.6 % higher than that of retailers, with a negative differential of 9.7 % with respect to its current rate.

Figure 3.2.a – Funds for retailers and artisans
(Ratios of average pension to average income and of number of pensions to number of active workers paying contributions)



Artisans Retailers

Figure 3.2.b – Funds for artisans and retailers
(ratios of number of pensions vs. number of active workers paying contributions)



Artisans: no. of active workers paying contributions – no. of pensions;
retailers no. of active workers paying contributions – no. of pensions

As indicated in **Figures 3.2.a and 3.2.b**, these diverging trends do not result from differences in their average pension/average income ratios, which featured almost overlapping curves and relatively low and decreasing values over the last decade, in line with almost all self-employment categories. The

difference is that retailers still managed to grow in terms of employment over the past decade (+ 9.3 %); so, their higher income resulted not only from the increase in contribution rates provided for under the reforms, but also from the growth in their number of active workers paying contributions, which largely offset their higher number of outstanding pensions⁸.

The fund for artisans had an increase in its contribution rates and a reduction in the number and amount of its benefits resulting from regulatory changes, but it was affected to a much greater extent by the negative employment results caused by years of low growth; in fact, its number of pensions with respect to its number of active workers paying contributions grew significantly from 89.4 % to 118.2 % from 2012 to 2022.

The economic trends of the *other funds for private-sector employed workers* require some clarifications, because, since, as already pointed out in the previous tables, in many cases, their financial situation is not homogeneous and some of them clearly run a deficit. However, the different ways in which these funds were integrated into INPS make it difficult to properly compare the parameters from which the equilibrium accounting rates are derived over the entire time span considered; in fact, with their loss of autonomy, for part of these funds, their benefit expenditure data are still available while those related to their contribution revenues and to their number of active workers paying contributions are reported in the FPLD accounts. In terms of economic performance, almost all these categories experienced a downsizing of employment, which adversely affected their number of active workers paying contributions with respect to their number of pensioners; moreover, before their integration into INPS, their financial results were also affected by calculation rules that did not require matching benefits and contributions. In this regard, it is important to recall that for the "special funds" suppressed and merged with FPLD, INPS still provides substitute forms of the Compulsory General Insurance for their members and pensioners, still with the temporary and partial application of their special rules. The complexity of this framework makes it difficult to recalculate the pension-related flows (contribution revenues and benefit expenditure), and to separate them from the FPLD accounts and reallocate them to the different funds. Therefore, in tables above, the data from some of these funds appear only for limited periods of time, as it was not possible to make valid comparisons over time, while this was feasible for the funds that were not merged into INPS or which maintained a separate accounting profile.

As shown in *Tables 3.1 and 3.2*, these funds feature significant differences. Over the 2012-2022 period, *ENPALS* experienced significant fluctuations in its variables, but still with a situation of financial equilibrium, since the increase in the ratio of its number of pensions vs its number of active workers paying contributions in 2022 was more than offset by the substantial decline in its average pension/average income ratio. It was crucial for this fund to remain in equilibrium even in recent years, since the assets of the categories of workers enrolled in this fund were among the hardest hit by the pandemic.

A completely different and critical financial picture emerges from the data related to *Inpgi*; in fact, over the same observation period, this autonomous fund had a progressive deterioration which, as already mentioned, led to the decision to integrate it into the larger and sounder INPS fund for private-sector employed workers. A strong growth in the ratio of its number of pensions vs. its number of

⁸ From 1992 to 2012 in the retail and crafts sectors, the number of active workers paying contributions increased from 787,000 to 1.624 million (+106.4 %) and dropped from 1.848 million to 1.1818 million (-1.6 %), respectively. So, the retail sector had an appreciable expansion while the craft sector remained stagnant. However, the largest gap was generated from 2012 to 2022: the number of retailers was still growing by 151,000 (+9.3%) and that of artisans was shrinking, -316,000 (-17.4%).

active workers paying contributions, in addition to a further increase in its average pension/average income ratio caused its equilibrium rate to rise considerably, and the gap with the effective rate increased from 9 % to 29.4 %⁹.

A similarly critical condition emerges from the undistinguished aggregate of all the *other funds for private-sector employed workers*, with average pensions almost reaching 80 % with respect to average incomes and with a much higher number of outstanding pensions with respect to the number of active workers paying contributions; as already pointed out, the latter ratio may have been conditioned by the way the new active workers paying contributions are enrolled in these funds. As a result, their equilibrium rate is no longer sustainable and they increasingly need external resources to finance their benefits in the future.

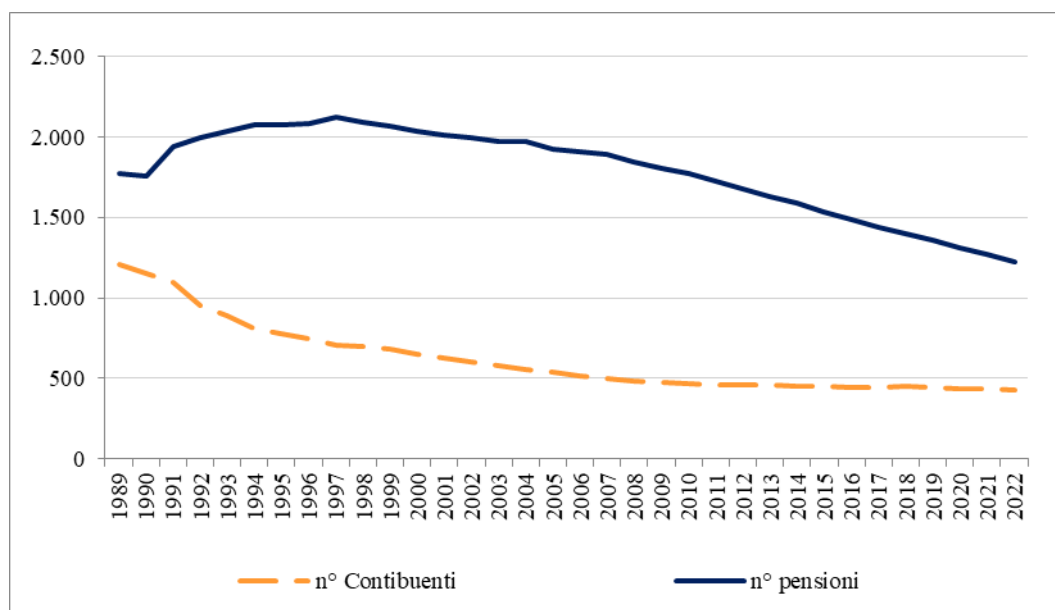
The other categories of funds too feature significant differences in their economic and financial situation. The *supplementary funds* as a whole¹⁰ reached an equilibrium between revenues and expenditure in 2022, with a gradual improvement mainly due to the reduction in their average pension/average income ratio p/w . On the other hand, the increase in their number of pensions vs. their total number of active workers paying contributions did not have an impact on the share of expenditure financed by contributions, which rose above 100%, thus reducing their effective contribution rate with respect to their accounting equilibrium rate.

The gap between the equilibrium rate and the average current rate has always been a structural feature of the fund for agricultural workers (CDCM), which includes farmers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers and professional agricultural entrepreneurs (IAP). As a result of the rapid reduction of work in agriculture and the growing imbalance between the low number of new comers into this sector and the high number of retirements, towards the end of the first decade of this century, the number of pensions paid out reached about 3.8 times the number of active workers paying contributions (*Figure 3*). Even though its average pensions almost always remained below the average income of its active workers by one-third (in several years by even less than one-fourth), its accounting equilibrium rate gradually rose above 100%, a level indicating that the entire income of active farmers would not be sufficient to finance the benefits of retired workers. Over the past decade, this fund managed to recover from the financial imbalance that was still substantial in 2012. In fact, it experienced a decline in its accounting equilibrium rate (by over 46 %) and hence in the gap (d) with respect to its effective rate from 85.2 % to 42.8 %. Another factor that contributed to its financial sustainability was the further decrease in its average pension/average income ratio (from 31.1 % to 23.6 %); however, this trend poses a serious pension adequacy issue; in fact, in the absence of income support measures, this problem may be further exacerbated by the increase in its share of pension calculated with the contribution-based method.

⁹ INPGI was integrated into the fund FPLD managed by INPS in mid-2022; so, in order to avoid any possible alteration of the data due to changes in the administrative registration procedures, below are reported its relevant ratios related to 2021: $\hat{a} = 55.5$; $d = -20.7$; $p/w = 81.7$; $R/L = 68.0$. These data show that in the last year, the worsening of its equilibrium rate and of its differential with the current rate can be entirely ascribed to the increase in its average pension/ average income ratio.

¹⁰ "Supplementary Funds" include the funds managed by Inps (Gas Fund, Tax Collectors' Fund, Mine Workers' Fund, Dissolved Entities Fund, and Fund for the staff of the Autonomous Consortium of the Genoa Port and the Autonomous Entity of the Trieste Port) and the supplementary funds of the 509 schemes (Enpaia Foundation, Fasc and Enasarco).

Figure 3.3 – Fund for agricultural workers (CDCM)
(number of pensions and number of active workers paying contributions from 1989 to 2022)



No. of active works paying contributions; No. of pensions

The financial imbalance in the category of *public-sector employed workers* appears to be more limited in structural terms with respect to that of the fund for agricultural workers. However, due to its sheer size, and without taking into account welfare transfers, in 2022, its negative balance in absolute terms (-39.6 billion) had a very significant impact as it exceeded the negative balance of the entire social pension system (22.6 billion). That is to say that without the pensions of public-sector employed workers and without considering welfare-related items, the mandatory pension system would have had a surplus of 17 billion in the same year. The greater financial imbalance of the public sector with respect to the balance of the overall system began in 2007; however, as seen in **Tables 3.1 and 3.2**, between 2012 and 2022, all sectors experienced a deterioration in their accounting equilibrium rate due to a change in their already high demographic ratio, which rose from 90.6 to 93.6 pensioners out of every hundred active workers (it rose to 101 % for the fund for local government employed workers), and to a further increase in their average pension/average income ratio, which had grown by 11.3 % since 2012, with an upward trend in all sectors and a downward trend only for public-sector employed workers. Moreover, these trends are unlikely to be reversed in the short term, since they are influenced by structural factors such as the turnover of active workers and the characteristics of pension beneficiaries. It should be added that, in the case of civil servants, the more stringent retirement age criteria have a limited effect on the ratio of their number of beneficiaries to their number of active workers, but they increase their average pension/average income ratio due to longer careers.

4. Other types of schemes: GPT (Temporary Benefit Schemes) and GIAS (Welfare Benefit Scheme); active labour policies

In addition to pension funds, the Italian social protection system provide a series of income support benefits in case of involuntary unemployment, unemployment, sickness, maternity and other benefits for workers and their families through the INPS fund called GPT (Temporary Benefit Scheme); GIAS, another INPS scheme, provides most of the welfare benefits paid by the State; as discussed later, other welfare benefits with a lower impact on the financial equilibrium of the system are managed by local authorities. The financial situation of these two schemes are analysed below.

4.1 GPT: Income support benefits in the COVID-19 years

The **temporary benefit scheme** was set up pursuant to Article 24 of Act no. 88 of March 9, 1989¹ and integrated some pre-existing schemes in an organic manner; its aim is to provide income support benefits to *private-sector employed workers* in case of unemployment, sickness and maternity, as well *notional contributions* in periods of inactivity for the purpose of pension entitlement and level of benefits; it also provides family allowances (ANF) which were replaced in 2022 by the Single Universal Child Benefit (AUUF)². GPT operates in synergy with FPLD (pension fund for employed workers), as a single unit. Article 21 of Act no. 88/1989 introduced the principle of solidarity within this domain; so, the INPS Board of Directors may decide to use any surplus of GPT, without interests, to support FPLD if it runs a deficit, thus allowing this fund to restore its equilibrium. Under Article 24 (2) of Act no. 88/1989 and following the above-mentioned reorganisation, GPT is financed by the contributions paid by enterprises which were previously paid to the pre-existing funds and schemes merged to this scheme with all their assets and liabilities and it provides the benefits related to these contributions.

These are the main benefits provided to workers who fulfil some particular conditions:

- (a) *NASPI benefits³ and benefits against involuntary unemployment;*
- (b) *Guarantee fund for termination of employment benefits (TFR)* and the payment of the last three months of salary on behalf of the insolvent employer;
- (c) *Supplementary income benefits for workers in the industry and construction sectors;*
- (d) *Wage subsidies for agricultural workers;*
- (e) *Single fund for family and household allowances;*

¹ Act no.88/89 which reformed INPS and re-organized the economic and financial structure of the main pension and welfare and income-support funds ts; it was the first organic attempt to separate the welfare and pension systems.

² Article 10, paragraph 3 of Legislative Decree no. 230 of December 29, 2021 established *the Single and Universal Allowance for Dependent Children* (AUUF); as a consequence, households with children and orphans will no longer be eligible for the family allowance (ANF), provided for under Art. 2 of Law Decree no. 69 of 13/3/1988, transposed into Act no. 153 of May 13, 1988 and under art. 4 of the Framework law on family allowances, approved by Presidential Decree no. 797 of May 30, 1955, and of the family allowances for households with children and orphans, who are now protected by the Single Allowance.

³ NASpI, which replaces Aspi, was introduced on May 1, 2015, under Leg. Decree no. 22 of 2015 to provide a monthly unemployment benefit to support the income of workers who involuntarily lost their job. NASpI is paid every month for a number of weeks equal to half the weeks of contributions of the last 4 years for at least 13 weeks of contributions against unemployment. The benefits are equal to 75% of the average monthly remuneration of the last 4 years, used to calculate the pension, up to a maximum of 1470 euros (to be redefined every year), with a 3% reduction for each month starting from the 6th month. The mobility allowance (benefit paid by GIAS) was abolished on January 1, 2017. For benefits, see INPS circular no. 94 of May 12, 2015 as amended.

- (f) *Sickness and maternity benefits* and any other form of *temporary* benefits other than pensions.
- (g) *Extraordinary benefits* as happened during the *COVID-19* pandemic crisis⁴.

1.b) Work-life balance measures.

1.c) Contribution incentives– The contribution incentives for the South introduced a partial exemption up to 30% for employers hiring in disadvantaged areas in southern Italy, with a 10% reduction by 2029. For 2023, this relief has been confirmed for the long-term contract for women, young people under 36 and recipients of the citizenship income, as well as for workers over 29 who are NASPI recipients with an apprenticeship contract; this incentive is also granted for hiring outplacement allowance recipients and former convicts with fixed-term or long-term contracts.

1.d) Agile work – With the end of the Covid emergency, teleworking is still allowed only in a few cases, such as parents who have to support their children (under 14, and under 16 as of March 2021) still in a distance learning mode. However, some special conditions are provided for categories of workers who are fragile or in conditions of severe hardship (immunocompromised and disabled persons, parents of disabled children and others); this benefit was extended until the end of 2023 for these categories.

1.e) Other labour market measures: the establishment of the '*New Skills Fund*' (Article 88 of Law Decree no. 34/2020) to train the subjects working with companies that enter into collective agreements to reshape their working hours due to changed organisational needs and to promote outplacement paths for workers.

Here follows a summary of the additional 2022 major regulatory interventions affecting GPT and GIAS in terms of income support benefits:

1. Legislative Decree no. 230/2021 – It established the single universal child allowance and supplementary benefits for dependent children of large families; consequently, GIAS no longer finances family allowances.
2. 2022 Budget Law, Art. 1: par. 73: it refinanced the citizenship income (RDC) (1.65 billion per year until 2029), which was then reduced and new conditions were introduced under the 2023 Budget Law; par. 91: it refinanced Social APE and eliminated the requirement of having stopped receiving any unemployment benefits for at least three months; par. 119: it envisaged a relief to large companies in crisis that hire workers with long-term contracts (2.5 million in 2022, 5 million per year for 2023, 2024 and 2025); par. 121: it envisaged a 0.8% contribution exemption for workers within up to 2,692 euros' worth of taxable earnings per month (notional coverage); par. 127: it refinanced the redundancy fund (CIGS) for firms operating in complex industrial and hard-pressed areas (60 million in 2022); par. 128: it extended CIGS for vocational training to manage the reclamation of former-ILVA firms; par. 191-221: they reformed the safety net measures and NASPI, extended the entitlements to the redundancy funds (CIGO and CIGS), changed the amount of benefits (benefit ceiling) for companies still entitled to CIGS, and reduced the CIGS contribution rate for 2022; par. 125: CIGS for call centres (20 million for 2022); par. 126: it envisaged a relief from the burden of termination of employment benefits for CIGS periods for companies in bankruptcy proceedings or under receivership (21 million until 2024); par. 129: it provided for CIGS for hard-pressed companies (130 million for 2022 and 100 for 2023); par. 131: it extended CIGS for Alitalia and for Sai Cityliner under receivership, with 63 million for 2022 and 193 for 2023; par. 134:

⁴ For details see the X Report.

it established the paternity leave for ten days; par. 137: it provided for a 50% experimental contribution exemption for employed mothers for one year as of their return to the workplace after compulsory maternity leave and for a maximum period of one year; par. 215: it introduced expansion contracts (80 million for 2022, 219 for 2023, 264 for 2024); par. 216: it provided for CIGS in derogation of the redundancy fund duration limit in case of reorganisation processes and of particular economic difficulties (150 million for 2022 and 150 for 2023); par. 217: it confirmed the current benefits for the CISOA fishing sector; par. 224: it introduced CIGS as a compulsory procedure for companies with more than 50 employees when they cease their business activities; par. 250: it extended to 2022 the contribution relief for 1st level apprentices in companies with up to 9 employed workers; par. 253: it provided for charges for under-contribution and for the vocational apprenticeship recruitment of redundant workers (CIGS) (Art. 1, par. 248, L.234/2021); par. 645: it introduced a contribution exemption for cooperatives established pursuant to Article 23, par. 3-quarter of Law Decree no. 83/2012.

3. Legislative Decree no. 115/2022, Art. 2 par. 1: it extended the paternity leave in case of multiple births and amended the parental leave regulations.
4. Law Decree no. 4/2022: incentives to hire workers in the tourism and spa sector from January 1 to March 31, 2022, contribution relief from April to August 2022 for travel agencies and tour operators, exemption from CIG additional contributions from January 1 to March 31 2022 for the tourist sector, CIG extension for major national strategic companies;
5. Law Decree no. 21/2022: exemption from CIG additional contributions for All A sectors that stopped working until May 31, 2022; contribution exemption for companies hiring workers from April 11 to December 31, 2022 pursuant to Art.1, par. 852, Act no. 296/06; CIGO (26 weeks until December 31, 2022) for companies going beyond the expiry date of supplementary wage benefits and (8 weeks until December 31, 2022) for AO companies going beyond the expiry date of supplementary wage benefits;
6. Law Decree no. 50/2022: one-off allowance to employed workers entitled to contribution exemption under Article 1, par. 121, Act no. 234/2021; one-off allowance to pensioners, to other categories, to recipients of RdC and to self-employed workers and professionals whether registered with INPS or not;
7. Law Decree no. 115/2022: partial exemption from the 1.2 % increase in social contributions for employed workers from July 1, 2022 to December 31, 2022; extension to other categories of workers of the one-off allowance provided for under Articles 31 and 32 of Law Decree no. 50/2022; extension of agile work for frail workers and working parents with children under the age of 14;
8. Law Decree no. 144/2022: one-off allowance of 150 euros for employed workers, pensioners, domestic workers and other categories; income support for self-employed workers.

4.2 Operating results of the fund

The analysis of income support benefits, even if targeted only to employed workers, is particularly relevant given the large number of these workers (more than half of the workforce) in terms of costs, notional contributions and of the 2018 '*citizenship income*' provisions, especially the ones designed to bring unemployed subjects or individuals who have lost their jobs back to work through a subsidy of about 780 euros per month that is terminated if jobseekers refuse a third job offer, which had very modest results so far. The measures adopted to deal with the pandemic had a particular impact on costs, albeit temporarily. Here follows an analysis of the GPT financial results in terms of *contribution revenues* generated by the production sector (and the impact on the final labour cost)

and of *income-support benefit expenditure*. *Table 4.1* shows the summary data of the last 15 fiscal years, from 2008 to 2022.

Table 4.1 - GPT accounts in 2008-2022. Summary of the economic situation (*) (millions of euro)

Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Proceeds and revenues	18.832	17.999	18.782	18.833	18.912	19.743	19.994	20.208	20.805	21.719	22.514	23.545	20.932	23.531	25.937
Other revenues (**)	2.507	2.531	2.370	2.428	2.600	2.444	2.545	2.328	2.436	2.401	2.407	2.426	2.121	2.471	2.531
Total value of production (A)	21.339	20.530	21.152	21.261	21.512	22.187	22.539	22.536	23.241	24.120	24.921	25.971	23.053	26.002	28.468
Institutional benefit expenditure	11.459	13.907	13.550	13.506	14.633	15.149	14.267	13.534	15.006	15.055	14.841	14.835	18.895	14.004	13.903
Other operating costs	4.472	7.117	6.934	6.394	7.901	6.654	6.616	6.644	4.960	5.026	5.141	5.542	7.944	5.013	4.761
Total Costs of Production (B)	15.931	21.024	20.484	19.900	22.534	21.803	20.883	20.178	19.966	20.081	19.982	20.377	26.839	19.017	18.664
Difference (A) - (B)	5.408	-494	668	1.361	-1.022	384	1.656	2.357	3.275	4.039	4.939	5.594	-3.786	6.985	9.804
(*) Gross of proceeds, financial and extraordinary charges and taxes															
(**) Administrative sanctions and GIAS transfers (no resources to finance exemptions or incentives in the payment of contribution charges, changes in the taxable contribution base and lower contribution revenues for wage support benefits.															

In 2022, this scheme ran a surplus of 9.804 billion euros, an all-time high over the last 15 years, after the heavy deficit experienced in 2020 following the pandemic (-3.8 billion). In detail, in 2022, revenues went back to pre-pandemic values (28 billion) and expenditure remained broadly in line with 2021 with a slight decrease by 0.4 billion. During the period under review, *contribution revenues (proceeds and charges)* generated by production enterprises remained essentially stable at around 18,900 million until 2012, then, they gradually increased starting from 2013 due to the joint effect of the employment growth and the trend in the gross per-capita wages. This growth continued in the following years also due to the introduction of two new types of contributions and the change in the contribution rates in 2015, related to the supplementary wage benefits granted to all part-time and full-time employed workers, including those with vocational apprenticeship contracts⁵.

This upward trend was significant in 2018 and 2019, amounting to **4.6%** (3.7% in the previous two years), while in the 2019-2020 period, it turned downward by 11.1% for the first time in the reported historical series. In contrast, in 2021, revenues grew by 12.42%, the most significant annual increase since 2008. In 2022, there was a further year-on-year increase by 10.22%. *Table 4.2* shows the revenues generated by the contributions paid by employers and members on the basis of the contribution rates shown in Table 4.8; *Table 4.3* below shows the revenues for GPT, coming from the transfers from GIAS to adjust to the changes to the taxable amounts on which contributions were

⁵ Introduction of: the additional contribution of 1.40%, introduced by Art. 2, par. 28 et seq. of Act no. 92/2012, to be paid by employers for long-term contracts, with some exclusions; the contribution for the interruption of employment relationships (dismissal contribution), introduced by Article 2, par. 31 of Act no. 92/2012, to be paid by employers in all cases in which the termination of the work relationship makes the employed subjects theoretically eligible for the NASpI indemnity, even if they do not receive it. This contribution is equal to 41% of the monthly ASpI / NASpI ceiling for the year (Naspi replaced ASpI and mini ASpI, introduced by the Fornero reform under Art. 2 of Act no. 92/2012 for unemployment starting from January, 1 2013; amendment of the previous provisions on the structure and extent of the additional contribution related to supplementary wage benefits, pursuant to art. 5 of Law Decree no. 148/2015; as of September 24, 2015, introduction of an additional contribution to be paid by the enterprises applying for supplementary wage benefits equal to: a) **9% of the total remuneration** that the workers would receive for the hours they have not worked, relatively to the period of ordinary or extraordinary supplementary wage support within the framework of one or more incentives, up to a limit of 52 weeks in a mobile five-year period; b) 12% above the limit referred to in (a) and up to 104 weeks in a mobile five-year period; c) 15% beyond the limit referred to in (b) in a mobile five-year period. In particular, the new rule on this additional contribution (Law Decree no. 148/2015) is characterized by some innovative aspects such as the calculation of the contribution on the basis of the total remuneration the workers would have received for the number of hours they did not work and, therefore, no longer on the basis of the supplementary benefits paid; the contribution rate varies according to the amount of supplementary wage benefits provided during the mobile five-year period. The Decree also envisages the reduction and reformulation of ordinary contribution charges intended to finance the ordinary redundancy fund referred to as CIGO (Cassa Integrazione Guadagni Ordinaria) established by Art. 13 of Law Decree no. 148/2015, also with respect to its actual use (see *Table 4.8*).

levied, and the exemptions and rate reductions in favour of production sectors or categories and other benefits.

Table 4.2 - GPT accounts in 2008-2022: contributions paid by employers and members

Description	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Family allowances	6.224	5.887	6.124	6.201	6.216	6.419	6.454	6.299	6.434	6.833	7.074	7.378	6.672	7.422	8.122
Ordinary wage supplementary benefits	2.926	2.715	2.817	2.741	2.674	2.680	2.649	2.744	2.661	2.605	2.625	2.831	2.595	2.992	3.241
- construction	687	598	607	567	488	417	459	456	419	387	426	417	369	545	618
- stone industry	28	26	26	25	23	21	23	22	19	20	19	20	17	20	21
- stone craftsmanship	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2
- ndustry	2.208	2.088	2.182	2.147	2.161	2.240	2.165	2.264	2.221	2.196	2.178	2.392	2.208	2.426	2.600
Cisao	37	34	38	37	40	38	40	44	41	45	46	50	46	50	52
Unemployment benefits	3.784	3.802	3.948	3.947	4.042	128	135	160	157	150	150	155	155	165	172
ASpl /NASpl benefits						4.516	4.678	4.790	5.038	5.297	5.596	5.903	5.151	5.679	6.422
Sickness benefits	4.214	3.962	4.197	4.247	4.223	4.243	4.351	4.468	4.745	4.968	5.179	5.402	4.605	5.318	5.907
Maternity benefits	1.088	1.063	1.100	1.095	1.130	1.138	1.121	1.158	1.152	1.214	1.250	1.282	1.162	1.294	1.390
Termination of employment benefits and other benefits	580	554	582	582	606	599	601	610	646	664	686	709	648	706	774
financing of the guarantee fund for omitted or insufficient contributions from employers to complementary pension schemes	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3
Total	18.854	18.018	18.808	18.852	18.932	19.763	20.032	20.275	20.876	21.778	22.608	23.712	21.037	23.629	26.083

Table 4.3 - GPT accounts in 2008-2022: transfers from GIAS to GPT
(millions of euros)

Descrizione	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Family allowances	1.368	1.348	1.323	1.354	1.457	1.448	1.576	1.466	1.572	1.577	1.588	1.566	1.362	1.510	1.621
Ordinary wage supplementary benefits	208	204	182	195	208	171	152	144	113	99	71	90	98	240	97
- construction	129	136	116	128	137	102	103	96	79	72	49	67	76	54	78
- stone industry	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	3
- stone craftsmanship	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ndustry	74	63	61	62	66	65	45	44	30	24	18	19	18	182	16
Cisao	64	81	66	66	71	68	72	73	77	79	82	82	62	75	76
Unemployment benefits	165	184	158	164	174	116	59	62	65	68	69	71	53	62	61
ASpl /NASpl benefits						49	81	52	43	34	15	22	23	19	27
Sickness benefits		648	649	580	590	631	540	557	494	486	471	458	511	457	562
Maternity benefits															
Termination of employment benefits and other benefits	22	25	21	22	24	20	17	13	13	10	6	7	7	8	10
Total	2.475	2.491	2.330	2.391	2.565	2.412	2.514	2.304	2.369	2.338	2.289	2.349	2.062	2.435	2.454

Note: the data in Table 4.2 on contribution revenues are not fully in line with those in Table 4.1; the same occurs in Table 4.3 with respect to the second item in 4.1. The difference can be explained as follows: the annual amount of contributions in Table 4.2 is calculated before the corrective and compensatory current gross revenue items equal to 105 million euros in 2020 and differs from the amount related to proceeds and expenses as the latter is a net value. The amounts related to 'other revenues and proceeds' shown in Table 4.1 include penalties for 2020 amounting to 59 million euros, and are excluded from Table 4.3 that is only related to transfers from GIAS.

At the same time, **institutional benefits (Table 4.4)** grew from 2008 (at the start of the economic crisis) to 2013 and then gradually dropped down to the 2015 level, which was lower than that of 2009. In particular, in 2015, the accrued benefit expenditure decreased by 5.2% compared to the previous year, while the contribution revenues increased by 1.1%. As a result, this scheme had a surplus of more than 2.3 billion. The drop in the amount of benefits in 2015 was mostly due to a combination of accounting effects on accruals at the beginning and at the end of the year due to the elimination of ASPI and mini ASPI benefits in the same year and of the accrued payments of ordinary non-agricultural unemployment benefits still in force in early 2015. In 2016 and 2017, institutional benefit expenditure amounted to approximately 15,000 million euros. In 2018, the total benefit expenditure dropped by around 1.4%, and the same in 2019.

In 2020, as a result of the measures adopted to deal with the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on the labour market, the institutional benefit expenditure rose by almost 4 billion euros; in 2021 instead, it returned to the 2015 levels at around 14,000 million.

In the period under review, benefit expenditure net of recovered non-eligible benefits (item B in Table 4.4) rose from 11,459 million euros in 2008 to 13,903 million in 2020, up by **21.3%**, mainly due to the higher number of unemployment and NASPI benefits, which, added to the residual Aspi benefits, became the largest income support expenditure item which clearly need to be verified. The substantial increase by 27.37% in 2020 over the previous year was largely attributed to the increase in NASPI benefits and in supplementary wage subsidies from 312 million euros in 2019 to 4,152 million. In 2021, these benefits returned to the 2015 levels at 618 million (-85%).

Table 4.4 - GPT accounts from 2008 to 2022: institutional benefit expenditure Accruals (millions of euros)

Description	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Family allowances	3.831	3.760	3.552	3.670	3.726	3.817	3.676	3.611	3.733	3.693	3.580	3.341	3.019	2.701	2.003
Supplementary wage benefits	365	1.755	1.141	769	1.044	1.146	747	680	519	411	346	312	4.152	618	303
Unemployment benefits and Mini ASpl	3.051	4.198	4.656	4.560	5.233	3.057	1.855	1.102	1.113	1.215	1.133	1.256	1.300	1.229	1.318
ASpl benefits						2.253	3.401	2.301	311	31	14	8	5	2	2
NASpl (*) benefits								1.300	4.907	5.488	5.775	5.966	6.269	4.756	5.082
Sickness benefits	2.165	2.079	1.992	2.053	2.044	2.017	1.950	1.958	2.036	2.157	2.234	2.334	2.702	3.140	3.636
Maternity benefits	2.038	2.124	2.088	2.216	2.284	2.292	2.186	1.990	1.878	1.729	1.606	1.542	1.545	1.514	1.645
Termination of employment benefits and others	446	415	585	672	795	1.087	1.042	1.253	1.217	1.047	891	816	568	581	510
Totale (A)	11.896	14.331	14.014	13.940	15.126	15.669	14.857	14.195	15.715	15.772	15.579	15.575	19.560	14.541	14.499
Recovered benefits and others (B)	437	424	464	434	493	520	590	661	709	717	738	740	664	537	596
Total benefit expenditure (A-B);	11.459	13.907	13.550	13.506	14.633	15.149	14.267	13.534	15.006	15.055	14.841	14.835	18.896	14.004	13.903

* NASpl was launched on May 1 2015, under Art. 12 Leg. Decree no. 22/2015

These benefits experienced a further decline in 2022 down to 303 million, bringing the institutional benefit expenditure from 18,896 million in 2020 to 13,903 million in 2022. Compared to the total institutional expenditure, in 2022, the top three cost items were unemployment benefits, accounting for about 46% of the total, sickness benefits (26.2%) and family allowances (14.4%).

Transfers from GPT to FPLD to finance *notional contributions*⁶ are included under “*other operating charges*” (Table 4.1) and account for the bulk of these charges. They are analytically illustrated in Table 4.5 below.

⁶ With regard to notional contributions for periods of unemployment, INPS, in its circular no. 11 of January 28, 2013, illustrated the methods to automatically calculate the notional remuneration for unemployment events registered in individual accounts; the calculation by average imposed by the information structured on an annual basis is no longer used ; so, in full compliance with the regulations in force, reference is made to the remuneration figures during the periods of absence from work that workers would have received under normal working conditions. When finalizing the financial accounts, a special report is drafted pursuant to Article 4 of Act no. 218/1952, as amended, which sets out the methods, the technical bases and the amounts to be transferred to FPLD by the Temporary Benefit Fund and by GIAS, each for its share, to finance periods of unemployment in the agriculture sector, of NASPI and of anti-tubercular entitlements. Most charges for these notional sums are linked to NASPI.

Table 4.5 - GPT accounts from 2008 to 2022: expenditure on notional contributions (millions of euros)

Description	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Wage supplementary benefits:															
industry	139	1.091	622	344	565	583	278	342	297	229	77	119	2.370	552	183
construction	86	144	139	146	181	195	170	174	90	74	83	54	97	93	52
stone works	4	7	7	8	9	10	9	8	5	5	4	2	11	4	3
unemployment benefits	3.198	4.984	4.908	4.907	5.941										
Aspi						2.431	3.882	2.759	364	46	23	11	6	2	1
Mini Aspi and farmers						1.036	585	350	12	3	2	2	0	0	0
NASpi (Art. 12, Leg. Decree no. 22/2015)*								953	2.553	3.116	3.364	3.436	3.623	2.775	2.851
Other unemployment benefits						1.207	604	436	443	428	435	499	390	425	402
Total	3.427	6.226	5.676	5.405	6.696	5.462	5.528	5.022	3.764	3.901	3.988	4.123	6.497	3.851	3.492

In order to have an exhaustive overview of *income-support benefits*, it is also important to consider the benefits paid by **GIAS**, only for *income-support purposes*, (other activities of GIAS are analysed in the next section) that were transferred to GPT:

- consideration for the loss of contribution revenues, as a result of exemptions and rate reductions
- provided for particular production sectors or categories (including on-the-job training contracts,
- solidarity contracts and apprenticeships);
- the share of family allowances as provided for under Act no. 153/1988;
- the share of family allowances for agricultural workers (Act no.1038/1961);
- the share of ordinary agricultural unemployment benefits under Acts no. 1115 of November 5, 1968, no. 1038/1961 and no. 427 of August 6, 1975;
- the share of NASPI benefits.

The share of the family allowances under Act no. 153/1988 is no longer financed following the introduction of the single universal allowance (AUUF). Moreover, GIAS has to bear the expenses for institutional benefits such as *extraordinary wage support benefits*, *mobility allowances (for cases starting before 1/1/2017)* and *safety net measures* (under derogation) introduced under Law Decree no. 185 of November 29, 2008 (Anti-crisis Decree) transposed into Act no. 2/2009.

Table 4.6 analyses in particular the costs related to income-support benefits and the transfers to FPLD for the notional contributions of these periods. Unemployment benefits mainly include: the share of ordinary non-agricultural unemployment benefits, former ASPI, Mini-ASPI and now NASPI benefits, the unemployment benefits not for the agricultural sector under Act no. 247/2007, special construction unemployment benefits and allowances for socially useful activities (ASU). The 2021 accounting data related to benefit expenditure (**Table 4.4**) and contribution revenues (**Table 4.2** and **4.3**) show the effects of the provisions introduced by Act no. 92 of June 28, 2012, which repealed the following benefits and hence the contributions to finance them as of 1 January 2017:

- ordinary mobility allowances;
- special unemployment benefits for the construction industry as provided for under Law Decree no. 299 of May 16, 1994, as amended by Act n. 451 of July 19, 1994;

- special unemployment benefits for the construction industry under Articles 9 to 19 of Act no. 427 of August 6, 1975.

Table 4.6 - GIAS Accounts in 2008-2022: wage support charges (millions of euros)

A) Benefits	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Unemployment benefits	1.419	2.191	2.165	2.239	2.621	2.884	3.557	2.717	3.855	3.996	4.172	4.318	4.980	3.787	4.390
<i>Aspl e mini Aspl</i>						1.586	2.921	1.299	195	21	9	5	2	1	1
<i>NASpl*</i>								770	3.033	3.363	3.568	3.742	3.877	3.199	3.446
<i>COVID extension of NaSpl</i>													524	0	1
<i>others</i>						1.298	636	648	627	612	595	571	577	587	942
Mobility benefits	882	1.144	1.346	1.435	1.685	2.081	2.284	2.108	1.462	863	58	100	48	35	31
<i>ordinary benefits</i>	794	1.043	1.169	1.192	1.387	1.716	1.980	1.888	1.334	776	47	97	45	30	30
<i>"derogation" benefits</i>	88	101	177	243	298	365	304	220	128	87	11	3	3	5	1
CIGs benefits	508	1.121	2.173	1.981	2.449	2.811	2.914	1.856	1.499	892	522	511	6.840	4.863	853
<i>ordinary benefits</i>	396	825	1.608	1.386	1.634	2.038	2.195	1.489	1.300	772	503	474	414	648	451
<i>"derogation" benefits</i>	112	296	565	595	815	773	719	367	199	120	19	37	48	55	1
<i>COVID - CIGO + ANF</i>													665	95	65
<i>COVID - CIGS</i>													8	18	7
<i>COVID - CIG derogation</i>													2.553	2.092	181
<i>COVID - ordinary FdS allowance</i>													3.151	1.955	148
<i>COVID - other benefits</i>													1	0	
Other benefits	1	3	1	9	5	11	1	32	44	84	360	544	7.364	5.052	528
Total	2.810	4.459	5.685	5.664	6.760	7.787	8.756	6.713	6.860	5.835	5.112	5.473	19.232	13.737	5.802
B) Notional contributions and disability	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
old-age and survivors' benefits	83	316	188	197	271	142	92	67	34	23	12	1	0	0	0
Mobility benefits	679	815	951	1.039	1.219	1.391	1.462	1.412	1.107	701	194	40	14	11	5
<i>ordinary benefits</i>	617	742	830	896	948	1.088	1.228	1.249	1.013	637	186	38	12	7	4
<i>"derogation" benefits</i>	62	73	121	143	271	303	234	163	94	64	8	2	2	4	1
CIGs benefits	387	894	1.750	1.729	1.935	2.082	2.034	1.608	1.315	676	481	428	4.155	3.282	593
<i>ordinary benefits</i>	302	686	1.228	1.146	1.244	1.550	1.540	1.358	1.182	595	468	422	370	414	351
<i>"derogation" benefits</i>	85	208	522	583	691	532	494	250	133	81	13	6	1	41	4
<i>COVID - CIGO</i>													439	83	37
<i>COVID - CIGS</i>													1	12	7
<i>COVID - CIG derogation</i>													1.580	1.325	120
<i>COVID - ordinary FdS allowance</i>													1.764	1.407	74
NASpl benefits				6	0	0	0	0	1.521	1.813	1.960	2.018	2.403	1.733	1.878
<i>ordinary benefits</i>									1.521	1.813	1.960	2.018	2.099	1.733	1.878
<i>Covid - extension</i>													304	0	0
Other benefits				6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1.149	2.025	2.889	2.971	3.425	3.615	3.588	3.087	3.977	3.213	2.647	2.487	6.572	5.026	2.476

Therefore in 2022, the overall *expenditure for income support benefits for notional contributions paid by GPT and GIAS* (the sum of all the items in Tables 4.4, 4.5, 4.6⁷ Sections A and B) amounted to **25,673 million euros**, net of the share of operating expenses of the two special funds, with a drop by 49.9% with respect to 51,197 million in 2020.

Table 4.7 shows the following contribution rates paid by employers: 0.30% for mobility allowance, 0.80% for special construction unemployment benefits and 0.90% (of which 0.30% paid by workers) for extraordinary supplementary wage benefits.

⁷ In the part (a) related to benefits in Table 4.6, INPS changed the entry 'COVID one-off allowance' to 'COVID other allowances' compared with the previous year.

Table 4.7 - GIAS accounts from 2008 to 2022: contributions paid by employers and members (millions of euros)

Years	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Mobility allowance	524	549	706	641	589	579	609	587	485	50	18	7	2	1	0
Cigs benefits (*)	1.041	977	1.066	1.071	1.085	1.110	1.073	1.083	1.139	1.255	1.278	1.316	1.205	1.310	1.835
Special benefits for construction workers	120	106	109	100	90	79	80	76	75	3	1	-	-	-	-
Total	1.685	1.632	1.881	1.812	1.764	1.768	1.762	1.746	1.699	1.308	1.297	1.323	1.207	1.311	1.835
One third of the Cigs contribution rate is paid by workers (0.30%)															

Table 4.8 shows the contribution rates to be paid by enterprises for the GPT and GIAS schemes.

Table 4.8 – Contribution rates for the main sectors in 2022 (as % of the taxable income)

Contributions	NASpl (*) (**)		Termination of employment benefit		CUAF		ordinary CIG		extraordinary CIG		sickness benefits		maternity benefits		Total	
Sector	Blue collars	White collars	Blue collars	White collars	Blue collars	White collars	Blue collars	White collars	Blue collars	White collars	Blue collars	White collars	Blue collars	White collars	Blue collars	White collars
Industry																
up to 15 employees	1,61	1,61	0,20	0,20	0,68	0,68	1,70	1,70			2,22		0,46	0,46	6,87	4,65
from 16 to 50 employees	1,61	1,61	0,20	0,20	0,68	0,68	1,70	1,70	0,90	0,90	2,22		0,46	0,46	7,77	5,55
above 50 employees	1,61	1,61	0,20	0,20	0,68	0,68	2,00	2,00	0,90	0,90	2,22		0,46	0,46	8,07	5,85
Construction (***)																
up to 15 employees	2,41	2,41	0,20	0,20	0,68	0,68	4,70	1,70			2,22		0,46	0,46	10,67	5,45
from 16 to 50 employees	2,41	2,41	0,20	0,20	0,68	0,68	4,70	1,70	0,90	0,90	2,22		0,46	0,46	11,57	6,35
above 50 employees	2,41	2,41	0,20	0,20	0,68	0,68	4,70	2,00	0,90	0,90	2,22		0,46	0,46	11,57	6,65
Artisans	0,70	0,70	0,20	0,20							2,22				3,12	0,90
Construction artisans (***)																
to 50 employees	1,50	1,50	0,20	0,20			4,70	1,70			2,22				8,62	3,40
above 50 employees	1,50	1,50	0,20	0,20			4,70	2,00			2,22				8,62	3,70
Stone work artisans																
to 50 employees	0,70	0,70	0,20	0,20			3,30	1,70			2,22				6,42	2,60
above 50 employees	0,70	0,70	0,20	0,20			3,30	2,00			2,22				6,42	2,90
Credit and Insurance	1,61	1,61	0,20	0,20	0,68	0,68							0,46	0,46	2,95	2,95
Retail sector																
up to 50 employees	1,61	1,61	0,20	0,20	0,68	0,68					2,44	2,44	0,24	0,24	5,17	5,17
from 50 to 200 employees	1,61	1,61	0,20	0,20	0,68	0,68			0,90	0,90	2,44	2,44	0,24	0,24	6,07	6,07
above 200 employees	1,61	1,61	0,20	0,20	0,68	0,68			0,90	0,90	2,44	2,44	0,24	0,24	6,07	6,07
reduced CUAF in the retail sector																
up to 50 employees	0,48	0,48	0,20	0,20	0,00	0,00					2,44	2,44	0,00	0,00	3,12	3,12
from 50 to 200 employees	0,48	0,48	0,20	0,20	0,00	0,00			0,90	0,90	2,44	2,44	0,00	0,00	4,02	4,02
above 200 employees	0,48	0,48	0,20	0,20	0,00	0,00			0,90	0,90	2,44	2,44	0,00	0,00	4,02	4,02

(*) NASpl includes 0.30% to be allocated to the Revolving Fund under former Art. 25 of Act no. 845/1978

(**) Act no. 92/2012, par. 28, envisages a 1.40% contribution for long-term employment contracts except for the cases provided for under paragraph 29

(***) for NASpl, this item includes a 0.80% rate for special benefits.

4.2.1 Number of beneficiaries of income support measures by number of hours and amount of benefits in 2020/21

In order to complete the analysis of the financial situation of GPT and the contributions from GIAS, it is important to look at the number of beneficiaries of income support benefits and at the number of hours for each of the main safety net measures⁸ :

- **NASpl⁹** (a new measure to fight unemployment and promote mobility) with more than **2.7 million beneficiaries** in 2018, about 24% of whom above 50 years of age; in 2019, the number of recipients rose to **2,930,000**, with an expenditure of more than 15 million euros (benefits + notional contributions). In 2020, their number reached about **3,200,000** for an **expenditure of 16.7 billion** (benefits + notional contributions); in 2021, the number of beneficiaries reached 3,000,000

⁸ Source INPS: Statistical Observatory and 2017/2022 Financial accounts.

⁹ Naspl (former Aspi and mini Aspi) replaced the mobility allowance, which remained operational until 2017; as of 2022, it provides a maximum monthly amount of 1,335.4 euros.

(estimated) for a total expenditure of 12.46 billion (including individuals who received this benefit only for a few months). A more meaningful assessment of the impact of NASpI on the labour market can be obtained by calculating the average number of benefits paid per month, that is 1,243,823 in 2020 and 982,473 in 2021. As regards **DisColl**, similar to NASpI and applied to non-employed workers, its number of benefits amounted to 7,892 in 2020 and to 6,301 in 2021. In 2022, the number of NASpI recipients reached 2,001,995, plus 23,143 DisColl benefits (temporary workers) and 544,792 unemployed benefits for agricultural workers, for a total of almost 2,600,000; the expenditure amounted to 13.2 billion euros.

- **Redundancy Fund** (ordinary, extraordinary, derogated and in the field of agriculture), with a cost equal to 1,426.8 million euros in 2019 (including derogations and notional contributions) and about **600,000 recipients**, including a significant number of workers close to retirement age; in 2020, the number of beneficiaries of these benefits (ordinary, extraordinary, derogated, solidarity funds) was about **7 million** in 2020, the vast majority for COVID reasons. The highest peak was in April, with 5,360,000 beneficiaries; in November, there were still about 2 million, after a trough in September (976,000); about 45% of employed workers were granted CIG benefits. In 2020, benefit expenditure amounted to approximately 11 billion euros, plus 6.635 billion for notional contributions, for a total of **17.5 billion euros**; in 2021, the total expenditure was 13.8 billion with 5,000,000 beneficiaries (estimate); in 2022, the number of beneficiaries was equal to 865,463, as the sum of the different forms of redundancy, for a total expenditure of 2 billion.

- **Act no. 104/1992**, largely targeted to older workers who take time off from work to care for their elderly parents and who do not meet the 30-year contribution requirement to be entitled to Social APE; in 2021, the number of recipients of these benefits was over 500,000 (estimated) for an expenditure of 1.07 billion euros vs. 1.18 billion in 2022. In 2022, the total number of beneficiaries was equal to 3.5 million, gross of possible duplications; if we also consider about 3 million recipients of the citizenship income, the total number of subsidized subjects reached more than 6.5 million out of 23.4 million employed workers; politicians should give really reflect about these figures also considering the shortage of labour in many sectors. These data deteriorated with respect to previous years (**Table 4.9**).

Table 4.9 - Table 4.9 - Beneficiaries and charges for safety net measures in 2019-2022. Accruals
(millions of euros)

Type of Benefit	Year 2019				Year 2020				Year 2021				Year 2022			
	Beneficiaries	Benefits	Notional sums	Total	Beneficiaries	Benefits	Notional sums	Total	Beneficiaries	Benefits	Notional sums	Total	Beneficiaries	Benefits	Notional sums	Total
Ordinary CIG		303,2	175,5	478,7		4.110,4	2.478,5	6.588,9		605,2	649,1	1.254,3		296,9	238,2	535,1
- construction		112,0	54,1	166,1		183,5	97,2	280,7		188,8	93,4	282,2		82,3	52,7	135,0
- stone works industry		4,4	2,0	6,4		16,6	9,1	25,7		7,7	3,0	10,7		4,2	2,8	7,0
- stone works artisans		1,2	0,4	1,6		3,4	1,6	5,0		1,3	0,8	2,1		0,0	0,3	0,3
- industry		185,6	119,0	304,6		3.906,9	2.370,6	6.277,5		407,4	551,9	959,3		210,4	182,4	392,8
Extraordinary CIG		521,9	480,8	938,9		6.839,9	4.155,0	10.994,9		9.389,4	3.281,4	12.670,8		870,2	594,3	1.464,5
- ordinary benefits		474,3	422,2	896,5		414,2	370,1	784,3		647,8	414,1	1.061,9		451,3	351,4	802,7
- "derogation" benefits		36,9	5,5	42,4		48,1	1,4	49,5		55,0	40,5	95,5		0,9	0,5	1,4
- COVID - CIGO						665,0	438,6	1.103,6		95,3	82,9	178,2		65,4	44,0	109,4
- COVID - CIGS						8,0	1,4	9,4		17,8	12,0	29,8		7,2	4,4	11,6
- COVID - CIG derogated						2.552,9	1.579,9	4.132,8		2.091,7	1.325,0	3.416,7		180,7	120,4	301,1
- COVID - ordinary FdS allowance						3.150,4	1.763,6	4.914,0		1.955,2	1.406,9	3.362,1		147,4	73,6	221,0
- COVID - lump sum						0,0	0,0	0,0		0,0	0,0	0,0		17,3	0,0	17,3
- COVID - other benefits						1,3	0,0	1,3		4.526,6	0,0	4.526,6		0,0	0,0	0,0
Mobility benefits		57,6	194,1	140,1		48,7	13,7	62,4		34,8	10,6	45,4		31,0	5,4	36,4
- ordinary benefits		96,9	38,0	134,9		45,4	11,5	56,9		29,9	6,5	36,4		29,8	4,5	34,3
- "derogation" benefits		3,1	2,1	5,2		3,3	2,2	5,5		4,9	4,1	9,0		1,2	0,9	2,1
NASpI benefits (*)	2.933.400	9.708,5	5.453,3	15.161,8		10.670,4	6.026,6	16.697,0		7.955,5	4.507,9	12.463,4		8.529,8	4.729,6	13.259,4
- ordinary benefits						10.146,3	5.722,6	15.868,9		7.955,5	4.507,9	12.463,4		8.529,3	4.729,3	13.258,6
- COVID extension						524,1	304,0	828,1		0,0	0,0	0,0		0,5	0,3	0,8
Art.33, C.1, 2 E3, L. 104/1992 E Art. 20, L. 53/2000 (*)		849,3	221,5	1.070,8		1.185,0	326,1	1.511,1		839,8	230,5	1.070,3		934,2	247,2	1.181,4
- ordinary		849,3	221,5	1.070,8		884,1	234,3	1.118,4		839,8	230,5	1.070,3		934,0	247,2	1.181,2
- COVID - extension of permits						300,9	91,8	392,7		0,0	0,0	0,0		0,2	0,0	0,2
allowance APEsociale (Art. 1, C.179 -186, L. 232/2016)		523,9		523,9		516,7		516,7		510,0		510,0		495,0		495,0

(*) Beneficiaries mean: distinct tax code holders with at least 1 benefit during the year

4.3 GIAS, scheme for welfare benefits and support benefits for INPS pension funds: definitions and measures

The *Scheme for welfare benefits* (GIAS) was set up within the INPS system under Article 37, par. 3, let. D of *Act no. 88/89*; it is the *accounting instrument* to apply the rules related to *State welfare measures, not only welfare benefits but also support measures for pension funds*. GIAS is perhaps the most complex INPS scheme; it has considerably evolved over time in terms of its regulatory framework, extending its scope of action to ever broader sectors. Its special feature with respect to all the other schemes managed by INPS, is its requirement to balance its annual "operating results" and its financial results. Thanks to its *detailed accounting data, it is possible to separate pension-related items from welfare-related ones, in accordance with the legislation in force*; the former items are financed by the special-purpose contribution paid by companies and workers, and the latter by general taxes.

GIAS revenues: *GIAS' resources mainly come from transfers from the State budget*, which amounted to **157,004 million euros** (+8.9%) in 2022, compared with 144,215 million in 2021. A relatively small share, **1,765 million** (up from 1,297 million in 2021) came from the proceeds of the contribution rates paid by employers and workers with the aim of financing wage-support allowances and benefits resulting from the reduction of social security charges. Finally, workers shared some costs of their specific schemes for an amount of **161 million**. The accounts of this scheme show that in 2022, the '*value of production*' amounted to **142,295 million euro** (130,015 in 2021), net of **16,993 million euros**' worth of the corrective items of current revenues¹⁰ (related to rebates of contribution charges); the 'cost of production' equal to 142,282 million euros was the same as the 'value of production' (142,295 million euros) due to adjustments, extraordinary charges and taxes for the year (13 million euros).

The State transfers (157,004 million) were earmarked to finance the following charges:

- **pension expenditure: 88,069 million euros¹¹**, with an increase by 4,014 million compared to 84,055 million in 2021, mainly ascribed to the state contributions to finance the "100" and the "102" quotas for early retirement (a very small amount); pension benefit charges for employed and self-employed women under Acts no. 26/2019, no. 160/2019, no. 178/2020, no. 234/2021 and no. 197/2022 and charges to cover the growth of pension benefits from October to December 2022 under Act no. 115/2022;

¹⁰ As to the support provided to pension funds, it is important to mention the *rebates in contribution charges* provided for by GIAS to support the national production system. The amount of this state contribution is indicated under the item "*Corrective and compensatory revenue items*", which amounted to **16,993 million** in the year under review. In the INPS accounting system, the contributions with these rebates are booked as gross amounts, even though revenues are booked as net; therefore, the GIAS financial statements analytically show the regulatory references (and their related amounts), but not the beneficiary schemes. It can be estimated that pension schemes receive about half of this amount.

¹¹ The cost borne by GIAS in 2022 for the transfers to pension funds to finance their pension expenditure was equal to 88,069 million euros subdivided as follows: **40,228 million euros** to pension funds (see Boxes 1 and 2 and Table 1 a) to finance: the deficits of CDCM, Poste, to which must be added: **14.099 million** of the former INPDAP scheme; **5,176 million** to finance social allowances, social pensions and their additional benefits disbursed during the year; **18,204 million euros** to the fund for disabled civilians, to directly provide pensions for disabled civilians and carers' allowances; **4.693 million** to balance the operating deficits of the funds for the employed workers of certain INPS Special Funds (customs agents, consumer tax workers, Trieste and Genoa port workers and workers formerly employed by the Italian state railway company.); payment of the share of pension benefits each fund is expected to provide for particular periods not covered by contributions or with reduced contributions, so as to promote their economic and financial equilibrium; direct provision of some categories of pension benefits (pensions paid to CDCMs prior to 1989; benefits to employees of the suppressed ENPAO; invalidity pensions prior to Act no. 222/1984 and other).

- **wage support benefits: 7,456 million euros** (-10,522 million compared to 17,978 million in 2021); a drop due to the reduction in the state contributions needed to finance the support measures related to the COVID-19 emergency;
- **family allowances: 16,642 million euros** (+8,411 million compared to 8,231 million in 2021), an increase due the introduction of the single universal allowance and to the repeal of a number of family-related measures;
- **benefits resulting from reductions in social security contributions** (TB and Maternity): **468 million euros** (-2.9% compared to 482 million in 2021), a decrease attributed to the lower contributions needed to finance these benefits;
- **contribution incentives and other tax concessions: 23,957 million euros** (+5.9% compared to 22,620 million in 2021), an increase brought about by regulatory changes;
- **other measures: 12,286 million euros** (compared to 2,416 million in 2021), with an increase by 9,870 million due to the one-off allowances of 200 and 150 euros introduced by Law Decrees no.50/2022 and no.144/2022, allocated on the basis of income to various categories of recipients (pensioners, employed workers, unemployed subjects, etc.), for which the State paid a total of 9,647 million euros.
- **citizenship income and pension: 8,126 million euros** compared to 8,433 million in 2021, in line with Act no. 26/2019 which transposed Law Decree no. 4 of 28/01/2019.

Table 4.10 shows the historical series of the transfers of financial resources from the State to GIAS over the period 2011-2022.

Table 4.10 – Transfers from the state budget to GIAS (millions of euros)

	Pension charges	Wage support measures	Family support measures	Benefits from social charge reduction	Social charge reductions and other incentives	Other measures	Citizenship income and pension	Total transfers from the state budget
2011	58.271	6.360	3.411	688	14.031	1.141	-	83.902
2012	63.804	8.333	3.671	696	16.018	1.278	-	93.800
2013	67.982	9.592	3.992	677	15.488	1.338	-	99.069
2014	67.454	10.387	3.856	656	14.832	1.255	-	98.440
2015	72.172	8.794	4.033	622	15.897	2.155	-	103.673
2016	70.971	8.695	4.502	603	21.203	1.400	-	107.374
2017	72.699	8.067	5.485	583	21.014	2.302	-	110.150
2018	72.738	7.129	5.835	540	17.821	1.603	-	105.666
2019	78.428	7.106	6.012	528	15.759	2.558	3.879	114.270
2020	82.797	24.486	9.852	496	17.471	2.467	7.189	144.758
2021	84.055	17.978	8.231	482	22.620	2.416	8.433	144.215
2022	88.069	7.456	16.642	468	23.957	12.286	8.126	157.004

Pension benefit expenditure: the accounts report the costs incurred to finance “*institutional benefits*” classified by type, before recovering some non-eligible benefits; in particular, the figure related to *pension charges* includes the measures for all the schemes: (see **BOX 1**) but also welfare benefit expenses (social pensions and allowances and extra benefits for people over 65).

Table 4.11 shows the historical series of the different types of institutional benefits provided in the period 2011-2022.

Table 4.11 - Institutional benefits provided by GIAS
(millions of euros, rounded with respect to the GIAS budget)

	Pension charges*	Wage support measures	Family support measures	Benefits from social charge reduction	Social charge reductions and other incentives	Citizenship income and pension	Total transfers from the state budget
2011	37.849	5.664	3.098	577	6	-	47.194
2012	42.845	6.760	3.286	593	7	-	53.491
2013	46.071	7.787	3.525	585	9	-	57.977
2014	45.956	8.756	3.408	567	8	-	58.695
2015	50.550	6.713	3.573	542	14	-	61.392
2016	49.515	6.862	4.057	532	10	-	60.976
2017	50.638	5.835	4.809	523	10	-	61.815
2018	50.695	5.112	5.243	490	11	-	61.551
2019	54.780	5.474	5.195	482	587	3.825	70.343
2020	59.649	19.232	6.224	458	454	7.198	93.215
2021	61.290	13.663	6.498	423	371	8.872	91.117
2022	64.167	5.801	16.881	462	9.005	8.039	104.355
* The total includes early retirement benefits							

GIAS benefits: these benefits were introduced by Act no. 88/1989 and subsequent provisions; here follows a list of most relevant ones from an economic point of view:

- **share of each monthly pension 12** which reached 22,453 million compared to 21,934 million in 2021, net of the 2,612 million euros' worth of share paid to retired civil servants registered with the former INPDAP fund;
- **Share of pension benefits** under Art. 1 of Act no.59/1991(*yearly pensions*), equal to **335 million**, down with respect to 390 million in 2021;
- **Additional benefits** under Art. 5. of Act no. 127/2007 (*fourteenth month*) amounting to **1,497 million**, down with respect to 1,530 million in 2021;

¹² The so-called "**share of each monthly payment**" derives from Act no. 903 of July 21, 1965, which established a **Social Fund**, financed by Art. 1 of Act no. 153 of 1969, fully paid by the State as of 1/1/1976, equal to 12,000 lire per month for each pension; this amount was adjusted by Act no. 910 of December 26, 1986, up to 100,000 lire per month for each pension and, according to Art. 37 of Act no. 88 of 1989, this cost was charged to GIAS. According to the law, the amount is adjusted by the Budget laws every year, on the basis of changes in the national consumer price index for blue- and white-collar households, calculated by ISTAT. Act no. 67 /1988 extended this measure to the funds for self-employed workers (artisans, retailers and farmers). The subsequent Act no. 335/1995 (Art. 3, par. 2), updated the annual adjustment criteria, providing for a 1% increase in the annual ISTAT index. Finally, Act no. 183/2011 (Art. 2, par. 4) expanded this measure, providing for a State contribution also for the pensions for public-sector employed workers paid by former INPDAP. In reality, the income-based system calculation method does not provide for the addition of any share for the recipients of a pension above the minimum; in fact, due to the calculation method of the income-based system (2% for each year worked for a maximum of 40 years, which means 80% of the **average pensionable salary** [RMP] or 70% with 35 years, with the RMP calculated on the basis of stated incomes of the last 10 years for employed workers and 15 years for the self-employed (in the past it was the last year for civil servants, the last 5 years for private-sector employed workers and 10 years for the self-employed), there many cases of tax-dodging and abuse because pension benefits were higher than contributions. In this connection, see the results of the '2001 Brambilla Commission' of the General Accounting Office (RGS), the Ministry of Labour and www.itineriprevidenziali.it. With the entry into force of the Amato and subsequent reforms (1994 Berlusconi, 1995 Dini and 1997 Prodi), the reduction of the pro rata coefficients, the lengthening of the RMP calculation period and the introduction of the contribution-based system (in 2020 there were no more pure income-based cases, except for a few 'silent' ones; all the others are mixed or defined by contributions), pension benefits are increasingly related to contributions and without any supplementary benefits. Therefore, the share, which is expected to be totally revised, will be used to finance the costs of supplementary minimum benefits for specific categories of pensions, totally with the income-based or mixed method; these types of benefits will decrease over time also because the contribution component will become prevalent.

- **Share of disability pensions** before Act no. 222/1984 amounting to **5,709 million** compared to 5,570 million in 2021;
- **Early retirements**, whose cost rose to 9,400 million in 2022 compared to 9,130 million in 2021, 3,313 million of which related to the instalments of former INPDAP pensions (vs. 3,141 million in 2021). The increase in expenditure compared to the previous year (+3%) was due not only to the costs incurred for the retirements envisaged under the "100 Quota" measure (5.9 billion), but also for those under the '102 Quota', Act no. 234/2021, Article 1, paragraph 87 (165 million), for the subjects entitled to the 9th safeguard provided for under Act no. 178/2020 as well as for the "woman's option".

In addition to these charges, it is useful to mention: the *current direct pensions paid to farmers, tenant farmers and sharecroppers with effect as of 01/01/1989 and their survivors' pensions* amounting to **699 million**, down with respect to 823 million in 2021; the *pensions of the abolished ENPAO* and the *life annuities paid to former employees of the State and of other public administrations*, the *pensions of the suppressed ENPAO institute* and the *life allowances paid to former employees of the State and of other public administrations*. All pension charges, net of recovered non-eligible benefits amounted to a total expenditure of **41,830 million euros** (*Table 1.a*).

In particular, under Act no.183/2011 which established GIAS within former INPDAP in line with what was provided for INPS under Act no. 88/1989, the State financial contribution was also envisaged for the fund of public employed workers; in 2022, it reached **14,976 million**, compared to 14,099 million in 2021.

In addition to the above-mentioned charges, there are also those related to the direct provision of welfare benefits:

1) social pensions, social allowances and related social increases provided for under Article 38, letter a, Act no. 488/2001, to citizens aged over 65 without any income. In 2022, these benefits cost **4,934 million euros** (net of recovered benefits for 230 million), up with respect to the previous year. As of January 1, 2023, the number of outstanding social pensions was equal to 11,565 (1,410 for men and 10,155 for women) with an average monthly amount of 504 euros, down with respect to the 15,811 benefits at the beginning of 2021. In fact, this group of subjects is steadily diminishing; as of January 1, 2023, the number of social allowances which replaced social pensions under Act no. 335/1995, was equal to 805,672 (304,957 for men and 500,715 for women), with an increase by 1.7%, +13,382 allowances compared to January 1, 2022. This figure includes the social allowances deriving from the transformation of pensions to disabled civilians and to visually, hearing and speech impaired subjects when they reach the statutory age requirements.

2) Pensions for disabled civilians and caregivers' allowances: under Art. 130 of Legislative Decree no. 112/1998, an ad-hoc fund was set up within INPS financed through GIAS called "*Pension fund for disabled civilians and caregivers' allowances*", with the aim to pay welfare benefits to disabled civilians and to hearing and visually impaired individuals. In 2022, the sums transferred reached **18,625 million**, compared to 18,204 million in 2021.¹³ They were used to pay **3,558 million** pension instalments to disabled civilians, **324 million** to the visually impaired, and **69 million** to subjects with hearing and speech impairments. These categories also received from this fund caregivers' benefits for a total amount of **14,542 million euros** (of which 13,626 million to disabled civilians, 777 million

¹³ These values result from the GIAS accounts (p.161) and are slightly different from the cost-related values shown in Table 5.6, built on the databases and stock data.

to the visually impaired and **139 million** to the hearing and speech impaired subjects). These figures are net of the social surcharges equal to 235 million (Article 38 of Act no. 448/2001), which are charged directly to GIAS. As of January 1, 2023, the total number of outstanding benefits (pensions and caregivers' allowances) amounted to 3,217,147, up with respect to 3,174,569 in 2022; in economic terms, the amount of *undue benefits* was significant, that is **430 million euros** in the year under review, down with respect to 523 million in 2021 (-17.8%). This change can be ascribed to a return to the normal inspection activities of INPS after the recovery that occurred in the first post-Covid year.

3) Veterans' pensions (direct and indirect): they are financed by the Ministry of Economy and Finance with a specific budget allocation; as of January 1, 2023, their number was equal to 111.736 (vs. the 122.630 outstanding pensions as of January 2022) with an annual cost equal to **975 million**, down from 1,010 million the previous year. Direct pensions reached 49,732 and indirect pensions 62,004, down with respect to 52,639 and 69,991 on January 1, 2022.

GIAS transfers to support the revenues of the INPS pension funds are classified under "*Miscellaneous operating expenses*"; in 2022, they decreased to **36,192 million euros** from 38,157 million in 2021, due to the discontinuation of some COVID-19 measures, as specified below. In addition to the aforementioned transfer of **18,675 million** to the fund that provides pensions and allowances to disabled civilians, this aggregate also includes the following charges according to their economic relevance:

- a) charges to offset the shortfall in contribution revenues due to contribution exemptions and rate reductions amounting to **6,767 million (6,542 million in 2021)**;
- b) transfers to finance the operating deficits of the fund for former consumer tax collectors, the fund for the workers of the Genoa and Trieste port consortium, the fund for former customs shipping agents, the FF.SS. for a total of **4,771 million euros (4,693 million in 2021)**;
- c) transfers to finance IVS wage-support and family-support benefits and allowances following the reduction of social security charges for an amount equal to 3,121 million compared to 5,638 million in 2021, due to the discontinuation of some COVID 19 benefits.

Box 1 shows "GIAS measures" for each compulsory pension scheme, that is its "share of benefits" and the amount of its transfers (together with the ones from GPT and the Regions) that increase "contribution revenues".

Box 1 - GIAS measures to support pension funds

BENEFIT TRANSFERS FROM GIAS (millions of euros in absolute terms)					TRANSFERS FROM GIAS AND OTHER SCHEMES (millions of euros in absolute terms)								
	2019	2020	2021	2022		2019		2020		2021		2022	
	TOT.	TOT.	TOT.	TOT.		GIAS	Altri Enti/Gestioni/ Stato	GIAS	Altri Enti/Gestioni/ Stato	GIAS	Altri Enti/Gestioni/S tato	GIAS	Altri Enti/Gestioni/ Stato
PRIVATE-SECTOR	28.787,50	30.305,46	31.523,24	32.081,89	PRIVATE-SECTOR	8.423,15	4.955,27	9.066,85	11,27	10.051,16	12,91	9.976,14	12,92
Dipendenti Privati INPS	27.642,55	29.007,88	30.155,24	30.644,96	Dipendenti Privati INPS	8.397,80	4.952,53	9.038,58	11,27	10.019,28	12,91	9.945,19	12,92
FPLD	27.222,52	28.495,60	29.627,26	30.018,28	FPLD	8.266,90	4.929,71	4.332,32	11,24	5.251,95	12,88	5.223,49	12,92
TRASPORTATION	46,45	48,95	48,72	59,92	TRASPORTATION	116,18		118,26	0,00	121,99	0,00		
TELEPHONY	51,16	44,37	38,33	48,26	TELEPHONY	1,61		1,61	0,00	1,48	0,00	1,61	0,00
ELECTRICITY	48,34	45,55	44,28	56,79	ELECTRICITY	1,44	3,26	1,44	0,03	1,01	0,00	1,44	0,00
AVIATION	16,34	13,59	10,78	12,30	AVIATION	4,29		0,80	0,00	0,29	0,00	0,31	0,00
CONSUMER TAXES	3,74	3,16	2,87	2,94	CONSUMER TAXES	0,00		120,66	0,00	114,32	0,00	110,40	0,00
CREDIT*					CREDIT*								
FFSS	91,32	140,49	143,03	157,91	FFSS	1,86	18,98	4.458,03	0,00	4.522,82	0,03	4.602,56	0,00
INPDAl	162,68	216,16	239,98	288,57	INPDAl	5,52	0,58	5,46	0,00	5,42	0,00	5,38	0,00
Other funds	96,89	108,77	110,86	133,57	Other funds	19,98	2,74	19,69	0,00	19,84	0,00	18,24	0,00
JOURNALISTS				15,88	JOURNALISTS								
SHOW BUSINESS **	96,89	108,77	110,86	117,69	SHOW BUSINESS **	19,98	2,74	19,69	0,00	19,84	0,00	18,24	0,00
Funds for former autonomous entities	1.048,06	1.188,82	1.257,15	1.303,36	Funds for former autonomous entities	5,37		8,58	0,00	12,04	0,00	12,71	0,00
IPOST	1.048,06	1.188,82	1.257,15	1.303,36	IPOST	5,37		8,58	0,00	12,04	0,00	12,71	0,00
PUBLIC-SECTOR EMPLOYED WORKERS	11.495,45	13.601,83	14.098,73	14.976,15	PUBLIC-SECTOR EMPLOYED WORKERS	92,93	15,63	92,93	11,77	93,31	31,40	92,93	48,46
CPDEL	790,75	1.541,95	1.658,44	1.804,10	CPDEL	34,22	5,86	34,22	3,85	34,60	20,60	34,22	4,43
CPI	10,76	16,82	17,10	17,74	CPI	0,60	0,09	0,60	0,09	0,60	0,15	0,60	0,01
CPS	161,46	252,33	301,73	317,19	CPS	8,53	8,16	8,53	6,28	8,53	7,43	8,53	4,83
CPUG	1,64	3,02	3,41	3,98	CPUG	0,15	0,00	0,15	0,00	0,15	0,00	0,15	0,00
CTPS	10.530,84	11.787,71	12.118,05	12.833,14	CTPS	49,43	1,52	49,43	1,55	49,43	3,22	49,43	39,19
SELF-EMPLOYED AND PROFESSIONALS					SELF-EMPLOYED AND PROFESSIONALS	575,92	0,00	604,49	0,00	612,78	185,37	654,62	17,55
INPS self-employed	9.019,96	9.526,58	8.537,54	9.569,91	INPS self-employed workers	575,92	0,00	604,49	0,00	612,78	167,70	654,62	0,00
ARTISANS	3.351,72	3.640,15	3.377,49	4.001,99	ARTISANS	269,90		281,60	0,00	285,02	0,00	326,47	0,00
RETAILERS	1.698,68	1.900,66	1.917,55	2.025,19	RETAILERS	257,72		275,76	0,00	278,72	167,70	320,34	0,00
CDCM	3.969,56	3.985,76	3.242,50	3.542,73	CDCM	48,30		47,13	0,00	49,04	0,00	7,81	0,00
Professionals		0,05	0,05	0,05	Professionals	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	17,67	0,00	17,55
509 PRIV. FUNDS EXCLUDING ENPAM		0,05	0,05	0,05	509 PRIV. FUNDS EXCLUDING ENPAM				0,00		17,67		17,55
ENPAM		0,00	0,00	0,00	ENPAM						0,00	0,00	0,00
103 PRIV. FUNDS		0,00	0,00	0,00	103 PRIV. FUNDS						0,00	0,00	0,00
Clergy Fund	12,47	12,52	9,50	9,51	Clergy Fund					0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Fund for Atypical Workers	131,33	140,63	149,14	159,70	Fund for Atypical Workers	395,68		402,36	0,00	409,36	0,00	413,61	0,00
INPS supplementary funds	10,15	8,32	8,90	8,88	INPS supplementary funds	0,06	72,41	40,16	68,82	38,03	61,89	36,30	57,02
Miners	5,57	5,58	5,33	5,18	Miners	0,05	10,45	0,04	9,87	0,04	9,46	0,04	8,87
Gas Workers	1,81	0,62	0,64	0,56	Gas Workers	0,00		0,00		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Tax collectors	1,36	1,45	1,31	1,26	Tax collectors	0,00		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Dockers	0,55	0,31	0,22	0,37	Dockers	0,00		40,12		37,99	0,00	36,26	0,00
Dissolved entities	0,86	0,35	1,41	1,49	Dissolved entities		61,96		58,95	0,00	52,43	0,00	48,15
ENASARCO	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	ENASARCO								
TOTAL	49.456,86	53.595,38	54.327,10	56.806,08	TOTAL	9.487,74	5.043,32	10.206,79	91,86	11.204,64	291,57	11.173,60	135,95
TOT. GIAS net of Public Employees	37.961,41	39.993,55	40.228,37	41.829,93	TOT. GIAS net of Public Employees	14.531,05		10.298,65		11.496,21		11.309,55	
*Credit fund integrated into FLPD in 2013; **ENPALS fund including show business and sports; (1) GIAS transfers under Art. 13 LD no. 873/1986; (2) transfers from other entities as provided for under paragraphs 5 and 6 Art. 77 Act no. 883/1978; (3) Including the refunds from GIAS to finance the deficit of DZR, FDR and GIR as of 2020; (4) including the solidarity contribution under art 25 of Act no. 41/1986													

*Credit fund integrated into FPLD in 2013; **ENPALS fund including show business and sports; (1) GIAS transfers under Art. 13 LD no. 873/1986; (2) transfers from other entities as provided for under paragraphs 5 and 6 Art. 77 Act no. 883/1978; (3) Including the refunds from GIAS to finance the deficit of DZR, FDR and GIR as of 2020; (4) including the solidarity contribution under art 25 of Act no. 41/1986

4.4 Active and passive labour policies: towards a new public-private model; the second pillar with solidarity, interprofessional and bilateral funds

As has happened in the past for pension funds and as is happening today for health funds in the absence of a framework law, the number of solidarity, interprofessional and bilateral funds has skyrocketed (up to 137 funds) and needs to be rationalised¹⁴ in order to optimize their resources; this can also be done through a legislation specifying their tasks, their supervision and their interventions; in fact, under the 2003 law, over 1.5 billion were taken away from INPS and were channelled to these private entities set up by the social partners, which are financed by the employers and in some cases also by the workers and are designed to provide new forms of social protection in addition to the public one. **Table 4.12** highlights the types of interventions that characterise what could become to all intents and purposes a true '*second pillar*' of a private nature, if suitably regulated and made economically efficient, (on the model of pension funds and health funds), that can supplement the public system and relieve its burden.

Table 4.12 – Funds: functions, benefits and financing

Fund	Institutional objectives	Financial resources in 2022
Fund for supplementary wage benefits ¹⁵	I It provides supplementary benefits for workers in companies with more than 5 employees on average in sectors for which no agreement on the establishment of solidarity funds has been concluded or which are not entitled to Cig.	Ordinary contribution revenues from employers and employees amounting to approximately 2,815 million, of which 1,225 million related to the credit fund and over 933 million related to fund for supplementary wage benefits.
12 Solidarity Funds	They provide workers in some sectors (credit, post, railways, insurance, air transport, maritime and former tax collection) with extraordinary income support allowances, training and vocational retraining, in particular for the credit and air transport sectors, and an extraordinary allowance for early-retirement 5 years in advance (so-called redundancy funds).	Ordinary and extraordinary benefit expenditure including administrative and operating costs: over 1,429 million, of which 896 million related to the credit fund and 195 million related to the fund for supplementary wage benefits. In particular, the credit sector, insurance, tax collection and railways sectors featured extraordinary contribution revenues amounting to almost 931 million against extraordinary benefit expenditure of approximately 935 million.
19 Interprofessional Funds	These funds provide continuous training in the industry, agriculture, services and crafts sectors.	Their revenues derive from applying a 0.30 % rate on wages to be paid by enterprises. Total revenues: 1,167 million, of which 668 million paid to the funds for continuous training.
105 Bilateral funds	They mainly provide training services and, in some still very limited cases, supplementary income support benefits paid by INPS, while about 10 of them provide supplementary health benefits paid by the NHS.	Payments made by almost 1.2 million member companies: 1 million euros, for a population of over 7.2 million workers

Unfortunately, instead of rationalising the second-pillar system, as can be seen from footnote 15, the legislator has provided for the obligation to set up new solidarity funds even for employers with only one employed worker who operate in the sectors not covered by the supplementary wage benefit legislation, who can submit a contribution compliance certificate (DURC). The picture described

¹⁴ There are 137 funds with presidents, boards, premises, equipment, assemblies and bodies, as well as with large operating expenses, and, due to their size many of them are poorly skilled especially in effective resource allocation.

¹⁵ As of 1 January 2022, Act no. 234/2021 (2022 Budget Law) extended the social protection system to deal underemployment or unemployment also to subjects working micro enterprises and established that all the employers, even with a single employed worker, operating in the sectors not regulated by the supplementary wage benefit legislation set up bilateral solidarity funds through trade unions and employers' organisations, in order to provide the same amount of wage supplementary wage benefits as the ordinary ones under Act no. 148/2015. The regular payment of the ordinary contribution to all the bilateral solidarity funds is a condition to obtain the DURC; in the event of non-compliance, these employers are registered in the fund for supplementary wage benefits as of 1 January 2023.

shows an excessive proliferation and overlapping of measures for the same categories of subjects, and a large number of funds; so, it is necessary to streamline and rationalize the number of these entities and their resources, especially in view of more broader social purposes; in fact, they have high operating costs since each body has its own governance, ultimately with an impact on their beneficiaries and are not effectively controlled by a 'super-partes' authority that can ensure a unified direction and efficient management approach.

Table 4.13 – Financial accounts, income and expenditure in 2022

FONDI DI SOLIDARIETÀ	ENTRATE PER CONTRIBUTI ORDINARI, ADDIZIONALE ED EMERGENZIALE	SPESE PER PRESTAZIONI ORDINARIE *	SPESE PER PRESTAZIONI EMERGENZIALI	CONTRIBUZIONE CORRELATA PRESTAZIONI ORDINARIE **	ENTRATE PER CONTRIBUTI STRAORDINARI	ENTRATE PER CONTRIBUZIONE CORRELATA ASSEGNI STRAORDINARI	SPESE PER PRESTAZIONI STRAORDINARIE	SPESE DI AMMINISTRAZIONE E TOTALI (COMPRESIVI DEI COSTI DI GESTIONE ASSEGNI STRAORDINARI)	COSTI DI GESTIONE ASSEGNI STRAORDINARI	PATRIMONIO AL 31/12/2022
CREDITO ORDINARIO	32.686.111	3.051.468	351.245	5.139.118	820.388.376	366.997.006	824.247.297	4.336.305	4.061.455	111.031.938
CREDITO COOPERATIVO	6.650.278	16.545	-	72.085	33.419.918	15.765.874	33.662.176	362.927	150.085	81.638.670
TRIBUTI ERARIALI	1.096.574	22.011	-	3.898	53.300	-	70.027	667.550	12.999	7.980.182
POSTE	16.736.036	7.021.041	-	15.588.989	-	-	-	992.162	-	78.483.003
ASSICURATIVI	7.448.717	758.668	-	1.484.051	69.886.919	34.863.830	70.204.725	374.064	362.768	50.802.199
FONDO INTEGRAZIONE SALARIALE	868.236.635	193.392.405	-	65.289.158	-	-	-	1.665.636	-	4.046.067.761
FERROVIE	4.560.030	-	-	795.302	7.073.550	2.920.249	7.349.942	420.123	77.635	8.307.068
TRASPORTO PUBBLICO	17.021.933	1.151.929	-	665.835	-	-	-	403.366	-	104.885.298
SOLIMARE	3.357.586	442.478	-	254.961	-	-	-	69.376	-	20.134.171
ORMEGGIATORI	170.395	633	-	22.752	-	-	-	20.025	-	327.890
TRENTINO	5.901.540	1.246.163	-	403.434	-	-	-	197.154	-	29.004.435
BOLZANO	8.901.400	1.146.248	-	460.171	-	-	-	207.192	-	34.520.915
SERVIZI AMBIENTALI	17.366.286	101.802	-	74.023	-	-	-	377.487	-	43.100.536
ATTIVITÀ PROFESSIONALI	37.056.935	1.692.304	-	1.678.842	-	-	-	114.893	-	69.871.021
TOTALE	1.027.190.458	210.043.695	351.245	91.932.617	930.822.063	420.546.959	935.534.167	10.208.261	4.664.942	4.686.155.087
TRASPORTO AEREO	6.572.845	266.850.020	-	139.404	337.962.985	-	-	1.426.489	-	994.697.237
TOTALE	1.033.763.303	476.893.715	351.245	92.072.021	1.268.785.048	420.546.959	935.534.167	11.634.750	4.664.942	5.680.852.324

* dal 1° gennaio 2022 l'assegno ordinario ha assunto la denominazione di "assegno di integrazione salariale"

** Per il Trasporto aereo la contribuzione correlata è relativa alle prestazioni integrative della durata di mobilità, ASPi e NASPi ex art. 5 co. 1 lett. a) DI n. 95269/2016

Solidarity Funds- Final results in 2020; Bilateral solidarity funds under former Art. 3, par. 4 and subsequent paragraphs, of Act no. 92 of June 28, 2021 and Art 26 and subsequent articles of Leg. Decree no. 148/2015 and Intersectoral Funds of the Autonomous Provinces of Trento and Bolzano under former Art. 40 of Leg. Decree no. 148/2015; Name; Ordinary contribution revenues Contribution correlated to ordinary benefits, extraordinary contribution revenues, extraordinary benefit expenditure; Financial results on December 31, 2020; Fund for supplementary wage benefits; Public transportation companies, companies in the shipping industry, companies in the port docking and boating sector, Solidarity fund of Trentino, Solidarity fund of the autonomous province of Bolzano; Credit, Cooperative credit, insurance companies, tax collection service, Solidarity fund of Ferrovie; Total; Fund for air transportation, Total

A possible solution for these funds would be to redesign their structure and functions, in order to create new organizations with the task of managing both active and passive labour policies, including the one to implement more flexible retirement solutions. To this end, it would be desirable to adopt legislative provisions and/or memoranda of understanding with the social partners to create a **multifunctional structure for each economic macro sector** (agriculture, industry, retail, credit, insurance, etc.); this might also be achieved by **consolidating and/or merging bilateral funds** so as to transfer the provision of health benefits to the existing health funds for each sector (as is already the case) and, by modifying their institutional structure so that they would continue to be financed by member companies, with the aim to provide training and to promote the creation of redundancy funds in all economic sectors.

As a last resort, after upskilling and reskilling subjects for their reintegration into the labour market, these funds should take on the role of **redundancy funds** that are increasingly used as legal instruments (those currently operating in banks and insurance companies). In fact: a) Under Art 22 of Act no. 26 of March 28, 2019 transposing Law Decree no. 4/2019 (the Conte, Di Maio, Salvini Government), in addition to the 5-year early retirement granted by the existing solidarity funds (banks, insurance companies, transport, etc.), these funds can provide workers in their respective sectors with a similar 3-year early retirement with respect to the requirements of the 100 Quota until it expires; fortunately, this option was never implemented (retiring 8 years before the statutory age requirements does not exist anywhere in the world); b) The introduction and development of

expansion contracts¹⁶ provided for under Act no. 58 of June 28, 2019, Article 26 quarter, established a five-year incentive for subjects working with companies with at least 1,000 employees that want to start a technological renewal, reindustrialisation and reorganisation process. The same incentive could be provided by resorting to bilateral solidarity funds, if already established or in the process of being established, without having to amend their statutes. Subsequently, the 2021 Budget Law (Act no. 176 of December 30, 2020) and the Decreto Sostegni bis (Law Decree no. 73 of May 25, 2021) extended and strengthened the possibilities offered by the expansion contract, also with a gradual lowering of the access threshold, which has been recently set at 100 employees, so as to support companies negatively affected by the Covid 19 pandemic, which was further reduced to 50 by Act no. 234\2021, art. 1 par. 215. These rules show that early retirement, Ape, heavy labour and similar measures are still financed mainly by *enterprises*, except in particular cases of unemployed persons who can no longer be reintegrated into the production system, and not by the increasingly tethered tax revenues. Therefore, solidarity funds/redundancy funds are now really the most suitable instruments to be used and they have to be more extensively implemented and more specifically regulated, also in view of the revision of the whole bilateral system (*Table 4.12 bis*).

Table 4.12a – Funds: functions, benefits and financing

New funds	Institutional objectives	Financial resources
Training Funds	Vocational training, including that currently provided by interprofessional funds	Part of the contributions currently paid to bilateral entities
Redundancy funds	Income support benefits Extraordinary allowance for early retirement, following the model already used for solidarity funds operating in the credit sector and others.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - current resources allocated to redundancy funds, provided by employers and, in part, by workers, in sectors where these funds do exist; - use, even partial, of the assets of the existing solidarity funds, which amounted to 5.7 million euros in December 2022 a significant increase by about 2.6 million compared to 2021; - Reinstatement of the former mobility contribution (0.30 per cent of total income) abolished in 2017 by Act no. 92\2012, which ensured revenues of approximately 600 million; - funding currently allocated to interprofessional funds (0.30% of the total amount of wages under Acts no. 388\2000 and no. 30\2003), which ensure revenues of approximately 1,000 million euros per year; - part of the contributions currently paid to bilateral bodies; - savings from the more limited use of the existing social safety net measures or from the rationalisation of existing early retirement options; - other additional resources.

¹⁶ The expansion contract makes it possible to initiate agreed redundancy plans for workers who are no more than 60 months away from becoming eligible for either an old age or early retirement pension. The employer pays a monthly 'redundancy allowance' commensurate with the gross pension accrued by the worker at the time of termination until the first useful retirement date. The Naspi benefits that workers would be entitled to for the period of unemployment are deducted from this amount. If the termination of employment is due to early retirement, employers have to pay the social security contributions linked to this entitlement, minus the amount of notional contributions, which are in any case calculated in full. Among other things, the cost of the expansion contract for enterprises is also significantly lower than the cost of the isopension.

5. The overall data of the pension and welfare system: the Register

In Chapter 1, we analysed the set of benefits provided by INPS for the private and the public-sector employed workers; in Chapter 2, we briefly focused on the privatised schemes for professionals (for more details see the Xth Report). In this part of the Report, we examine all the pension, welfare and indemnity benefits provided in Italy by type, number, gender, average amount, duration and other characteristics, on the basis of the data that all pension funds must send to the *INPS Central Register of Pensioners and Pensions*. In this way, we can obtain a complete picture of the benefits provided, also including indemnity and welfare benefits; however, this picture does not include the pension benefits paid to retirees of constitutional bodies and entities and the life annuities of members of parliament and of regional councillors that are not communicated to the general Register¹.

5.1 Pensions, benefits and pensioners

Number of pensioners: as, already pointed out in the previous chapters, the pension reforms introduced more stringent retirement requirements and managed to reduce the number of pensioners to an all-time low in 2018; however, the exceptions envisaged as of 2014 and the introduction of the 100 Quota measure in 2019 and then of Quota 102 in 2022 put a stop to this drop in the number of pensioners in the Italian system, who grew from 16,004,503 in 2018 to 16,035,165 in 2019, rising to 16,041,202 in 2020, then to 16,098,748 in 2021 and, finally, to **16,131,414**; in 2022; of these, **51.7%** are women who benefit from 86.9%² of the total INPS survivors' pensions (with benefits ranging from 60% to 30%, depending on their income)³. In 2022, the number of pensioners increased by 32,666 with respect to 2021, + **0.20%**; the number of retired women increased compared to the previous year by only 5,530 (+ 20,219 between 2020 and 2021), while that of retired men rose by 27,136 (+37,327 pensioners between 2020 and 2021 (*Table 5.1*)).

Table 5.1 - Number of pensioners and raw retirement rates by gender, overall amount, number of pensions, number of pensions per pensioner, average pension amount per year and pension income on December 31, 2021 and 2022

Gender/year	no. of pensioners		raw retirement rate (1)		overall amount (millions of euros)		no. of pensioners		no. of pensions per pensioner		average amount of benefits per year		average amount of pension-related income per year	
	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021 ⁽²⁾	2022 ⁽²⁾	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022
Men	7.767.189	7.794.325	27,02%	27,11%	175.520	180.574	10.242.787	10.272.250	1,32	1,32	17.135,97	17.578,80	22.597,63	23.167,34
Women	8.331.559	8.337.089	27,56%	27,70%	137.483	141.659	12.516.010	12.499.754	1,50	1,50	10.984,54	11.332,96	16.501,42	16.991,46
Total	16.098.748	16.131.414	27,29%	27,41%	313.003	322.233	22.758.797	22.772.004	1,41	1,41	13.753,04	14.150,40	19.442,67	19.975,50

Source: *INPS Central Register of Pensioners and Pensions*, the 2022 data are provisional; 1) number of pensioners/resident population; 2) see Table 5.3 for the breakdown of these figures.

The reduction in the number of retired women, mainly due to the effects of the reforms which introduced more stringent retirement age requirements and aligned them for both genders, came to a halt stopped with the full implementation of the 2012 reform. In fact, the retirement age alignment was achieved in 2018, then in 2019, it was extended to 67 years for an old-age pension for both men and women.

¹ The estimates and evaluations of these funds can be found in previous Reports.

² As to survivors' pensions directly provided by INPS, at the beginning of 2023, the number of survivors' benefits paid to women was equal to 3,654,059, that is 86.9% out of a total of 4,206,250 pensions (INPS private-sector and public-sector pension-GDP funds).

³ With the ruling no. 162 of June 30, 2022, the Constitutional Court decided that the survivor's pension, if it is cumulated to the beneficiary's additional income sources, cannot be reduced by an amount exceeding the total amount of these additional sums (amendment to Act no. 335/95).

The **raw retirement rate** rose with a number of pensioners out of the total resident population equal to **27.41%**, i.e. **one pensioner out of 3.65 residents**, which is objectively too high. Over the entire period between 2008 and 2022 (see **Table 5.2**), the number of pensioners decreased by a total of 648,141 individuals, with a drop for the entire period of - 3.86%; a reduction that came to a halt in 2019, as already pointed out.

Number of benefits: in 2022, the number of benefits increased year-on-year from 22,758,797 in 2021 to **22,772,004 (+0.06%)**, partly due to welfare benefits; over the 2008-2022 period, their number dropped by 935291 (-3.95% in 15 years); this was due to a reduction in the number of IVS pensions (-4.92%) and annuities (-32.60%), offset by the upward trend in the number of welfare benefits, which grew by 291,543 in the same period, that is by 7.06% (**Table 5.2**). In 2022, the number of IVS pensions decreased compared to 2021, and indemnity pensions continued to drop (-0.06% and -2.82% respectively); instead, after the administrative disruption in 2020 due to the pandemic and the lockdown measures, welfare benefits resumed their growth compared to 2021, with an increase by 0.95%⁴.

Table 5.2 - Number of pensioners and pensions by category, annual and overall percentage variation on December 31 from 2008 to 2022

	Years															Variazioni ass. e % del periodo 2022/2008
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
Number of pensioners	16.779.555	16.733.031	16.707.026	16.668.584	16.593.890	16.393.369	16.259.491	16.179.377	16.064.508	16.041.852	16.004.503	16.035.165	16.041.202	16.098.748	16.131.414	-648.141
Annual percentage variation	-	-0,28	-0,16	-0,23	-0,45	-1,21	-0,82	-0,49	-0,71	-0,14	-0,23	0,19	0,04	0,36%	0,20%	-3,86%
Number of IVS pensions (1)	18.626.737	18.600.174	18.620.674	18.569.632	18.469.661	18.230.938	18.089.748	17.962.816	17.795.377	17.757.896	17.698.960	17.695.435	17.694.153	17.719.800	17.710.006	-916.731
Number of annuities (2)	-	-0,14	0,11	-0,27	-0,54	-1,29	-0,77	-0,70	-0,93	-0,21	-0,33	-0,02	-0,01	0,14%	-0,06%	-4,92%
Number of annuities (2)	951.264	907.501	880.129	847.569	827.272	805.788	786.059	767.844	748.471	732.593	716.213	699.202	677.917	659.759	641.161	-310.103
Annual percentage variation	-	-4,60	-3,02	-3,70	-2,39	-2,60	-2,45	-2,32	-2,52	-2,12	-2,24	-2,38	-3,04	-2,68%	-2,82%	-32,60%
Number of welfare benefits (3)	4.129.294	4.216.007	4.147.165	4.135.541	4.138.303	4.132.262	4.166.498	4.195.364	4.242.824	4.316.520	4.370.538	4.411.128	4.345.048	4.379.238	4.420.837	291.543
Annual percentage variation	-	2,10	-1,63	-0,28	0,07	-0,15	0,83	0,69	1,13	1,74	1,25	0,93	-1,50	0,79%	0,95%	7,06%
Total	23.707.295	23.723.682	23.647.968	23.552.762	23.435.236	23.169.008	23.042.305	22.926.024	22.786.872	22.807.009	22.785.711	22.805.765	22.717.120	22.758.797	22.772.004	-935.291
Annual percentage variation	-	0,07	-0,32	-0,40	-0,50	-1,14	-0,55	-0,50	-0,61	0,09	-0,09	0,09	-0,39	0,18%	0,06%	-3,95%

(1) Old-age/Seniority/early pensions; Disability/inability and survivors' pensions; (2) Inail and former Ipsema annuities for work-related accidents and occupational diseases; (3) Benefits for disabled civilians, caregivers' allowance, social pensions/allowances and veterans' benefits; INPS Central Register of Pensioners and Pensions, the 2022 data are provisional.

Type of pension, indemnity and welfare benefits: in 2022, the number of **pension benefits** paid amounted to **22,772,004**, of which: **a) 17,710,006 IVS benefits** ((INPS private-sector and public-sector funds, schemes for professionals and complementary pensions); **b) 4.420,837 INPS welfare benefits**, of which 3,475,822 for disabled civilians and 833,279 social pensions and allowances, 111,736 direct and indirect veterans' pensions provided by the Ministry of the Economy; **c) 641,161 INAIL indemnity benefits (Table 5.3).**

It is important to point out that there is a difference between the data in this Report⁵ and those from the INPS/ISTAT Register (**Table 5.3**) due to the different date of data extraction: December 31, 2022 from the INPS pension archive and July 2023 from the Register. This may be the cause of discrepancies in the **number and amounts of pension benefits**. For example, some pensions starting as of December 1, 2022, may have been processed, calculated and settled late in March 2023, however, the Register counts them even if they are not included among the "outstanding pensions on December 31, 2022; the same applies, but with the opposite sign, to pensions to be eliminated.

⁴ The data of the historical series on welfare benefits, in particular for disabled civilians, are different from those published before 2018 due to a revision of classification procedures by INPS and ISTAT.

⁵ See Tables **B.30a-b, B31a-b and 1.a.**

Another reason for these discrepancies, but only for IVS pensions, is that the Register stores the data of all private and public-sector funds, including approximately 504,000 IVS pensions of the schemes for professionals, more than 280,000 pensions of sectoral and non-sectoral complementary funds, 3,393 pensions of the military personnel in auxiliary service and another 18,340 IVS benefits of the employees of the Autonomous Region of Sicily. To be precise, in this Report, the total number of outstanding IVS pensions on December 31, 2022, was lower than the figure reported in the Register by 916,548, with - 259,849 benefits for disabled civilians and - 16,042 social pensions or allowances.

In **Table 5.3**, the total annual amount of IVS pensions is equal to 292.103 billion, of which 167.207 billion, or 57.2%, paid to men and 124.896 billion, or 42.8%, to women; the number of IVS pensions paid to men (7.990,222) account for 45.1% of all IVS pensions (17,710,006) while those provided to women (9,719,784) account for 54.9% of the total, also considering the high share of survivors' benefits. This amount is 2.7 billion higher than the 289.418 billion euros' worth of IVS pensions shown in **Table 1.a.**; this is due to the reasons explained above and because the Register features the annual amount as a stock figure which does not coincide with the pension expenditure derived from accounting data (profit and loss accounts) and also because the IVS pensions in the Register include not only the share of the IVS pensions provided by GIAS (supplementary social benefits, the 14th month, carers' allowance, additional benefits), but also those of the privatised schemes for professionals, the Autonomous Region of Sicily, the military commands, the air-force, and the (very modest) benefits of the complementary pension funds (occupational, open-ended and insurance funds).

Table 5.3 - Pension benefits and their total and average annual amount by type of pension in 2021 and 2022

Type of pension	2021						2022					
	No. of pensions	%	overall amount		average amount		No. of pensions	%	overall amount		average amount	
			million	%	euro	N.I.			million	%	euro	N.I.
IVS pensions	17.719.800	77,9	283.411	90,5	15.994	116,3	17.710.006	77,8	292.103	90,6	16.494	116,6
Old-age	12.122.122	53,3	227.277	72,6	18.749	136,3	12.198.356	53,6	235.257	73,0	19.286	136,3
Disability	996.033	4,4	12.644	4,0	12.694	92,3	955.025	4,2	12.529	3,9	13.119	92,7
Survivors' pensions	4.601.645	20,2	43.490	13,9	9.451	68,7	4.556.625	20,0	44.317	13,8	9.726	68,7
Indemnity	659.759	2,9	4.061	1,3	6.156	44,8	641.161	2,8	4.027	1,2	6.280	44,4
Welfare pensions	4.379.238	19,2	25.531	8,2	5.830	42,4	4.420.837	19,4	26.104	8,1	5.905	41,7
Benefits for disabled civil	3.439.828	15,1	19.574	6,3	5.691	41,4	3.475.822	15,3	19.953	6,2	5.741	40,6
Social pensions	816.780	3,6	4.920	1,6	6.024	43,8	833.279	3,7	5.150	1,6	6.181	43,7
Veterans' benefits	122.630	0,5	1.037	0,3	8.453	61,5	111.736	0,5	1.000	0,3	8.950	63,2
Total	22.758.797	100,0	313.003	100,0	13.753	100,0	22.772.004	100,0	322.233	100,0	14.150	100,0

Source: INPS Central Register of Pensioners – The 2022 data are provisional

Average pension benefits and per capita gross and net pension income: the amount of pensions and of pension income is often the subject of distorted communications; so, for the sake of accuracy, it is important to highlight that the gross average amount of pension benefits and the average gross and net pension income per pensioner are fundamental to evaluate the **social adequacy** of pensions. **Tables 5.4** and **5.5** below illustrate in detail the number of pensions and the number of pensioners broken down by amount levels with respect to minimum benefits, equal to 525.38 euros per month in 2022; in particular **Table 5.4** shows **the number of benefits** paid out, reported in **Table 5.3** above, before taxes (personal income taxes (IRPEF), additional municipal and regional charges, deductions and incentives); instead, **Table 5.5** shows the **number of pensioners** (capita) with **their gross and net pension income**⁶ for each amount level.

⁶ Pension income amounts net of IRPEF have been estimated by INPS; the estimate of the net amounts does not include the additional regional and municipal taxes, household deductions and incentives, if any and tax reliefs. The accounting data are reported in Chapter 6. Pension income is defined as the sum of pensions and benefits, including welfare benefits, received by each pensioner; as indicated in **Table 5.1**, i.e. 1.424 pensions for each pensioner.

The average amount of pension benefits, out of total number of benefits (22,772,004), is **14,150.40 per year before taxes** (1,088 per month for 13 months).

Since there are 16,131,414 pensioners receiving these benefits, the average per capita pension income⁷ is **19,975.50 euros per year before taxes** (16,401.02 euros per year after taxes), i.e. **1,537 euros** per month before taxes (1,262 euros month after taxes), again for 13 months. The second figure is indeed correct, even though it is the first figure that is often improperly circulated, which divides the total value of pension expenditure (322.233 billion euros) by the number of benefits and not by the number of pensioners. **Table 5.5** also shows an *estimate* of the tax burden on pension income, taking into consideration **personal income taxes (IRPEF)**, that is **57.7 billion euros** (58.901 billion reported in the accounts) out of 322.233 billion euros' worth of gross pension expenditure; this would result in **a total average tax rate of 17.9%** (17.6% in 2018, 17.9% in 2019, 18.1% in 2021 and 18.4% in 2022), reducing the net pension expenditure actually incurred by the state to approximately **264.572 billion**. Moreover, these figures do not take into account the additional municipal and regional taxes on pension income. In reality, the average IRPEF rate is higher, because all the benefits of a welfare and/or income-related nature (about 10.9 million) are not subject to IRPEF; not only, for low pensions, the IRPEF rate is reduced to around 3.5% up to a gross annual amount of around 13,660 euros, two times the minimum benefits), taking into consideration the '**no tax area**' (8,500 euros per year for pensioners in 2022) and the tax deductions and incentives they benefit from. In fact, according to the results of the IRPEF survey on income in 2020⁸ almost 46% of all pensioners is totally or partially dependent on the community. It follows that in 2022, most of the pension tax burden, that is 84.1% (81.8% in 2019, 82.3% in 2020 and 83.0% in 2021), of the social security tax burden (48.5 billion) was borne by 6.307 million pensioners, 39.1% of the total, namely those with a pension income over 3 times the minimum benefits (over 1.576 euro per month before taxes), for a total taxable amount of about 211 billion out of 322 billion euros, bringing the average rate to around 23%, which jumps to 30% for incomes over 8 times the minimum benefits. Instead, the number of **pensioners** with a pension income in excess of 3,152 euro per month before taxes (more than 6 times the minimum benefits) was equal to 1,080,108, that is 6.7% of the total; their average work-related income accounted for 72% of the **average incomes** deriving from the salaries of almost 628,000 managers, officials and executives currently working in the private sector, which confirms a suitable correlation between pensions and salaries. Another interesting finding is the **number of pensions** up to **1 time the minimum benefits** (525.38 euros per month), just under 7.411 million, but with 2,160,451 pensioners. The same applies to the next amount level (from 525.39 to 1,050.76 euros per month before taxes), with 6.838 million pensioners out of 3.757 million. This phenomenon is explained by the fact that pension income often includes, for the same individual (32% of pensioners), a medium or high pension and a second or third low pension (shares of international pensions, supplementary pensions, caregivers' allowances, complementary pensions, survivors' pensions, etc.); when they are added together and they no longer classified as individual pension benefits within their amount level, but **as pensioners** (capita) and hence as pension income levels produced by the aggregation of pensions and pension incomes (**Table 5.5**), pensioners are placed in higher income levels than the lower ones where the individual pensions are positioned (**table 5.4**). In total, the pensions up to two times the minimum benefits (1.050.76) were around 14.249 million, or 62.6% of the benefits paid out, but the number of pensioners was about 5.917 million (36.7% of the total

⁷ The average annual pension income is equal to the sum of the amounts of all pension benefits received by a beneficiary per year, be compulsory or complementary pension, annuity and/or welfare benefits.

⁸ See the Observatory on Public Expenditure and Revenues 2022: '*2020 Income Tax Returns for IRPEF Purposes*', produced by the Itinerari Previdenziali Study and Research Centre, available at www.itinerariprevidenziali.it.

number of pensioners); these pensioners mainly received benefits that were in whole or in part of a welfare nature, so without contributions, (benefits for disabled civilians, social allowances, veterans' allowances or with additional social benefits, the 14th month allowance, the citizenship pension) or supplementary minimum benefits or an increase with respect to the Berlusconi's former one-million-a-month incentive⁹ (136.44 a month in 2022, plus the minimum benefits, so 661.82 a month). Those subjects paid few or no contributions during their active life (and at the same time few or no taxes) and are therefore supported by the community. Or they received supplementary old age pensions obtained after the age of 67 thanks to the contributions paid before or after they retired to a fund other than the main one where they became entitled to their pension, if these contributions were not sufficient to establish an independent right to a pension. For example, the INPS separate scheme provided the subjects with an average age of 76.0 years more with more than 469,000 supplementary old age pensions (the second pension), for an average amount per month of 278.09 euros before taxes, determined on the basis of contribution-based calculation system, and they are taxed at the marginal Irpef rate. Therefore, claiming that almost 1/3 of pensions are lower than 525 euros per month is wrong from a *technical point of view* and it is a great argument to promote tax dodging and evasion; why should young people pay contributions to INPS for over 20/40 years if the amount of benefits is so low? Actually, it is better to refer to pensioners, that is to the beneficiaries of one or more benefits, and to their pension income, rather than to individual benefits.

Number of benefits per pensioner: the ratio of the number of pensions vs. the number of pensioners shows that, on average, each Italian pensioner receives **1.412 pensions**, almost one and a half pensions each. In 2022, **68%** of pensioners received **1 pension**, **24.2%** of pensioners received **2 pensions**, **6.6%** **3 pensions** and **1.2%** **4 or more**.

For all these reasons, in order to accurately calculate the average amounts of pensions, it is necessary to remove welfare benefits (including supplementary minimum benefits, additional social benefits and the 14th month salary) from the calculation, since they are partially or totally financed by general taxes. This allows us to obtain the average amount only of the pension benefits financed by contributions, thus avoiding the unjustified concern generated by mixing up very heterogeneous benefits. For example, what is the point of calculating the average pension and survivors' benefits which range from 30% to 60% of direct pensions related to the survivors' income and are sometimes shared with other family members (spouses and children)? The same concept applies to social pensions and social allowances (386.54 euros and 469.03 euros per month respectively in 2022), minimum supplementary benefits (525.38 euros), the so-called 'one million a month' (about 661.82 euros), benefits for disabled civilians (292.55 per month), caregivers' benefits (524.16 euros per month for 12 months), or the INAIL indemnities for industrial accidents or for occupational diseases (483.08 per month on average); what is the point of including them in the calculation of the average pension? These data should be reported separately. In fact, by excluding the first two pension income levels (up to twice the minimum benefits, that is 1,050.76 euros per month before taxes), fed by benefits which typically have a full or partial welfare nature¹⁰ for a total of 5,917,243 pensioners, the average pension income (financed by contributions) of the remaining 9.580 million pensioners would amount to about **27,000 euros** per year before taxes (against the official 19,975.50 euros before taxes calculated for all pension income levels) equal to about 21,595 euros per year after taxes. It is true that 36.7% of pensioners have a pension income lower than 1,050.76 euros per month before taxes, but these are not strictly pension benefits but mainly welfare benefits. The reclassification of the

⁹ Art. 38 of Act no. 488/2001.

¹⁰ Often, each pensioner receives two or more allowances (for example disability and caregivers' allowances, plus other additional benefits and, in some cases, also survivors' pension benefits).

average pension income should also include *age-related data* and exclude about 554,000 welfare recipients under 40 years of age (more than 96% disabled civilians) and then about 117,500 survivors (0.7% of the total number of pensioners), of whom about 80,000 are minor orphans with a 20% share of the survivors' pension and other young survivors.

The gender gap in terms of average pension income before taxes: according to the data from this survey, *women* account for **51.7% of pensioners** and receive **44%** of the gross amount of all benefits: **180,574 million** euros go to men and **141,659 million** euros to women (*see Table 5.1*). By adding up pension benefits, welfare and indemnity benefits (a total of 22,772,004 pensions) and considering pensioners instead of the amount of each benefit, the annual pension income of women rises to **16,991 euros** and that of men to **23,167 euros**. *Retired women* have the highest number of *per capita* pension: an **average of 1.50 pensions per capita**, compared to **1.32** for men. In fact, women account for 58.4% of beneficiaries of 2 pensions, for 68.5% of beneficiaries of 3 pensions and for 69.8% of recipients of 4 + types of benefits. In 2022, the number of *survivors' pensions* was equal to **4,556,625** and that of retired survivors' pensioners to 4,230,188, more than two thirds of whom (**around 67.7%**) also received other types of benefits; women accounted **85.7%** of all survivors' pensioners. Women also prevailed in terms of benefits produced through "voluntary contributions", that are generally low because of very low contribution levels and of supplementary minimum benefits: women (55.0% employed in the private sector and 45.0% were self-employed) received 86.1% of the minimum benefits and were also the main beneficiaries of additional benefits, additional social benefits (63.8%) the 14th month salary. As already stated, they also benefited from the survivors' pensions of self-employed workers and of old-age pensioners with supplementary minimum benefits up to a maximum of 60% of the direct pension or, within their income limits, from a survivors' pension with supplementary minimum benefits. So, stating in a non-analytical way that women receive significantly lower benefits with respect to men is correct from a formal point of view, but the reasons for this gap are largely related to survivors' and minimum welfare benefits. In this case too, it would be better to compare benefits of the same type and with the same age and seniority requirements: seniority benefits with seniority benefits and old-age benefits with old-age benefits. It is also well known that, Italian women underperform in terms of employment rates (51.1 vs. 69.2 for men between 15 and 64 years of age in 2022), especially in the South (34.4 for women vs. 59.1 for men) and of career levels; so, women are still disadvantaged even if on the upswing.

Table 5.4 - Number of pensions and their overall gross annual ⁽¹⁾ amount by monthly amount levels ⁽²⁾ in 2022

Monthly pension income levels (divided by 13)		Number of pensions	Overall gross annual amount	Average gross annual amount
Fino a 1 volta il minimo	Fino a 525,38	7.410.822	32.070.893.924	4.327,58
Da 1 a 2 volte il minimo	Da 525,38 a 1050,76	6.838.080	63.871.677.998	9.340,59
Da 2 a 3 volte il minimo	Da 1050,76 a 1576,14	3.466.303	59.034.445.413	17.030,95
Da 3 a 4 volte il minimo	Da 1576,14 a 2101,52	2.220.608	52.630.035.283	23.700,73
Da 4 a 5 volte il minimo	Da 2101,52 a 2626,90	1.402.243	42.678.490.583	30.435,87
Da 5 a 6 volte il minimo	Da 2626,90 a 3152,28	612.445	22.729.876.663	37.113,34
Da 6 a 7 volte il minimo	Da 3152,28 a 3677,66	292.205	12.848.668.169	43.971,42
Da 7 a 8 volte il minimo	Da 3677,66 a 4203,04	154.802	7.880.328.175	50.905,86
Da 8 a 9 volte il minimo	Da 4203,04 a 4728,42	98.339	5.692.405.711	57.885,54
Da 9 a 10 volte il minimo	Da 4728,42 a 5253,80	73.753	4.774.001.641	64.729,59
Da 10 a 11 volte il minimo	Da 5253,80 a 5779,18	60.876	4.359.488.045	71.612,59
Da 11 a 12 volte il minimo	Da 5779,18 a 6304,56	46.054	3.604.541.725	78.267,72
Da 12 a 13 volte il minimo	Da 6304,56 a 6829,94	28.778	2.451.634.273	85.191,27
Da 13 a 14 volte il minimo	Da 6829,94 a 7355,32	19.227	1.768.104.918	91.959,48
Da 14 a 15 volte il minimo	Da 7355,32 a 7880,70	14.297	1.413.946.312	98.898,11
Da 15 a 16 volte il minimo	Da 7880,70 a 8406,08	9.194	971.103.981	105.623,67
Da 16 a 17 volte il minimo	Da 8406,08 a 8931,46	5.636	633.754.695	112.447,60
Da 17 a 18 volte il minimo	Da 8931,46 a 9456,84	3.847	459.010.037	119.316,36
Da 18 a 19 volte il minimo	Da 9456,84 a 9982,22	2.625	331.229.520	126.182,67
Da 19 a 20 volte il minimo	Da 9982,22 a 10507,60	1.952	259.638.789	133.011,67
Da 20 a 21 volte il minimo	Da 10507,60 a 11032,98	1.610	225.172.863	139.858,92
Da 21 a 22 volte il minimo	Da 11032,98 a 11558,36	1.361	199.709.212	146.737,11
Da 22 a 23 volte il minimo	Da 11558,36 a 12083,74	1.234	189.591.716	153.639,96
Da 23 a 24 volte il minimo	Da 12083,74 a 12609,12	1.061	170.103.542	160.323,79
Da 24 a 25 volte il minimo	Da 12609,12 a 13134,50	789	131.940.857	167.225,42
Da 25 a 26 volte il minimo	Da 13134,50 a 13659,88	778	135.579.430	174.266,62
Da 26 a 27 volte il minimo	Da 13659,88 a 14185,26	622	112.378.209	180.672,36
Da 27 a 28 volte il minimo	Da 14185,26 a 14710,64	436	81.981.614	188.031,22
Da 28 a 29 volte il minimo	Da 14710,64 a 15236,02	326	63.378.741	194.413,32
Da 29 a 30 volte il minimo	Da 15236,02 a 15761,40	252	50.704.123	201.206,84
Da 30 a 31 volte il minimo	Da 15761,40 a 16286,78	201	41.862.317	208.270,23
Da 31 a 32 volte il minimo	Da 16286,78 a 16812,16	156	33.519.523	214.868,74
Da 32 a 33 volte il minimo	Da 16812,16 a 17337,54	128	28.355.302	221.525,80
Da 33 a 34 volte il minimo	Da 17337,54 a 17862,92	98	22.408.387	228.657,01
Da 34 a 35 volte il minimo	Da 17862,92 a 18388,30	83	19.558.153	235.640,40
Da 35 a 36 volte il minimo	Da 18388,30 a 18913,68	75	18.147.535	241.967,13
Da 36 a 37 volte il minimo	Da 18913,68 a 19439,06	58	14.443.813	249.031,27
Da 37 a 38 volte il minimo	Da 19439,06 a 19964,44	59	15.106.965	256.050,26
Da 38 a 39 volte il minimo	Da 19964,44 a 20489,82	48	12.621.922	262.956,71
Da 39 a 40 volte il minimo	Da 20489,82 a 21015,20	42	11.335.313	269.888,41
Da 40 a 41 volte il minimo	Da 21015,20 a 21540,58	33	9.123.580	276.472,11
Da 41 a 42 volte il minimo	Da 21540,58 a 22065,96	38	10.765.271	283.296,62
Da 42 a 43 volte il minimo	Da 22065,96 a 22591,34	30	8.702.385	290.079,49
Da 43 a 44 volte il minimo	Da 22591,34 a 23116,72	31	9.223.134	297.520,44
Da 44 a 45 volte il minimo	Da 23116,72 a 23642,10	25	7.594.891	303.795,64
Da 45 a 46 volte il minimo	Da 23642,10 a 24167,48	21	6.527.044	310.811,63
Da 46 a 47 volte il minimo	Da 24167,48 a 24692,86	14	4.436.727	316.909,04
Da 47 a 48 volte il minimo	Da 24692,86 a 25218,24	14	4.549.844	324.988,86
Da 48 a 49 volte il minimo	Da 25218,24 a 25743,62	21	6.964.057	331.621,77
Da 49 a 50 volte il minimo	Da 25743,62 a 26269,00	23	7.766.426	337.670,69
Oltre 50 volte il minimo	Oltre 26269 ,00	251	116.239.357	463.105,01
Total		22.772.004	322.233.068.109	14.150,40

Table 5.5 - Number of pensioners and overall annual ⁽¹⁾ gross and net pension income by gross monthly income levels ⁽²⁾ in 2022

Monthly pension income levels (divided by 13)		Number of pensioners	Overall gross pension income per year	Average gross pension income per year	Overall net pension income per year (3)	Average net pension income per year (3)	Average personal income tax rate (IRPEF)
Fino a 1 volta il minimo	Fino a 525,38	2.160.451	8.449.491.897	3.910,99	8.449.491.897	3.910,99	0,0%
Da 1 a 2 volte il minimo	Da 525,38 a 1050,76	3.756.792	36.843.277.570	9.807,11	35.546.488.633	9.461,93	3,5%
Da 2 a 3 volte il minimo	Da 1050,76 a 1576,14	3.906.191	66.330.409.156	16.980,84	58.469.864.880	14.968,51	11,9%
Da 3 a 4 volte il minimo	Da 1576,14 a 2101,52	2.740.204	65.023.962.233	23.729,61	53.676.753.025	19.588,60	17,5%
Da 4 a 5 volte il minimo	Da 2101,52 a 2626,90	1.672.761	50.939.129.381	30.452,13	40.234.251.323	24.052,60	21,0%
Da 5 a 6 volte il minimo	Da 2626,90 a 3152,28	814.907	30.286.129.136	37.165,14	23.200.042.413	28.469,56	23,4%
Da 6 a 7 volte il minimo	Da 3152,28 a 3677,66	403.020	17.729.994.083	43.992,84	13.252.703.747	32.883,49	25,3%
Da 7 a 8 volte il minimo	Da 3677,66 a 4203,04	209.168	10.642.569.950	50.880,49	7.712.446.317	36.872,02	27,5%
Da 8 a 9 volte il minimo	Da 4203,04 a 4728,42	125.301	7.246.778.567	57.834,96	5.082.965.029	40.566,04	29,9%
Da 9 a 10 volte il minimo	Da 4728,42 a 5253,80	87.580	5.667.861.423	64.716,39	3.885.088.266	44.360,45	31,5%
Da 10 a 11 volte il minimo	Da 5253,80 a 5779,18	69.790	4.996.716.423	71.596,45	3.364.501.885	48.208,94	32,7%
Da 11 a 12 volte il minimo	Da 5779,18 a 6304,56	56.373	4.417.382.313	78.359,89	2.933.108.906	52.030,39	33,6%
Da 12 a 13 volte il minimo	Da 6304,56 a 6829,94	37.806	3.218.951.747	85.143,94	2.112.731.976	55.883,51	34,4%
Da 13 a 14 volte il minimo	Da 6829,94 a 7355,32	24.960	2.295.719.016	91.975,92	1.491.742.801	59.765,34	35,0%
Da 14 a 15 volte il minimo	Da 7355,32 a 7880,70	18.227	1.802.523.014	98.893,02	1.161.245.036	63.710,16	35,6%
Da 15 a 16 volte il minimo	Da 7880,70 a 8406,08	12.521	1.322.988.505	105.661,57	846.033.334	67.569,15	36,1%
Da 16 a 17 volte il minimo	Da 8406,08 a 8931,46	8.470	952.614.343	112.469,23	605.204.743	71.452,74	36,5%
Da 17 a 18 volte il minimo	Da 8931,46 a 9456,84	6.091	727.112.610	119.374,92	459.338.938	75.412,73	36,8%
Da 18 a 19 volte il minimo	Da 9456,84 a 9982,22	4.229	533.575.940	126.170,71	336.188.885	79.496,07	37,0%
Da 19 a 20 volte il minimo	Da 9982,22 a 10507,60	3.044	404.833.432	132.993,90	253.782.206	83.371,29	37,3%
Da 20 a 21 volte il minimo	Da 10507,60 a 11032,98	2.392	334.530.008	139.853,68	209.328.716	87.512,01	37,4%
Da 21 a 22 volte il minimo	Da 11032,98 a 11558,36	1.965	288.403.440	146.770,20	179.593.579	91.396,22	37,7%
Da 22 a 23 volte il minimo	Da 11558,36 a 12083,74	1.586	243.703.994	153.659,52	151.012.554	95.215,99	38,0%
Da 23 a 24 volte il minimo	Da 12083,74 a 12609,12	1.362	218.369.305	160.329,89	134.913.839	99.055,68	38,2%
Da 24 a 25 volte il minimo	Da 12609,12 a 13134,50	1.038	173.557.828	167.204,07	107.559.517	103.621,89	38,0%
Da 25 a 26 volte il minimo	Da 13134,50 a 13659,88	936	162.949.700	174.091,56	102.553.595	109.565,81	37,1%
Da 26 a 27 volte il minimo	Da 13659,88 a 14185,26	778	140.760.807	180.926,49	88.853.181	114.207,17	36,9%
Da 27 a 28 volte il minimo	Da 14185,26 a 14710,64	600	112.732.870	187.888,12	71.085.117	118.475,19	36,9%
Da 28 a 29 volte il minimo	Da 14710,64 a 15236,02	503	97.875.524	194.583,55	64.154.268	127.543,28	34,5%
Da 29 a 30 volte il minimo	Da 15236,02 a 15761,40	352	70.882.354	201.370,32	46.192.520	131.228,75	34,8%
Da 30 a 31 volte il minimo	Da 15761,40 a 16286,78	301	62.675.966	208.225,80	40.544.459	134.699,20	35,3%
Da 31 a 32 volte il minimo	Da 16286,78 a 16812,16	241	51.853.085	215.158,03	33.232.964	137.896,11	35,9%
Da 32 a 33 volte il minimo	Da 16812,16 a 17337,54	169	37.488.159	221.823,43	23.343.565	138.127,60	37,7%
Da 33 a 34 volte il minimo	Da 17337,54 a 17862,92	159	36.311.721	228.375,60	22.356.001	140.603,78	38,4%
Da 34 a 35 volte il minimo	Da 17862,92 a 18388,30	115	27.095.406	235.612,23	16.446.363	143.011,86	39,3%
Da 35 a 36 volte il minimo	Da 18388,30 a 18913,68	108	26.158.271	242.206,21	15.889.761	147.127,42	39,3%
Da 36 a 37 volte il minimo	Da 18913,68 a 19439,06	99	24.668.828	249.180,08	15.065.668	152.178,47	38,9%
Da 37 a 38 volte il minimo	Da 19439,06 a 19964,44	82	21.010.689	256.227,91	12.758.291	155.588,92	39,3%
Da 38 a 39 volte il minimo	Da 19964,44 a 20489,82	66	17.366.414	263.127,48	10.677.323	161.777,61	38,5%
Da 39 a 40 volte il minimo	Da 20489,82 a 21015,20	44	11.888.907	270.202,42	7.427.919	168.816,34	37,5%
Da 40 a 41 volte il minimo	Da 21015,20 a 21540,58	49	13.543.389	276.395,69	8.083.233	164.963,94	40,3%
Da 41 a 42 volte il minimo	Da 21540,58 a 22065,96	49	13.877.745	283.219,28	8.258.348	168.537,71	40,5%
Da 42 a 43 volte il minimo	Da 22065,96 a 22591,34	34	9.856.188	289.887,89	5.877.809	172.876,74	40,4%
Da 43 a 44 volte il minimo	Da 22591,34 a 23116,72	36	10.696.435	297.123,19	6.473.357	179.815,48	39,5%
Da 44 a 45 volte il minimo	Da 23116,72 a 23642,10	36	10.926.959	303.526,63	6.599.091	183.308,10	39,6%
Da 45 a 46 volte il minimo	Da 23642,10 a 24167,48	29	9.029.751	311.370,74	5.352.858	184.581,32	40,7%
Da 46 a 47 volte il minimo	Da 24167,48 a 24692,86	21	6.665.044	317.383,05	3.958.367	188.493,67	40,6%
Da 47 a 48 volte il minimo	Da 24692,86 a 25218,24	21	6.820.748	324.797,52	4.039.786	192.370,78	40,8%
Da 48 a 49 volte il minimo	Da 25218,24 a 25743,62	29	9.606.068	331.243,73	5.686.768	196.095,45	40,8%
Da 49 a 50 volte il minimo	Da 25743,62 a 26269,00	27	9.136.081	338.373,36	5.399.266	199.972,81	40,9%
Oltre 50 volte il minimo	Oltre 26269,00	301	140.605.692	467.128,54	85.031.477	282.496,60	39,5%
Total		16.131.414	322.233.068.109	19.975,50	264.571.723.802	16.401,02	17,9%

Notes to Tables 5.4 and 5.5 - (1) The total annual amount is given by the product of the monthly amount of the benefit paid on December 31 and the number of months per year in which the benefit is paid (13 months for pensions and 12 for caregivers' allowances). (2) The monthly pension amounts/income levels are determined on the basis of the 2022 minimum benefits equal to 525.38 euros per month. (3) Estimated amounts. Source: INPS - Central Register of Pensioners, 2022.

5.2 Welfare benefits

Tables 5.6 and D1 (web attachment) show that, in 2022, **4.146 million** benefits had an *entirely welfare nature* (benefits for disabled civilians, caregivers' allowances, social and veterans' benefits) and another **6.752 million** were typical welfare benefits (supplementary minimum benefits, additional social allowances, additional benefits and the fourteenth month's salary) designed to supplement pension benefits, for a total of **10,897,676 benefits with a total or partial welfare nature**.

For the benefits that are entirely of a welfare nature, no contributions were paid, for those with some welfare content, very low contributions were paid and for a few years.

The number of *entirely welfare benefits* was equal to **4,146,120**, and corresponds to **3,746,753** recipients; in fact, it is necessary to subtract **399,367** welfare benefits since they are given to subjects who simultaneously receive a pension for disabled civilians (398,193) or a veterans' pension (1,174) together with a caregiver's allowance. In fact, by adding the **612,405 subjects** who received only a pension for disabled civilians to the **1,807,182 subjects** who received only the allowance and to the **399,367** recipients of both pensions (pension for disabled civilians or veterans' pension) and a caregiver's allowance, we arrive at a **total of 2,818,954 disabled recipients**. This sum must also include **817,237** recipients of social pensions or allowances and **110,562 recipients** only of a veterans' pension (111,736 - 1,174 with pensions and allowances), for a total of **3,746,753 beneficiaries of benefits with an entire welfare nature**.

In addition to these benefits with an entire welfare nature, there are **6,751,556 benefits with a partial welfare nature**, such as supplementary minimum and additional social benefits, the fourteenth month's salary and the additional amount paid to those who are unable to pay, provided together with and in addition to IVS pensions, but also to other welfare benefits; net of **3,946,776 duplications**, the **number of recipients of benefits with a partial welfare nature amounted to 2,804,780**. So, the **total number of totally or partially subsidized pensioners¹¹ was 6,551,533**, 40.6% out of a total of **16,131,414 pensioners**, who do not pay or marginally pay personal income taxes. Moreover in 2022, 46.5% of the total number of new pensions paid by INPS (1,350.222, excluding the funds for public-sector employed workers - GDP) had a full welfare nature (pensions for disabled civilians, caregivers' and social allowances); between 2014 and 2022, they showed an upward trend with few exceptions, except for a slight slump in 2016 and 2017; then they experienced a significant drop by 18.1% in 2020 compared to 2019 due to the administrative slowdown in pension settlements and medical commission visits caused by the pandemic. The backlog was partially processed in 2021 with + 20.8% of settlements compared to 2020 and with + 8.1% in 2022 compared to 2021.

The gender analysis of beneficiaries of total or partial welfare benefits shows that the number of male recipients was equal to 2,145,653 (32.8% of the total) and that of female recipients to 4,405,880 (67.2% of the total). Out of the total annual amount of 31,750 million euros paid out in 2022, 35.3% was provided to men (11,201 million) and 64.7% to women (20,549 million).

¹¹ These figures were obtained by counting **6,551,533** fully or partially subsidized beneficiaries (by tax code), with a total of 3,946,776 duplications, equal to about 36.2% of the all the outstanding welfare benefits (10,897,676). Instead, we have not counted the 157,752 citizenship pensions supplemented with 287.96 per month on average in 2022.

Table 5.6 - Number of welfare benefits and their annual, total and average amount by gender and type of benefit on December 31 in 2021 and 2022

Type of benefits	Number of welfare benefits		Annual Amount (millions of euros)		Average amount per year (euros)	
	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022
MEN AND WOMEN						
Pensions for disabled civilians	1.002.327	1.010.598	3.831	3.873	3.822	3.832
Caregivers' allowance (1)	2.173.535	2.206.549	12.874	12.478	5.923	5.655
Social pensions and allowances	808.105	817.237	4.014	4.160	4.967	5.091
Veterans' pensions	122.630	111.736	1.010	975	8.232	8.725
<i>Direct</i>	52.639	49.732	658	647	12.508	13.010
<i>Indirect</i>	69.991	62.004	351	328	5.017	5.289
Total	4.106.597	4.146.120	21.728	21.486	5.291	5.182
Other welfare benefit	7.047.365	6.751.556	10.689	10.264	1.517	1.520
<i>of which:</i>						
Supplementary minimum benefits	2.512.039	2.367.110	6.506	6.021	2.590	2.543
Supplementary social benefits (2)	1.133.945	1.122.124	2.692	2.796	2.374	2.492
Fourteenth month	2.940.607	2.864.388	1.420	1.386	483	484
Additional amount	460.774	397.934	70	61	152	152
MEN						
Pensions for disabled civilians	468.874	472.851	1.797	1.812	3.832	3.831
Caregivers' allowance (1)	844.813	864.755	4.899	4.798	5.799	5.549
Social pensions and allowances	301.427	306.367	1.533	1.598	5.087	5.216
Veterans' pensions	48.905	45.956	555	541	11.345	11.766
<i>Direct</i>	43.515	41.027	533	520	12.238	12.677
<i>Indirect</i>	5.390	4.929	22	21	4.133	4.184
Total	1.664.019	1.689.929	8.784	8.749	5.279	5.177
Other welfare benefit	1.750.002	1.683.396	2.465	2.452	1.409	1.457
<i>of which:</i>						
Supplementary minimum benefits	423.048	394.397	928	856	2.193	2.169
Supplementary social benefits (2)	402.579	406.515	1.132	1.205	2.813	2.963
Fourteenth month	781.942	761.767	383	374	490	491
Additional amount	142.433	120.717	22	18	152	152
WOMEN						
Pensions for disabled civilians	533.453	537.747	2.035	2.062	3.814	3.834
Caregivers' allowance (1)	1.328.722	1.341.794	7.974	7.680	6.002	5.723
Social pensions and allowances	506.678	510.870	2.480	2.562	4.895	5.016
Veterans' pensions	73.725	65.780	455	434	6.168	6.601
<i>Direct</i>	9.124	8.705	126	127	13.792	14.577
<i>Indirect</i>	64.601	57.075	329	307	5.091	5.384
Totale	2.442.578	2.456.191	12.944	12.738	5.299	5.186
Other welfare benefit	5.297.363	5.068.160	8.224	7.811	1.552	1.541
<i>of which:</i>						
Supplementary minimum benefits	2.088.991	1.972.713	5.578	5.165	2.670	2.618
Supplementary social benefits (2)	731.366	715.609	1.560	1.592	2.133	2.224
Fourteenth month	2.158.665	2.102.621	1.037	1.013	480	482
Additional amount	318.341	277.217	49	42	153	153

(1) Includes 1,174 caregivers' allowances paid together with the veterans' pensions paid by the Ministry of Economy and Finance. (2) additional benefits pursuant to Act no. 544/1988 (Art. 1 and 2) and Act no. 448/2001 (Art. 38), the so-called Berlusconi's one million. If the same person receives more than one additional social allowance, these allowances are counted only once. The additional social allowances for veterans are excluded. Source: INPS pension archive and Central Register of pensioners (veterans' pensions).

5.3 Geographical distribution of various types of pensions and INPS pensions abroad

Table 5.7 illustrates the geographical distribution of the different types of the 16,793,458 IVS benefits (seniority, old-age, invalidity and survivors' benefits) paid by INPS in the Italian regions where pensioners are based, and the 365,105 IVS pensions of residents abroad (INPS data up December 31, 2022)¹². IVS pensioners residing in Italy account for 97.8% and those residing abroad for 2.2%. In order to carry out a homogeneous geographical comparative analysis not influenced by the different regional numbers of pensions, the four IVS categories: seniority, old age, invalidity and survivors, have been calculated as a percentage of the total in each region and abroad. In **Table 5.9**, the provinces are instead distributed as a percentage of the total for each category to offer a different perspective; foreign countries have been excluded.

Seniority or early retirement pensions are more widespread in the northern regions of Italy, where they account for well over the national average of 40.1%, as a result of high employment rates and a longer and more continuous contribution history. Trentino-Alto Adige features the highest share of seniority/early retirement pensions, almost half (49.3%) of the pensions paid to the residents in this region, followed by Veneto and Piedmont (47.5% and 46.5% respectively), Lombardy (45.4%), Friuli-Venezia Giulia (45.5%), Emilia-Romagna (45.9%) and Valle d'Aosta (44.5%); instead, the only Northern region with a share lower than the national average is Liguria with 38.3%. In the central regions, the share of seniority/early retirement pensions is above the average in Tuscany (41.7%) and Marche (42.1%), while in Umbria (38.3%) and Lazio (35.1%), this share is lower than the Italian average. In all the Southern regions of Italy, this share is below the national average and the region with the lowest percentage of seniority/early-retirement pensions is Calabria (26.3%).

Only 20.8% of the total number of pensioners living abroad (365,105) receive old age/early retirement pensions, 44.1% are beneficiaries of old-age pensions and 31.7% of survivors' pensions; the remaining 5.4% receive invalidity pensions.

Old-age pensions, excluding the ones paid abroad, account for 29.5% on average, and are mainly provided to residents in the Centre-North regions to (67.2%) compared to the total number of pensions in this category; in detail, in Liguria, the Italian region with the oldest population, the old-age category accounts for 31.1% compared to the total number of pensions provided in this region; in Lombardy, it accounts for 28.7%; Latium features a share higher than the national average with 31.9% (its figures reflect the high number of civil servants) and Tuscany with 30.4%; instead, in the South of Italy, Calabria stands out with 34.9%, followed by all the other regions in this part of Italy with a share of old-age pensions higher than the national average, with the sole exception of Sardinia (28.9%) with a share lower than the national average.

Invalidity pensions: the regions of Southern Italy, where 33.7% of the Italian population resides, feature the highest number of **invalidity pensions** (46.4%), compared to the total for this category (excluding foreign countries); the national average of the invalidity category is 5.4%. All the Northern and Central regions are below the national average, with the only exception of Valle d'Aosta with 5.8%; Tuscany with 3.9% and Lombardy with 2.9%. In all the other regions of Central and Southern Italy, this share is very high: Calabria (11.3%, more than double with respect to the national average), Apulia (9.7%), Basilicata and Sardinia (9.5%), Umbria (9.1%) and Campania (9.0%).

As to **survivors' pensions**, the national average share with respect to all the pension categories is 24.9%; the highest shares compared to all the categories of the individual regions are found in Sicily

¹² The regionalization of pensions is very important because often a large part of pension imbalances derives precisely from regional deficits between contributions and benefits and between contribution-based and welfare pension benefits.

(30.2%), Campania (29.5%), Calabria (27.5%) and Molise (27.0%). The beneficiaries of survivors' pensions residing abroad account for 31.7% with respect to all the categories and for 2.8% of the total number of survivors' pensioners.

Table 5.7 - Number and percentage of IVS pensions ⁽¹⁾ paid by INPS by category and region of residence on December 31, 2022

Regions	Seniority/Early pensions	As % of the total of the regions	Old-age pensions	As % of the total of the regions	Invalidity pensions	As % of the total of the regions	Survivors' pensions	Survivors' pensions as the total of the regions	Total	As % of the total
Piemonte	655.683	46,5%	377.911	26,8%	43.073	3,1%	334.816	23,7%	1.411.483	100,0%
Valle d'Aosta/Vallée	17.821	44,5%	10.850	27,1%	2.318	5,8%	9.048	22,6%	40.037	100,0%
Lombardia	1.344.164	45,4%	848.215	28,7%	84.820	2,9%	682.718	23,1%	2.959.917	100,0%
Trentino-Alto Adige/Südtirol	154.942	49,3%	82.705	26,3%	11.286	3,6%	65.452	20,8%	314.385	100,0%
Veneto	684.359	47,5%	381.895	26,5%	45.290	3,1%	330.437	22,9%	1.441.981	100,0%
Friuli-Venezia Giulia	184.665	45,5%	108.918	26,8%	15.207	3,7%	97.058	23,9%	405.848	100,0%
Liguria	195.561	38,3%	158.916	31,1%	24.440	4,8%	131.913	25,8%	510.830	100,0%
Emilia-Romagna	663.734	45,9%	396.619	27,4%	62.888	4,3%	323.119	22,3%	1.446.360	100,0%
Toscana	481.156	41,7%	350.334	30,4%	45.483	3,9%	276.524	24,0%	1.153.497	100,0%
Umbria	107.931	38,3%	80.131	28,4%	25.752	9,1%	68.063	24,1%	281.877	100,0%
Marche	207.569	42,1%	136.996	27,8%	31.075	6,3%	117.274	23,8%	492.914	100,0%
Lazio	476.877	35,1%	433.328	31,9%	88.165	6,5%	358.422	26,4%	1.356.792	100,0%
Abruzzo	137.800	37,5%	106.455	29,0%	25.876	7,0%	97.286	26,5%	367.417	100,0%
Molise	31.779	35,2%	27.579	30,6%	6.504	7,2%	24.409	27,0%	90.271	100,0%
Campania	315.221	28,3%	369.741	33,2%	99.680	9,0%	328.060	29,5%	1.112.702	100,0%
Puglia	311.128	32,1%	309.531	32,0%	94.304	9,7%	252.801	26,1%	967.764	100,0%
Basilicata	45.306	29,5%	51.689	33,7%	14.631	9,5%	41.844	27,3%	153.470	100,0%
Calabria	125.734	26,3%	167.216	34,9%	54.326	11,3%	131.558	27,5%	478.834	100,0%
Sicilia	303.180	29,8%	326.849	32,2%	79.180	7,8%	306.902	30,2%	1.016.111	100,0%
Sardegna	149.379	35,1%	122.989	28,9%	40.642	9,5%	112.853	26,5%	425.863	100,0%
Italia	6.593.989	40,1%	4.848.867	29,5%	894.940	5,4%	4.090.557	24,9%	16.428.353	100,0%
Estero	76.038	20,8%	160.997	44,1%	12.377	3,4%	115.693	31,7%	365.105	100,0%
Total	6.670.027	39,7%	5.009.864	29,8%	907.317	5,4%	4.206.250	25,0%	16.793.458	100,0%

(1) Including the funds for public-sector employed workers - GDP and the fund for entertainment workers and sportspersons, excluding the schemes for professionals and complementary pensions. Source: INPS Pension Archive up to December 31, 2022

Table 5.8 illustrates the **provincial ranking** in descending order of the four IVS pension categories provided by INPS in the private and public sectors, classified according to the ratio of the number of pensions vs. the resident population (excluding residents abroad). For the entire national territory, the total average share of IVS pensions was **27.9%** in 2022. Due to the effect of the "100 Quota" measure in force from 2019 to 2021, and, to a lesser extent, of the 102 Quota option launched in from to 2022 **the raw early retirement rate** increased by 10.0% in 2018, by 10.3% in 2019, by 10.7% in 2020, by 11.0% in 2021 and by 11.2% in 2022; the **old-age pension rate** fell from 8.5% in 2018 to 8.2% in 2022, with a period of stability at 8.3% from 2019 to 2021. This resulted from the alignment of the retirement age requirements for old-age pensions for both genders at 67 years, the same as in 2019, which is now equal for men and women. By contrast, the raw retirement rate for invalidity pensions did not change much (1.5%) and that for survivors' pensions remained identical (7.0%).

Looking at the provincial detail of the **total raw rate of 'IVS pensions'** over the 'population', it is possible to see that the top 10 provinces, those with more pensions than the population, are all in the North: Biella (40.7%), Ferrara (38.1%), Vercelli (37.2%), Rovigo (36.4%), Belluno, Alessandria, Savona (35.9%), Ravenna (35.3%), Trieste (35.2%) and Udine (34.9%); for these provinces, an analysis of the individual categories shows that the seniority/early-retirement rates, but also the old-age and survivors' rates are high, instead the invalidity pension rates are low and range from 1.1% in Savona and Trieste to 1.7% in Ravenna. The lowest IVS retirement rates are found in the South, where the population is generally younger and where welfare benefits prevail; however, all the raw

retirement rates that increased in the three-year period from 2019 to 2021, are decreasing with a lower ratio of the number of pensioners vs. the resident population. The bottom 10 provinces in the ranking are: Naples (17.1%), Catania (18.6%), Caserta (19.3%), Palermo (19.5%), Barletta-Andria-Trani (19.6%), Caltanissetta (20.9%), Ragusa (21.0%), Siracusa (21.3%), Crotone (21.7%), and Agrigento (22.4%) with a fairly even distribution of pensions relative to the population in the three old-age, seniority and survivors' categories.

Table 5.8 - Number of IVS pensions paid by INPS ⁽¹⁾ vs. the resident population by province and pension category and total retirement rate in descending order on December 31, 2022

Provinces (2)	Seniority	Old age	Invalidity	Survivors'	Total	Provinces (2)	Seniority	Old age	Invalidity	Survivors'	Total
Biella	20,6%	9,7%	1,2%	9,2%	40,7%	Campobasso	11,1%	9,0%	2,2%	8,3%	30,5%
Ferrara	18,1%	9,6%	1,5%	9,0%	38,1%	Pisa	12,3%	9,5%	1,2%	7,3%	30,3%
Vercelli	17,9%	8,9%	1,4%	9,1%	37,2%	Vicenza	14,8%	7,7%	1,0%	6,6%	30,1%
Rovigo	16,9%	9,3%	1,5%	8,7%	36,4%	Potenza	8,0%	10,4%	3,4%	8,1%	29,9%
Belluno	17,0%	9,5%	1,2%	8,3%	35,9%	L'Aquila	10,1%	9,0%	2,9%	7,8%	29,9%
Alessandria	15,5%	9,9%	1,4%	9,1%	35,9%	Chieti	11,9%	8,3%	1,8%	8,0%	29,9%
Savona	15,0%	10,7%	1,1%	9,1%	35,9%	Monza e Brianza	13,5%	8,8%	0,8%	6,6%	29,6%
Ravenna	16,5%	9,4%	1,7%	7,8%	35,3%	Venezia	13,4%	7,7%	1,0%	7,3%	29,4%
Trieste	14,7%	10,6%	1,1%	8,9%	35,2%	Teramo	11,2%	8,6%	2,0%	7,5%	29,3%
Udine	16,0%	9,3%	1,3%	8,4%	34,9%	Treviso	14,3%	7,8%	0,7%	6,4%	29,2%
Macerata	15,0%	9,5%	1,9%	8,3%	34,6%	Benevento	8,9%	9,0%	3,2%	7,9%	29,0%
Asti	16,4%	8,9%	1,0%	8,3%	34,6%	Bergamo	13,6%	7,8%	0,8%	6,6%	28,9%
Gorizia	15,5%	8,9%	1,4%	8,5%	34,3%	Viterbo	10,5%	8,6%	2,2%	7,6%	28,9%
Arezzo	15,2%	9,5%	1,9%	7,7%	34,3%	Verona	13,4%	8,0%	1,0%	6,5%	28,8%
Genova	12,9%	10,8%	1,6%	8,8%	34,1%	Lodi	13,6%	7,3%	0,7%	7,0%	28,6%
Verbanio Cusio Ossola	14,8%	9,7%	1,1%	8,4%	34,0%	Padova	13,6%	7,6%	0,9%	6,5%	28,6%
Siena	15,0%	9,6%	1,4%	8,0%	33,9%	Milano	12,3%	8,9%	0,6%	6,6%	28,4%
Fermo	13,5%	10,1%	2,1%	8,1%	33,9%	Lecce	7,3%	10,0%	3,9%	7,2%	28,4%
Terni	15,0%	10,0%	3,3%	8,6%	33,8%	Rimini	11,3%	9,0%	1,4%	6,6%	28,2%
Piacenza	14,9%	9,1%	1,6%	8,0%	33,5%	Brindisi	9,6%	9,1%	2,2%	7,1%	28,0%
Lecco	15,6%	9,8%	0,9%	7,1%	33,5%	Sud Sardegna	9,6%	8,0%	2,6%	7,8%	27,9%
Ancona	15,0%	8,9%	1,6%	7,9%	33,4%	Bolzano-Bozen	14,0%	7,3%	1,0%	5,6%	27,9%
Forlì-Cesena	15,4%	9,1%	1,4%	7,3%	33,3%	Brescia	13,0%	7,4%	0,8%	6,5%	27,8%
Grosseto	13,6%	9,3%	1,9%	8,4%	33,2%	Reggio Calabria	7,0%	9,2%	3,9%	7,5%	27,7%
Cremona	16,2%	8,2%	1,0%	7,9%	33,2%	Prato	11,5%	8,8%	0,8%	6,4%	27,5%
Bologna	15,6%	8,9%	1,4%	7,3%	33,2%	Vibo Valentia	7,6%	9,5%	3,2%	7,1%	27,4%
Cuneo	17,0%	7,7%	0,9%	7,5%	33,1%	Messina	7,5%	9,0%	3,0%	7,4%	26,9%
Sondrio	15,1%	8,1%	1,8%	8,1%	33,0%	Pescara	9,9%	7,8%	1,6%	7,3%	26,6%
Pavia	14,7%	8,8%	1,3%	8,3%	33,0%	Catanzaro	7,1%	8,7%	3,2%	7,2%	26,3%
La Spezia	12,0%	9,4%	2,7%	8,8%	32,8%	Sassari	8,7%	7,8%	3,0%	6,9%	26,2%
Perugia	12,9%	9,2%	2,9%	7,8%	32,7%	Matera	9,3%	8,2%	1,4%	7,3%	26,2%
Isernia	10,6%	10,9%	2,5%	8,8%	32,7%	Taranto	8,5%	8,6%	2,2%	6,8%	26,1%
Novara	15,4%	8,6%	1,0%	7,8%	32,7%	Frosinone	9,6%	7,8%	1,3%	7,4%	26,1%
Aosta	14,5%	8,8%	1,9%	7,4%	32,6%	Avellino	7,7%	8,6%	2,5%	7,3%	26,0%
Ascoli Piceno	12,7%	9,2%	2,4%	8,2%	32,5%	Cosenza	6,6%	9,5%	2,2%	7,0%	25,3%
Imperia	12,1%	10,7%	1,3%	8,2%	32,3%	Latina	8,8%	7,2%	2,0%	6,4%	24,3%
Pesaro-Urbino	12,8%	9,2%	2,8%	7,4%	32,2%	Salerno	6,7%	8,4%	2,0%	6,7%	23,8%
Mantova	15,3%	8,4%	0,9%	7,5%	32,1%	Cagliari	9,5%	6,4%	1,6%	6,2%	23,7%
Modena	15,2%	8,8%	1,3%	6,9%	32,1%	Foggia	7,2%	7,5%	2,4%	6,5%	23,5%
Pistoia	13,4%	9,6%	1,3%	7,6%	32,0%	Bari	8,5%	6,9%	1,9%	6,0%	23,2%
Torino	14,5%	9,0%	0,9%	7,5%	31,9%	Enna	6,9%	7,3%	1,6%	7,4%	23,1%
Massa Carrara	11,7%	9,5%	1,9%	8,7%	31,8%	Roma	7,9%	7,5%	1,5%	6,0%	22,8%
Nuoro	10,4%	9,8%	3,3%	8,2%	31,7%	Trapani	6,7%	7,3%	1,8%	6,9%	22,7%
Varese	14,5%	9,1%	0,9%	7,2%	31,7%	Agrigento	5,7%	7,2%	2,3%	7,1%	22,4%
Firenze	13,6%	9,9%	0,9%	7,2%	31,6%	Crotone	5,6%	7,3%	2,4%	6,4%	21,7%
Pordenone	15,2%	8,0%	1,3%	7,1%	31,6%	Siracusa	7,1%	6,0%	1,7%	6,5%	21,3%
Lucca	12,7%	9,6%	1,1%	7,8%	31,1%	Ragusa	6,7%	6,7%	1,4%	6,2%	21,0%
Livorno	11,9%	9,7%	1,4%	8,0%	31,0%	Caltanissetta	6,4%	5,9%	1,6%	7,0%	20,9%
Reggio Emilia	14,0%	8,8%	1,4%	6,8%	30,9%	Barletta-Andria-Trani	6,6%	5,7%	1,9%	5,4%	19,6%
Como	13,8%	8,8%	1,3%	6,9%	30,8%	Palermo	5,6%	6,6%	1,3%	5,9%	19,5%
Oristano	10,8%	8,7%	3,1%	8,1%	30,7%	Caserta	5,4%	6,4%	1,9%	5,7%	19,3%
Rieti	11,7%	8,9%	2,1%	8,0%	30,6%	Catania	6,0%	5,9%	1,0%	5,7%	18,6%
Trento	14,8%	8,1%	1,1%	6,5%	30,6%	Napoli	4,8%	5,6%	1,5%	5,3%	17,1%
Parma	13,6%	8,5%	1,4%	7,1%	30,6%	Italia	11,2%	8,2%	1,5%	7,0%	27,9%

Source: INPS Pension Archive on December 31, 2022

The highest raw retirement rates for the *invalidity pension* category relative to the resident population, are found in the South; these rates are more than double against an Italian average of 1.5% in Lecce and Reggio Calabria (3.9%), Potenza (3.4%), Nuoro (3.3%), Benevento and Catanzaro (3.2%), Oristano (3.1%), Vibo Valentia (3.2%), Messina and Sassari (3.0%); in the Centre there is Terni (3.3%). The fourteen most virtuous provinces, with fewer invalidity pensions vs. the resident population, are mainly located in the North and two in the Centre: Milan (0.6%), Treviso and Lodi (0.7%), Bergamo, Brescia, Monza-Brianza and Prato (0.8%), Lecco, Cuneo, Turin, Varese, Mantua, Padua and Florence (0.9%).

Table 5.9 shows the number and percentage *distribution in the Italian provinces* of the four categories of IVS pensions within each category, sorted according to the ranking for the total of these categories. The top 10 provinces in the ranking by number of IVS pensions are in this order: Rome, Milan, Turin, Naples, Brescia, Bologna, Bergamo, Florence, Bari and Varese, also due to their large populations. The 10 provinces with the lowest number of IVS pensions are in descending order: Caltanissetta, Matera, Gorizia, Oristano, Rieti, Vibo Valentia, Aosta, Enna, Crotone and Isernia.

Pensions paid abroad (Register)¹³: in 2022, the total number of pensioners living abroad was equal to **371,585** (384,129 in 2020 and 377,477 in 2021), 47.7% of men and 52.3% of women; they received a total of **406,563** IVS benefits (419,924 in 2020 and 412,83 in 2021) both within the framework of the national system and of the international aggregation system, for an average of 1.09 pensions per pensioner. The number of *pensioners residing abroad who were born in Italy* amounted to 274,544, 73.9% of the total, with a drop by about 22,400 compared to 296,957 in 2020 and 285,920 in 2021, while that of *residents born abroad*, three quarters of whom are women, increased by almost 9,900 and totalled 97,041, or 26.1% of the total number of pensioners residing abroad (87,172 in 2020 and 91,527 in 2021). **The average pension income per month before taxes** was equal to 444.12 for pensioners born in Italy and 420.18 for those born abroad, as these are mainly 'pensions within the framework of the international aggregation system of Italians or foreigners who have paid part of their contributions in Italy and part abroad. The thirteen countries with the **highest concentration of private sector IVS pensions paid to foreign residents** by **INPS** are in this order: Germany (34,736 pensions), Switzerland (33,014), Canada (26,607), Australia (20,797), France (20,514), USA (17,236), UK (7,486), Romania (7,240), Spain (7,212), Ukraine (6,566), Belgium (5,922), Argentina (3,616), Venezuela (2,944) Brazil (2,327). The top thirteen countries with the **highest average gross pensions paid by INPS per month to residents abroad** are in this order: Cyprus (an average of 5,153 euros per month before taxes for 199 pensions), United Arab Emirates (an average of 3,315 euros per month for 112 pensions), Portugal, which adopted the most favourable tax policy for European pensioners (an average of 2,944 euros per month for 4,838 pensions), Turkey (an average of 2,064 euros per month for 163 pensions), China (an average of 1,903 euros per month for 122 pensions), Malta (on average 1,870 euros per month for 285 pensions), Thailand (an average of 1,539 euros per month for 730 pensions), Indonesia (an average of 1,459 euros per month for 80 pensions), Tunisia (an average of 1,444 euros per month for 1,223 pensions), Israel (an average of 1,353 per month for 245 pensions), Monaco (an average of 1,319 euros per month for 711 pensions), Japan (an average of 1,291 euros per month for 102 pensions), Greece (an average of 1,247 euros per month for 752 pensions). The monthly amounts of these pensions suggest that many subjects reside abroad for economic reasons.

¹³ The data come from the Central Register of Pensioners on December 31, 2022; they include pensioners from all INPS funds, from the schemes for professionals and from complementary funds. For more in-depth information on the subject, see also the Vth Report of 2018 - Chap. 7, § 7.4 "The Italian pension system - Financial and demographic trends of pensions and welfare in 2016" edited by the Itinerari Previdenziali Study and Research Centre.

Table 5.9 - Number of IVS pensions paid by INPS ⁽¹⁾ by province and pension category according to the ranking of all categories on December 31, 2022

Provinces ⁽²⁾	Seniority/Early pensions	As a percentage of the total for the seniority pension category	Old-age pensions	As a percentage of the total for the old-age pension	Invalidity pensions	As a percentage of the total for the invalidity pension category	Survivors' pensions	As a percentage of the total for the survivors'	Total	As a percentage of category
Roma	332.332	5,0%	316.626	6,5%	61.466	6,9%	252.235	6,2%	962.659	5,9%
Milano	396.361	6,0%	287.382	5,9%	20.741	2,3%	211.013	5,2%	915.497	5,6%
Torino	317.746	4,8%	197.647	4,1%	20.620	2,3%	165.245	4,0%	701.258	4,3%
Napoli	142.237	2,2%	165.912	3,4%	43.282	4,8%	155.824	3,8%	507.255	3,1%
Brescia	163.536	2,5%	92.686	1,9%	10.551	1,2%	81.484	2,0%	348.257	2,1%
Bologna	157.320	2,4%	90.183	1,9%	14.333	1,6%	73.795	1,8%	335.631	2,0%
Bergamo	150.377	2,3%	86.511	1,8%	9.259	1,0%	72.473	1,8%	318.620	1,9%
Firenze	133.584	2,0%	97.820	2,0%	8.709	1,0%	71.171	1,7%	311.284	1,9%
Bari	103.648	1,6%	84.129	1,7%	22.708	2,5%	73.622	1,8%	284.107	1,7%
Varese	127.235	1,9%	79.562	1,6%	7.983	0,9%	63.240	1,5%	278.020	1,7%
Genova	104.726	1,6%	88.144	1,8%	13.025	1,5%	71.896	1,8%	277.791	1,7%
Verona	123.323	1,9%	73.946	1,5%	8.846	1,0%	60.022	1,5%	266.137	1,6%
Padova	126.174	1,9%	70.129	1,4%	8.334	0,9%	60.581	1,5%	265.218	1,6%
Monza e Brianza	117.688	1,8%	76.362	1,6%	7.030	0,8%	57.289	1,4%	258.369	1,6%
Treviso	125.072	1,9%	68.440	1,4%	6.189	0,7%	56.318	1,4%	256.019	1,6%
Vicenza	125.714	1,9%	65.311	1,3%	8.251	0,9%	56.504	1,4%	255.780	1,6%
Salerno	70.390	1,1%	88.588	1,8%	21.480	2,4%	71.030	1,7%	251.488	1,5%
Venezia	112.033	1,7%	64.040	1,3%	8.101	0,9%	60.838	1,5%	245.012	1,5%
Palermo	67.766	1,0%	79.583	1,6%	15.968	1,8%	70.350	1,7%	233.667	1,4%
Modena	106.466	1,6%	61.454	1,3%	9.134	1,0%	48.256	1,2%	225.310	1,4%
Lecce	56.172	0,9%	77.248	1,6%	29.981	3,4%	55.445	1,4%	218.846	1,3%
Perugia	82.101	1,2%	58.438	1,2%	18.679	2,1%	49.538	1,2%	208.756	1,3%
Catania	64.239	1,0%	63.665	1,3%	10.879	1,2%	61.043	1,5%	199.826	1,2%
Cuneo	98.368	1,5%	44.848	0,9%	5.230	0,6%	43.734	1,1%	192.180	1,2%
Como	82.319	1,2%	52.625	1,1%	7.458	0,8%	40.868	1,0%	183.270	1,1%
Udine	82.851	1,3%	47.857	1,0%	6.617	0,7%	43.144	1,1%	180.469	1,1%
Pavia	78.528	1,2%	46.822	1,0%	6.721	0,8%	44.231	1,1%	176.302	1,1%
Caserta	48.660	0,7%	57.628	1,2%	16.782	1,9%	51.247	1,3%	174.317	1,1%
Cosenza	44.564	0,7%	63.540	1,3%	14.606	1,6%	47.070	1,2%	169.780	1,0%
Trento	80.403	1,2%	43.726	0,9%	6.157	0,7%	35.420	0,9%	165.706	1,0%
Reggio Emilia	73.342	1,1%	46.383	1,0%	7.068	0,8%	35.561	0,9%	162.354	1,0%
Messina	44.915	0,7%	53.627	1,1%	17.817	2,0%	44.543	1,1%	160.902	1,0%
Ancona	69.109	1,0%	40.986	0,8%	7.132	0,8%	36.315	0,9%	153.542	0,9%
Bolzano-Bozen	74.539	1,1%	38.979	0,8%	5.129	0,6%	30.032	0,7%	148.679	0,9%
Alessandria	62.967	1,0%	40.424	0,8%	5.727	0,6%	36.945	0,9%	145.663	0,9%
Taranto	47.239	0,7%	47.609	1,0%	12.435	1,4%	37.937	0,9%	145.220	0,9%
Reggio Calabria	36.385	0,6%	47.796	1,0%	20.019	2,2%	38.889	1,0%	143.089	0,9%
Foggia	42.631	0,6%	44.289	0,9%	14.011	1,6%	38.701	0,9%	139.632	0,8%
Parma	61.274	0,9%	38.190	0,8%	6.094	0,7%	32.183	0,8%	137.741	0,8%
Latina	49.686	0,8%	40.615	0,8%	11.108	1,2%	36.071	0,9%	137.480	0,8%
Ravenna	63.536	1,0%	36.058	0,7%	6.530	0,7%	29.905	0,7%	136.029	0,8%
Forlì-Cesena	60.346	0,9%	35.585	0,7%	5.634	0,6%	28.400	0,7%	129.965	0,8%
Mantova	61.821	0,9%	33.955	0,7%	3.691	0,4%	30.471	0,7%	129.938	0,8%
Ferrara	61.294	0,9%	32.454	0,7%	4.907	0,5%	30.331	0,7%	128.986	0,8%
Pisa	51.195	0,8%	39.468	0,8%	4.855	0,5%	30.494	0,7%	126.012	0,8%
Sassari	41.079	0,6%	36.777	0,8%	13.959	1,6%	32.471	0,8%	124.286	0,8%
Frosinone	44.965	0,7%	36.447	0,8%	5.830	0,7%	34.644	0,8%	121.886	0,7%
Lucca	48.320	0,7%	36.429	0,8%	3.996	0,4%	29.715	0,7%	118.460	0,7%
Novara	55.471	0,8%	31.020	0,6%	3.607	0,4%	28.047	0,7%	118.145	0,7%
Cremona	56.715	0,9%	28.652	0,6%	3.502	0,4%	27.718	0,7%	116.587	0,7%
Arezzo	50.683	0,8%	31.521	0,7%	6.214	0,7%	25.780	0,6%	114.198	0,7%
Pesaro-Urbino	44.806	0,7%	31.931	0,7%	9.780	1,1%	25.763	0,6%	112.280	0,7%
Lecce	51.801	0,8%	32.572	0,7%	3.066	0,3%	23.643	0,6%	111.082	0,7%
Chieti	44.219	0,7%	30.735	0,6%	6.543	0,7%	29.559	0,7%	111.056	0,7%
Brindisi	36.478	0,6%	34.571	0,7%	8.168	0,9%	26.705	0,7%	105.922	0,6%
Macerata	45.393	0,7%	28.696	0,6%	5.777	0,6%	25.141	0,6%	105.007	0,6%
Avellino	30.604	0,5%	34.064	0,7%	9.747	1,1%	29.149	0,7%	103.564	0,6%
Potenza	27.568	0,4%	36.042	0,7%	11.895	1,3%	27.959	0,7%	103.464	0,6%
Livorno	38.693	0,6%	31.693	0,7%	4.586	0,5%	25.849	0,6%	100.821	0,6%
Triuggi	39.678	0,6%	27.037	0,6%	6.818	0,8%	25.994	0,6%	99.527	0,6%
Pordenone	46.907	0,7%	24.777	0,5%	4.040	0,5%	22.017	0,5%	97.741	0,6%
Savona	39.904	0,6%	28.533	0,6%	2.968	0,3%	24.253	0,6%	95.658	0,6%
Rimini	38.035	0,6%	30.459	0,6%	4.744	0,5%	22.138	0,5%	95.376	0,6%
Piacenza	42.121	0,6%	25.853	0,5%	4.444	0,5%	22.550	0,6%	94.968	0,6%
Trapani	27.487	0,4%	30.314	0,6%	7.375	0,8%	28.590	0,7%	93.766	0,6%
Sud Sardegna	31.866	0,5%	26.664	0,5%	8.610	1,0%	25.929	0,6%	93.069	0,6%
Pistoia	38.773	0,6%	27.801	0,6%	3.851	0,4%	22.020	0,5%	92.445	0,6%
Agrigento	23.690	0,4%	29.618	0,6%	9.613	1,1%	29.294	0,7%	92.215	0,6%
Catanzaro	24.326	0,4%	29.782	0,6%	11.031	1,2%	24.516	0,6%	89.655	0,5%
Viterbo	32.297	0,5%	26.299	0,5%	6.651	0,7%	23.464	0,6%	88.711	0,5%
Siena	38.934	0,6%	24.990	0,5%	3.497	0,4%	20.686	0,5%	88.107	0,5%
Teramo	33.424	0,5%	25.552	0,5%	6.028	0,7%	22.484	0,5%	87.488	0,5%
L'Aquila	29.107	0,4%	25.896	0,5%	8.307	0,9%	22.516	0,6%	85.826	0,5%
Pescara	31.050	0,5%	24.772	0,5%	4.998	0,6%	22.727	0,6%	83.047	0,5%
Rovigo	38.508	0,6%	21.249	0,4%	3.295	0,4%	19.727	0,5%	82.779	0,5%
Siracusa	27.131	0,4%	23.033	0,5%	6.569	0,7%	24.823	0,6%	81.556	0,5%
Trieste	33.523	0,5%	24.065	0,5%	2.572	0,3%	20.225	0,5%	80.385	0,5%
Benevento	23.330	0,4%	23.549	0,5%	8.389	0,9%	20.810	0,5%	76.078	0,5%
Barletta-Andria-Trani	24.960	0,4%	21.685	0,4%	7.001	0,8%	20.391	0,5%	74.037	0,5%
Terni	25.830	0,4%	21.693	0,4%	7.073	0,8%	18.525	0,5%	73.121	0,4%
Grosseto	29.403	0,4%	20.139	0,4%	4.127	0,5%	18.094	0,4%	71.763	0,4%
Asti	34.067	0,5%	18.380	0,4%	1.966	0,2%	17.269	0,4%	71.682	0,4%
Belluno	33.535	0,5%	18.780	0,4%	2.274	0,3%	16.447	0,4%	71.036	0,4%
Prato	29.588	0,4%	22.744	0,5%	2.165	0,2%	16.439	0,4%	70.936	0,4%
La Spezia	25.752	0,4%	20.067	0,4%	5.672	0,6%	18.745	0,5%	70.236	0,4%
Bella	34.718	0,5%	16.327	0,3%	2.000	0,2%	15.596	0,4%	68.641	0,4%
Imperia	25.179	0,4%	22.172	0,5%	2.775	0,3%	17.019	0,4%	67.145	0,4%
Ragusa	21.332	0,3%	21.147	0,4%	4.575	0,5%	19.528	0,5%	66.582	0,4%
Ascoli Piceno	25.607	0,4%	18.402	0,4%	4.898	0,5%	16.502	0,4%	65.409	0,4%
Lodi	30.918	0,5%	16.656	0,3%	1.662	0,2%	15.888	0,4%	65.124	0,4%
Campobasso	23.315	0,4%	18.911	0,4%	4.521	0,5%	17.414	0,4%	64.161	0,4%
Nuoro	20.563	0,3%	19.448	0,4%	6.576	0,7%	16.277	0,4%	62.864	0,4%
Vercelli	29.647	0,4%	14.703	0,3%	2.237	0,2%	15.044	0,4%	61.631	0,4%
Massa Carrara	21.983	0,3%	17.729	0,4%	3.483	0,4%	16.276	0,4%	59.471	0,4%
Sondrio	26.865	0,4%	14.430	0,3%	3.156	0,4%	14.400	0,4%	58.851	0,4%
Fermo	22.654	0,3%	16.981	0,4%	3.488	0,4%	13.553	0,3%	56.676	0,3%
Verbanus Cusio Ossola	22.699	0,3%	14.962	0,3%	1.686	0,2%	12.936	0,3%	52.283	0,3%
Caltanissetta	16.024	0,2%	14.633	0,3%	3.889	0,4%	17.318	0,4%	51.864	0,3%
Matera	17.738	0,3%	15.647	0,3%	2.736	0,3%	13.885	0,3%	50.006	0,3%
Gorizia	21.384	0,3%	12.219	0,3%	1.978	0,2%	11.672	0,3%	47.253	0,3%
Oristano	16.193	0,2%	13.063	0,3%	4.679	0,5%	12.182	0,3%	46.117	0,3%
Rieti	17.597	0,3%	13.341	0,3%	3.110	0,3%	12.008	0,3%	46.056	0,3%
Vibo Valentia	11.447	0,2%	14.275	0,3%	4.749	0,5%	10.663	0,3%	41.134	0,3%
Aosta	17.821	0,3%	10.850	0,2%	2.318	0,3%	9.048	0,2%	40.037	0,2%
Enna	10.596	0,2%	11.229	0,2%	2.495	0,3%	11.413	0,3%	35.733	0,2%
Crotone	9.012	0,1%	11.823	0,2%	3.921	0,4%	10.420	0,3%	35.176	0,2%
Isernia	8.464	0,1%	8.668	0,2%	1.983	0,2%	6.995	0,2%	26.110	0,2%
Italia	6.593.989	100,0%	4.848.867	100,0%	894.940	100,0%	4.090.557	100,0%	16.428.353	100,0%

(1) Including the GDP funds for public-sector employed workers and ex ENPALS (2) Excluding residents abroad, and the schemes for professionals. *Source: INPS pension archive up to December 31, 2022*

As far as Portugal is concerned, according to the latest estimates in 2021, more than 3,500 Italian pensioners (less than 1,000 in 2017) decided to live there thanks to the favourable tax conditions (10% on income with a total exemption for 10 years); however, in 2020, these conditions that applied to around 10,000 people including French, British and Italian citizens, were repealed, although they remain in force for those who have already been entitled to these incentives up to the end of the 10-year period.

5.4 Average pension amounts for the various categories

Table 5.10 shows the average pension amounts per year and the average pension/average income ratio. Notaries still rank at the top with 82,767 euros' worth of average pension per year in 2022 (entirely financed by contributions and with a high solidarity content), followed by executives of public companies (45,887 euros), members of the aviation fund (45,406), chartered accountants (33,464), lawyers (30,071), telephony workers (27,578) and state employees (27,139). As regards annuities, pensions of institutional bodies and regions and pensions not yet harmonised with the general rules, see the previous Reports. Except for the aviation fund still featuring more favourable regulatory provisions (see Chapter 1), private-sector employed workers (FPLD), public-sector employed workers, transport and telephony workers, workers employed by local authorities and former Ipost members have an average pension/average income ratio ranging from 67% to 72%; that for CDCM, artisans, and retailers is lower, between 47% to 37%; the pension funds of the liberal professions under Decree 509 feature a lower ratio ranging from 20% to 50% (excluding lawyers with 76%), partly due to the pension calculation method applied.

Table 5.10 - Average pension amounts per year by category of workers

CATEGORIES OF WORKERS	Average pension (1)	Average income (2)	Average income 2021 (2)	Average income 2022 (2)	Ratio between PM and RM 2021 %	Ratio between PM and RM 2022 %
NOTARIES	81.527	82.767	172.130	166.773	47,36	49,63
AVIATION FUND	45.558	45.406	23.760	36.619	191,74	124,00
EX INPDAI CORPORATE EXECUTIVES	44.758	45.887	159.292	141.376	28,10	32,46
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS	34.073	33.464	64.394	70.658	52,91	47,36
LAWYERS	29.509	30.071	35.292	39.359	83,61	76,40
TELEPHONY WORKERS	26.968	27.578	40.905	40.879	65,93	67,46
CIVIL SERVANTS	26.222	27.139	37.196	37.970	70,50	71,47
EX FERROVIE dello STATO WORKERS	24.200	25.073	43.440	44.672	55,71	56,13
RAGIONIERI	22.773	22.647	61.361	67.238	37,11	33,68
TRANSPORTATION WORKERS	22.449	22.954	32.416	32.495	69,25	70,64
WORKERS EMPLOYED BY LOCAL AURTHORITIES	21.259	22.324	32.689	33.106	65,03	67,43
EX POST (IPOST) WORKERS	19.504	20.470	31.737	30.468	61,46	67,19
ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS	19.146	18.979	26.399	35.240	72,53	53,86
SHOW-BUSINESS WORKERS	17.897	18.617	35.304	34.438	50,69	54,06
PRIVATE-SECTOR EMPLOYED WORKERS (FPLD),	17.142	18.049	24.248	25.192	70,69	71,65
SURVEYORS	13.717	13.796	22.367	32.005	61,33	43,11
LABOUR CONSULTANTS	12.004	12.334	40.708	46.258	29,49	26,66
ARTISANS	8.772	9.021	21.941	24.035	39,98	37,53
DOCTORS (3)	8.526	9.002	49.836	56.421	17,11	15,96
RETAILERS	8.242	8.503	21.563	22.411	38,22	37,94
VETERINARY DOCTORS	7.082	7.292	22.595	25.912	31,34	28,14
PHARMACISITS	6.000	6.117	28.783	28.932	20,85	21,14
CDCM FARMERS	5.607	5.725	11.692	11.981	47,96	47,78

NOTE: The average pensions of professionals enrolled in the schemes under Decree no. 103/96 are not reported because these schemes were set up too recently and are therefore not very significant. (1) Average pension before GLAS transfers. IVS pension expenditure was used to calculate the average pensions up to 2018; since 2019, the calculation methodology has been updated by using the pension instalments net of family allowances, net of recovered benefits and before the transfers. (2)) The average income has been calculated as the ratio of the income amounts vs. and the number of workers paying contributions of each category of workers;(3) For doctors, the number of pensions used to calculate the average pension is equal to the sum of the number of pensions of all ENPAM schemes; by referring only to the A Quote, the value of the average pension increases to 17,361 per year.

5.5 Average retirement age and its evolution over time

One of the major problems of the Italian pension system, also recently due to the provisions on the so-called "arduous work" (no trace of this definition in the medical-scientific literature), lies in a very large number of rules that have envisaged some exceptions to the statutory retirement age for certain categories of workers: baby pensions (1969), early retirement even more than 10 years in advance, the 9 safeguards for the so-called "esodati" from 2012 to 2019, the introduction of advances for early workers, the unemployed, and the women's option and finally the "100 Quota" measure in 2019, which allows workers to retire up to 5 years earlier, replaced by the more suitable Quota 102 measure introduced in 2022, which allows workers to retire up to up to 3 year in advance. Measures that extend the duration of pensions as we shall see in the following section. **Table 5.12** and **Figure 5.1** show, for the 1997-2022 period, the *average effective age at the start* of the new pensions by gender and category¹⁴ and the evolution of the *statutory age* for old-age pensions of the main INPS funds in the private sector. In 1997, *the statutory age* required for an *old-age pension* in the fund for employed workers was 63 years for men and 58 years for women, together with a seniority of at least 18 years, while the average effective age at retirement was 63.5 years for men and 59.3 years for women¹⁵. The statutory age for an old age pension was aligned for men, women, employed in the public or private sector or and self-employed on January 1, 2018; from January 1, 2019 until December 31, 2021, it was 67 years of age with a seniority of 20 years. Art. 14 of Law Decree no. 4/2019 allowed for early retirement with at least 62 years of age and 38 years of seniority (Quota 100) on an experimental basis for the 2019-2021 three-year period; at the same time, Article 15 temporarily blocked any extension of life expectancy for early retirement regardless of age at 42 years and 10 months for men and one year less for women until December 31, 2026. In 2022, workers with 64 years of age and a minimum contribution period of 38 years by December 31, 2022 were allowed to retire under the 102 Quota measure.

Figure 5.2 shows the historical series from 1997 to 2022 of the *effective* average age of entitlement for new pensions paid each year by INPS for private-sector workers (old age and early retirement, seniority/ early retirement and invalidity), broken down by pension category and gender). In 2022 for *old-age pensions alone*, the *average effective age* at retirement (the average retirement age) was **67.4** for men, stable with respect to 2020 and 2021; while for women it stabilized at **67.3**, as in 2021 after years of growth. On average, *the gender-weighted retirement age* for old-age pensions alone was slightly extended to 67.4 years compared to 2020 and 2021 (67.3 for both men and women), with 67.4 years for men and 67.3 for women, thus above the statutory age of 67.

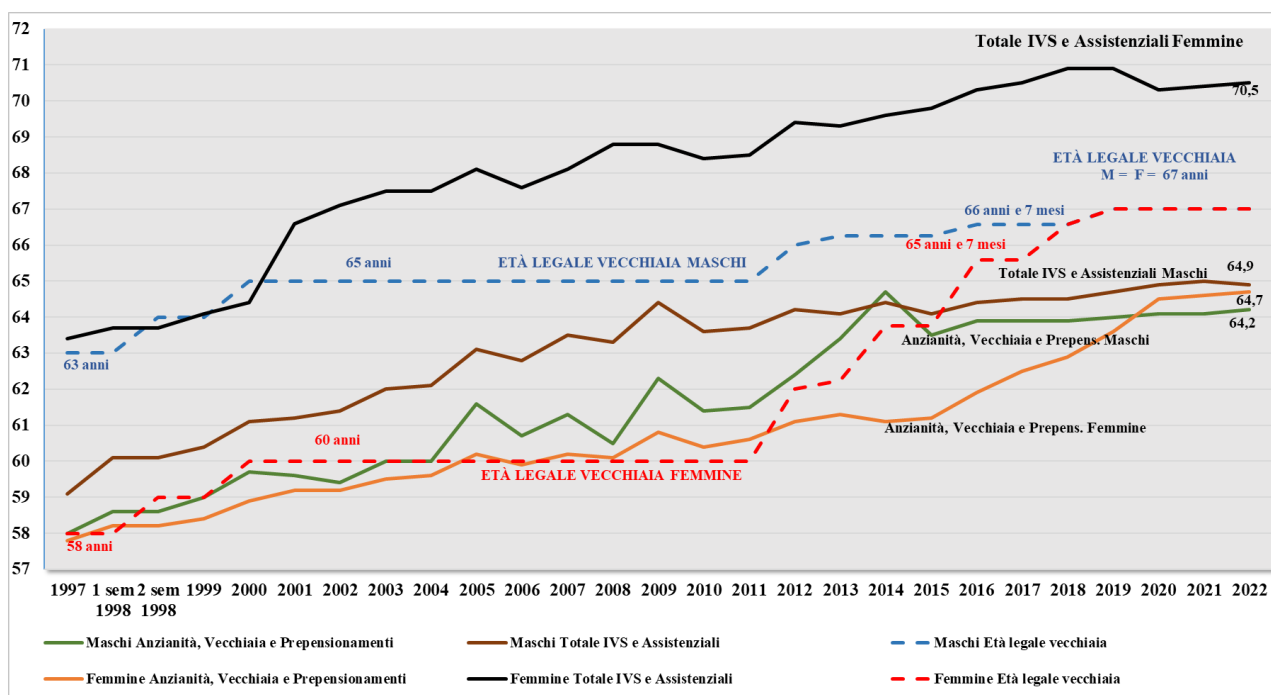
In 2022 58.8% of the newly-paid old-age/early pensions (excluding early retirements) was provided to men and 41.2% to women; in 1997, the gender ratio with respect to the same categories of pensions (old age and seniority) was 68.5% and 31.5% respectively; in 1997, for *seniority pensions*, it was sufficient to have 35 years of contributions and at least 52 years of age or 36 years of contributions independently of age; the average retirement age was 56.5 years for men and 54.4 years for women. For the period from January 1, 2019 to December 31, 2026, Article 15 of Law Decree no. 4/2019, blocked the life expectancy adjustments for the contribution requirements for *early retirement regardless of age*, establishing at least 42 years and 10 months of contributions for men and 41 years

¹⁴ Data taken from INPS archives on January 1, 2021 with the exclusion of GDP and ex Enpals. As of 2019, the ex Enpals newly-paid pensions have been included within the INPS system, while the existing ex Enpals pensions have been included only since January 1, 2020.

¹⁵ Ages are expressed in years and tenths of a year. E.g.: 63.5 corresponds to 63 years and 6 months.

and 10 months for women, plus an additional 3 months to wait for the effective date (quarterly exit window).

Figure 5.1 - Average retirement age for newly paid INPS* direct pensions and pension statutory retirement age for old-age pensions, by gender and category from 1997 to 2022



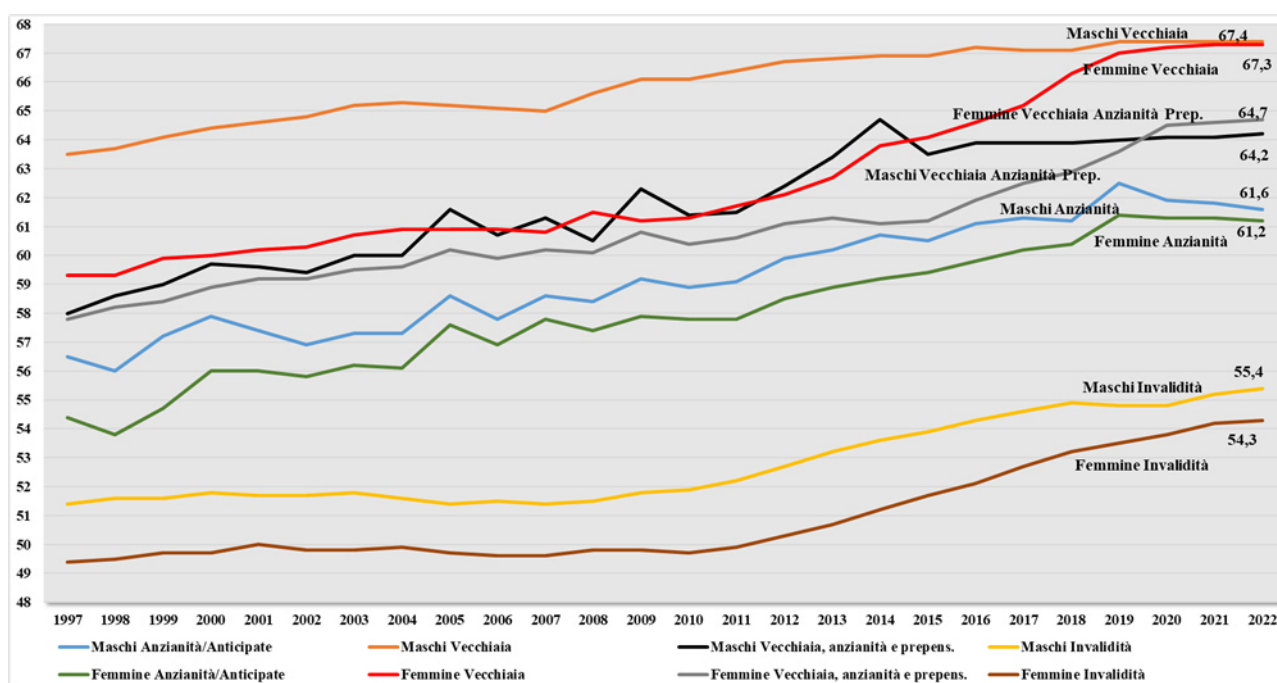
Total IVS and welfare benefits for women; Total IVS and welfare benefits for men; Men: seniority/early and old age pension, early retirement; Statutory old-age retirement age; Total IVS and welfare benefits; Women: seniority/early and old age pension; early retirement; Statutory old-age retirement age, Total IVS and welfare benefits. *Source: INPS – Observatory on pensions, *excluding the funds for public-sector employed workers (GDP) and including Enpals as of 2019*

The new **100 Quota** experimental measure in force from 2019 to 2021 (Art. 14 of Law Decree no. 4/2019), whose requirements are at least 62 years of age (not adjusted to life expectancy) and 38 years of contributions, was also included in the statistics of seniority/early retirement pensions as of April 1, 2019; it will be applicable until 2026 for the workers who became entitled by 2021; the 102 Quota measure was introduced in 2022 with 64 years of age and 38 years of contributions. Another retirement channel in the contribution-based system is the **"Women's Option"**, created experimentally in 2004 and extended year by year, most recently by the 2023 Budget Law; in 2022, it required a contribution period of at least 35 years and 58 years of age for employed workers and 59 years for the self-employed; in 2023, an early access to a contribution-based pension is granted to employed and self-employed women who had reached 60 years of age by December 31, 2022 with at least 35 years of contributions, and in certain conditions (caregivers, 74% disabled, employed with or dismissed from companies negotiating to manage a crisis) and who had already fulfilled their requirements 12 months before for employed workers and 18 months before for self-employed women. In 2022, also due to the effects of all these **early retirement** channels, the effective average age at retirement dropped again to **61.6 for men** (61.9 in 2020 and 61.8 in 2021) and to **61.2 for women** (62.3 in 2020 and 2021); the effective retirement age for both genders decreased again to **61.5 years** (61.7 in 2020 and 61.6 in 2021); without these exceptions, it could have reached the target of 64 years.

Since early pensions are more popular and with a higher amount, the average retirement age is extremely important; however, if the **old-age category** is considered as a **whole** (seniority, old age

and early retirement), it is possible to see that in 2022, the *effective average age at retirement* was **64.4 years**; in the calculation of this average age by gender, *the retirement age of men*, equal to **64.2 years** (59.0% of the total for both genders), is more important than that of *women*, equal to **64.7 years** (41.0% of the total for both genders). The retirement age requirement for women has gradually increased especially since 2014. If we then take into account not only the average *effective retirement age for old age and old age/early retirement pensions* but also the average effective retirement age for all *direct pensions*, in 2022, it was **63.2 years** for *men* and **63.7 years** for *women*, with an average for the both genders of **63.4 years**; the age for men remained at 63.1 years in 2020 and 2021; for women it was 63.4 years in 2020 and 63.5 in 2021; the weighted average for men and women was stable at 63.3 years in 2020 and 2021. Finally, the analysis of the weighted average effective age at the start of *all pension categories*, including survivors' pensions and welfare benefits, shows that the average effective age in 2022 was **68.0 years**; for *men* it was **64.9 years** and for *women*, **70.5 years**, because they are the main beneficiaries of survivors' pensions and welfare benefits.

Figure 5.2 – Effective average age at retirement for direct pensions (*) newly paid by INPS by category and gender from 1997 to 2022



Men: seniority/early retirement, old age; old age, seniority and early retirement; invalidity; Women: seniority/early retirement; old age; seniority, old age and early retirement; invalidity; *Excluding the funds for public-sector employed workers (GDP) and including former Enpals as of 2019. Source: INPS – Observatory on pensions.

EFFECTIVE RETIREMENT AGE FOR IVS PENSIONS IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR				
Category of IVS pensions paid out:	1997		2022	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
<i>seniority/early pensions</i>	56,5	54,4	61,6	61,2
<i>Old-age pensions</i>	63,5	59,3	67,4	67,3
<i>Early retirement</i>	52,6	50,4	60,8	58,5
<i>Invalidity pensions</i>	51,4	49,4	55,4	54,3
<i>Survivors' pensions</i>	72,1	68,2	76,3	74,4
NUMBER OF IVS PENSIONS PAID OUT IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR				
Total IVS pensions paid out	1997		2022	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
	367.739	323.493	338.362	384.061

Source – INPS statistical observatory on pensions in the private sector

5.6 Number of outstanding pensions by effective date, gender, average duration of benefits, type of benefit and age; the situation of pensions eliminated: INPS funds

A very important piece of information that should be carefully considered when changing pension rules is the *historical series of invalidity, old age and survivors' (IVS) pensions still being paid* on January, 1, 2023, *starting from the ones that were paid out (taken effect) as of 1980 and previous years*, classified for each year until 2022. This results in 40 groups of former workers classified according to their retirement date for a *duration of 42 years or more* for the pensions starting from *"1980 and previous years"*, up to a *duration of less than 1 year (0 years)* for the ones starting from *"2022"*, broken down by gender, type of fund and category of pension [seniority, old-age, early retirement, invalidity and survivors (AVPIS)], with the indication of the mean age obtained from the INPS statistical observatories for men and women at the time of their retirement (age is expressed in whole years or tenths of years). Consequently, for each year of retirement and for each modality (scheme, duration, gender and category), it is possible to obtain the mean age of the group of pensioners still alive today. In order for the system to remain in equilibrium, it is crucial to have a fair ratio of the length of the working life vs. the duration of the pension, so as to avoid penalising the workers (young people in the lead) who today are financing with their contributions the pensions for the current generation of pensioners. If the retirement age is not correlated to life expectancy, the risk may be that the pensions will have a disproportionate duration with respect to the length of contributions; cases in point are the 40-year-long pensions provided many years ago, mainly for electoral reasons, and still being paid today; legions of workers were allowed to retire young following the provisions enacted between 1965 and 1990, which allowed married women or with children working in the public sector to retire after 14 years, 6 months and 1 day of useful service, including maternity and university degree redemptions (for example, a graduated woman with two children could work for 8 years and then retire after paying few contributions), and 19 years, 6 months and 1 day for men working in the public sector; employed workers of local authorities were allowed to retire after 25 years, with only 20-25 years of contributions (always including degree, maternity and military service redemptions).

Figure 5.3 shows the 'accordion-like' effects on seniority/early and old-age retirements resulting from the various reforms of retirement age and contribution requirements over the years, compared to the more regular trends of invalidity retirements post Act no. 222/1984 and of survivors' retirements, which instead follow the 'physiological' patterns of human life, dictated only by random events (invalidating event or death). The great exodus of workers due to the 'announcement effect' of the

reforms on old age and seniority pensions carried out in 1992 (Amato reform) or the subsequent 'stop and go waves' caused by the gradual accrual of retirement requirements by entire generations are very evident from 1991 onwards.

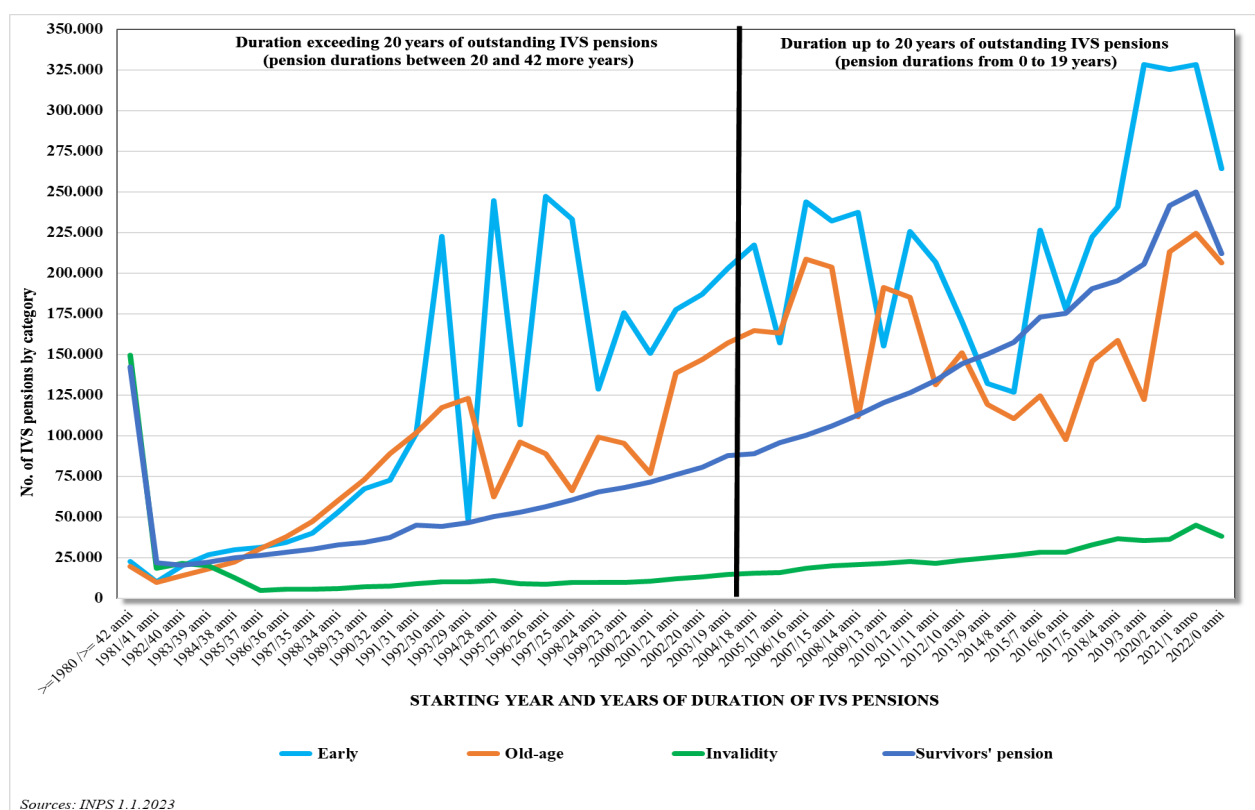
Here below are illustrated all the outstanding pensions provided by: **a)** the INPS private-sector pension funds and schemes and by the fund for workers in the entertainment and sports sector for the last years of the series; **b)** the funds for public-sector employed workers (GDP).¹⁶ As of January 1, 2023 the INPS private-sector funds was paying **294,093 pensions with a duration of 42 and more years**, accounting for 2.1% of all outstanding IVS pensions, equal to 13,685.475) to men and women who had retired in **1980 or even earlier (423,009** in 2021 with a decrease by 16.4% and 353,779 with a decrease by 16.9% compared to January 1, 2023) with 59,686 pensions eliminated in one year. More specifically, **294,093 IVS pensions were provided to private-sector** employed and self-employed workers (artisans, retailers, farmers), of which (241,059 (82.0%) to women and 53,034 (18.0%) to men.

Civil servants received **39,985 pensions** lasting 42 years or more (45,907 on January 1, 2022), of which 28,024 to women and 11,961 to men (70.1% and 29.9% of the total respectively), accounting for 1.3% of all outstanding IVS pensions paid by the INPS funds for public-sector employed workers, and amounting to 3,107,983. The average retirement age calculated by the INPS Statistical Observatories¹⁷ of the individuals who have retired since 1980 and before results from the weighted average age of generations of pensioners who are still alive, with different retirement dates (42 years and more).

¹⁶ The data analysed are taken from the INPS Statistical Observatories and not from the 'Register'; for details on the funds for self-employed and employed workers (FPLD, including the 4 separate schemes: ex Inpdai, electricity, telephony and transportation), the substitutive fund of Ferrovie dello Stato and the other schemes, see the Observatory on public expenditure 'The average duration of pensions' available for free consultation at the following link: <https://www.itinerari previdenziali.it/site/home/biblioteca/pubblicazioni/osservatorio-spesa-pubblica-durata-media-pensioni-italiane.html>.

¹⁷ It should be remembered that the average ages are expressed here in years where the decimal expresses tenths of a year. Therefore, an age of 84.3 years expressed in tenths of a year, is equal to 84 years, 3 months and 27 days if instead is transformed into years, months and days; an age of 87.4 expressed in tenths of a year is equal to 87 years, 5 months and 6 days.

Figure 5.3 – Number of outstanding IVS pensions on January 1, 2023 by year of retirement, pension duration and category - INPS funds for private and public sector employed workers



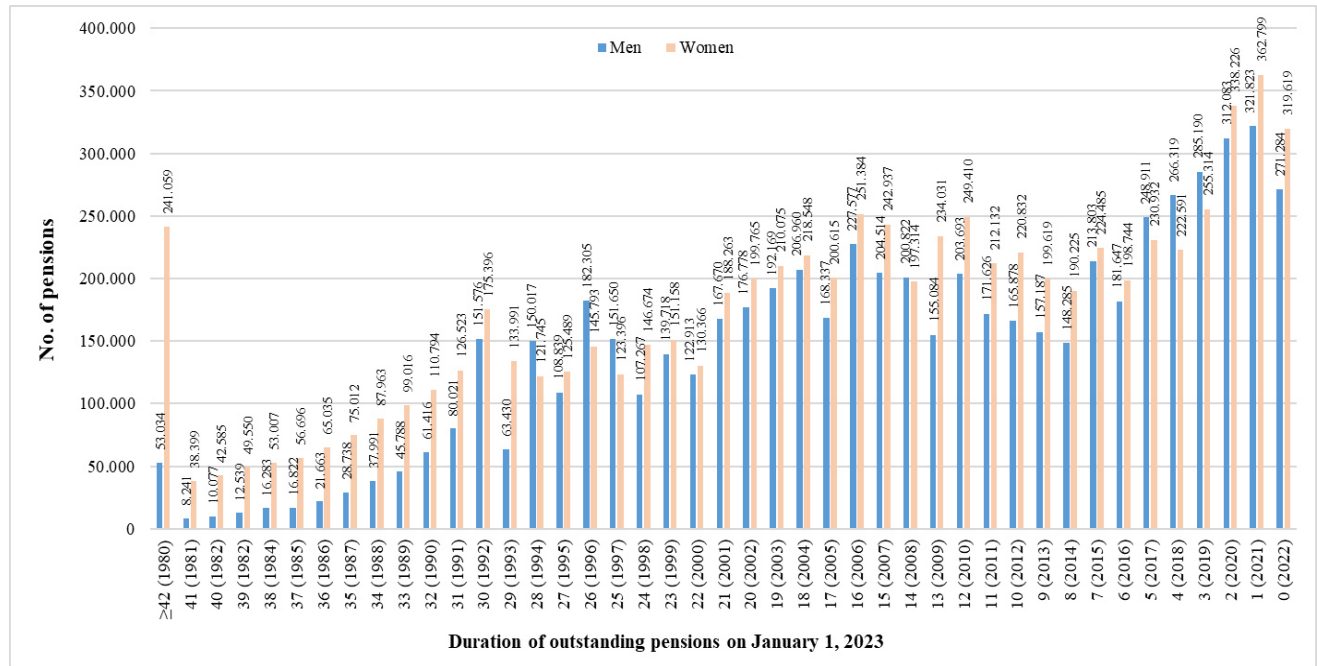
In the *private sector* (Figure 5.4), the average retirement age for pensioners who have received their benefits for 42 years and more was 39.9 years (37.5 years for men and 40.5 for women), where the young retirement age for invalidity and survivors' benefits has a significant impact; in the *public sector* (Figure 5.5), the average retirement age for pensioners who have received their benefits for 42 years and more was 39.7 years (36.8 for men and 41.0 for women). With regard to these low retirement ages, it should be pointed out that older workers who had retired 42 years ago or earlier and who have died are not included in the calculation of the mean age, which is therefore each year lower, and it provides a snapshot of the average age profiles in 1980 and in earlier years of the younger retirees who are now in their 80's and still alive. For these two sectors as a whole, women, who are known to live longer, take the lion's share with 82.0% of all outstanding IVS pensions with durations of 42 and more years (334,078). **The duration of the oldest pensions**, those paid in 1980 or even earlier in the private sector and still in force today, is on average 47.9 years (current average age minus average retirement age) and 46.9 years in the public sector. These are mainly invalidity, survivors' and old-age pensions; women receive lower benefits with respect to men on average, but for a much longer period of time and hence often with a higher expenditure.

The age of the group of workers who retired in 2022 (duration 0 years) was higher because this generation of retirees was still alive on January 1, 2023, but above all because the different reforms introduced more stringent pension requirements; the analysis of the average retirement age in the private sector by AVPIS category [Seniority, Old Age, Early Retirement, Invalidity and Survivors] shows for men who retired as of 2022 the following average retirement age figures: 61.6 - 67.5 - 55.4 - 77.7, and for women: 61.2 - 67.3 - 54.1 - 74.8.

There are currently **5,586,300 IVS benefits** being paid in the private and public sectors, with a duration of **20 years or more**, accounting for **33.3% of the total**, i.e. one third of all the outstanding IVS pensions of the INPS system (16,793,458). Women who receive a pension with a 20-year

duration account for 35.3% of the gender total (9,320,627) and men for 30.8% of the gender total (7,472,831).

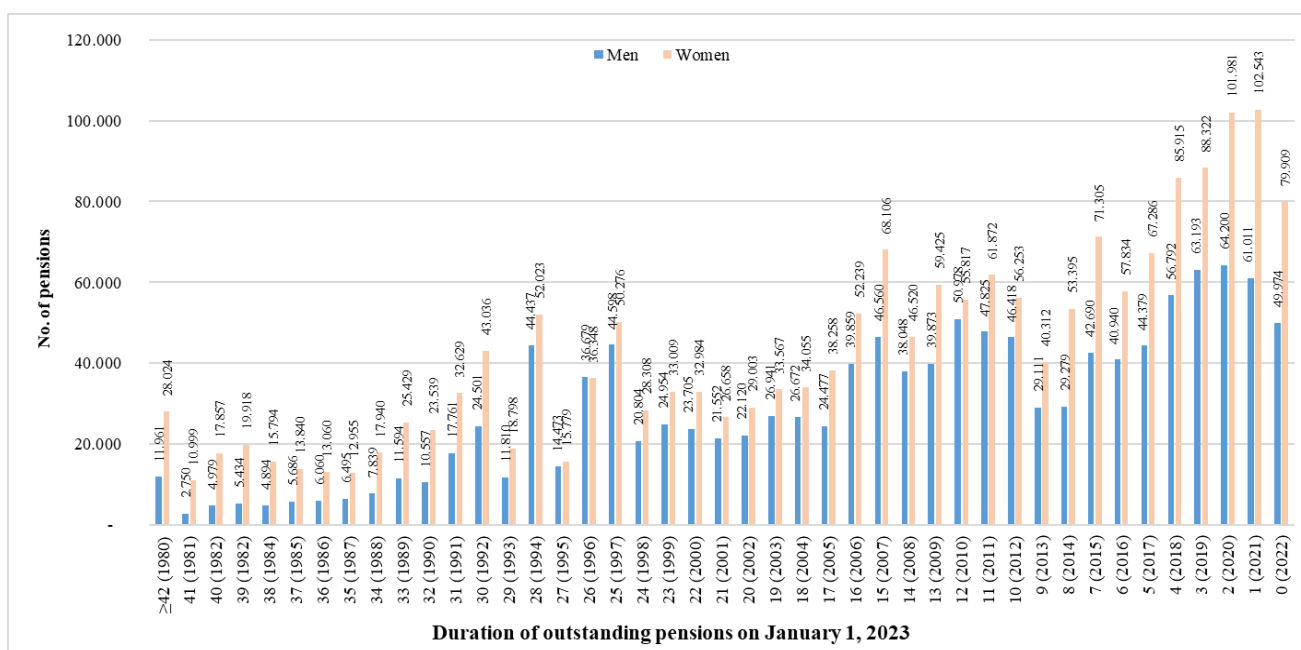
Figure 5.4 - Number of outstanding pensions on January 1, 2023 by year of retirement
INPS funds for private-sector employed workers



Private sector											
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	
A-P	3.817	5.003	2.107	2.986	3.605	3.878	5.374	4.957	9.206	5.215	10.932
V	835	17.452	460	8.870	775	11.927	1.105	16.126	1.795	20.277	2.438
I	40.222	96.026	4.473	10.771	4.466	9.990	4.645	10.070	3.709	1.749	1.657
S	8.160	122.578	1.201	15.772	1.231	16.790	1.415	18.397	1.573	19.648	1.703
Tot	53.034	241.059	8.241	38.399	10.077	42.585	12.539	49.550	16.283	53.007	16.822
Tot. Gen.	294.093	46.640	52.662	62.089	69.290	73.518	86.698	103.750	125.954	144.804	
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	
A-P	40.470	8.666	54.499	10.176	122.029	49.760	30.752	4.212	130.375	37.327	80.215
V	15.779	70.635	19.457	78.571	23.485	88.854	26.035	91.716	12.420	43.373	20.983
I	2.452	2.034	2.638	2.093	2.946	2.074	3.125	1.931	3.405	1.881	3.536
S	2.715	29.459	3.427	35.683	3.116	34.708	3.518	36.132	3.817	39.164	4.105
Tot	61.416	110.794	80.021	126.523	151.576	175.396	63.430	133.991	150.017	121.745	108.839
Tot. Gen.	172.210	206.544	326.972	197.421	271.762	234.328	328.098	275.046	253.941	290.876	
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	
A-P	92.045	22.989	121.111	29.776	125.995	35.145	133.445	38.381	141.935	44.732	97.086
V	20.137	49.977	34.732	97.482	37.767	99.738	44.417	101.405	49.680	102.511	54.590
I	4.956	2.507	5.529	2.802	6.171	3.035	6.742	3.422	7.544	3.800	8.057
S	5.775	54.893	6.298	58.203	6.845	61.847	7.565	66.867	7.801	67.505	8.604
Tot	122.913	130.366	167.670	188.263	176.778	199.765	192.169	210.075	206.960	218.548	168.337
Tot. Gen.	253.279	355.933	376.543	402.244	425.508	368.952	478.961	447.451	398.136	389.115	
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
A-P	126.450	38.852	109.604	32.780	86.962	29.342	68.784	33.721	44.488	43.032	99.364
V	53.507	111.621	37.648	75.423	52.174	80.312	58.844	50.264	71.967	25.743	78.973
I	10.611	5.022	10.234	4.774	11.348	4.883	12.847	5.547	14.090	6.183	15.042
S	13.125	93.915	14.140	99.155	15.394	106.295	16.712	110.087	17.740	115.267	20.424
Tot	203.693	249.410	171.626	212.132	165.878	220.832	157.187	199.619	148.285	190.225	213.803
Tot. Gen.	453.103	383.758	386.710	356.806	338.510	438.288	380.391	479.843	488.910	540.504	
	2020	2021	2022								
A-P	160.304	70.968	158.643	78.571	124.795	69.165					
V	99.216	84.131	102.938	93.976	93.194	86.660					
I	20.386	11.323	25.228	14.980	22.379	12.876					
S	32.177	171.804	35.014	175.272	30.916	150.918					
Tot	312.083	338.226	321.823	362.799	271.284	319.619					

Source: INPS Pension Observatory on January 1, 2023

Figure 5.5 - Number of outstanding pensions on January 1, 2023 by year of retirement
Fund for public-sector employed workers - GDP



	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
A	3.185	10.563	1.218	3.852	2.565	9.810	3.494	13.121	3.559	12.026
V	447	780	103	396	272	954	205	694	145	83
I	7.788	5.457	1.225	2.040	2.007	4.977	1.589	3.708	998	240
S	541	11.224	204	4.711	135	2.116	146	2.395	192	3.445
Tot	11.961	28.024	2.750	10.999	4.979	17.857	5.434	19.918	4.894	15.794
Tot. Gen.	39.985	13.749	22.836	25.352	20.688	19.526	19.120	19.450	25.779	37.023

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
A	6.952	16.428	12.681	24.139	18.186	32.752	5.231	8.113	36.723	40.031
V	1.575	833	2.418	1.229	3.320	1.711	3.465	1.922	4.008	2.446
I	1.559	1.432	2.101	1.975	2.419	2.843	2.411	2.688	2.923	2.857
S	471	4.846	561	5.286	666	5.730	703	6.075	783	6.689
Tot	10.557	23.539	17.761	32.629	24.501	43.036	11.810	18.798	44.437	52.023
Tot. Gen.	34.096	50.390	67.537	30.608	96.460	30.252	73.027	94.874	49.112	57.963

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
A	17.232	18.514	14.772	11.931	14.880	11.078	17.980	13.310	17.254	13.332
V	3.136	3.667	3.126	3.400	3.372	5.866	4.450	7.024	5.009	7.427
I	1.856	1.357	2.150	1.456	2.264	1.681	2.594	1.806	2.446	1.706
S	1.481	9.446	1.504	9.871	1.604	10.378	1.917	11.427	1.963	11.590
Tot	23.705	32.984	21.552	26.658	22.120	29.003	26.941	33.567	26.672	34.055
Tot. Gen.	56.689	48.210	51.123	60.508	60.727	62.735	92.098	114.666	84.568	99.298

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
A	35.123	25.316	35.073	29.218	32.624	21.493	16.655	12.781	15.366	23.802
V	8.190	11.888	4.905	13.379	4.769	13.979	3.529	6.585	4.962	7.866
I	4.405	2.608	4.105	2.235	4.916	2.395	4.470	2.024	2.152	4.484
S	3.260	16.005	3.742	17.040	4.109	18.386	4.457	18.922	4.881	19.575
Tot	50.978	55.817	47.825	61.872	46.418	56.253	29.111	40.312	29.279	53.395
Tot. Gen.	106.795	109.697	102.671	69.423	82.674	113.995	98.774	111.665	142.707	151.515

	2020	2021	2022
A-P	39.498	54.549	37.720
V	13.536	16.491	11.212
I	2.953	1.493	2.904
S	8.213	29.448	9.175
Tot	64.200	101.981	61.011
Tot. Gen.	166.181	163.554	129.883

Source: INPS - Observatory of public-sector pensions - GDP on January 1, 2023

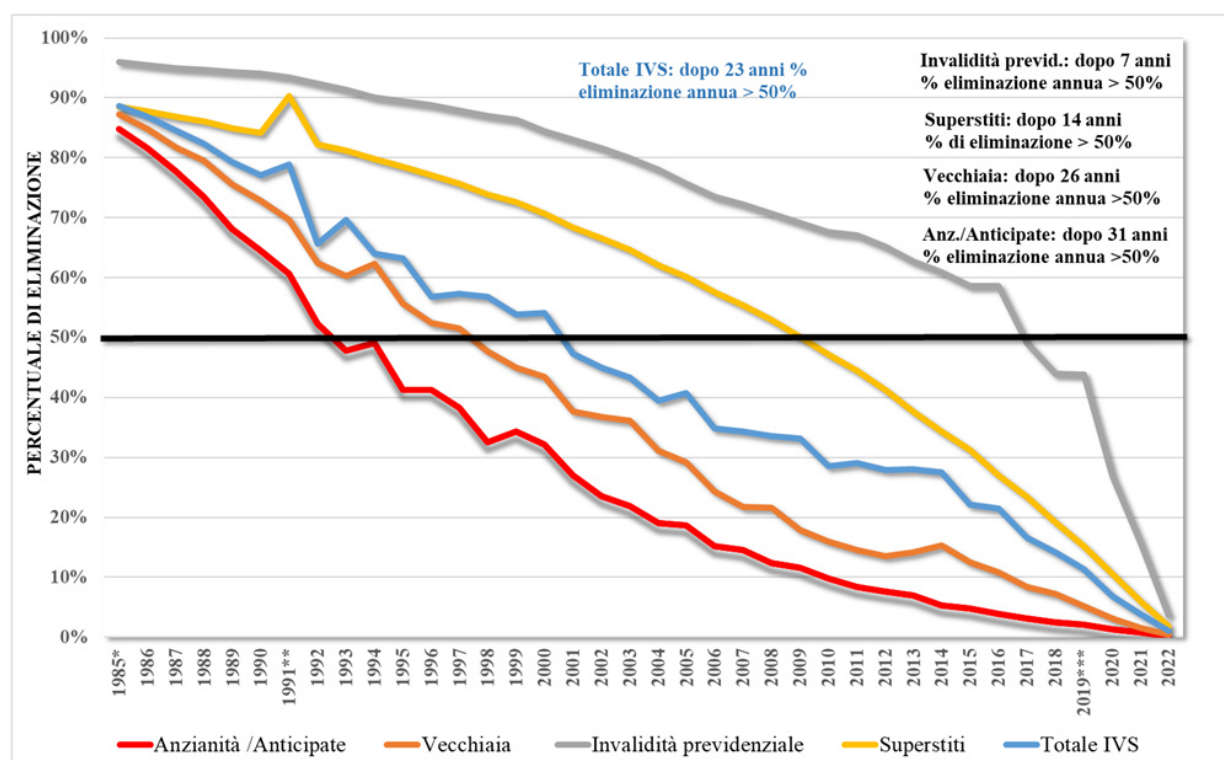
Pensions eliminated: in addition to the duration of pensions still in force on January 1, 2023 examined above, we have also looked into the INPS archives to analyse the trend of the ***elimination of IVS pensions between the year of retirement and January 1, 2023*** (due to death, new marriage, survivors' death, administrative cancellation). The data on the elimination of pensions by year of retirement (***Figure 5.6***) are available for the 38-year period from 1985 to 2022 for the ***INPS private sector*** (no Register) which includes the FPLD fund, the separate schemes, the funds for self-employed workers, the fund for workers in the entertainment and sports sector and for the ***public sector***, the fund for public-sector employed workers (GDP). More than half (54.1%) of the invalidity, old age and

survivors' pensions starting from 1998, was eliminated after 23 years. More in general, in the 38-year period observed, 45.5% of the almost 23 million IVS pensions paid in total was eliminated, while 54.5% was still in force on January 1, 2023. However, the 38-year period for which the data is currently available does not yet seem sufficient to quantify the balance between outstanding and eliminated pensions; in fact, the information related to the elimination of pensions is lacking in chronological terms and also because some minor funds are not yet providing their data, even though the ninth edition of the Report also includes some data on the pensions eliminated in the four FPLD separate schemes (ex Inpdai, electricity, telephony and transport funds). Therefore, it is necessary to gather more information over an observation period of about 40-50 years in order to have a complete view of this situation. However, it is interesting to note that for *invalidity pensions*, the annual elimination rate reaches and then gradually exceeds 58.5% after only **7 years**. More than half (50.1%) of *survivors' pensions* is eliminated every year after **14 years** from inception. In 1991, there was an anomalous peak in the number of survivors' pensions, compared to their more than regular trend over the years; this was due to the introduction of Act no. 233/1990a on January 1, 1991: Article 12 of this law allowed the survivors of farmers, tenant farmers and sharecroppers registered in the CDCM fund and who had died before May 2, 1969, to receive their survivor's pensions calculated with the same rules as those employed for the workers under the General Compulsory Insurance. In 1991, this resulted in the payment of twice as many survivors' pensions (391,484 pensions compared to 195,815 in 1990 prior to the new law). In the meantime, a large number of survivors died, causing the elimination of a substantial number of survivors' pensions, related to the year in which the pension took effect (353,502 survivors' pensions were eliminated as of 1991, compared to 164,687 survivors' pensions eliminated as of 1990).

For *seniority pensions*, two thirds of which are provided to men with 35-43 years of contributions, it is necessary to wait **31 years from their inception** before more than half of them is eliminated each year, starting from 1992 when 52.3% of them was eliminated. On the other hand, it is necessary to wait **26 years after retirement** for more than half of the *old age pensions*, two thirds of which are provided to women, to be eliminated each year, starting from 1997 with 51.5% and in previous years with a higher percentage.

The *average annual elimination rate* for all IVS pensions begins to exceed 54.1% **23 years after their inception** (1996) increasing further between the years of inception from 1999 and 1985, to reach an annual elimination rate of 88.6% in 1985, after 38 years.

Figure 5.6 - IVS pensions: percentage of pensions eliminated from the year of their inception to January 1, 2023, compared to pensions paid in the same year, broken down by category



Total IVS pensions after 23 years, % elimination rate, annual elimination rate; Invalidity pensions after 97 years; Survivors' pensions after 14 years, Seniority pensions after 26 years; Old-age pensions after 26 years, Seniority early pensions after 31 years; Elimination %, Year of retirement; Seniority/Early retirement, Old-age, Invalidity, Survivors' pensions, Total IVS pensions; *Source: INPS – Observatories on pensions on January 1, 2023 and monitoring of retirement flows.* (*) Since 1985 it has included the pension fund for employed workers (including separate schemes), the fund for self-employed workers, and the funds for public-sector employed workers (GDP); (**) As of January 1, 1991, Article 12 of Act no. 233/1990 granted the survivors of farmers, tenant farmers and sharecroppers who died before May 2, 1969, the right to a survivor pension with the same rules established for employed workers under the General Compulsory Insurance. (**) Since 2019 the INPS funds have also included former Enpals.

6. The pension system and pension expenditure in 2022, short-term forecasts: summary and conclusions

Economic trends at a glance in 2022: in 2022, the post-pandemic recovery was still picking up, notwithstanding the rise of inflation in late 2021; then, the Russian invasion of Ukraine on February 24 led to further difficulties linked to the spike in energy prices, which pushed **inflation up to 8.1%**, an unprecedented level since 1985 after the 1973 oil crisis (Yom Kippur); **GDP grew by 3.7%**, and employment was on the rise too, even if Italy features the lowest total **employment rate** (60.1% compared to 70% of the EU average) and the lowest **employment rate of women** (51.1% compared to about 65% of the EU average) among the 27 + 1 countries, with a high number of inactive subjects and NEETs); finally, productivity remained very sluggish, - 7% in 10 years compared to the EU28 average.

As discussed later, it is difficult to finance the Italian welfare state which, in 2022, ranked second in the EU together with Austria in terms of social spending/GDP ratio; instead, the pension system continues to hold up well, even if it is increasingly undermined by the skyrocketing welfare expenditure financed by taxes, which is the main cause of the increase in public debt; this type of expenditure is often misplaced since it has resulted in doubling the poor and reducing the labour force and it will have a tremendous impact on the level of social protection.

Public debt is Italy's Achilles' heel, rising from 1,632 billion (102% of GDP) in 2008 to **2,409.9 billion** (134.7% of GDP) in 2019, + **777 billion euros' worth of new debt** (+47% in 2008) in just 11 years. The policies launched in 2018/19 by the Conte 1 government (especially the citizenship income and the 100 Quota measures) had to deal with the SARS-CoV-2 epidemic; in fact, at the end of **2020**, the debt reached **2,573.5 billion** (+163.6 billion in just one year, accounting for 157% of GDP). At the end of **2021**, even if GDP grew by **7.2%** and employment by 550,000 (new calculation method), the debt reached **2,678.4 billion**, an increase by about **104.9 billion** in 12 months, accounting for 150.8% of GDP, according to the estimates of the Bank of Italy and ISTAT, 5% less than in 2020 but with a deficit of 6.6%. At the end of 2022, (under the Draghi government until October 22, 2022), the public debt amounted to **2,762 billion**, i.e. + 83.6 billion, while GDP had a market price value of 1,909,154 million euros, an increase by 6.8% over the previous year, with a debt-to-GDP ratio of 144.67%. The 2022 NADEF (Update to the Economy and Finance Document) originally projected a debt of 3.9% in 2023, increased to 4.5% and of 3.7% in 2024, increased to 5.3%, with about 90 billion euros' worth of new debt in 2023, 77 billion in 2024, and 70 billion in 2025. The latest survey by the Bank of Italy calculates the debt in July 2023 at **2,859 billion**, a new record, with an increase over the end of 2022 by another 97 billion that is expected to exceed 100 at the end of 2023 and with the interest expenditure projected to arrive at 100 billion in 2023 and to over 115 in 2024 when the debt stock exceeds the psychological threshold of 3,000 billion. This is the real Italian problem, certainly not the pension system, which is in line, net of taxes, with that of the EU; and in fact, the spread between BTPs and Bunds exceeded 202 basis points with an interest rate on 10-year BTPs that rose from 0.60% in January 2021 to almost 5%.

Another major Italian problem is caused by the century-old lack of development in the South, which exacerbates all the economic variables and weighs on the public budget. This subject is analysed in the VIIth Report '**The Regionalisation of the Italian welfare system. Contribution and tax revenues, public welfare spending and financing rates from 1980 to 2021**' drafted by the Itinerari Previdenziali

Study and Research Centre.¹ This document focuses on the welfare budget of each individual region and of the three macro-areas and on the allocation of public debt for each of them, highlighting all the difficulties Italy is facing in terms of development, annual deficit and public debt.

6.1 Main indicators of the pension system in 2022 and their evolution

In 2022, ***pension expenditure*** including supplementary minimum benefits and the GIAS transfers to the funds for public-sector employed workers (***Table 1a in the Appendix***) amounted to **247.59** billion against **238.271** in 2021, an increase by 9,319 billion (+3.5 billion in 2021 over 2020). Interestingly, this increase was not as high as inflation (+3.91% against an inflation rate of 8.1%), the same as in 2021 (+1.7%, less than an inflation rate of 1.9%). To this amount must be added **41.83 billion euros' worth of GIAS transfers**, (examined in Chapter 4) for the IVS benefits paid by pension funds, for a total of **289.42 billion**². ***Contribution revenues*** amounted to 224.94 billion, up by 8% with respect to 208.26 billion in 2021. ***Employment*** recovered with + 674,000 subjects in 2021 after the loss of 537,000 workers in 2020 due to the COVID pandemic, despite the failure to count redundant workers or inactive subjects for more than 3 months, and another 414,000 in 2022, with a total employment rate of 60.1% compared to 58.2% in 2021, for a total of 23,298,000 people employed, more than the 2019 record. The number of ***pensioners*** also increased from 16.098 million in 2021 to 16.131 million in 2022, + 32,666 (+ 57,547 between 2021 and 2020) and +126,911 compared to 2018, which was the year with the lowest number of pensioners since 1993/94. Moreover, in 2018, this number would have fallen below the 16 million threshold without the extension of the Social APE, early workers and the women's option measures; the period between 2019 and 2021 was characterised by the launch and implementation of the 100 Quota measure, which allowed workers to retire with 62 years of age and 38 years of contributions, and by the extension of the aforementioned measures that significantly inflated the number of pensioners. The 100 Quota was replaced in 2022 by the 102 Quota (64 years of age and 38 of contributions), which was also replaced by the 103 Quota in 2023 (62 years of age and 41 years of contributions); it is obvious that these early-retirement measures exacerbate a situation already characterised by an increasingly old workforce despite the elimination of the numerous pensions that had been in payment for many years, often more than 35³.

Ratio of the number of employed persons to the number of pensioners: this is a fundamental ratio for a ***pay-as-you-go pension system*** such as the Italian system; in 2022, it was equal to **1.4443**, thanks to the recovery of almost all of the employment lost in 2020 as a result of the pandemic crisis, compared to 2019 when this indicator had reached an all-time high at 1.4578; it is also important to

¹ It is a unique report in Italy, presented on November 7 2023 at CNEL and available for free consultation at the following link: <https://www.itinerariprevidenziali.it/site/home/biblioteca/publicazioni/settima-regionalizzazione.html>

² As specified in Chapter 5, the above-mentioned data illustrated in ***Table 1a***, differ from those taken from the Central Register reported in ***Table 5.3*** (IVS expenditure) by about 2.68 billion: 292.103 is the figure reported by the INPS/ISTAT Register and 289.418 the one reported in Table 1a (the difference was 4.91 in 2021, 3.74 in 2020 and 4.6 more in 2019), attributable to *the time lag and to some calculation adjustments with respect to the accounting data*. The INPS/ISTAT pension register includes IVS pensions, plus the additional social benefits, the 14th monthly salary and the additional amount (to increase up to 600euros in 2023, with +1.9% e); these benefits have a welfare nature but are improperly calculated as pension expenditure items; if they are added together with the allowances and welfare benefits, their amount is 322 billion (Table 5.3); as a proof, if we add the amounts illustrated in Table 1 a, to the INAIL and INPS ex Inpdap allowances (4.027 billion) and to those in table 5.6 related to benefits for disabled civilians, social and veterans' pensions (26.104 billion), plus the social additional benefits, the 14th monthly salary and the additional amount (4.24 billion), total expenditure reaches 319.7 billion, i.e. only - 2.5 billion.

³ See the Public Expenditure Observatory 'The average duration of pensions. Insight into the average duration of Italian pensions from 1980 to 2018 by number, type, gender and fund'; produced by the Itinerari Previdenziali Study and Research Centre and available on www.itinerariprevidenziali.it. At the end of 2022, there were 969,446 pensions with a duration of 35 years and more still in payment (of which more than 180,000 to public-sector employed workers); 334,078 of them with a duration of 43 years and more (see Chapter 5).

bear in mind that ISTAT changed its labour force survey methodology in 2021 (*see Note 2 in Table 6.1*) .

Table 6.1 - Key indicators of the pension system

Years	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total cost of benefits (1)	122.948	122.818	128.463	132.039	138.128	144.249	151.080	158.035	164.722	170.457
Total contribution revenues (1)	104.335	109.384	116.276	120.501	129.759	132.201	139.078	148.730	152.440	161.404
Balance	-18.613	-13.434	-12.187	-11.538	-8.369	-12.048	-12.002	-9.305	-12.282	-9.053
Total expenditure/GDP ratio	11,28	10,82	10,96	10,65	10,63	10,72	10,86	10,91	11,06	11,00
No. of employed workers (2)	20.857.572	21.047.909	21.275.492	21.594.523	21.964.937	22.229.519	22.244.227	22.362.686	22.407.003	22.757.586
No. of pensioners (3)	16.204.568	16.244.618	16.376.994	16.384.671	16.453.933	16.345.493	16.369.384	16.561.600	16.560.879	16.670.893
No. of benefits (3)	21.627.338	21.606.330	21.589.018	21.628.910	22.192.130	22.650.314	22.828.365	23.147.978	23.257.480	23.513.261
No. of residents in Italy (2)	56.904.379	56.909.109	56.923.524	56.960.692	56.993.742	57.321.070	57.888.365	58.462.375	58.751.711	59.131.287
No. of workers per pensioner	1,287	1,296	1,299	1,318	1,335	1,360	1,359	1,350	1,353	1,365
No. of pensions per pensioner	1,335	1,330	1,318	1,320	1,349	1,386	1,395	1,398	1,404	1,410
Ratio of the number of inhabitants vs. the number of pensions	2,631	2,634	2,637	2,634	2,568	2,531	2,536	2,526	2,526	2,515
Average pension amount per year (3)	7.189	7.436	7.874	7.888	8.073	8.357	8.633	8.985	9.239	9.511
Adjusted per-capita amount (3)	9.583	9.979	10.380	10.609	10.995	11.581	12.039	12.558	12.975	13.414
GDP (4) at current prices in millions	1.089.869	1.135.499	1.171.901	1.239.266	1.298.890	1.345.794	1.390.710	1.448.363	1.489.725	1.548.473
Years	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total cost of benefits (1)	177.540	185.035	192.590	198.662	204.343	211.086	214.567	216.107	217.895	218.504
Total contribution revenues (1)	170.524	183.011	183.280	185.656	187.954	190.345	189.207	189.595	191.330	196.522
Balance	-7.016	-2.024	-9.310	-13.006	-16.389	-20.741	-25.360	-26.512	-26.565	-21.982
Total expenditure/GDP ratio	11,03	11,34	12,24	12,38	12,48	13,08	13,37	13,28	13,16	12,89
No. of employed workers (2)	22.894.416	23.090.348	22.698.718	22.526.853	22.598.244	22.565.971	22.190.535	22.278.917	22.464.753	22.757.838
No. of pensioners (3)	16.771.604	16.779.555	16.733.031	16.707.026	16.668.584	16.593.890	16.393.369	16.259.491	16.179.377	16.064.508
No. of benefits (3)	23.720.778	23.808.848	23.835.812	23.763.023	23.676.695	23.570.499	23.316.004	23.198.474	23.095.567	22.966.016
No. of residents in Italy (2)	59.619.290	60.045.068	60.340.328	60.626.442	59.433.744	59.685.227	60.782.668	60.795.612	60.665.551	60.589.445
No. of workers per pensioner	1,365	1,376	1,357	1,348	1,373	1,360	1,354	1,370	1,388	1,417
No. of pensions per pensioner	1,414	1,419	1,424	1,422	1,420	1,420	1,422	1,427	1,427	1,430
Ratio of the number of inhabitants vs. the number of pensions	2,513	2,522	2,531	2,551	2,510	2,532	2,607	2,621	2,627	2,638
Average pension amount per year (3)	9.822	10.187	10.640	11.229	11.410	11.563	11.695	11.943	12.136	12.297
Adjusted per-capita amount (3)	13.891	14.454	15.156	15.832	15.957	16.359	16.638	17.040	17.323	17.580
GDP (4) at current prices in millions	1.609.551	1.632.151	1.572.878	1.604.515	1.637.463	1.613.265	1.604.599	1.627.406	1.655.355	1.695.590
Years	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Total cost of benefits (1)	220.842	225.599	230.255	234.736	238.271	247.588	263.000	275.500	283.000	290.000
Total contribution revenues (1)	199.842	204.750	209.399	195.400	208.264	224.943	238.000	250.000	260.000	268.000
Balance	-21.000	-20.849	-20.856	-39.336	-30.007	-22.645	-25.000	-25.500	-23.000	-22.000
Total expenditure/GDP ratio	12,72	12,78	12,82	14,27	13,42	12,97	13,03	13,10	13,02	12,94
No. of employed workers (2)	23.022.959	22.900.000	23.026.000	22.210.000	22.884.000	23.298.000	23.590.000	23.650.000	23.700.000	23.850.000
No. of pensioners (3)	16.041.852	16.004.503	16.035.165	16.041.202	16.098.748	16.131.414	16.133.000	16.130.000	16.120.000	16.110.000
No. of benefits (3)	22.994.698	22.785.711	22.805.765	22.717.120	22.758.797	22.772.004	22.650.000	22.600.000	22.500.000	22.400.000
No. of residents in Italy (2)	60.483.973	59.816.673	59.641.488	59.236.213	59.030.133	58.851.000	58.600.000	58.430.000	58.300.000	58.150.000
No. of workers per pensioner	1,435	1,4308	1,4578	1,3846	1,4215	1,4443	1,4622	1,4662	1,4702	1,4804
No. of pensions per pensioner	1,433	1,4237	1,4222	1,4162	1,4137	1,4117	1,4040	1,4011	1,3958	1,3904
Ratio of the number of inhabitants vs. the number of pensions	2,630	2,625	2,615	2,608	2,594	2,584	2,587	2,585	2,591	2,596
Average pension amount per year (3)	12.478	12.874	13.194	13.544,00	13.753,04	14.150,40				
Adjusted per-capita amount (3)	17.887	18.329	18.765	19.181,21	19.442,67	19.975,50				
GDP (4) at current prices in millions	1.736.602	1.765.421	1.796.634	1.656.961	1.775.436	1.909.154	2.018.045	2.102.844	2.173.320	2.241.161
<p>1) NUSVAP until 2010; as of 2011, Study and Research Centre of Itinerari Previdenziali; the data in green are estimates, the yellow ones indicate the best results, the blue ones the worst results. FORECASTS: 2023: Meloni's adjustment out of a stock of billions of pensions Table 6.4 (the stock plus welfare benefits amount to 313 billion euros) equal to 14.5 billion + extension equal to 0.9 billion + increase in the number of pensioners equal to 0.1 billion; 2024: Meloni's adjustment out of a stock of 263 billion + 11.877 billion (inflation equal to 5.1% + 0.8% for the rest of 2022) + 0.3% replacement effect + various early-retirement incentives – cancellations. Revenues. 2023, + 4% + employment equal to 2 billion + state transfers for contribution incentives; 2024: growth + 5% + increase in employment; 2024 inflation: 3% then 2.5%.</p> <p>(2) 2) ISTAT: Work force data updated to September 2019 with the method prior to the EU regulation; in 2021, Regulation EU 2019/2021 came in to force and changed the method to calculate the number of subjects employed; so, this new approach does not consider as employed the workers who have been supported by a redundancy fund for more than three months and the self-employed workers for over three months; instead, it considers as employed the workers in parental leave even if for more than three months, whose income is reduced by 50%. So, as of 2021, the number of employed subjects turned out to be lower, going from 22.839 million to 22.21 in 2020 and from 23.3 million to 22.88 million in 2021; since ISTAT communicated that, in December 2021, the number of employed subjects was 2.4% higher than in 2020 (+ 540,000), this confirmed the 23.3 million estimate illustrated in the IXth Report. The table shows the number of employed subjects as of 2020 according to the new Directive. In the last few years, the difference between the two methodologies is equal to 500,000 individuals; instead, in previous years, this difference varied according to the trends of safety net measures.</p> <p>(3) INPS Register of pensioners, (4) ISTAT population: in 2021, the population surveyed on October 9, 2011 amounted to 59,433,744, while the population registers reported 60,785,753 inhabitants and 59,394,207 at the end of the year. In 2021, the population dropped by 253,091 subjects with respect to the previous year. The data related to GDP were taken from the annual Document of Economy and Finance, which are slightly different in the subsequent Documents; the 2022 data and the 2023/25 projections were derived from the 2023 DEF.</p>										

Number of benefits per pensioner: in 2022, the number of **benefits**⁴ increased by 13,207 (+ 41,677 in 2021 over 2020) to reach 22,772,004, due to the large number of early-retirement measures but especially to the growth in the number of welfare benefits. Thus, the **ratio of the number of pensioners to the number of benefits** shows that each pensioner (per capita) received **1.411 benefits**, on average, the lowest level since 2006.

⁴ We have defined them as benefits and not pensions because, as we shall see below, many are typically of a welfare nature and are not financed by contributions.

Ratio of the number of benefits to the population: in 2022, taking into account the reduction in the resident population by 179,133 inhabitants (-274,878 in 2021 compared to 2020), one benefit was paid out for every **2.584 inhabitants**, a reduction compared to previous years and down to the 2012 level. In practice, one benefit paid per household, thus explaining why Italian citizens are so sensitive to the topic of pensions/welfare benefits. The citizenship income must be added to these benefits, together with the subsidies provided by municipalities, provinces and regions which are not known due to the lack of a welfare database; the estimate is one benefit per 2.1 inhabitants.

Average pension amount: the average pension amount is an indicator of 'social sustainability' and thus of the adequacy of the system. As pointed out in Chapter 5, two ratios can be used to calculate the average pension amount: the first is the ratio of total expenditure vs. the number of benefits; in 2022, it was 14.150.4 per year, an increase by 2.88% compared to 2021 (+1.543% in 2021, +2.65% in 2020 and + 2.48% in 2019); the second ratio is certainly more significant as it divides total expenditure not by the number of benefits but by the number of retired beneficiaries, considering that, as already indicated, each pensioner (per capita) receives **1.411** benefits on average; in 2022, the **actual average amount of pension income** rose from 19.442.67 to 19,975.5 euros per year, + 2.74% (+1.36% in 2021, + 2.22% and + 2.28% in 2020 and 2019), equal to 1,536.53 euros per month for 13 months, higher with respect to the salary of many active workers (**Tables 5.4 and 5.5**). Both ratios ensure the adequacy and social sustainability of the Italian pension and welfare system.

Average pension/average income ratio (Table 6.a): it shows the levels of coverage of the public system and is therefore a further indicator of social sustainability; it was calculated before and after GIAS transfers (welfare interventions to finance benefits that already have a welfare nature) with respect to the average income stated for tax and social security purposes (derived from the ratio of the earnings estimated by INPS and the payment rates; see Tables 33 and 34 a and b). If we use this ratio before GIAS transfers, which is the real sum received by pensioners, generated by the contributions paid, plus any welfare benefits, the average pension of private-sector and public-sector employed workers was equal to 73.99% and to 69.67% respectively against their income, which is an excellent replacement rate, and which increased over the previous year. The web tables⁵ (historical series from 1989 to 2005) and the ones in this Report (34 years of analysis) show an improvement for all categories albeit with some slight annual reductions, despite the numerous reforms that have increasingly aligned benefits with the contributions paid.

6.2 The social security accounts (pension, health and welfare benefits) in the overall national accounts in 2022 and previous years

Social security expenditure: in 2022, (pensions, health and welfare) amounted to **559.513 billion euros**, compared to 526.857 billion in 2021 (488.336 billion in 2019 and 518.457 billion in 2020), an increase by 32.656 billion, or + 6.2%, accounting for 51.65% of the total Italian expenditure (**Table 6.2**), slightly up with respect to 2021 but down with respect to previous years (in 2021 this was mainly due to the growth in capital and interest expenditure).

Total public expenditure, including interests on the debt, increased by about 20 billion to reach 83.2 billion; capital expenditure rose by 52.6 billion compared to 2020, reaching **1,083.33 billion** compared to 1,024.61 billion in 2021 (both indicators significantly increased in the 2023 DEF), + 5.73% vs. 2021 and + 24.37% compared to 2019 (+ 212.3 billion euros).

⁵ See the exhibits to this Report available on the website www.itinerariprevidenziali.it.

Total revenues amounted to 931.43 billion, + 7.88% and + 10.47% compared to 2021 and 2019 respectively. Therefore, the ***deficit*** was equal to 151.9 billion in 2022, which adds up to 161.21 billion in 2021 and 160.38 billion in 2020, a very dangerous growth in public debt by more than 473 billion in just 3 years!

The ***pension-related*** items in the “***accounts of the social security system***” can be found in ***Table 1a*** of this Report; the amount of ***healthcare expenditure*** is taken from the DEF (Economy and Finance Document) of April 2023, while the ***INAIL*** data and the items concerning ***welfare measures*** and ***temporary benefits*** managed centrally by INPS are taken from the accounts of these two institutes. Welfare expenditure by local authorities has been estimated on the basis of the RGS and ISTAT data while those related to the other expenditure items are taken from the 2023 DEF. Operating expenses and those for public-sector employed workers have been re-aggregated on the basis of the distribution of said costs, as shown in footnotes 5 and 6 of ***Table 6.2***. A number of considerations can be made from these data: **a)** the reclassification of the entire public expenditure allows us to disprove what is often stated, namely that Italy spends much less on welfare than other EU countries; in fact, welfare expenditure as a percentage of total public expenditure and with respect to GDP places Italy second in the ranking of EU countries (Eurostat 2023) on a par with Austria and preceded by France: the former with a modest public debt and low tax and contribution evasion and the latter with nuclear power; thus Italy is among the top 5 countries in the world, despite its huge public debt ; **b) compared to 2012**, welfare expenditure had a structural growth by 127.25 billion euros (+29.4%), mainly attributable to the share of welfare expenses financed by tax revenues, which increased from 56.8 to 128.6 billion, or + **126.3%** during the 2012-2022 period; instead, while GDP only grew by 18.3%, inflation by about 18% and pensions only by 36 billion (+17%) ; **c)** welfare spending financed by tax revenues was very significant compared to the approximately 70 billion euros for schools, universities and research: a figure that should give politicians and voters food for thought, given that at every election, including that of 2022 (often 3 or 4 elections a year for no less than 9 governments since 2011), parties and politicians promise to increase social spending without ever rationalising it, and only add expenditure to expenditure; **d)** the ratio of social expenditure to total contribution and tax revenues was 60%, i.e. it accounted for 60% of all state revenues, a burden that will be unsustainable in the years to come considering the significant ageing of the population and the enormous public debt that will absorb more than 100 billion in 2023 and 2024 for interest payments. The individual expenditure items are detailed below.

Table 6.2 – The pension accounts in the national accounts

Expenditure items (millions)	Year 2012	2012 as % of the total	Year 2015	2015 as % of the total	Year 2018	2018 as % of the total	ANNO 2019	2019 as % of the total	ANNO 2020	2020 as % of the total	ANNO 2021	2021 as % of the total	ANNO 2022	2022 as % of the total
Pensions table 1° (0)	211.088	25,74%	217.897	26,22%	225.599	26,31%	230.255	26,44%	234.736	24,80%	238.271	23,25%	247.588	22,85%
health care (01)	110.422	13,47%	111.240	13,38%	115.410	13,46%	115.448	13,25%	122.721	12,96%	127.834	12,48%	131.103	12,10%
health care + LTC + GIAS (1)	56.829	6,93%	77.121	9,28%	83.120	9,70%	91.426	10,50%	102.871	10,87%	110.507	10,79%	128.632	11,87%
Temporary benefits (2)	22.534	2,75%	20.178	2,43%	19.982	2,33%	20.377	2,34%	26.839	2,84%	19.017	1,86%	18.664	1,72%
INAIL benefits (3)	10.409	1,27%	8.945	1,08%	8.778	1,02%	8.800	1,01%	9.264	0,98%	9.002	0,88%	9.800	0,90%
Welfare from Local Authorities (4)	9.690	1,18%	9.818	1,18%	11.000	1,28%	11.300	1,30%	11.300	1,19%	11.500	1,12%	13.000	1,20%
Welfare operating expenses (A)	11.292	1,38%	11.587	1,39%	10.592	1,29%	10.726	1,27%	10.726	1,13%	10.726	1,05%	10.726	0,99%
Remuneration of civil servants (5)	124.954	15,24%	121.121	14,57%	131.665	15,36%	131.087	15,05%	145.114	15,33%	150.499	14,69%	147.671	13,63%
Operating expenses (6)	114.205	13,93%	115.977	13,95%	127.592	14,88%	129.918	14,92%	133.748	14,13%	139.851	13,65%	148.229	13,68%
Capital expenditure	64.532	7,87%	69.272	8,33%	58.954	6,88%	62.036	7,12%	92.033	9,72%	143.710	14,03%	144.711	13,36%
Interests	84.086	10,25%	68.018	8,18%	64.621	7,54%	60.351	6,93%	57.309	6,05%	63.693	6,22%	83.206	7,68%
Total social welfare benefit expenditure	432.264	52,71%	456.786	54,96%	474.481	55,35%	488.332	56,07%	518.457	54,77%	526.857	51,42%	559.513	51,65%
Total final expenses	820.041	100%	831.174	100%	857.307	100%	871.003	100%	946.661	100%	1.024.610	100%	1.083.330	100%
Total revenues	771.731		788.607		818.463		843.102		786.278		863.400		931.430	
Negative balance and as % of GDP	-48.310	-3,0%	-42.567	-2,57%	-38.844	-2,20%	-27.901	-1,55%	-160.383	-9,68%	-161.210	-9,08%	-151.900	-7,96%
GDP SEC 2010 series/as %	1.613.265	26,79%	1.655.355	27,59%	1.765.421	26,88%	1.796.634	27,18%	1.656.961	31,29%	1.775.436	29,67%	1.909.154	29,31%

The data on national accounts (GDP and deficit) are derived from the Economy and Finance Document approved by the Cabinet on April 11, 2023; the data in the table differ from those published in previous years because they take into account the changes envisaged by subsequent DEFs; (0) The item "Pensions" reported in Table 1a of this Report includes: GIAS transfers to the funds for public-sector employed workers (equal to 14,976 million euros in 2022); minimum supplementary benefits for private-sector workers paid by their funds amounted to 6,506 million (Table 5.6); all the charges related to early-retirement measures (Social APE, Women's option, early workers, 100-102-103 Quotas, safeguards and early retirements; finally it includes early retirements before 1995 and baby pensions, both dwindling by 2026/2028; support benefits for CDCM, FFSS, Post and other special funds for an amount equal to over 10 billion. (01) Health expenditure includes personnel costs, intermediate consumption and operating expenses for welfare benefits in kind goods and services bought on the market + operating expenses which are separated from the charges in the footnotes 5 and 6; (1) For 2022, this item includes: the total GIAS transfers reported in Table 1a of this Report equal to 41,829.9 million; welfare expenditure on social pensions and allowances, disability and caregivers' allowances, veterans' pensions (21,489 million); the 14th month, additional amounts and additional social benefits, (4,243 million) excluding supplementary minimum benefits (see Table 5.6); citizenship income and pension equal to 8,126 million, of which 643 for citizenship pensions; other charges for tax rebates and other measures amounting to 36,243 million; 16,642 (8,231 in 2021) to support families (AUUF replacing other forms of support as of 2022) financed by GIAS (Table 4.10) (2) Temporary benefit expenditure includes: family allowances, wage subsidies, unemployment benefits, Aspi, Napi, sickness and maternity benefits and termination of employment benefits paid by GPT and financed by the contributions paid by enterprises and workers and partly by GIAS for mobility allowances, redundancy fund and notional benefits for mobility, Cigs and derogation Cigs (not included in the GIAS figures in table 1a) Table 4.1; (3) INAIL benefits are taken from the final accounts; (4) Estimate based on ISTAT data on the expenditure borne of Municipalities alone which amounted to 7.3 billion in 2020; this figure must be added to the expenses incurred by provinces and mountain communities for: families and minors; disabled individuals; dependents; the elderly; immigrants and nomads; poor and distressed subjects; multi-purpose measures; plus the costs of personnel and for the materials used. The housing function is excluded; part of this growth is due to support measures for immigrants. (5) In the "employed work income" item, the cost for the remuneration of health-care workers (see specific table in the Chapter) is included under health expenditure and therefore it was subtracted from the total salaries of public-sector employed workers; the same for the under item A, see note 01); (6) The DEF refers to "intermediate consumption" minus some health and other charges of public funds providing social security benefits (item A and footnote 01).

NOTE 1: The differences under points 5 and 6 with respect to the DEF are due to the reclassification of the costs related to operating expenses and the remuneration of the staff employed by some public entities (INPS and INAIL), by private entities (privatized pension schemes), ministries, and institutional entities (Chamber of Deputies, Senate, Constitutional Court, Presidency of the Republic, Regions, Bank of Italy, estimated by Eurostat for 2019 to be about 0.6% of GDP and which are added to the total expenditure on social benefits (see item A). Health care costs are not included (see 01). The calculations exclude the additional 10.8 billion euros' worth of contributions by the state to the fund for public-sector employed workers [see Table 1a, footnote 2].

6.2.2 Health Expenditure

In 2022, healthcare expenditure increased from 127.834 billion in 2021 to **131.103** billion, + 3.27 billion over 2021 and + 15.65 billion compared to 2019, despite the drop in the resident population from 59.030 million in 2021 to 58.851 million at the end of 2022 (-179,000), and - 611,448 compared to 2019, equal to -1.02%, without taking into account non-EU subjects who are totally or partially illegal but who weigh heavily on the healthcare budget. Thus, per capita expenditure grew from 2,166 euros to 2,228 euros. The ageing of the population requires and will require more health and welfare expenditure, especially for long-term care (LTC); these costs are bound to increase if we continue with no prevention and without the support of the second pillar of health funds, which are not regulated by a framework law or subject to supervision; instead, out-of-pocket expenditure features a steady upward trend. In 2012, health spending amounted to 113.6 billion for a population of 59,685,227; between 2012 and 2022, health expenditure increased by 15.4%, less than inflation and GDP, but with 834,000 fewer people; so, the per capita expenditure amounted to 1,903.3 euros that, today would be worth 2,246 euros; however, in order to be in line with the main European countries, we should have about 30.000 more doctors and 250,000 more nurses; moreover, the average age health-care workers is high and many of them will retire in the coming years, leaving many positions vacant; it will be necessary to expand the ranks of medical and nursing personnel, fine-tune the restricted access to specialisation schools, increase wages and improve working time conditions in order to have a more adequate replacement rate and prevent many of our most brilliant graduates from going abroad for their specialization, at a considerable cost for the community. The evolution of the 4 main components of expenditure is shown in **Table 6.3**.

Table 6.3 - Health expenditure in 2013 up to 2022 and its components

Expenditure items (millions)	Year 2013	2013 as % of the total	Year 2016	2016 as % of the total	Year 2019	2019 as % of the total	Year 2020	2020 as % of the total	Year 2021	2021 as % of the total	Year 2022	2022 as % of the total
Staff	35.735	32,47%	34.907	31,45%	36.852	31,92%	37.206	30,32%	38.188	29,87%	40.377	30,80%
intermediate consumption	28.544	25,94%	31.586	28,46%	34.886	30,22%	38.981	31,76%	43.146	33,75%	44.426	33,89%
benefits bought from producers and on the market (1)	39.365	35,77%	39.589	35,67%	40.584	35,15%	41.611	33,91%	41.805	32,70%	41.776	31,87%
other expenditure components	6.400	5,81%	6.460	5,82%	3.126	2,71%	4.923	4,01%	4.695	3,67%	4.524	3,45%
Total health expenditure	109.614		110.977		115.448	100,00%	122.721	100,00%	127.834	100,00%	131.103	100,00%
as a % of total public expenditure	818.986	13,42%	830.111	13,37%	871.003	13,25%	946.661	12,96%	1.024.610	12,48%	1.083.330	12,10%
as a % of GDP, SEC 2010	1.604.478	6,83%	1.695.590	6,55%	1.796.634	6,43%	1.656.961	7,41%	1.775.436	7,20%	1.909.154	6,87%

NOTE: Updated Data from the DEF of April 7, 2022 that slightly changed some data and the 2019 GDP with respect to previous DEFs; (1) This item includes: 7,311 million for subsidized pharmaceutical expenditure; 7,501 for general practitioners; 26,799 million for benefits purchased from accredited private operators to provide hospital, specialized, rehabilitation, supplementary care and other benefits. The item "other expenditure components" shows a significant reduction due to a different accounting approach adopted by ISTAT; the total figures may not coincide with the sums of the spending items since they are corrected by the subsequent DEFs.

6.2.3 Trends of pension benefit expenditure

According to the data provided by ISTAT to Eurostat, pension expenditure in Italy is very high with respect to the European average, thus generating the belief that it must be reformed and reduced; however, as we will see later and in Box 2 at the end of this Chapter, governments often provide incentives or benefits improperly charged to the pension accounts; this is the case for example of contribution rebates to increase incomes and wages, early retirements or increases in social pensions. These are all welfare benefits, income-support benefits or subsidies to avoid social exclusion that should be charged as such and not as pensions. In reality, on the basis of the aggregate data in **Table 1.a⁶**, the overall '*expenditure on pension benefits*', i.e. the ones financed by contributions actually paid even if sometimes not sufficient, is perfectly in line with the European expenditure and equal to **289.418 billion**, as already said, compared to 278.5 billion in 2021, of which **247.588 billion euros' worth of pension benefits** and **41.83 billion euros' worth of GLAS transfers**, which finance the part of welfare benefits, contribution rebates, incentives, and early retirements that weigh on pensions.

Pension benefit expenditure includes **IVS** benefits (invalidity, old age and survivors) and, inevitably, a welfare share due to the income-based calculation system which will be phased out in the coming years, as already mentioned; in 2022, this type of expenditure reached **247.588 billion**, accounting for **12.97%** of GDP, down with respect to 14.17% in 2020, the year of the pandemic and to 13.42% in 2021. **Contribution revenues** recovered the loss caused by the pandemic crisis, reaching 224.94 billion. Contribution revenues do not include the additional contribution of **10.8 billion** euros provided by the State under Act no. 335/1995 to finance CTPS, formerly Inpdap. So, the **negative balance** between revenues and expenditure was equal to 22.64 billion euros compared to 30 billion in 2021 and 39.33 billion in 2020. This deficit was largely caused by the fund for public-sector employed workers, with more than 39 billion euros' worth of deficit; instead, the balance of the funds for private-sector employed workers, atypical workers and the self-employed improved (**Table 1.a**).

⁶ The figures are the result of a detailed analysis of the accounts of pension funds.

**Table 6.4 - Pension expenditure as percentage of GDP –
comparative analysis of the ISTAT and Eurostat accounting data**

<i>Accounts related to pension benefits (millions of euro)</i>	2015	Inc % su Pil	2017	Inc % su Pil	2018	Inc % su Pil	2019	Inc % su Pil	2020	Inc % su Pil	2021	Inc % su Pil	2022	Inc % su Pil
IVS pension expenditure (net of GIAS)	217.897	13,19	220.843	12,72%	225.599	12,78%	230.255	12,82%	234.736	14,17%	238.270	13,42%	247.588	12,97%
GIAS transfers for civil servants, supplementary minimum benefits and additional social benefits for employed workers in the private sector (since 2019)	19.915		19.281		18.618		20.364		23.259		23.257		23.793	
Pension expenditure net of welfare expenditure and before personal income taxes	197.982	11,96	201.562	11,61%	206.981	11,72%	209.891	11,68%	211.477	12,76%	215.013	12,11%	223.795	11,72%
Pension taxes	49.394		50.508		51.500		54.198		56.194		58.244		58.901	
Pension expenditure net of welfare expenditure and personal income taxes	148.588	8,98	151.054	8,70%	155.481	8,81%	155.693	8,67%	155.283	9,37%	156.769	8,83%	164.894	8,64%
Contribution revenues	191.333		199.842		204.710		209.399		195.400		208.264		224.943	
Quota GIAS e GPT sulle entrate contributive	15.032		14.363		13.988		14.531		10.304		11.496		11.427	
GIAS and GPT shares of contribution revenues	176.301		185.479		190.722		194.868		185.096		196.768		213.516	
Saldo tra entrate e uscite nette, al lordo Irpef	-21.681		-16.083		-16.259		-15.023		-26.381		-18.245		-10.279	
Revenues net of GIAS and GPT transfers	27.713		34.425		35.241		39.175		29.813		39.999		48.622	
GDP	1.655.355		1.736.602		1.765.421		1.796.634		1.656.961		1.775.436		1.909.154	
EUROSTAT: IVS Pension expenditure (old age + early + survivors' pensions) EU28 average		12,6%		12,7%		12,6%		12,6%		13,7%		13,0%		12,6%*
EUROSTAT: IVS pension expenditure (old age only + early + survivors' pensions) Italy		16,6%		16,2%		16,3%		16,5%		18,3%		17,2%		16,7%*
<small>2015: supplementary minimum benefits 9.345 bn.; GIAS transfers for public employees 9.170 bn. Tot. 18.515 billion; 2016: supplementary minimum benefits 8.83 bn.; GIAS transfers for public employees 8.967 bn. Tot. 17.797 billion 2017: supplementary minimum benefits 8.29 bn.; GIAS transfers for public employees 9.613 bn. Tot. 17.903 billion 2018: supplementary minimum benefits 7.866 billion; GIAS transfers for public employees 9.355 billion; Total 17.221 billion 2019 7.470 and 11.485 respectively, TOT 18.955; 2020 7.024 and 13.602 respectively, TOT 20.626; 2021: 14.099 and 6.535 respectively; 2022: 14.976 and 6.506 respectively</small>														

Reclassification of pension expenditure: pension expenditure includes supplementary minimum benefits (6.506 billion), additional social benefits (2.692 billion) and GIAS transfers to the funds for public-sector employed workers (14.976 billion); it does not include benefits of a welfare nature (invalidity pensions, carers' allowances, social pensions and allowances and veterans' pensions), as shown in **Table 5.6** of Chapter 5, the benefits paid by INAIL and the State (4.027 billion) and the benefits and annuities paid by constitutional bodies and the regions (estimated at around 1.7 billion in the absence of official data); in order to calculate the real pension expenditure in 2022 and previous years (**Table 6.4**), we have transparently **subtracted** from the expenditure reported in the INPS accounts (**247.588 billion** or **12.97% of GDP**) the **23.793 billion euros'** worth of GIAS transfers to the funds for public-sector employed workers, of additional social benefits and of supplementary minimum benefits for the private sector that are provided only on the basis of income. There is therefore more than one reason to consider it as welfare expenditure that, according to the Eurostat functions, it should be placed between family support and social exclusion expenses; all the more so if governments change the pension rules for electoral purposes only by increasing the amount and the number of minimum pensions, additional social benefits, 14th month payments and of various contribution incentives; **moreover, INPS classifies these expenses as welfare expenditure.**

This results in a net expenditure of **223.795 billion** or **11.72%** of GDP, which is more than in line with the Eurostat average. In order to obtain homogeneous data, it is also necessary to subtract the GIAS and GPT transfers from the contribution revenues (mainly for notional contributions), equal to 11.427 billion in 2022; so, the contributions actually paid by workers and enterprises amounted to 213.5 billion. The benefits calculated in this way before personal income taxes on pensions produce a negative balance equal to 10.28 billion; if instead they are calculated net of personal income taxes, the balance is positive, equal to **58.901** billion in 2022; if taxes are subtracted from pension expenditure net of welfare, the real pension expenditure by the State falls down to **164.89 billion**, accounting for **8.64%**, of GDP, with a positive balance of **48.622 billion**. The calculation net of taxes is useful for EU and OECD comparisons since many countries do not tax or have very low taxes on pensions while Italian pensions are subject to ordinary personal income taxes, just like all the other sources of income; it is true that workers and companies do not pay taxes on contributions (to avoid double taxation), but the real State expenditure is much lower than nominal expenditure; in fact,

expenditure and personal income tax revenues are mere clearing entries, so with no disbursements by the State.

However, even considering an expenditure as a percentage of GD, equal to 11.72% as reported in **Table 6.4**, we are inexplicably very far from the Eurostat evaluations (based on data from ISTAT); in fact, these data show that in 2020 (the latest data), the Italian pension expenditure accounted for 17.60% of GDP, only for the *old-age and survivors*' components, higher than all previous estimates notwithstanding the consequences of COVID-19, against an EU average of 13.60%. On this point, a political discussion is urgently needed to avoid sending incorrect information to our European partners⁷. The correct determination of these data is crucial to avoid overestimates, which may convince the EU (but also the rating agencies) to demand further cuts in pensions; instead, the real Italian issue is the boom of welfare benefits charged as pensions expenses; in fact, pension expenditure, net of welfare, experienced an average annual increase by about 1.9% from 2010 to 2022, with an inflation rate of 8.1% in 2022, which means that the growth of pension expenditure is under control and the reforms have managed to stabilize it. For the sake of completeness, it is important to stress that GIAS transfers are designed to finance pension benefits with no contributions (baby pensions, early retirements even 10 years before the statutory age, disability benefits, CDCM and so on) granted from 1960 to 1992 to honour some electoral "promises"; some of these distortions were largely cancelled under Act no. 88/89 (see the duration of pensions in Chapter 5).

In BOX 2, we conducted a complex reclassification exercise to provide a hypothetical separation between pension and welfare expenditure on the basis of the data from the INPS-ISTAT Register (baseline) and from the accounts of GIAS, GPT and individual funds. As can be seen, the data are very consistent with respect to Table 6.4.

6.2.4 Expenditure financed by tax revenues and welfare benefits

The Italian pension system is financed by "*social contributions*", a purpose tax rate of 33% levied on the gross annual wage of public and private employed workers (the latter also have other contributions for temporary benefits), and of 24% on that of self-employed workers, and by other contributions (for the complete set of contributions see Table A7 in the Appendix).

Over the years, in addition to the pension benefits financed by contributions, the social security system has introduced a series of welfare benefits, without any additional contributions, which were added and stacked in the law without any rationalization or effective controls, with a considerable increase in expenditure. In 2005, a proposal was put forward to set up a "*welfare register*" similar to the well-functioning *registers for pensions* and *pensioners*; however, its development started only in June 2022; given the numerous and continuous irregularities uncovered by INPS and Guardia di Finanza for the citizenship income and other welfare benefits unlawfully received, this register would result in greater equity and in more savings; however, it is crucial to review the parameters of ISEE, which has by now become a multiplier of undeclared work, tax evasion and avoidance, due to all the benefits, exemptions and incentives provided to ISEE applicants. Welfare benefits are not financed by social contributions, and they have to be financed by *tax revenues* and are generally managed by GIAS. **Table 4.10**, illustrated in Chapter 4 shows the charges borne by tax revenues, financed through annual 'transfers' from the public budget to INPS, as provided for under the Budget

⁷ The Vth Report of 2017 includes a reclassification of social expenditure, with the share of IVS pension with respect to GDP, in line with that in Europe.

Law, to finance its expenses (mainly related to welfare benefits such as income support benefits, family allowances and contribution incentives), much of which is inaccurately and erroneously charged as *pension cost items*' (see Section 4.3 for the expenditure amounts and items).

In total, the *cost of welfare benefits borne by tax revenues* amounted to **157 billion in 2022**, an increase by 12.8 billion compared to 144.2 billion in 2021, which was in line with 2020, but much higher than **114.27 billion** in 2019 and **105.66 billion** in 2018⁸ (*Table 4.10*). In 2008, these transfers amounted to **73 billion**⁹ and in just 14 years they more than doubled with an annual growth rate of about 7.67%, much higher than inflation, GDP and more than 3 times the growth in pension expenditure. It should be noted that pension expenditure amounts to **164.9 billion**, net of welfare benefits and taxes, while the tax-exempt welfare expenditure is 7.9 billion higher; in practice, the State (that is supposed to combat tax evasion and avoidance) injects 157 billion into the economic system, 'off the books', thus seriously distorting production and development; this expenditure accounts for 8.22% of GDP and exceeds *health expenditure*. The growth in the spending financed by tax revenues had a cumulative cost of over 468.25 billion between 2008 and 2022, an enormous sum that could have been better spent on training, research and development. However, this enormous "redistribution" should have greatly reduced poverty in real and absolute terms, if not completely "eradicated" it, as some claimed.

Instead, ISTAT data show the opposite: the number of people in absolute poverty was 2.113 million in 2008 and rose to 5.6 million in 2021 (1.9 million households) while those in relative poverty rose from 6.5 million to 8.8 million. Clearly something has not worked and so, it is crucial rethink poverty reduction policies; these problems cannot be solved by distributing money but by providing real services, support measures for vulnerable subjects, especially the 3 million at risk of alcohol abuse (ISTAT), the approximately 3 million habitual drug users (ISTAT), gamblers and subjects at risk of gambling (1.55 million ISTAT/Agency of monopolies) who spent over 145 billion in 2022; almost 8 million people who are certainly poor and who, with welfare benefits, fuel their addictions to the detriment of their families and children; The unpopular means-testing and social support approach must be introduced, as in Anglo-Saxon countries, to lift all these people out of poverty (often educational). The welfare expenditure incurred by local authorities for households should be added to these figures; in fact, these items are not included in welfare expenditure due to national accounting issues; however, on the basis of the RGS data (*Table 6.2*), the sums directly provided to households amount to 13 billion, excluding tax reliefs, the supplementary income benefits (TIR) equal to 11 billion euros' worth of lower personal income tax revenues each year, deductions, other tax incentives and the universal single child allowance (AUUF) that costs another 11 billion, and transfers for contribution incentives equal to almost 24 billion. These *expenses undermine the medium- to long-term sustainability of the system* and on which trade unions and politicians but also the media should really reflect.

A welfare system difficult to finance: but how is all this expenditure financed? *Table 6.5* shows that the expenditure on health, social services, and local authorities' welfare benefits, which are not financed by special purpose contributions, must be borne by tax revenues; in fact, the 301 billion euros' worth of expenditure must be financed through all direct taxes (IRPEF, IRES, IRAP, ISOST, and local taxes), which, however, total about 260 billion; so, another 41 billion euros are needed, including housing taxes (IMU, about 20 billion) and indirect taxes on housing, excise duties, VAT,

⁸As indicated in the last Report, the reduction in spending between 2017 and 2018 is clearly an "accounting trick" because in 2018, expenditure had increased due to the introduction of REI and the 14th month benefits.

⁹ See the IXth Report and Table 7.6 for poverty figures and previous data on www.itinerariiprevidenziali.it.

etc. The problem, however, is that more than 60% of all taxes are paid by less than 13% of the population and that 77% of taxpayers pay less than 25% of all taxes; of these, 45% pay less than 2% of personal income taxes. It will be complicated to continue funding the Italian generous welfare state with these very high levels of tax evasion.

Table 6.5 - Expenditure financed by tax revenues (millions of euros)

Type of revenues per year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Tax revenues											
Direct taxes (3)											
Ordinary Irpef (before the ex-bonus of 80 euros- Tir)	152.270	152.238	151.185	155.429	156.047	157.516	164.240	165.117	164.562	175.170	186.000
Ordinary Irpef (after the ex-bonus of 80 euros- Tir)	152.270	152.238	145.108	146.193	146.679	147.967	154.350	155.180	147.382	157.000	167.000
Ires	30.000	31.107	32.486	33.332	34.125	34.100	34.352	34.355	33.564	31.510	38.022
Substitutive tax (Isost) (3.1)	9.227	10.747	10.083	10.000	9.022	8.541	8.161	8.281	8.245	10.535	10.918
Local taxes (3)											
Additional regional tax (1)	10.730	11.178	11.383	11.847	11.948	11.944	12.310	12.311	12.047	12.830	13.163
Additional municipal tax (1)	3.234	4.372	4.483	4.709	4.749	4.790	4.963	5.072	4.992	5.350	5.837
Irap	34.342	31.278	30.468	27.656	22.773	23.618	24.121	25.168	19.939	22.497	25.000
TOTALE IMPOSTE DIRETTE (4)	239.803	240.920	234.011	233.738	229.296	230.960	238.257	240.367	226.169	239.722	259.940
Total indirect taxes (3)	246.110	238.675	248.207	250.202	242.016	248.384	254.428	257.568	227.060	258.308	272.618
Other current revenues (2)	70.024	77.139	76.120	76.085	75.820	79.965	80.676	85.285	73.533	87.161	107.429
Total direct taxes (4)	555.937	556.734	558.338	560.025	547.132	559.309	573.361	583.220	526.762	585.191	639.987
Total revenues in the DEF are net of social contributions (4.1) and net of capital revenues		556.734	562.258	569.542	567.181	578.782	583.993	600.993	554.721	609.010	654.518
Health expenditure		110.044	111.028	111.224	112.504	113.611	114.423	115.661	122.721	127.834	131.103
Welfare expenditure (5)	89.000	92.700	98.440	103.674	107.374	110.150	105.666	114.270	144.758	144.215	157.004
Welfare expenditure of local authorities (6)	9.690	9.656	9.696	9.818	9.900	10.919	11.000	11.300	11.300	11.500	13.000
Health and welfare expenditure of local authorities (7)		212.400	219.164	224.716	229.778	234.680	231.089	241.231	278.779	283.549	301.107
Difference between direct taxes and welfare expenditure		28.520	14.847	9.022	-482	-3.720	7.168	-864	-52.610	-43.827	-41.167
(1) Including Irpef on pensions; (2) Sum of capital taxes + other current revenues + other capital revenues (data taken from DEF).											
(3) All data are taken from DEF and NADEF (Economic and Financial Document and Update Note) from 2013 to September 2022; (3.1) The flat rate tax on rentals, the tax on performance bonuses and other revenues including the taxes on the pension funds' capital gains are included in 'other revenues' and not in the substitute tax; Compared to the DEF, the total of direct taxes used in the table is net of the €80 bonus and subsequent TIR for ordinary IRPEF taxes in addition to other deductions since only actual revenues are calculated and not those before tax benefits; the 2023 DEF calculates direct taxes for 2020 at 250 billion euros; for 2021 at 267.7 billion; for 2022 at 290.4 billion. (4.1) In 2020, social contributions went down to 229.68 billion while, according to the 2023 DEF, total revenues dropped from 843.102 billion to 786.278 billion. 5) Excluding supplementary minimum wage benefits and additional social benefits in the private sector and the Gias transfers to funds for public-sector employed workers that are improperly financed by social contributions.											
(6) Estimate based on RGS and regional data. (7) Excluding housing support measures, estimated to be 0.6% of GDP; zero for ISTAT.											

The evidence of the enormous and unsustainable welfare policy in Italy, one of the main causes of its low employment rate, can be found in **Table 6.6** which shows the number of pension and welfare benefits paid out by INPS each year; the totals exclude all the benefits paid out by the privatised schemes for professionals (see Chapter 2) and the funds for public-sector employed workers. Please note the abnormal number of benefits paid out, amounting to 1,350,222; excluding pensioners and minors, it means 1 benefit for every 25 inhabitants every year, a disproportionate number in relation to the population; moreover, over 46% of these benefits have a purely welfare nature, typical of a country by now accustomed to be supported by the State, an anomaly among developed countries.

Table 6.6 - Number of pension and welfare benefits paid per year

Number of benefits paid out (1)	2014	2016	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total benefits	990.744	1.034.664	1.135.294	1.210.483	1.182.971	1.315.171	1.350.222
Pension benefits (2)	463.018 (46,7%)	488.431 (47,2%)	567.360 (50,0%)	623.027 (51,5%)	701.938 (59,3%)	734.171 (55,8%)	722.423 (53,5%)
Welfare benefits	527.726 (53,3%)	546.233 (52,8%)	567.934 (50,0%)	587.456 (48,5%)	481.033 (40,7%)	581.000 (44,2%)	627.799 (46,5%)
Welfare benefits for men	42,99%	42,94%	42,65%	42,39%	42,56%	41,94%	42,12%
Welfare benefits for women	57,01%	57,06%	57,35%	57,61%	57,44%	58,06%	57,88%

Source: INPS - The data in the table refer to the benefits of the INPS private sector, excluding the funds for public-sector employed workers – GDP

1) The figures related to the benefits paid out published in this Report differ from those reported in previous Reports, as INPS has carried out a revision of these data. (2) In 2018, 53.77% of pension benefits were paid to men and 46.23% to women, in 2019 53.42% to men and 46.58% to women; in 2020, 49.29% to men and 50.71% to women; in 2021 47.07% to men and 52.93% to women; in 2022 46.84% to men and 53.16% to women.

In fact, *Table 6.6.1* shows that, in 2022, there were **3.746,753¹⁰** fully subsidized pensioners, net of duplications, (*Table 5.6* and *D1 historical series 2011-2022 on the website*), including disabled civilians, beneficiaries of the carers' allowance¹¹, of social pensions and allowances and of veterans' pensions, whose benefits are financed by tax revenues, for a total cost per year of **21.486** billion, steadily increasing with the only exception of veterans' pensions (which also include the indemnities under Act no. 210/92 as of 2014) that are characterised by a physiological and constant decline.

Table 6.6.1 - Number of welfare benefits and of subsidised pensioners

NUMBER OF WELFARE BENEFITS	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Number of benefits with a full welfare nature	3.694.183	4.040.626	4.104.413	3.790.876	3.723.945	3.768.149	3.709.993	3.704.275	3.746.753
Other benefits with a partial welfare nature	4.740.463	4.774.000	4.224.760	4.035.448	3.836.191	3.639.204	3.976.508	4.106.758	3.887.168
<i>of which supplementary minimum benefits</i>	<i>3.469.254</i>	<i>3.318.021</i>	<i>3.181.525</i>	<i>3.038.113</i>	<i>2.909.366</i>	<i>2.778.509</i>	<i>2.648.653</i>	<i>2.512.039</i>	<i>2.367.110</i>
Total number of pensioners receiving benefits with a full welfare nature (excluding duplications) *	8.434.646	8.814.626	8.329.173	7.826.324	7.560.136	7.407.353	7.686.501	6.648.906	6.551.533
As % of total number of pensioners	51,88%	54,48%	51,85%	48,79%	47,24%	46,19%	47,92%	41,30%	40,61%
Total number of pensioners	16.259.491	16.179.377	16.064.508	16.041.852	16.004.503	16.035.165	16.041.202	16.098.748	16.131.414

The other welfare benefits include: supplementary minimum benefits, additional social benefits and additional amounts; they do not include the 14th month benefits

(*) As of 2021, INPS has provided the data related to the actual number of pensioners receiving one or more welfare benefits, extracted on the basis of the tax code, net of duplications. For the years prior to 2021, these data were estimated to eliminate duplications.

The *other welfare benefits* financed by tax revenues (in addition to supplementary minimum benefits, that are welfare benefits but they are paid by pension funds) are divided in: **a) additional social benefits** provided to **1,122,124** subjects (including the former million a month introduced by the Berlusconi government in 2002 and the recent increases in minimum benefits always sponsored by the Lega e Forza Italia parties) for an annual amount of 2,374 euros, depending on age; they are paid in total or in part depending on income¹², mainly to women (64% of beneficiaries), often together with benefits for disabled civilians, social pensions/allowances, minimum benefits, and the fourteenth month salary and survivors' benefits; **b) the fourteenth month's salary** established by Act no.127 of 7/8/2007, whose target population was expanded by the 2017 Budget Law, that is paid to pensioners aged 64 and over, whose total pension income until 2016 was not to exceed 1.5 times the minimum benefits, a limit raised in 2017 to 2 times the FPLD minimum benefits; in 2022, it was

¹⁰ The duplications related to subjects who simultaneously receive benefits for disabled civilians and caregivers' allowances have been eliminated. Again, in order to avoid duplications, we have not included the 14th month's salary granted to low income subjects, but also to recipients of pensions above the minimum benefits. The cross-checks on welfare benefits have revealed a plurality of rules that allow many pensioners to receive several welfare benefits at the same time, *all of which are not subject to IRPEF taxation*; for example, some of them (borderline cases) with 7 welfare benefits out of a total of 8 classified types (e.g.: supplementary minimum benefits + additional amount + 14th monthly payment + invalidity pension + veterans' pension + carers' allowance).

¹¹ As a reminder, it should be noted that INPS provides invalidity pensions to 955,000 subjects, plus another 641,000 indemnity pensions paid by INAIL and 3.476 pensions for disabled civilians (ISTAT/INPS Register for 2022) for a total of 5.072 million Italians who are unable to work and disabled, that is 31.4% of pensioners.

¹² The additional social surcharges may be granted to the recipients of supplementary minimum benefits, social allowances and pensions, completely disabled civilians, subjects with a total e hearing and visual impairment aged over 70 (except in exceptional cases) and with incomes below 8,476.26 euros and below 14,459.9 euros if married with a family; instead, the additional amount cannot be provided together with social benefits but only together with pensions not exceeding the minimum benefits.

provided to 2.864,388 pensioners (excluding the members of the fund of credit institutions), with benefits up to 1.5 or 2 times the minimum benefits, with an average amount of 484 euros per year, 36% of whom are women; **c) *additional pension benefits*** provided to **397,000 pensioners** under the 2001 Budget Law (Act no. 388 of December 23, 2000), whose pension does not exceed the minimum benefits provided by FPLD, excluding welfare benefits (social pensions and allowances, benefits for disabled civilians), the pensions of workers employed with credit institutions, of corporate executives and non-pension related benefits, equal to 152 euros per year in 2022.

The number of ***partially subsidized recipients*** was equal to **3,887,168 pensioners** in 2021. By adding the number of beneficiaries of benefits with a full welfare nature to the number of recipients of benefits with a partial welfare nature, net of duplications, and not considering the 14th monthly payment, the total is **6,551,533**, or **40.61%** out of a total of **16,131,414 pensioners**. To these should be added at least one third of the approximately 160,000 ***citizenship pensions***¹³ for an average monthly amount of **275.32 euros**. It is objectively strange for a country that belongs to the G7 like Italy to have **6.7 million** pensioners who are totally or partially subsidized (people who in 65/67 years of life have not even been able to pay 15 years of regular contributions), with a cost of about **26 billion**, plus the 6 billion euros' worth of minimum supplementary benefits. This calculation should also include more than 2 million recipients of the citizenship income and pension (INPS data, August 2022) and 1.66 million INPS and INAIL invalids. Considering the about 1.4 million redundant workers (the total number of hours of in the different redundancy funds divided by the average number of hours per year) and the almost 2 million NASPI beneficiaries, ***in 2022, the State supported at least 12 million pensioners and active workers, an unsustainable burden on tax revenues which severely limits the country's development.***

LTC expenditure: the share of welfare expenditure that can be classified as long-term care expenditure (LTC) is equal to the sum of benefits for disabled civilians and caregivers' allowances; in 2022, it amounted to about **16.5 billion** in 2022, to which the health expenditure component must be added, and accounted for 1.7% of GDP, 74% of which paid to individuals over 65 years of age. The healthcare component and carers' allowances together accounted for 83.5% of the total LTC expenditure (40.5% and 43%, respectively). The remaining 16.5% was related to other welfare benefits¹⁴. The share borne by households equal to about 1.5% of GDP must be added to these costs. In any case, Italy has the highest ageing rate but it does not have the rules and resources for long-term care.

6.3 The situation in 2023 and short- and medium-term forecasts

Preliminary remarks: The following assumptions on pension expenditure and the ratio of expenditure to GDP differ from the official ones in terms of the 2022 baseline figures. In fact, according to the data reported in the Government's official documents (2023 DEF and NADEF and the General Accounting Office (RGS) Report no. 24/2023 "Medium-long term trends of the social security system"), the 2022 pension expenditure (our year of analysis) reached around 296.998 billion. On the

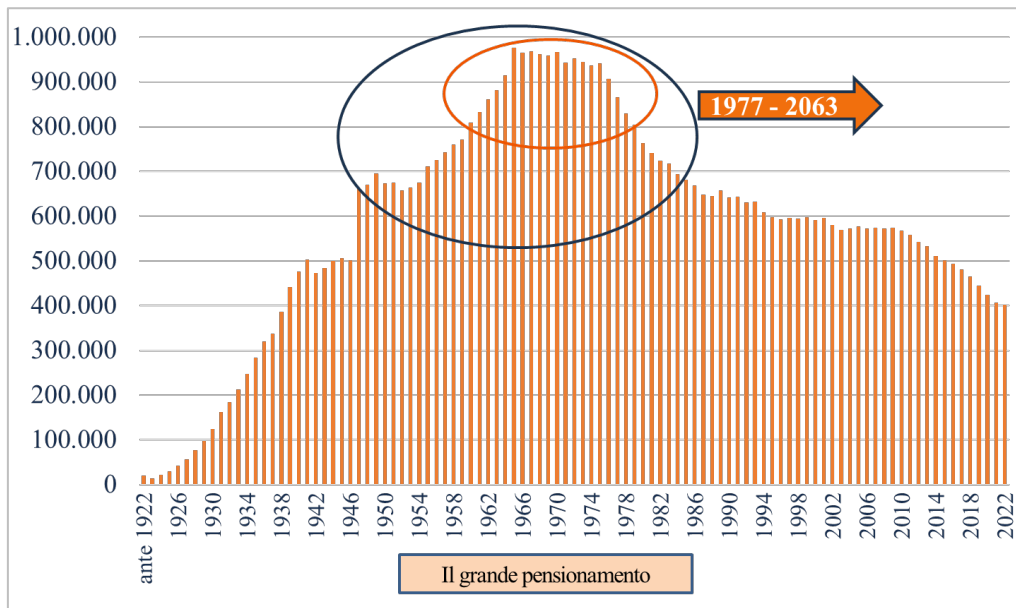
¹³ The citizenship pension P.d.C. is a monthly benefit provided to households whose members are above 67 years of age, or in which at least one member aged 67 or older is seriously disabled or not self-sufficient. The maximum amount of this type of pension for a single person is 780 euros and cannot be less than 480 euros; for a couple, the maximum amount is 1,170 euros. If the applicant already receives a pension, the difference will be paid through the P.d.C. The citizenship pension entitlement amount consists of: supplementary benefits to support the household income up to 7,560 euros per year; for households living in rented accommodation, supplementary benefits to the annual rent up to a maximum of 3,360 euros per year, or, a maximum of 1,800 euros per year for households living in a house they own which was purchased with a mortgage signed by a family member.

¹⁴ The data are taken from the RGS Report no. 24, 'Medium- to long-term trends of the social security system in 2023').

basis of the accounts of INPS and pension funds, even if we include taxes, which are not a cash outflow for the State, for a value of 3.08 % of GDP in 2022, supplementary minimum benefits and the GIAS transfers to the funds for public-sector employed workers, pension expenditure amounts to **247.6 billion** (*Tables 6.1 and 6.4*); this means that, in 2022, the ratio of pension expenditure to GDP was equal to **12.97%**, compared to **15.6%** indicated by the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) (always less than the **17.6%** calculated by Eurostat on the basis of the 2021 ISTAT data, moreover for old-age and survivors' pensions only, excluding INPS invalidity benefits); without personal income taxes (given that many countries do not tax pensions or tax them very little), the ratio of pension expenditure to GDP would drop to **8.64%**. It is therefore evident that our forecasts for the coming years and especially the medium and long term projections differ from the MEF/ISTAT ones. These entities should to indicate what they include in pension expenditure, item by item with the relative amounts, also because the MEF indicates a ratio of pension expenditure to GDP, from 2025 onwards, that increases from 16.1% to reach around 17/17.1% in 2045 (this time including the INPS invalidity benefits). The first question is: if already today (on the basis of the ISTAT/RGS data), Eurostat says that this ratio is already at 17.6%, excluding invalidity benefits, why do the forecasts in the *national base scenario* reach 17% but only in 2045? This is a relevant question in view of the new 2024 stability pact and the heavy public debt (expected to skyrocket to 3,000 billion and 100 billion a year in interest costs already between late 2024 and early 2025), the lowest employment rate of the 27 + 1 countries and of many other OECD countries, a sluggish productivity (almost 18% lost in 20 years) and of welfare expenditure that is by now at the same level as pension expenditure net of personal income taxes; so, the government has few weapons left to rebut Eurostat, according to which, the EU spending reaches an average of 13.6%; it has already used its first weapon by penalising the indexation of pensions over 5 times the minimum wage¹⁵ (2.819 euro per month before taxes) saving almost 40 billion in 10 years; the same will happen in 2024, with a further cut to the adjustment of pensions over 10 times the minimum wage, that is 5,637,400 euros (about 3,900 euro after taxes) from 32% to 22% of the 2023 provisional inflation rate of 5.4%, thus saving another 20 billion euros in the next 10 years. This will further affect the middle class (i.e. subjects with a stated income of 35,000 euros per year before taxes and more and who account for only 13.95% of the Italian population), already undermined by the welfare policies of the last 20 years. All this without taking into account the verdicts of the rating agencies (the market and savers), which could create problems for central banks and institutional investors as well as for the spread. Finally, it is important to consider the demographic transition highlighted in *Figure 6.1*; most of those born during the economic boom from 1946 to 1956 are by now receiving seniority or old-age pensions; a large proportion of those born up to 1961 have already retired with the various early-retirement measures, including that with 42 years and 10 months blocked until 2026 or 2024.

¹⁵ The minimum pension amount in 2023 (INPS circular no. 35/2023) is **563.74 euros** (+ 7.3% compared to 2022); this amount is further increased by 1.5% for pensions up to the minimum, to 572.20 euros for 2023; for the subjects aged 75 and above, it rises to 6.4% bringing the minimum benefits for to 599.82 in 2023. In 2024 these benefits are expected to increase by 2.7% in addition to the inflation adjustment.

Figure 6.1 - Demographic transition and possible retirement rates until 2045



The retirement peak

Therefore, a shrewd pension requirements policy will be needed to smooth the impact of the second retirement wave of baby boomers, those born between 1962 and 1980 (as many as 19 very large cohorts with a few who have already reached retirement), who have sufficiently full careers and average incomes; retirements below the age of 64, Social APE, the women's option and early workers' measures should be avoided or minimised. The measures planned for 2024 are acceptable. **Table 1.32** shows that there are about 6.5 million pensioners with all their benefits calculated with the income-based system (equal to more than 9 million benefits) with an average age of 80.6 years which will partly offset the impact of the second wave of baby boomers born between 1962 and 1980 and who will retire in the next **15/19 years**. Thereafter, the retirement rate will drop both because of the smaller number of people due to the falling birth rate and because working careers will no longer be continuous as they were for those born until about 1966, but they will be discontinued for further training or for other reasons. So, it is crucial for the governments to fine-tune pension requirements, fight against tax and contribution evasion and to control welfare spending. In light of what has been observed so far, two possible short to medium-term hypotheses can be formulated on the basis of the data highlighted in this analysis.

First hypothesis: the governments will continue to subsidize the so-called 'weak groups', which however account for more than 60% of the population, maintaining or increasing the abnormal welfare spending based on the ISEE means testing tool, which is the driving force behind the underground economy and the low employment rate; they will go on with the flat tax, which in addition to fuelling the underground economy, it will further reduce tax revenues and retain its unconstitutional features since it is aimed only at the self-employed; they will continue to reduce the contribution wedge for more than 70% of workers and will maintain the early retirement measures such as 103 Quota, Social Ape, early workers with the 41 Quota, women's option, and heavy labour, extending the period of non-adjustment of old age to life expectancy. Under this assumption, the ratio of the number of active workers to the number of pensioners will deteriorate in the years when baby boomers retire, with an increase in the number of pensioners and an extension of the period in which benefits are paid out. All this will result in a higher GDP/pension expenditure ratio and also in more welfare expenditure, which already has a cost of 157 billion for INPS and 13 billion for local

governments (in total 8.9% of GDP in 2022). At that point, there would be very little left for governments to do other than 'take' the money by levying a heavy wealth tax that would be the tombstone for Italy.

Second hypothesis: in order to avoid this dire scenario, the governments should totally change their approach and put in place a series of actions such as: **1)** Setting up a welfare database in order to identify the beneficiaries and for how long they have been receiving these benefits, bonuses and incentives; this could lead to savings of no less than 15 billion a year. **2)** Summoning all the subjects above 35 years of age who have never filed a tax return to ask them what they live on; this would expose the bulk of tax evasion and a substantial piece of organised crime. **3)** Introducing of the contrast of interests between the 25.5 million households and the approximately 7.5 million direct suppliers (see previous Reports for further details); this would bring TIR to zero, and the same for contribution incentives and part of AUUF, thus saving a great deal out of these 33 billion. **4)** Completely reviewing the ISEE instrument that promotes undeclared work and fuels the underground economy. **5)** Postponing retirement in view of the significant ageing of the Italian population by applying the two automatic stabilisers of pension expenditure: the adjustment of retirement age and transformation coefficients to life expectancy, which means aligning the current old-age pension requirement of 67 years to the longer life expectancy over the last three years as of January 2025; allowing for early retirement with 42 years and 10 months (one year less for women) as of January 2027, but only with a maximum of 3 or 4 notional years (excluding maternity and voluntary contribution years); finally, granting the APE or early workers' incentives only with 64 years of age adjusted to life expectancy, and 38 years of contributions. **6)** Reintroducing the so-called 'super bonus' for those who voluntarily wish to work until the age of 71, allowing them to benefit from 33% of their contributions after taxes in their pay cheque for three years. **7)** Eliminating the inappropriate and extremely expensive contribution incentives, including the ones for the South that have never worked¹⁶, and replacing them with tax credits, corporate welfare measures and other facilities under Article 51 of the Framework Law on Income Taxes (Tuir). In addition, it is crucial to introduce a compulsory contribution rate of around 100 euro per year to be paid by all citizens for long-term care insurance, as well as a compulsory health contribution also in the form of a co-payment. These measures are all unpopular for policy-makers who have been spasmodically chasing an increasingly 'liquid' and temporary consensus for 20 years now, but the only ones that can make Italy's huge public debt sustainable.

Pension expenditure projections 2024/26: based on the data in *Table 6.1*, at the end of 2023, expenditure is expected to reach 263 billion (318 billion in the Document of Economy and Finance) and to rise to 275 billion in 2024 and to 283 billion in 2025 (against 351 billion in the Document of Economy and Finance (DEF)), assuming a reduction in inflation to around 3%, and finally to reach 290 billion in 2026 (362 billion in the DEF); in case of a rigorous policy on retirement requirements and of a control of the welfare component, expenditure is expected to grow until 2030 slightly more than the rate of inflation and in line with the nominal GDP; instead, pension amounts, for the part

¹⁶ The insufficient level of development of some areas of the country, in particular of the eight southern regions, has often been offset by welfare policies; unfortunately, these measures had the opposite effect of further slowing down growth; for almost 25 years, these regions have been entitled to the *total rebate of social security contributions*, even though, on the basis of employment statistics, these did not produce new employment or development¹⁶. These tax reliefs did not produce competitive advantages, but they also delayed the development of the southern regions just like the provision of disability benefits (granted in some areas of the country only for economic reasons) and other subsidies, especially in agriculture; however, Italy really needs to develop its South; without the South, the whole country is bound to remain marginal and at the bottom of the rankings in terms of development and employment. This is why we have proposed to create Special Social Economic Zones (ZES).

related to contributions, will be less generous than those projected in the Dini law which envisaged a capitalisation rate equal to 1.5% of GDP in real terms, but which will be lower (hence the need to reduce the tax burden on companies and allow them to increase labour income and investments to increase productivity). If the government reduces early retirement (with *a pact between the majority and opposition parties on pensions as happened years ago in Spain* and a period of 'non-belligerence' between the political parties whose behaviour so far has not been a tribute to intelligence or to the country) and welfare benefits, limiting the benefits linked to the ISEE indicators, the fundamental ratio of the number of people employed and the number of pensioners would be around *1.5 employed per pensioner*, thus improving the figure projected for 2026 also thanks to the cancellation of benefits lasting more than 35 years; not an exciting result but one that gives a minimum of sustainability to the system. Employment is still insufficient despite having set an all-time record; in fact, in 2022, Italy ranked in the last position among the EU countries and the subjects employed over 55 accounted only for 53% of the total; for this reason, passive labour policies should be replaced by active labour policies in order to reach a 64% employment rate, especially in the South and that of women. The number of pensioners is expected to be around 16 million already in 2027 with the phasing out of the effects of the 100/102/103 Quotas, early workers' incentives, Social APE and various safeguards that have allowed over a million people to retire early as of 2012. The implementation of point 5 above would result in a ratio of the number of active workers to the number of pensioners even above 1.5 and in a ratio of pension expenditure net of welfare benefits to GDP at around 13%, provided that labour income grows and 53% of the expired contracts is progressively renewed in the 2024/27 three-year period so as to recover inflation. Hoping that the geopolitical tensions related to the mad war unleashed by Russia and the Israeli-Palestinian conflict do not make the international situation even worse.

All regulatory changes up to the end of 2023 can be found in Appendix 1, with comments and insights.

BOX 2 - The reclassification of pension and welfare expenditure in 2022

Description	For each item (millions of euros)	Total welfare for pensions (millions of euros)	Grand total (millions of euros)	Notes	As % of GDP
A) Total basic and complementary pension expenditure (Register)			322.233	Register 31.12.2022 (INPS +INAIL + schemes for professionals and complementary schemes, excluding family allowances and citizenship pensions)	16,88
B) Inail indemnity expenditure (Register)			4.027	Register 31.12.2022 (indemnities: indemnity annuities are not welfare benefits, they are based on contributions, but they have been removed from pension expenditure).	0,21
C) Complementary IVS private pension expenditure under the 2nd pillar (it does not include the INPS supplementary funds and the schemes for professionals)			2.210	Register 31.12.2022: the complementary pensions for private-sector workers of the 2nd Pillar (sectoral and insurance funds) were removed from pension expenditure.	0,12
D) Total pension and welfare expenditure, net of expenditure under B and C (Register)			315.996	Register 31.12.2022: net of indemnity annuities and INAIL annuities sub B) and of complementary pensions, 2nd pillar sub C	16,55
1) Expenditure classified as welfare for INPS pensions and veterans' pensions (MEF)		25.347		Report and veterans' pensions from the Register for 2022	1,33
<i>1.1) Pension benefits for disabled civilians and caregivers' allowances (Art. 130, Act no. 112/1998)</i>	18.625			GIAS transfers to finance the Fund's operating deficits (GIAS All. 18) 2022 Report	0,98
<i>1.2) Incentives for non-EU disabled civilians (Art 3 of Law Decree no. 3/2007, to hearing impaired and disabled civilians with disability > 74% (Act no. 388/2000, Art. 88, par. 3)</i>	1.337			2022 Report: (GIAS all. 13 A, economic data)	0,07
<i>1.3) Veterans' pensions</i>	975			Register 31.12.2022: please note: the carers' allowances linked to veterans' pensions (about 26 million euros) were calculated together with the INPS carers' allowances	0,05
<i>1.4) Social pensions and allowances to EU citizens and non-EU subjects (Law Decrees no. 3/2007, no. 30/2007 and no. 251/2007)</i>	4.410			Register 31.12.2022: (GIAS all. 13 A, economic data) increases in social pensions and allowances in the last quarter of 2022 for an amount equal to 36.772 million euros (Art. 12, par. 1, let. B of Law Decree no. 115/2022)	0,23
(E) Pension expenditure in the Register Sub D), net of expenditure classified as welfare under 1)			290.649		15,22
2) Other welfare expenditure to be deducted from pension expenditure E), of which:		63.316		Shares of welfare benefits in pensions sub E) in the Register, separated from the amounts provided by the 2022 Report for a more detailed analysis (GIAS Exhibit 13 A, economic data)	3,32
2.1) Supplementary minimum benefits	6.381			Welfare benefits to be paid by the funds taken from the INPS pension archive on December 31, 2022 and from the 2022 Report - GIAS (Art 1 of Act no. 222/1984) GIAS transfers to FPLD and for self-employed workers (GIAS Exhibit 13A, economic data). Share of supplementary minimum benefits due to changes to income ceilings Art 11, par. 38 Of Act no. 537/93). Change to supplementary minimum benefits Art. 1 of Act no. 385/2000	0,33
<i>2.2) Additional sum (Fourteen's month salary (Art. 5 and 1-4 of Act no. 127/2007)</i>	1.438			2022 Report: (GIAS Exhibit 13 A, economic data)	0,08
<i>2.3) Additional social benefits and additional social benefits to veterans (Art. 1 and 6 of Act no. 140/1985, and Act no. 544/1988)</i>	360			2022 Report: (GIAS Exhibit 8 F, 13 A and 13 A)	0,02
<i>2.4) Additional social benefits to minimum benefits and extension to disabled civilians > 18 years of age (Art. 38 par. a of Act no. 488/2001 and Art. 15 of Law Decree no. 104/2020)</i>	2.503			2022 Report: (GIAS Exhibit 13 A, economic data)	0,13
<i>2.5) Share of pensions to farmers, tenant farmers and sharecroppers (CDCM) before 1989 and additional social benefits under Art. 38 of Act no. 448/2001</i>	699			2022 Report: (GIAS Exhibit 13 A, economic data)	0,04
<i>2.6) FF.SS fund, ex Customs agents, Customs shipping agents, Genoa and Trieste Ports (GIAS share)</i>	4.771			2022 Report (GIAS transfer to cover the management deficits of 18 Funds)	0,25
<i>2.7) IPOST fund (GIAS share Act. no. 71/1994)</i>	967			2022 Report: (GIAS Exhibit 13 A, economic data)	0,05
<i>2.8) Share of disability pensions before Act no. 222/1984</i>	5.709			2022 Report: (GIAS Exhibit 13 A, economic data)	0,30
<i>2.9) Early retirement (early workers, safeguard measures, women's option, strenuous jobs, asbestos, Art. 15 Law Decree no. 4/2019, freeze until the end of the 2026 of seniority increases for early pensions and under Art. 14 of Law Decree no. 4/2019 – 100 Quota</i>	1.879			2022 Report (GIAS annexes 8F, 13A and 13A bis economic data) without retirement advances art. 14 and 15 L. 4/2019 sep. private.	0,10
<i>2.10) Share of pensions under former Act no 903 of July 21, 1965 to reform and improve pension benefits of FPLD members and mining workers</i>	22.787			Report 2022 (GIAS all. 13A economic data)	1,19
2.11) GIAS transfers to the funds of public-sector employed workers	14.994			Early retirement charges equal to 2,492 million (100 Quota Art 14 and 15 Act no. 4/2019 equal to 2,477.3 million euros and 102 Quota to 14,4 million), increases for veterans, aggregation insurance periods, 14th month' salary, additional amount, Equalization Act no. 65/2016, elimination of penalties on retirement, share of GIAS for ex Ipadap pensions Act no. 183/2011, elimination of the power to retain subjects at work Art 1 Law Decree no 90/2014 transposed into Act no. 114/2014. Increase in pensions in the last quarter of 2022	0,79
<i>2.15) Share of benefits under Act no. 59/1991 to improve pensions in the private equalised in percentage terms according to their starting year</i>	335			Rendiconto 2022 (GIAS all. 13A dato economico)	0,02
<i>2.17) Other charges for the provision of pensions financed by GIAS, net of recovered inadmissible benefits</i>	491			Rendiconto 2022 (GIAS all. 13A dato economico). Tra cui Oneri perequazione, Importo aggiuntivo per 60,9 milioni di euro e al netto dei recuperi per prestazioni indebite (GIAS All. 9) per 366,7 mln di euro	0,03
F) Pension expenditure in the Register sub			227.333		11,91
3) GIAS welfare expenditure for pensions not included in the Register, to be added to welfare		789		2022 INPS Report, GIAS fund – Exhibit 13F and GPT – Exhibit 11 A. Pension items not present in the Register of pensioners	0,04
<i>3.1) Expenditure on household allowances to pensioners who were employed workers and to ex Enpals pensioners</i>	387			2022 Report (GPT Exhibit 11 A, economic data)	0,02
<i>3.2) Citizenship pensions.</i>	402			2022 Report: (GIAS Exhibit 13 F economic data)	0,02
Total welfare and pension expenditure (net of welfare sub 1,2 and 3, INAIL annuities and Complementary pensions, Pillar 2)	Welfare expenditure as a % of GDP	Welfare expenditure	social security expense		Pension expenditure as % of GDP
	4,69	89.452	226.544		11,87
(1) The overall pension expenditure per year on December 31 provided by the Register results from the product of the number of pensions, the monthly amount of the pension paid on December 31 of the year and the number of months in which benefits are paid (13 for pensions and 12 for caregivers' allowances). The resulting value is a stock figure and therefore does not coincide with the pension expenditure taken from the accounts of the entities that paid the benefits (accounting data); Sources: 2022 INPS Report, register of pensioners and INPS pension archive on December 31, 2022; Sources: 2022 INPS Report, Register of pensioners and Pension archive on December 31, 2022.					

Main statistical tables

Table 1a - Contribution revenues, pension expenditure and welfare supplementary benefits (millions of euros)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
1. Lavoratori dipendenti privati (a)																	
- contributi	96.960,3	102.908,4	111.085,9	111.098,9	112.369,0	115.205,8	117.037,3	116.418,9	115.880,9	117.099,2	121.193,0	123.792,0	126.622,4	130.113,1	116.240,9	126.899,0	137.517,2
- prestazioni	99.417,2	102.837,0	106.766,9	110.359,8	112.541,2	114.881,1	117.771,7	119.259,1	119.494,1	118.976,0	118.973,9	120.123,9	122.172,2	123.772,5	124.904,6	125.044,1	129.916,1
- saldi	-2.456,9	71,4	4.319,0	739,2	-172,1	324,7	-734,4	-2.840,2	-3.613,3	-1.876,8	2.219,1	3.668,1	4.450,2	6.340,6	-8.663,7	1.854,9	7.601,1
2. Lavoratori dipendenti pubblici																	
- contributi (2)	39.769,1	38.610,9	41.713,2	41.533,0	41.522,3	40.773,8	39.251,4	38.246,4	38.164,1	37.890,8	38.277,2	38.283,4	40.113,6	39.886,7	40.141,8	41.102,0	42.731,2
- prestazioni (3)	48.107,1	50.636,4	53.079,0	55.938,3	58.401,9	60.631,4	63.015,0	64.304,1	65.039,4	66.871,3	67.620,8	68.700,4	70.691,4	73.533,0	76.569,2	78.580,8	82.346,2
- saldi	-8.338,0	-12.025,5	-11.365,8	-14.405,3	-16.879,6	-19.857,6	-23.763,6	-26.057,7	-26.875,3	-28.980,5	-29.343,5	-30.417,0	-30.577,8	-33.646,2	-36.427,4	-37.478,7	-39.615,1
3. Lavoratori autonomi																	
3.1. Artigiani																	
- contributi	6.450,2	7.722,0	7.975,7	7.918,4	7.386,6	7.619,7	8.094,8	8.089,9	8.198,2	8.203,3	8.442,5	8.495,1	8.241,3	8.468,8	8.319,1	8.119,7	9.465,0
- prestazioni	8.534,6	9.109,2	9.659,5	10.235,0	10.655,9	11.050,0	11.298,6	11.709,7	11.739,4	11.849,3	11.732,6	11.708,3	11.940,1	11.673,1	11.717,4	12.062,3	12.013,0
- saldi	-2.084,3	-1.387,2	-1.683,8	-2.316,7	-3.269,3	-3.430,3	-3.203,8	-3.619,8	-3.541,2	-3.646,1	-3.290,1	-3.213,1	-3.698,8	-3.204,3	-3.398,3	-3.942,6	-2.548,0
3.2. Commercianti																	
- contributi	7.092,9	8.188,5	8.480,6	8.648,6	8.480,0	9.128,7	9.677,1	9.908,8	10.147,0	10.311,7	10.726,9	10.905,9	10.588,2	10.884,5	10.679,9	10.764,4	11.815,4
- prestazioni	7.005,4	7.472,0	7.867,8	8.295,9	8.602,0	8.929,5	9.312,7	9.528,8	9.626,0	9.712,8	9.696,7	9.688,6	9.936,0	10.004,8	10.072,7	10.110,8	10.498,3
- saldi	87,5	716,5	612,8	352,8	-122,1	199,2	364,5	380,1	521,0	599,0	1.030,2	1.217,2	652,2	879,7	607,2	653,6	1.317,2
3.2. Coltivatori diretti, coloni e mezzadri																	
- contributi	1.025,0	1.006,3	1.012,7	1.036,5	1.054,0	1.067,1	1.129,4	1.161,7	1.212,8	1.222,5	1.248,5	1.272,2	1.307,8	1.322,4	1.315,0	1.319,9	1.266,0
- prestazioni	3.380,0	3.511,0	3.475,5	3.335,8	3.834,5	3.965,7	4.532,9	4.277,2	4.359,2	4.355,5	4.060,9	3.969,2	3.826,1	3.702,5	3.445,1	3.869,4	3.470,5
- saldi	-2.355,1	-2.504,6	-2.462,8	-2.299,4	-2.780,6	-2.898,6	-3.403,4	-3.115,5	-3.146,4	-3.132,9	-2.812,4	-2.697,0	-2.518,4	-2.380,0	-2.130,0	-2.549,4	-2.204,6
4. Liberi professionisti (b)																	
- contributi	4.665,1	4.980,5	5.275,3	5.590,5	5.916,7	6.376,6	6.697,4	7.155,4	7.317,6	7.557,3	7.996,2	8.236,1	8.542,0	8.883,7	9.214,5	9.434,4	10.475,2
- prestazioni	2.544,0	2.691,3	2.841,8	2.998,8	3.138,3	3.280,8	3.515,4	3.753,2	3.961,6	4.121,1	4.301,8	4.475,4	4.702,7	5.036,9	5.337,8	5.742,0	6.215,9
- saldi	2.121,1	2.289,2	2.433,5	2.591,7	2.778,5	3.095,8	3.182,0	3.402,2	3.356,1	3.436,3	3.694,3	3.760,7	3.839,3	3.846,8	3.876,7	3.692,5	4.259,3
5. Fondo clero																	
- contributi	29,70	31,01	30,94	31,77	32,48	31,40	32,60	33,15	32,88	31,23	30,83	30,64	30,37	31,15	31,03	31,19	31,29
- prestazioni (h)	88,83	93,20	95,86	99,22	98,85	99,07	99,78	103,16	102,16	101,60	99,75	96,50	95,43	90,62	73,86	71,11	71,26
- saldi	-59,13	-62,20	-64,92	-67,45	-66,37	-67,67	-67,17	-70,01	-69,28	-70,36	-68,92	-65,86	-65,06	-59,46	-42,83	-39,92	-39,97
6. Gestione lavoratori parasubordinati (c)																	
- contributi	4.559,4	6.214,7	6.569,8	6.588,9	8.117,1	6.922,5	7.550,5	7.327,1	7.568,3	7.908,4	7.445,4	7.654,2	8.090,4	8.572,1	8.167,4	9.217,0	10.229,4
- prestazioni	116,4	174,0	235,8	302,5	384,9	456,8	467,0	553,9	625,0	711,2	806,0	865,8	1.003,8	1.180,8	1.348,3	1.517,3	1.752,2
- saldi	4.443,0	6.040,7	6.334,0	6.286,4	7.732,3	6.465,7	7.083,4	6.773,2	6.943,3	7.197,2	6.639,4	6.788,5	7.086,6	7.391,3	6.819,2	7.699,7	8.477,1
7. Tot. Integrativi (d)																	
- contributi	859,1	861,2	868,3	836,5	891,7	892,1	936,9	1.022,1	1.069,1	1.110,3	1.161,9	1.172,2	1.214,0	1.235,9	1.290,0	1.376,6	1.412,5
- prestazioni	1.016,4	1.016,3	1.012,7	1.024,9	1.027,2	1.084,9	1.104,4	1.137,0	1.165,1	1.198,2	1.211,1	1.214,5	1.231,2	1.260,6	1.266,6	1.273,0	1.305,1
- saldi	-157,3	-155,1	-144,4	-188,4	-135,5	-192,8	-167,4	-114,9	-96,0	-87,9	-49,2	-42,3	-17,2	-24,7	23,4	103,5	107,4
TOTALE GESTIONI PENSIONISTICHE																	
- contributi	161.410,9	170.523,5	183.012,4	183.283,0	185.770,0	188.017,7	190.407,5	189.363,4	189.591,0	191.334,9	196.522,4	199.841,7	204.750,1	209.398,4	195.399,7	208.264,3	224.943,1
- prestazioni	170.210,1	177.540,4	185.034,8	192.590,2	198.684,7	204.379,3	211.117,4	214.626,1	216.112,0	217.896,9	218.503,6	220.842,5	225.599,1	230.254,8	234.735,5	238.270,6	247.588,6
- saldi	-8.799,2	-7.016,9	-2.022,4	-9.307,2	-12.914,8	-16.361,6	-20.709,9	-25.262,7	-26.521,0	-26.562,0	-21.981,2	-21.000,9	-20.849,0	-20.856,4	-39.335,8	-30.006,4	-22.645,5
Quota Gias per le gestioni pensionistiche (4) (5)																	
SPESA PENSIONISTICA	30.912,5	31.766,1	32.626,0	32.782,0	33.576,8	33.704,9	31.779,9	33.292,1	33.356,0	36.044,8	35.227,7	35.582,6	35.824,1	37.779,4	39.993,6	40.228,4	41.829,9
Spesa pensionistica in % del PIL	201.122,6	209.306,5	217.660,9	225.372,2	232.261,5	238.084,2	242.897,4	247.918,2	249.468,0	253.941,7	253.731,3	256.425,1	261.423,2	268.034,2	274.729,1	278.499,0	289.418,5
- al lordo Gias	12,95	12,96	13,29	14,29	14,41	14,44	14,95	15,37	15,33	15,34	14,96	14,77	14,76	14,92	16,58	15,69	15,16
- al netto Gias	10,96	10,99	11,30	12,21	12,33	12,40	13,00	13,31	13,28	13,16	12,89	12,72	12,74	12,82	14,17	13,42	12,97

Private sector employees (a): contributions, benefits, balance; 2. Public sector employees: contributions (2), benefits (3), balance; 3. Self-employed workers; 3.1 Artisans and Retailers: contributions, benefits, balance; 3.2 Farmers, tenant farmers and sharecroppers: contributions, benefits, balance; 4. Professionals (b): contributions, benefits, balance; 5. Clergy fund: contributions, benefits, balance; 6. Atypical workers (c): contributions, benefits, balance; 7. Total supplementary benefits (d): contributions, benefits, balance - TOTAL PENSION SCHEMES: contributions, benefits, balance – GIAS transfers to pension schemes (4) and (5) - PENSION EXPENDITURE: Pension expenditure as a % of GDP: before GIAS; after GIAS

(1) Pension benefits (excluding welfare benefits such as: social pensions and allowances, veterans' pensions, disability pensions and carers' allowance) and assistance (fourteenth month, social increments, social card) as well as indemnities paid by INAIL. The contribution revenues of pension schemes include the State transfers from GIAS, GPT and the Regions (very low sums) to pay for contributions and contribution rebates and incentives that amounted to 15,613 million in 2011, to 18,085 million in 2012, up vs. the previous years, to 17,453 million for 2013, to 16,791 million for 2014, to 15,032.36 million for 2015, to 15,276,60 million for 2016, to 14,362,88 million for 2017, 13,988,25 million for 2018 (see text), 14,531,05 million for 2019, 10,304,36 million for 2020, 11,496,22 for 2021 and 11,496,22 million for 2022. (2) Benefit expenditure is net of transfers from the State (GIAS) or from their entities. (2) It excludes the additional contribution paid by the State as under Act 335/95 mainly for the fund of public employees, equal to 44 million in 1995, to 4,719 million in 1996, to 5,538 million in 1997, to 6,876 million in 1998, to 8,227 million in 2000, to 8,671 million in 2001, to 9,153 million in 2002, to 8,789 in 2003, to 8,833 in 2004, to 8,447 million in 2005, to 9,147 million in 2006, to 10,089 million in 2007, to 8,532 million in 2008, to 9,104 million in 2009, to 9,700 in 2010, to 10,350 million in 2011, to 10,500 in 2012, to 10,600 in 2014 and to 10,800 in 2015, 10,800 in 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022. (3) (3) In 2021, the benefits provided to public employees amount to 78,851 million of which 14,900 are transferred through GIAS (former art. 2 par. 4 of Act 183/2011). In order to be consistent with the historical series of the previous years, the 2021 benefits include 9,355.25 million euros' worth of GIAS transfers (this was paid by the State in the past while, under the new INPS system, it is classified as GIAS). Therefore the real amount of benefits paid by this scheme amounts to 67.370 million euros (4) The total GIAS benefit transfers (40,830 million euros) has to be integrated with the GIAS amount analysed in note 3). Therefore, the total value of GIAS amounts to 56.806 million (41.830 + 14.976). (5) The main GIAS welfare interventions are mainly allocated to early retirement, to the "share" established under art. 37 of Act 88/1989, to yearly benefits and to disability pensions before Act 222/1984. This last item derives from the new configuration of pension and welfare expenditure as provided for under art.59 Act 449/1997. The GIAS disaggregated data are analysed in Chapter 3. (a) Private sector employees include members of FPLD, ENPALS, IPOST, and INPGI substitutive fund and of all the special funds indicated in tables B30 and B31, but not members of the Clergy fund. (b) This item includes all schemes as provided for under Leg. Decrees 509/1995 and 103/1994, except for INPGI substitutive fund and ENASARCO (see tables 1b, 1c, 1d) and it does not include the following schemes: FASC (haulers and shippers), ENPALA (agricultural workers) and ONAOSI (orphans of medical personnel). (c) it was founded in March 1996 (d) it includes all the INPS supplementary funds (gas sector, tax collectors, miners, dissolved entities, Trieste port) and the ones linked to the 509 funds (ENAPIA, FASC and ENASARCO).

Table 2.a - Revenues/expense balance and its weight on pension expenditure (1)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<i>1. Lavoratori dipendenti privati</i>	-2,47	0,07	4,05	0,67	-0,15	0,28	-0,62	-2,38	-3,02	-1,58	1,87	3,05	3,64	5,12	-6,94	1,48	5,85
<i>2. Lavoratori dipendenti pubblici</i>	-17,33	-23,75	-21,41	-25,75	-28,90	-32,75	-37,71	-40,52	-41,32	-43,34	-43,39	-44,27	-43,26	-45,76	-47,57	-47,69	-48,11
<i>3.1. Artigiani</i>	-24,42	-15,23	-17,43	-22,63	-30,68	-31,04	-28,36	-30,91	-30,17	-30,77	-28,04	-27,44	-30,98	-27,45	-29,00	-32,69	-21,21
<i>3.2. Commercialisti</i>	1,25	9,59	7,79	4,25	-1,42	2,23	3,91	3,99	5,41	6,17	10,62	12,56	6,56	8,79	6,03	6,46	12,55
<i>3.2. Coltiv.diretti, coloni e mezzadri</i>	-69,68	-71,34	-70,86	-68,93	-72,51	-73,09	-75,08	-72,84	-72,18	-71,93	-69,26	-67,95	-65,82	-64,28	-61,83	-65,89	-63,52
<i>4. Liberi professionisti</i>	83,38	85,06	85,63	86,42	88,54	94,36	90,52	90,65	84,72	83,38	85,88	84,03	81,64	76,37	72,63	64,31	68,52
<i>5. Fondo clero</i>	-66,56	-66,73	-67,73	-67,98	-67,14	-68,31	-67,32	-67,86	-67,82	-69,26	-69,09	-68,25	-68,18	-65,62	-57,99	-56,13	-56,10
<i>6. Lavoratori Parasubordinati</i>	3815,43	3472,11	2686,00	2078,45	2009,08	1415,51	1516,77	1222,85	1110,96	1011,97	823,78	784,09	705,95	625,95	505,76	507,48	483,79
<i>7. Totale Integrativi</i>	-15,48	-15,26	-14,26	-18,38	-13,19	-17,77	-15,16	-10,11	-8,24	-7,33	-4,06	-3,49	-1,40	-1,96	1,85	8,13	8,23
TOTALE GESTIONI PENSIONISTICHE	-5,17	-3,95	-1,09	-4,83	-6,50	-8,01	-9,81	-11,77	-12,27	-12,19	-10,06	-9,51	-9,24	-9,06	-16,76	-12,59	-9,15

(1) Vedasi note in tab.1.a

1. Private sector employees 2. Public sector employees 3.1. Artisans and Retailers 3.2. Farmers, tenant farmers and sharecroppers 4. Professionals 5. Clergy fund 6. Atypical workers 7. Total supplementary benefits. Total (1) See note in Table 1a

Table 3a - Contribution revenues/pension expenditure ratios (%) (1)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<i>1. Lavoratori dipendenti privati</i>	97,53	100,07	104,05	100,67	99,85	100,28	99,38	97,62	96,98	98,42	101,87	103,05	103,64	105,12	93,06	101,48	105,85
<i>2. Lavoratori dipendenti pubblici</i>	82,67	76,25	78,59	74,25	71,10	67,25	62,29	59,48	58,68	56,66	56,61	55,73	56,74	54,24	52,43	52,31	51,89
<i>3.1. Artigiani</i>	75,58	84,77	82,57	77,37	69,32	68,96	71,64	69,09	69,83	69,23	71,96	72,56	69,02	72,55	71,00	67,31	78,79
<i>3.2. Commercialisti</i>	101,25	109,59	107,79	104,25	98,58	102,23	103,91	103,99	105,41	106,17	110,62	112,56	106,56	108,79	106,03	106,46	112,55
<i>3.2. Coltiv.diretti, coloni e mezzadri</i>	30,32	28,66	29,14	31,07	27,49	26,91	24,92	27,16	27,82	28,07	30,74	32,05	34,18	35,72	38,17	34,11	36,48
<i>4. Liberi professionisti</i>	183,38	185,06	185,63	186,42	188,54	194,36	190,52	190,65	184,72	183,38	185,88	184,03	181,64	176,37	172,63	164,31	168,52
<i>5. Fondo clero</i>	33,44	33,27	32,27	32,02	32,86	31,69	32,68	32,14	32,18	30,74	30,91	31,75	31,82	34,38	42,01	43,87	43,90
<i>6. Lavoratori Parasubordinati</i>	3.915,43	3.572,11	2.786,00	2.178,45	2.109,08	1.515,51	1.616,77	1.322,85	1.210,96	1.111,97	923,78	884,09	805,95	725,95	605,76	607,48	583,79
<i>7. Totale Integrativi</i>	84,52	84,74	85,74	81,62	86,81	82,23	84,84	89,89	91,76	92,67	95,94	96,51	98,60	98,04	101,85	108,13	108,23
TOTALE GESTIONI PENSIONISTICHE	94,83	96,05	98,91	95,17	93,50	91,99	90,19	88,23	87,73	87,81	89,94	90,49	90,76	90,94	83,24	87,41	90,85

(1) Vedasi note in tab.1.a

1. Private sector employees 2. Public sector employees 3.1. Artisans and Retailers 3.2. Farmers, tenant farmers and sharecroppers 4. Professionals 5. Clergy fund 6. Atypical workers 7. Total supplementary benefits. Total (1) See note in Table 1a

Table 4.a - Number of contributors, number of pensions, average contributions and average pensions

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
NUMERO CONTRIBUENTI (mg1)																	
<i>Lavoratori dipendenti privati (1)</i>	13.070,3	13.307,8	13.443,0	13.289,8	13.101,5	13.678,6	13.671,0	13.460,0	13.436,7	14.169,1	13.798,6	14.260,9	14.265,7	14.551,2	14.213,5	14.650,2	15.370,1
<i>Lavoratori dipendenti pubblici</i>	3.412,0	3.384,0	3.360,0	3.333,8	3.292,1	3.233,5	3.104,0	3.039,5	3.225,6	3.252,3	3.305,0	3.272,2	3.337,5	3.301,0	3.305,8	3.318,0	3.339,4
<i>Artigiani</i>	1.881,5	1.893,7	1.902,0	1.889,7	1.856,0	1.849,8	1.817,9	1.772,7	1.736,1	1.688,7	1.661,6	1.631,9	1.590,1	1.552,8	1.530,1	1.522,2	1.502,0
<i>Commercianti</i>	1.992,3	2.023,3	2.044,2	2.085,6	2.081,1	2.156,7	2.178,3	2.193,1	2.172,8	2.160,1	2.151,2	2.131,9	2.089,7	2.044,0	2.020,0	2.022,0	1.999,0
<i>Coltiv.diretti, coloni e mezzadri</i>	519,1	500,3	486,5	477,0	469,9	463,3	459,8	457,3	453,1	448,4	446,9	445,3	451,2	444,9	434,2	436,2	431,5
<i>Liberi professionisti (2)</i>	996,1	1.025,6	1.058,8	1.089,8	1.124,1	1.145,1	1.169,3	1.199,4	1.262,1	1.285,9	1.295,7	1.303,9	1.306,7	1.318,2	1.326,0	1.333,1	1.329,9
<i>di cui Medici (b)</i>	332,8	337,8	342,3	346,3	348,8	353,2	354,6	355,0	356,4	360,8	362,4	363,7	366,1	371,5	375,4	373,4	371,0
<i>Fondo clero</i>	19,6	19,9	20,0	19,7	20,0	19,5	19,6	19,4	18,9	18,0	17,9	17,9	17,9	17,9	17,8	17,8	18,4
<i>Lavoratori Parasubordinati</i>	1.789,0	1.808,0	1.821,0	1.730,0	1.709,0	1.741,0	1.707,0	1.563,0	1.526,0	1.441,0	1.249,0	1.247,0	1.303,0	1.330,0	1.326,0	1.408,0	1.542,0
<i>Totale Integrativi</i>	295,7	293,6	288,8	279,6	315,8	310,9	305,4	337,2	340,8	327,0	322,9	319,3	321,8	313,2	303,0	305,8	307,4
NUMERO PENSIONI (mg1) (8)																	
<i>Lavoratori dipendenti privati</i>	10.573,1	10.521,1	10.449,0	10.337,2	10.221,8	10.085,7	9.894,9	9.707,7	9.563,0	9.399,9	9.226,7	9.094,0	8.946,9	8.842,0	8.735,2	8.646,1	8.532,2
<i>Lavoratori dipendenti pubblici</i>	2.539,5	2.612,1	2.648,1	2.690,5	2.738,6	2.784,8	2.812,8	2.812,6	2.838,8	2.863,7	2.890,9	2.875,4	2.917,1	2.998,8	3.056,5	3.105,2	3.125,1
<i>Artigiani</i>	1.459,9	1.512,8	1.541,1	1.568,6	1.597,2	1.618,3	1.624,4	1.639,5	1.645,9	1.661,2	1.666,2	1.686,5	1.707,2	1.726,5	1.741,2	1.760,1	1.775,3
<i>Commercianti</i>	1.269,3	1.312,2	1.330,7	1.344,7	1.374,8	1.378,1	1.381,3	1.389,7	1.389,4	1.393,3	1.389,8	1.400,9	1.413,6	1.433,2	1.448,2	1.459,4	1.472,8
<i>Coltiv.diretti, coloni e mezzadri</i>	1.905,4	1.890,9	1.848,4	1.805,0	1.772,3	1.728,8	1.677,8	1.633,0	1.586,6	1.536,4	1.487,7	1.441,4	1.398,9	1.356,3	1.311,5	1.268,5	1.225,1
<i>Liberi professionisti (2)</i>	253,5	262,8	269,5	275,9	282,8	294,7	311,4	325,4	342,6	353,5	366,4	381,5	397,1	420,4	439,7	473,9	504,4
<i>di cui Medici (a)</i>	141,4	146,5	148,8	152,3	156,1	162,4	173,4	179,3	185,1	191,5	198,4	209,1	218,4	234,8	247,6	273,7	296,7
<i>Fondo clero</i>	14,7	14,8	14,6	14,6	14,5	14,3	14,1	13,9	13,8	13,5	13,2	12,9	12,6	12,2	11,9	11,4	11,1
<i>Lavoratori Parasubordinati</i>	120,1	157,9	184,5	208,3	232,2	256,4	275,9	301,8	331,1	361,2	386,5	419,4	449,0	472,4	498,1	526,0	553,6
<i>Totale Integrativi</i>	154,4	153,7	152,3	151,5	150,4	138,5	140,2	157,5	159,1	161,0	162,0	159,5	160,4	160,5	160,0	162,5	164,4
CONTRIBUZIONE MEDIA (€) (3)																	
<i>Lavoratori dipendenti privati</i>	6.559,4	6.946,1	7.402,5	7.202,2	7.405,7	7.313,3	7.272,2	7.417,2	7.419,1	7.250,4	7.763,3	7.725,5	7.968,6	8.024,0	7.539,5	7.975,0	8.289,5
<i>Lavoratori dipendenti pubblici</i>	11.655,7	11.409,8	12.414,7	12.458,1	12.612,7	12.609,6	12.645,3	12.583,0	11.831,5	11.650,5	11.581,6	11.699,6	12.019,1	12.083,2	12.111,2	12.350,0	12.753,7
<i>Artigiani</i>	3.406,1	4.055,5	4.169,9	4.166,7	3.955,4	4.080,5	4.408,0	4.517,1	4.676,8	4.770,7	4.996,1	5.135,4	5.059,7	5.280,2	5.252,8	5.146,8	6.084,3
<i>Commercianti</i>	3.551,2	4.038,2	4.138,2	4.137,3	4.065,3	4.209,8	4.412,5	4.489,1	4.641,3	4.714,5	4.929,4	5.064,8	4.981,2	5.199,0	5.150,6	5.102,9	5.750,4
<i>Coltiv.diretti, coloni e mezzadri</i>	1.769,5	1.823,8	1.858,3	1.941,7	2.005,4	2.049,8	2.202,1	2.312,8	2.472,5	2.542,4	2.637,0	2.727,5	2.797,8	2.864,1	2.920,0	2.913,5	2.915,6
<i>Liberi professionisti (2)</i>	4.566,7	4.750,5	4.880,7	5.030,3	5.166,7	5.477,3	5.644,4	5.888,5	5.725,9	5.805,9	6.102,1	6.248,6	6.471,1	6.731,9	6.945,1	7.063,8	7.863,6
<i>di cui Medici</i>	4.910,6	5.194,4	5.339,8	5.660,7	5.888,3	6.039,5	5.066,7	6.066,7	6.066,7	7.066,7	8.066,7	9.066,7	7.970,0	7.995,9	8.575,0	8.643,3	9.370,5
<i>Fondo clero</i>	1.513,1	1.557,5	1.549,9	1.610,0	1.575,5	1.609,4	1.664,3	1.707,0	1.739,9	1.735,5	1.722,4	1.716,6	1.696,6	1.740,4	1.743,2	1.757,4	1.699,9
<i>Lavoratori Parasubordinati</i>	2.548,6	3.437,3	3.607,8	3.808,6	4.749,6	3.960,3	4.404,6	4.670,7	4.942,2	5.469,8	5.907,2	6.030,6	5.965,1	6.147,7	5.856,0	6.255,4	6.365,6
<i>Totale Integrativi</i>	2.757,8	2.782,7	2.850,6	2.830,4	2.684,4	2.828,6	3.026,0	2.994,2	3.100,5	3.357,9	3.561,6	3.636,4	3.738,6	3.913,1	3.898,1	4.174,4	4.291,2
PENSIONE MEDIA (€) (4)																	
<i>Lavoratori dipendenti privati</i>	10.832,8	11.203,1	11.567,6	12.116,5	12.359,6	12.666,1	12.887,3	13.399,8	13.686,1	13.993,4	14.463,7	14.742,0	15.140,9	17.234,2	17.768,3	18.108,4	18.986,6
<i>Lavoratori dipendenti pubblici</i>	18.695,6	19.357,3	19.844,2	20.786,4	21.309,4	21.848,8	22.364,8	22.680,4	24.051,6	23.374,2	23.552,3	24.168,3	24.457,7	24.520,5	25.051,6	25.306,4	26.349,5
<i>Artigiani</i>	8.661,4	9.019,7	9.374,9	9.797,2	10.031,8	10.407,1	10.687,4	11.056,3	11.264,3	11.462,7	11.608,8	11.820,3	12.078,1	8.702,6	8.820,3	8.772,1	9.021,2
<i>Commercianti</i>	7.817,2	8.171,1	8.504,3	8.932,5	9.142,6	9.534,8	9.796,5	10.147,9	10.362,2	10.568,0	10.730,6	10.937,9	11.264,1	8.165,9	8.268,0	8.241,9	8.502,9
<i>Coltiv.diretti, coloni e mezzadri</i>	6.151,2	6.339,6	6.520,5	6.790,2	6.909,9	7.031,8	7.155,8	7.580,5	7.730,7	7.844,1	7.937,8	8.038,4	8.221,3	5.651,9	5.665,7	5.606,5	5.724,6
<i>Liberi professionisti (2)</i>	9.758,3	9.986,3	10.357,3	10.707,4	10.377,5	10.888,5	11.056,9	11.435,7	11.483,9	11.519,5	11.578,5	11.523,6	11.628,8	11.981,7	12.139,4	12.116,2	12.322,7
<i>di cui Medici</i>	6.319,4	6.305,3	6.527,9	6.628,3	5.653,2	6.649,6	6.700,9	6.936,3	6.980,1	7.010,0	7.140,3	7.214,3	7.515,7	7.815,6	8.230,4	8.525,7	9.002,0
<i>Fondo clero</i>	6.720,4	7.025,6	7.145,6	7.399,4	7.446,4	7.570,6	7.784,2	8.018,0	8.093,6	8.097,8	8.115,0	8.135,5	8.212,5	8.424,5	7.260,1	7.069,6	7.251,4
<i>Lavoratori Parasubordinati</i>	955,2	1.071,9	1.278,2	1.417,8	1.563,6	1.683,6	1.832,6	1.977,5	2.074,2	2.159,3	2.264,9	2.396,2	2.573,8	2.777,4	2.989,4	3.168,2	3.453,7
<i>Totale Integrativi</i>	6.455,3	6.524,8	6.592,9	7.506,7	6.731,8	6.315,9	6.510,4	6.846,1	7.076,1	7.208,7	7.296,7	7.396,0	7.442,8	7.913,6	7.969,1	7.890,9	7.990,8

NUMBER OF CONTRIBUTORS, NUMBER OF PENSIONS, AVERAGE CONTRIBUTIONS (€), AVERAGE PENSION (€)

(1) Private sector employees, Public sector employees, Artisans, Retailers, Farmers, tenant farmers and sharecroppers, Professionals, Of whom medical doctors, Clergy fund, Atypical workers, Total supplementary benefits (1) amounts of benefits to be paid at the end of the year; (2) The item private sector employees” includes the following funds: Fund of employed workers, Transportation fund, Telephony fund, Electricity fund, Aviation fund, Consumption tax fund, Fund for public entities, FFSS, Institute for corporate executives, Fund for journalists, ENPALS, IPOST

Table 5.a – Base-100 indices of number of contributors, number of pensions, average contributions and average pensions

NUMERO CONTRIBUENTI	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<i>Lavoratori dipendenti privati</i>	106,96	108,90	110,01	108,76	107,22	111,94	111,88	110,15	109,96	115,95	112,92	116,70	116,74	119,08	116,32	119,89	125,78
<i>Lavoratori dipendenti pubblici</i>	100,09	99,27	98,56	97,79	96,57	94,85	91,05	89,16	94,62	95,40	96,95	95,99	97,90	96,83	96,97	97,33	97,96
<i>Artigiani</i>	100,78	101,43	101,87	101,21	99,41	99,08	97,37	94,95	92,99	90,45	89,00	87,41	85,17	83,17	81,96	81,53	80,45
<i>Commercianti</i>	122,60	124,51	125,80	128,35	128,07	132,72	134,05	134,96	133,71	132,93	132,38	131,19	128,60	125,78	124,31	124,43	123,02
<i>Cultivatori, coloni e mezzadri</i>	43,04	41,48	40,34	37,95	38,97	38,42	38,12	37,92	37,57	37,18	37,06	36,92	37,41	36,89	36,00	36,17	35,78
<i>Libert professionisti</i>	198,14	204,01	210,62	216,77	223,60	227,79	232,59	238,58	251,05	255,80	257,74	259,36	259,92	262,21	263,76	265,18	264,54
<i>di cui Medici</i>	133,56	135,55	137,34	138,95	139,99	141,72	142,28	142,45	143,01	144,80	145,42	145,93	146,90	149,06	150,63	149,84	148,89
<i>Fondo clero</i>	76,56	77,65	77,85	76,95	76,09	76,40	75,74	75,70	73,70	70,19	69,81	69,62	69,81	69,41	69,23	69,41	71,78
<i>Lavoratori Parasubordinati</i>	213,23	215,49	217,04	206,20	203,69	207,51	203,46	186,29	181,88	171,75	148,87	148,63	155,30	158,52	158,05	167,82	183,79
<i>Totale Integrativi</i>	105,83	105,09	103,39	100,07	113,03	111,27	109,30	120,69	122,00	117,04	115,59	114,28	115,17	112,09	108,45	109,47	110,04
<i>Totale contribuenti</i>	113,44	114,77	115,57	114,48	113,41	116,39	115,60	113,76	114,37	117,30	114,74	116,54	116,79	117,69	115,81	118,35	122,26
NUMERO PENSIONI																	
<i>Lavoratori dipendenti privati</i>	104,95	104,43	103,71	102,61	101,46	100,11	98,22	96,36	94,92	93,30	91,58	90,26	88,81	87,76	86,70	85,82	84,69
<i>Lavoratori dipendenti pubblici</i>	165,62	170,35	172,70	175,47	178,60	181,62	183,44	183,43	185,14	186,76	188,53	187,52	190,24	195,57	199,33	202,51	203,81
<i>Artigiani</i>	209,45	217,05	221,10	225,05	229,15	232,18	233,06	235,22	236,14	238,33	239,05	241,97	244,93	242,96	215,18	216,85	218,85
<i>Commercianti</i>	188,60	194,98	197,73	199,81	204,28	204,76	205,24	206,49	206,45	207,03	206,51	208,16	210,04	212,96	215,18	216,85	218,85
<i>Cultivatori, coloni e mezzadri</i>	107,53	106,71	104,31	101,86	100,02	97,56	94,68	92,15	89,54	86,70	83,96	81,34	78,95	76,54	74,01	71,59	69,14
<i>Libert professionisti</i>	179,17	185,75	190,45	195,01	199,86	208,27	220,04	229,93	242,12	249,85	258,91	269,59	280,66	297,08	310,74	334,91	356,48
<i>di cui Medici</i>	196,34	203,51	206,62	211,51	216,71	225,50	240,76	248,94	256,99	265,97	275,50	290,39	303,30	326,06	343,91	380,05	411,99
<i>Fondo clero</i>	104,92	105,73	104,62	104,16	103,60	102,05	100,79	99,13	98,60	96,53	94,05	92,46	90,39	87,50	85,08	81,54	79,66
<i>Lavoratori Parasubordinati</i>	2,421,13	3,184,94	3,720,17	4,199,44	4,682,29	5,170,24	5,564,25	6,086,71	6,676,29	7,284,37	7,794,90	8,457,98	9,084,99	9,526,80	10,043,84	10,606,57	11,163,26
<i>Totale Integrativi</i>	163,13	162,40	160,91	160,11	158,93	146,31	148,09	166,35	168,07	170,11	171,15	168,50	169,49	169,51	169,02	171,63	173,72
<i>Totale pensioni</i>	121,93	122,92	122,92	122,64	122,56	122,00	120,88	119,87	119,13	118,29	117,26	116,47	116,02	116,15	116,01	116,09	115,76
CONTRIBUZIONE MEDIA																	
<i>Lavoratori dipendenti privati</i>	267,82	283,61	302,24	294,06	302,37	298,60	296,92	302,84	302,92	296,03	316,97	315,43	325,35	327,62	307,84	325,61	338,46
<i>Lavoratori dipendenti pubblici</i>	331,32	324,33	352,90	354,13	358,53	358,44	359,45	357,68	356,32	331,17	329,22	332,57	341,65	343,48	344,27	351,06	362,54
<i>Artigiani</i>	331,18	394,32	405,44	405,14	384,59	396,75	428,60	439,21	454,73	463,86	485,78	499,32	491,96	513,40	510,74	500,43	591,59
<i>Commercianti</i>	343,20	390,27	399,94	399,85	392,89	406,86	426,44	433,85	448,56	455,63	476,40	489,49	481,41	502,46	497,77	493,17	555,75
<i>Cultivatori, coloni e mezzadri</i>	467,96	482,34	491,46	513,52	530,37	542,11	582,38	617,66	653,90	672,38	697,41	721,34	739,93	757,47	772,24	770,54	771,07
<i>Libert professionisti</i>	261,09	271,60	279,04	287,59	295,39	313,15	322,70	336,66	327,36	331,94	348,87	372,25	369,97	384,88	397,07	403,85	449,58
<i>di cui Medici</i>	291,19	308,02	316,64	335,67	349,17	358,13	300,45	359,75	359,75	419,05	478,34	537,64	472,61	474,15	508,48	512,53	555,65
<i>Fondo clero</i>	269,95	277,85	276,51	287,23	281,07	287,12	296,91	304,53	310,41	309,61	307,29	306,24	302,68	310,49	310,99	313,53	303,27
<i>Lavoratori Parasubordinati</i>	213,04	287,33	301,58	318,37	397,03	331,05	368,19	390,44	413,12	457,23	493,80	504,11	498,64	513,90	489,52	522,90	532,11
<i>Totale Integrativi</i>	224,74	226,77	232,31	230,66	218,76	230,51	246,60	244,01	252,67	273,64	290,25	296,34	304,67	318,89	317,67	340,19	349,70
PENSIONE MEDIA(I)																	
<i>Lavoratori dipendenti privati</i>	234,93	242,96	250,87	262,77	268,04	274,69	279,49	290,60	296,81	303,47	313,67	319,71	328,36	373,76	385,34	392,72	411,76
<i>Lavoratori dipendenti pubblici</i>	217,49	225,19	230,85	241,81	247,90	254,17	260,17	263,85	279,80	271,92	273,99	281,15	284,52	285,25	291,43	294,39	306,53
<i>Artigiani</i>	306,72	319,41	331,99	346,95	355,25	368,54	378,47	391,53	398,90	405,93	411,10	418,59	427,72	308,18	312,35	310,64	319,47
<i>Commercianti</i>	292,47	305,71	318,18	334,19	342,06	356,73	366,52	379,67	387,69	395,39	401,47	409,23	421,43	305,51	309,33	308,36	318,12
<i>Cultivatori, coloni e mezzadri</i>	202,82	209,03	215,00	223,89	227,84	231,85	235,94	249,95	254,90	258,64	261,73	265,04	271,07	186,35	186,81	184,86	188,75
<i>Libert professionisti</i>	285,56	292,24	303,09	313,34	303,68	318,64	323,57	334,65	336,06	337,10	338,83	337,22	340,30	350,63	355,24	354,56	360,61
<i>di cui Medici</i>	247,11	246,56	255,26	259,19	221,05	260,02	262,02	271,23	272,94	274,11	279,21	282,10	293,89	305,61	321,83	333,38	352,00
<i>Fondo clero</i>	185,87	194,31	197,63	204,65	205,95	209,39	215,29	221,76	223,85	223,97	224,44	225,01	227,14	233,00	200,80	195,53	200,56
<i>Lavoratori Parasubordinati</i>	190,77	214,07	255,27	283,15	312,26	336,22	365,97	394,92	414,23	452,32	478,54	478,54	514,00	554,66	596,99	632,71	689,73
<i>Totale Integrativi</i>	198,61	200,74	202,84	220,95	207,11	194,32	200,30	210,63	217,71	221,79	224,49	227,55	228,99	243,47	245,18	242,78	245,85

(1) Importi delle pensioni in pagamento a fine anno

(*) L'indice a base 100 è calcolato a partire dal 1989 (vedasi serie tabella dal 1989 al 2000 sul sito).

NUMBER OF CONTRIBUTORS, NUMBER OF PENSIONS, AVERAGE CONTRIBUTIONS (€), AVERAGE PENSION (€)

(1) Private sector employees, Public sector employees, Artisans, Retailers, Farmers, tenant farmers and sharecroppers, Professionals, Of whom medical doctors, Clergy fund, Atypical workers, Total supplementary benefits (1) amounts of benefits to be paid at the end of the year; (*) the 100-base index has been used since 1989 to 2000

Table 6.a - Number of pensions/ number of active workers ratio and average pension/average income ratio (%)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
RAPPORTO TRA NUMERO PENSIONI E CONTRIBUENTI																	
<i>Lavoratori dipendenti privati</i>	80,89	79,06	77,73	77,78	78,02	73,73	72,38	72,12	71,17	66,34	66,87	63,77	62,72	60,77	61,46	59,02	55,51
<i>Lavoratori dipendenti pubblici</i>	74,43	77,19	78,81	80,70	83,19	86,12	90,62	92,53	88,01	88,05	87,47	87,87	87,40	90,85	92,46	93,59	93,58
<i>Artigiani</i>	77,59	79,89	81,02	83,01	86,06	87,48	89,36	92,49	94,80	98,37	100,28	103,35	107,36	111,19	113,79	115,63	118,19
<i>Commercianti</i>	63,71	64,86	65,10	64,47	66,06	63,90	63,41	63,37	63,94	64,50	64,60	65,71	67,65	70,12	71,69	72,18	73,68
<i>Cultiv. diretti, coloni e mezzadri</i>	367,07	377,98	379,98	378,40	377,14	373,15	364,93	357,12	350,17	342,62	332,90	323,68	310,06	304,89	302,05	290,81	283,90
<i>Liberi professionisti</i>	25,45	25,63	25,45	25,32	25,16	25,74	26,63	27,13	27,15	27,49	28,28	29,26	30,39	31,89	33,16	35,55	37,93
<i>di cui Medici</i>	42,48	43,38	43,47	43,99	44,73	45,98	48,90	50,50	51,93	53,08	54,74	57,50	59,66	63,21	65,97	73,29	79,96
<i>Fondo clero</i>	74,74	74,26	73,30	73,83	72,51	73,15	71,95	71,39	72,97	75,01	73,47	72,44	70,61	68,36	66,84	64,24	60,52
<i>Lavoratori Parasubordinati</i>	6,71	8,74	10,13	12,04	13,59	14,73	16,16	19,31	21,70	25,07	30,95	33,64	34,46	35,52	37,56	37,36	35,90
<i>Totale Integrativi</i>	52,23	52,36	52,73	54,21	47,64	44,55	45,90	46,70	46,67	49,24	50,16	49,96	49,86	51,24	52,80	53,12	53,49
RAPPORTO TRA PENSIONE MEDIA AL NETTO GIAS E REDDITO MEDIO																	
<i>Lavoratori dipendenti privati</i>	44,26	44,20	43,27	48,95	49,20	49,01	51,20	51,78	55,13	57,33	54,50	54,57	55,15	56,40	61,34	58,21	59,34
<i>Lavoratori dipendenti pubblici</i>	55,47	56,71	53,77	56,25	56,42	56,84	58,36	60,21	66,28	68,79	69,33	67,56	66,73	68,57	69,43	67,84	69,67
<i>Artigiani</i>	30,28	29,03	30,13	31,39	33,63	33,56	33,68	34,47	34,40	34,42	33,08	31,89	32,52	30,17	30,65	31,23	28,15
<i>Commercianti</i>	27,50	27,70	28,76	30,05	31,00	31,23	32,98	33,66	33,34	32,77	32,40	32,40	32,40	32,21	32,83	32,13	31,81
<i>Cultiv. diretti, coloni e mezzadri</i>	20,08	20,21	19,98	18,77	22,83	26,99	31,09	28,54	25,00	25,85	24,13	26,67	24,28	23,67	22,50	26,09	23,64
<i>Liberi professionisti</i>	33,42	32,62	33,69	35,37	36,63	34,14	34,59	35,50	36,46	36,43	35,69	34,77	34,01	33,55	33,16	34,84	30,70
<i>di cui Medici</i>	25,79	25,18	25,53	25,72	24,61	22,44	22,80	22,34	22,35	20,82	19,92	18,83	17,28	17,34	16,70	17,32	16,19
<i>Fondo clero</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Lavoratori Parasubordinati</i>	5,99	6,56	7,53	8,31	9,42	9,97	9,29	9,96	10,00	10,48	9,86	9,68	10,95	11,50	12,64	13,06	13,71
<i>Totale Integrativi</i>	30,65	30,84	30,14	30,81	35,18	38,36	36,08	29,46	31,62	29,78	27,08	29,69	30,31	30,22	31,16	29,06	28,89
<i>Totale sistema pensionistico</i>	41,29	41,39	40,90	44,46	45,35	46,92	48,78	49,29	51,61	53,12	50,91	50,56	50,90	51,36	53,53	52,21	52,32
<i>Totale sist pens. n° indice</i>	106,7	107,0	105,7	114,9	117,2	121,3	126,1	127,4	133,4	137,3	131,6	130,7	131,5	132,7	138,3	134,9	135,2
RAPPORTO TRA PENSIONE MEDIA AL LORDO GIAS E REDDITO MEDIO																	
<i>Lavoratori dipendenti privati</i>	54,46	54,31	53,04	59,95	60,37	59,93	61,84	62,84	66,95	70,84	67,01	66,97	67,50	69,43	76,22	72,89	73,99
<i>Lavoratori dipendenti pubblici</i>	55,47	56,71	53,77	56,25	56,42	56,84	58,36	60,21	66,28	68,79	69,33	67,56	66,73	68,57	69,43	67,84	69,67
<i>Artigiani</i>	34,61	33,20	34,49	35,75	38,24	38,28	38,64	39,60	40,03	40,70	39,54	38,88	40,01	38,83	40,17	39,98	37,53
<i>Commercianti</i>	31,50	31,78	33,04	34,32	35,42	35,50	36,85	37,99	37,66	38,29	37,25	37,33	39,16	37,68	39,02	38,22	37,94
<i>Cultiv. diretti, coloni e mezzadri</i>	54,23	53,69	53,97	52,75	54,94	63,04	61,94	60,44	50,74	51,94	49,07	54,21	49,90	49,01	48,52	47,95	47,78
<i>Liberi professionisti</i>	33,44	32,63	33,70	35,38	36,66	34,16	34,61	35,50	36,46	36,43	35,70	34,78	34,01	33,55	32,86	34,84	30,70
<i>di cui Medici</i>	25,79	25,18	25,53	25,72	24,61	22,46	22,84	22,34	22,35	20,82	19,92	18,83	17,28	17,34	16,43	17,32	16,19
<i>Fondo clero</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Lavoratori Parasubordinati</i>	5,99	6,59	7,65	8,59	9,84	10,50	9,86	10,67	10,67	11,48	10,87	11,10	12,53	12,78	13,96	14,34	14,96
<i>Totale Integrativi</i>	30,97	31,17	30,48	31,17	35,61	38,77	36,46	29,75	31,92	30,10	27,35	29,98	30,56	30,44	31,36	29,26	29,09

RATIO OF THE NUMBER OF PENSIONS/ VS. THE NUMBER OF ACTIVE WORKERS (1); RATIO OF THE AVERAGE PENSION NET OF GIAS TRANSFERS VS. AVERAGE INCOME; RATIO OF THE AVERAGE PENSION GROSS OF GIAS TRANSFERS VS. AVERAGE INCOME

(2) Private sector employees, Public sector employees, Artisans, Retailers, Farmers, tenant farmers and sharecroppers, Professionals, Of whom medical doctors, Clergy fund, Atypical workers, Total supplementary benefits (1) for private sector employees, in 2019, 60.76 benefits were paid for every 100 active workers, which means 100 active workers for each pensioner; (2) For private sector employees, in 2019, the average pension was equal to 67.5% of one active worker.

Table 7a - Former Special Funds - pension revenues and expenditure (absolute and % figures)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Trasporti																	
Uscite Previdenziali (mn)	2.136	2.194	2.233	2.275	2.275	2.281	2.287	2.272	2.258	2.220	2.202	2.174	2.175	2.155	2.127	2.068	2.041
% di variazione	2,5%	2,7%	1,8%	1,8%	0,0%	0,2%	0,3%	-0,6%	-0,6%	-1,7%	-0,8%	-1,3%	0,0%	-0,9%	-1,3%	-2,7%	-1,3%
Entrate Previdenziali (mn)	1.145	1.183	1.208	1.217	1.276	1.247	1.266	1.077	1.225	1.193	1.215	1.203	1.223	1.235	1.054	1.183	1.154
% di variazione	2,9%	3,3%	2,1%	0,8%	4,8%	-2,3%	1,5%	-15,0%	13,8%	-2,6%	1,8%	-0,9%	1,7%	1,0%	-14,7%	15,6%	-2,5%
saldo	- 990,9	- 1.010,7	- 1.025,7	- 1.057,3	- 999,3	- 1.033,7	- 1.020,6	- 1.195,5	- 1.033,5	- 1.026,4	- 987,7	- 971,3	- 951,8	- 919,7	- 1.073,1	- 884,5	- 887,3
Elettrici																	
Uscite Previdenziali (mn)	2.249	2.298	2.335	2.380	2.394	2.434	2.481	2.488	2.489	2.471	2.502	2.535	2.592	2.615	2.631	2.613	2.675
% di variazione	1,9%	2,2%	1,6%	1,9%	0,6%	1,7%	1,9%	0,3%	0,0%	-0,7%	1,2%	1,3%	2,2%	0,9%	0,6%	-0,3%	2,4%
Entrate Previdenziali (mn)	636	588	715	612	609	650	573	566	550	508	614	474	449	437	412	390	386
% di variazione	-7,7%	-7,5%	21,5%	-14,4%	-0,5%	6,7%	-11,8%	-1,2%	-2,9%	-7,6%	20,9%	-22,8%	-5,3%	-2,7%	-5,8%	-4,6%	-1,1%
saldo	- 1.613,3	- 1.709,9	- 1.620,3	- 1.768,2	- 1.785,0	- 1.784,1	- 1.907,6	- 1.922,2	- 1.939,2	- 1.963,1	- 1.887,0	- 2.060,5	- 2.142,5	- 2.177,6	- 2.219,6	- 2.222,3	- 2.288,8
Telefonici																	
Uscite Previdenziali (mn)	1.512	1.595	1.674	1.741	1.775	1.805	1.828	1.855	1.896	1.911	1.907	1.894	1.913	1.929	1.962	1.940	1.988
% di variazione	5,4%	5,5%	4,9%	4,0%	1,9%	1,7%	1,3%	1,4%	2,2%	0,8%	-0,2%	-0,7%	1,0%	0,8%	1,8%	-0,1%	2,5%
Entrate Previdenziali (mn)	802	791	746	739	736	688	684	567	606	590	593	565	604	588	540	565	531
% di variazione	2,2%	-1,4%	-5,6%	-0,9%	-0,4%	-6,5%	-0,5%	-17,2%	7,0%	-2,7%	0,5%	-4,7%	6,9%	-2,7%	-8,1%	5,7%	-6,1%
saldo	- 709,8	- 804,8	- 928,0	- 1.002,0	- 1.038,5	- 1.116,6	- 1.144,2	- 1.288,2	- 1.289,2	- 1.320,7	- 1.314,0	- 1.329,1	- 1.308,7	- 1.340,9	- 1.422,4	- 1.374,5	- 1.456,9
Impdai																	
Uscite Previdenziali (mn)	4.648	4.863	5.076	5.306	5.453	5.565	5.679	5.608	5.603	5.561	5.571	5.566	5.638	5.625	5.624	5.578	5.647
% di variazione	4,6%	4,6%	4,4%	4,3%	2,8%	2,1%	2,1%	-1,3%	-0,1%	-0,8%	0,2%	-0,1%	1,3%	-0,2%	0,0%	-0,8%	1,2%
Entrate Previdenziali (mn)	2.363	2.265	2.343	2.197	2.069	2.001	1.965	1.798	1.867	1.668	1.581	1.538	1.479	1.437	1.312	1.180	1.015
% di variazione	-8,4%	-4,2%	3,4%	-6,2%	-5,8%	-3,3%	-1,8%	-8,5%	3,8%	-10,7%	-5,2%	-2,7%	-3,8%	-2,8%	-8,7%	-10,0%	-13,9%
saldo	- 2.285,5	- 2.598,5	- 2.732,9	- 3.109,0	- 3.383,4	- 3.564,1	- 3.713,9	- 3.809,7	- 3.735,7	- 3.892,7	- 3.989,9	- 4.028,3	- 4.159,7	- 4.187,3	- 4.312,5	- 4.398,5	- 4.632,0
(1) Ad eccezione del Fondo Trasporti, per gli altri Fondi dall'anno di confluenza nel FPLD, i nuovi iscritti alle gestioni Elettrici, Telefonici Impdai, versano i contributi al FPLD e non alle gestioni che invece incorporano tutte le nuove pensioni liquidate per questi ex fondi; pertanto i relativi saldi non sono significativi.																	

Transportation fund: benefit expenditure (millions), % variation; Electricity fund: benefit expenditure (millions), % variation; Telephony fund: benefit expenditure (millions), % variation; INPDAl: benefit expenditure (millions), % variation; Except for the Transportation Fund, for all the other special funds, since the merger into FPLD (INPDAl 2002, other 1997) the contributions of newly hired people have been included in the FPLD accounts, while benefits are still reported in the funds' accounts, which deteriorates their deficit situation

Table B.33.a – Benefits and contributions of the compulsory pension system

Anno	uscite				entrate					monti retributivi stimati (6)	
	numero di pensioni	spesa per prestazioni al lordo della GIAS	trasferimenti GIAS	spesa per pensioni al netto della GIAS (1)	prestazione media al lordo della GIAS	pensione media al netto della GIAS	numero di contribuenti	contributi al lordo dei trasferimenti (2)	contributi al netto dei trasferimenti		contributo medio al lordo dei trasferimenti
2021	mgL	mln €	mln €	mln €	mgL €	mgL €	mgL €	mln €	mgL €	mgL €	mgL €
Dipendenti Privati	8.646,12	156.567,34	31.523,24	125.044,10	18,11	14,46	14.650,21	10.064,07	116.834,96	8,66	7,97
<i>Dipendenti privati INPS</i>	8.411,70	151.732,40	30.155,24	121.577,17	18,04	14,45	14.375,34	10.032,19	113.977,98	8,63	7,93
Fondo Pensioni Lavoratori Dip. (7)	7.797,70	133.669,97	29.627,26	104.042,71	17,14	13,34	14.158,00	5.264,83	110.325,77	8,16	7,79
Fondo Trasporti	94,29	2.116,69	48,72	2.067,97	22,45	21,93	95,60	1.183,47	1.061,48	12,38	11,10
Fondo Telefonici	73,35	1.978,06	38,33	1.939,73	26,97	26,45	40,90	563,73	1.673,00	13,82	13,78
Fondo Elettrici	94,62	2.657,06	44,28	2.612,78	28,08	27,61	20,80	390,49	1.154,00	18,77	18,72
Fondo Volo	7,51	341,96	10,78	331,17	45,56	44,12	10,99	104,03	103,74	9,47	9,44
Fondo Imposte di consumo	6,23	116,28	2,87	113,41	18,66	18,20	0,00	114,32	0,00	0,00	0,00
Fondo Enti Pubblici Creditizi (4)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Dipendenti delle FFSS	208,02	5.034,08	143,03	4.891,06	24,20	23,51	26,45	4.882,24	359,39	184,58	13,59
Istituto Dirigenti di Azienda	130,00	5.818,30	239,98	5.578,33	44,76	42,91	22,60	5,42	1.174,39	52,20	51,96
<i>Altri Fondi Dip. Privati</i>	69,84	1.625,04	110,86	1.514,18	23,27	21,68	152,43	1.595,76	1.575,93	10,47	10,34
Istituto Gornallesi	9,91	552,53	0,00	552,53	55,76	55,76	14,57	346,13	346,13	23,76	23,76
Ente Lavoratori Spettacolo	59,93	1.072,50	110,86	961,65	17,90	16,05	137,86	1.249,64	1.229,80	9,06	8,92
<i>Fondi ex Aziende Autonome</i>	164,58	3.209,90	1.257,15	1.952,75	19,50	11,87	122,44	12,04	1.281,05	10,56	10,46
Dipendenti delle Poste e Tel.	164,58	3.209,90	1.257,15	1.952,75	19,50	11,87	122,44	12,04	1.281,05	10,56	10,46
Dipendenti Pubblici (5)	3.105,18	78.580,75	0,00	78.580,75	25,31	25,31	3.318,00	124,72	40.977,32	12,39	12,35
Cassa Dipendenti Enti Locali	1.181,70	25.121,53	0,00	25.121,53	21,26	21,26	1.175,00	55,20	12.648,55	10,81	10,76
Cassa Insegnanti di Asilo	16,91	322,24	0,00	322,24	19,06	19,06	23,30	0,76	193,48	8,34	8,30
Cassa Sanitari	88,03	5.468,01	0,00	5.468,01	62,12	62,12	118,00	15,96	3.457,83	29,44	29,30
Cassa Ufficiali Giudiziari	3,30	69,80	0,00	69,80	21,13	21,13	3,70	0,16	38,44	10,43	10,39
Dipendenti dello Stato	1.815,24	47.599,17	0,00	47.599,17	26,22	26,22	1.998,00	52,65	24.639,02	12,36	12,33
Autonomi e Professionisti	4.961,93	40.321,95	8.537,59	31.784,37	8,13	6,41	5.313,56	798,15	28.840,30	5,58	5,43
<i>Autonomi INPS</i>	4.488,02	34.579,96	8.537,54	26.042,42	7,70	5,80	3.980,45	780,48	19.423,54	5,08	4,88
Fondo Artigiani	1.760,10	15.439,76	3.377,49	12.062,28	8,77	6,85	1.522,25	285,02	7.834,66	5,33	5,15
Fondo Commercialisti	1.459,41	12.028,31	1.917,55	10.110,76	8,24	6,93	2.022,00	446,42	10.317,99	5,32	5,21
Fondo CDCM (3)	1.268,50	7.111,88	3.242,50	3.869,38	5,61	3,05	436,20	49,04	1.270,89	3,03	2,91
<i>Liberti Professionisti</i>	473,91	5.742,00	0,05	5.741,95	12,12	12,12	1.333,11	17,67	9.416,76	7,08	7,06
Casse priv. 500 (escluso ENPAM)	177,38	3.337,34	0,05	3.337,29	18,81	18,81	748,39	5.646,76	5.629,09	7,55	7,52
ENPAM (a) (b)	273,68	2.333,28	0,00	2.333,28	8,53	8,53	373,41	3.227,46	3.227,46	8,64	8,64
Casse priv. 103	22,85	71,38	0,00	71,38	3,12	3,12	211,31	560,22	560,22	2,65	2,65
Fondo Ctero	11,40	80,61	9,50	71,11	7,07	6,24	17,75	0,00	31,19	1,76	1,76
<i>Gestione Parasubordinati</i>	525,98	1.666,40	149,14	1.517,26	3,17	2,88	1.408,00	9.216,99	8.807,62	6,55	6,26
Totale Integrativi	162,46	1.281,93	8,90	1.273,04	7,89	7,84	305,83	1.376,57	1.276,65	4,50	4,17
Totale e medie del sistema obbligatorio	17.413,07	278.498,99	40.228,37	238.270,63	15,99	13,68	25.013,35	11.496,22	196.768,04	8,33	7,87

(1) La spesa per pensioni al netto GIAS è al lordo della integrazione al minimo a carico di ogni singola gestione e della Gias per i dipendenti pubblici (vedasi tabella prestazioni assistenziali e nota 3 in tabella 1 a).

(2) Si tratta di trasferimenti a carico dello Stato e di altre gestioni (si veda nota 1, seconda alinea in tabella 1a).

(3) Per la gestione CDCM, nel numero delle pensioni, 1.268,50 sono comprese 145,145 pensioni ante 1/1/1989 in carico alla GIAS, mentre nell'importo di 3.869,38 milioni non sono compresi 823,86 milioni contabilizzati nella GIAS.

(4) Il Fondo è confluito in FPLD nel 2013.

(5) Per i dipendenti pubblici sono riportati i contributi al lordo e al netto dei trasferimenti, incluso il versamento per la copertura del mancato gettito contributivo ed escluso il contributo aggiuntivo a carico dello stato di cui alla nota 2 di tabella 1a.

(6) Si tratta di una stima su dati Ispis e Agenzia delle Entrate sul totale dei redditi da lavoro dipendente e autonomo per ciascuna categoria di lavoratori.

(7) La voce "lavoratori dipendenti privati" comprende le seguenti gestioni: Fondo Pensioni Lavoratori Dipendenti (FPLD), Fondo Trasporti, Fondo Telefonici, Fondo Elettrici, Volo, Fondo Imposte di consumo, Fondo Enti Pubblici Creditizi, Dipendenti delle FFSS, Istituto Dirigenti di Azienda (Inpdai), Istituto Gornallesi Inpgi per la sola gestione sostitutiva, Enpals, Ipost, al lordo delle duplicazioni, vedi in capitolo 2. Per dettaglio vedasi Tab. B32a e tab. B33a.

(a) Vedasi nota a), in tabella 4 - (b) Vedasi nota b), in tabella 4

(1) expenditure for pensions net of GIAS and gross of the integration to the minimum load of each individual management of GIAS for public employees (2) these are references made by the state and by other administrations (3) For the CDCM management, the number of pensions, 1,268,50 includes 145,145 pensions before 1/1/1989 in the hands of GIAS, while the amount of 3,869,38 million does not include 823,86 million recorded in the GIAS. (4) The Fund merged into FPLDs in 2013 (5) For public employees, the contributions gross and net of transfers are shown, excluding the additional contribution to be paid by the state as per note 2 of table 1a. (6) This is an estimate based on INPS and Revenue Agency data on the total income from dependent and self-employed work for each category of workers.

Table B.33.b- Benefits and contributions of the compulsory pension system

Anno	Rapporto tra spesa per prestazioni al lordo GIAS e contributi al lordo dei trasferimenti (1)	Rapporto tra spesa per prestazioni al netto GIAS e contributi al lordo dei trasferimenti (1)	Rapporto tra spesa per pensioni al netto GIAS e contributi al netto dei trasferimenti (1)	Aliquota di equilibrio contabile (2)	Rapporto percentuale tra numero di pensioni e numero di contribuenti	Rapporto percentuale tra pensione media al lordo GIAS e contributo medio al lordo dei trasferimenti	Rapporto contabile tra pensione media al netto GIAS e reddito medio (4)
2021							
Dipendenti Privati	123,38	98,54	107,03	34,35	59,02	209,06	58,21
<i>Dipendenti privati INPS</i>	122,35	98,04	106,67	34,32	58,51	209,10	58,65
Fondo Pensioni Lavoratori Dip.	115,64	90,01	94,30	30,31	55,08	209,97	55,03
Fondo Trasporti	178,86	174,74	194,82	66,73	98,63	181,35	67,66
Fondo Telefonici (3)	349,97	343,19	344,09	115,94	179,33	195,15	64,65
Fondo Elettrici (3)	680,45	669,11	670,85	226,41	454,90	149,58	49,77
Fondo Volo (3)	328,71	318,34	319,23	126,89	68,33	481,06	185,70
Fondo Imposte di consumo (3)	101,71	99,20	2.594.835,65	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Fondo Enti Pubblici Creditizi (3)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Dipendenti delle FFSS (3)	103,11	100,18	1.360,94	425,68	786,46	13,11	54,13
Istituto Dirigenti di Azienda (3)	493,16	472,82	475,00	154,95	575,20	85,74	26,94
<i>Altri Fondi Dip. Privati</i>	101,83	94,89	96,08	25,83	45,82	222,27	56,38
Istituto Giornalisti	159,63	159,63	159,63	55,54	68,01	234,72	81,67
Ente Lavoratori Spettacolo	85,83	76,95	78,20	19,76	43,47	197,43	45,45
<i>Fondi ex Aziende Autonome</i>	248,23	151,01	152,43	50,25	134,41	184,68	37,39
Dipendenti delle Poste e Tel.	248,23	151,01	152,43	50,25	134,41	184,68	37,39
Dipendenti Pubblici	191,18	191,18	191,77	63,49	93,59	204,29	67,84
Cassa Dipendenti Enti Locali	197,75	197,75	198,61	65,41	100,57	196,63	65,03
Cassa Insegnanti di Asilo	165,90	165,90	166,55	54,20	72,56	228,65	74,71
Cassa Sanitari	157,41	157,41	158,13	52,93	74,60	211,00	70,95
Cassa Ufficiali Giudiziari	180,82	180,82	181,55	59,47	89,27	202,56	66,62
Dipendenti dello Stato	192,77	192,77	193,19	64,05	90,85	212,18	70,50
Autonomi e Professionisti	136,05	107,24	110,21	24,74	93,38	145,69	26,49
<i>Autonomi INPS</i>	171,15	128,90	134,08	31,72	112,75	151,80	28,13
Fondo Artigiani	190,15	148,56	153,96	36,11	115,63	164,46	31,23
Fondo Commercianti	111,74	93,93	97,99	23,19	72,18	154,82	32,13
Fondo CDCM	538,81	293,15	304,46	75,87	290,81	185,28	26,09
<i>Liberi Professionisti</i>	60,86	60,86	60,98	12,38	35,55	171,20	34,84
Casse priv. 509 (escluso ENPAM)	59,10	59,10	59,29	13,39	23,70	249,35	56,51
ENPAM	72,29	72,29	72,29	12,69	73,29	98,64	17,32
Casse priv. 103	12,74	12,74	12,74	2,33	10,82	117,81	21,53
Fondo Clero	258,41	227,96	227,96	0,00	64,24	402,28	0,00
Gestione Parasubordinati	18,08	16,46	17,23	4,88	37,36	48,40	13,06
Totale Integrativi	93,13	92,48	99,72	15,43	53,12	175,31	29,06
Totali e medie del sistema obbligatorio	133,72	114,41	121,09	36,35	69,62	192,09	52,21

(1) Dati in Tabella 1a e B33 a

(2) L'aliquota di equilibrio è il risultato del rapporto tra la spesa per pensioni al netto della Gias e i monti retributivi stimati in tabella B33 a.

(3) Sono exFondi Speciali e autonomi (nel caso INPDAl) confluiti in FPLD con contabilità separate. Tuttavia dalla data di confluenza nel FPLD i nuovi iscritti e i relativi contributi sono contabilizzati nel FPLD e non nelle contabilità separate.

(4) Rapporto tra pensione media al netto della Gias (Tabella B33 a) e reddito medio frutto del rapporto tra monti retributivi e numero di contribuenti di ciascuna categoria di lavoratori.

(1) Data in Table 1a and B.33.b

(2) The equilibrium rate is the result of the ratio between pension expenditure net of the GIAS and the estimated wages in table B.33.A

(3) They are former Special and autonomous Funds (in the INPDAl case) merged into FPLDs with separate accounts. However, from the date of merging into the FPLD, new members and their contributions are accounted for in the FPLD and not in separate accounts.

(4) Ratio between average pension net of the GIAS (Table B.33.A) and average income resulting from the ratio between wages and the number of taxpayers of each category of workers.

B.34.a – Benefits and contributions of the compulsory pension system

Anno	uscite				entrate								
	numero di pensioni	spesa per prestazioni al lordo della GIAS	trasferimenti GIAS	spesa per pensioni al netto della GIAS (1)	prestazione media al lordo della GIAS	pensione media al netto della GIAS	numero di contribuenti	contributi al lordo dei trasferimenti (2)	trasferimenti (2)	contributi al netto dei trasferimenti	contributo medio al lordo dei trasferimenti	contributo medio al netto dei trasferimenti	monti retributivi stimati (6)
2022	mg/l	mln €	mln €	mln €	mg/l €	mg/l €	mg/l €	mln €	mln €	mg/l €	mg/l €	mg/l €	mln €
Dipendenti Privati	8.532,24	161.998,00	32.081,89	129.916,11	18,99	15,23	15.370,13	137.517,25	10.106,48	127.410,77	8,95	8,29	394.413,60
Dipendenti privati INPS	8.294,80	157.132,50	30.644,96	126.487,55	18,94	15,25	15.075,98	134.744,82	10.075,53	124.669,29	8,94	8,27	384.788,00
Fondo Pensioni Lavoratori Dip. (7)	7.686,89	138.739,01	30.018,28	108.720,73	18,05	14,14	14.870,00	126.436,01	5.236,41	121.199,60	8,50	8,15	374.600,00
Fondo Trasporti	91,52	2.100,76	59,92	2.040,84	22,95	22,30	95,00	1.153,52	117,42	1.036,10	12,14	10,91	3.087,00
Fondo Telefonici	73,82	2.035,86	48,26	1.987,59	27,58	26,92	38,70	530,69	1,61	529,08	13,71	13,67	1.582,00
Fondo Elettrici	95,13	2.731,65	56,79	2.674,86	28,71	28,12	18,40	386,09	1,44	384,65	20,98	20,90	1.138,00
Fondo Volo	7,73	351,13	12,30	338,83	45,41	43,82	9,67	148,26	0,31	147,95	15,34	15,30	354,00
Fondo Imposte di consumo	5,91	112,42	2,94	109,49	19,02	18,53	0,00	110,45	0,00	0,05	0,00	0,00	0,00
Fondo Enti Pubblici Creditizi (4)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Dependenti delle FFSS	204,43	5.125,72	157,91	4.967,81	25,07	24,30	22,99	4.964,39	4.602,56	361,83	215,94	15,74	1.027,00
Istituto Dirigenti di Azienda	129,36	5.935,95	288,57	5.647,38	45,89	43,66	21,22	1.015,41	5,38	1.010,03	47,85	47,60	3.000,00
Altri Fondi Dip. Privati	70,40	1.446,37	133,57	1.312,79	20,54	18,65	173,31	1.543,12	18,24	1.524,88	8,90	8,80	5.943,60
Istituto Giornalisti	10,07	323,15	15,88	307,26	32,09	30,52	14,85	164,40	0,00	164,40	11,07	11,07	486,60
Ente Lavoratori Spettacolo	60,33	1.123,22	117,69	1.005,53	18,62	16,67	158,46	1.378,72	18,24	1.360,48	8,70	8,59	5.457,00
Fondi ex Aziende Autonome	167,04	3.419,13	1.303,36	2.115,77	20,47	12,67	120,85	1.229,31	12,71	1.216,60	10,17	10,07	3.682,00
Dependenti delle Poste e Tel	167,04	3.419,13	1.303,36	2.115,77	20,47	12,67	120,85	1.229,31	12,71	1.216,60	10,17	10,07	3.682,00
Dipendenti Pubblici (5)	3.125,15	82.346,21	0,00	82.346,21	26,35	26,35	3.339,40	42.731,15	141,39	42.589,76	12,80	12,75	126.299,70
Cassa Dipendenti Enti Locali	1.186,47	26.486,38	0,00	26.486,38	22,32	22,32	1.175,00	13.005,77	38,65	12.967,12	11,07	11,04	38.900,00
Cassa Insegnanti di Asilo	16,86	337,17	0,00	337,17	20,00	20,00	23,00	191,75	0,61	191,14	8,34	8,31	570,50
Cassa Sanitari	90,51	5.840,01	0,00	5.840,01	64,52	64,52	118,00	3.417,42	13,36	3.404,06	28,96	28,85	10.000,00
Cassa Ufficiali Giudiziani	3,34	74,04	0,00	74,04	22,17	22,17	3,40	45,86	0,15	45,71	13,49	13,44	129,20
Dependenti dello Stato	1.827,97	49.608,60	0,00	49.608,60	27,14	27,14	2.020,00	26.070,35	88,62	25.981,73	12,91	12,86	76.700,00
Autonomi e Professionisti	4.977,63	41.767,64	9.569,95	32.197,68	8,39	6,47	5.262,38	33.021,57	672,17	32.349,40	6,28	6,15	139.450,46
Autonomi INPS	4.473,21	35.551,74	9.569,91	25.981,83	7,95	5,81	3.932,51	22.546,40	654,62	21.891,78	5,73	5,57	86.070,00
Fondo Artigiani	1.775,26	16.015,01	4.001,99	12.013,02	9,02	6,77	1.301,99	9.465,00	326,47	9.138,54	6,30	6,08	36.100,00
Fondo Commercialisti	1.472,84	12.523,48	2.025,19	10.498,29	8,50	7,13	1.999,00	11.815,44	320,34	11.495,11	5,91	5,75	44.800,00
Fondo CDCM (3)	1.225,11	7.013,25	3.542,73	3.470,52	5,72	2,83	431,53	1.265,95	7,81	1.258,14	2,93	2,92	5.170,00
Liberti Professionisti	504,43	6.215,90	0,05	6.215,85	12,32	12,32	1.329,87	10.475,17	17,55	10.457,62	7,88	7,86	53.380,46
Casse priv. 509 (escluso ENPAM)	182,90	3.463,28	0,05	3.463,24	18,94	18,94	747,19	6.330,73	17,55	6.313,18	8,47	8,45	28.885,31
ENPAM (a) (b)	296,68	2.670,66	0,00	2.670,66	9,00	9,00	371,04	3.476,80	0,00	3.476,80	9,37	9,37	20.636,04
Casse priv. 103	24,85	81,95	0,00	81,95	3,30	3,30	211,64	667,63	0,00	667,63	3,15	3,15	3.859,12
Fondo Clero	11,14	80,77	9,51	71,26	7,25	6,40	18,41	31,29	0,00	31,29	1,70	1,70	0,00
Gestione Parasubordinati	553,59	1.911,93	159,70	1.752,23	3,45	3,17	1.542,00	10.229,37	413,61	9.815,76	6,63	6,37	35.600,00
Totale Integrativi	164,44	1.313,97	8,88	1.305,10	7,99	7,94	307,42	1.412,52	93,33	1.319,19	4,59	4,29	8.445,45
Totali e medie del sistema obbligatorio	17.364,18	289.418,52	41.829,93	247.588,59	16,67	14,26	25.839,74	224.943,14	11.426,98	213.516,16	8,71	8,26	704.209,21

Year 2020 - number of pension - Benefit/contribution rate (before GIAS) - Accounting benefit/contribution rate (net of GIAS) (1) Accounting equilibrium rate (1) – Active workers/pensions ratio - Average pension/average contribution rate - Accounting average pension/average contribution rate - Ratio of contribution revenues vs. assets and income (2) Private sector employees - INPS private sector: employees FPLD, Transportation fund, Telephony fund, Electricity fund, Aviation fund, Tax collectors’ fund, Fund for public credit institutions (4), FFSS employees, Institute for corporate executives. Other funds for private sector employees: journalists, show business and entertainment workers. Funds for former autonomous companies: Post and Telephony employees. Public sector employees: Fund for employees of local authorities, Fund for kindergarten teachers, Fund for healthcare workers, Scheme for judicial officials, Fund for State employees. Self-employed workers and professionals - INPS self-employed workers: artisans, retailers, CDCM (3). Professionals: 509 privatized funds (excluding ENPAM), ENPAM, 103 privatized funds. Clergy fund, Fund for atypical workers, Total supplementary benefits

Table B.34.b- Benefits and contributions of the compulsory pension system

Anno	Rapporto tra spesa per prestazioni al lordo GIAS e contributi al lordo dei trasferimenti (1)	Rapporto tra spesa per prestazioni al netto GIAS e contributi al lordo dei trasferimenti (1)	Rapporto tra spesa per pensioni al netto GIAS e contributi al netto dei trasferimenti (1)	Aliquota di equilibrio contabile (2)	Rapporto percentuale tra numero di pensioni e numero di contribuenti	Rapporto percentuale tra pensione media al lordo GIAS e contributo medio al lordo dei trasferimenti	Rapporto contabile tra pensione media al netto GIAS e reddito medio (4)
2022							
Dipendenti Privati	117,80	94,47	101,97	32,94	55,51	212,21	59,34
<i>Dipendenti privati INPS</i>	116,61	93,87	101,46	32,87	55,02	211,95	59,75
Fondo Pensioni Lavoratori Dip.	109,73	85,99	89,70	29,02	51,69	212,27	56,14
Fondo Trasporti	182,12	176,92	196,97	66,11	96,34	189,04	68,62
Fondo Telefonici (3)	383,62	374,53	375,67	125,64	190,76	201,11	65,86
Fondo Elettrici (3)	707,52	692,81	695,40	235,05	517,01	136,85	45,46
Fondo Volo (3)	236,83	228,54	229,02	95,71	79,99	296,06	119,65
Fondo Imposte di consumo (3)	101,78	99,13	227.963,74	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Fondo Enti Pubblici Creditizi (3)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Dipendenti delle FFSS (3)	103,25	100,07	1.372,96	483,72	889,21	11,61	54,40
Istituto Dirigenti di Azienda (3)	584,59	556,17	559,13	188,25	609,61	95,89	30,88
<i>Altri Fondi Dip. Privati</i>	93,73	85,07	86,09	22,09	40,62	230,73	54,37
Istituto Giornalisti	196,56	186,90	186,90	63,15	67,80	289,89	93,13
Ente Lavoratori Spettacolo	81,47	72,93	73,91	18,43	38,08	213,97	48,39
<i>Fondi ex Aziende Autonome</i>	278,13	172,11	173,91	57,46	138,22	201,23	41,57
Dipendenti delle Poste e Tel.	278,13	172,11	173,91	57,46	138,22	201,23	41,57
Dipendenti Pubblici	192,71	192,71	193,35	65,20	93,58	205,92	69,67
Cassa Dipendenti Enti Locali	203,65	203,65	204,26	68,09	100,98	201,68	67,43
Cassa Insegnanti di Asilo	175,84	175,84	176,40	59,10	73,31	239,85	80,61
Cassa Sanitari	170,89	170,89	171,56	58,40	76,70	222,79	76,14
Cassa Ufficiali Giudiziari	161,44	161,44	161,98	57,31	98,24	164,34	58,34
Dipendenti dello Stato	190,29	190,29	190,94	64,68	90,49	210,28	71,47
Autonomi e Professionisti	126,49	97,51	99,53	23,09	94,59	133,72	24,41
<i>Autonomi INPS</i>	157,68	115,24	118,68	30,19	113,75	138,62	26,54
Fondo Artigiani	169,20	126,92	131,45	33,28	118,19	143,16	28,15
Fondo Commercianti	105,99	88,85	91,33	23,43	73,68	143,86	31,81
Fondo CDCM	553,99	274,14	275,84	67,13	283,90	195,13	23,64
<i>Liberi Professionisti</i>	59,34	59,34	59,44	11,64	37,93	156,44	30,70
Casse priv. 509 (escluso ENPAM)	54,71	54,71	54,86	11,99	24,48	223,49	48,98
ENPAM	76,81	76,81	76,81	12,94	79,96	96,07	16,19
Casse priv. 103	12,28	12,28	12,28	2,12	11,74	104,53	18,08
Fondo Clero	258,17	227,77	227,77	0,00	60,52	426,58	0,00
Gestione Parasubordinati	18,69	17,13	17,85	4,92	35,90	52,06	13,71
Totale Integrativi	93,02	92,40	98,93	15,45	53,49	173,91	28,89
Totali e medie del sistema obbligatorio	128,66	110,07	115,96	35,16	67,20	191,46	52,32

(1) Dati in Tabella 1a e B34 a

(2) L'aliquota di equilibrio è il risultato del rapporto tra la spesa per pensioni al netto della Gias e i monti retributivi stimati in tabella B34 a.

(3) Sono ex Fondi Speciali e autonomi (nel caso INPDAl) confluiti in FPLD con contabilità separate. Tuttavia dalla data di confluenza nel FPLD i nuovi iscritti e i relativi contributi sono contabilizzati nel FPLD e non nelle contabilità separate.

(4) Rapporto tra pensione media al netto della Gias (Tabella B34 a) e reddito medio frutto del rapporto tra monti retributivi e numero di contribuenti di ciascuna categoria di lavoratori.

(1) Data in Table 1a and B.32.A (2) The equilibrium rate is the result of the ratio between pension expenditure net of the GIAS and the estimated wages in table B.32.A. (3) They are former Special and autonomous Funds (in the INPDAl case) merged into FPLDs with separate accounts. However, from the date of merging into the FPLD, new members and their contributions are accounted for in the FPLD and not in separate accounts. Ratio between average pension net of the GIAS (Table B.32.A) and average income resulting from the ratio between wages and the number of taxpayers of each category of workers

Table 1b - Contribution income and expenditure for pensions and welfare supplements - Privatized Professional Funds pursuant to Legislative Decree No. 509/94 (million euros)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
1. Consulenti del lavoro																	
- contributi	84,23	86,53	91,32	97,54	112,43	114,89	122,76	150,52	161,95	169,21	169,68	168,49	174,98	179,14	181,92	197,53	208,07
- prestazioni	44,88	49,03	54,32	62,05	66,28	71,88	79,38	88,68	94,41	101,78	105,93	110,73	117,70	129,11	132,22	135,62	141,76
- saldi	39,35	37,50	37,01	35,49	46,15	43,01	43,38	61,84	67,54	67,43	63,75	57,75	57,28	50,04	49,71	61,91	66,31
2. Veterinari																	
- contributi	47,03	50,98	55,93	60,38	67,14	73,10	79,80	86,06	89,96	95,85	100,22	107,41	114,28	121,37	132,13	143,85	154,61
- prestazioni	24,34	25,29	26,08	27,26	28,92	30,70	32,64	34,79	36,20	37,26	38,58	40,76	43,21	47,03	52,14	57,52	63,65
- saldi	22,70	25,69	29,85	33,12	38,22	42,41	47,16	51,27	53,76	58,58	61,64	66,64	71,07	74,34	80,00	86,33	90,96
3. Farmacisti																	
- contributi	241,03	241,06	246,32	254,33	258,51	256,09	254,18	259,24	259,66	261,77	264,38	266,65	266,73	266,66	265,64	267,89	271,82
- prestazioni	145,00	147,84	149,53	155,21	154,95	157,84	160,49	162,97	159,70	157,10	154,15	150,80	152,44	153,04	154,71	155,43	160,43
- saldi	96,03	93,23	96,79	99,13	103,56	98,25	93,69	96,27	99,96	104,67	110,23	115,85	114,29	113,62	110,93	112,46	111,39
4. Avvocati																	
- contributi	646,56	707,48	782,31	883,20	1.075,38	1.308,54	1.326,27	1.444,97	1.474,50	1.515,55	1.578,37	1.616,66	1.575,85	1.696,66	1.741,72	1.745,29	1.955,00
- prestazioni	502,79	537,93	562,56	592,74	622,72	640,67	670,68	710,14	746,54	765,69	788,29	802,26	820,21	862,04	873,48	892,43	931,78
- saldi	143,77	169,55	219,75	290,46	452,67	667,86	655,60	734,83	727,95	749,86	790,08	814,40	755,64	834,61	868,24	852,85	1.023,22
5. Inarcassa																	
- contributi	556,91	591,00	640,74	665,09	661,04	733,46	923,48	1.059,26	1.017,86	984,61	1.080,72	1.066,48	1.066,48	1.128,17	1.181,93	1.209,81	1.453,52
- prestazioni	213,30	228,33	248,96	277,58	298,93	328,36	375,20	431,22	493,67	534,90	576,15	614,17	657,43	704,16	746,63	784,82	813,37
- saldi	343,61	362,67	391,78	387,51	362,11	405,10	548,28	628,04	524,18	449,71	504,57	452,31	409,05	424,01	435,30	424,99	640,15
6. Geometri																	
- contributi	316,81	367,81	388,32	396,51	390,13	409,86	416,02	430,70	427,15	467,82	495,41	518,54	511,70	546,45	553,29	536,13	658,95
- prestazioni	271,48	302,79	330,29	350,75	376,03	393,67	421,25	437,47	453,92	470,34	477,24	489,60	490,64	504,15	510,28	517,45	529,89
- saldi	45,33	65,01	58,03	45,77	14,11	16,18	-5,23	-6,77	-26,77	-2,53	18,17	28,94	21,06	42,30	43,01	18,69	129,05
7. Ragionieri																	
- contributi	231,78	243,39	250,43	252,05	258,86	249,98	254,28	270,81	278,25	279,89	293,10	301,21	311,07	296,00	287,91	272,54	289,62
- prestazioni	121,96	133,64	145,47	158,81	171,14	184,55	202,60	209,56	222,78	225,96	226,77	224,81	232,42	235,60	237,03	239,91	247,49
- saldi	109,82	109,76	104,96	93,24	87,73	65,43	51,68	61,25	55,46	53,93	66,33	76,40	78,65	60,40	50,88	32,63	42,13
8. Commercialisti																	
- contributi	429,35	467,02	514,09	548,47	555,91	580,79	618,99	664,78	721,01	729,86	757,55	791,76	825,76	866,39	888,98	939,46	1.009,08
- prestazioni	143,18	152,77	163,43	176,91	190,78	202,08	213,15	227,40	242,29	253,03	260,84	272,04	282,01	297,98	313,88	337,43	355,29
- saldi	286,17	314,26	350,65	371,56	365,13	378,72	405,84	437,37	478,72	476,83	496,71	519,73	543,74	568,41	575,10	602,03	653,79
9. Notai																	
- contributi	238,41	209,87	209,75	198,77	204,69	196,70	196,53	214,73	252,18	263,81	291,18	289,24	293,07	294,15	267,30	334,27	330,06
- prestazioni	153,31	159,99	166,22	172,43	175,48	179,20	183,60	190,35	198,13	201,68	204,57	206,42	208,10	211,81	215,28	216,78	219,58
- saldi	85,10	49,88	43,54	26,34	29,21	17,50	12,93	24,38	54,05	62,13	86,62	82,82	84,97	82,34	52,03	117,49	110,48
10. Giornalisti - Gestione Sostitutiva (4)																	
- contributi	346,31	370,72	393,53	388,19	385,63	381,47	383,05	382,53	359,78	351,25	374,80	360,88	362,92	360,34	340,61	346,13	0,00
- prestazioni	287,87	304,95	321,67	346,18	369,93	392,49	408,58	428,97	447,34	463,75	488,68	513,44	529,55	537,75	547,10	552,53	0,00
- saldi	58,44	65,77	71,86	42,01	15,70	-11,02	-25,53	-46,44	-87,55	-112,50	-113,88	-152,57	-166,63	-177,40	-206,49	-206,41	0,00
11. Medici																	
- contributi	1.634,42	1.754,66	1.827,61	1.960,03	2.054,11	2.132,98	2.150,97	2.208,81	2.246,32	2.375,70	2.518,96	2.648,44	2.917,68	2.970,20	3.218,87	3.227,46	3.476,80
- prestazioni	920,53	949,37	989,05	1.016,75	1.043,91	1.078,87	1.159,33	1.238,28	1.286,29	1.340,98	1.429,06	1.520,81	1.649,21	1.835,09	2.038,25	2.333,28	2.670,66
- saldi	713,89	805,29	838,56	943,28	1.010,20	1.054,11	991,65	970,53	960,04	1.034,72	1.089,90	1.127,64	1.268,47	1.135,11	1.180,62	894,18	806,14
TOTALE GESTIONI PENSIONISTICHE																	
- contributi	4.772,84	5.090,53	5.400,34	5.704,57	6.023,83	6.437,86	6.726,34	7.172,41	7.288,61	7.495,32	7.924,36	8.135,76	8.420,52	8.725,52	9.060,30	9.220,34	9.807,53
- prestazioni	2.828,63	2.991,93	3.157,57	3.336,67	3.499,06	3.660,30	3.906,90	4.159,83	4.381,28	4.552,48	4.750,23	4.945,84	5.182,92	5.517,75	5.820,98	6.223,21	6.133,90
- saldi	1.944,21	2.098,60	2.242,77	2.367,90	2.524,77	2.777,56	2.819,44	3.012,57	2.907,33	2.942,83	3.174,12	3.189,92	3.237,60	3.207,77	3.239,32	2.997,14	3.673,63
Spesa pensionistica in % del PIL	0,189%	0,193%	0,200%	0,220%	0,225%	0,232%	0,249%	0,267%	0,281%	0,292%	0,283%	0,288%	0,291%	0,309%	0,352%	0,350%	0,321%

(1) Nel totale delle Casse mancano Enpaia, Fasc ed Enasarco, inseriti al punto 7 della tabella 1.a; i dati della presente tabella rappresentano l'analisi di dettaglio del punto 4 della tabella 1.a relativa agli Enti di cui al D.Lgs. N°509/94

(2) E' possibile che i dati relativi agli anni precedenti analizzati nei Rapporti annuali abbiano subito piccole variazioni dovute ad assestamenti dei bilanci successivi.

(3) Tutte le annualità antecedenti il 2006 (di ogni tabella) sono consultabili nelle serie storiche disponibili sul sito web www.itinerariprevidenziali.it nella sezione Rapporti.

(4) Con la Legge 30 dicembre 2023 n.234 la funzione previdenziale svolta dall'INPGI, in regime sostitutivo delle corrispondenti forme di previdenza obbligatoria viene trasferita, con effetto dal 1 luglio 2022 e limitatamente alla gestione sostitutiva all'Inps. per maggiori dettagli vedasi Tabella Tab B34 a e b.

Table 1.c - Contribution income and expenditure for pensions and welfare supplements - Professional Social Security Funds pursuant to Legislative Decree No. 103/96 (million euros)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
1. Periti industriali																	
- contributi	46,49	49,98	54,80	55,94	53,84	55,90	64,40	68,73	69,41	81,35	87,44	93,73	99,10	107,39	96,53	103,42	110,91
- prestazioni	1,13	1,64	2,13	3,07	3,78	4,61	5,72	7,85	8,83	11,07	13,75	13,96	16,93	20,02	21,06	22,49	25,73
- saldi	45,36	48,34	52,66	52,87	50,06	51,29	58,68	60,88	60,57	70,28	73,69	79,76	82,17	87,37	75,47	80,93	85,18
2. Psicologi																	
- contributi	55,00	55,00	61,43	65,70	71,86	79,26	83,98	89,02	92,63	100,63	108,99	114,24	130,17	143,65	155,54	170,67	224,96
- prestazioni	0,78	0,78	1,11	1,78	0,87	2,67	3,55	4,19	5,19	6,13	7,30	8,20	9,30	11,16	13,30	15,18	17,84
- saldi	54,22	54,22	60,32	63,92	71,00	76,59	80,42	84,82	87,44	94,49	101,69	106,04	120,87	132,50	142,24	155,49	207,12
3. Infermieri																	
- contributi	34,91	43,52	37,67	35,51	41,33	47,48	65,93	68,78	79,74	83,79	92,80	95,79	93,18	91,13	92,75	88,55	102,55
- prestazioni	0,15	0,23	0,35	0,53	0,79	0,98	1,39	1,70	2,07	2,54	3,12	3,67	4,16	4,77	5,52	6,09	6,74
- saldi	34,76	43,29	37,31	34,98	40,55	46,50	64,55	67,09	77,67	81,25	89,68	92,12	89,03	86,36	87,23	82,46	95,80
4. Biologi																	
- contributi	24,42	27,16	28,43	29,35	30,94	29,54	30,21	33,10	36,87	41,87	48,11	50,56	52,94	58,47	45,85	63,75	79,08
- prestazioni	0,13	0,22	0,37	0,50	0,73	0,93	1,59	1,76	2,19	2,54	3,19	3,85	4,58	5,56	6,73	7,58	9,02
- saldi	24,29	26,95	28,06	28,85	30,21	28,61	28,62	31,33	34,68	39,32	44,92	46,71	48,36	52,90	39,13	56,16	70,05
5. Agrotecnici																	
- contributi	1,13	1,16	1,25	1,35	1,45	1,56	1,67	1,75	1,91	2,28	2,56	2,68	3,00	3,35	4,01	4,83	6,39
- prestazioni	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,03	0,00	0,01	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,03	0,05	0,08	0,11
- saldi	1,13	1,16	1,25	1,32	1,45	1,55	1,65	1,74	1,90	2,27	2,54	2,66	2,98	3,32	3,96	4,75	6,27
6. Periti agrari																	
- contributi	6,59	6,01	6,36	6,64	8,42	6,48	7,47	7,59	7,77	8,19	8,26	8,17	8,40	8,49	8,23	9,69	10,59
- prestazioni	0,23	0,28	0,28	0,39	0,42	0,47	0,55	0,56	0,64	0,75	0,87	0,99	1,06	1,21	1,45	1,68	1,87
- saldi	6,36	5,73	6,08	6,25	8,01	6,01	6,92	7,03	7,13	7,43	7,39	7,19	7,34	7,29	6,79	8,01	8,72
7. Pluricategoriale																	
- contributi	43,67	50,16	51,19	51,45	52,00	52,35	54,62	53,57	54,19	53,10	55,34	53,24	55,31	61,05	56,58	67,30	78,27
- prestazioni	0,60	0,86	1,16	1,49	1,84	2,42	3,05	4,12	4,80	5,35	6,23	7,24	7,71	8,76	9,76	11,52	12,91
- saldi	43,07	49,30	50,04	49,96	50,16	49,93	51,57	49,46	49,39	47,75	49,10	46,01	47,59	52,29	46,82	55,79	65,36
8. Giornalisti - Gestione Separata																	
- contributi	26,39	27,71	27,33	28,16	22,69	47,60	45,75	42,95	46,27	42,07	43,10	42,81	42,31	44,99	41,91	52,00	54,89
- prestazioni	0,25	0,34	0,46	0,55	0,70	0,89	1,21	2,12	3,87	3,92	5,78	5,10	5,38	5,36	6,04	6,77	7,72
- saldi	26,14	27,37	26,87	27,61	21,98	46,71	44,54	40,83	42,40	38,15	37,32	37,71	36,93	39,64	35,87	45,23	47,17
TOTALE GESTIONI PENSIONISTICHE																	
- contributi	238,61	260,70	268,46	274,09	282,54	320,17	354,04	365,49	388,79	413,28	446,60	461,22	484,42	518,53	501,40	560,22	667,63
- prestazioni	3,27	4,35	5,87	8,33	9,13	12,99	17,08	22,31	27,62	32,32	40,27	43,02	49,15	56,86	63,90	71,38	81,95
- saldi	235,34	256,34	262,59	265,76	273,41	307,18	336,95	343,18	361,17	380,95	406,33	418,20	435,27	461,67	437,50	488,84	585,68
Spesa pensionistica in % del PIL	0,000%	0,000%	0,000%	0,001%	0,001%	0,001%	0,001%	0,001%	0,002%	0,002%	0,002%	0,003%	0,003%	0,003%	0,004%	0,004%	0,004%

(1) I dati della presente tabella rappresentano l'analisi di dettaglio al punto 4 della tabella 1.a relativa agli Enti di cui del D.Lgs. N°103/94

(2) E' possibile che i dati relativi agli anni precedenti analizzati nei Rapporti annuali abbiano subito piccole variazioni dovute ad assestamenti dei bilanci successivi.

(3) Tutte le annualità antecedenti il 2006 sono consultabili nelle serie storiche disponibili sul sito web www.itinerari prevideniali.it nella sezione Rapporti.

Table 2.b - Incidence in % of the balances between income and expenses on pension expenditure - Privatized Professional Funds pursuant to Legislative Decree N ° 509/94

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<i>1. Consulenti del lavoro</i>	87,67	76,48	68,13	57,20	69,63	59,84	54,65	69,74	71,53	66,26	60,18	52,15	48,66	38,75	37,59	45,65	46,78
<i>2. Veterinari</i>	93,26	101,57	114,42	121,50	132,14	138,14	144,46	147,39	148,50	157,22	159,78	163,49	164,47	158,06	153,44	150,08	142,91
<i>3. Farmacisti</i>	66,23	63,06	64,73	63,87	66,84	62,25	58,38	59,08	62,59	66,63	71,51	76,82	74,97	74,24	71,70	72,35	69,44
<i>4. Avvocati</i>	28,59	31,52	39,06	49,00	72,69	104,24	97,75	103,48	97,51	97,93	100,23	101,51	92,13	96,82	99,40	95,56	109,81
<i>5. Inarcassa</i>	161,10	158,83	157,37	139,60	121,14	123,37	146,13	145,64	106,18	84,07	87,57	73,65	62,22	60,21	58,30	54,15	78,70
<i>6. Geometri</i>	16,70	21,47	17,57	13,05	3,75	4,11	-1,24	-1,55	-5,90	-0,54	3,81	5,91	4,29	8,39	8,43	3,61	24,35
<i>7. Ragionieri</i>	90,04	82,13	72,15	58,71	51,26	35,45	25,51	29,23	24,90	23,87	29,25	33,98	33,84	25,64	21,47	13,60	17,02
<i>8. Commercialisti</i>	199,87	205,71	214,56	210,03	191,39	187,41	190,40	192,33	197,58	188,45	190,43	191,05	192,81	190,76	183,22	178,42	184,02
<i>9. Notai</i>	55,51	31,18	26,19	15,27	16,65	9,77	7,04	12,81	27,28	30,80	42,34	40,12	40,83	38,87	24,17	54,20	50,31
<i>10. Giornalisti - Gest. Sostitutiva (2)</i>	20,30	21,57	22,34	12,13	4,24	-2,81	-6,25	-10,83	-19,57	-24,26	-23,30	-29,71	-31,47	-32,99	-37,74	-37,36	-
<i>11. Medici</i>	77,55	84,82	84,78	92,77	96,77	97,71	85,54	78,38	74,64	77,16	76,27	74,15	76,91	61,86	57,92	38,32	30,18
TOTALE	68,73	70,14	71,03	70,97	72,16	75,88	72,17	72,42	66,36	64,64	66,82	64,50	62,47	58,14	55,65	48,16	59,89

(1) A titolo esemplificativo per i consulenti del lavoro, nel 2022, il saldo è pari al 46,68% della spesa totale per prestazioni
(2) Per l'anno 2022 vedasi nota in tab. 1 b

Table 2.c - Incidence in % of the balances between income and expenses on pension expenditure - Professional Pension Funds pursuant to Legislative Decree N ° 103/96

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<i>1. Periti industriali</i>	3.998,95	2.947,26	2.467,85	1.723,24	1.323,69	1.111,53	1.026,07	775,76	685,71	635,07	536,08	571,22	485,32	436,49	358,45	359,80	331,01
<i>2. Psicologi</i>	6.937,49	6.937,49	5.447,46	3.596,94	8.206,68	2.866,82	2.264,05	2.022,71	1.683,63	1.540,88	1.393,29	1.293,49	1.299,34	1.187,35	1.069,80	1.024,08	1.161,32
<i>3. Infermieri</i>	23.267,69	18.682,54	10.600,39	6.623,95	5.144,40	4.735,14	4.659,01	3.957,89	3.750,03	3.195,45	2.872,24	2.511,34	2.141,55	1.811,16	1.579,24	1.354,79	1.420,37
<i>4. Biologi</i>	18.720,67	12.465,71	7.501,63	5.755,62	4.145,38	3.060,35	1.800,42	1.776,09	1.583,57	1.545,29	1.407,24	1.212,93	1.056,06	950,93	581,80	740,76	776,32
<i>5. Agrotecnici</i>		28.521,63	4.447,76	51.221,65	13.104,59	7.764,53	11.365,95	12.425,52	13.138,97	14.126,04	13.931,49	13.659,80	11.178,81	8.199,58	6.233,06	5.468,50	
<i>6. Periti Agrari</i>	2.764,20	2.022,89	2.142,04	1.596,99	1.913,19	1.287,29	1.260,26	1.264,51	1.109,42	986,61	845,69	729,30	691,86	604,57	469,50	478,16	465,08
<i>7. Pluricategoriale</i>	7.208,28	5.730,45	4.330,59	3.361,63	2.725,55	2.064,33	1.688,64	1.201,72	1.028,36	892,69	787,57	635,72	616,91	596,76	479,66	484,43	506,34
<i>8. Giornalisti - Gestione Separata</i>	10.391,97	8.092,91	5.906,10	5.029,37	3.125,61	5.231,67	3.672,56	1.924,32	1.095,55	973,82	645,18	739,61	685,93	739,91	593,69	668,39	611,17
TOTALE	7.187,74	5.891,30	4.476,67	3.190,23	2.995,00	2.364,28	1.972,41	1.538,27	1.307,71	1.178,53	1.009,01	972,09	885,58	811,90	684,71	684,83	714,65

(1) A titolo esemplificativo per i periti industriali, nel 2020, il saldo è pari al 359,80% della spesa totale per prestazioni

Table 3.b - Ratio between contributory income and pension expenditure (percentage values) - Privatized Professional Funds pursuant to Legislative Decree N ° 509/94

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<i>1. Consulenti del lavoro</i>	187,67	176,48	168,13	157,20	169,63	159,84	154,65	169,74	171,53	166,26	160,18	152,15	148,66	138,75	137,59	145,65	146,78
<i>2. Veterinari</i>	193,26	201,57	214,42	221,50	232,14	238,14	244,46	247,39	248,50	257,22	259,78	263,49	264,47	258,06	253,44	250,08	242,91
<i>3. Farmacisti</i>	166,23	163,06	164,73	163,87	166,84	162,25	158,38	159,08	162,59	166,63	171,51	176,82	174,97	174,24	171,70	172,35	169,44
<i>4. Avvocati</i>	128,59	131,52	139,06	149,00	172,69	204,24	197,75	203,48	197,51	197,93	200,23	201,51	192,13	196,82	199,40	195,56	209,81
<i>5. Inarcassa</i>	261,10	258,83	257,37	239,60	221,14	223,37	246,13	245,64	206,18	184,07	187,57	173,65	162,22	160,21	158,30	154,15	178,70
<i>6. Geometri</i>	116,70	121,47	117,57	113,05	103,75	104,11	98,76	98,45	94,10	99,46	103,81	105,91	104,29	108,39	108,43	103,61	124,35
<i>7. Ragionieri</i>	190,04	182,13	172,15	158,71	151,26	135,45	125,51	129,23	124,90	123,87	129,25	133,98	133,84	125,64	121,47	113,60	117,02
<i>8. Commercialisti</i>	299,87	305,71	314,56	310,03	291,39	287,41	290,40	292,33	297,58	288,45	290,43	291,05	292,81	290,76	283,22	278,42	284,02
<i>9. Notai</i>	155,51	131,18	126,19	115,27	116,65	109,77	107,04	112,81	127,28	130,80	142,34	140,12	140,83	138,87	124,17	154,20	150,31
<i>10. Giornalisti - Gest. Sostitutiva (1)</i>	120,30	121,57	122,34	112,13	104,24	97,19	93,75	89,17	80,43	75,74	76,70	70,29	68,53	67,01	62,26	62,64	-
<i>11. Medici</i>	177,55	184,82	184,78	192,77	196,77	197,71	185,54	178,38	174,64	177,16	176,27	174,15	176,91	161,86	157,92	138,32	130,18
TOTALE	168,73	170,14	171,03	170,97	172,16	175,88	172,17	172,42	166,36	164,64	166,82	164,50	162,47	158,14	155,65	148,16	159,89

(1) Per l'anno 2022 vedasi nota in tab. 1 b

Table 3.c - Ratio between contributory income and pension expenditure (percentage values) - Professional Social Security Funds pursuant to Legislative Decree N ° 103/96

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<i>1. Periti industriali</i>	4.098,95	3.047,26	2.567,85	1.823,24	1.423,69	1.211,53	1.126,07	875,76	785,71	735,07	636,08	671,22	585,32	536,49	458,45	459,80	431,01
<i>2. Psicologi</i>	7.037,49	7.037,49	5.547,46	3.696,94	8.306,68	2.966,82	2.364,05	2.122,71	1.783,63	1.640,88	1.493,29	1.393,49	1.399,34	1.287,35	1.169,80	1.124,08	1.261,32
<i>3. Infermieri</i>	23.367,69	18.782,54	10.700,39	6.723,95	5.244,40	4.835,14	4.759,01	4.057,89	3.850,03	3.295,45	2.972,24	2.611,34	2.241,55	1.911,16	1.679,24	1.454,79	1.520,37
<i>4. Biologi</i>	18.820,67	12.565,71	7.601,63	5.855,62	4.245,38	3.160,35	1.900,42	1.876,09	1.683,57	1.645,29	1.507,24	1.312,93	1.156,06	1.050,93	681,80	840,76	876,32
<i>5. Agrotecnici</i>		28.621,63	4.547,76	51.321,65	13.204,59	7.864,53	11.465,95	12.525,52	13.238,97	14.226,04	14.031,49	13.759,80	11.278,81	8.299,58	6.333,06	5.568,50	
<i>6. Periti Agrari</i>	2.864,20	2.122,89	2.242,04	1.696,99	2.013,19	1.387,29	1.360,26	1.364,51	1.209,42	1.086,61	945,69	829,30	791,86	704,57	569,50	578,16	565,08
<i>7. Pluricategoriale</i>	7.308,28	5.830,45	4.430,59	3.461,63	2.825,55	2.164,33	1.788,64	1.301,72	1.128,36	992,69	887,57	735,72	716,91	696,76	579,66	584,43	606,34
<i>8. Giornalisti - Gestione Separata</i>	10.491,97	8.192,91	6.006,10	5.129,37	3.225,61	5.331,67	3.772,56	2.024,32	1.195,55	1.073,82	745,18	839,61	785,93	839,91	693,69	768,39	711,17
TOTALE	7.287,74	5.991,30	4.576,67	3.290,23	3.095,00	2.464,28	2.072,41	1.638,27	1.407,71	1.278,53	1.109,01	1.072,09	985,58	911,90	784,71	784,83	814,65

**Tab. 4.b - Number of pensions, average contribution and average pension - Privatized Professional Funds
pursuant to Legislative Decree No. 509/94**

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
NUMERO CONTRIBUENTI																	
<i>Consulenti del lavoro</i>	21.684	22.225	22.897	23.630	27.092	26.742	26.712	26.423	26.460	26.239	25.903	25.598	25.469	25.372	25.240	25.478	25.469
<i>Veterinari</i>	24.123	24.902	25.478	26.036	26.410	26.727	27.161	27.596	28.080	28.563	28.850	29.223	29.252	29.044	29.117	28.753	28.018
<i>Farmacisti</i>	69.663	71.373	73.728	76.091	78.768	80.942	83.401	86.395	88.239	89.960	91.935	93.936	95.656	96.829	97.748	99.077	99.722
<i>Avvocati</i>	129.359	136.818	144.070	152.097	156.934	162.820	170.107	177.088	223.842	235.055	239.848	242.235	243.233	244.952	245.030	241.830	240.019
<i>Inarcassa</i>	131.095	138.124	143.850	149.101	155.208	160.802	164.731	167.092	167.567	168.385	168.402	168.109	168.851	168.501	168.981	173.957	175.627
<i>Geometri</i>	92.779	93.480	96.585	95.036	95.490	95.419	94.951	94.667	95.098	92.289	89.472	87.023	84.202	81.322	78.967	78.069	76.916
<i>Ragionieri</i>	29.690	29.297	28.659	28.148	30.842	30.492	30.050	29.587	29.690	29.534	29.238	28.833	25.238	24.914	24.914	24.146	23.488
<i>Commercialisti</i>	45.353	47.322	49.759	51.858	54.134	56.611	58.563	60.383	62.655	64.921	66.260	67.365	68.552	69.719	70.597	72.061	72.817
<i>Notai</i>	5.312	5.312	5.312	5.312	5.779	4.663	4.741	4.761	4.756	4.776	4.776	4.938	4.970	5.148	5.148	5.021	5.116
<i>Giornalisti - Gest. Sostitutiva (4)</i>	17.578	17.909	18.139	18.383	18.020	17.863	17.364	16.576	15.891	15.461	15.521	15.011	14.731	14.727	14.719	14.594	0
<i>Medici (3)</i>	332.834	337.798	342.260	346.255	348.846	353.172	354.553	354.993	356.375	360.845	362.391	363.670	366.084	371.465	375.380	373.407	371.038
Totale	899.470	924.560	950.737	971.947	997.523	1.016.253	1.032.334	1.045.561	1.098.653	1.116.028	1.122.596	1.125.941	1.126.238	1.131.993	1.135.841	1.136.393	1.118.230
NUMERO PENSIONI																	
<i>Consulenti del lavoro</i>	5.951	6.282	6.782	7.261	7.468	9.530	9.903	8.729	9.211	9.512	9.803	10.039	10.356	10.904	11.094	11.298	11.493
<i>Veterinari</i>	5.996	5.980	5.963	5.928	6.021	6.073	6.176	6.285	6.307	6.006	6.456	6.610	6.763	7.168	7.626	8.122	8.728
<i>Farmacisti</i>	26.639	26.619	26.750	26.724	26.628	27.406	27.571	26.821	26.338	25.725	25.252	25.023	24.925	24.945	24.815	25.906	26.226
<i>Avvocati</i>	23.374	23.890	24.472	24.934	25.250	24.373	24.901	25.362	26.963	27.375	28.152	28.351	28.913	29.425	29.777	30.243	30.986
<i>Inarcassa</i>	11.756	12.076	12.706	13.266	13.802	14.548	15.762	23.047	25.780	27.632	29.902	31.885	34.192	36.269	38.714	40.992	42.856
<i>Geometri</i>	23.199	25.065	26.554	25.369	26.296	27.102	27.863	28.394	33.626	34.304	34.803	35.302	35.821	36.595	37.241	37.726	38.410
<i>Ragionieri</i>	5.431	5.751	6.258	7.025	7.064	7.503	8.007	8.209	8.489	8.757	8.987	9.118	9.511	9.760	10.096	10.535	10.928
<i>Commercialisti</i>	4.603	4.809	5.097	5.423	5.683	5.971	6.190	6.431	6.694	6.987	7.251	7.654	7.972	8.536	8.988	9.903	10.617
<i>Notai</i>	2.362	2.380	2.409	2.414	2.395	2.543	2.579	2.517	2.562	2.587	2.592	2.624	2.625	2.654	2.643	2.659	2.653
<i>Giornalisti - Gest. Sostitutiva (4)</i>	5.794	6.002	6.230	6.495	6.992	7.303	7.646	7.964	8.234	8.857	9.222	9.398	9.568	9.876	9.944	9.909	0
<i>Medici (2)</i>	141.386	146.544	148.790	152.308	156.051	162.386	173.370	179.262	185.056	191.522	198.384	209.113	218.406	234.797	247.648	273.675	296.676
Totale	256.491	265.398	272.011	277.147	283.650	294.738	309.968	323.021	339.260	349.264	360.804	375.117	389.052	410.929	428.586	460.968	479.573
CONTRIBUZIONE MEDIA (€)																	
<i>Consulenti del lavoro</i>	3.885	3.893	3.988	4.128	4.150	4.296	4.596	5.697	6.121	6.449	6.550	6.582	6.870	7.061	7.208	7.753	8.170
<i>Veterinari</i>	1.950	2.047	2.195	2.319	2.542	2.735	2.938	3.118	3.204	3.356	3.474	3.675	3.907	4.179	4.538	5.003	5.518
<i>Farmacisti</i>	3.460	3.378	3.341	3.342	3.282	3.164	3.048	3.001	2.943	2.910	2.876	2.839	2.788	2.754	2.718	2.704	2.726
<i>Avvocati</i>	4.998	5.171	5.430	5.807	6.852	8.037	7.797	8.160	6.587	6.448	6.581	6.674	6.479	6.926	7.108	7.217	8.145
<i>Inarcassa</i>	4.248	4.279	4.454	4.461	4.259	4.561	5.606	6.339	6.074	5.847	6.417	6.344	6.316	6.695	6.994	6.955	8.276
<i>Geometri</i>	3.415	3.935	4.020	4.172	4.086	4.295	4.381	4.550	4.492	5.069	5.537	5.959	6.077	6.720	7.007	6.867	8.567
<i>Ragionieri</i>	7.807	8.308	8.738	8.954	8.393	8.198	8.462	9.153	9.372	9.477	10.025	10.447	12.325	11.881	11.556	11.287	12.331
<i>Commercialisti</i>	9.467	9.869	10.332	10.576	10.269	10.259	10.570	11.009	11.508	11.242	11.433	11.753	12.046	12.427	12.592	13.037	13.858
<i>Notai</i>	44.881	39.509	39.487	37.419	35.420	42.183	41.454	45.101	53.023	55.236	60.968	58.574	58.968	57.138	51.923	66.574	64.515
<i>Giornalisti - Gest. Sostitutiva (4)</i>	19.701	20.700	21.695	21.117	21.400	21.355	22.060	23.077	22.641	22.719	24.148	24.041	24.637	24.468	23.141	23.717	-
<i>Medici</i>	4.911	5.194	5.340	5.661	5.888	6.039	6.067	6.222	6.303	6.584	6.951	7.283	7.970	7.996	8.575	8.643	9.370
Totale	5.306	5.506	5.680	5.869	6.039	6.335	6.516	6.860	6.634	6.716	7.059	7.226	7.477	7.708	7.977	8.114	8.771
PENSIONE MEDIA (€) (1)																	
<i>Consulenti del lavoro</i>	7.542	7.805	8.009	8.546	8.875	7.542	8.015	10.159	10.250	10.700	10.805	11.030	11.366	11.840	11.918	12.004	12.334
<i>Veterinari</i>	4.059	4.229	4.374	4.598	4.804	5.055	5.286	5.535	5.740	6.204	5.976	6.167	6.390	6.561	6.837	7.082	7.292
<i>Farmacisti</i>	5.443	5.554	5.590	5.808	5.819	5.759	5.821	6.076	6.063	6.107	6.104	6.027	6.116	6.135	6.234	6.000	6.117
<i>Avvocati</i>	21.511	22.517	22.988	23.772	24.662	26.286	26.934	28.000	27.688	27.970	28.001	28.297	28.368	29.296	29.334	29.509	30.071
<i>Inarcassa</i>	18.144	18.908	19.594	20.924	21.658	22.571	23.804	18.711	19.149	19.358	19.268	19.262	19.228	19.415	19.286	19.146	18.979
<i>Geometri</i>	11.702	12.080	12.438	13.826	14.300	14.526	15.119	15.407	13.499	13.711	13.713	13.869	13.697	13.777	13.702	13.716	13.796
<i>Ragionieri</i>	22.457	23.237	23.245	22.606	24.226	24.597	25.303	25.528	26.244	25.803	25.233	24.656	24.436	24.139	23.478	22.773	22.647
<i>Commercialisti</i>	31.105	31.766	32.065	32.622	33.570	33.843	34.435	35.361	36.195	36.214	35.973	35.542	35.376	34.908	34.922	34.073	33.464
<i>Notai</i>	64.906	67.224	68.998	71.431	73.270	70.466	71.192	75.624	77.332	77.960	78.923	78.666	79.275	79.808	81.452	81.527	82.767
<i>Giornalisti - Gest. Sostitutiva (4)</i>	49.684	50.809	51.632	53.299	52.908	53.744	53.437	53.864	54.328	52.360	52.990	54.633	55.346	54.450	55.018	55.761	-
<i>Medici</i>	6.511	6.478	6.647	6.676	6.690	6.644	6.687	6.908	6.951	7.002	7.203	7.273	7.551	7.816	8.230	8.526	9.002
Totale	11.028	11.273	11.608	12.039	12.336	12.419	12.604	12.878	12.914	13.034	13.166	13.185	13.322	13.428	13.582	13.500	12.790

(1) Importi delle pensioni in pagamento a fine anno

(2) Per i medici, il numero delle pensioni è pari alla somma del numero pensioni di tutte le 5 Gestioni ENPAM. Per il dettaglio si veda la serie delle tabelle d) sul sito web www.itinerariiprevidenziali.it.

(3) Per i medici, il numero dei contribuenti totale è pari al numero degli iscritti alla sola gestione generici A. Per il dettaglio si veda la serie delle tabelle d) sul sito web www.itinerariiprevidenziali.it.

(4) Per l'anno 2022 vedasi nota in tab. 1 b

Table 4.c - Number of pensions, average contribution and average pension - Professional Social Security Funds pursuant to Legislative Decree No. 103/96

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
NUMERO CONTRIBUENTI																	
<i>Periti Industriali</i>	16.897	17.390	19.372	19.777	20.575	20.857	21.658	14.681	14.514	14.255	14.043	14.043	13.702	13.479	13.431	13.296	13.271
<i>Psicologi</i>	27.911	27.911	30.101	32.819	35.837	38.516	41.870	45.194	49.085	51.272	54.444	57.774	61.068	64.366	68.037	72.640	77.151
<i>Infermieri</i>	12.183	14.275	15.286	16.169	18.577	24.205	25.976	35.910	38.580	39.928	43.826	44.061	42.978	44.209	43.099	43.295	38.168
<i>Biologi</i>	11.208	11.488	11.344	12.433	12.509	13.448	13.815	12.281	13.009	13.721	14.475	15.070	14.981	15.733	16.184	17.152	17.801
<i>Agrotecnici</i>	1.392	1.426	1.430	1.524	1.606	1.237	1.315	1.384	1.461	1.599	1.716	1.807	1.933	2.067	2.178	2.222	2.359
<i>Periti Agrari</i>	3.968	4.025	4.200	4.253	4.267	4.267	4.267	3.219	3.231	3.297	3.295	3.270	3.274	3.283	3.281	3.317	3.374
<i>Pluricategoriale</i>	20.950	21.960	22.867	24.221	24.408	26.875	27.273	27.466	28.287	28.847	29.131	29.539	30.078	30.910	31.318	31.890	32.484
<i>Giornalisti - Gest. Separata</i>	19.680	20.496	21.617	24.999	26.797	27.389	29.063	30.271	31.171	32.454	27.707	27.359	27.146	26.846	27.573	27.496	27.030
Totale	114.189	118.971	126.217	136.195	144.576	156.794	165.237	170.406	179.338	185.373	188.637	192.923	195.160	200.893	205.101	211.308	211.638
NUMERO PENSIONI																	
<i>Periti Industriali</i>	759	959	1.202	1.463	1.673	1.886	2.344	2.781	3.128	3.477	3.779	4.050	4.432	4.857	5.114	5.472	5.810
<i>Psicologi</i>	719	719	322	1.152	1.289	1.628	1.995	2.263	2.594	2.980	3.391	3.647	4.120	4.614	5.181	5.672	6.172
<i>Infermieri</i>	141	214	300	422	551	701	920	1.179	1.472	1.770	2.107	2.359	2.608	2.948	3.201	3.506	3.787
<i>Biologi</i>	115	169	219	296	376	442	736	712	825	969	1.163	1.326	1.530	1.678	1.944	2.099	2.412
<i>Agrotecnici</i>	0	0	2	6	6	8	8	16	18	21	26	26	48	42	51	78	90
<i>Periti Agrari</i>	211	247	277	313	337	361	372	412	444	480	534	564	720	664	696	763	810
<i>Pluricategoriale</i>	485	613	719	852	1.016	1.213	1.436	1.663	1.774	2.096	2.417	2.538	2.746	3.012	3.261	3.554	3.896
<i>Giornalisti - Gest. Separata</i>	406	529	671	792	899	1.051	1.239	1.275	1.325	1.347	1.364	1.397	1.448	1.514	1.620	1.709	1.877
Totale	2.836	3.450	3.712	5.296	6.147	7.290	9.050	10.301	11.580	13.140	14.781	15.907	17.652	19.329	21.068	22.853	24.854
CONTRIBUZIONE MEDIA (€)																	
<i>Periti Industriali</i>	2.751	2.874	2.829	2.828	2.617	2.680	2.974	4.682	4.782	5.707	6.227	6.674	7.232	7.967	7.187	7.779	8.357
<i>Psicologi</i>	1.971	1.971	2.041	2.002	2.005	2.058	2.006	1.970	1.887	1.963	2.002	1.977	2.132	2.232	2.286	2.350	2.916
<i>Infermieri</i>	2.865	3.048	2.464	2.196	2.225	1.962	2.538	1.915	2.067	2.099	2.117	2.174	2.168	2.061	2.152	2.045	2.687
<i>Biologi</i>	2.179	2.365	2.506	2.361	2.473	2.197	2.187	2.695	2.834	3.051	3.323	3.355	3.534	3.716	2.833	3.717	4.442
<i>Agrotecnici</i>	814	811	876	883	903	1.262	1.272	1.267	1.311	1.429	1.490	1.482	1.554	1.620	1.841	2.174	2.707
<i>Periti Agrari</i>	1.661	1.494	1.514	1.560	1.974	1.517	1.750	2.357	2.406	2.483	2.507	2.499	2.566	2.586	2.510	2.921	3.139
<i>Pluricategoriale</i>	2.084	2.284	2.239	2.124	2.130	1.948	2.003	1.951	1.916	1.841	1.900	1.802	1.839	1.975	1.807	2.110	2.410
<i>Giornalisti - Gest. Separata</i>	1.341	1.352	1.264	1.127	847	1.738	1.574	1.419	1.484	1.296	1.556	1.565	1.559	1.676	1.520	1.891	2.031
Totale	2.090	2.191	2.127	2.012	1.954	2.042	2.143	2.145	2.168	2.229	2.367	2.391	2.482	2.581	2.445	2.651	3.155
PENSIONE MEDIA (€) (1)																	
<i>Periti Industriali</i>	1.494	1.710	1.775	2.097	2.261	2.446	2.440	2.822	2.824	3.183	3.638	3.448	3.820	4.121	4.117	4.111	4.429
<i>Psicologi</i>	1.087	1.087	3.439	1.543	671	1.641	1.781	1.853	2.002	2.058	2.152	2.248	2.258	2.418	2.566	2.677	2.890
<i>Infermieri</i>	1.060	1.083	1.173	1.251	1.430	1.401	1.506	1.438	1.407	1.437	1.482	1.555	1.594	1.617	1.725	1.736	1.781
<i>Biologi</i>	1.128	1.279	1.708	1.694	1.938	2.115	2.160	2.478	2.654	2.626	2.744	2.904	2.993	3.315	3.459	3.612	3.741
<i>Agrotecnici</i>			2.190	4.934	471	1.477	2.658	956	849	822	691	734	455	707	947	978	1.274
<i>Periti Agrari</i>	1.091	1.147	1.024	1.249	1.242	1.293	1.476	1.350	1.447	1.569	1.636	1.747	1.474	1.815	2.077	2.196	2.314
<i>Pluricategoriale</i>	1.232	1.403	1.607	1.744	1.811	1.994	2.126	2.475	2.707	2.552	2.580	2.851	2.809	2.909	2.993	3.240	3.313
<i>Giornalisti - Gest. Separata</i>	620	639	678	693	782	849	979	1.664	2.921	2.909	4.241	3.650	3.718	3.538	3.729	3.959	4.112
Totale	1.154	1.261	1.580	1.573	1.485	1.782	1.888	2.166	2.385	2.460	2.724	2.705	2.784	2.942	3.033	3.123	3.297

(1) Importi delle pensioni in pagamento a fine anno

Appendix no. 1 - Summary of the main changes to the pension system starting from the 2023 Budget Act¹

Ad) the 2023 Budget Act no. 197 of December 29, 2022 (Meloni Government; Minister of Economy and Finance, Giancarlo Giorgetti) provides for the following changes to the pension system:

1) Replacement of the 102 Quota measure for the workers who had accrued the requirement of 64 years of age and 38 years of contributions with **Quota 103** by December 2022, i.e. 62 years of age and 41 years of contributions. The 103 Quota grants a maximum amount of benefits equal to 5 times the minimum benefits (about 2,627 euros) until the age of 67 and then provides for the pension be paid in full. Once these requirements have been met by December 2023, it will be possible to apply for the pension (similarly to the 100/102 Quota measures) also in subsequent years; until the age of 67, the applicants will not be allowed to work or receive an income together with the pension; there is a moving window of 3 months for private individuals and of 6 months for civil servants. For those who opt for the 103 Quota measure, the amount of the contribution share, now over 70% of total seniority, will be calculated with a lower transformation coefficient (at 67 the coefficient is 5.575%, while at 62 it is 4.770%) and consequently the pension amount will be permanently lower.

2) Women's Option: the amendment provides that only women who are eligible for Social APE will be able to retire, namely: **a)** caregivers of a spouse or of a severely disabled first or second degree relative living with them; **b)** disability at 74%; **c)** dismissed or employed by companies in crisis. The new requirements are: 60 years of age (instead of 58 for employed workers and 59 for the self-employed) and 35 years of contributions; mothers can retire one year earlier for each child up to a maximum of two.

3) Extension of Social APE: it allows for retirement with 63 years of age and at least 30 years of contributions (for the unemployed, disabled civilians with a degree of disability greater than 74% and caregivers) or 36 years for workers engaged in 'strenuous' jobs² (32 years for some categories of 'strenuous' occupations). For unemployed women or with a 'strenuous' job, the contribution requirements are reduced by 1 year for each child, up to a maximum of two years (see previous Budget Laws).

3) Bonus for those who stay at work after reaching the 103 Quota requirements: it provides for a contribution exemption of 9.19% and a salary increase by the same amount subject to the normal IRPEF taxation, which has resulted in its failure. This measure takes its inspiration from Act no. 243/2004, which allowed for the entire tax-free amount of contributions to be paid in the pay cheque. This bonus was successful and allowed INPS to obtain some cost savings; it came into force in November 2004 and was abolished on December 31, 2007.

4) The age requirement for the old age pension is blocked at **67 years** until 2024 and the life expectancy for **early retirement with 42 years and 10 months** for men (one year less for women) and 41 years for early workers until 2026.

5) Adjustment of pensions to inflation: for the two-year 2023-2024 period, a 100% increase is envisaged for social pensions/ allowances and minimum pensions, further increased by 1.5% (6.4% for subjects above 75 years of age) in line with the average annual inflation index (7.3%) provisionally established by MEF for 2022, and by 2.7% for 2024; a 100% adjustment is envisaged for pensions

¹ The summary of the main regulatory labour and pension provisions from 1992 to 2022 can be found in an Exhibit on the www.itinerariprevidenziali.it page dedicated to the XIth Report on the Italian pension system.

² The list of the so-called strenuous occupations can be found in the Exhibit mentioned in the previous note.

up to 4 times the minimum benefits (2,101.52 euros), reduced for all the pensions over 4 times the minimum benefits (for further details *see Focus no. 2 on pension indexation*). Moreover, the equalisation in 2023 takes place according to the levels related to the 2022 minimum benefits and not to the brackets, which means that, for example, the entire pension of 4,204 euros is fully adjusted at 2.70%. This kind of indexation actually rewards those who have worked little, paid few contributions and few taxes, and have been dependent on the community during their entire working and retirement life. In 2022, social pensions, supplementary minimum benefits and additional social benefits had a cost of over 13 billion, plus another 1.5 billion for the 14th monthly payment and the additional amount. The hyper-valuation of minimum pensions regards as many as 6 million beneficiaries, including the unfortunate (few), tax dodgers, irregular workers, and criminals (many); instead, 1.5 million pensioners with benefits between 2,600 and 5,200 euros before taxes (5 to 10 times the minimum benefits) and 230,000 pensioners with more than 5,200 euros per month before taxes (10 times the minimum benefits) already pay an exorbitant amount of taxes and are still penalised.

6) Tax wedge cut by up to 3% for low-income employed workers with a contribution exemption of 2% for incomes up to 35,000 euros and 3% for incomes up to 20,000 euros. The whole tax wedge reduction is to the benefit of workers, with an expected cost of more than 4 billion euros. The contribution exemption has been increased to 6% for the period from July 1 to December 31, 2023 for incomes up to 35,000 euros and to 7% for those up to 20,000 euros, as provided for under Article 39 of Act Decree no. 48/2023 (the so-called Labour Decree).

Ae) The 2024 Budget Act (Meloni Government; Minister of the Economy and Finance, Giancarlo Giorgetti) envisages some changes to the welfare and pension system, with more stringent requirements for the **103 Quota**, **Women's Option**, **Social Ape**, **pensions of public-sector employed workers** and for the **pension indexation** mechanism that drops from 32% to 22% for benefits 10 times over the minimum; with less stringent criteria for the adjustment of minimum pensions and for the 2022 inflation **adjustment** planned for 2024 but brought forward to December 2023, as established by Act Decree no. 145 of October 18, 2023, renamed DL Anticipi (see Focus no. 2 on pension indexation). Below is a list of the **changes** for 2024:

1) The **103 Quota** measure: it allows for early retirement with **62 years of age and 41 years of contributions**. However, much more stringent early-retirement criteria are envisaged compared to 2023, since for those who meet the requirements in 2024, the amount of benefits will be entirely determined according to the calculation rules of the **contribution-based system**. In addition, the gross pension ceiling per month is lowered, and the amount cannot exceed four times the minimum benefits (around 2,270 euros for 2024) until the age for the old-age pension has been reached, currently 67 years (five times the minimum benefits in 2023); there are also more stringent requirements for the exit windows: the time between the accrual of the requirements and the payment of the pension is extended from 3 to 7 months for private employed workers and from 6 to 9 months for public-sector employed workers. Those who choose to opt out will instead be able to benefit from the 'Maroni bonus', i.e., to receive 9.19% of their contributions in their pay cheque, while their employers' share will continue to be paid to INPS; the contributions received are not included in the calculation of the pension. Those who opt for the 103 Quota measure (similarly to the 100 and 102 Quotas) are not allowed to work and hence combine their work-related income with their pension income until they reach 67 years of age. Obviously, those who have accrued the 103 Quota requirements by December 31, 2023 will be able to apply for their pension in 2024 and the following years while maintaining the conditions of the current regulations. The same for those who have reached the 100 Quota requirements (62 years of age and 38 years of contributions by December 31, 2021) and the 102 Quota requirements (64 years of age and 38 years of contributions by December 31, 2022).

2) **Women's Option:** it was extensively reformed in 2023 with a restricted access only to working women: a) laid off or employed in companies with a crisis negotiation managed by MEF; b) with disabilities equal to or over 74%; c) who have been assisting, for at least 6 months, severely disabled first or second degree relatives living with them as provided for under Act no. 104 of 1992; in the latter case, for the subjects over 70 years of age, in 2024, *the age requirement* is extended *from 60 to 61 years*, reduced by one year for each child for a maximum of two years, while the requirement of *35 years of contributions* remains unchanged. The age and contribution requirements must be met by December 31, 2023. The following provisions remain unchanged: 1) *the calculation of the pension entirely with the contribution-based method* with a reduction at 61 years of age by about 18/20%, applying the coefficients in force in 2023; 2) the moving windows of 12 months for employed workers and 18 months for the self-employed; in practice, a self-employed woman without children can retire with the Women's option at the age of 62 and 6 months. It should also be pointed out that this applies to all the early-retirement measures and that, due to the principle of the 'crystallisation of the pension right', it is possible to have access to these benefits in the periods following the accrual of the right (requirements + windows), hence also in subsequent years. The pension accrued with the Women's option can be fully combined with other work-related income in the same way as any other pension.

3) **Social APE:** it is extended again to 2024 but only with *63 years and 5 months of age*, 5 months more than the current requirements. The subjects eligible for this measure are: a) unemployed subjects with at least 63 years and 5 months of age and 30 years of contributions following termination of employment due to dismissal, including collective dismissal, resignation for just cause or consensual termination or employees of companies with a crisis negotiation managed by MEF, who are no longer entitled to unemployment benefits, such as Naspi; b) people with 63 years and 5 months of age and 30 years of contributions, with disabilities equal to or over 74% and recognised as disabled civilians c) workers with 63 years and 5 months of age and 30 years of contributions who have been assisting, for at least 6 months, severely-disabled first or second degree relatives living with them under Act no. 104 of 1992 (only for subjects over 70 years of age); d) workers with the so-called "strenuous" jobs with at least 63 years and 5 months of age and 36 years of contribution and who, at the time of application for Social Ape, had been in one or more of the occupations listed in Exhibit no. 3 to Act no. 234/2021 for at least six years in the last seven years or for at least seven years in the last ten years; the previously announced broadening of the categories of heavy occupations under Act no. 234/2021 has not been implemented. The contribution requirements have not changed, 1 year less for women for each child (for a maximum of 2). In 2024, it is no longer possible to combine these benefits with employment or self-employment income, except for temporary work up to a maximum of 5,000 euros per year. It should be recalled that these benefits, still calculated on the basis of the mixed system, are not pensions but indemnities designed to facilitate the end of the working life pending the actual retirement; they are paid in 12 monthly instalments (not 13) and the amount of the instalments is limited to 1,500 euros, without no adjustment to inflation until the old-age pension requirement is reached at 67 years of age.

4) **Contribution-based system:** the contribution-based requirement (67 years and at least 20 years of contributions) to have a pension amount equal at least to 1.5 times that of the social allowance has been eliminated; now it must not be lower than the social allowance. The amount of the contribution-based early retirement pension at 64 years of age and 20 years of contributions has also been changed from 2.8 to *more than 3 times the social allowance*. It remains at 2.8 for women with one child and is 2.6 for women with two or more children. This early retirement benefit must not exceed a maximum amount per month before taxes equal to 5 times the minimum benefits, until the right to an old age

pension is acquired, and will start 3 months after the date on which these requirements have been fulfilled. This is a schizophrenic measure that exacerbates one of the main defects of the Fornero Law.

5) **'Contribution peace'**: for the next two years, the workers under the pure contribution-based system can more easily redeem 'contribution gaps'. A system along the lines of the degree redemption. It will be possible to redeem a maximum period of five years, either in a single payment or in a maximum of 120 monthly instalments of no less than 30 euros. 50% of this charge can be deducted from taxes during the first year and in the subsequent 4 years.

6) **Pensions for public-sector employed workers**: a reduction is envisaged for the benefits accrued before December 31, 1995 for the members of the former pension funds administered by the Treasury and now by INPS after their merger with Inpdap, such as the pension fund for local authorities' employees (CPDEL), the pension fund for teachers (CPI), the pension fund for health-care workers (CPS); and the pension fund for judicial officers (CPUG), with less than 15 years of contributions on December 31, 1995 and who will retire as of January 1, 2024; in fact, the extremely favourable rates of return provided for under the old Acts no. 965/1965 and no. 16/1986, are replaced with those applied to private-sector employed workers (around 2% for each year of work); this may reduce the pensions of civil servants by over 4,300 euros a year in the case of a gross salary of 30,000 euros and by almost 7,400 euros for a gross salary of 50,000 euros), with an estimated loss between 5% and 25% of the annual pension amount, to be multiplied by the average life expectancy; this measure may affect about 700,000 workers in the public sector (government estimate), of whom about 3,800 doctors. However, since this is an ex-post measure without the pro-rata principle, the government proposal may be unconstitutional, so, this cut is expected to be adjusted. No changes are envisaged for early workers and subjects with strenuous jobs (for further details, please refer to the previous Budget Laws extensively described in the Exhibit on the website).

The contribution wedge cut is confirmed for the whole year of 2024 under the same conditions as in 2023. The contribution wedge cut for women and incomes below 35,000 euros, and the additional adjustments of minimum pensions (1.5% for subjects below 75 years of age and 6.4% for those over 75 in 2023 and 2.7% in 2024) are valid only until the end of 2024; then they cease to have any effect and the amounts of contributions and pensions return to their original values; this measure has a cost of more than 16 billion euros that will weigh on subsequent Budget Laws and that will be difficult for politicians to eliminate.

A final comment note on *expansion contracts* and the *Isopension*. Under Law Decree no. 48 of May 4, 2023, transposed into Act no. 85 of July 3, 2023, the expansion contracts signed by December 31 2022, and not yet terminated, have the possibility to adjust, until December 31, 2023, the termination of the employment relationships that give access to retirement within 12 months after the original term of the contract, on the basis of an agreement at the ministerial level; this is a further opportunity for companies with a lower number of retirements with respect to those projected for 2022; the expansion contracts will cease to exist in the absence of further regulations. Finally, Law Decree no. 198 of December 29, 2022, transposed into Act no. 14 of 2023 (the so-called Milleproroghe) further extended the Isopension until 2026.

Focus no. 1 – Retirement requirements under the current legislation

Like most European countries, the Italian pension system essentially provides for two retirement channels: old-age retirement with a **minimum contribution requirement of 20 years**; early retirement with a lower retirement age but with more stringent contribution requirements. Moreover, as in the case of private and public-sector employed workers, the employment relationship must be terminated;

instead, there is no obligation to terminate employment to retire for atypical workers and the members of the fund for artisans.

Old-age pension requirements: **A)** For all workers whose pension is calculated with the *income-based method (pure income-based system until 2011 and contribution-based pro-rata system as of 2012)*, with over 18 years of contributions on December 31, 1995) and for those under the *mixed method*, i.e. benefits calculated with the income-based system until December 31, 1995 and with the contribution-based system as of January 1, 1996 (therefore, with less than 18 years of contributions on December 31, 1995), the minimum retirement age for the *old-age pension* is **67 years of age, equal for all, men and women in the private and public sectors and for self-employed**. (see *Table A2*) for the 2019-2020 period after the Monti-Fornero Reform; this requirement remained set at 67 years of age with at least 20 years of contributions until the end of 2022, since the 2017/18 average figures showed a difference of life expectancy by less than one month compared to 2016, so zero effect according to these calculation rules. Under the Decree of the Minister of the Economy of October 27, 2021, published in the Official Journal on November 10, 2021, the automatic adjustment of the retirement age requirements to life expectancy is frozen for the two-year period 2023-2024; in fact, also due to the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic, life expectancy did not increase in the last two-year period, with a reduction reported by ISTAT by - 0.25 compared to the previous two-year period. Since, under the law, the retirement age cannot be lowered, but can only be subjected to a positive adjustment, the age requirements for old-age and seniority pensions and for social allowances will remain frozen until the end of 2024. Decree Law no. 78 of July 30, 2010 introduced the adjustment of life expectancy to retirement age requirement every two years as of January 1, 2013. Among other things, the law provides for a maximum "step" of 3 months between the two-year periods, which can be offset through subsequent adjustments. For example, if in a two-year period, life expectancy grows by 4 months, the excess month will be offset in the following two-year period, if there is a sufficient room for manoeuvre. Instead, transformation coefficients have changed because they follow a different methodology based on the mortality tables for a given year. Clearly, there is the need to standardise the calculation rules to prevent workers from retiring a few months earlier but with lower benefits. **B)** The workers who started working after January 1, 1996, whose pensions are entirely calculated with the contribution-based method, must be 67 years of age, adjusted for life expectancy from 2025 onwards and must have a minimum contribution period of 20 years, and they can be entitled to an *old-age pension* as of January 2024, if they are eligible for a minimum pension of at least **1 time the social allowance** (no longer **1.5 times**). This constraint is no longer applicable if the retirement age is **4 years above the statutory retirement age for the old-age pension** (71 years in the 2019/2022 four-year period) when the benefits are paid regardless of their calculation value, provided that these workers have at least at least 5 years of actual contributions. The above requirements are adjusted over time according to changes in life expectancy. In 2023 and 2024, as for the previous two-year period, life expectancy is projected to be lower due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the retirement age is not expected to be extended: 71 years for the old-age pension calculated with the contribution-based system.

Early Retirement (see *table A1*) - All workers in the income-based, contribution-based and mixed pension system, can retire earlier with respect to their statutory old age retirement requirement (so-called "early retirement") if they have a minimum contribution period. In the two-year period from 2019 to 2020, it was equal to 43 years and 3 months for men and 42 years and 3 months for women. The contribution requirement is independent of age and is adjusted over time to life expectancy. However, as mentioned above, Law Decree no. 4 of January 28, 2019, transposed into Act no. 26 of January 28, 2019, froze the contribution seniority requirement at 42 years and 10 months (one year

less for women) from 2019 to 2026, introducing a 3- month delay in the effective retirement age (the so-called "moving window") which reduces this option from 5 to only 2 months.

Just as a reminder related to early retirement, the age requirement to obtain an old-age pension for workers with particularly arduous jobs remains set at 61 years and seven months (and 63 years and 7 months or 62 years and 7 months for night workers) under the 2018 Budget Law; this law froze, as of January 1, 2019, the adjustment of the old-age and early-retirement pensions for workers in the 13 so-called heavy-duty categories, who have reached a minimum of 35 years of contributions provided that they are not beneficiaries of early retirement benefits when they retire.

In addition to the above, the **workers who first registered** with the public pension system **in 1996** (i.e. workers fully subject to the contribution-based system) are allowed to have an additional early retirement window: a **maximum of 3 years** before the statutory old age pension requirement (64 instead of 67 years), if they have at least 20 years of contributions and minimum benefits amounting to at least **3 times the social allowance** as of January 1, 2024 under the 2024 Budget Law (2.8 times the social allowance in 2023), with a further reduction to 2.8 for women with one child and to 2.6 for women with two or more children (see **Table A.5**). This amount is adjusted to the five-year moving average of nominal GDP. The requirement of a relatively high minimum pension for early retirement in a contribution-based system replaces, de facto, the minimum contribution requirement of 35 years under the previous legislation. This threshold is designed to ensure a level playing field in the access to retirement and to preserve the level of adequacy of benefits provided for under the previous legislation, with its flaws illustrated in Chapter 6.

Adjustment of minimum age requirements to life expectancy - As of 2013³, the minimum age requirement for old-age pensions (and early retirement in the contribution-based system), as well as the minimum contribution period for early retirement independent of age under all the three systems, have been adjusted every 3 years according to the variation in life expectancy at **65 year of age**, certified by ISTAT in the previous three years. Since 2019, the aforementioned adjustment has been planned **every two years** instead of three. The adjustment to changes in life expectancy also applies to the minimum age to be entitled to **social allowances**. As expressly provided for by the current legislation, the adjustment of minimum requirements to changes in life expectancy is an administrative function so as to ensure effective periodic reviews and compliance with the scheduled deadlines. This procedure is fully consistent with that envisaged to update transformation coefficients in the contribution-based calculation system (Art.1, par. 6, Act no. 335/1995, as amended by Act 247/2007) which takes place every **two years** starting from 2019.

NOTE: *The adjustment of minimum retirement requirements further strengthens the endogenous mechanisms of the pension system (including the revision of transformation coefficients in contribution based calculation method) to counteract the negative effects of aging of the population on the financial balance of the pension system. Furthermore, this adjustment leads to an increase in the average level of pension benefits, thus improving the adequacy of benefits, especially in the contribution-based system. The tables below show the minimum age and contribution requirements for old-age pensions, early retirement and social allowances, calculated on the basis of the life expectancy hypothesis produced by ISTAT. Obviously, the actual adjustments will be the ones reported by ISTAT in the final results according to the procedure established by current legislation.*

³ The adjustment of requirements as of 2013, in line with the law (Art.12, p. 12-bis, L.D. 78/2010, transposed into Act no. 122/2010), was adopted at least 12 months before the start of this adjustment under a Decree of December 6, 2011, published in the Official Journal on December 13, 2011. This adjustment is equal to 3 months, as provided for under p. 12-ter, Law Decree no. 78/2010: the first adjustment must not exceed three months, even if life expectancy is longer than in the previous three years (as happened, since ISTAT estimated that this extension in life expectancy for a reference age of 65 would be by 5 months between 2007 and 2010 with respect to the average for the resident population).

Table A.1 – Seniority pension requirements

Year of retirement		Age			
Years		Private-sector employed workers	Public-sector employed workers	Protected categories (1)	Self-employed workers
Until 1995		35 years	20/25 years (2)	35 years	35 years
1996 – 1997		35 + 52 (36)	20/25 years (2)	35 + 52 (36)	35 + 56 (40)
1998		35 + 54 (36)	35 + 53 (36)	35 + 53 (36)	35 + 57 (40)
1999		35 + 55 (37)	35 + 53 (37)	35 + 53 (37)	35 + 57 (40)
2000		35 + 55 (37)	35 + 54 (37)	35 + 54 (37)	35 + 57 (40)
2001		35 + 56 (37)	35 + 55 (37)	35 + 54 (37)	35 + 58 (40)
2002		35 + 57 (37)	35 + 55 (37)	35 + 55 (37)	35 + 58 (40)
2003		35 + 57 (37)	35 + 56 (37)	35 + 55 (37)	35 + 58 (40)
2004 – 2005		35 + 57 (38)	35 + 57 (38)	35 + 56 (38)	35 + 58 (40)
2006 – 2007		35 + 57 (39)	35 + 57 (39)		35 + 58 (40)
2008 - 6/2009		35 + 59 (40)	35 + 59 (40)		35 + 60 (40)
7/2009 – 2010		35 + 60 (40)	35 + 60 (40)		35 + 61 (40)
		36 + 59	36 + 59		36 + 60
2011		35 + 61 or	35 + 61 or		35 + 62 or
		36 + 60 (40)	36 + 60 (40)		36 + 61 (40)
		Mixed system		Subjects registered post 31/12/1995 (3)	
2012		42 years and 1 month (41 years 1 month for women)		63 years	(3.1)
2013		42 years and 5 months (41 years 5 months for women)		63 years and 3 months	
2014-2015		42 years 6 months (41 years 6 months for women)		63 years and 3 months; 2015 63 at + 7m	
2016-2017/18		42 years 10 months (41 years 10 months for women)		63 years and 7 months; 2028 63a + 11m	
2019-2020 (4)		see note 4 42 years and 10 months (41 years and 10 months for women)		63 years and 11 months (3.2); 2020 64a + 2m	
2021		42 years and 10 months (41 years and 10 months for women)		64 years + 2m;	
2022/2023- 2024/25/2026		42 years and 10 months (41 years and 10 months for women)		64 a + 5m; (64 a + 8m) (64 a + 11m)	
2027/2028 (5);		44 a + 2 m (-1 x F);		64 years and 11 months)	
2029//2030		44 years and 4 months (43 years 2 months for women)		65 a + 1 m;	
2031/2032;	2033/2034	44 a + 6 m F -1; (43 years 4 m x F); 44 a + 8 m		65 years and 3 months; 65 years and 5 months	
2035/36; 2037/38		44 years and 10 months (43 a + 10 m x F); 45 years		65 years and 7 months; 65 to + 9m	
2039/2040 (5)		45 years and 2 months (44 years 2 months for women)		65 years and 11 months	
N.B. In brackets: alternative requirements independent of age.					
(1) Protected categories mean skilled employed workers such as blue collars (and related occupations) and the so-called “early workers” that is those who have paid at least one year of work-related contributions before 19 years of age, who had more flexible criteria until 2005.					
(2) The requirements were 20 years (19 years six months and one day) for civil servants and 25 years (24 years, 6 months and 1 day) for employees of local authorities and local health organizations. In both cases, a 5-year reduction was envisaged for married women and/or with dependent children.					
(3) Workers newly recruited as of January 1, 1996, the subjects under the so-called 'pure contribution-based system'; (3.1) In the absence of a minimum contribution period of at least 20 years (excluding notional contributions) and on condition that the monthly amount of the pension is at least 2.8 times the social allowance. (3.2) Following the pandemic, the life expectancy increase calculated by ISTAT (between parentheses) was conservatively reduced until 2025/2026, then the estimates will be reviewed.					
(4) The figures for 2016-2018 adjusted to life expectancy and established by Ministerial Decree of December 16, 2014 were increased by 5 months, for the two-year period 2019-2020, according to the new ISTAT projection in October 2017, reaching 43 years and 3 months for men and 42 years and 3 months for women; however, under Law Decree no. 4/2019, workers can obtain this benefit with 43 years and 3 months for men and with 1 year less for women, like in the previous two years; this option is valid until 2026 on an experimental basis, offset by the reintroduction of the 3-month “mobile” window; so the actual retirement takes place only 2 months in advance.					
(5) The figures from 2027 onwards are those estimated by ISTAT and annexed to the Monti-Fornero reform.					

It is possible that the adjustment of contribution seniority to life expectancy, sterilised by Law Decree no. 4 of 2019 until 31 December 2026, will be reintroduced as of 2025. This would be a further mistake and an unfair measure that replicates that of the Fornero Law.

Table A.2 - Evolution of retirement age

<i>Year of retirement</i>	<i>Age</i>			
<i>Years</i>	<i>Private-sector employed workers</i>	<i>Civil servants</i>	<i>Self-employed workers</i>	<i>Under the pure contribution-based system (M e W)</i>
Until 1993	60 for men and 55 for women	65 for men and women	65 for men and 60 for women	
1/1/1994 to 30/06/1995	61 for men and 56 for women	65 for men and 60 for women	65 for men and 60 for women	
From 1/7/1995 to 31/12/1996	62 for men and 57 for women	65 for men and 60 for women	65 for men and 60 for women	
From 1/1/1997 to 30/06/1998	63 for men and 58 for women	65 for men and 60 for women	65 for men and 60 for women	
1/1/1998 to 31/12/1999	64 for men and 59 for women	65 for men and 60 for women	65 for men and 60 for women	
From 1/1/2000 to 31/12/2009	65 for men and 60 for women	65 for men and 60 for women	65 for men and 60 for women	
2010 - 2011	65 for men and 60 for women	65 for men and 61 for women (1)	65 for men and 60 for women	
2012	66 for men and 62 for women	66 for men and women	66 for men and 63 and 6 months for women	70 years
2013	66 and 3 months for men and 62 and 3 months for women	66 and 3 months for men and women	66 and 3 months for men and 63 and 9 months for women	70 a + 3 m
2014-2015	66 and 3 months for men and 63 and 9 months for women	66 and 3 months for men and women	66 and 3 months for men and 64 and 9 months for women	70 to + 3 m
2016-2017	66 and 7 months for men and	66 and 7 months for men and women	66 and 7 months for men and	70 to + 7 m
	65 and 7 months for women		66 and 1 month for women	
2018	66 and 7 months for men and women	66 and 7 months for men and women	66 and 7 months for men and women	70 to + 7 m
2019-2020-2021- 2022 (2)	67 years for men and women	67 years for men and women	67 years for men and women	71
2023-2024 (2)	67 years for men and women	67 years for men and women	67 years for men and women	71
2025/26 (3); 2027/28	67 and 8 months M and W; (67 + 2) (67 + 3)	67 and 8 months for men and women	67 and 8 months for men and women	71 a; 71 a + 2 m
2029/30; 2031/32	68 and 1 month M and W; (67 + 5); (67 + 8)	68 and 1 month for men and women	68 and 1 month for men and women	71 + 5; (71 + 8)
2033/34; 2035/36; 2037/38	68 and 7 m M and W; (67 + 11) (68 + 2) (68 + 4)	68 and 7 months for men and women	68 and 7 months for men and women	71 + 11; (72+2)(72+4)
2039/40; 2041/42; 2043/44	68 and 11 m M and W; (68 + 6); (68 + 8); (68 + 10)	68 and 11 months for men and women	68 and 11 months for men and women	72+6; (72+8) (72+10)
2045/46; 2047/48	69 and 3 m M and W; (69); (69 + 2)	69 and 3 months men and women	69 and 3 months for men and women	73 a; 73 + 2
2049/50	69 and 9 months M and W; (69 + 4)	69 and 9 months men and women	69 and 9 months for men and women	73 + 4
(1) For women employed in the public sector, the age requirement of 61 years was established by Act no. 122/2010, following the decision by the European Court of Justice of 13/11/2008 (case C-46/07) that recognized INPDAP, the Fund of public employees, as a professional scheme and therefore it rejected a different retirement age for women.				
(2) The Monti-Fornero reform envisaged that as of 2021 the retirement age had to be at least 67 years of age. The new ISTAT projection of October 2017 envisaged an increase in life expectancy by 5 months, thus bringing the minimum retirement age to 67 as early as 2019; in the three years from 2019 to 2021, the 67 years of age were blocked by Decree no. 4/2019 . For the reasons illustrated in the section, the age of 67 will remain unchanged until 2024.				
(3) The figures indicated as of 2025 are adjusted to life expectancy on the basis of the estimates provided by ISTAT and attached to the Monti-Fornero reform (Act no. 214/2011). Actually, in 2025, it would be possible to start again with 67 years and 2 months, with subsequent increases every two years up to 67 years and 7/8 months in 2030 and to 68 years and 11 months in 2040. The figures in brackets in black are for the new 2022 RGS projections and apply to the three categories. ALWAYS 5 MONTHS LESS FOR HEAVY OR STRENUOUS JOBS.				

Note to Tables A1 and A2: until December 31, 2011, it was possible to retire with 61 years of age and 35 years of contributions (or 60 with 36); alternatively, with at least 40 years of contributions regardless of age. In 2010, the so-called "12-month windows" for employed workers and "18-month windows for the self-employed were introduced, which in part increased the requirements by one year (62 years of age and with 35 years of contributions or 61 with 36 and 41 years of seniority for employed workers; +6 months for the self-employed). Under the Monti-Fornero law, the minimum age for seniority and old age pensions increased to 66 years (+6 years), while it increased to 42 and 1 month for early seniority pensions.

Focus no. 2: Pension indexation

For about 20 years now, the pension system has fully adjusted only the lowest pensions and has partially adjusted the higher ones. Many, often conflicting, indexation measures have been adopted with the sole aim to produce savings, but never to support the pension system; in some periods, pensions did not receive any equalization, while in others, benefits were adjusted several times with a structural and unrecoverable reduction in their value; for this reason, the Supreme Court issued a negative opinion about these provisions.

2007 and previous years: 100% indexation to the cost of living of the pension share up to 3 times the minimum benefits (up to 1,382.91 per month before taxes); 90% on the pension share between 3 and 5 times the minimum benefits (from 1,382.92 to 2,304.85 euros per month before taxes); 75% on the pension share higher than 5 times the minimum benefits (from 2,304.86 euros per month before taxes).

2009-2010 100% adjustment to the cost of living index for the share of benefits 5 times higher than the minimum pension (up to 2,217.80 gross euros per month in 2009 and to 2,288.80 euros in 2010); 75% adjustment of the share of benefits 5 times higher than the minimum pension (starting from a gross amount of 2,217.81 per month in 2009 and from 2,288.81 euros in 2010).

2011 After the three-year period with the full adjustment of the benefits to the inflation rate, the situation went back to that of **2007**;

2012 – 2013 The Monti government and its "Salva Italia" Law in late 2011 put a halt to the equalization for pensions 3 times higher than the minimum benefits for 2012 and 2013; 100% indexation to the cost of living of the share of benefits 3 times higher than the minimum pension (up to 1,405.05 gross euros per month in 2012, and to 1,443.05 in 2013); pensions 3 times higher than the minimum benefits were not adjusted.

2012-2016 – Under Law Decree 65/2015 transposed into Act no. 109/2015, issued following the ruling of the Constitutional Court that rejected the "halt " to indexation for the 2012/2013 period for pensions exceeding three times the minimum benefits, the rules substantially changed as follows:

In 2012 and 2013:

- 100% of ISTAT up to 3 times the INPS minimum benefits;
- 40% above 3 and up to 4 times the minimum benefits;
- 20% above 4 and up to 5 times the minimum benefits;
- 10% above 5 and up to 6 times the minimum benefits;
- no adjustment above 6 times the minimum benefits.

In 2014 and 2015:

- 100% of ISTAT up to 3 times the INPS minimum benefits;
- 8% above 3 and up to 4 times the minimum benefits;
- 4% above 4 and up to 5 times the minimum benefits;
- 2% above 5 and up to 6 times the minimum benefits;
- no adjustment above 6 times the minimum.

In 2016:

- 100% of ISTAT up to 3 times the INPS minimum benefits;
- 20% above 3 and up to 4 times the minimum benefits;
- 10% above 4 and up to 5 times the minimum benefits;
- 5% above 5 and up to 6 times the minimum benefits;
- no adjustment above 6 times the minimum.

As of 2017, the indexation previously in force had to be reinstated, i.e. 100% adjustment to the cost of living for the pension benefits up to 3 times the minimum pension, 90% on the share of benefits between 3 and 5 times the minimum pension, 75% of the benefits greater than 5 times the minimum pension, but the **2016 Stability Law, Act no. 208/2015** extended the transitional regime in force in 2015 until the end of 2018.

2012 Indexation

Amount of benefits in December 2011	Growth
Up to 1,406 euro	+2.7% (100% ISTAT)
From 1,406 to 1,924 euro	+1.08% (40% ISTAT)
From 1,924 to 2,405 euro	+0.54% (20% ISTAT)
From 2,405 to 2,886 euro	+0.27% (10% ISTAT)
Above 2,886 euro	0

2013 Indexation

Amount of benefits in December 2012	Growth
Up to 1,443 euro	+3% (100% ISTAT)
From 1,443 to 2,405 euro	+1.2% (40% ISTAT)
From 2,405 to 2,477 euro	+0.6% (20% ISTAT)
From 2,477 to 2,973 euro	+0.3% (10% ISTAT)
Above 2,973 euro	0

2014 Indexation

Amount of benefits in December 2013	Growth
Up to 1,487 euro	+1.2% (100% ISTAT)
From 1,487 to 1,982 euro	+0.096 (8% ISTAT)
From 1,982 to 2,478 euro	+0.048% (4% ISTAT)
From 2,478 to 2,973 euro	+0.024% (2% ISTAT)
Above 2,973 euro	0

2015 Indexation

Amount of benefits in December 2014	Provisional growth	Final growth
Up to 1,503 euro	+0.30% (100% ISTAT)	+0.20% (100% ISTAT)
From 1,503 to 2,004 euro	+0.285% (95% ISTAT)	+0.190% (95% ISTAT)
From 2,004 to 2,505 euro	+0.225% (75% ISTAT)	+0.015% (75% ISTAT)
From 2,505 to 3,006 euro	+0.0150% (50% ISTAT)	+0.01% (50% ISTAT)
Above 3,006 euro	+0.135% (45% ISTAT)	+0.09% (45% ISTAT)

Pension adjustment for 2017 - Since the ISTAT inflation index for 2016 was negative, as of 01/01/2017 no indexation has been applied to pensions and so no increase for the INPS allowance. Moreover, even though the provisional inflation index for pension adjustment purposes was set at 0.3% in 2015, but then was definitively set by ISTAT at 0.2%, pensions should have been reduced as of 01/01/2016 by the extra amount paid in 2015, that is 0.1%. In order to avoid a negative adjustment, the 2016 Stability Law provided for the payment of the "correct" amounts in January on the basis of the final inflation estimate in 2014, but without any withholding referred to 2015. The balance was supposed to be paid in 2017, which was not the case. Under the so-called Milleproroghe Law, the scheduled payment of the balance was postponed to 2018.

Pension adjustment for 2018 - On the basis of the inter-ministerial decree 20/11/2017 issued by the Ministry of Economy and Finance and the Ministry of Labour and Social Policies, which used the inflation rate data provided by ISTAT in the first nine months of 2017, after two years of zero indexation and *as of January 1, 2018, pensions will be adjusted to 1.1%* to make up for the loss of the purchasing power in 2017. This indexation mechanism, less favourable with respect to the ordinary one envisaged by Act no. 888/2000 (100% up to three times the minimum benefits, 90% on the benefits between 3 and 5 times the minimum pension and 75% of the remaining part of benefits) was introduced by Act no. 147/2013 as of **January 1, 2014** and extended by Act no. 208/2015 to December 31, 2018, thus reducing the indexation to the cost of living for medium-high pensions with respect to the past. In fact, indexation continued to be applied according to **amount levels** and not to **amount brackets**; this means that the aforementioned pension of 3,050 euros was fully adjusted by 0.495 and not by amount brackets, with many negative consequences and constitutional doubts.

- Pensions up to **three times the minimum benefits**: 100% adjustment, **1.1%** growth
- Pensions between **three and four times the minimum benefits**: 95% indexation, **1.045%** growth
- Pensions between **four and five times the minimum benefits**: 75% adjustment, **0.825%** growth
- Pensions between **five and six times the minimum benefits**: 50% indexation, **0.55%** growth
- Pensions above **six times the minimum benefits**: 45% indexation, **0.495%** growth

These adjustments were then adjusted in 2019, based on real inflation, which determined the resulting change in the calculation of pension equalisation.

Pension adjustment in 2019

Under a Decree of the Ministry of the Economy and Finance of November 16, 2018, published on the Official Journal on November 26, the pension equalization rate was set at 1.1% for the period between January 1 to December 31 2018 and in 2019; in fact, the rate for 2018 did not change with respect to 1.10% and so, no rebalance was expected in 2019 and the provisional equalization rate was estimated to grow by 1.10%⁴. The original indexation mechanism was supposed to be reinstated as of 2019, which had a lower impact on the medium-high benefits provided for under Act no. 388/2000; but with the 2019 Budget Law (Act no. 45/2018), the Conte Government again introduced a penalizing pension adjustment similar to the previous one adopted by the Renzi Government. Therefore, as stated in its Circular no. 122/2018, in December, INPS prepared the pension payments for the year 2019, considering the adjustment to inflation (provisionally estimated to be 1.10% for 2018) envisaged under Act n. 388/2000; so, it had to recalculate all the benefits according to the new indexation scheme which was expected to produce a zero balance for the first two amount levels, a (slightly) positive for the third and negative for all the others. This measure adopted by the Conte government had a negative impact on **more than 3 million pensioners** out of a total of 16 million, precisely on those who have paid contributions and taxes, namely personal income taxes unlike the over 8 million pensioners totally or partially supported by the State and the 2 million who have paid little in their lifetime. With its Circular no. 44 of March 22, INPS announced the new amount to be paid as of April 2019 for the first three months of 2019. Therefore, for the 2019-2021 period, the adjustment mechanism was structured as follows:

- 100% inflation for pensions up to 3 times the INPS* minimum benefits;
- 97% of inflation for pensions of between 3 and 4 times the minimum benefits;

⁴ Under the Decree of the Minister of Economy and Finance of November 15, 2019, the equalization of pensions for 2019 was confirmed at 1.1% as provided for in the previous Ministerial Decree of 2018; for 2020, the equalization to inflation was initially calculated at 0.4%, effective on benefits as of January 1, 2020, then corrected to 0.5% by ISTAT and confirmed again with this value under the Decree of the Minister of Economy and Finance in November 2020.

- 77% of inflation for pensions between 4 and 5 times the minimum benefits;
- 52% of inflation for pensions between 5 and 6 times the minimum benefits;
- 47% of inflation for pensions between 6 and 8 times the minimum benefits;
- 45% of inflation for pensions between 8 and 9 times the minimum benefits;
- 40% of inflation for pensions above 9 times the minimum benefits;

**For 2019, the minimum benefit was equal to 513.01 euros per month; in 2018, it was 507.41 euros.*

Pension adjustment for 2020 and 2021

The 2020 Budget Law (no. 160/2019) once again intervened on the issue and, for 2020 and 2021, it merged the 100% adjustment of benefits with an amount up to 4 times the minimum benefit (equal to 515.58 euros for 2020, confirmed for 2021), leaving the other revaluation brackets unchanged. As in the past, for 2020 and 2021 the adjustment was applied to the total amount of the pension and not to the different brackets, as provided for under Act no. 388/2000. This means that in the past, a hypothetical gross pension of 4,000 euros per month would be revalued at 100% of inflation up to 3 times the minimum benefit (about 1,547 euros), at 90% from 3 to 5 times the minimum benefit (from 1,548 to 2,578 euros) and at 75% on the share of the pension over 5 times the minimum (from 2,579 to 4,000 euros). On the contrary, the 2019, 2020 and 2021 Budget Laws maintained the same approach as in 2018 and therefore adjusted the entire amount in a less favourable way; going back to the example, this means that the entire amount is revalued at 47% of inflation in the case of pensions between 6 and 8 times the minimum benefits. So, to recap, the pension adjustment for 2020 and 2021 was equal to:

- 100% inflation for pensions up to 4 times the INPS minimum benefits;
- 77% of inflation for pensions between 4 and 5 times the minimum benefits;
- 52% of inflation for pensions between 5 and 6 times the minimum benefits;
- 47% of inflation for pensions between 6 and 8 times the minimum benefits;
- 45% of inflation for pensions between 8 and 9 times the minimum benefits;
- 40% of inflation for pensions above 9 times the minimum benefits.

Pension adjustment for 2022

The 2022 Budget Law once again intervened on the subject by reinstating, for the same year, the 3 income brackets of the 1996 Budget Law of the 1 Prodi Government and the **adjustment by brackets and not by the total pension amount** as provided for under the 2018 law. As of January 1, 2022, an automatic pension adjustment index of 1.7% is applied according to the mechanism established by Article 34, par. 1, of Act no. 448 of 23 December 1998 to: (a) 100% for pension benefits up to four times the INPS minimum benefits; (b) 90% for pension benefits between four and five times the INPS minimum benefits; (c) 75% for pensions in excess of five times the minimum benefits.

The repeated efforts to reduce the indexation of pensions to inflation have seriously damaged pensioners in terms of ***loss of purchasing power resulting from the growing gap*** between the pension benefits that would have been provided with a 100% adjustment to inflation and those actually paid according to the indexation system adopted by the various governments. It is possible to quantify the loss considering a time span from 2006 to 2022: pensions up ***8 times the minimum benefits*** suffered a loss of purchasing power and thus a devaluation equal to 14%, that is, around the salary of 2 months, slightly less for pensions below 8 times the minimum benefits, much more for those above this limit. Assuming a life expectancy of at least 10 years and an inflation rate of 2% (in 2022 it exceeded 11.9% and as seen in the Budget Law under Ad, these pensions lost even more) the previous insufficient indexation led to a cumulative loss of 18%, which increases enormously by applying the Conte and now the Meloni adjustment method (see below).

To counter the negative effects of inflation in 2022 and support the purchasing power of pension benefits, Law Decree no. 115 of August 9, 2022 (so-called Aiuti bis), transposed into Act no. 142 of September 21, 2022, brought forward the pension revaluation to the last quarter of this year on an exceptional basis. In detail, Article 21 of this Decree provided for two distinct measures: a revaluation of 0.2 % to make up for inflation in 2021 for all pensioners; an increase by a further 2 % for October, November and December 2022, only for pensions up to 2,692 euros per month before taxes. The first measure envisaged bringing forward to November 1, 2022 the final adjustment for the calculation of the equalisation of pensions for 2021; a 0.2% 'rebalance ' brought forward by 2 months compared to the ordinary deadline, normally set on January 1 of each year; this percentage is equal to the difference between the estimated inflation for 2021 applied for pension revaluation in January 2022 (1.7%), and the actual 2021 inflation rate (1.9%), for all pension benefits with the payment of arrears accrued in the first 10 months of the year. The second envisaged an increase by 2% to be granted only for the months of October, November and December 2022 (13th month included) for pensions equal to or lower than 2,692 euros per month; if the benefits were higher than this amount and lower than this limit plus the increase (i.e. between 2,692 and 2,745 euros), the increase was granted up to the aforementioned increased limit. According to this rule, the 2 % increase is deducted from the overall pension amount, and the increase thus obtained does not contribute to determining if the income limits provided for income-related benefits were exceeded in 2022.

Pension adjustment for 2023

The Draghi government had planned to reinstate the 1996/98 legislation disregarded by previous governments for 2022. This law provided, as of January 2023, for an adjustment equal to 100 % for pensions up to 4 times the minimum benefits, to 90 % from 4 to 5 times the minimum benefits, and to 75 % for amounts above 5 times the minimum benefits. The Budget Law passed by the Meloni government as soon as it took over (Minister of the Economy, Giorgetti) changed this approach; for the two-year period from 2023 to 2024, it provided for a 100% adjustment of social pensions/allowances and minimum pensions further increased by 1.5% on the basis of the average annual inflation index (7.3%), provisionally established by MEF for 2022 and by 2.7% for 2024, followed by a 100% adjustment for pensions up to 4 times the minimum benefits (2,101 euros) and it reduced the adjustment for all pensions above 4 times the minimum benefits (see Table below). Moreover, the 2023 equalisation is done according to the 2022 minimum levels and not according to the brackets, which means that, for example, a pension of 4,203 euros is fully revalued at 2.997%. Starting from the minimum pension of 525.38 euros for 2022, the values for 2023 are as follows:

Table A.3 – Adjustment of pensions to inflation in 2023-2024

YEAR 2022				
Social pension/month	386.54 €			
Social allowance/month	469.04 €			
Minimum pension/month	525.38 €			
YEAR 2023 (1) (2)				
Social pension/month	417.85 €			
Social allowance/month	507.03 €			
Minimum pension Minimum/month	567.94 €			
		EQUALISATION LEVELS		
Eq. up to 4 times the 2022 minimum benefits = 100% of 8.1% = 8.1%	from	-	a	2.101,52 €
up to 4 to 5 times the 2022 minimum benefits = 85% of 8.1% = 6.885%.	from	2.101,53 €	a	2.626,90 €
up to 5 to 6 times the 2022 minimum benefits = 53% of 8.1% = 4.293%.	from	2.626,91 €	a	3.152,28 €
up to 6 to 8 times the 2022 minimum benefits = 47% of 8.1% = 3.807%.	from	3.152,29 €	a	4.203,04 €
up to 8 to 10 times the 2022 minimum benefits = 37% of 8.1% = 2.997%.	from	4.203,05 €	a	5.253,80 €
over 10 times the 2022 minimum benefits = 32% of 8.1% = 2.592%.	from	5.253,81 €		-
YEAR 2024				
Social pension/month	440,41 €			
Social allowance/month	534,41 €			
Minimum pension/month	598,60 €			
		EQUALISATION LEVELS		
Equalisation up to 4 times the 2023 minimum benefits = 100% of 5.4% = 5.4%	from	-	a	2.271,74 €
up to 4 to 5 times the 2023 minimum benefits = 85% of 5.4%= 4.59%.	from	2.271,75 €	a	2.839,68 €
up to 5 to 6 times the 2023 minimum benefits = 53% of 5.4% = 2.86%.	from	2.839,69 €	a	3.407,61 €
up to 6 to 8 times the 2023minimum benefits = 47% of 5.4% = 2.54%.	from	3.407,62 €	a	4.543,49 €
up to 8 to 10 times the 2023 minimum benefits = 37% of 5.4% = 2.00%.	from	4.543,50 €	a	5.679,36 €
over 10 times the 2023 minimum benefits = 22% of 5.4% = 1.19%.	from	5.679,37 €		-
(1) With an amendment of December 18, 2022 to the 2023 Budget Law, the Meloni government has increased to 600 euros (from 571.61) the minimum pension for pensioners above 75 years of age (+ 6.4%; +1.5% for those below 75).				
2) Since the inflation rate indicated by ISTAT for 2022 is 8.1%, compared to the projection of 7.3% initially estimated for the year 2023, an increase by 0.8% will be paid; under Law Decree no. 145 of October 16, 2023 the Government brought forward this increase to December 2023 instead of the normal starting date in January 2024.				

Finally, it should be noted that the gross pension income to which equalisation is applied is the sum of all base, supplementary, indemnity and welfare pensions, and that there are safeguard rules for the pension incomes close to the lower limits of the different levels so as not to be exceeded by the incomes of the previous levels.

Pension adjustment for 2024

In addition to the 0.8% increase to offset the 2022 inflation (revalued according to the levels shown in Table A3), pension benefits will also have a 5.4% adjustment, which is the inflation rate estimated by ISTAT for 2023; in this case too, the adjustment will be done according to the different levels as in 2023 with a reduced adjustment from 32% to 22% that affects pensions in the highest level (over 5,679 euros before taxes).

Table A.4 – Adjustment of pensions to inflation over time from 1996 to 2024

Governments Pension Amount	base Law	1996 Prodi	1997-1998 Prodi - D'Alema	1999 - June 2001 Amato	June 2001 - May 2006 Berlusconi	May 2006 - May 2008 Prodi	May 2008 - November 2011 Berlusconi	2011	November 2011 - April 2013 Monti	April 2013 - February 2014 Letta	2014	February 2014 - December 2016 Renzi	2016	December 2016 - June 2018 Gentiloni	June 2018 - September 2019 Conti	September 2019 - February 2021 Conte Bis	February 2021 - October 2022 Draghi (5)	October 2022 - up to now Meloni (6)
Regulatory reference	Act no 388/2000		Acts 44/97 - 448/98	Acts 44/97 - 448/98	Act. 388/2000, which refers to Act 448/98	Act 247/2007 Law Decree 81/2008	Act 388/2000	Law Decree 201/2011	Act 147/2013	Act 147/2013 and Act 208/2015	Law Decree 65/2015 and Act 109/2015	Act 147/2013 and Act 208/2015	Act 145/2018	Act 160/2019 (Art.34 Act 448/1998)	Act 160/2019	Act 160/2019 (Art.34 Act 448/1998)	Act 197/2022	Budget Law 2024
Up to 2 times the TM (1)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
2 to 3 times the TM	100%	90%	90%	90%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
3 to 4 times the TM	90%	75%	75%	75%	90%	100%	90%	0% (4) 40%	90%	8%	20%	95%	97%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
4 to 5 times the TM	90%	75%	75%	75%	90%	100%	90%	0% (4) 20%	75%	4%	10%	75%	77%	77%	90%	85%	85%	85%
5 to 6 times the TM	75%	75%	75% (2)	30%	75%	75%	75%	0% (4) 10%	50%	2%	5%	50%	52%	52%	75%	53%	53%	53%
6 to 8 times the TM	75%	75%	75% (2)	30%	75%	75%	75%	0%	17.84 fixed	0%	0%	45%	47%	47%	75%	47%	47%	47%
8 to 9 times the TM	75%	75%	75% (2)	0%	75% (3)	75%	75%	0%	17.84 fixed	0%	0%	45%	45%	45%	75%	37%	37%	37%
9 to 10 times the TM	75%	75%	75% (2)	0%	75% (3)	75%	75%	0%	17.84 fixed	0%	0%	45%	40%	40%	75%	37%	37%	37%
More than 10 times the TM	75%	75%	75% (2)	100%	75% (3)	75%	75%	0%	17.84 fixed	0%	0%	45%	40%	40%	75%	32%	22%	22%
inflation as %		3,90%	1997 1,70% 1998 2,00%	1999 1,70% 2000 2,50% 2001 2,80%			2010 1,5% 2,80%		2013 1,2%	0,20%	0,10%	-0,10%	2017 1,2% 2018 1,1%	2019 0,5%	2020 0,0% 2021 1,9%	2022 8,1%		

1) TM means mean minimum benefits that in 2020-2021 amounted to about 515.58 euros before taxes per 13 months, and to 524.34 euros before taxes for 13 months in 2022. .

2) Under Art. 59 of Act no. 449/97, for fiscal reason, the adjustment of benefits above 5 times the minimum benefits was brought to zero **in 1998**.

3) Under Art. 1, par. 19 of Act no. 247/2007 (Damiano Law), the adjustment of benefits above 8 times the minimum benefits was brought to zero **in 2008**.

4) Following the Constitutional Court's ruling, with the so-called Poletti Decree (Law 65/2015), these 3 amount classes had an adjustment of 40% between 3 and 4 times the minimum benefits, 20% from 4 up to 5 times the minimum benefits and 10% between 5 and times the minimum benefits; which was increased by 20% for the 2014/2015 period and by 50% from 2016 onwards, in addition to the 2014 increase under Act no. 147, which will be paid as of August 2015

5) Art. 1, par. 478 of Act no. 160 of December 27, 2019 (2020 Budget) reads: "As of January 1, 2022, the automatic adjustment of pensions shall be applied according to the mechanism envisaged under Art. 34, par. 1 of Act no. 448 of December 23, 1998.

6) According to Article 1, par. 309-310 of the 2023 Budget Law no. 197/2022, for the 2023-2024 two-year period, the revaluation of pensions is applied, according to Article 34, par. 1 of Act no. 448/98, on the basis of the amounts indicated in the table. The minimum benefits were increased in addition to the 7.3% provisional index for 2022 (final index equal to 8.1%, applied to all benefits, but with a decalage over 4 times the minimum benefits by a further 1.5% and then again up to 600 euros for the over 75s. For 2024 Law Decree no. 145 of 16/10/23 raised the 2022 equalisation index to 8.1%, bringing forward the payment of equalisation adjustments for all pension benefits from January 2024 to December 2023; then the 2024 draft Budget Law, currently being approved, cancelled all further increases of the minimum benefits compared to the base revaluation and lowered the last pension equalisation level from 32% to 22%.

Table A.5 shows the monthly amounts of the minimum benefits and of welfare benefits from 2014 to 2024. It is important to recall that all amounts above the ordinary minimum benefits are in force only until the end of 2024; then a new legislative measure will be needed to determine the amounts for 2025, which may also be reduced.

Table A.5 - Amounts of welfare benefits

<i>Benefits</i>	2014	2015	2016 - 17	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Ordinary minimum benefits	500.88	501.89	501.89	507.42	513.01	515.58	515.58	525.38	567.94	598.61
<i>Minimum benefits under 75</i>									576.46	614.77
<i>Minimum benefits over 75</i>									604.29	
Ordinary social allowance	447.17	448.07	448.07	453.00	457.99	460.28	460.28	469.03	507.03	534.41
Ordinary social pension	368.52	369.26	369.26	373.33	377.44	379.33	379.33	386.54	417.85	440.42
Additional social allowance	190.15	190.26	190.26	190.86	191.46	191.74	191.74	192.79	197.35	200.64
Former million per month	637.32	638.33	638.33	643.86	649.45	652.02	652.02	661.815	704.38	735.05
Pensions for disabled civilians	278.91	279.47	279.47	282.55	285.66	287.09	287.09	292.55	316.25	333.33
Carers' allowance	503.03	507.49	512.34 - 515.43	516.35	517.84	520.29	522.10	524.16	527.16	531.76
14th monthly payment (per year) *					655.00	655.00	655.00	655.00	655.00	655.00
Social card (per year)**					480.00	480.00	480.00	480.00	480.00	480.00
Citizenship pension ***					492,18	530,75	546,75	550,00	589,60	

The data related to 2018 were adjusted to an inflation rate of 1.1% (MD 20/11/2017). The 2019 figures were adjusted on the basis of the 2018 inflation rate under MEF Decree of November 19, confirmed by the MEF Decree of November 15, 2019 **equal to 1.2%**. The increase in pension benefits, as of January 1, 2020, was defined by provisionally applying a 0.4% inflation rate for 2019 under the MEF Decree of November 15, 2019, then finally brought up to 0.5% by ISTAT, confirmed by the MEF Decree of November, 16, 2020 (INPS Circular no. 9/2020). The increase in pension benefits, as of January 1, 2021, was defined by applying a final 0.5% inflation rate for 2019, and 0% for 2020 (it would have been -0.2%). The increase in benefits as of January 1, 2022 was defined by confirming a definitive inflation rate of 0.0% for 2020 and a provisional inflation rate for the first nine months of 2021 of 1.7% (MEF Decree of November 17, 2021). In Circular No. 15 of January 28, 2022, INPS announced that the final percentage change for pension equalisation purposes, calculated by ISTAT, was 1.9%. Law Decree no. 115 of August 9, 2022 (the so-called Aiuti bis), transposed into Act no. 142 of September 21, 2022, established, on an exceptional basis, the possibility to recover 0.2%, 2 months in advance with respect to the ordinary deadline, normally set on January 1 of each year: this percentage is equal to the difference between the estimated inflation for 2021, applied in January 2022 (1.7%), and the actual 2021 inflation (1.9%). For 2023, the increase in benefits, based on the MEF Decree of November 10, 2022, was defined by applying a final rate of 1.9% for 2021 (actually applied as of October 2022) and the provisional index of 7.3% for 2022, to be then adjusted in 2024. **The 2023 Budget Law provided for a 100% increase for social pensions/allowances and minimum pensions, further increased by 1.5%, up to 600 euros for pensioners above 75 years of age, and a percent reduction as pensions increase from 5 times the 2022 minimum benefits equal to 525.38 euros (without taking into account the additional increase by 1.5% up to 600 euros for the over 75s).** Under i Law Decree no. 145 of October 16, 2023, the government decided to bring forward the equalisation payment to December 2023 (normally in January of the following year, i.e. 2024) at the rate of + 8.1% to support households. The 2024 Budget Law 2024 reduced the equalisation of pensions 10 times over the minimum benefits from 32% to 22%, while a MEF Decree in mid-November defined the equalisation rate to be provisionally applied in 2024, amounting to 5.4%. Social pensions and allowances will not be increased in 2024 unlike minimum benefits; Paragraph 310 of Act no. 197/2022 and hence Circular no. 35 of 2023 refer only to pension benefits.

**The amount is related to the income and to the years of contributions; the figure in the table is the maximum level, unchanged with respect to the previous year.

** Ordinary shopping card of 80 euros every two months. *** The amount is related to the income, to the number of family members and to the house rental or loan contract; the figure in the table is the average for 2021, equal to 546 euros per month, ranging from a minimum of 445 euros for single families to a maximum of 698 for households with four family members. The 2023 Budget Law 2023 provided for substantial corrective measures.

Focus no. 3 - Evolution of contribution rates

Since 1960, contribution rates have been consistently increased (see Table 9.5); the Inter-Ministerial Decree of February 21, 1996, in line with Art. 3, paragraph 23 of Act no. 335 / 1995 (Dini reform), raised the contribution rate for the fund for employed workers to **32%** (27.57 + 4.43) and simultaneously reduced the rates due for Tbc (0.14%), maternity allowances (0.57%) and family allowances (3.72%). The employers who had not applied (for various reasons) the 4.43% increase of the FPLD rate by January 1, 1996, were allowed to comply with 0.50% incremental instalments every two years as of January 1, 1997 up to 32%, plus 0.70% for former GESCAL (public housing financing). The 2007 Budget Law (Article 27, Act no. 30/1997) definitively raised the rate of FPLD to 33%. Later, many other provisions were introduced to change the contribution rates for artisans, retailers and temporary workers.

As can be seen in **Table A 7**, all the Governments in power in the last **70 years** have opted to raise contribution rates to keep the pension system in balance; this was the correct option until 1987 for employed workers and for the self-employed until 2007, but the subsequent increases, especially those provided for under the 1995 Dini law, indeed contributed to sustaining replacement rates following the introduction of the contribution-based calculation method but also weighed on the cost of labour to the detriment of Italy's competitiveness, which collapsed when currency devaluation came to a halt with the introduction of the euro. The Monti-Fornero law has further deteriorated the situation.

Private-sector employed workers: the 2023 contribution rate for pension purposes remains set at 33% of the taxable salary, of which 23.81% is paid by employers and 9.19% by employees (10.19% for the salary level exceeding 4,349,000 euros, equal to an annual amount of 52,190.00 euros: INPS circular no. 11/2023, point 5 on the starting date of the additional rate). For workers with no contribution seniority as of December 31, 1995 who joined a mandatory pension scheme as of January 1, 1996, an annual ceiling on the contribution and pension base was established. This ceiling, fixed at 132 million lire for 1996, was adjusted every year on the basis of the ISTAT consumer price index for families of workers and employees (the 2023 limit is equal to 113,520.00 euros). Beyond this income limit, no contributions are due and the pension benefits are therefore capped at the maximum contribution limit.

The legislator exceptionally provided for a reduction in the IVS rate (Article 1, Act no. 197/2022), for the period from January 1, 2023 to December 31, 2023, to be borne by the workers to the extent of 2% if their taxable salary does not exceed 2,692 and 3% if their taxable salary does not exceed 1,923 euros, without any effect on the calculation of pension benefits. Then under the Law Decree issued by the Meloni government on May 1, 2023, the IVS relief is increased from 2 to 6 % for the period from July 1 to December 31, 2023, with no effect on the 13th month's instalment; for 2024, the exemption is raised from 3 to 7 % if the taxable salary does not exceed the monthly amount of 1,923 euros. The 2024 Budget Law provides for the extension of this contribution cut for employed workers for the whole year.

Public-sector employed workers: the 2023 the rate envisaged for the fund for public-sector employed workers (CTPS) remains set at 33% of the taxable salary, of which 24.80% to be paid by the State and 8.80% to be paid by the employees (9.80% for the monthly salary level exceeding 4,349.00 euros, equal to an annual amount of 52,190.00 euros). The 2023 rate for the fund for local authorities employed workers (CPDL), the pension fund for teachers (CPI), the pension fund for judicial officers (CPUG) and the pension fund for health-care workers equally remains set at 32.65% of the taxable salary, of which 23.80% is borne by the public administration and 8.85% by the employees (9.85% for the monthly salary level exceeding 4,349.00 euros, equal to an annual amount of 52,190.00 euros). The civil servants with no contribution seniority on December 31 1995, registered with a public (compulsory) pension scheme as of January 1, 1996, have an annual ceiling on the contribution and pensionable base. This ceiling was set at 132 million lire for 1996, and is revalued annually on the basis of the ISTAT consumer price index for blue- and white-collar households (the 2023 limit is equal to 113,520.00 euros). Above this income limit, no contributions are paid and the pension benefits are therefore capped at the contribution limit.

Artisans and retailers: The Monti-Fornero reform provided for a progressive increase in the contribution rate by 0.45%, starting from 2013 up to 24% in 2018. This means that in 2023, the artisans who joined the scheme before 1996 paid a contribution rate of 24% out of their business income up to 52,190.00 and of 25.00% on their business income between 52,190.00 and 86,983.00 euros, the maximum taxable amount for 2023. While for the retailers registered with the scheme before 1996, the contribution rate rose by 0.48% in 2023 to finance the rationalization of the commercial network (to promote the so-called shop scrapping); that is, they had to pay 24.48% out of their income up to 52,190.00 euros and 25.48% on the share between 52,190.00 and 86,983.00 euros. On the contrary, for artisans and retailers without contribution seniority on December 31, 1995, who registered with a fund as of January 1, 1996 or later, the annual ceiling, that cannot be subdivided into months, was equal to 113,520 euros in 2023. As a result, the artisans, under a pure contribution-based method, had to pay a rate of 24% on their business income up to 52,190.00 euros and of 25% on the share between 52,190.00 and 113,520.00 euros (61,330.00 euros). Similarly, the workers who joined the fund for

retailers after December, 31 1996 had to pay a rate of 24.48% on their business income up to 52,190.00 euros and of 25.48% on the share of their income between 52,190.00 and 113,520.00 euros. In 2023, the minimum taxable income to calculate the contribution rate was equal 17,504.00 euros, so the minimum contribution (including the maternity portion) to be paid by artisans was 4,208.40 euros, while the minimum contribution for retailers was 4,292.42 euros (see INPS Circular no. 19/2023).

Atypical workers - In 2023, the IVS contribution rate due by atypical workers and by subjects with similar occupations registered with the separate scheme remained set at 33% like in 2022. For professionals and freelancers with a VAT number, registered with the separate scheme and not with other funds and not retired, the contribution rate reached 25% in 2023. Instead, the contribution rate for short-term contract workers and free-lancers already insured or retired remained at 24%. In 2023, the maximum taxable income for contribution purposes for the members of the separate scheme was equal to 113,520 euros per year and the minimum to 17,504.00 euros (see INPS circular no. 21/2023).

Table A.6 - Historical series of IVS and per capita contribution rates

Years	Historical series of IVS and per capita contribution rates						Historical series on salary/income - average per capita data per year - (euros)		
	F.P.L.D. (a)		Artisans		Retailers (b)		F.P.L.D. (d)	Artisans(e)	Retailers (e)
	Total	Paid by workers	Fixed annual contribution (euros)	Annual contribution % (c)	Fixed annual contribution (euros)	Annual contribution % (c)			
1960	14.41%	4.75%	4.02						
1961	14.41%	4.75%	4.02						
1962	16.42%	5.42%	4.02						
1963	19.10%	6.32%	4.02						
1964	18.80%	6.17%	4.02						
1965	18.58%	5.95%	4.02						
1966	18.56%	5.95%	7.71		7.71				
1967	18.10%	6.30%	7.71		7.71				
1968	19.67%	6.55%	7.71		7.71				
1969	20.56%	6.85%	7.71		7.71				
1970	20.56%	6.85%	7.71		7.71				
1971	18.91%	6.30%	7.71		7.71				
1972	19.01%	6.30%	7.71		7.71				
1973	19.01%	6.30%	7.71		7.71				
1974	19.95%	6.30%	15.77		15.77				
1975	20.77%	6.72%	37.46		37.46				
1976	23.31%	7.15%	45.14		45.14				
1977	23.31%	7.15%	51.48		51.48				
1978	23.31%	7.15%	61.52		61.52				
1979	23.31%	7.15%	149.99		148.19				
1980	23.90%	7.15%	223.49		221.68				
1981	24.01%	7.15%	328.06		326.77				
1982	24.17%	7.15%	310.73	4.00%	308.92	4.20%	6.462	3.588	4.072
1983	24.51%	7.15%	392.48	4.00%	390.67	4.20%	7.535	3.974	4.499
1984	24.51%	7.15%	442.86	4.00%	441.05	4.20%	8.622	4.249	4.796
1985	24.51%	7.15%	487.86	4.00%	486.05	4.20%	9.548	4.792	5.297
1986	24.51%	7.15%	617.16	4.00%	615.35	4.20%	10.166	5.857	6.531
1987	24.51%	7.15%	648.21	4.00%	646.40	4.20%	11.044	6.267	6.785
1988	24.51%	7.15%	672.93	4.00%	673.54	4.20%	11.824	6.718	6.973
1989	25.92%	7.29%	701.75	4.00%	699.94	4.20%	12.630	7.346	7.350
1990	25.92%	7.29%		12.00%		12.00%	13.622	9.241	8.566
1991	26.09%	7.46%		12.75%		12.75%	14.947	10.196	10.020
1992	26.49%	7.86%		13.50%		13.50%	16.041	11.961	11.579
1993	26.97%	8.34%		14.29%		14.29%	16.706	12.840	12.482
1994	26.97%	8.34%		15.00%		15.00%	17.330	13.503	14.024
1995	27.16%	8.40%		15.00%		15.00%	18.007	14.290	14.242
1996	32.70%	8.89%		15.00%		15.09%	18.718	15.445	15.315
1997	32.70%	8.89%		15.00%		15.39%	19.185	15.547	15.146
1998	32.70%	8.89%		15.80%		16.19%	19.758	16.237	16.166
1999	32.70%	8.89%		16.00%		16.39%	20.323	17.122	17.551
2000	32.70%	8.89%		16.20%		16.59%	21.147	17.853	17.956
2001	32.70%	8.89%		16.40%		16.79%	21.760	17.509	16.218
2002	32.70%	8.89%		16.60%		16.99%	22.327	17.964	17.979
2003	32.70%	8.89%		16.80%		17.19%	22.910	18.191	18.048
2004	32.70%	8.89%		17.00%		17.39%	23.807	18.405	18.603
2005	32.70%	8.89%		17.20%		17.59%	24.536	18.804	19.251
2006	32.70%	8.89%		17.40%		17.79%	25.401	19.590	19.526
2007	33.00%	9.19%		19.50%		19.59%	26.221	20.766	20.190
2008	33.00%	9.19%		20.00%		20.09%	27.255	20.861	20.248
2009	33.00%	9.19%		20.00%		20.09%	28.040	20.895	20.558
2010	33.00%	9.19%		20.00%		20.09%	29.090	19.593	19.935
2011	33.00%			20.00%		20.09%			
2012	33.00%			21.30%		21.39%			
2013	33.00%			21.75%		21.84%			
2014	33.00%			22.20%		22.29%			
2015	33.00%			22.65%		22.84%			
2016	33.00%			23.10%		23.29%			
2017	33.00%			23.55%		23.74%			
2018	33.00%			24.00%		24.09%			
2019	33.00%			24.00%		24.09%			
2020	33.00%			24.00%		24.09%			

(a) The average rates per year are calculated considering the monthly additions, (b) the Fund for retailers started operating in 1996. (c) For 1990, the rate is the one which came into effect on July 1st. The average rates per year are reported for 1991, 1992 and 1993. d) Source: processing of industrial data taken from the "National Accounting Directory" for the 1960/1969 period and from the "General Report of the economic situation of the country" for the 1970-1999 period. As of the year 2000, the data provided have been directly processed on the basis of the ISTAT Data Warehouse findings related to industry. (e) The figures of the income historical series are estimated on the basis of the data contained in the Report. * The rate of the members of the Fund for retailers includes an additional charge equal to 0.09% (up to 2018), allocated to the so-called Fund for the scrapping of shops (art. 5, Law Decree no. 207/1996) for the subjects who closed their business (and returned their permit), granting them the INPS minimum pension for a maximum of three years. ** Between parentheses: the rate due by members of a pension fund or pensioners. The subjects with a VAT number had a reduced rate equal to 25.57% from October 1, 1995 to December 31, 1995.

Table A.7 - Contribution rates and ceilings

Subjects involved	2020 Contribution charges	2021 Contribution charges	2022 Contribution charges	2023 Contribution charges
Private-sector employed workers (1)	9.19% up to 47,379 euros	9.19% up to 47,379 euros	9.19% up to 48,279 euros	9.19% up to 52,190 euros
	10.19% from 47,379 euros	10.19% from 47,379 euros	10.19% from 48,279 euros	10.19% from 52,190 euros
-Fund for public-sector employed workers CTPS (2)	8.80% up to 47,379 euros	8.80% up to 47,379 euros	8.80% up to 48,279 euros	8.80% up to 52,190 euros
	9.80% from 47,379 euros	9.80% from 47,379 euros	9.80% from 48,279 euros	9.80% from 52,190 euros
-Pension fund for local authorities (CPDEL)	8.85% up to EUR 47,379	8.85% up to EUR 47,379	8.85% up to EUR 48,279	8.85% up to 52,190 euros
- Pension fund for teachers (CPI) (2)	9.85% from 47,379 euros	9.85% from 47,379 euros	9.85% from 48,279 euros	9.85% from 52,190 euros
- Pension fund for judicial officers (JPCC)				
-Pension fund for health-care workers (CPS) (2)				
Artisans (3)	24.62% up to 47,379 euros	24.62% up to 47,379 euros	24.62% up to 48,279 euros	24.62% up to 52,190 euros
	25.62% from 47,379 to 78,965 euros	25.62% from 47,379 to 78,965 euros	25.62% from euros 48,279 to euros 80,465	25.62% from euros 52,190 to euros 86,983
Retailers (4)	24.71% up to 47,379 euros	24.71% up to 47,379 euros	25.10% up to 48,279 euros	25.10% up to EUR 52,190
	25.71% from 47,379 to 78,965 euros	25.71% from 47,379 to 78,965 euros	26.10% from euros 48,279 to euros 80,465	26.10% from euros 52,190 to euros 86,983
Atypical workers (temporary workers and similar occupations) and members exclusively registered with the separate scheme and not with any other compulsory fund or retired (9)	34.23% up to the ceiling of 103,055 euros (5)	35.03% up to the ceiling of 103,055 euros (5)	35.03% up to the ceiling of 105,014 euros (5)	35.03% up to the ceiling of 113,520 euros (5)
Professionals (self-employed workers) with a VAT registration number, registered with the separate scheme, and not with any other compulsory fund or (9)	25.72% up to the ceiling of 103,055 euros (6)	25.93% up to the ceiling of 103,055 euros (7)	26.23% up to the ceiling of 105,014 euros (7)	26.23% up to the ceiling of 113,520 euros (7)
Atypical workers (temporary workers and similar occupations and professionals with a VAT number already registered with another compulsory pension fund or retired (9)	24.00% up to the ceiling of 103,055 euros (8)	24.00% up to the ceiling of 103,055 euros (8)	24.00% up to the ceiling of 105,014 euros (8)	24.00% up to the ceiling of 113,520 euros (8)

(1) For private-sector employees, the rates indicated in the table are exclusively those to be paid by the worker; for the total rates, also the ones to be paid by the employer and including those for minor contributions, please refer to Chapter 5. For incomes above the first annual pensionable salary level, the contribution rate increases by 1%. The limits and the ceilings in the table are exclusively related to the workers registered with a fund with effective date prior to January 1, 1996 or who had fulfilled their contribution seniority requirements by that date; vice versa, under with Article 2, par. 18, of Act no. 335 of August 8, 1995, for workers with no contribution seniority on December 31, 1995, enrolled with a fund as of January 1, 1996 or later, the 2023 annual ceiling is equal to 113,520 euros: this ceiling cannot be broken down on a monthly basis. For 2023, the legislator provided, on an exceptional basis, a reduction in the IVS rate (the so-called tax wedge). The 2023 Budget Law (Act no. 197/2022) introduced a 2% exemption on the IVS contributions if the taxable remuneration share that does not exceed 2,692 euros and 3% if this share does not exceed 1,923 euros from January 1, 2023 to December 31, 2023, with no effect on the pension benefit accrual rate. Then, under the Law Decree issued by the Meloni government on May 1 2023, the IVS relief is increased from 2% to 6% for the period from July 1 to December 31, 2023, with no effect on the accrual of 13th month's salary; and the exemption is raised from 3% to 7% if the taxable salary does not exceed 1,923 euros per month. The 2024 draft Budget Law envisages the extension of this cut in the contributions of employed workers for the entire year.

(2) For public-sector employed workers, the rates indicated in the table are exclusively those paid by workers. The limits and the ceilings in the table are exclusively related to the subjects registered with a fund prior to January 1, 1996 or who had fulfilled the contribution seniority requirements by that date; instead, under Article 2, par. 18 of Act no. 335 of August 8, 1995, for workers with no contribution seniority on December 31, 1995, registered with a fund as of January 1, 1996 or later, the ceiling for 2023 is 113,520 euros; this ceiling cannot be broken down on a monthly basis. The other minor contributions for the members of public funds are as follows: The Termination of Employment Benefit (TFS) for public-sector employed workers, is a charge that workers have to pay upon termination of employment with the State. The workers hired with long-term contracts in the public sector after December 31, 2000, are subjected to the TFR rules. The workers entitled to TFR who join a complementary pension scheme automatically switch to the TFR scheme. On receiving the TFR, workers have to pay a contribution as follows a) for public-sector employed workers: 9.60% out of 80% of their remuneration, 7.10% to be paid by the employer and 2.50% by the employee; b) for employees of local authorities: 6.10% out of 80% of their remuneration, 3.60% to be paid by the employer and 2.50% by the employee. Instead, the employer sets aside the entire TFR amount equal to 9.60% for public-sector employed workers and to 6.10% for members of other funds, while workers are not required to pay anything. For the single scheme for credit and social benefits, Gestione Credito, the obligatory contribution to be borne exclusively by workers is calculated on the basis of their pensionable salary, within the limits of the contribution ceiling; the rate is equal to 0.35%. The pension fund for the employees of public law institutions (ENPDEP), which manages the social life insurance is compulsory for public-law bodies, with the exception of state administrations, provinces, municipalities and public assistance and charitable institutions or other public institutions on an optional or conventional basis. The contribution is 0.12%, calculated on 80% of the members' salary, of which 0.093% is borne by the employer and 0.027% by the employee. The workers employed with State schools are enrolled in an ad-hoc fund (ENAM) and are required to pay 1% out of 80% of their gross salary.

(3) The first salary level features the following rates for 2017: a pension-related contribution rate of 23.55% rate, to 24% as of 2018, plus 0.62% for maternity under the provisions of Art. 49, par. 1 of Act no. 488 of December 23, 1999, as amended. For incomes above the first annual pensionable remuneration level, this contribution rate increases by 1%. For temporary workers under the age of 21, the rate is lower than the ordinary rate in 2012, the year of the general revision of the rates, and increases annually by 0.45% until it reaches 24.00%, in line with that of older workers. In 2023, the rate for temporary workers under the age of 21 is 23.25% of their taxable income. The limits and the ceilings in the table refer exclusively to the members of a fund registered as of January 1 1996 or who had fulfilled their contribution seniority requirements by that date; on the other hand, pursuant to Article 2, par. 18 of Act no. 335 of August 8, 1995, for workers without contribution seniority on December 31, 1995, enrolled with a fund as of January 1, 1996 or later, the annual ceiling is equal to € 113,520 for 2023: this ceiling cannot be broken down on a monthly basis. The provisions of Article 59 of Act no. 449 of December 27, 1997 related to the 50% reduction of the contributions to be paid by members above 65 years of age who have already retired continue to be apply for the whole year.

(4) The first salary level features the following rates: a pension-related contribution rate of 23.55% in 2017, increased to 24% as of 2018, plus 0.62% for maternity under the provisions of Art. 49, par. 1 of Act no. 488 of December 23, 1999 as amended, and an additional rate of 0.09% as provided for under Article 5 of Legislative Decree no. 207 of March 28, 1996, extended until 2018 and then turned into permanent provisions as of 2019 under Article 1, paragraph 284, of Act no. 145 of December 30, 2018, as compensation for the definitive cessation of business. For incomes above the first pensionable annual salary bracket, the contribution and computation rate increases by one percentage point. For temporary workers under the age of 21, the rate in 2012, the year of the general revision of rates, was lower than the ordinary rate and increased by 0.45% to reach 24%, in line with that older workers. The limits and the ceilings in the table are exclusively related to the workers registered in a fund prior to January 1, 1996 or to the ones who had fulfilled their contribution seniority requirements by that date. Article 1, par. 380 of Act no. 178 of December 30, 2020 (2021 Budget Law) increased, as of January 1, 2022, the additional rate referred to in Article 5, par. 2, of Law Decree no. 207 of March 28, 1996, as a compensation for the definitive business cessation, without having reached the requirements for an old-age pension. As of January 1, 2022, the members of the fund for retailers are required to pay an additional contribution rate of 0.48%, of which 0.46% is allocated to financing the fund for the rationalisation of the commercial network referred to in Article 5.1 of Law Decree no. 207/1996, and 0.02% is allocated to their fund. For incomes above the first pensionable annual salary level, the pension-related contribution rate increases by 1%. For temporary workers under the age of 21, the rate in 2012, the year of the general revision of rates, was lower than

the ordinary rate and increased by 0.45% to 24%, in line with the rate for older workers. In 2023, the rate for temporary workers under the age of 21 is 23.73%. The limits and ceilings in the table refer exclusively to the subjects enrolled in the fund as of January 1, 1996 or who had fulfilled their contribution seniority requirements by that date; conversely, pursuant to Article 2, par. 18 of Act no. 335 of August 8, 1995, for workers without contribution seniority on December 31, 1995, enrolled in the fund as of January 1, 1996 or later, the annual ceiling is equal to € 113,520 for 2023: this ceiling cannot be broken down on a monthly basis. The provisions of Article 59 of Act no. 449 of December 27, 1997 related to the 50% reduction of the contributions to be paid by workers above 65 years of age who have already retired continue to be applied for the whole year.

(5) Pension-related contribution rate of 33% broken down as follows: 0.50% for maternity, family and sickness allowances, 0.22% for an additional rate of 0.50% pursuant to Art. 7 of the Ministerial Decree of July 12, 2007, implementing the provisions of the only Art., par. 791 of Act no. 296/2006, and finally 1.31%, provided for under par. 223 of Article 1 of Act no. 234 of December 30, 2021, which supplemented Article 15 of Law Decree no. 22 of March 4, 2015, on DIS-COLL, and introduced paragraph 15-quinquies, which envisaged an obligatory unemployment contribution rate "equal to that due for NASpl". This is related to directors, auditors or corporate auditors, or subjects employed with associations and other entities with or without legal personality (see Article 50, paragraph 1, lett. c-bis) under Presidential Decree no. 917 of December 22, 1986, hereinafter referred to as Framework Law on Personal Income Taxes (TUIR), even if such persons are not beneficiaries of the relevant benefits and to subjects with coordinated and continuous collaboration work contracts, PhD students, with research grants and scholarships. Please refer to Circular No. 25/2022 for further details. For the workers not entitled to the Dis-Coll contribution, the overall rate is reduced to 33.72%.

(6) Consisting of a pension-related contribution rate of 25% and the 0.72% (equal to the sum of 0.50%+0.22%) referred to in footnote above (5).

(7) Article 1, par. 398 of Act no. 178 of December 30, 2020 provided for an increase in the rate referred to under Article 59, par. 16 of Act no. 449/1997, equal to 0.26% for 2021 and equal to 0.51% for 2022 and 2023. The extra contribution is designed to finance the charges deriving from the application of paragraph 386 of Article 1 of Act no. 178/2020, which provided for the extraordinary income and operating continuity allowance (so-called ISCRO) to be paid by INPS. Therefore, there is an extra "ISCRO" contribution rate of 0.26% for 2021 and of 0.51% for 2022 and 2023 in addition to the IVS contribution rate of 25%, and to the additional contribution rate of 0.72% established under Article 59, par. 16 of Act no. 449/1997 (for maternity, family allowances, hospitalisation, sickness and parental leave) and under Article 7 of the Ministerial Decree of July 12, 2007, implementing the provisions of the only Article, par. 791 of Act no. 296/2006.

(8) Pension-related contribution rate of 24% pursuant to Article 1 of Act no. 147 of December 27, 2013 (2014 Stability Law), par. 491, which amended the provisions under Article 2, par. 57, of Act no. 92 of June 28, 2012, and under Article 46-bis, par. 1, letter g), of Law Decree no. 83 of June 22, 2012, amended and transposed by Act no. 134 of August 7, 2012.

(9) The contribution charges to be paid by the employer and by the employed worker are one third (1/3) and two thirds (2/3) respectively, and the employer is obliged to pay. Instead, professionals must bear the brunt of these charges.

Focus no. 4 - Contribution-based calculation method and the use of coefficients

The calculation of the pension on the basis of the contribution method, i.e. the transformation of the contribution amount into an annuity, is done through the use of the **transformation coefficients** introduced by Act no. 335/1995 (the so-called Dini Act). These coefficients came into force on January 1, 1996 and should have been revised and updated following the trend of life expectancy calculated by ISTAT every 10 years; and so, the first revision should have taken place in 2006, but, although calculated by the Nusvap and made available to the Government, they were applied only in 2010 under Act no. 247/2007, Article 1, par. 14, which also provided for their adjustment every three years until 2018 and then every two years as of 2019.

The Ministerial Decree of June 22, 2015 determined again the coefficients to be used from 2016 to 2018 to calculate the pensions; compared to the figures used in the 2013-2015 three-year period, the new coefficients went down from a minimum of 1.35% to a maximum of 2.50% depending on the retirement age. Subsequently, the Ministerial Decree of June 15, 2018 determined once again the coefficients to be used but not every three years, as had been the case since 2010, but every two years, that is in 2019 and 2020. Compared to the three-year period between 2016 and 2018, the new coefficients provided for a reduction, depending on the retirement age, ranging from a minimum of 1.08% to a maximum of 1.90%, and by as much as 2.12% for workers who retired at 71 years of age (see **Table A8**). The Ministerial Decree of 2018 was the first to present a statistically calculated autonomous coefficient for subjects who retired above 70 years of age, whereas in previous three-year periods, the transformation coefficient for the age above 70 was that for the maximum age of 70. The coefficients for 2023/24 were to be announced around May-June 2022, but the publication of the Ministerial Decree was postponed to December 1, 2022. Life expectancy has been steadily increasing in recent years, also due to improved living conditions and medical advances. As a result, the transformation coefficients have decreased, since they have to be applied to increasingly longer periods of time from retirement to the death of the pensioner. But in 2023, this trend came to a halt, and transformation coefficients resumed their growth due to the negative effects of the Covid-19 pandemic on the life expectancy of Italians, which has decreased for the first time since the transformation coefficients were applied. Therefore, the Decree of December 1, 2022 certified that for the 2023-2024 two-year period, transformation coefficients would be higher than those for the 2021-2022 period. The increase is reduced from 0.084% for retirements at 57 years of age, with the coefficient going from 4.186% in 2021/22 to 4.270% in 2023/24, and up to 0.18% for retirements at the age of 70, with the coefficient going from 6.215% in 2021/22 to 6.395% in 2023/24. As already mentioned, this mechanism applies to those who retire with the contribution-based system and to

those who retire under the mixed system, i.e.: (a) workers who paid their contributions as of January 1, 1996 (contribution-based calculation); (b) workers who paid their contributions as of December 31, 1995, and whose benefits are calculated with the contribution system only for the seniority accrued after January 1, 2012 (if they have at least 18 years of contributions as of December 31, 1995) or as of January 1 1996 (mixed calculation); (c) workers who opt for the contribution-based calculation system, for example, working women who choose to retire earlier through the Women's Option.

How it works⁵ : According to the 1995 Dini Reform, the amount of the pension in the contribution-based system is closely linked to the contributions paid throughout the whole working life and no longer to the final salary as was the case with the income-based system, and to the retirement age; the later the retirement, the higher the pension, and vice versa, also because the coefficients are linked to life expectancy at the time of retirement; so, in order to have the same replacement rate, it is necessary to postpone retirement. A typical example (*table A8*): in order to obtain the same coefficient envisaged under the original Dini Law at 65 years of age, in the three-year period from 2016 to 2018, it was necessary to work for another 4 years, up to the age of 69; however, since life expectancy has been extended by more than 5 years, the period of retirement is 5 years longer; instead, in the two-year period from 2019 to 2020, the same coefficient could be obtained between 69 and 70 years of age, so, the working life had to be extended by about 4-5 years longer more with respect to the Dini Law provisions. The contributions paid are adjusted to a rate equal to the five-year average of nominal GDP, so, the more Italy grows, the higher the benefits. There is another fundamental difference between the contribution-based system and the income-based system: the former features a contribution-pension ceiling beyond which contributions are no longer due and the pension is calculated up to this ceiling, annually revalued on the basis of the ISTAT consumer price index; the ceiling was **113,520 euros**, in 2022 (for the calculation formula see Appendix 3 in the Report).

⁵ Further details on the pension calculation method and the other rules of the Italian pension system (pension requirements, indexation, etc.) described in this Appendix are available on the Pensioni&Lavoro portal: www.pensionielavoro.it

Table A.8 - Coefficients for the transformation of the pool of benefits into annuities

Age at retirement	1996 - 2009 (Table A of Act no. 335/1995)	2010 - 2012 (Annex 2, Table A of Act no. 247/2007)	% reduction compared to previous coefficients	2013 - 2015 (Interministerial Decree, May 15, 2012)	% reduction compared to previous coefficients	2016 - 2018 (Interministerial Decree, June 22, 2015)	% reduction compared to previous coefficients	2019 - 2020 (Interministerial Decree, May 15, 2018)	% reduction compared to previous coefficients	2021-2022 (Interministerial Decree, June 1, 2020)	% reduction compared to previous coefficients	2023-2024 (Interministerial Decree, December 1, 2022)	% increase over previous coefficients	% reduction compared to 1996/2009 coefficients
57	4.720	4.419	-6.38%	4.304	-2.60%	4.246	-1.35%	4.200	-1.08%	4.186	-0.33%	4.270	2.01%	-9.53%
58	4.860	4.538	-6.63%	4.416	-2.69%	4.354	-1.40%	4.304	-1.15%	4.289	-0.35%	4.378	2.08%	-9.92%
59	5.006	4.664	-6.83%	4.535	-2.77%	4.468	-1.48%	4.414	-1.21%	4.399	-0.34%	4.493	2.14%	-10.25%
60	5.163	4.798	-7.07%	4.661	-2.86%	4.589	-1.54%	4.532	-1.24%	4.515	-0.38%	4.615	2.21%	-10.61%
61	5.334	4.940	-7.39%	4.796	-2.91%	4.719	-1.61%	4.657	-1.31%	4.639	-0.39%	4.744	2.26%	-11.06%
62	5.514	5.093	-7.64%	4.940	-3.00%	4.856	-1.70%	4.790	-1.36%	4.770	-0.42%	4.882	2.35%	-11.46%
63	5.706	5.257	-7.87%	5.094	-3.10%	5.002	-1.81%	4.932	-1.40%	4.910	-0.45%	5.028	2.40%	-11.88%
64	5.911	5.432	-8.10%	5.259	-3.18%	5.159	-1.90%	5.083	-1.47%	5.060	-0.45%	5.184	2.45%	-12.30%
65	6.136	5.620	-8.41%	5.435	-3.29%	5.326	-2.01%	5.245	-1.52%	5.220	-0.48%	5.352	2.53%	-12.78%
66	6.136	5.620		5.624		5.506	-2.10%	5.419	-1.58%	5.391	-0.52%	5.531	2.60%	-9.86%
67	6.136	5.620		5.826		5.700	-2.16%	5.604	-1.68%	5.575	-0.52%	5.723	2.65%	-6.73%
68	6.136	5.620		6.046		5.910	-2.25%	5.804	-1.79%	5.772	-0.55%	5.931	2.75%	-3.34%
69	6.136	5.620		6.283		6.135	-2.36%	6.021	-1.86%	5.985	-0.60%	6.154	2.82%	0.29%
70	6.136	5.620		6.541		6.378	-2.49%	6.257	-1.90%	6.215	-0.67%	6.395	2.90%	4.22%
71	6.136	5.620		6.541		6.378		6.513	2.12%	6.466	-0.72%	6.655	2.92%	8.46%

Coefficients are expressed as %; for example, supposing that, through the payment of contributions with an annual adjustment to the GDP five-year average, finally a worker ends up with 350,000 euros' worth of contributions (30,000 euros' worth on annual average remuneration for an employed worker), and that he or she decides to retire at 64 years of age in 2023, in other words $350,000 \text{ euros} \times 5.184\% = 18,144 \text{ euros}$ per year before taxes; in order to calculate the gross pension per year, it will simply suffice to multiply the final amount by the coefficient in the table related to 2023 and by 64 years of age; if this worker decides to retire at 67 with the same amount (actually by continuing to work also in these three years, the amount would be higher), and the gross pension per year would be equal to: $350,000 \text{ euros} \times 5.723\% = 20,030 \text{ euros}$ per year.

Table A.9 - List of safeguard measures

Description Safeguards and Reference provisions	Total number of applications accepted	Expected total number of esodati	Certified costs (millions of euros)
I Safeguard Act no.135/2012	64,364	66,000	5,107.00
II Safeguard Act no. 135/2012	19,741	35,000	1,840.30
III Safeguard Act no. 228/2012	7,186	16,130	312.7
IV Safeguard Act no.124/2013	3,427	5,000	214.7
V Safeguard Act no.147/2013	3,527	17,000	192.9
VI Safeguard Act no. 147/2014	16,500	32,100	784.2
VII Safeguard Act no. 208/2015	13,071	26,300	1,006.00
VIII Safeguard Act no. 232/2016	13,074	30,700	912.9
IX Safeguard (*)	1,226	2,400	349
GRAND TOTAL	143,303	230,630	10,359.70
<p>(*) The ninth safeguard was provided for in the 2021 Budget Law (Act no. 178 of December 30, 2020). The planned allocation was approximately 35 million for 2021 and slightly less for 2022, with a further 27 million for 2023 and 20 million until 2026.</p>			

Appendix no. 2 - Definition of pension expenditure in this Report and other definitions

There are several definitions of *pension expenditure* produced by a variety of institutions. Each of them provides specific information but is also conditioned, in some cases, by the availability of the data. What follows is a list of the currently used definitions and the explanation of the differences of the various *expenditure aggregates*.

A) Istat Statistics⁶

Benefits included in the aggregate

IVS pensions: disability, old age and survivors' pensions paid out when workers reach their statutory retirement age and contribution requirements (direct disability, old age and seniority pensions). In the event of death of the active worker or pensioner, these benefits may be paid to survivors (indirect pensions).

Indemnity pensions: pensions for accidents at work and occupational diseases and veterans' pensions including gold medal allowances. The characteristic of these pensions is that they compensate workers for an impairment, depending on the level of the impairment, or for death (in which case the benefits are paid to their survivors) resulting from an event occurring while working. The entitlement and amount of the benefits are not related to the years of contribution, but they depend on their injury and their salary.

Welfare pensions: benefits consisting of veterans' pensions, pensions for visually and hearing impaired and disabled civilians, and social pensions or allowances to citizens over 65 years of age, with no or insufficient income. The main aim of these pensions is to guarantee a minimum income to persons unable to obtain it because of congenital or supervening impairments or simply because of old age. In any case, these benefits not linked to any contribution system. This aggregate also includes caregivers' allowances (which, however, are not pensions) designed to support subjects who are not self-sufficient in their age-related daily life.

Honorary pensions: life allowances to veterans awarded with the Order of Vittorio Veneto and with a War Medal and Cross. In any case, these pensions are not linked to any contribution system.

Pensions paid by Private Institutions: these do not include capital benefits, as they do not fall within the definition of 'pension'⁷.

Figures reported: the number of outstanding pensions on December 31 of each year and the amount of expenditure expressed as the sum of the amounts of pension benefits in December, multiplied by the number of months for which the benefits are paid (so-called 'expenditure at the end of the year'). The monthly amount on December 31 includes: the basic amount, the increase linked to the cost-of-living index and to wage trends, the share of family allowances and any other benefits and arrears.

B) Aggregate "Pensions and annuities" shown in the analysis of Social Protection Accounts by type of benefit⁸

Benefits included in the aggregate

The *item "Pensions and annuities"* includes IVS pensions, net of capital benefits, and accident annuities (INAIL, ex-IPSEMA, so-called tables for military conscripts, etc.). Among IVS benefits, it

⁶ The data analysed come from the INPS administrative archive - (Central Pension Registry), which features the data on the pension benefits paid by all Italian social security institutions, both public and private. The data processed by ISTAT from the year 2004 onwards are disaggregated by type of fund and are different from those published in previous years, since they were processed according to a different classification that is more closely in line with the criteria dictated by SEC.

⁷ Periodic and continuous cash benefits individually paid by public administrations and public and private organizations.

⁸ This aggregate is indicated separately both with reference to the funds as a whole and with reference to public institutions only: here we examine the latter.

includes provisional pensions paid to military personnel directly by the State, and pensions paid by Constitutional Bodies and Regions (in particular the Sicily Region) to their former employees. It does not include veterans' pensions, welfare pensions (social s pensions and allowances and pensions and allowances to disabled civilians) and honorary pensions.

Figures reported: expenditure as the sum of instalments actually paid net of family allowances, of recovered benefits and proceeds from the aggregation ban.

C) Eurostat - Pension Expenditure

Benefits included in the aggregate

This aggregate is largely equivalent to that of the ISTAT Statistical definition, except for caregivers' allowances paid to disabled civilians.

Old age and survivors' functions; (sometimes improperly used as a pension expenditure indicator): Benefits included in the aggregate

This aggregate is often considered in international comparative analyses and it includes the sum of benefits that Eurostat classifies in terms of old-age and survivors' functions. The old age function includes not only direct IVS pension expenditure (excluding disability pensions below the statutory retirement age and the share of early retirements classified in the unemployment function) but also: the termination of employment benefits paid every year by private and public employers, limited to the share ascribed to the old-age function (these benefits are not pensions but capital benefits not necessarily related to the old-age function but rather to the termination of employment⁹), some expenses for services provided to protect the old-age function, and supplementary pensions provided by private pension funds. The survivors' function includes not only indirect IVS pensions, but also indirect veterans' pensions and indirect accident pensions.

Figures reported: expenditure as the sum of the instalments (or benefits) actually paid, net of family allowances, recovered benefits and proceeds from the aggregation ban.

Old age, survivors and disability functions; (sometimes misused as an indicator of pension expenditure): Benefits included in the aggregate

This aggregate is often considered in international comparative analyses and consists of the sum of benefits that Eurostat classifies in terms of old -age, survivors' and the disability functions. The old age function includes not only direct IVS pension expenditure (excluding disability pensions below the statutory retirement age and the share of early retirements classified in the 'unemployment' function, as indicated above), but also: the termination of employment benefits paid every year by private and public employers, limited to the share ascribed to the old-age function (these benefits are not pensions but capital benefits not necessarily related to the old-age function but rather to the termination of employment as already mentioned above), some expenses for services provided to protect the old-age function, and supplementary pensions provided by private pension funds¹⁰. The survivors' function includes not only indirect IVS pensions but also indirect veterans' pensions and indirect accident pensions. The disability function includes IVS disability and inability pensions below the statutory retirement age, but also accident annuities, benefits for disabled civilians (including caregivers' allowances).

Figures reported: expenditure as the sum of the instalments (or benefits) actually paid, net of family allowances, recovered benefits and proceeds from the aggregation ban.

D) The definition in this Report is identical to that used in the Reports up to 2012 (analysis of 2009-2010) by the Pension Expenditure Evaluation Unit (NVSP) ¹¹:

⁹ In the private sector, for example, the average time spent in the same company can be estimated at around 7-8 years. Overall, also considering the public sector, this figure with respect to GDP is about 1.3%.

¹⁰ The *survivors* and *disability* functions too include shares of pensions provided by private organizations.

¹¹ Extract from the 1998 Report of Nucleo di Valutazione della spesa previdenza (Pension expenditure evaluation unit): "The data collected and analysed refer to the 1989-97 period and to all the compulsory IVS funds. There is a total of 37

Benefits included in the aggregate

This Report analyses the structural and financial elements of the mandatory IVS pension system. The definition of pension expenditure includes the provisional pensions paid to military personnel directly by the State, but not those paid by Constitutional Bodies and Regions (in particular the Sicily Region) to their former employees. It also includes the capital benefits provided by some INPS special funds, such as Enpam and Enasarco.

Figures reported: expenditure as the sum of the instalments (or benefits) actually paid, net of family allowances, recovered benefits and proceeds from the aggregation ban. Pension expenditure is indicated before the share borne by the State budget (GIAS and the State contribution to the fund for public-sector employed workers within former INPDAP) and also net of this share.

E) Department of the General Accounting Office (RGS)

Benefits included in the aggregate

The short- and medium/long-term projections of the ratio of pension expenditure to GDP prepared by the State General Accounting office adopt a definition of pension expenditure that includes IVS pensions, net of capital benefits, paid by public institutions (therefore including the expenditure on provisional pensions paid to military personnel directly by the State, by Constitutional Bodies and by Regions - in particular the Sicily Region - to their former employees) and social pensions (social allowances since '95). The latter component has been added because it is directly related to the population ageing. The same aggregate is adopted in the accounting forecasts of the PA published annually in the official public finance documents, with the breakdown of 'social benefits' into 'pension expenditure and 'expenditure on other social benefits'.

Figures reported: expenditure as the sum of the instalments (or benefits) actually paid, net of family allowances, recovered benefits and proceeds from the aggregation ban.

Anni	ISTAT STATISTICA Le prestazioni pensionistiche	Pensioni e rendite - Istituzioni pubbliche - Istat Conti di protezione sociale - Analisi per prestazioni	EUROSTAT			NVSP/Itinerari Previdenziali*		RGS
			EUROSTAT - Pension expenditure	Funzioni old age e survivors	Funzioni old age, survivors e disability	al lordo della quota assistenziale	al netto della quota a carico del bilancio dello stato	
1999	14,1%	13,5%	14,2%	15,0%	16,3%	13,1%	10,9%	13,3%
2000	14,0%	13,2%	13,8%	14,7%	15,9%	12,7%	10,6%	12,9%
2001	13,9%	13,1%	13,7%	14,5%	15,7%	12,7%	10,6%	12,9%
2002	14,0%	13,3%	14,0%	14,6%	16,0%	12,8%	10,7%	13,1%
2003	14,1%	13,4%	14,0%	14,9%	16,3%	12,9%	10,8%	13,2%
2004	14,3%	13,4%	14,0%	14,8%	16,2%	12,9%	10,9%	13,2%
2005	14,4%	13,5%	14,1%	14,9%	16,2%	13,0%	11,0%	13,3%
2006	14,4%	13,4%	14,0%	15,0%	16,3%	13,0%	11,0%	13,3%
2007	14,4%	13,4%	13,9%	14,4%	15,8%	13,0%	11,0%	13,3%
2008	14,7%	13,7%	14,3%	14,9%	16,3%	13,3%	11,3%	13,6%
2009	16,1%	14,8%	15,4%	15,9%	17,5%	14,3%	12,2%	14,7%
2010	16,0%	14,8%	15,4%	16,2%	17,7%	14,4%	12,3%	14,7%
2011	16,1%	14,9%	15,4%	16,1%	17,6%	14,4%	12,4%	14,8%
2012	16,6%	15,4%	16,0%	16,5%	18,2%	15,0%	13,0%	15,3%
2013	16,9%	15,9%	16,5%	16,9%	18,6%	15,4%	13,3%	15,8%
2014	17,0%	15,8%	16,4%	16,7%	18,4%	15,3%	13,3%	15,8%
2015	16,9%	15,7%	16,4%	16,8%	18,4%	15,3%	13,2%	15,6%
2016	16,7%	15,4%	16,0%	16,4%	18,0%	15,0%	12,9%	15,4%
2017	16,5%	15,2%	15,8%	16,3%	17,8%	14,8%	12,7%	15,2%
2018	16,6%	15,2%	15,8%	16,3%	17,9%	14,8%	12,7%	15,2%
2019	16,7%	15,3%	15,9%	16,5%	18,1%	14,9%	12,8%	15,3%

Nota: dati aggiornati a marzo 2022. * I dati dal 2011 al 2019 fanno riferimento al Rapporto su "Il bilancio del sistema previdenziale italiano" che ha ereditato la definizione e la metodica di calcolo utilizzati dal NVSP fino al 2010.

Years, ISTAT Statistics: pension benefits, ISTAT Social Security Accounts: Analysis by benefit, Net of welfare benefits, Net of the State contribution; Note: data updated to March 2022; * The data from 2011 to 2019 refer to the Report on the Italian pension system which inherited the definition and the calculation method used by NVSP until 2010.

funds, belonging to 19 different entities, some of which were created during the period under review (e.g. INPDAP), while others (INPS Transport Fund and Customs Agents Fund) were abolished. This evaluation unit did not include in its monitoring of social security expenditure, that is in its survey: *indemnity, welfare and honorary pensions, in particular, the social pensions provided by INPS, those for the hearing and visually impaired subjects and for disabled civilians granted by the Ministry of the Interior, pensions for accidents at work granted by INAIL, ENPAIA and IPSEMA, and veterans' pensions granted by the Treasury.*

Appendix 3 – Calculation formula with the contribution-based method

$$TC_x = \frac{1}{\Delta_x}$$

$$\Delta_x = \frac{\sum_{s=m,f} a_{x,s}^{v(t)} + A_{x,s}^{v(t)}}{2} - k$$

Current average value of a direct pension¹:

$$a_{x,s}^{v(t)} = \sum_{t=0}^{w-x} \frac{l_{x+t,s}}{l_{x,s}} \left(\frac{1+r}{1+\sigma} \right)^{-t}$$

Current average value of a survivors' pension:

$$A_{x,s}^{v(t)} = \sum_{t=0}^{w-x} \frac{l_{x+t,s}}{l_{x,s}} q_{x+t,s} \left(\frac{1+r}{1+\sigma} \right)^{-t} \Theta_{x+t,s} \eta \delta_s \sum_{\tau=1}^{w-x-t+\varepsilon_s} \frac{l_{x+t+\tau-\varepsilon_s,s}^{ved}}{l_{x+t+1-\varepsilon_s,s}^{ved}} \left(\frac{1+r}{1+\sigma} \right)^{-\tau}$$

dove:

TC = transformation coefficient

Δ = divisor

s = gender (m=men, f=women)

$\frac{l_{x+t,s}}{l_{x,s}}$ =
 $l_{x,s}$ probability to survive between age x and age $x+t$

x = retirement age

w = maximum age

$q_{x+t,s}$ = probability to die between the age $x+t$ and the age $x+t+1$

$\Theta_{x+t,s}$ = probability to leave the family for a subject aged $x+t$

$l_{x+t,s}^{ved}$ = probability for the survivor to be eliminated due to death or a new marriage

k = correction to account for the ways in which pensions are provided (1 month in advance, 2 months in advance, 1 year in advance and so on and so forth)

ε_s = difference between the age of the deceased and that of the spouse

η = survivors' rate

δ_s = percentage reduction of the survivors' rate due to income requirements

r = internal rate of return

σ = percentage adjustment

$\left(\frac{1+r}{1+\sigma} - 1 \right) =$
discount rate

It is interesting to see that $r = \sigma$, $k = 0.5$, $a_{x,s}^{v(t)} - k$ coincides with the pensioner's life expectancy at the retirement age. Moreover, it indicates the number of annual pension instalments received by the pensioner.