



REPORT no. 1 2014 year

The budget of the Italian pension system

Financial and demographic trends of pensions and welfare

Prepared by the Technical Scientific Committee of Itinerari Previdenziali

Collana Itinerari Previdenziali, Milan 24 June 2014



REPORT no. 1 2014 year

The budget of the Italian pension system

Financial and demographic trends of pensions and welfare

This Report has been drafted by:

Alberto Brambilla, Andrea Camporese, Alberto Cauzzi, Cinzia Ferrara, Gianni Geroldi, Salvatore Giovannuzzi, Antonio Golini, Paolo Onofri, Antonio Prauscello, Vincenzo Sabatini, Vincenzo Tomassini,

Data and tables

Vincenzo De Vellis, Andrea Erdas, Silvana Gori, Ada Lika, Giordano Magnoni, Silvino Pashai, Giusy Stabile

We thank for the collaboration: Inps, Adepp, Casse Privatizzate dei Liberi Professionisti

The draft of this report in Italian and English language has been possible thanks to:

ANIMA sgr EQUINOX IRSA

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction

1. The economic framework: development, productivity and employment
2. Pension expenditure from 1989 to 2012
 - 2.1 Some operating indicators in 1989-2012
3. Results of the overall pension system in 2011-2012 and the results for each fund
 - 3.1 The management of the pension funds of private sector employees (FPLD)
 - 3.2 The Fund of public employees (ex INPDAP)
 - 3.3 The Social security schemes for self-employed: artisans, retailers, farmers, tenant farmers and sharecroppers (CDCM)
 - 3.4 The private sector employees minor schemes : clergy, show-business employees (ex ENPALS), posts employees (ex IPOST), railway employees, journalists, employees managed by INPGI
 - 3.5 The management of the Fund for para-subordinated employees
 - 3.6 The welfare and security management in INPS (GIAS)
Box 1, figures related to welfare pensions and war pensions
 - 3.7 The management of private professional funds
4. Analysis of the equilibrium rates of the pension system and of individual pension fund
5. The changes in income support schemes: GPT unemployment benefits scheme and GIAS welfare schemes related to pensions
6. Substitution rates for continuous and discontinuous careers in different economic scenarios
7. The complementary welfare system: pensions, assistance and health care
8. Trends in expected pension expenditure and projections in the medium and long term
9. Summary and Conclusions

Main statistic tables: tables from 1a to 6a and B23a, B23b, B24a, B24b

Appendix

- Appendix 1:** Summary of the main revision and reform measures of the pension system from 1992 to 2012; Pension access requirements under the current legislation after Act n. 214/2011;
- Appendix 2:** Population trends: life expectancy in the last 20 years;
- Appendix 3:** Definition of pension expenditure in this report and other definitions
- Appendix 4:** Table of pensions and pensioners by monthly benefits

Attachments on Web site www.itinerariprevidenziali.it:

1. Detailed tables of the system performance by Private Funds number 1b 6d;
2. Detailed tables indicators of the public system number B1a and B1b up to B22A and B22b;
3. The graphs from 1989 to 2012 related to pensions, members, average pensions and average contributions, Private Funds.
4. GPT and GIAS: the regulatory framework.

Introduction

Why a new Report: for a series of reasons. In May 2011, the Evaluation Unit of the Social Security Expenditure (Nuvasp) established by Law no. 335/1995 (Dini reform) ceased its activity¹. In addition to the tasks of monitoring and control of pension costs, to the validation of the transformation coefficients and the coordination of the "*general registers of active employees and pensioners and pensions*," the Nuvasp unit drafted the "*Report on the financial performance of the pension system*" which was sent to the Minister of Labour and through this to the Parliament and to the EU Commission. The report was the only tool to have an overview of the complex Italian social security system; the latest report was updated on 31 December 2010. As a consequence, a whole period of time was not covered, except for a few publications. Nuvasp's website featured a historical archive of reports and a database of complete performances from 1989 to 2010. But it is no longer visible.

To fill this void, the database has been rebuilt with a long and complex action of "data entry" and with the contribution of private players, and it has been extended also to pension funds and to unemployment benefits schemes; once processed the final, this report with its graphs, has been drafted with the help of experts who have provided their voluntary contribution. At the request of the members of the CTS (many of whom are already members or associates of Nuvasp), this report has been made available to the Minister of Labour, to the institutions and to all stakeholders interested in social security. The report is available in Italian and English.

New Report: Based on data extracted from the balance sheets provided by the social security institutions, this report illustrates the trends in pension expenditure, contributions and in the funds of public and private pension schemes that make up the mandatory pension system of Italy.

The observation period begins in 1989, the first year from which it is possible to make comparisons on a consistent time series². The retrospective analysis covers the period up to 2012, the last year for which complete data is available, deriving from the disaggregated financial statements. With regard to the total expenditure and its impact on GDP, the report also considers the figures after 2012 in a long-term perspective.

The Report describes and evaluates, through ad hoc indicators, the trends in all mandatory pension funds, both the public schemes which, since the January 2012 decree "*Save Italy*", have been integrated into INPS which has now become the only public social security system³, entity, and the private funds such as the the Professional Schemes in accordance with Legislative Decree no. n. 509 of 1994 and n. 103 of 1996.

The performance is evaluated on the basis of some fundamental variables such as number of active members, pensioners, average contributions, average benefits, which all together determine the current account balance and the medium and long term outcomes.

The in-depth analysis of the results of the individual schemes is preceded by a general evaluation of the patterns of the total pension expenditure in the time period mentioned above.

On the basis of the results of the projections, the report also illustrates the trends of the medium-long term period of the compulsory pension system with reference both to its financial sustainability and to the adequacy of its performance.

The Report has some new features: the analysis of trends in the *Scheme for Welfare interventions (GIAS)* and for the related expenses charged to the general taxation and the *Scheme for temporary benefits (GPT)* for the provision of income support, funded by production. In fact, they are logically

¹ Resignation of the president and of the members with a letter sent to Minister Elsa Fornero, member of Nuvasp.

² The data were processed to compare homogeneous time series. It was carried out by the Social Security Expenditure Evaluation Unit (NVSP), which operated from 1997 to May 2011 at the Ministry of labor and social policies.

³ Art. 21 of L.D. n.211 of 6/12/2011, transposed into Act n. 214 of 22 December 2011 "Urgent provisions for growth, equity and adjustment of public accounts".

supplementary to the analysis of the overall expenditure for welfare and social security. The report also contains the calculation of the "**substitution rates**" with projections for different careers and economic scenarios on the basis of the existing legislation; these projections are innovative even in terms of their graphic content. Finally it features some trends and projections on expenditures in the period 2013/14 and in the medium to long term.

1. The economic framework: development, productivity and employment

In seven years of crisis, the Italian economy has experienced two recessions in short time. The first, which hit many countries of the world, started in 2008 and escalated in 2009; the second began in 2012 and it is expected to end by the end of 2014. During the first phase, the real GDP fell by 6.7 % compared to 2007; in the second by 4.2 % compared to 2011.

Overall, compared to the year before the crisis, at the end of 2013, the real GDP decrease by about 9.5. In the first phase, the fall was the result of the impact of the financial crisis on the real economy, similarly to other areas of the world. A similar crisis had not been experienced since World War II. However, the impact became less dramatic due to the rise in public deficits and therefore of public debts. The second recession did not hit all the countries. It mainly affected only those whose debt level was already high before the crisis or had increased because of the massive bailouts of their banks. Countries whose monetary policy did not have all the degrees of freedom typical of a central bank that can act as a lender of last resort (ECB).

In recent years, in Italy 800 thousand people have lost their jobs vs. 2007 and full-time jobs (labour units) decreased by 1.2 million. Overall, the gross income for employees in nominal terms grew by only 5 per cent in six years. But the income of the self-employment (mixed sources of income and proceeds from business activities) decreased by 15 percent always before income taxes and, of course, in nominal terms. Consequently, the social contributions in the accounts of the public administration increased by only 5.6 percent during the six years 2007-2013.

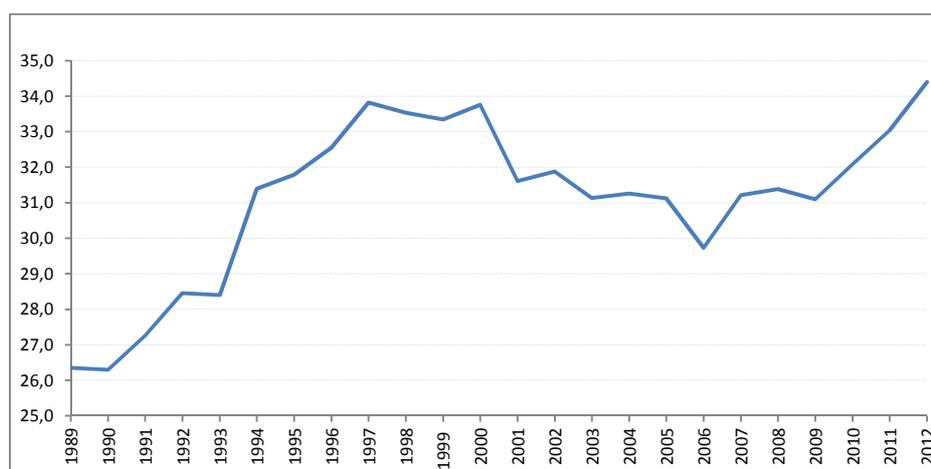
During 2014, the trend in GDP is expected to return positive and in the absence of new exogenous shocks, the recovery of production is expected to be stronger in 2015-2017, at about 1.5%, thus recovering part of the *output gap* that has accumulated in recent years. In any case, it is very unlikely that before the end of this decade the level of GDP in 2007 can be recovered. The crisis has affected not only the actual GDP, but also, at least partially, the potential GDP. Therefore, in the next few years, when the effects of the aging population and the working age population become increasingly stronger, the long-term growth rate is unlikely exceed 1% a year. This will increase the burden of social security expenditure as well as of health care and welfare expenditure, compared to the resources produced.

The forecasts of the General Accounting Office (RGS) on the ratio between pension expenditure and GDP, consider an annual growth in GDP of 1.5. From the point of view of long-run macroeconomic equilibrium, this coincides with the real rate of return per annum on the basis of which, in the calculation of pension contributions, the total is transformed into annual pension contributions, as established by law 335/1995. The trend of the pension expenditure/GDP ratio obtained, can be considered slightly optimistic. Even though very long term forecasts have a random nature, the predictions made by the RGS remain the most reliable in the present state of knowledge.

2. Pension expenditure from 1989 to 2012

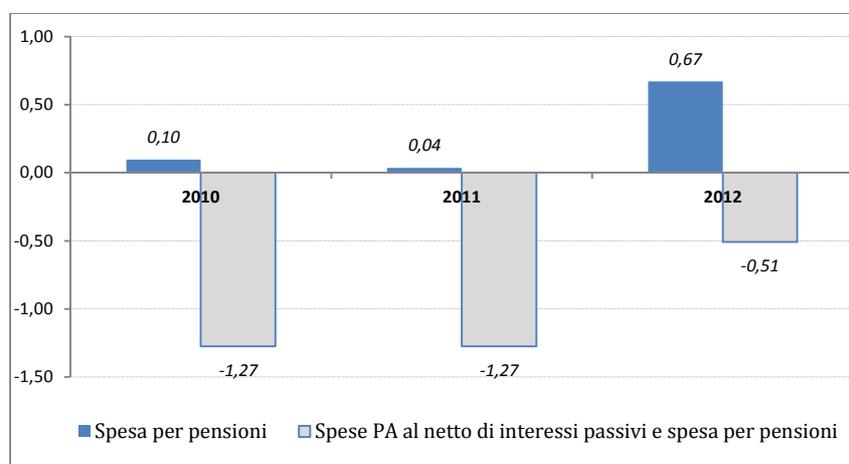
Based on the analysis of the budgets of the social security institutions that manage the funds of the mandatory scheme, the pension expenditure in 2012 amounted to **242.9** billion Euros. Excluding the share that is transferred through the GIAS from the total expenditure, the total benefits amounted to **211.1** billion Euros and the contribution revenues totalled **190.4** billion Euros.

Figure 2.1: Pension expenditure as a percentage of the public administration costs, net of interest expenditure (1989 - 2012)



The pension expenditure is a very important component and is increasing as a percentage of the total expense of the public administration (PA). Figure 2.1 shows the trend in the share of total pension expenditure of public administration costs, net of the payment of interest rates. From 1989 to 2012, this share grew from about a quarter to a third of the total public expenditure, with three distinct phases: an initial period until 1997, when this figure rose rapidly from 26.3% to 33.7%; a second phase, the effects of the first reform led to a less rapid increase in pension expenditure and to a decrease of public expenditure to 29.7% in 2006; finally more recently, a third phase in which this share climbed up again to 34.4% in 2012.

Figure 2.2: Changes in the share of GDP% of pension expenditure and public administration expenditure



- Pension expenditure - PA expenditure net of payable interests and pension expenditure

In particular, as shown by the histograms in **Figure 2.2**, the three years (2010-2012) characterized by several restrictive fiscal measures aimed at containing the deficit, the share of pension expenditure continued to grow compared to a progressive reduction in GDP share of the public expenditure, net of interest and pension expenditure.

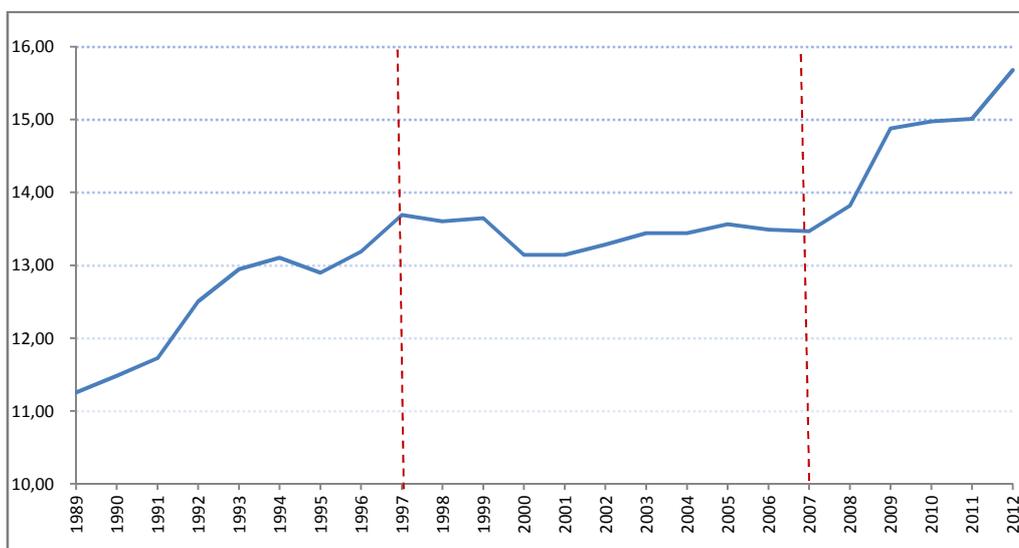
These early findings clearly indicate the significant burden of pension expenditure on the total expenditure of the public administration, and consequently, on the overall balance of public finance. However, it is not possible to draw hasty conclusions, especially in relation to the more recent growth pattern of this aggregate. In fact, as will be explained in the following parts of this report, the effects of some radical reforms adopted over the last two decades (e.g. the introduction of the defined-contribution system) are measurable in the long term, while shorter term measures (e.g. the

increase in the retirement age for both men and women) have begun to have an effect only since 2012.

The most common indicator, also used at the EU level, is designed to assess the financial viability of the mandatory pension system, represented by the pension expenditure/GDP ratio. The graph in **Figure 2.3** illustrates for the years 1989 to 2012 the costs of benefits for the Italian pension system as a percentage of GDP, net of pensions and social allowances and of the gross of expenses financed by the transfers to the welfare system through the GIAS.

Over the course of twenty-four years, the trend of this ratio appears to grow. However, this period of time can be subdivided into three periods, marked by vertical dotted lines in the graph. From the first year until 1997, there was an overall significant increase in expenditure as a percentage of GDP, which rose from 11.2% to 13.6% in 1997. Only 1995 marked a reverse in this trend due to temporary halt in seniority pensions, implemented by the government in order to be in line with public finance targets before the general reform adopted by the Dini government⁴.

Figure 2.3: Pension expenditure as a percentage of GDP (1989-2012)



In the second period, 1998-2007, the ratio of pension expenditure to GDP remained largely stable, with values ranging between 13.1% and 13.6%. In addition to an average annual growth of GDP, still over 0.5%, this limited ratio was due to a different trend in the number and in the average amount of pension benefits paid, as a result of the legislative changes brought about by the reforms of the first half of the '90s. In particular, the increase in the number of pension beneficiaries slowed down because of the restrictions in the minimum age and the postponement of retirement (the so-called "exit windows"). This led to a gradual increase in the actual retirement age, both for age and seniority pensions. The slowing down of pension expenditure, was also caused by the cumulative effects of the reform to change the requirements for disability pensions that gradually reduced the stock of beneficiaries⁵.

The total amount of pension expenditure from 1993 onwards has been curbed in particular by the modification in the indexation of pensions. Under the new legislation, these have been adjusted to consumer prices and not to actual changes in wages⁶.

⁴ See art. 13, comma 1 law 23 dicembre 1994 n. 724 (legge finanziaria 1995).

⁵ Act n.222 of 1984.

⁶ The change in the equalization system of pensions was envisaged in LD of december 30 1992, art. 11. Paragraph 2 of the same article envisaged other increases to be established by subsequent Budget Laws according to the economic situation and considering the objective to "stabilize at the current level the ratio of pension expenditure vs. gross domestic product" indicated under Art. 3, par. 1, of Act n. 421 of October 23 1992. In the following years, this part of the law was not implemented, while the new indexation criteria djusted pension expenditure less than the inflation rate. In fact, the pensions above a certain threshold were only partially adjusted to the consumer price index.

The effect of the contribution-based system introduced by the Dini reform of 1995 may instead be considered negligible on the performance of pension expenditure in this first period. This gradual reform has safeguarded the years of contributions already accumulated and the exemption from the application of the new system for all those who had already eighteen years of contributions by the end of 1995. This has limited for a long period of time the number of people affected by the reform. The first effects of this new law are referred to the benefits paid after 2001.

The graph shows that, in recent years, starting from 2008, the ratio of pension expenditure to GDP grew significantly from 13.5% in 2007 to 15.7% in 2012. However, in order to fully understand these trends and the more dynamic patterns in recent years, it will suffice to compare the changes for each period of the variables which determine the temporal profile of the report.

Current mean variations rates per year

	PIL (a)	Pension expenditure		(b) - (a)	(c) - (a)
		Gross of GIAS (b)	Gross of GIAS (c)		
mean 1989 – 1997	6.5	9.2	9.7	2.7	3.2
mean 1998 – 2007	4.0	3.8	3.8	-0.2	-0.2
mean 2008 – 2012	0.2	3.3	3.5	3.1	3.3

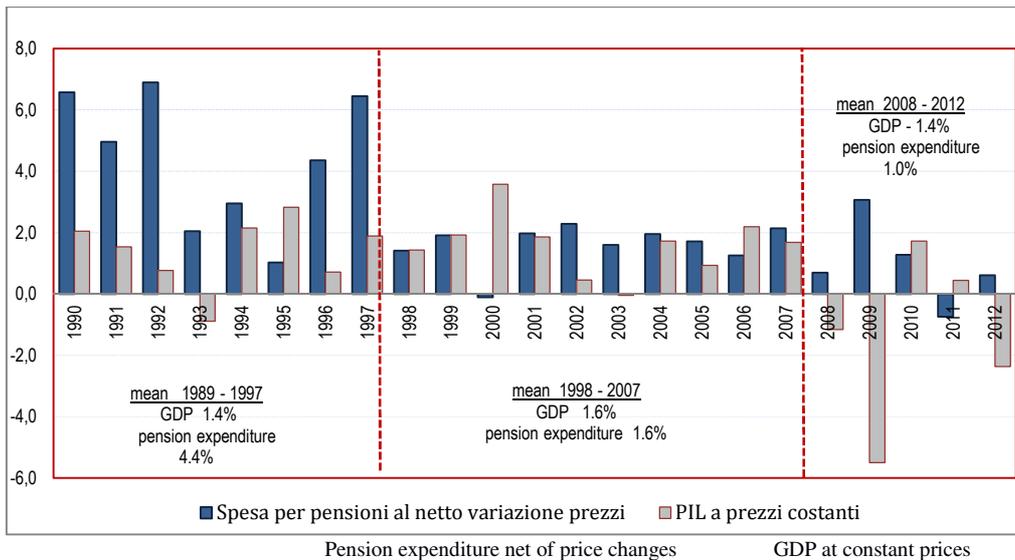
The table shows that the mean values of the variations have substantially changed in the three periods considered. In the first period, pension expenditure per year increased more with a positive difference of 2.7 percentage points with respect to the average current GDP growth (3.2% considering the expenditure net of GIAS transfers). Instead, in the interval between 1998 and 2007, pension expenditure showed a sharp slowdown, with an average variation per year of 3.8%, slightly below the growth of nominal GDP. This resulted in a substantial stability of the ratio between the two variables for the whole period.

Since 2008, pension expenditure in nominal terms (ie taking into consideration the benefit adjustments of benefits to price changes) has remained relatively low and slightly lower than the previous period. In this same period, however, the GDP growth has been strongly by the long economic crisis and has always dropped in nominal terms. Prices have changed at about 0.2% per year on average have been lower by more than three percentage points with respect to the trend of pension expenditure and this explains the significant rise in the ratio of pension expenditure to GDP.

The slowdown in pension expenditure due to the effects of the reforms since the early 1990's is clearly indicated by the data in real terms, i.e. by measuring changes net of the component attributable to the increase in prices. The graph in Figure 2.4 indicates that the GDP at constant prices grew in the first two periods, i.e. up to 1997 and from 1998 to 2007, at average annual rates of 1.4% and 1.6%. Over the same periods, the pension expenditure net of indexation in prices⁷ has grown with an annual average of 4.5% and 1.7%. The comparison between these first two time intervals reveals that the trends in pension expenditure and in real GDP, after a period characterized by a wide gap, have substantially aligned in the second period, paving the way to a stable relationship that was one of the main objectives of the reforms. Instead, starting from 2008, this ratio has again worsened because while pension expenditure in real terms has remained low (1% of average annual variation), the real GDP has been seriously compromised by the effects of the crisis, with an average annual negative trend of -1.4%.

⁷ This is the average consumer price index for households of blue and white collars, called FOI index. This parameter has been used to adjust pension benefits. From a methodological point of view, the real changes in pension expenditure calculated this way actually underestimate the actual amount in that pension expenditure is assumed to be fully adjusted to prices. But as already mentioned, the benefits above the multiple threshold of minimum pensions are only partially adjusted to this index, with a diminishing trend.

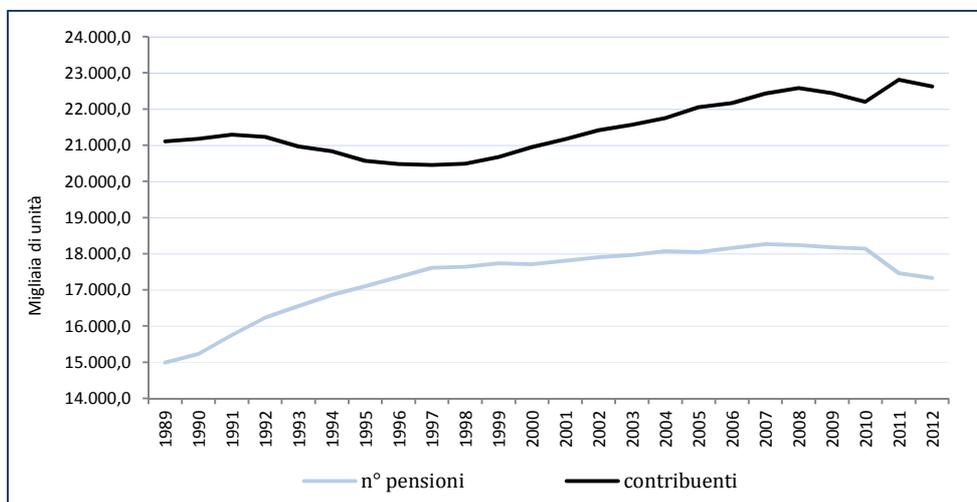
Figure 2.4: Annual variation rates of GDP and of pension expenditure in real terms (1989 to 2012)



As already illustrated in previous studies⁸, the data indicate that the negative impact on growth of the long crisis starting in 2008 has resulted in a significant increase in the incidence of pension expenditure. This has diminished, at least in the short term, the effects of the reforms undertaken in the early '90s, whose main objective was to stabilize the ratio of pension expenditure to GDP.

Focusing on the variables of the social security expenditure in the time period analyzed, (**Figure 2.5**) the repeated regulatory interventions to raise the retirement age requirement have gradually led first to a slowdown in the number of pensions paid and then, as of 2008, to a reduction. This has obviously reduced the pension expenditure which, however, is only partially recorded in the account balances of social security institutions for at least two reasons.

Figure 2.5: Taxpayers and the number of pensions paid in the compulsory system (1989-2012)



Thousands of units n. of pensions contributors

The first concerns the number of taxpayers. As illustrated by Figure 5, this number has steadily grown over a decade, starting from the second half of the 1990s in the aftermath of a very critical phase for employment. Then, since 2008, with the international crisis, this number has once again dropped.

The increasing trend of average pensions in real terms (Figure 2.6) is the other reason why the mandatory pension system has continued to have negative account balances. In this regard, the

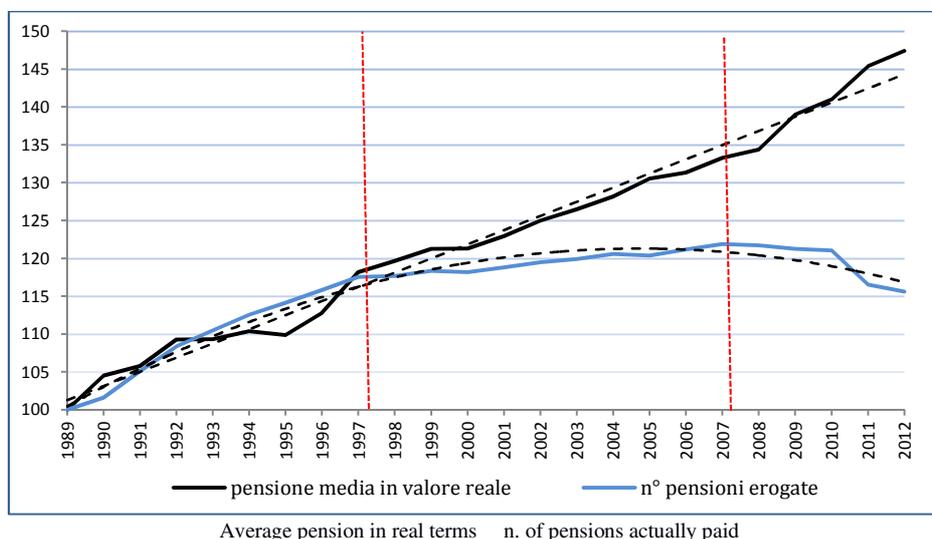
⁸ Minister of Labour and Social Policies (NVSP) “*Gli andamenti finanziari del sistema pensionistico obbligatorio*”, Rome, April 2012, pag. 12

trends of pensions in real terms is determined by two components that act in opposite directions. The first and most relevant component is represented by the turnover of pensioners, that, as a result of the different career profiles and the increase in the retirement age, has been characterized by a consistent flow of new benefits, higher on average than those of the pensions that were gradually ceasing. The second component is the partial or total freeze in the price indexation of the highest benefits which has had an opposite effect with respect to the first one, limiting the recovery to inflation and slowing down the real pension expenditure trend.

Over the whole period, the increase in the average real value of pensions is consistent, while the component that comes from the partial indexation can be found in the fluctuations in the growth rate with respect to the trends, because the legislator has repeatedly intervened on the criteria for benefit equalization at different levels.

Until 1997, the increase in the number of pensions paid as well as the actual increase of benefits have contributed to the growth of pension expenditure, as already mentioned. As of 1998, the two indices have gradually diverged, first with a slow down and then with a decrease in the number of pensions paid, thus contributing to contain the rate of growth of total expenditure.

Figure 2.6: Average pension in real terms and the number of pensions paid (n. index: 1989=100)



2.1 Some operating indicators in 1989-2012

The combined effects of the pension reforms implemented since 1993 and the economic cycles of the last two decades can be found in the results of the social security funds already examined not only on the expenditure but also on the revenues from contributions.

Figure 2.7: Contributions and pension expenditure of the statutory system in relation to GDP

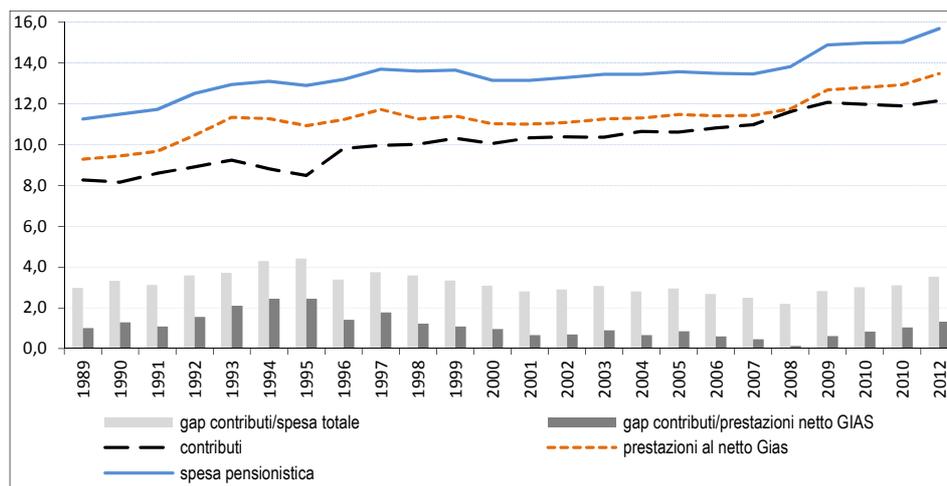
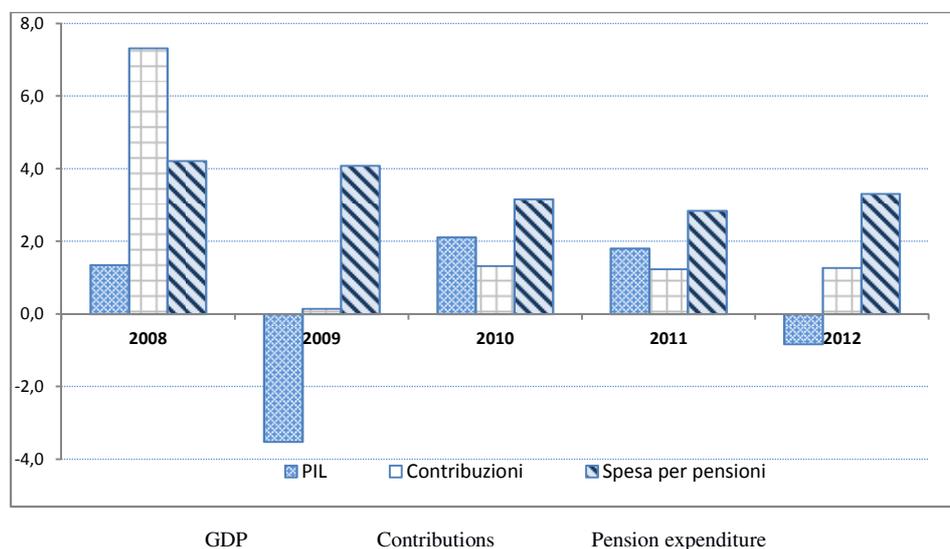


Figure 2.7 shows that, after an initial fluctuating phase where the *gap* in terms of GDP percentage points between pension expenditure and contribution revenues has exceeded four points, the increase in contribution rates under the Reform law No. 335 of 1995 and the picking up of the rate of employment after the crisis of 1993 have narrowed of this gap. In 2008, it dropped to an all time low, having almost filled the difference between contribution revenues and expenditure net of the share coming from GIAS transfers.

However, the effects of the crisis have had a significant impact also on the fiscal equilibrium. In the last part of this period, i.e. from 2009 onwards, the decline in the number of working hours followed by a significant reduction in the number of jobs, has led to the widening of the gap between pension expenditure and contribution revenues by 1.2% of GDP, with a consequent negative impact on the fiscal balance.

During the most recent period of the economic crisis, i.e. from 2008 to 2012, the rate of change of current values (Figure 2.8) shows that, in the presence of the GDP negative trends and strong fluctuations, the social security expenditure has slowed down but it has not had any cyclical effect, as expected, given the structural nature of benefits which are gradually modified by the regulatory actions. On the contrary, the trend of contribution revenues has revealed the pro-cyclical nature of this variable which is tied to employment trends and which therefore followed the different phases of the crisis with some delay. It mainly dropped in the year characterized by the most severe fall of the GDP and protracting the low trends in the following years, with an obvious negative impact on the balance of the accounts of pension funds.

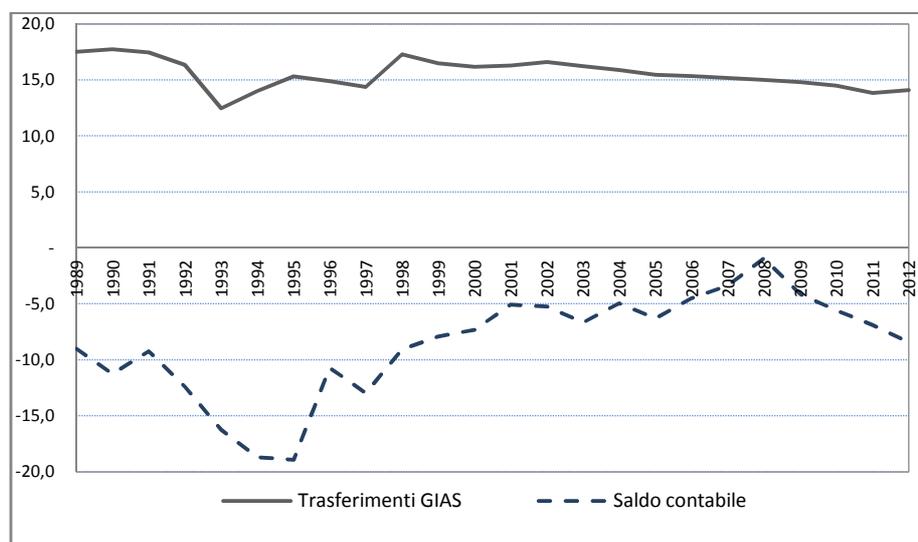
Figure 2.8: Annual rates of change in pension expenditure, contributions and GDP (2008-2012)



On the whole, in 2012, the last year observed, the total pension expenditure equal to about 15.5% of the GDP, was covered by the revenues from contributions (12.2 % of GDP) and by the transfers from the state budget for welfare benefits (GIAS funds) (2.2%); the remaining difference, which represents the accounting deficit financed by general taxes, amounted to about 1,3% of GDP.

In this regard, as shown by the trends in Figure 2.9, the share of funding coming from GIAS fluctuated until 1997 and then increased due to new criteria for the allocation of expenditure. Finally it gradually stabilized at about 15%. During the same period, the incidence of the always negative balances on the total pension expenditure went through three distinct phases: it deteriorated until 1995; it significantly dropped until 2008, at around 5% of the expenses, with a tendency to zero. Then, it picked up again as a result of the adverse effects caused by the economic crisis.

Figure 2.9: Percentage of transfers from GIAS and incidence of account balances on total pension expenditure



GIAS Transfers

Accounting balance

As pointed out, the evolution over time of pension expenditure and contribution revenues appears to be substantially different in the different phases considered. This difference has an impact on the degree of self-financing, i.e. the ability to cover current and future benefits with own resources, which is essential for the financial management of a pension system. With regard to the Italian compulsory pension system on the whole, the analysis of this aspect requires some clarifications, in particular the distinction between the functioning of public funds and that of private funds. The public funds pay the benefits on the basis of ordinary revenues⁹ coming from contributions, in addition to GIAS transfers, but any operating deficits are financed by additional resources from the government budget, or from general taxation.

The private funds do not have transfers from GIAS or welfare and, by law, they cannot cover any deficit with additional public resources. Depending on the "life cycle" that has characterized their activities, these private funds generally have surpluses that are transformed into capital reserves, whose profitability is used together with the contributions to finance benefits.

⁹ The ordinary contribution revenues include the contributions coming from employers, the transfers from the Temporary Benefit Scheme (that is the charges for unemployment, mobility and redundancy allowances) and from Gias and tax recovery through sanctions.

Apart from these differences, the relationship between contributions and benefits, i.e. the share of benefits that are covered by the contribution revenues, is an important operating index¹⁰, due to the importance that this source of financing has on operating results and because this relationship is implicitly linked to another two fundamental ratios for the financial equilibrium of the fund, that is the ratio of the average income of taxpayers vs. the average pension and the ratio of active employees vs. the number of pensions paid¹¹.

Figure 2.10: Ratio of contributions vs. pension expenditure, gross of GIAS, of the compulsory pension system

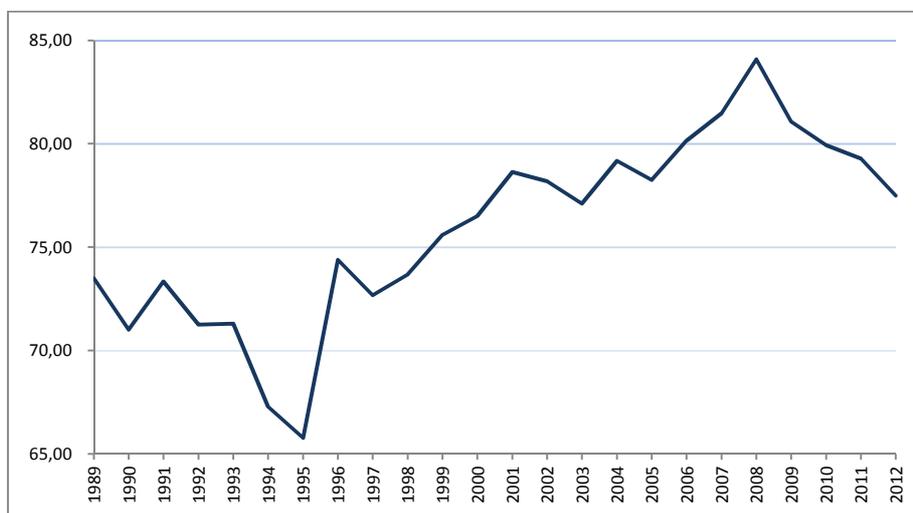


Figure 2.10 shows the time profile of the ratio of the total revenues from contributions vs. the total amount of pensions paid by the social security institutions. In assessing the performance of this index, it is necessary to consider the limitations mentioned above, namely that the denominator of this ratio also includes pension benefits which are mandated by law for social purposes, while the numerator omits the transfers from GIAS to public funds and the profitability of the assets managed by private funds.

Nevertheless, the three stages of evolution of this ratio are clear: an initial gradual decline with an all-time low in 1995; a significant recovery linked to a major increase in employment and in contribution rates up to 2008; a worrisome reversal of this trend in the last four years, as a result of the continuing economic crisis.

Figure 2.11 shows the different indicators of coverage for the major categories of contributors. In this case, the same sources of revenues of the previous aggregate indicator have been considered. However, in order to avoid classification discrepancies in the performance of different funds, the denominator is used for pension expenditure, net of GIAS. The temporal profile of the ratios clearly shows that, in addition to the impact of the long period of low economic growth in recent years, the result in the different management systems is determined by well established medium to long term trends. This leads to significant differences. The fund with the highest number of members, the private sector occupational pension fund (FPLD) does not manage to pay retirement benefits with contributions net of transfers. However, it has improved since 1995, partially slowed down by the decrease in contributions in the most recent period. Professional funds show a positive performance

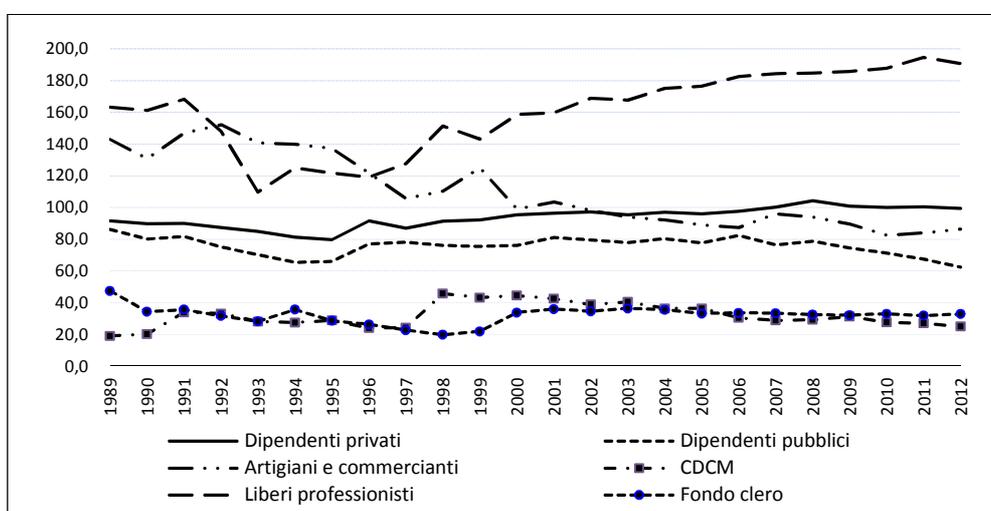
¹⁰ Conventionally, in the accounting terminology, “pension balance” is the difference between contribution revenues and expenses for benefits and “economic balance” is the difference between all the revenues (contributions, assets, other resources from transfers) and the sum of all the expenses (benefits, operating costs and other transfers).

¹¹ This link can be immediately calculated with $C/P = a \cdot w^* \cdot L/p^* \cdot R$ (where C is contribution revenues; P is benefit expenditure; a the contribution rate; L all the workers paying contributions; R the number of pensions paid; w^* the average income; p^* the average pension). The ratio of contribution revenues versus pension expenditure, subdivided by the contribution rate, is equal to the product of the two above-mentioned ratios.

and they manage to cover their benefit expenditure with the contributions paid by their members. In general, they still benefit from favorable demographic trends with relatively low ratios between the number of pensions paid and the number of active contributors.

Since the early nineties, there has been a steady deterioration in the financial situation of the pension funds for artisans and retailers, with a clear imbalance between benefits, mostly calculated with the income-based system and the average contribution rate. A gradual decline is also reflected in the degree of coverage of the civil service fund that, in recent years, is further deteriorated due to a decrease in the number of taxpayers due because of the halt to the turnover. Moreover, these difficult financial situations are also experienced by other funds such special funds such FFSS, Inpdai, the farmers' fund, the CDCM fund and the Fund of the Clergy (which is small, as already mentioned). Despite the measures taken to correct these financial problems and due to the progressive deterioration of the ratio of the number of active contributors vs. and pensioners and the low contribution rates, the self-financing of these funds is much lower than the benefits they have to pay, with negative balances that are covered by taxes¹².

Figure 2.11: Main categories of contributors. Percentage ratio between contributions and pension expenditure, net of GIAS



Private employees Public employees Artisans and retailers CDCM Professionals Clergy Fund

As mentioned above, the payment of benefits through ordinary contribution revenues is an essential component of the current operating balance of pension funds. This can be further highlighted looking at the financial results of the last three years (2010 - 2012). The categories of contributors in figure 2.12 are largely the same as those adopted to analyze the degree of coverage through contributions. The differences are due to the non inclusion of the Clergy Fund that, due to the extremely small number of contributors, has a marginal role on the accounting balances of the pension system as a whole. Instead the INPS separate fund t has a very large number of members who work in the field of non-organized professional categories or as atypical workers.

The disaggregated balances of the social security funds emphasize that the trends of the pension funds of the main of workers have a different weight and role in determining the overall result.

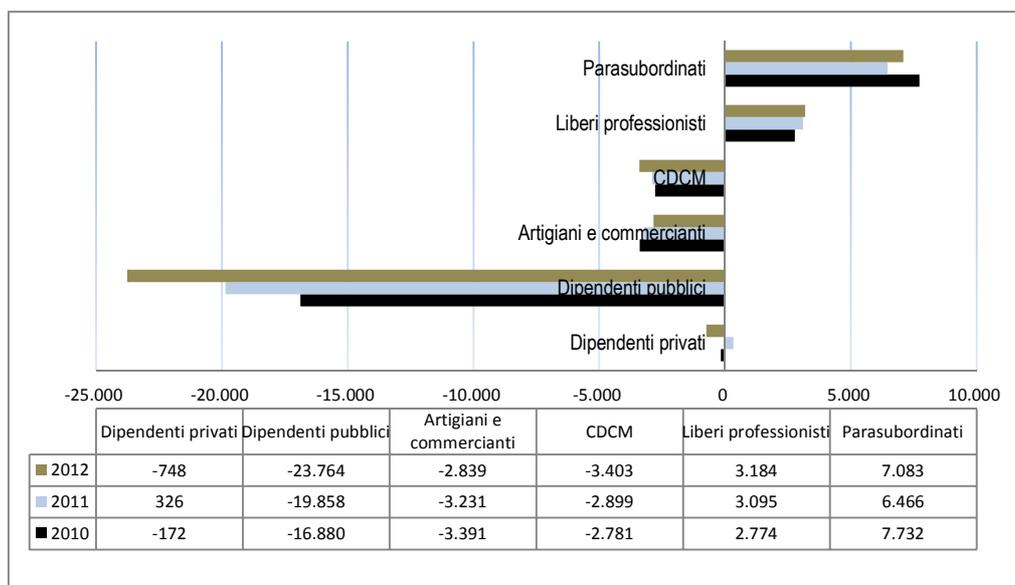
By leaving aside the temporal profile of the different indicators determining the outcome of the economic performance of the funds that will be analyzed in the following paragraphs and by focusing only on the overall result of the last three years of the survey (see Figure 2.12) , there are two types of fund (the fund of atypical workers and the professional funds) that contribute positively to the overall balance of the social security accounts. The main occupational fund is

¹² For a more detailed analysis of the operating results and of the main factors that led to these results, please read the following sections.

almost in equilibrium, but it deteriorated in last year because of the decline in contribution revenues.

Finally, there are three funds running a deficit. The fund for artisans and retailers, that has shown a slight improvement over the three years. The agricultural (CDCM) fund, which continues to run a deficit since it is characterized by the structural decline of this industry (low number of taxpayers and a high number of retirees). And finally, the funds of public employees that record high and steadily growing deficits for reasons that will be fully described in the following sections devoted to the analysis of the individual funds.

Figure 2.12: Accounting Balances of the main categories in the period 2010-2012



Atypical workers CDCM Artisans and Retailers Public employees Private employees

3. *Results of the overall pension system in 2011-2012 and the results for each fund*

Table 1a shows the overall financial situation of the compulsory social security system, with its benefits, contributions, balances and share of pension benefits transferred through GIAS funds. In order to finalize the quantitative analysis of the INPS funds, chapter 5 shows the trends of the GPT funds (temporary benefit fund), with the indication of the main interventions and the Gias transfers to support income. The same table also shows the summary data of the professional funds that were privatized under Legislative Decree n. 509/94 and 103/96, that are included in the mandatory system, but are independent and do not affect the State budget. The detailed graphs of these private funds are displayed on a special web section of the Report.

Since the last Nuvasp report was drafted in 2010, the years 2011 and 2012 are analyzed separately for the sake of clarity .

In 2011 the pension expenditure of all the funds (net of the GIAS transfers tab. 1a) amounted to 204,345 million Euros, an 2.8% increase compared to 2010, partly due to the adjustment of benefits to inflation (with equalizing increases ranging from 1.6% for pensions up to € 1382,91 per month and gradually decreasing to 1.20% for pensions of € 2304.85 per month and above) and to the so-called "renewal effect" connected to 'physiological alternation between newly-paid pensions that are higher on average than pensions ceased. In the same year, contribution revenues including transfers to pay special benefits, tax deductions and contribution incentives (net of the additional contribution of EUR 10.35 billion paid by the State, pursuant to Law n. 335/1995, for financing the pension funds of public employees), amounted to 188,017 million Euros, with an increase by 1.24% over the previous year.

In 2012, pension expenditure (net of GIAS transfers as indicated in tab.1a) reached 211,103 million with a 3.3% growth over the previous year, with an indexation rate of pensions to inflation of 2.7%, only provided for benefits up to € 1405.5 per month, (pension benefits in excess of this amount have not been adjusted). Instead, the amount of contributions from the production system and from transfers for tax deductions and contribution incentives (net of the aforementioned provision by the State (in 2012, EUR 10.5 million) reached the amount of € 190,404 million, with a slight increase (+1.3%) compared to 2011.

In this context, the negative balances (deficits) between contributions and benefits reached in 2011 16,328 million (an increase by 25.8% compared to the deficit of € 12,975 million in 2010) and 20,700 million (+ 26.7% compared to 2011).

The analysis of the data in Table 1a highlights the relevant surplus of the pension fund of atypical workers (+ 6,466 + in 2011 and € 7,083 million in 2012) and of the private professional funds (+ 3,096 in 2011 and 3,182 + in 2012). These funds still have a higher number of active members with respect to the number of pensioners; in the years 2011 and 2012, with their contribution they helped contain the deficit between revenues and expenditure.

In any case, the imbalances produced every year diminish, considering that the contribution revenues include the State contribution for the pension fund for civil servants, and that the benefit expenditure starting in 2012 (based on Art. 2, paragraph 4 of law no. 183/2011) includes a specific amount charged to GIAS for the pensions of public employees resulting in a transfer of 6,698 million, which until 2011 were borne of INPDAP (therefore paid by the State).

Considering these State interventions, in 2012 the contribution revenues rose to a total of 200,904,000 (190,404 + 10,500) while the expenditure was equal to 204,405,000 (211,103 – 6,698) for a total differential of 3,501 million.

However, in view of an assessment of the performance of the overall system in Italy, it is important to stress that the actual figure for contribution revenues in 2011 and 2012 (as indeed happened for the previous years although on a different scales) also includes contributions coming from the transfer from the GIAS and GPT Funds. The GIAS fund (including the extraordinary Cig, derogated Cig and other benefits illustrated in the following section 3.6) is clearly the result of a welfare related measure fully borne by the State and therefore by tax revenues; the GPT fund (which pays unemployment benefits, ordinary mobility Cig as explained in chapter 5) is entirely financed through the contributions paid by companies and workers. Both funds are designed to compensate for the loss of contribution revenues for pensions, due to the deterioration of employment; their increase highlights the further deterioration of the crisis in the country. So, in order to properly assess the overall economic situation and the relationship between contribution revenues from the production and benefit expenditure, it is essential to consider the flow of revenues from contributions for pensions, net of welfare transfers; considering that, in 2011, the transfers from GIAS amounted to 9,907 million Euros, while those from GPT amounted to € 5,765 million, the actual revenues totaled 178,110 million € (188,017-9,907), because, in any case, the GPT fund is financed by the business sector.

In 2012, considering that the GIAS transfers amounted to 10,908 million and those from the GPT fund to € 7,244.5 million, the revenues from the contributions paid by the business sector (including the GPT fund) amounted to 179,496 million Euros (190,404-10,908).

The above-mentioned accounting situation has been caused by the unrelenting economic crisis in the period considered, which has affected the contribution revenues and the benefits. In the case of contribution revenues, the growth of the wages and income levels has slowed down with repercussions on the contributions in 2011 vs. 2010. This slow growth slightly and only apparently picked up in 2012. In fact, as already highlighted, this was determined solely by the increased contribution from of the State. Therefore, there is a growing gap between the revenues coming from companies (workers and employers) and the total expenditure for social security benefits.

The crisis does not seem to be reflected in the analysis of the data on the number of contributors in Table 4a. This number is characterized by a pattern that certainly does not account for the sharp increase in unemployment measured by ISTAT from the beginning of the crisis (2008) and it has led this index to exceed 12%. It should be pointed out that the number of contributors, as indicated in the INPS financial statements and reported in Table 4a, responds to administrative/accounting requirements that are more specific for contributions (that is a single contribution in the year is considered in the number of contributors) than designed to identify the actual number of workers; it would be desirable to also use the "general registries of active workers" provided by the Department in 2011/12 to the government then in office, which are no longer used. Therefore it is not possible to chart the state of employment in Italy and therefore it cannot be considered significant for a precise statistical survey. In this regard, it is essential for the government to authorize INPS to use the "general registries" for its own data processing system, considering all the information it receives so as to ensure that the procedures are capable of actually expressing the trends of production and employment in this country to allow ISTAT (which incidentally receives almost all data from INPS) to provide more and precise statistical indications.

On the benefits side, the crisis speeded up the revision of the age and seniority requirements to be eligible (Fornero Law) with a **consequent reduction in the number of claims for benefits**. However, the significant increase in retirement age (never attempted before for over 2-year echelons) has produced the phenomenon of so-called "esodati" (people who retired early without any retirement). Their number is very difficult to estimate but it appears to reach about 320,00 people)¹³ of whom 156,000 will be eligible for benefits thanks to "safeguard" measures. Probably just as many will have to be safeguarded in the coming years until 2018.

In 2011-2012 there was a gradual reduction in the number of outstanding benefits which rose to Euros 18.384 million in 2010 and to 18.303 million in 2011 and dropped to 18.137 million in 2012.

Instead, the nominal amount of the average pension grew: it increased from € 12,500 in 2010 to € 13,100 in 2011 and to 13,400 Euros in 2012. In real terms, this trend has not been justified by the negative GDP that characterized the two years considered.

When analyzing the different funds of the whole pension system, it is possible to highlight that they differ significantly; this allows for value judgments of their future financial prospects and of the possible measures designed to further harmonizing their rules.

3.1 The management of the pension funds of private sector employees (FPLD)

In 2011, all the funds of private employees (see Table 1a) had a positive balance of 326 million Euros, with respect to the negative balance of EUR 172.2 million in 2010. The reversal of this trend derives from a slight increase in contributions (+2.5%) vs. benefits (+2.1 %).

In 2011, the contribution revenues amounted to E 115,206 million and these funds E 114,880 million Euross' worth of benefits (112.541 and 112.369 million respectively); consequently the ratio between contributions and benefits went back to over n 100% (100.3%).

In 2012, there was a slight change in this ratio, with pension expenditure higher than contribution revenues by 748 million Euros. The total contribution revenues were equal to 117,03 million (+1.6% over the previous year), while pension expenditure amounted to 117,785.7 million (+

¹³ The first so-called protection of "esodati" was introduced with the decree "Salva Italia" (MD 1/6/2012) for 62000 people; the second with the decree "spending review" (act 135/2012 and MD 8/10/12) for 55000 workers; the third protection measure for 10130 workers was implemented with the "stability law" (Interministerial Decree 22/4/13). Later, the protection was also extended to 6500 "individual laid off" people, in addition to 2500 workers who care for severely disabled family members and to another 6500 workers that stopped working between 2009 and 2011 whose pensions accrue as 6/12/2014. Finally the 2014 "stability law" approved benefits for 6000 workers who already paid voluntary contributions and for another 17,500 workers whose pensions accrue as of January 6, 2015. In total, the protection has been extended to 156000 people and this is reducing the expenditure savings that Minister Fornero had unrealistically envisaged.

2.5%). As a result, the ratio between contributions and benefits decreased to 99.4%, therefore under 100.

These are general figures related to the broad framework of "private sector employees", which include the data on the Occupational Pension Fund (FPLD) and the ones of the Fund for former Inpdai managers of industrial companies and of the former Special Funds (transportation, telephony, electricity) which, were transferred to the FPLD fund, as well as to other sectoral Funds (the Railway fund and other minor funds) managed with a separate it accounting system within INPS; this "sectoral fund" includes data related to the entertainment sector employees once members of the former ENPALS, which was merged with as of 1/1/2012 (Article 21 of Law Decree 6/12/2011 converted into Law no. 214 of 22/12/2011) and those of the employees of the Posts and Telephony, members of the former IPOST, abolished on 31/5/2010 and transferred to INPS (art. 7 of Legislative Decree 31/5/2010 converted into Law 122 of 30/7/2010); finally, the Fund includes private sector journalists managed by INPGI (private law organization).

Section 3.4 will focus on these Funds which have a separate accounting within the INPS budget except for the Fund of journalists.

The analysis of the FPLD Fund, net of the separate accounts of the former special funds merged with it, shows that this Fund is the most important in this "sector" with more than 90% of members and benefits paid. In the year 2011, there was a positive balance of 12,615.8 million Euros, which is the difference between 105,755.5 million Euros of contributions and 93,139.7 million of benefits (see Table B. 23.a).

The FPLD situation is similar in 2012 (Table B.24.a) with contributions amounting to 108,088.9 million Euros and benefits to 95742.8 million Euros. The differential shows a positive balance of 12,346.1 billion.

As previously stated, it should be recalled that GPT and GIAS significantly increased their financing for income-support services in the two-year period considered. As a result, the contributions directly from the production sector, which are closely related to the economic performance of the country, amounted to 90,733.2 million in 2011 and to 90,538.2 million in 2012 plus the transfers from GPT (which are still paid largely by employers) amounting to 5,765,602 million in 2011 and to 7,244,559 million in 2012.

The former Special Funds, merged into the FPLD with a separate account, showed a growing negative balance which amounted to 7,498.5 million Euros in 2011, the result between 12,084.2 million Euros in terms of benefits and 4,585.7 million Euros in terms of contributions. This deficit significantly affects the overall figure of FPLD, although the contributors to these special funds account for just 2% of active members. However, it is necessary to stress that the data on the former of special funds do not include, with the exception of the transportation fund, the contributions related to staff newly-hired by the companies operating in these sectors after the consolidation, as these workers directly become members in FPLD. Therefore, in this transitory phase, the progressive worsening of the special funds and the improvement of FPLD is also partly explained by the above-mentioned transfer of contributions which, however, did not considerably improve the deficit of these special funds.

These funds further deteriorated in 2012; in fact, the benefits amounted to 12,275 million Euros and the contributions to 4,489 million, with a negative balance of 7,786 million Euros.

3.2 The Fund of public employees (ex INPDAP)

In 2011, the deficit of the Fund of civil servants, net of 10,350 million Euros' worth of revenues resulting from additional contributions paid by the State, amounted to 19,858 million Euros. The deterioration of the negative balance, compared to 2010, is due to the reduction in the ordinary contribution revenues (-748 million Euros) induced by the dwindling number of employees (-

58,560 units) with a consequent decrease in the taxable income. The number of benefits progressively increased: 2,784,780 pensions paid in 2011 vs. 2,738,600 million the previous year.

The pension expenditure trends in 2011 were generated by the automatic adjustment of benefits to the inflation (the indexation percentage, as already mentioned, was equal to 1.6%) and by the substitution effect between new pensions and pensions ceased, which resulted in an increase of the average annual pension to € 21,800, compared to 21,300 in 2010 (+2.3%).

The above-mentioned Art. 21 of D.L. 6/12/2011, converted into Law n. 214 of 22/12/2011 provided for the elimination of INPDAP and for its merging with INPS as of 1/1/2012. Therefore, as of this date, the data for the Fund of civil servants are shown in the INPS general budget.

In 2012, the deficit of these funds further increased, net of 10,500 million Euros' worth of additional contributions paid by the State, reaching 23,764 million Euros. The deterioration is justified by the same reasons given for the year 2011: a reduction in the number of contributors (-129,500) leading to a reduction of revenues (-1,523 million Euros) and a simultaneous increase in pension expenditure by 3.9%, with an indexation rate of benefits based on a variation of 2.7% applied solely to pensions up to € 1,405.5 per month. In 2012 the ratio of active workers vs. pensioners worsened (3,104,000 million retirees vs. 2,812,700), amounting to 1 retiree vs. 1.1 active worker, which excludes any possibility of early retirement.

Law 183/2011, article 2, paragraph 4, introduced a specific GIAS share for pension funds of civil servants as of 2012. For this year, therefore, GIAS paid the benefits up to 6,698 million Euross.

Considering the total contribution by the State (10,500 million Euros of additional contributions under Law 355/1995 and 6,698 million in benefits transferred to GIAS) the final balance was equal to 49,751 million Euros' worth of revenues and 56,317 million Euros' worth of expenditure, for a total difference by 6,566 million Euros.

3.3 The Social security schemes for self employed: artisans, retailers, farmers, tenant farmers and sharecroppers (CDCM)

The analysis of the overall performance of the fund for artisans and retailers shows that, over the, this period, there was a gradual decline in the negative balance contributions and benefits compared to the € 3,391 million in 2010. In 2011, this difference fell to 3,231 million Euross (-160 million or -4.7%) and to 2,839 million Euros in 2012 (- € 392 million or -12.1%), partly due to the increased contribution rate of 1.3% as of January 1 2012.

Despite the narrowing of this gap, there still was an unrelenting economic and financial imbalance, partly as a result of the ongoing effect of law n. 233/90, which introduced favorable rules for calculating pensions for these categories, totally disconnected from any actuarial mathematic calculations. A rebalancing will be possible in the next few years only with the full implementation of the calculation rules for contributions. In 2011 the difference between the accounting results of these two Funds grew even more.

The Fund for artisans (the most mature one) was characterized by a negative balance between contributions and benefits in 2011 up to 3,430.3 million Euros compared to 3,269 in 2010; in detail, benefits amounted to 11,050 million Euros and contributions to 7,619.7 million Euros.

The Fund for retailers showed a positive balance of 199.2 million Euros compared to - € 122 million Euros in 2010. In detail, in 2011 expenditure amounted to 8,929.5 million Euros against 9,128.7 million Euros' worth of revenues. (Table B.23.a)

The 2012 trends show a negative balance of 3,203.8 million Euros for the Fund for artisans, a slight improvement over the previous year (€ 11,298.6 million Euros' worth of expenditure vs. 8,094.8 million Euros' worth of revenues).

The Fund for retailers showed a further improvement in the positive balance + 364.4 million Euros (9,312.7 million Euros' worth of benefits and 9,677.1 million Euros' worth of contribution revenues). (See Table B.24.a).

Both funds showed the progressive deterioration of the contribution/pension ratio which fell to 0.716 to 1.039 for artisans and retailers, while the ratio of active workers vs. pensioners among artisans was 1 for every 1,119 and 1 for 1,577 for retailers.

The Fund of the agricultural sector (hereinafter CDCM) confirmed its structural imbalance in 2011 due to the decline in the number of workers in the field of agriculture, which fell to 463,300 (vs. 1,206,000 in 1989) and to favorable social security provisions (very high benefits compared to the contributions paid, although in 2012 the contribution rate for members was recalculated). Net of the GIAS intervention, which paid directly the pensions accrued before 1/1/1989 (for a total of 2,875.5 million Euros in 2011 and 2,51.6 in 2012), the balance between contributions and benefits amounted to – 2,898.6 million Euros in 2011, confirming the negative trend of 2012, reaching – 3,403.5 million Euros.

The contribution revenues amounted to 1,067.1 million Euros in 2011 and to 1,129.4 million Euros in 2012, covering only about ¼ of benefits (net of those paid by the GIAS), which amounted to 3,96.6 million Euros in 2011 and to 4,53.3 million Euros in 2012. The low level of contribution revenues depends on the low income of these workers, on the low contribution rate and on the fact that contributions are difficult to recover which of course has an impact on the financing of this Fund.

One of the causes of the structural imbalance of the CDCM fund is the negative trend of the ratio of contributors vs. pensioners which was equal to 1.53 in 1990 (three pensioners for every two contributors); in 2000 this index rose to 3.1 (more than three pensions for every contributor). Despite the fact that since 2011 the pensions paid until 31/12/1988 have been borne by GIAS and that the number of pensions refers only to those paid after this date, in 2012, this ratio was the e a considerable: 2,6 (almost three pensioners for every contributor). Therefore, in terms of pensions, the agricultural sector on the whole accounts for nearly 6,000 million Euros each year.

3.4 The private sector employees minor schemes: clergy, show-business employees (ex ENPALS), posts employees (ex IPOST), railway employees, journalists, employees managed by INPGI

3.4.1 The Clergy Fund

The Clergy Fund is characterized by an anomalous structural imbalance, but with a limited financial weight with respect to other Funds; it is an INPS fund for the general compulsory system for old age, invalidity and survivors' pensions for Catholic priests and other religious persons not belonging to the Catholic Church. In 2011, the fund had 31.4 million Euros of revenues and 99.1 million Euros of benefits net of the GIAS transfers. The fund has a low level of coverage from contribution revenues, accounting for 32.7% of pension expenditure, net of GIAS. In the year considered, the contribution/benefit ratio amounted to 1.36. In 2012, the fund had 32.6 million Euros worth of revenues compared to 99.8 million Euros' worth of benefits, net of the GIAS transfers, with a deficit of 67.2 million.

3.4.2 Fund of the entertainment sector employees ex ENPALS

As mentioned earlier, this Fund was merged into INPS as of 01/01/2012. The 2011 budget reported a surplus with contribution revenues and transfers amounting to 1,238.3 million Euros and benefit expenses amounting to 836.9 million Euros.

A similar situation is found in 2012 with revenues equal to 1,165.1 million Euros and expenditure equal to 847.5 million Euros.

3.4.3 Fund of Post and Telephony employees (ex IPOST)

After the sweeping restructuring process that led to the privatization of the postal sector and to the establishment of Ente Poste Spa, this fund was transferred to INPS. The 2011 accounts reported 1,569.1 million Euros' worth of expenses and 1,388 million Euros' worth of revenues. This downward trend was confirmed in 2012, with 1,323.9 million Euros' worth of revenues and outputs 1,629.9 million Euros' worth of expenses, with a deficit of 306 million Euros.

3.4.4 Fund for Railway employees

The broad and sweeping restructuring that led to the privatization of large State Institutions had a major impact on the pension system as a whole, but the strongest effect undoubtedly came from the reform of the Italian railway company, FF.SS. Spa. In fact, the new fund merged into INPS was characterized by a completely unbalanced ratio of contributors (57,100 in 2011, down to 53,600 in 2012) vs. the number of outstanding pensions (234,400 in 2011 and 232,000 in 2012). As a result, early-retirement plans were widely used, thus transfer the burden of this restructuring effort on taxpayers. The fund had a negative balance between contributions and benefits, 4,150.7 million Euros in 2011 and 4,167. 6 million Euros in 2012.

3.4.5 Fund of Journalists managed by INPGI

Journalists are covered by a dedicated fund called INPGI, with a separate scheme which replaces AGO. In 2011, the Fund had was in equilibrium with revenues equal to 381.5 million Euros and benefits to 392.5 million Euros respectively. A similar situation in 2012 with hen revenues amounting to 383.1 million Euros and slightly higher expenses to 408.6 million Euros.

3.5 The management of the Fund for para-subordinated employees

A separate scheme was recently set up within INPS under Law no. 335/95 (Dini reform) for atypical workers. It had a significant positive contribution-benefit balance in 2011 but it suffered a significant decline, dropping from 7,732 million Euros in 2010 to 6,466, as a balance between 6,922 million Euros' worth of contribution revenues and 457 million Euros' worth of benefit expenditure.

The significant reduction in revenues by 1,195 million Euros is due to the significant decline of notwithstanding the slight increase in the number of active members (32,000). The number of benefits paid (256,400) showed a modest upward trend by 10.4% compared to 2010 which is still limited and much lower than the number of contributors (1,741 million workers).

Even the average amount is quite low (1.700 EUR per year). In fact, this a recent Fund established in March 1996 and therefore few contributions have accrued in this separate scheme.

In 2012, Law n.183/2011 increased the contribution rates (27% for members and 18% for pensioners and for the members of other schemes) as well as the maximum taxable income (96,149 Euros). This boosted the revenues up to 7,550.5 million Euros (+9.1%) and the benefit rates to 467 million (+2.2%). Consequently, the balance of this fund rose to 7,083.5 million Euros and, as previously mentioned, it helped improve the positive balance of all the private pension schemes and to reduce the deficit of the entire pension system.

3.6 The welfare and security management in INPS (GIAS)

For the first time, this report analyses the welfare and retirement support Fund (hereinafter GIAS), which was set up within INPS under art. 37, paragraph 3, letter. D of Act n.88/1989. It is an accounting instrument for the regulatory implementation of welfare measures. Since its inception, the regulatory framework and the implementation of this Fund have greatly evolved, in terms of regulatory experienced a considerable growth on the law and practice, extending its reach through different levels of society.

Here follows a description of its areas of intervention:

- 1) Payment of part of the benefits of other schemes (INPS funds as of 1989 and INPDAP Funds as of 2012) in order to rebalance their accounts with a more precise separation between social security and welfare benefits; provision of contributions to the pension funds (see note 1 in Tab. 1a).
- 2) Payment of welfare benefits such as civilian disability benefits, social pensions and allowances.
- 3) Payment of benefits to support employment during the economic crisis even in areas not covered by ordinary instruments by provision of benefits (Derogation Cig, extraordinary Cig etc..) and provision of retirement contributions.

Most of these interventions are financed by the state budget. Part of the revenues comes from the contributions to be paid by employers and members, which amounted to 1,753 million Euros in 2011 and to 1,802 million Euros in 2012. At the same time, the transfers paid by taxpayers amounted to 83,902 million Euros in 2011 and to 93.800 million in 2012.

It is important to stress that GIAS operates within the framework of the pension sector both on the revenue side to support contributions and on that of the expenditure to support benefits. Here follows the description of the actions undertaken as indicated under points 1) and 2), while point 3) is illustrated in chapter 5 which analyses in depth the income support interventions paid by GPT and by GIAS.

Point 1) refers to the following interventions:

a) pension charges (very high) as provided under the law and by some of its later provisions, such as: the increased share of minimum benefits; a share of each pension paid by FPLD, special funds, the Fund for retailers and artisans; the CDCM pensions before 1989; early retirement; the increase in the pensions for veterans and other minor charges, as follows:

- a share of each pension paid by the INPS funds equal to 17,704 million Euros in 2011 and to 16,679 million Euros in 2012
- early retirements equal to 1,328 million Euros in 2011 and to 1,241 million Euros in 2012
- the share of pensions in art. 1 of Act 59/1991, amounting to 1,084 million in 2011 and to 1,011 million in 2012.
- additional benefits under art. 5. of Act 127/2007 equal to 109,6 million Euros in 2011 and to 1,031 million Euros in 2012.

The overall financial quantification of all charges is illustrated by Table 1.a, which amounted to 33,705 million Euros in 2011 and to 31,766 million in 2012.

b) Share of pensions of civil servants as provided for under Law n. 183/2011, which established the GIAS for the INPDAP Funds equal to 6,698 million Euros in 2012.

c) Transfers to cover the deficits of some Special INPS Funds (customs officials, staff dealing with excise taxes, dockworkers, railway workers) amounting to 4,4130 million Euros in 2011 and to 4,407 million Euros in 2012.

d) Tax incentives for contribution rates and for other types of contributions for a total of 5,187 million Euros in 2011 and of 5,666 million in 2012.

In relation to point 2), the direct expenditure for welfare benefits is as follows:

a) Transfer of financial resources to the specific "Fund for pensions and allowance for disabled civilians" under art. 130 of L.D. of 31/03/1998, whose statistical and financial aspects are analyzed in depth in Box 1.

b) Welfare benefits related to social pensions, social allowances and surcharges, which are also analyzed in Box 1.

The overall financial quantification of these interventions is equal to 18,854.10 million Euros in 2011 and to 19,873 million Euros in 2012, with the addition of the "arrears" paid annually at the time of the first installment of the benefit granted, which amounted to 1,434 million Euros in 2011

and to 994 million in 2012. In the conclusions (Chapter 9), these amounts are added to other GIAS interventions to provide an overall figure which is often unknown even to policy makers.

An ad hoc fund of the Ministry of Economy and Finance paid 261,435 benefits of direct and indirect "war pensions," for a total of € 1,426 million Euros.

BOX n. 1 - Altre prestazioni assistenziali – Trattamenti in essere al 31 dicembre						
Tipologia di prestazione	Numero		Importo totale annuo (milioni di euro)		Importo medio annuo (euro)	
	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012
	Pensioni invalidi civili	841.725	857.725	2.835,0	2.953,9	3.368
Indennità di accompagnamento	1.892.245	1.923.980	10.522,8	10.786,9	5.561	5.607
Pensioni e assegni sociali	809.263	825.993	4.035,4	4705,8	4.987	5.697
Pensioni di guerra						
dirette	98.130	91.766	886,3	875,3	9.032	9.538
indirette	184.005	169.669	574,6	551,1	3.123	3.248
Totale	3.825.368	3.869.133	18.854,1	19.873,0	4.929	5.136

Fonte: Casellario centrale dei pensionati

3.7 The management of private professional funds

The analysis below examines the variables related to the Private pension funds subdivided into two main groups: the funds referred to in Legislative Decree no. N. 509/1994 and the ones referred to in Legislative Decree no. N. 103/1996. The former include the following entities: ENPA CL (Labour Consultants), ENPA V (Veterinary doctors), ENPA F (Pharmacists), Cassa Forense (Lawyers), INARCASSA (Engineers and Architects), Cipag (Surveyors and Evaluators), CNPR (Accountants and Evaluators), CNPACD (Chartered Accountants), CNN (Notary Publics), ENPAM (Doctors) and INPGI (Journalists). The latter include: ENPAB (Biologists), ENPAIA (Agricultural Experts T and land surveyors), EPAP (Agronomists and forestry experts, actuaries, chemists and geologists), EPPI (Industrial Engineers and graduates), ENPAP (Psychologists) and INPGI (Journalists).

Unlike the public INPS Funds, these Funds have their own reserves. But like the whole social security system, they must fulfill their obligations in terms of the pension benefits to be paid in the future to their members according to the *pay as you go* system. Inside the PAYG system, there are two methods of calculating the pensions paid by the funds referred to in Legislative Decree n. 509/1994 and by the funds referred to in Legislative Decree n. 103/1996.

The funds referred to in Legislative Decree n. 509/1994 calculate their benefits with the *income-based system*; the funds referred to in Legislative Decree n. 103/1996 reevaluate their benefits according to the contribution-based system, by multiplying the individual contributions paid by members by the age-related transformation coefficient at the time of retirement. The individual contributions consist of all subjective contributions and they are increased annually on a compound basis in accordance with the capitalization rate of the annual variation in nominal GDP. Any positive balance between the actual return on the investments and the capitalization accredited on the individual accounts is put into a reserve fund to cover any possible balance.

Following the introduction by the Evaluation Unit of the obligation to draft financial statements with financial sustainability and actuarial projections with a 30-year horizon, with the addition of another 20 years if necessary, as provided for the law of 2007 and the extension of the projections to 50 years as indicated by art. 24 of the L.D. n. 206 of 2011 (referred to as "Save Italy") subsequently converted into law n. 214 of December 22, 2011, some funds referred to in Legislative Decree no. 509/1994 moved from the income-based system to the contribution-based system.

Finally, these funds are financed by two main types of contributions: the subjective contributions which are calculated as a percentage of the taxable income for tax purposes, ranging from 10% to 16% for the purpose of financing retirement benefits; supplementary contributions calculated on the basis of the turnover (and therefore higher) which vary between 2% and 4% and which are partly used to fund the welfare benefits paid to members and the operating costs and partly designed to increase the pension amount for each member. This second provision introduced by the so-called "Lo Presti Law", which aims to adjust and increase the future pension benefits to be paid by the funds referred to in Legislative Decree no. 103/1996.

Considering the period from 1989 to 2012, the total number of contributors to the funds increased by approximately 134% to the value of 1,197,571 people¹⁴. For the funds under Legislative Decree n. 509/1994, in 2012, the number of contributors amounted to 1,032,334 with a percentage increase compared to 1989 equal to approximately 101% and to over 2% compared to 2011. For the funds under Legislative Decree n. 103/1996, in 2012, the number of contributors amounted to 165,237 with a 57% increase compared to 2005 and a 5% rise compared to 2011.

Considering the period 1989-2012, the pensions paid increased from 145,325 to 319,020 (309,970 for the funds under LD 509/94 and about 9,050 for the funds under LD 103/96) with a percentage increase of 119.5%; the recently established funds under Legislative Decree no. 103/1996 only account for 13.8% of the total number of contributors. In 2012, they paid a low number of benefits equal to about 9,000. Considering the period between 2011 and 2012, the number of benefits paid by the funds under Legislative Decree n. 103/1996 increased by 24%.

In 2012, pension expenditure reached 3,924 million Euros with a percentage increase of 6.8% compared to 2011. The analyzing the pension expenditure of the funds under Legislative Decree n. 509/1994 shows a figure equal to 3,907 million Euros, with a percentage increase of 6.7% compared to 2011. Pension expenditure of the funds under Legislative Decree n. 103/1996 amounted to 17 million Euros with a 31% increase compared to 2011.

The contribution revenues of the private pension funds amounted to approximately € 7,080 million in 2012 with a percentage increase of 4.8% compared to 2011. The contribution revenues of the funds under Legislative Decree n. 509/1994 amounted to 6,726.30 million Euros, with a percentage increase of 4.5% compared to 2011, while the ones of the funds under Legislative Decree n. 103/1996 amounted to 354 million Euros with a percentage increase of 10.6% compared to 2011.

The balance between contributions and pension expenditure amounted to about 3.156 million Euros, with a growth rate of 2.3% over the previous year; in 2011, this ratio was equal to 3.08 million Euros. For the funds referred to in Legislative Decree n. 509/1994, this balance amounted to 2.82 million Euros in 2012, while for the ones referred to in Legislative Decree n. 103/1996, it was equal to 337 million Euros.

The ratio of active vs. retired members remained positive at 3.75 with a 3.3% reduction compared to 2011. Specifically, for the funds under Legislative Decree no. 509/1994 this ratio was equal to 3.33, with a 3.4% decrease vs. 2011, while for the funds under Leg. Decree 103/1996 it was 18.38, with a decrease by 15.12% compared to 2011.

¹⁴ As to the data on professionals, in tables 1a", and B23/24° and b, it is necessary to add the journalists classified as private employees (ex: number of contributors and pensioners (sum 4° + 4b; 24 professionals +journalists).

In 2012, the ratio of benefit expenditure vs. contribution revenues amounted to 0.554 with a percentage increase by 2% compared to 2011. Specifically, for the funds under L.D. 509/1994, in 2012 this ratio was equal to 0,580, an increase by 2.2% compared to 2011, while for the ones under L.D.103/1996 it was 0.048 with a percentage increase by 18.9% compared to 2011.

The average pension in 2012 amounted to 12,302.40 with a percentage increase of 1.1% compared to 2011. Specifically, for the funds referred to in L.D. 509/1994, in 2012 the average pension reached 12,604.2 Euros with an increase by 1.5% compared to 2011; for the ones under L.D. 103/1996, it amounted approximately to 1,900 Euros with an increase by 5.9% compared to 2011. It is important to consider that, in most cases, the pension benefits paid by the funds under Leg. Decree 103/1996, are only a part of the total first pillar pension actually perceived by pensioners. This depends on the fact that these persons have acquired the right to the first pillar pension also in other public funds.

In 2012, the average contributions amounted to 5,919.7 Euros with a percentage increase by 2.6% compared to 2011. Specifically, for the funds under L.D. 509/1994, the average contributions in were equal to 6,524.2 Euros with an increase by 2.8% compared to 2011; for the funds under Leg. Decree 103/1996, the average contributions amounted to 2,142.6 Euros with a percentage increase by 4.9% compared to 2011.

The ratio of average pensions vs. average contributions amounted to 2.08% in 2012, with a decrease by 1.4% compared to 2011. For the funds under L.D. 509/1994, this ratio was equal to 1.9 with a percentage decrease by 1,3% compared to 2011 while for the ones under L.D. 103/1996, this ratio was 0.9 with a percentage increase by 0.9% compared to 2011.

In line with the first survey conducted by Covip on the assets of the private pension funds, their total assets (equity) amounted to about 61 billion Euros at the end of 2012. These assets are invested as follows: 10% cash, 14.7% government bonds, 9.3% debt securities (bonds), 3.3% equities (shares), 28.8% mutual funds, 21% direct ownership of real-estate properties, 0.9% shareholdings in real estate companies, 0.8% in insurance companies and 10.8% in other assets (credits, etc...). It is worth considering that 80.3% of investments in government bonds includes bonds issued by the Italian Government. In addition, 36.2% of the investments in UCITS has been allocated to real estate funds.

4. Analysis of the equilibrium rates of the pension system and of individual pension fund

The accounting equilibrium rates are an indicator that can give useful information about the financial performance of the funds in addition to those already analyzed above. They are a theoretical measure of the rates that should be applied to the taxable income for contribution purposes of the members of the funds so that contribution revenues balance the benefit expenditure of the funds or, in other words, so that the funds are in equilibrium from the financial and accounting point of view.

In order to calculate the accounting rate, it is important to consider that the balance between contribution revenues and benefit expenditure is achieved when the amount of contributions C is equal to the total amount of benefits P. Since contribution revenues are equal to the product of the contribution rate and the contribution base (I.e. average income \tilde{w} multiplied by the number of workers L), while pension expenditure is equal to the product between the average pension and \tilde{p} the number of pensions paid R, the theoretical accounting equilibrium rate α^* is given by:

$$C = P \qquad \alpha^* \cdot \tilde{w}L = \tilde{p} \cdot R \qquad \alpha^* = \frac{\tilde{p}}{\tilde{w}} \cdot \frac{R}{L}$$

If the theoretical rate and the actual rate on the basis of which contributions on labour income are calculated coincide, funds are financially balanced. The more imbalanced these two ratios: average pension/average income and number of pensions/number of contributors, the greater the gap

between the theoretical and the actual rate, resulting in a critical financial situation for the funds. This brief introduction paves the way to a quick analysis of the situation of the main funds.

Figure 4.1: Funds of various categories. Accounting equilibrium rates net of GIAS transfers

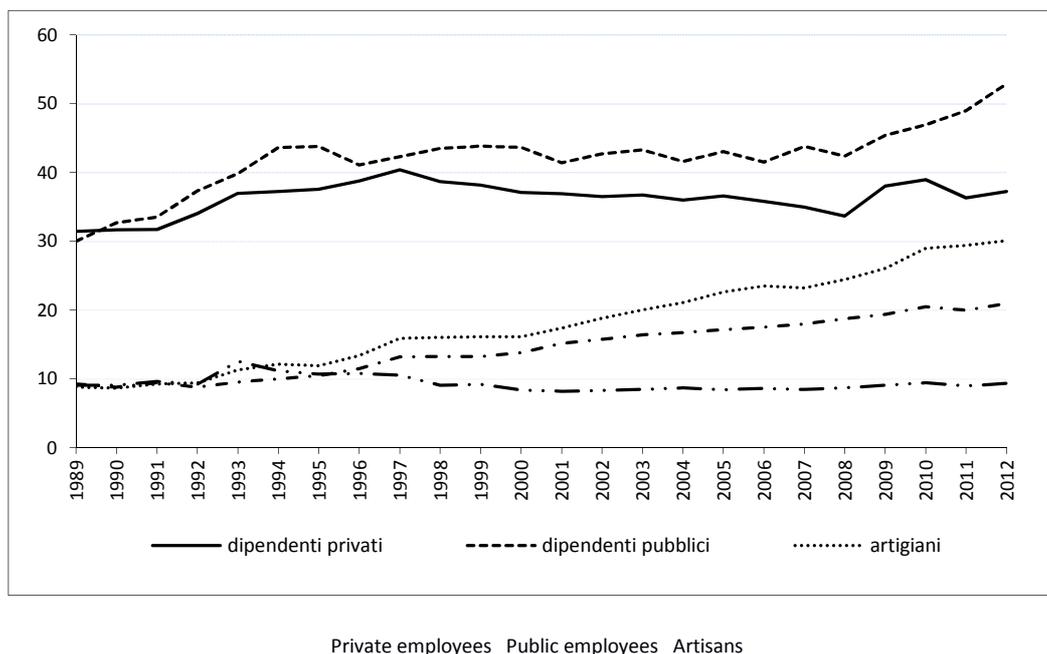


Figure 4.1 shows the trends in the equilibrium rates which refer to pension expenditure net of GIAS transfers. According to the assumption that the pension expenditure for welfare benefits should not be funded by direct contributions but entirely by general taxes and that the items in the GIAS transfers have actually a welfare nature, the rates shown in Figure 4.1 represent the tax rate in a pay as you go system which should be levied on labor income in order to finance pension expenditure¹⁵.

On the basis of this interpretation, these changes show that for private sector employees (the largest sample), the equilibrium rate has had a slow but progressive decline since 1998 (in 2008 the rate had reached an all time low equal to 33.6%, very close to the regulatory contribution rate, which is due to the reduction of the ratio of the number of workers vs. pensions paid, but a substantially stable ratio of average pension vs. average income¹⁶). Since 2008, the rate of equilibrium has instead recovered, albeit with alternating patterns. During the same period, the number of pensions paid with respect to contributors has not grown and, especially in the last two years, it has further deteriorated, while the average pension has increased vs. the average income. These two opposing trends may suggest that the increase in retirement age implemented with the recent reforms has had contrasting effects on the accounting equilibrium rate. On the one hand, this rate was partially reduced by the decrease in the number of pensions paid and, on the other hand, it went up due to increase in the average of pension. The average pension turned out to be higher than the average

¹⁵ It is known that principle of separation between healthcare and pensions was introduced by act n. 88/1989 which reformed the Inps budget structure. The scheme for welfare and income support benefits (Gias) is therefore the channel through which the state transfers resources to Inps to pay a series of benefits including: social pensions, contribution incentives, early retirements, the shares of each monthly pension benefits, etc. The criteria for separating welfare and retirement benefits are complex and they have an impact on the general taxes used to pay pensions. There have always been conflicting opinions on this particular issue. On the one hand, some believe that pension benefits also include some benefits that should be considered as welfare benefits; on the other, there are those who think that the present subdivision system no longer include the original meaning of welfare and retirement benefits. In fact all the contributions paid by the state under the law and the state transfers are classified as belonging to the first sector

¹⁶ The trends of the two ratios: number of pensions/number of contributors and average pension/average income can be seen in the graphs under Figures 4.4, 4.5 e 4.6 at the end of the paragraph.

income of employees which might have been affected by the long period of stagnation and by the employment crisis.

In the area of public employees, after an initial period of rapid growth in the equilibrium rate¹⁷ - from 30.0% in 1989 to 43.8% in 1995 - the trend has fluctuated but has been relatively stable, although it was significantly higher than the legal contribution rate. These years were characterized by the steady increase in the number of pensions paid with respect to the number of active workers, also linked to the halt to new hirings and to the lower turnover of workers, which was more than offset by the decline in the ratio of the average pension vs. the average income. Since 2009, however, both ratios have deteriorated and the rate picked up again to reach about 53% in 2012.

For the self-employed, Figure 4.1 indicates that both for artisans and retailers, the equilibrium rate gradually augmented since the mid-nineties.

This trend is marked by a growing imbalance between revenues from contributions and benefits, resulting from the upward trend of both the ratio of the average pension vs. the average income and the ratio of the number of pensions vs. the number of contributors. The "physiological" change in the retired population definitely helped boost the former ratio, which however showed a modest growth. The ratio of the number of pensions paid vs. the number of contributors has been considerably affected by the life cycle of the two funds, created in the late fifties and in the early sixties¹⁸. In 1995, their life cycle had almost reached the working career span of the first insured workers. In this connection, the high ratio of the number of pensions vs. the number of contributors which went up from 37.3% to 86.1% in the period under review, had a major impact on the equilibrium rate for artisans than on the one for retailers. Since 2004, this rate also exceeded the actual contribution rate, reaching 30.8% in 2012, compared to 20.5% for retailers, while the actual contribution in the same year was 21.3%¹⁹.

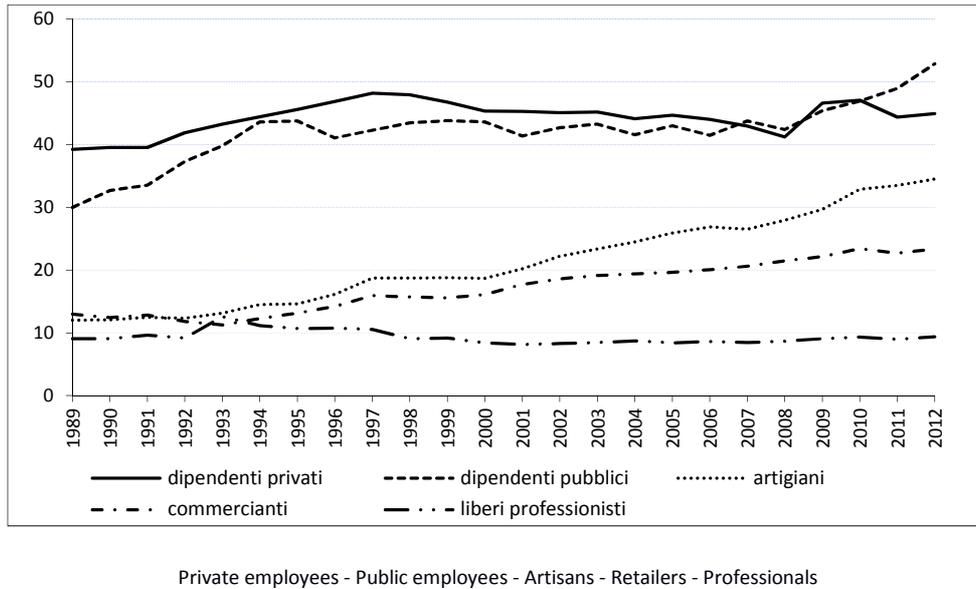
The situation is different for the self-employed that insured by the private professional funds. In fact, this aggregate figure still benefits from a ratio of the number of pensions paid vs. the number of contributors that is still relatively low (26.4% in 2012), which means that the equilibrium rate still remains slightly lower than 10%. Moreover, due to the generally low actual contribution rates the ratio of the average pension vs. the average income is still rather small (35.4% in 2012), with a slight progression that seems to have been hampered by the recent reforms of the professional fund.

¹⁷ In the public sector, the benefits are not covered by GIAS transfers as indicators in the grafts of figures 3.1 e 3.2. The gross and net amounts coincide.

¹⁸ Act n. 463 of 1959 for the artisans' fund and Act n. 613 of 1966 for the retailers' fund.

¹⁹ In the same year, the contribution for retailers was increased by 0.09% as envisaged by Art. 5 of LD n. 207 of March 28 1996 n. 207, to provide benefits for termination of business activities. As to the new rates, article 24, paragraph 22 of LD n. 201 of December 6, 2011, modified by Act n. 214 of December 22, 2011, published in the official Journal n. 300 of December 27, 2011, envisaged that, as of January 1, 2012, the contribution rates for artisans and retailers funds integrated into Inps be increased by 1.3% and later by 0.45% each year up to level 24%. Therefore the contribution rates for 2014 are equal to 22.20%.

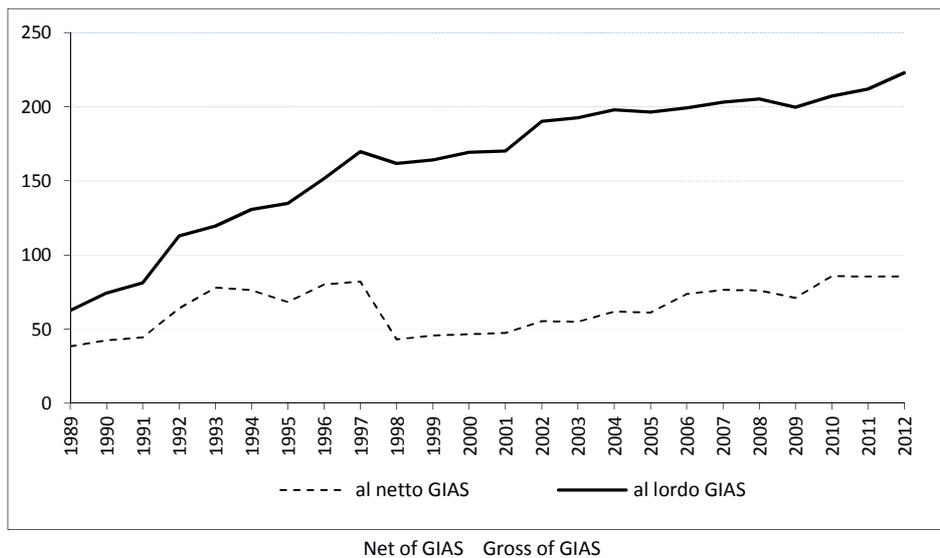
Figure 4.2: Funds of different categories. Accounting equilibrium rates net of GIAS transfers



When equilibrium rates include the GIAS transfers, as shown by Figure 4.2, there are no major changes in the trends in the period of time under consideration. As previously emphasized, the main reason is that share of GIAS transfers vs. benefits share was relatively constant over time. The change is seen in the equilibrium rates of the categories to which the transfers are allocated. In particular, the rate of for private employees rises by about 8% on average (from 37.2% to 45% in 2012), very close to the figures of public sector employees. The equilibrium rates of artisans and retailers were also characterized by an upward trend by 4% on average for artisans and 3% for retailers.

A special case is the Fund for farmers (CDCM). This fund has a structural imbalance of gigantic proportions (Figure 4.3) due to the radical changes in the economy, the gradual reduction in the number of people working in the agricultural sector, and also a legislation which was not always strict in calculating and granting pension benefits for this sector.

Figure 4.3: Fund for farmers: accounting equilibrium rates



On the one hand, the ratio of average pension to average income would be very low without the transfers GIAS. However, with GIAS transfers, this ratio doubled (from 23.4% to 61.1% in 2012), at the same level as private sector employees and above that of civil servants (Figures 4.6 and 4.7). On the other hand, an even greater imbalance, resulting from the structural causes mentioned above,

can be seen in the ratio of the number of pensions vs. the number of contributors. This ratio reached 380% in 2008, i.e. almost four pensions paid to each active contributor. In the last four years, it showed a slight downward trend (Figure 4.5).

The significant imbalance in these crucial ratios for the financial results of the fund results in an extraordinarily high level of the hypothetical equilibrium rate. Taking into account the benefits including the transfers from GIAS, this rate reached in 222.9% in 2012 and the trend is still growing. Even considering the benefits net of welfare transfers, the equilibrium rate still is four times higher than the actual rate, 85.4% in 2012 (Figure 4.3).

The future developments of this fund are correlated to the increases in the effective contribution rates, gradually rising from 20.3% in 2011 to 24% 2018 under the aforementioned Law no. 214 of 2011²⁰.

Figure 4.4: Percentage ratio of the number of pensions vs. the number of contributors

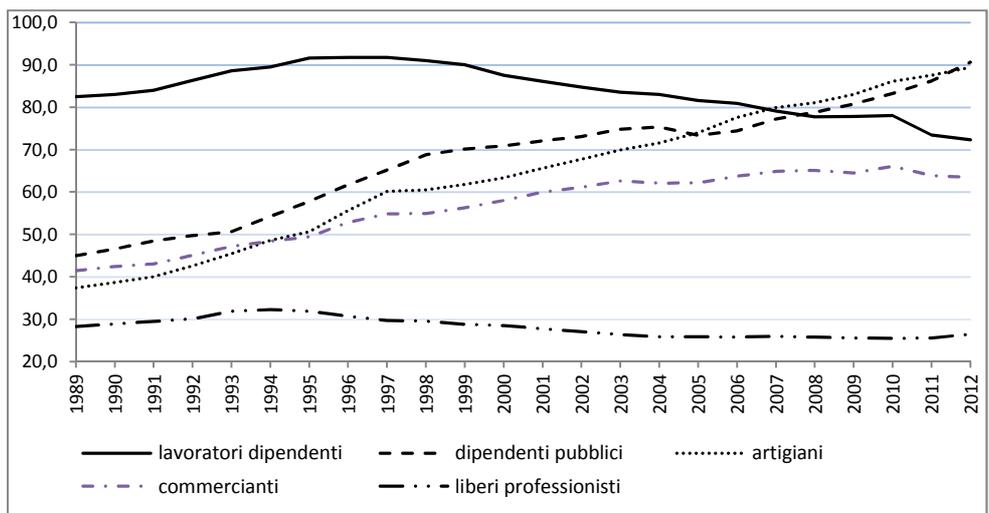
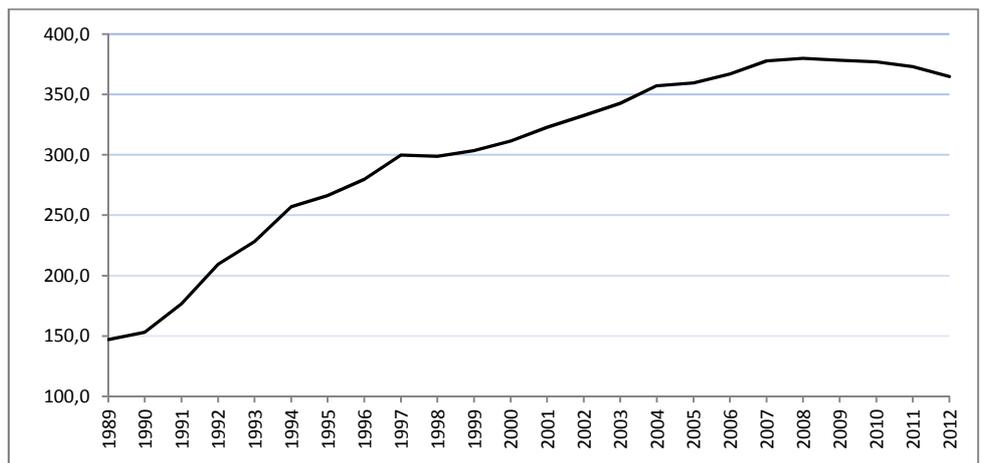


Figure 4.5: Farmers. Percentage ratio of the number pensions vs. the number of contributors



²⁰ In more detail, the 20.3% rate in 2011 was for farmers above 21 years of age, while those below this age had a rate equal to 17.80%. In the “diadvantaged areas”, the rate was 17.30% and 12.80% respectively. This reform did not change the conventional income brackets or the calculation system, but it modified the rate to calculate contributions for normal and disadvantaged areas alike.

Figure 4.6: Percentage ratio of the average pension vs. average income, net of GIAS

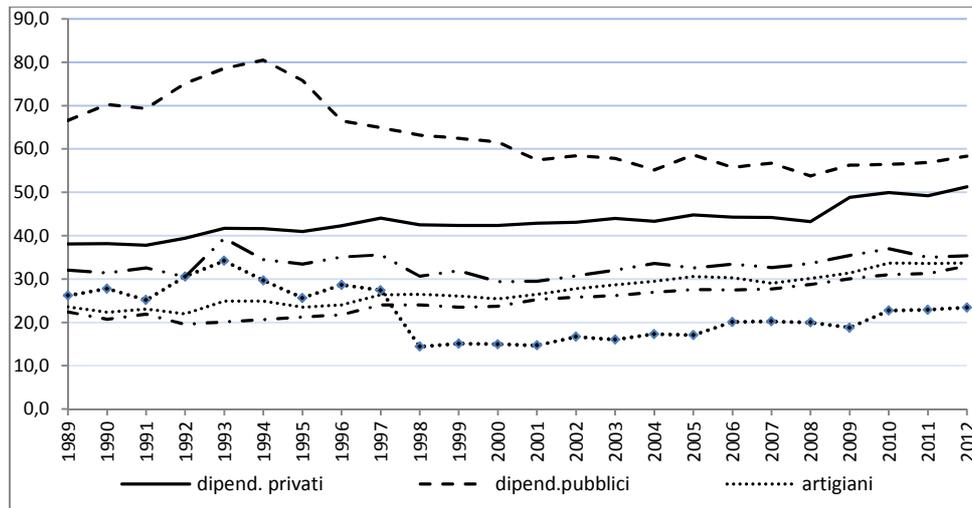
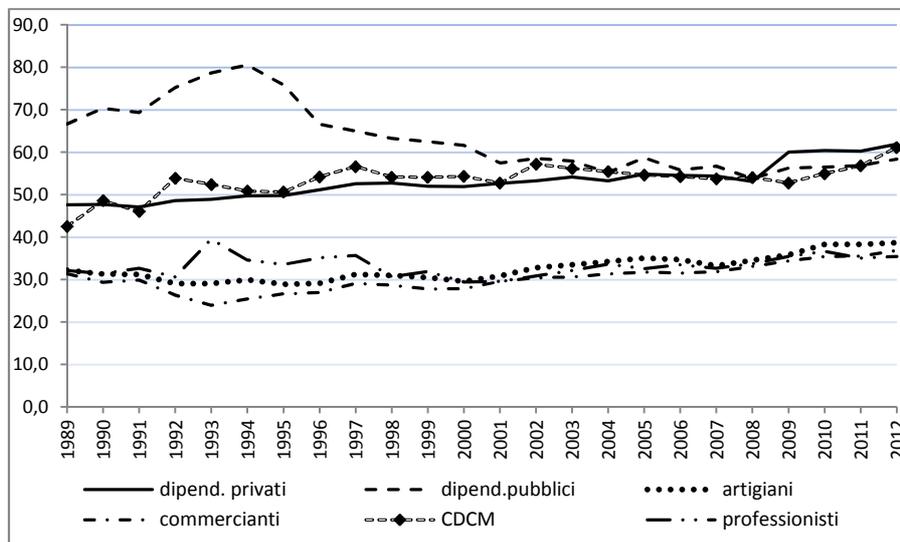


Figure 4.7: Percentage ratio of the average pension vs. the average income, gross of GIAS



5. The changes in income support schemes: GPT unemployment benefits scheme and GIAS welfare schemes related to pensions

This report is designed to provide a complete overview of the social security system both in terms of the contributions paid by companies (which obviously have an impact on the final cost of labour) and of the income support benefits (unemployment, sickness and maternity) or family allowances, taking into account that pensions are largely made up of these benefits. Therefore, it has included this important fund, together with the GIAS illustrated in the chapter 3.6, only for income support benefits. Law n. 88 of 1989 (*Restructuring of the National Institute of Social Security and the National Institute for Insurance against Accidents at Work*) established GPT (temporary benefits for employed workers) under Art. 24. The INPS Board of Directors may decide to use its surplus without charging interest rates, which is typically allocated to FPLD. GPT is funded by the contributions from companies that were previously paid to pre-existing funds which were then reorganized. GPT took on their assets and liabilities to provide benefits. Table 1. shows the financial situation of this fund.

The main benefits that can be provided on the basis of particular requirements are: a) benefits for unintentional unemployment in the agricultural and in the non-agricultural sector; b) the guarantee fund for termination of employment (TFR) and the benefits for the last three months of remuneration in case of employers' insolvency, directly financed by a 0.20% contribution from companies; c) supplementary benefits for workers in the industry and in the construction sectors; d)

wage support for agricultural workers; e) the fund for family allowances; f) benefits for sickness and maternity and for any other form of temporary social security benefits other than pensions.

The table below shows the data of the accounts of the last five years.

Table 1 GPT – ECONOMIC SITUATION 2008-2012

Tav. 1 GPT – SINTESI DELLA SITUAZIONE ECONOMICA 2008 – 2012 (*)
Importi in milioni di euro

Anno	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Proventi e corrispettivi	18.832	17.999	18.782	18.833	18.912
Altri ricavi	2.507	2.531	2.370	2.428	2.600
Totale Valore della produzione (A)	21.339	20.530	21.152	21.261	21.512
Spese per prestazioni istituzionali	11.459	13.907	13.550	13.506	14.633
Altri oneri di gestione	4.472	7.117	6.934	6.394	7.901
Totale Costi della produzione (B)	15.931	21.024	20.484	19.900	22.534
Differenza (A) – (B)	5.408	-494	668	1.361	-1.022

(*) Al lordo di proventi e oneri finanziari e straordinari e imposte di esercizio

The expenditure for institutional benefits are shown in detail in Table 2. GPT, while the transfers to FPLD, included in "other operating expenses", are shown in detail in Table 3 GPT.

During the period analyzed, the total cost for benefits increased from 11,459 million Euros to 14,633 million Euros with a 28% variation; this increase was mainly due to unemployment benefits that, compared to the total expenditure, accounted for 27% in 2008 and for almost one third in 2012. During the same period, the contribution revenues remained essentially unchanged at around 18,900 million Euros, as indicated in Table 1 GPT, under "proceeds and expenses".

Table 2 GPT – Summary 2008-2012 (Millions of Euros)

Tav. 2 GPT – Rendiconto degli anni 2008 – 2012
Importi in milioni di euro

A) Spese per prestazioni istituzionali	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Trattamenti di famiglia	3.831	3.760	3.552	3.670	3.726
Trattamenti di integrazione salariale	365	1.755	1.141	769	1.044
Trattamenti di disoccupazione	3.051	4.198	4.656	4.560	5.233
Trattamenti economici di malattia	2.165	2.079	1.992	2.053	2.044
Trattamenti economici di maternità	2.038	2.124	2.088	2.216	2.284
Trattamenti di fine rapporto e vari	446	415	585	672	795
Totale (A)	11.896	14.331	14.014	13.940	15.126
Recupero prestazioni e altro (B)	437	424	464	434	493
Totale spese per prestazioni (A – B)	11.459	13.907	13.550	13.506	14.633

The GPT transfers are only allocated to the FPLD fund for figurative contributions (see Table 3 GPT).

Table 3 GPT – Summary of 2008-2012 (Millions of Euros)**Tav. 3 GPT – Rendiconto degli anni 2008 – 2012**
Importi in milioni di euro

B) Coperture figurative FPLD	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Trattamenti di integrazione salariale:					
- industria	139	1.091	622	344	565
- edilizia	86	144	139	146	181
- lapidei	4	7	7	8	9
Trattamenti di disoccupazione	3.198	4.984	4.908	4.907	5.941
Totale	3.427	6.226	5.676	5.405	6.696

In order to give an exhaustive view of these benefits, the report also includes the ones paid by GIAS, as briefly mentioned in Chapter 3.6, but only for income support.

As already mentioned, GIAS was set up under Article 37 of Law no. 88/89 and, under paragraph 3 letter D, it must also provide for contribution reliefs (reduction in social security contributions) in favor of particular groups of workers, sectors or territories, including training, solidarity and apprenticeship contracts, in addition to family allowances which are also paid by the state, for extraordinary wage support and for special unemployment benefits (the mobility allowance under Law 223/91) as provided for under Laws n. 1115 of November 5, 1968 and n. 427 of August 6 1975 and under their amendments and additions, as well as for other similar benefits to be provided by the state. GIAS also provides benefits to support income (wage protection) shown in Table 4 GPT (except for the pensions described in section 3.6), and analytically in Tables 5 and 6 GPT.

GIAS – Fund for welfare benefits and support for pension funds (net of pension charges)

Summary 2008-2012 millions of Euros

Tav. 4 GPT

GIAS – Gestione degli interventi assistenziali e di sostegno alle gestioni previdenziali

(al netto di oneri pensionistici)

Rendiconto degli anni 2008 – 2012

(milioni di euro)

Spese per prestazioni istituzionali	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Oneri per il mantenimento del salario	2.810	4.459	5.685	5.664	6.760
Oneri per interventi a sostegno della famiglia	2.668	2.810	2.982	3.098	3.286
Oneri per prestazioni economiche derivanti da riduzioni di oneri previdenziali	571	589	574	577	593
Oneri diversi	3	21	5	6	7
TOTALE	6.052	7.879	9.246	9.345	10.646

Tables 5 and 6 show in detail the wages protection measures and the transfers to FPLD to cover these expenses. The unemployment benefits include: the share of non-agricultural unemployment benefits, the agricultural unemployment benefits introduced by Law 247/2007, the special construction unemployment benefits and the allowances for socially relevant activities (ASU).

Table 5 – Summary 2008-2012 – Charges to maintain wages (Millions of Euros)

Tav. 5 GIAS – Rendiconto degli anni 2008 – 2012
Oneri per il mantenimento del salario
Importi in milioni di euro

A) Prestazioni	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Trattamenti di disoccupazione	1.419	2.191	2.165	2.239	2.621
Indennità di mobilità	882	1.144	1.346	1.435	1.685
- ordinaria	794	1.043	1.169	1.192	1.387
- in deroga	88	101	177	243	298
Trattamenti Cigs	508	1.121	2.173	1.981	2.449
- ordinaria	396	825	1.608	1.386	1.634
- in deroga	112	296	565	595	815
Trattamenti diversi	1	3	1	9	5
TOTALE	2.810	4.459	5.685	5.664	6.760

B) Coperture figurative FPLD	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Trattamenti di disoccupazione	83	316	188	197	271
Indennità di mobilità	679	815	951	1.039	1.219
- ordinaria	617	742	830	896	948
- in deroga	62	73	121	143	271
Trattamenti Cigs	387	894	1.750	1.729	1.935
- ordinaria	302	686	1.228	1.146	1.244
- in deroga	85	208	522	583	691
Trattamenti diversi	(...)	(...)	(...)	6	0
TOTALE	1.149	2.025	2.889	2.971	3.425

The fund is financed by contributions from employers: 0.30% for the mobility allowance, 0.80% for the special unemployment benefits for construction workers, 0.90% (including 0.30% to be paid by workers) extraordinary wage support.

Table 6 GIAS – Summary 2008-2012
Contributions paid by employers and members (Millions of Euros)

Tav. 6 GIAS – Rendiconto degli anni 2008 – 2012
Contributi a carico dei datori di lavoro e degli iscritti
Importi in milioni di euro

Anni	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Indennità di mobilità	524	549	706	641	589
Trattamenti Cigs (*)	1.041	977	1.066	1.071	1.085
Trattamenti speciali edili	120	106	109	100	90
TOTALE	1.685	1.632	1.881	1.812	1.764

(*) L'aliquota contributiva Cigs grava per un terzo a carico del lavoratore (0,30%)

Table 3 illustrates the contribution rates paid by companies the GPT and GIAS funds.

Tabella delle aliquote contributive per i principali settori di attività in vigore nel 2012

(valori percentuali della retribuzione imponibile)

Voci contributive Settore di attività	disoccupazione (*)		garanzia TFR		CUAF		cig ordinaria		cig straordinaria		mobilità		indennità malattia		indennità maternità		Totale	
	operai	impiegati	operai	impiegati	operai	impiegati	operai	impiegati	operai	impiegati	operai	impiegati	operai	impiegati	operai	impiegati	operai	impiegati
<u>Industria in genere</u>																		
fino a 15 dip.	1,61	1,61	0,20	0,20	0,68	0,68	1,90	1,90					2,22		0,46	0,46	7,07	4,85
Da 16 a 50 dip.	1,61	1,61	0,20	0,20	0,68	0,68	1,90	1,90	0,90	0,90	0,30	0,30	2,22		0,46	0,46	8,27	6,05
più di 50 dip.	1,61	1,61	0,20	0,20	0,68	0,68	2,20	2,20	0,90	0,90	0,30	0,30	2,22		0,46	0,46	8,57	6,35
<u>Artigianato</u>	0,70	0,70	0,20	0,20	0,00	0,00							2,22		0,00	0,00	3,12	0,90
<u>Artigianato edile (**)</u>	1,50	1,50	0,20	0,20	0,00	0,00	5,20	1,90					2,22		0,00	0,00	9,12	3,60
<u>Artigianato lapidei</u>	0,70	0,70	0,20	0,20	0,00	0,00	3,70	1,90					2,22		0,00	0,00	6,82	2,80
<u>Credito e Assicurazioni</u>	1,61	1,61	0,20	0,20	0,68	0,68									0,46	0,46	2,95	2,95
<u>Commercio</u>																		
fino a 50 dip.	1,61	1,61	0,20	0,20	0,68	0,68							2,44	2,44	0,24	0,24	5,17	5,17
Da 50 a 200 dip.	1,61	1,61	0,20	0,20	0,68	0,68			0,90	0,90	0,30	0,30	2,44	2,44	0,24	0,24	6,37	6,37
più di 200 dip.	1,61	1,61	0,20	0,20	0,68	0,68			0,90	0,90	0,30	0,30	2,44	2,44	0,24	0,24	6,37	6,37
<u>Commercio CUAf ridotta</u>																		
fino a 50 dip.	0,48	0,48	0,20	0,20	0,00	0,00							2,44	2,44	0,00	0,00	3,12	3,12
Da 50 a 200 dip.	0,48	0,48	0,20	0,20	0,00	0,00			0,90	0,90	0,30	0,30	2,44	2,44	0,00	0,00	4,32	4,32
più di 200 dip.	0,48	0,48	0,20	0,20	0,00	0,00			0,90	0,90	0,30	0,30	2,44	2,44	0,00	0,00	4,32	4,32

(*) comprende l'aliquota di 0,30 destinata al Fondo di rotazione ex art. 25 L. n. 845/1978

(**) la voce disoccupazione comprende l'aliquota di 0,80 per il Trattamento speciale

6. Substitution rates for continuous and discontinuous careers in different economic scenarios

Substitution rates can be gross or net; the gross rates are defined as the ratio of the annual amount of the first pension installment vs. the amount of the last salary (or labor income for the self-employed). They represent the change in the gross income of workers in the transition from the active life to retirement. The net substitution rates are calculated by expressing both the pension and the remuneration net of contributions and taxes and they are therefore an indicator of adequacy of benefits, in that they measure to what extent the workers' disposable income changes after retirement. The net substitution rates are significantly higher than the gross ones, when all the other conditions are equal, due to the progressive rates of personal income taxes and to the fact that the contribution rates are paid on the basis of the remuneration of active workers and not on the amount of the pension.

The calculations refer to employees and to the self-employed that have two different substitution rates due to different calculation methods (33% for the former and 24% for the latter as of 2018) that has an impact on the gross and net pension amount.

Tab 6.1

NET SUBSTITUTION RATES OF THE COMPULSORY PENSION SYSTEM – old age pension (ENTRY LEVEL 24 YEARS, INCOME 20000 Euros Gross)							
Year of birth	1968	1970	1972	1974	1976	1978	1980
Employees	72.90%	73.60%	74.30%	75.80%	76.70%	77.90%	79.10%
Autonomi	64.00%	65.10%	66.10%	67.90%	69.10%	70.20%	71.20%
Age + years of contributions up to retirement	68.6/37.6	68.7/37.7	68.9/37.9	69.2/38.2	69.2/38.4	69.6/38.6	69.7/38.7

GROSS SUBSTITUTION RATES OF THE COMPULSORY PENSION SYSTEM – old-age pensions (ENTRY LEVEL 24 YEARS, INCOME 20000 Euros gross)							
Anno di Nascita	1968	1970	1972	1974	1976	1978	1980
Lavoratori Dipendenti	63.10%	64.00%	64.90%	66.50%	67.40%	68.30%	69.20%
Autonomi	43.10%	44.10%	45.10%	46.60%	47.60%	48.60%	49.70%
Età + annualità contributive al pensionamento	68.6/37.6	68.7/37.7	68.9/37.9	69.2/38.2	69.2/38.4	69.6/38.6	69.7/38.7

Table 6.1 shows gross and net rates²¹, while the graphs only show the net rates, which are obviously more significant because they express the amount that can be "spent" by each pensioner. These projections were obtained by means of a proprietary computational program²² that takes into account: 1) the pension reforms that have increased the requirements for retirement age and the number of years of contributions [for requirements see Appendix 1] - (see Figure 6.2); since 2019, the retirement age has been 67 years of age, regardless of the type of calculation (mixed or contributory), the workers' gender (men and women) and the type of employment (employees, atypical workers, self-employed); 2) the requirement which adjusted the age to the increase in life expectancy (according to an "automatic stabilizer"), including the increases of the previous period, which now are expected to grow steadily at a rate of about 2

²¹ The net substitution rates for the self-employed are further reduced with respect to the ones for employed workers due to a higher contribution rate (24% vs. 9.93%) that is living on the individual income.

²² Calculation engine provided by Epheso I.A. Srl.

months every two years (see figure 6.3). The same indexation is also used for seniority requirements²³; 3) the impact of the revision of the transformation coefficients provided for in Article. 1 co. 11 L 335/95, as amended and supplemented by Art. 1, paragraphs 14 and 15 of Law 247/2007 as well as the effects of the measures contained in the reforms adopted in 2011, including those provided for in Decree 201/2011 amended by L 214/2011.

Chart 6.2

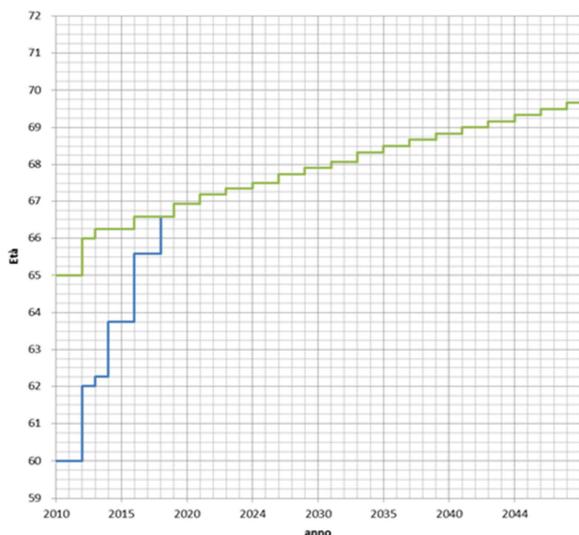


Chart 6.3



Expected increase in life expectancy in terms of retirement

(rounded for the months of review - ISTAT model)

Age and contribution requirements vary and they are no longer equal for all, while the intrinsic actuarial equity of the contribution-based calculation leads to homogeneous long-term results for the same age groups. Therefore, the graphical illustration of the expected substitution rates for different generations of workers highlights the combination of age and years of contributions expected at retirement.

In order to calculate the "net substitution rates", different generational profiles (by year of birth), have been considered in different economic scenario (increase in nominal GDP and individual wage increases over prices), taking into account all expected changes related to increase in life expectancy in terms of requirements for retirement and changes in actuarial coefficients. Moreover, the calculation strictly applies the rules of the contribution-based method (rate of adjustment on the basis of the five-year mean of nominal GDP). This approach has fixed the age of first employment at 24 and the growth of wages in the active period of life. These contribution-based calculations also include a period without contributions (approximately 15% of the entire working life) as consequence of the discontinuous and potentially unstable situation of newly hired employees in this specific historical moment in Italy and probably in the near future.

The most obvious result of these simulations is that, on the basis of the same calculation method, new generations achieve net substitution rates that tend to be more generous than the ones for the previous generations. This is definitely an interesting result and at the same time, it is counter intuitive and not in line with the "common opinion" of the media and of many social actors as

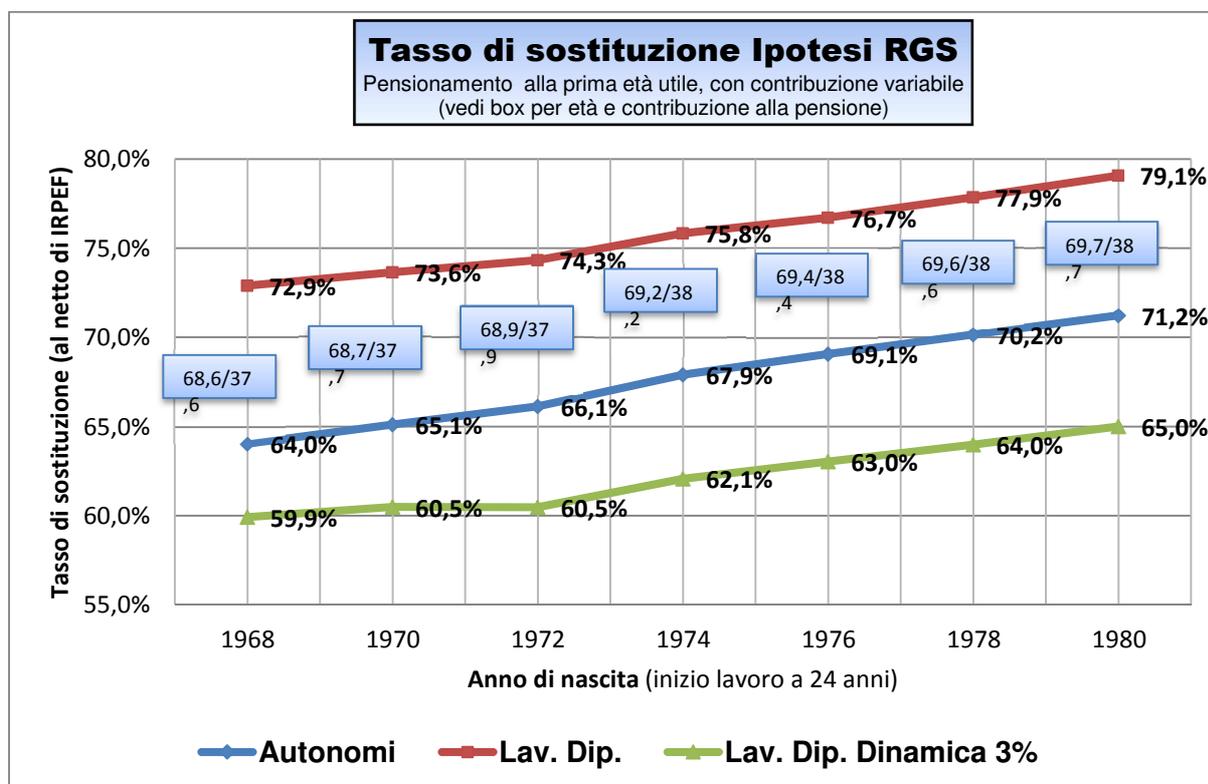
²³ The Parliament approved two agendas to separate the years of contributions from life expectancy because this double indexation of the Monti – Fornero law seems to be unconstitutional.

well as of the people involved (especially young people) who think that they will not get any or a very low pension. However, the increase in the substitution rate is simply the effect of the constant increase in the retirement age and in the number of years of contribution. The 1980 generation will retire at an older age and with more years of contribution with respect to the 1968 one.

Below are the new graphs of the results of the following hypotheses about different macroeconomic scenarios:

Hypothesis 1: Net expected substitution rates for public and private sector employees and self-employed workers; (Figure 6.4) The figures are in line with the latest report of the Evaluation Unit and of RGS, with individual wages expected to grow by 1.51% in real terms, with a projected average five-year growth in GDP by 1.57% in real terms and in inflation by 2% (with a relative increase in productivity by 1.53% per annum). The third curve is based on the same assumptions but with individual trends of 3% instead of 1.51%.

Hypothesis 1: Graph 6.4

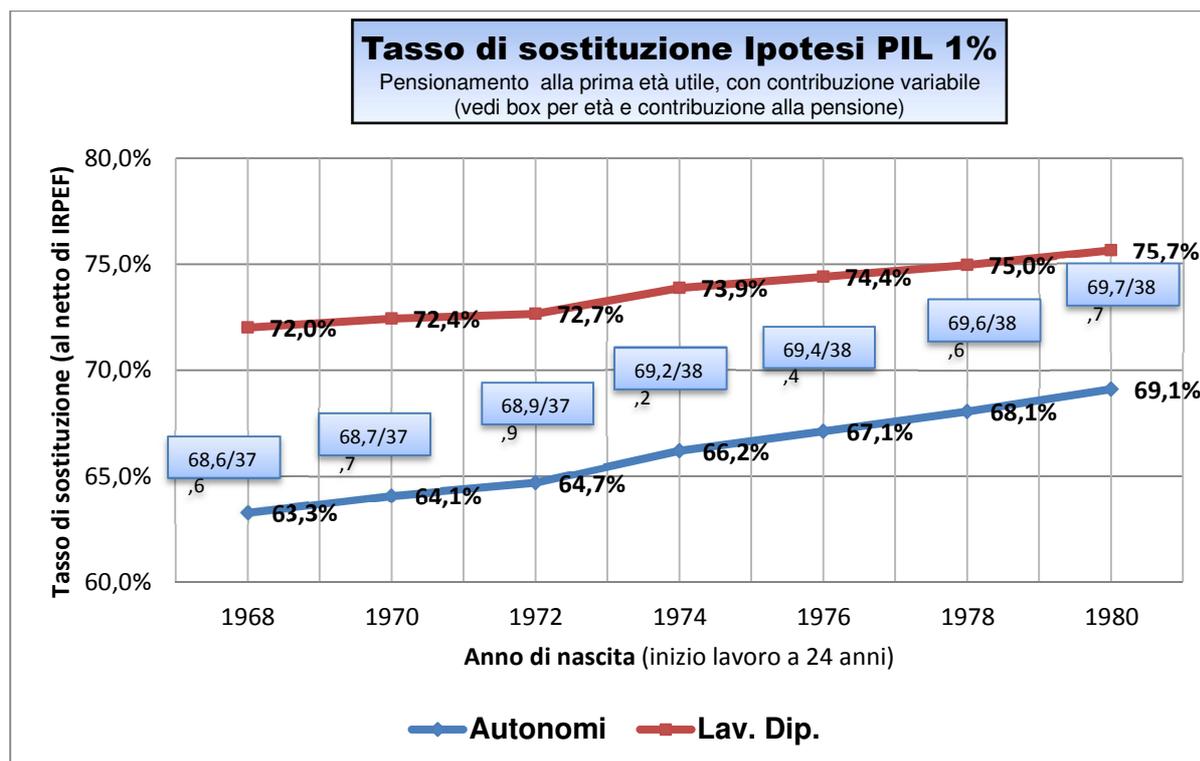


SUBSTITUTION RATES RGS HYPOTHESIS (retirement at the earliest possible retirement age with variable contributions (by age and contributions))

Substitution rate (net of personal income tax) – Self-employed Employees, Employees 3% rate 0 Year of birth (first job 24 years)

Hypothesis 2 - Net substitution rates for public and private sector employees and self-employed workers (Figure 6.5) with an expected growth in wages by 1.2% in real terms and a five-year average growth in GDP by 1% (with an associated reduction in the increase in productivity).

Hypothesis 2: Graph 6.5



Substitution rate Hypothesis GDP 1%

Self employed Employees

First of all, a general consideration: net substitution rates vary between 79% and 69% with a minimum of 65% for top-level careers (+3% increase in annual remuneration in real terms). It is certainly a positive finding and it is one of the highest in industrialized countries. But it all depends on the level of income; in fact, of the substitution rate may be 79.1%, but if the worker earns a net income of 1,000 Euros a month for 13 months, the pension will amount to 791 Euros per month for 13 months. The substitution rate is very high but the benefits depend on the income level.

A first consideration is related to different "career levels"; the higher the individual wage growth and the lower the substitution rate (although the absolute value of the pension may be higher than that obtained with lower career levels); for careers with an annual individual growth rate of 3% vs. the prices, the substitution rate is reduced by almost 15%.

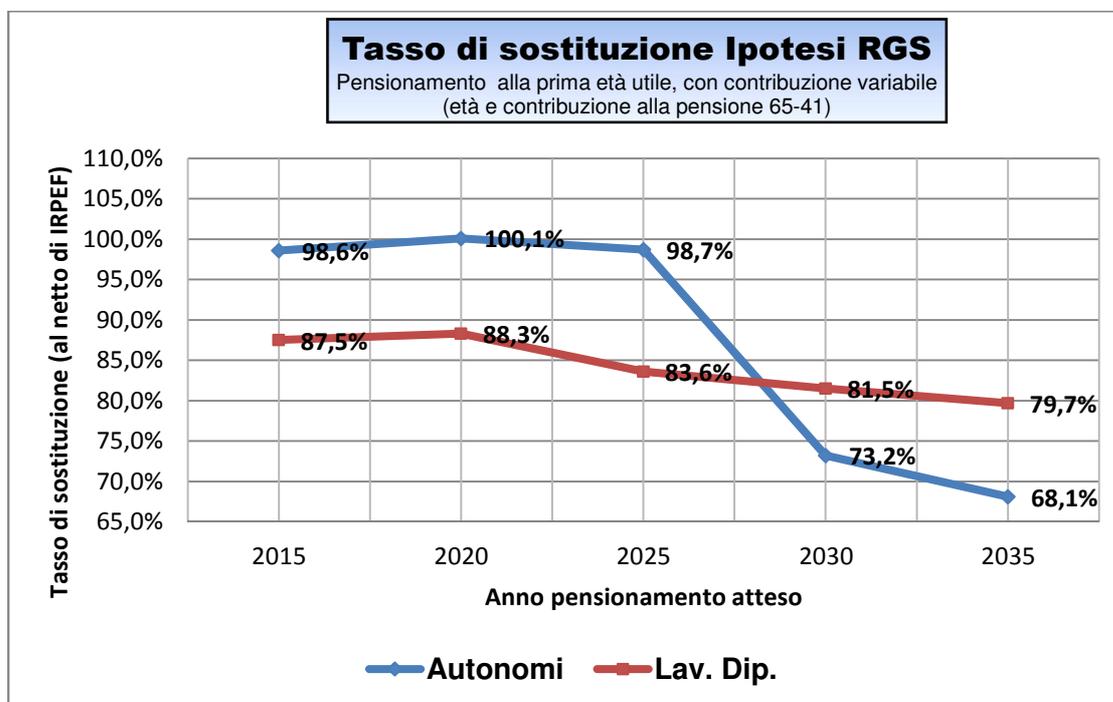
The second consideration is related to the "capitalization rate" used in the calculation method of contributions that is equal to the five-year mean of nominal GDP; obviously a lower GDP growth reduces the annual capitalization of the amounts gradually accumulated, with a slight reduction in the substitution rate. *The combination between GDP growth and individual growth rates has a very important effect on the expected substitution rates. The more similar the GDP growth is "similar" to the individual growth rates, the higher the substitution rates. Vice versa, top-level careers generate lower expected substitution rates (see Figure 6.4)*

The third consideration is related to the increase in substitution rates that skyrocket for those born after 1972 and who began working after Law 335/95 (pure contribution-based system as of 1/1/1996); the contribution-based system greatly rewards the age requirements, so the later the retirement the higher the benefits.

Finally, chart 6.6 which is based on the RGS assumptions. It shows the difference between the pension calculated using the income-based method and the ones calculated with the contribution-based system. While for employees the decrease in the substitution rate is about 7%. For the self-

employed workers, this reduction is more. This is due to the fact that the income-based schemes calculate the pensions only on the basis of the last active years without taking into account the contributions actually paid and with an identical coefficient (2%) both for those who pay a contribution rate of 33% and for those who only pay 20%; in fact, it was possible to have an income equal to 10 for 25 years and 1,000 over the next 15 years to obtain a pension equal to 80% of 1,000. This is not in line with any ethical, actuarial and economic standards.

Chart 6.6 - Net substitution rates of compulsory social security system for private and public employees. A national scenario. RGS Source, report no. 12. Hypothesis in 2012: growth rate of GDP 1.57%, inflation rate 2%, productivity 1.51%, gross per capita income ISTAT



Substitution rate RGS Hypothesis – expected retirement Self employed Employees

7. The complementary welfare system: pensions, assistance and health care

In order to fully understand the Italian welfare system, this report provides a brief description of the complementary and supplementary welfare system on the basis of some statistical information. These complementary and supplementary schemes are not widely used in Italy (complementary pensions, supplementary health care benefits and other forms of assistance). The same is true for corporate welfare measures probably due to the limited tax incentives which did not change with respect to the 1990's as provided for under Framework Tax Law (TUIR). In short, the expected shift change from the welfare state to the welfare mix (Lisbon 1 and 2) is still far away.

Notwithstanding the shrinking public social security interventions and the recent reforms to limit expenditure in the health sector, Italian workers and their families do not seem to have fully grasped the importance of the protection, support and saving tools on the market (both individual and collective measures). However, especially in the field of pensions and health care, some steps forward have been taken thanks to collective bargaining. But this situation is also true for the State which has not introduced "Beveridge-like" tax incentives for far-sighted individuals, using two pillars to share the burden of a welfare system that is less and less sustainable for the public sector. But in order to get some money, it has even reduced the few existing facilities: the Letta Government reduced the "deductible" share fixed at 2.5 million Lire (1,291 Euros) to 19%, which had been frozen in the '90s.

Here follows an initial estimate (our data) of the resources invested and of private expenditure by the Italian population on health, welfare and complementary pension schemes.

Private expenditure on complementary welfare in 2012

Type	Millions of €	% GDP	Public expenditure
Complementary pension system	12052	0.77%	1.5%
Spesa per sanità OOP	27234	1.74%	3.4%
LTC expenditure (*)	10000	0.64%	1.2%
Health expenditure	3366	0.215%	0.42%
Individual welfare expenditure (*)	1000	-	-
Total expenditure	53652	3.43 %	6.7%

Of the approximately 54 billion Euros spent by private individuals on complementary welfare schemes, 30 are for health, in particular, about 27 billion is related to *out of pocket* health care costs, while health expenditure through health care funds does not exceed 3.4 billion Euros. Obviously, if the out of pocket expenditure was negotiated through conventions and tariff agreements, Italian citizens could save much of 27 billion Euros and a large part of the underground work would come to the surface (sick people hardly ask for invoices). A wider spread of an "organized" complementary health care system could also have a positive impact on the public system, both with regard to access to benefits, with shorter waiting lists, and from a purely economic point of view. Through an appropriate reorganization and an increase in productivity, public facilities would become providers of complementary services and would receive the funds raised by the complementary health care schemes. Unfortunately, because of the failure to finalize the regulatory framework, with particular reference to the organization and transparency of the Registry of health funds, there are no official data about the complementary health care sector. To date the Registry has less than 300 funds of which over 80% are "negotiated" for employees. The "official" data show that there 3.5 million people in these funds. However the data are definitely partial due to the limited number of funds in the Registry. The estimates from various sources mainly refer to 6-7 million members, that is over 10 million beneficiaries, taking into account the extension of the benefits to family members.

The amount of resources allocated to supplementary pension schemes is not negligible (12 billion Euros), well below the levels expected when Legislative Decree no. 252/2005 was passed. If the "blue envelope" project started (the Italian equivalent of the Swedish orange envelope), if the "guarantee and credit fund" for SMEs which pay termination of employment benefits to pension funds and if companies with more than 50 employees were not obliged to pay termination of employment benefits to INPS, the complementary pension system would grow even more. However, the complementary pension system has over 6.2 million members (6.8% compared to 2012) (see table), about 26% of the total number of workers, even though nearly one million members discontinued their contribution payments or they asked for advances and redemptions because of the crisis. The number of members varies according to the type of scheme: commercial funds (open and PIP) are growing significantly, negotiated pension funds lag behind (-1%). The total amount of resources exceeded 113 billion Euros, that is 7.3% of GDP. Pension funds have produced very positive results in terms of yields, far higher than the inflation GDP and termination of employment benefits benchmarks.

I numeri della previdenza complementare

dati al 31 dicembre 2013

DATI	Dati al 31/12/13	Dati al 31/12/12	Variazione %
PATRIMONIO dati in miliardi	113,135	104,401	+ 8,4%
Totale ISCRITTI	6.223.716	5.828.674	+ 6,8%
Numero iscritti ai FPN	1.950.904	1.969.771	- 1%
Numero iscritti ai FPA	984.611	913.912	+ 7,7%
Numero iscritti ai PIP	2.121.495	1.777.024	+ 19,4%

Quanto rende la previdenza complementare

dati al 31 dicembre 2013

FORME DI PREVIDENZA COMPLEMENTARE E TFR	performance			
	1 ANNO	3 ANNI	5 ANNI	10 ANNI
MEDIA FPA	6,3%	12,7%	27,6%	34,6%
MEDIA FIP	9,0%	12,4%	36,4%	29,1%
MEDIA FPN	6,0%	14,4%	28,8%	44,1%
TFR lordo	1,9%	9,4%	15,1%	33,4%
TFR netto	1,7%	8,3%	13,4%	29,8%
inflazione	0,7%	7,7%	10,8%	22,3%

dati al 31 dicembre 2013

Complementary pension system (December 2013) – billions – n. of members – n. of members in FPN – n. of members in PIP

Yields in the complementary pension system (December 31) – complementary schemes and termination of employment benefits (TFR)

FPS FIP FPN Mean Gross TFR net TFR inflation

The comparison of the ratio of the assets of Italian pension funds vs. GDP with that of other OECD countries (as of 2012 confirms that the complementary pension system in Italy is much less developed than that of most other countries²⁴. Even though this comparison does not take into account the different regulatory and economic frameworks of the complementary pension schemes in the OECD countries. In fact, some countries have compulsory or semi-compulsory complementary pension schemes, public or private (for example the Netherlands and Switzerland, 160% and 113.6% respectively in terms of funds' assets/GDP). In others this is affected by the low substitution rate of the pensions under the first pillar (for example the UK, with a substitution rate close to 35% of GDP and the Funds' assets/GDP ratio equal to 95.7%), by the low contributions to be allocated to social security (Switzerland) or by the general taxation rates. Comparing these countries with NON – OECD countries shows that Italy is behind South Africa (reserves/GDP ratio of 82%) and Namibia (78.2%). It is also behind other similar economies such as Bulgaria (7.4%) and Brazil (14.7%), with a nominal GDP (2,253 billion dollars) that is somewhat similar to that of Italy.

Last but not least, the role of communication. According to the 2104 DEF, Italian citizens need to be informed on the amount of the accrued pension and to receive a reasonable projection for the retirement age and the pension income they will be able to obtain, so that they can carefully consider whether and how to contribute to complementary pension schemes.

Finally, LTC expenditure which amounts to 10 billion Euros, mostly allocated to part related to home care (mainly for the elderly) or for care in residential facilities; it is obviously underestimated because a substantial part of these services is uneven and difficult to quantify. There is still a very low share of savings directed to fully funded systems (individual accounts) or to PAYG schemes in order to increase (double or more) the basic pension income to deal with non self-sufficiency (bathing, feeding, walking, eating). This occurs even though the Italian population is rapidly aging, with a life expectancy that is one of the highest in mature countries.

Governments and policy-makers are not yet ready to fully support a real development of the complementary welfare system. There is some progress but there is still a long way to go.

²⁴ OECD, Pension market in focus, 2013.

8. Trends in expected pension expenditure and projections in the medium and long term

The previous sections focused on the overall results of the mandatory pension system in 2011 and in 2012 and then on individual funds. On the basis of the available data, it is possible to illustrate the expected performance of this system for 2013-2014.

The data are taken from the Social Security 2014 budget while for 2013, the source is the "adjusted budget" (the 2013 accounts are being finalized). This does not include the data on private Funds because at the moment are not yet available.

The total expenditure for social security pensions for 2013 is expected to reach approximately 205.7 billion Euros and to 206.6 billion Euros in 2014. In order to be comparable with the expenditure in 2012 (211.1 billion Euros), these figures should be increased by about 3.5 billion annually to include the benefits provided by Funds for professionals. So it seems that there is a slight reduction in the trend of expenditure.

The total contribution revenues are expected to amount to 193.3 billion Euros in 2013 and to 194.2 billion in 2014, which should include the revenues from Funds for Professionals (6.697 billion Euros in 2012) in order to be comparable with the 2012 ones.

So the first estimates for 2013/14 indicate a slight decrease in expenditure and an increase in revenues, thus improving the final balance.

The number of pensions at the end of 2013 amounted to 17,676,233 and is expected to fall to 17,528,824 on December 31 2014 (- 147,409, that is - 0.83%). These figures are in line with the downward trend of the last few years which should also include about 330,000 pensions of self-employed workers, thus bringing the total for 2013 to 18,006,233.

The number of contributors was 21,787,440 in 2013 and is estimated to be 21,690,037 in 2014. Specifically, private sector employees fell from 16,356,670 in 2013 to 16,267,855 in 2014 (- 88 815, that is -0.5%). As explained previously, however, these data are not significant enough to evaluate the situation of employment.

The contributors/pensioners ratio was 127.5 in 2013 and 127.9 in 2014.

As to pension expenditure, the GIAS share to support this expenditure (31,766 billion Euros in 2012) amounted to 33.82 billion Euros in 2013 and 35.84 billion Euros in 2014. Consequently, the pension expenditure inclusive of GIAS is estimated to reach 239.5 billion Euros in 2013 and 242.4 billion Euros in 2014, that is 15.6% of GDP in 2013 and 15.4% in 2014, depending on the growth forecasts contained in the "Document of Economics and Finance" of 2014.

The projections regarding the long-term trends of pension expenditure meet two requirements. On the one hand, they help adjust social security measures to regulatory reforms which show their effects over relatively long periods of time, given the way in which pension systems work²⁵.

On the other hand, the use of long-term projections of pension expenditure is a well-established practice in coordinating the welfare policies systems of the twenty-eight member countries of the European Union. It is in this context that two key reform objectives have been identified: the long-term financial sustainability of pension expenditure of the whole system and the adequacy of pension benefits at the individual level - with the relevant indicators to be used to measure the results achieved in the pursuit of the same objectives.

The main quantitative indicator on the adequacy of benefits is related to gross and net substitution rates, i.e. the ratio of the amount of pension that a "typical worker" receives vs. the last income

²⁵ This is specific aspect of legal provisions in the field of pensions is stress by article 17, paragraph 7 of the accounting law (Law n. 196 of 31.12.2009) which envisage that the technical report is attached to these regulations must include" ... An analytical framework with at least 10 year projections on the variables related to beneficiaries...". See also: Servizio del Bilancio del Senato, *L'attività della Commissione bilancio. Aspetti metodologici della quantificazione e della copertura e sessione di bilancio*, "Elementi di Documentazione", n. 2, Rome, April 2013.

received by this individual at the end of his or her working career. The analysis of the substitution rates is provided in a previous chapter of this report.

The financial sustainability of the pension system is evaluated at the EU level on the basis of the projections of long-term trends in pension expenditure as a percentage of GDP.

The definition of the theoretical models, variables and assumptions underlying the projections is the result of a joint activity developed by an ad-hoc working group²⁶. In this context, in Italy, the models and the projections are developed by the General Accounting Department of the State (RGS) and by the Ministry of Economy and Finance. The notes that follow are therefore a summary of the results of the latest projections obtained with the RGS model which were published last year in September²⁷ together with a number of important methodological aspects.

In particular, the latest version includes the short-term macroeconomic assumptions of the Updated Note of the Economic and Financial Document approved by the Council of Ministers on 20 September 2013. Regarding the macroeconomic framework, this Note has reduced the annual growth rate of real GDP by 0.4%, for the 2013-2014 period with respect to the projections contained in the 2013 DEF, while for the period 2015-2017 it has estimated an annual average growth of 1.8%, about 0.4% more than previously expected. The higher increase in real GDP is accompanied by a downward trend of the deflator, so the level of nominal GDP is lower than that of the same period by about 0.4% compared to the figures contained in the 2013 DEF.

The projections are spread over a period of time up to 2060. They are based on the existing legislation in mid-September 2013 and therefore they consider the effects of the regulatory changes on that date, including the measures to further increase the number of people covered protected (DL 102/2013). These projections also include all the changes to retirement age, including the coupling of age requirements to life expectancy and the new intervals to update the transformation coefficients provided for by art. 24 of Law no. 214/2011.

In line with the use of social expenditure projection models within the framework of the "open coordination method" among EU member states, the projections of the RGS model have been updated considering both the "basic national" scenario and the "EPC-WGA baseline" scenario, which contains the partially different assumptions, agreed at the European level, on the long-term variables.

In the "basic national" scenario, the demographic trends follows the Istat 2011 population projections which show: a) an increase in the fertility rate from 1.4 in 2010 to 1.6 in 2060; b) a life expectancy in 2060 of 86.2 years for men and 91.1 years for women; c) a migration flow of about 280 thousand per year on average until 2020 before falling back to around 200 thousand in 2050 and 180 thousand in the final years of the projection.

At the macroeconomic level, with the addition of the period covered by the 2013 DEF Updated Note, as of 2018, the average annual growth rate of productivity is assumed to be about 4%, slightly increasing up to 1.6% between 2041 and 2050 and up to around 1.5% in the last decade. With regard to the labor market, the unemployment is assumed to progressively fall, starting from a maximum level of 12.4% in 2014, down to 5.5% at the end of the projection. During the same period, the participation rate in the age group 15-64 years rises to 70.4%, an increase slightly under 7% compared to 2012 and the employment rate goes up from an initial 56.8% to final 66%.

²⁶ The *Working Group on Ageing (WGA)* is an ad hoc group of dealing with long-term projections of pension expenditure. It works within the framework of the *Economic Policy Committee (EPC)* that is the technical support body of the Council of economic and financial ministers (Ecofin). The methodological references and the results of the projections provided by the WGA can be found in: European Commission, *The 2012 Ageing Report: Underlying Assumptions and Projection Methodologies*, "European Economy", n. 4/2011; European Commission, *The 2012 Ageing Report. Economic and budgetary projections for the 27 EU Member States (2010-2060)*, "European Economy" n. 2/2012.

²⁷ Ministry of the Economy and Finance - RGS, *Le tendenze di medio-lungo periodo del sistema pensionistico e socio-sanitario*, Report n. 14, Rome, September 2013

Instead, for the age group 20-69 considered the most relevant working group for the changes to the retirement age requirements, the activity rate goes up to 74.4% in 2060, an increase by 11.1% compared to 2012.

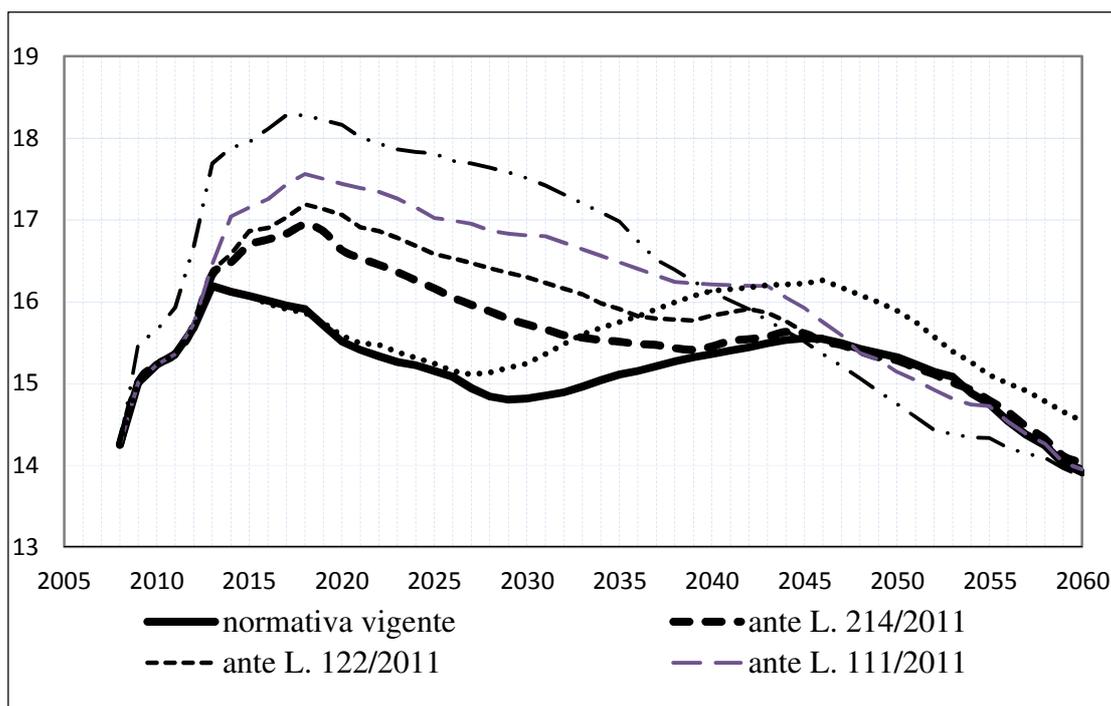
Based on these assumptions on these macroeconomic and population trends, the average annual real GDP growth is around 1.5%, slightly higher than in the first decade, down in the next twenty years and in partial recovery in the last part of the period covered by the projections.

In the EPC-WGA baseline scenario, the demographic parameters used are derived from those of the Eurostat population projection with the 2010 baseline. In this projection, the fertility rate is equivalent to the Istat one, life expectancy to 20160 is reduced by 9 months for males and by 1 year and 4 months for women, while the net flow of immigrants is higher for the entire period. The macroeconomic scenario has more pronounced differences compared to the national scenario. Over the projection period, GDP is expected to grow less by about one-tenth of a percentage point on average per year mainly due to a more modest employment growth.

The pattern of the ratio of pension expenditure to GDP in the national baseline scenario is illustrated by the bold curve in Figure 8.1. The figure also shows how the projections based on different assumptions vary as a result of the regulatory changes that have taken place since 2004. The dotted line in the figure shows the projection made with the RGS model and according to the current regulation under by Law no. 214/2012 and by the provisions to protect the so-called “esodati”, but with the parameters of the EPC-WGA baseline scenario, which was adopted by the European Union.

The curve shows in the initial part of the projection, an increase in the pension expenditure to GDP ratio. As mentioned in the previous section, the actual data taken from the financial statements, have confirmed this trend, that has characterized to a different extent all stages of the economic crisis, with a strong dip in the 2008-2009 period, a slowdown due to a momentary economic recovery in 2010-2011, a further drop in 2012 and, according to estimates, also in 2013. The projection confirms that the sharp reversal in the GDP trend has significantly altered the expenditure/GDP ratio which is expected to be higher by about 2.3 percentage points in the year which just ended compared to 2007, rising from 13.9% to 16.2%.

Figure 8.1: Public pension expenditure as a percentage of GDP with regulatory changes and with the "EPC-WGA baseline" scenario with the current legislation



After 2015, the projection reflects the expectation of a more favorable economic growth. As a result, the ratio of pension expenditure to GDP is expected to go down over a period of about fifteen years, with values from 16.2% in 2013 down below 15% around 2030. This decline is due not only to the GDP upward trend but also to the reduction in pension expenditure coming from higher retirement age requirements and from the increase in the share of pensions calculated with the contribution-based method.

In the following fifteen years, the projection points to a new phase of growth in the pension expenditure/GDP ratio up to about 15.6% in the period 2044-2046. The reason for this increase mid through this period is due to the transition phase of the population structure which results in a positive change in the ratio of the number of pensions vs. the number of people employed. Instead, this upward trend in expenditure is only partially offset by the higher minimum retirement age requirements and by lower benefits related to the gradual application of the defined contribution system over the entire working career.

After 2046, the expenditure/GDP ratio shows a steady decline down to 13.9% at the end of the period. This is essentially determined by the generalized contribution-based system, accompanied by a stabilization and then by a reversal of the trend in the ratio of the number of pensions vs. number of workers, due to the progressive end of the baby boom generations and the automatic adjustment of the minimum retirement age to changes in life expectancy.

In addition to the temporal trend of the ratio of pension expenditure to GDP resulting from the last reforms, it is also important to illustrate the difference between this projection and the other curves related to the pre-existing regulatory frameworks. The comparison clearly shows that each reform has significantly reduced expenditure in relation to GDP for periods that extend for about 30 years starting from 2012. In the transition period from Law no. 243 of 2004 to the next, the cost savings achieved are already visible in the five years from 2008 to 2012. The effects of the subsequent reforms are measurable as of 2013, with an very clear deterioration in the ratio of pension expenditure to GDP in the time interval until 2040. Specifically, the latest reform (Law no. 214/2012) has curbed this figure and has resulted in the de-indexation of pensions for 2012 - , 2013, thus going from 0.1% in 2012 to around 1.2 %in 2020, then decreasing to around 0.8 % in 2030 and to 0 around 2045.

Moreover, since the reforms have increased the retirement age requirements, the projections show that pension expenditure in the last fifteen years of the period is higher than the expenditure projected under the legislation in 2004. This is due to the fact that the two opposite effects act in the long term: on the one hand, there are the cost savings associated with the reduction in the number of pensions as a result of the higher retirement age requirements (the so-called "number effect") while on the other hand, these savings are outweighed by higher benefits on average caused by later retirements (the so-called "amount effect").

The projection based on the scenario EPC-WGA baseline scenario shown in Figure 1 by the dotted line is quite different. In fact, it shows that pension expenditure to GDP is substantially in line with the projection of the national baseline scenario until 2025, while the same ratio is significantly higher for the subsequent period, with a difference of more than 0.7 % between 2036 and 2043, which goes down to below 0.5% in the closing years of the projection. These differences mainly depend on the different GDP trends resulting from the above-mentioned macroeconomic assumptions, which initially act on the denominator of the ratio, thus increasing the weight of pension expenditure and the number and the average amount of pensions with a delayed effect in the second half of the period.

The relevance of the net savings obtained during the projected period described above can be better appreciated by approximately calculating the distances between the different curves, thus transforming in absolute values expressed the annual percentage differences in terms of GDP²⁸.

Considering the area between the curve related to the current legislation and the one related to the legislation before Law. 243 of 2004, it is possible to see a net saving in terms of annual mean by more than 24.2 billion Euros at current prices and by about 20.4 billion Euros at 2013 prices. On the basis of the same data processing method, it is also possible to calculate the increase in savings obtained with the last reform (Law n.214/2011) which results in an annual average of more than 8.1 billion Euros over the period 2012-2060 at 2013 prices.

These figures are significantly lower considering not the "national baseline scenario", but the EPC-WGA baseline scenario. In this case, taking into consideration the overall effect of the reforms introduced from 2004 to 2012, the average annual net savings at constant prices in the period 2009-2060 amount to just under 10.1 billion Euros compared to the 20.4 billion Euros of the national scenario.

9. *Summary and Conclusions*

This last part is intended to summarize the crucial points of the report and to propose some reflections on this very complex economic and social theme.

I. The accounting framework: in 2012 the overall pension expenditure (net of GIAS amounted to 31.766 billion Euros) reached 211,103 million Euros, with a 3.3% growth over the previous year and a 6.2% growth over 2010.

Contribution revenues from companies, from the Gias and GPT transfers, from tax deductions and contribution incentives (net of the State contributions to the Fund of Civil Servants, 10,500 million Euros in 2012) reached 190,404 million Euros, a slight increase (+1.3%) compared to 2011 and 2.5% compared to 2010; unlike expenditure, these revenues are lower than inflation for the period, despite the contribution of the welfare funds.

The balance between income and expenditure is negative and the overall deficit reached 16,328 million in 2011, an increase by 25.8% compared to the deficit of 12,968 million Euros in 2010 and to the deficit of 20,700 million Euros (+ 26.8% compared to 2011).

It is therefore a significant deterioration of the accounts, back to the balances of many years ago. This situation largely depends on the negative impact on employment of the economic crisis that has caused a reduction in the number of active workers (not fully accounted for by INPS as illustrated in Chapter 3) and a consequent drop in contribution revenues. But this is also due to the increase in benefit expenditure, in line with the trend of recent years, although there is a further reduction in the number of pensions at the end of the year, going from 18,384 million Euros in 2010 to 18,303,100 million in 2011 and to 18,136,700 million in 2012²⁹.

²⁸ The calculations have included the GDP nominal values until 2013 (Istat, national accounting) and have simulated a GDP growth until 2060 on the basis of an annual average rate equal to 1.5% in real terms and to 3.5% in nominal terms. The real GDP growth rates on average is adjusted to the rate coming from what comes from the population hypotheses and the difference that, while in the RGS mode the average value results from growth periods characterized by different mean values, the simulation uses by approximation a constant value throughout the period considered. Net savings mean the algebraic sum of the annual balances contained from the percentage difference of the pension expenditure/GDP ratio derived from the projections between 2012 and 2060 (49 years) or from 2009 to 2060 (52 years).

²⁹ For 2012, Casellario centrale Pensionati shows that there are 2343100 pensions to be paid; the figures indicated in the tables and in the captions (18136700 IVS and 3386913 welfare benefits) should be added to the INAIL pensions equal to 827000 and to the complementary pensions of a series of small and medium sized entities (banks, reclamation consortia, former public administration funds).

As mentioned, the increase in pension expenditure is mainly induced by the increase in the nominal average pension which went from 12,500 Euros in 2010 to 13,100 in 2011 and to 13,400 Euros in 2012 (substitution effect), despite the reduction (maybe unconstitutional) in the indexation of pensions to the cost of living. Disability pensions continue to drop at 7%, after falling below 10% of total benefits in 2009-2010.

II. Observations on the deficit: it is necessary to emphasize that without the relevant assets of the Funds for atypical workers (+ 6,466 in 2011 and + 7,083 in 2012) and for professionals (+ 3,096 in 2011 and + 3,182 in 2012), the overall deficit between revenues and expenditure would be significantly worse in 2011 from 16.33 billion Euros to 25.89 billion Euros and in 2012 from 20.70 billion Euros to 30.97 billion Euros.

Table 9.1 The size of social security

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Costo totale delle prestazioni(1)	122.948	122.818	128.463	132.039	138.128	144.249	151.080	158.035
Totale entrate contributive(1)	104.335	109.384	116.276	120.501	129.759	132.201	139.078	148.730
Saldo	-18.613	-13.434	-12.187	-11.538	-8.369	-12.048	-12.002	-9.305
Rapporto spesa totale / PIL	11,7	11,3	11,4	11,1	11,1	11,1	11,3	11,4
N° dei lavoratori occupati(2)	20.384.000	20.591.000	20.847.000	21.210.000	21.604.000	21.913.000	22.241.000	22.404.000
N° dei pensionati(3)	16.204.000	16.244.618	16.376.994	16.384.671	16.453.933	16.345.493	16.369.382	16.561.600
N° delle pensioni(3)	21.602.473	21.800.058	21.589.000	22.035.864	22.410.701	22.650.314	22.828.365	23.147.978
N° abitanti residenti in Italia(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
N° occupati per pensionato	1,258	1,268	1,273	1,295	1,313	1,341	1,359	1,353
N° pensioni per pensionato	1,333	1,342	1,318	1,345	1,362	1,386	1,395	1,398
Rapporto abitanti / pensioni	2,634	2,611	2,637	2,585	2,543	2,531	2,536	2,526
Importo medio annuo pensione(3)	7.189	7.436	7.874	7.888	8.073	8.357	8.633	8.985
Importo corretto pro-capite(3)	9.583	9.979	10.380	10.609	10.995	11.581	12.039	12.558
PIL(4) (valori a prezzi correnti)	1.048.766	1.091.361	1.127.091	1.191.057	1.248.648	1.295.226	1.335.354	1.391.530

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Costo totale delle prestazioni(1)	164.722	170.457	177.540	185.035	192.590	198.662	204.345	211.103
Totale entrate contributive(1)	152.440	161.404	170.524	183.011	183.280	185.656	188.017	190.404
Saldo	-12.282	-9.053	-7.016	-2.024	-9.310	-13.006	-16.328	-20.700
Rapporto spesa totale / PIL	11,5	11,5	11,4	11,8	12,7	12,8	12,9	13,5
N° dei lavoratori occupati(2)	22.563.000	22.988.000	23.222.000	23.404.689	23.024.992	22.872.328	22.963.750	22.885.000
N° dei pensionati(3)	16.560.879	16.670.893	16.771.604	16.779.555	16.733.031	16.708.132	16.194.948	16.533.152
N° delle pensioni(3)	23.257.480	23.513.261	23.720.778	23.808.848	23.835.812	23.557.241	23.700.000	23.400.000
N° abitanti residenti in Italia(2)	58.751.711	59.131.287	59.619.290	60.045.068	60.340.328	60.626.442	59.394.000	59.685.227
N° occupati per pensionato	1,362	1,379	1,385	1,395	1,376	1,369	1,418	1,384
N° pensioni per pensionato	1,404	1,410	1,414	1,419	1,424	1,410	1,463	1,415
Rapporto abitanti / pensioni	2,526	2,515	2,513	2,522	2,531	2,574	2,506	2,551
Importo medio annuo pensione(3)	9.239	9.511	9.822	10.187	10.640	11.229	11.410	11.563
Importo corretto pro-capite(3)	12.975	13.414	13.891	14.454	15.156	15.832	15.957	16.359
PIL(4) (valori a prezzi correnti)	1.429.479	1.485.378	1.554.199	1.575.144	1.519.695	1.553.166	1.580.220	1.565.916

(1) Nucleo di valutazione della Spesa Previdenziale fino all'anno 2010 – “Gli andamenti finanziari del sistema pensionistico obbligatorio al netto GIAS”

(2) Istat – “demo.istat.it”

(3) Inps – “Casellario Centrale dei Pensionati”

(4) Ministero dell'Economia e delle Finanze – “Relazione generale sulla situazione economica del paese”

Total cost of benefits (1)- Total contributions revenues (1) – Balance -Expenditure/GDP ratio – n. of workers (2) – n. of pensioners (2) – n. of pensions (2) – n. of inhabitants in Italy (2) – n. of workers per pensioner – n. o pensions per pensioner – inhabitants/pensioners ratio – average amount of pension (3) – Adjusted per capita amount per year (3) GDP (4) (current prices)

(1) Pension Expenditure Evaluation Unit until 2010 ‘ “Financial trends of the compulsory pension system net of GIAS” – (4) Ministry of the Economy and Finance – “General Report on the economic situation of the country”

With regard to the Fund for atypical workers (the so-called separate Fund), it would be necessary to finalize the regulatory framework to ensure that it can be linked and integrated with other INPS funds in terms of the five-year minimum requirement, of contributions and of the direct and indirect method for calculating benefits. Finally, given that the surplus of this fund is widely used to cover

the deficit of other funds, it would be more correct to apply interests on this surplus, for example at least equal to Italian BTPs and not to fixed yields (1.5% for 2011 and 2.5% in 2012); this would create a more equitable situation for the younger generations covered by this fund with respect to the beneficiaries of income-based benefits.

III. Expenditure and taxation: the evaluation of the results must take into consideration that pension expenditure is gross of taxes: 42.9 billion Euros' worth of personal income taxes in 2012 and 3 billion Euros of additional income taxes. The 45.9 billion Euros' worth of tax revenues for the State are a giro account. Therefore, the expenditure of 211,103 billion Euros actually comes down to 165 billion Euros. If the actual pension expenditure is taken into consideration (net of taxes), the expenditure/GDP ratio, both gross and net of GIAS transfers, goes down by 3%, from 15% to 12% (even below 10% net of the Gias transfers).

IV. As to taxation, the 8,602,164 welfare benefits (supplementary allowances, increases in social benefits and social pensions, disability and veterans' pensions (nearly 52 % of pensioners) are exempted from Irpef. Therefore, it is plausible to estimate that about 50% of the total income tax on pensions is paid by less than 2 million pensioners with an average gross amount in excess of 20,000 Euros per year (for a detailed analysis of pensions by their amounts See Annex 4 of the Report).

In view of this consideration, it is necessary to take into account the way in which income related pensions are calculated: beyond the threshold of 44,000 euros of annual income, it envisages the decrease of the proportional coefficient from 2% per year to 0.9% for incomes above 82,000 Euros (in practice, the substitution rate with 35 years of contributions goes from 70% (2% x 35 years) for incomes up to 44,000 Euros to approximately 50% for gross incomes up to 120,000 Euros (65,000 net income). Moreover, these pensions have been subjected to solidarity interventions through their partial or total de-indexation to prices and through a solidarity contribution above ascertain thresholds. Though the redistributive effects can be popular and maybe justified by the fact that income-based pensions are not often matched by the same level of contributions, it should not be forgotten that the continuous change in the rules on pension benefit generates a state of uncertainty as to the expected value of the pension. This can have an impact on the taxpayers' confidence and on the contributions to be paid by those who are still at work. If people believe that a simple law can change the amounts of pensions, they may feel that paying contributions is risky and perhaps even useless, since 600 Euros per month (and maybe more considering several electoral promises) are guaranteed to all and are also tax-free.

V. The funds that contribute most to the deficit are:

a. The Fund for civil servants (ex Inpdap) showed a deficit of 19.858 billion Euros in 2011(16.88 in 2010 and 14.4 in 2009), net of the additional State contribution (10.35 billion Euros); in 2012, net of the additional State contribution (10.5 billion Euros), the deficit amounted to 23.76 billion Euros.

b. The Fund of the State Railways ran a deficit of 4150.7 million Euros in 2011 and of 4167.6 million in 2012, but it has a very low number of members (53600 active workers and 232000 pensioners (due to the increase in early retirement).

c. The CDCM fund for self-employed agricultural workers has a deficit between contributions and benefits, net of GIAS transfers. It is now in charge of bearing the cost for the pensions to be paid before 1/1/1989 (for a total of 2,875.5 million Euros in 2011 and 2,516 in 2012), for a total of – 2,898.6 million Euros in 2011 and – 3,403.5 million in 2012. Therefore, the overall agricultural pension burden on the community is about 6 billion Euros each year.

d. The Fund for artisans has a negative balance between contributions and benefits which reached 3,430.30 million Euros in 2011 compared to 3,269 in 2010 and with a negative balance of 3,203.8 million Euros in 2012, a slight improvement over the previous year.

e. In general, all the so-called **Special Funds** integrated into FPLD account for less than 2% of the total number of workers enrolled in FPLD (which accounts for about 60% of the pension system) but they generate the entire deficit.

VI. Expenditure paid through general taxation: the Italian social security system provides that the share related to pensions be funded by an ad hoc rate: "social contributions". However, since total benefits exceed contribution revenues, the share of funding from general taxation can be calculated as follows.

In 2011, the overall deficit of the system amounted to 16.33 billion Euros with the addition of the Gias transfers equal to 33.705 billion and the Gias share to support contribution revenues (shown in Table 1a, note 1). Without these transfers, the overall deficit would be even higher up to 9.257 billion Euros; finally, it is necessary to add the welfare assistance shown in BOX 1 for a total of 18.854 billion Euros and 1.44 billion of arrears. So the total amount charged to general taxation amounted to 79.59 billion Euros, i.e. 5.12% of GDP.

In 2012, the deficit exceeded 20.7 billion Euros, the Gias share was 31.766 billion Euros, over 10.306 billion Euros' worth of revenues supported by Gias, plus 19.873 billion Euros and 0.994 billion of arrears (see Box 1) for a total of 83.6 billion equivalent to 5.44% of GDP. These figures should also include the expenditure incurred by local authorities that is difficult to calculate because of the problems related to national accounts. The weight of welfare on pensions can be easily inferred from the Gias transfers to pension funds: to FPLD in 2012 for an amount equal to 23,405 million Euros (including the separate accounts); to CDMC for an amount equal to 4,499 million Euros; 1,662 million Euros to the Fund for artisans and 1,091 million Euros to the Fund for retailers.

VII. Pensions and welfare benefits: in order to obtain a complete framework of the welfare system, it is important to consider the total amount of welfare pensions: social pensions and allowances, disability pensions and support benefits and veterans' pensions (see Box 1), in addition to: a) supplementary pension benefits (about 860 thousand benefits of which 70% to women) provided for by the 2011 Budget Law (Law 23/12/2000 n. 388) for pensions that do not exceed the FPLD minimum benefits; b) additional social benefits for low income level pensioners (1.563 million Euros of which 77% to women with average annual amounts of 1000 Euros); c) an additional amount, the so-called fourteenth, established by Law 127 of 07.08.2007 for pensioners above 64 years of age whose total income does not exceed 1.5 times the FPLD minimum pension (2,463,580 benefits with average amount of 390 Euros, 77% of which to women).

All these benefits were provided in 2011 to 4,906,484 pensioners (with the addition of supplementary benefits to the minimum pensions to calculate the total welfare benefits) with a cost of € 21.716 billion Euros. In 2012, the number of benefits was 4,875,381 for a cost of 22.55 billion Euros.

Here follow the figures related to welfare benefits: disability pensions = 851,695 in 2009 and 849,455 in 2010; social pensions and allowances = 839,711 in 2009 and 838,012 in 2010; veterans' pensions = 112,700 + 210,188 + 198,362 in 2009 and 105,678 in 2010. Veterans' pensions continues to drop in 2012 due to population changes, the downward trend of social and disability pensions stopped.

The situation is different for the supplementary benefits to be added to minimum pensions that are considered welfare benefits with a mutualistic character. They are paid by the funds and therefore they cannot be added to the other contributions provide by Gias. In 2011, these benefits were paid to 3,856,033 pensioners (4,137,840 in 2009 and were 4,011,550 in 2010) for an amount of 10.991 billion Euros (11.890 billion Euros in 2009 and 11.456 billion Euros in 2010). In 2012, they were provided to 3,726,783 pensioners for an amount of 10.58 billion Euros. This trend is decreasing and it shows that the new pensions are "heavier".

On the whole, the number of welfare pensions (as mentioned above) were equal to 8,762,517 in 2011 and to 8,602,164 in 2012 (about 52% of pensioners).

The impact of the welfare system on pension expenditure: the numbers shown above indicate that it is crucial to change the allocation of these benefits on the basis of the European accounting system

(Esspros); In fact, even today a substantial part of social supplementary and complementary welfare benefits are charged to pension expenditure and they are not earmarked for household support or to the Eurostat "social exclusion" item as they should (as many countries do). Even family allowances are included in pension expenditure and not in family support measures as well as early retirement that in Germany (for example) is included in the "unemployment and income support" measures while in Italy they fall within the framework of pensions. Maybe those who provide data to Eurostat should require a correct classification of expenditure for Italy so as to avoid the stigma of a low position in the OECD and Eurostat rankings in terms of family, income, social exclusion and house support benefits, while the State appears to spend great deal on pensions. It is obvious that supplementary benefits, family allowances, additional benefits and all the other social benefits correlated to income are provided to support the family and to reduce poverty and social exclusion. Early retirement is just another income support measure "disguised as pension" provided to redundant workers or to those who difficult to be re-employed.

Table 9.2 Welfare benefits

BOX n. 1 - Altre prestazioni assistenziali – Trattamenti in essere al 31 dicembre							
Tipologia di prestazione	Numero		Importo totale annuo (milioni di euro)		Importo medio annuo (euro)		
	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	
	Pensioni invalidi civili	841.725	857.725	2.835,0	2.953,9	3.368	3.444
Indennità di accompagnamento	1.892.245	1.923.980	10.522,8	10.786,9	5.561	5.607	
Pensioni e assegni sociali	809.263	825.993	4.035,4	4705,8	4.987	5.697	
Pensioni di guerra							
dirette	98.130	91.766	886,3	875,3	9.032	9.538	
indirette	184.005	169.669	574,6	551,1	3.123	3.248	
Totale (1)	3.825.368	3.869.133	18.854,1	19.873,0	4.929	5.136	
Altre prestazioni assistenziali (2)	4.937.149	4.733.031	13.853,1	13.256,9			
di cui:							
Integrazioni al minimo	3.856.033	3.726.783	10.991,0	10.580,0	2.850	2.838	
Altre maggiorazioni (3)	1.081.116	1.006.248	2.862,1	2.679,3	2.647	2.663	

Fonte: (1) Casellario centrale dei pensionati; (2) bilanci Inps; (3) le altre maggiorazioni sono: maggiorazioni sociali, pensioni con quattordicesima, pensioni con importo aggiuntivo. Queste prestazioni verranno meglio spiegate nel testo.

Other benefits as of December 31 – Type of benefit n. of benefits – Total annual amount – Annual average amount – disability pension – support allowance – social pension and allowances – Direct and indirect veterans' pensions – Total (1) – Other benefits (2): supplementary benefits other incentives (3)

Source (1) Casellario centrale pensionati (2) Inps accounts (3) other supplementary benefits: social benefits - pensions with 14th month benefits additional pension benefits.

VIII. The average pension: The analysis of the tables attached to this Report and those found on the website, provides some information, subdivided into categories, about the average pensions, the

ratio of the average pension to the average income and of the average contribution to the average pension. These figures are only indicative of the trend because, for example, the average pension of the employees is affected by the welfare measures (welfare pensions, supplementary and complementary benefits) and by the low level of contributions or by the failure to get contributions.

The average amount of contributions for certain categories is even lower than the maximum deductible amount of 5,164 Euros provided for complementary schemes.

Table 9.3 Average pensions by category

PENSIONE MEDIA PER CATEGORIE DI LAVORATORI ANNO 2012				
CATEGORIE DI LAVORATORI	IMPORTO PENSIONE MEDIA (migliaia di €)	RAPPORTO TRA PENSIONE MEDIA e REDDITO MEDIO in % (1)	IMPORTO CONTRIBUTO MEDIO (migliaia di €)	RAPPORTO TRA CONTRIBUTO MEDIO E PENSIONE MEDIA
NOTAI	71,2	84,1	41,5	58,20%
GIORNALISTI	56,9	78,1	22,1	38,80%
EX INPDAI	49,8	28,3	54,0	108,00%
Fondo VOLO	45,5	177,1	11,3	24,80%
COMMERCIALISTI	34,4	54,4	10,6	30,80%
AVVOCATI	26,9	59,6	7,8	29,00%
TELEFONICI	25,8	60,5	13,8	53,40%
RAGIONIERI	25,3	41	8,5	33,60%
INGEGNERI, ARCHITETTI	23,8	76,9	5,6	23,52%
DIP. PUBBLICI	22,4	56,8	12,6	56,25%
EX FFSS	21,2	51,6	13,6	64,10%
TRASPORTI	21,0	126,3	10,9	51,90%
EX POSTE	17,6	42,4	9,0	51,30%
LAV.SPETTACOLO	15,6	101,3	3,9	25,00%
GEOMETRI	15,1	65,8	4,4	29,10%
DIP. PRIVATI	12,9	59,9	7,3	56,58%
ARTIGIANI	10,7	38,3	4,4	41,10%
COMMERCianti	8,2	35,5	4,1	50,00%
CONSULENTI LAVORO	8	16,3	4,6	57,50%
MEDICI	7,4	22,9	6,1	82,43%
CDCM	7,3	63	2,05	28,10%
FARMACISTI	5,8	19,2	3,3	56,90%
VETERINARI	5,3	30,6	2,9	54,71%
NOTA: non vengono riportate le pensioni medie dei professionisti iscritti alla casse di cui al D. Lgs 103/96 poiché le relative gestioni sono di troppo recente istituzione e quindi scarsamente significative. (1) Pensione media al lordo Gias				

Average pension by category (2012) – Category – average annual pension Surveyors (thousands of E) – average pension/average income ratio (%) (1) – average amount of contributions (thousands of E) – average contribution/average pension ratio – private sector employees – artisans – retailers – labour consultants – doctors – CDCM – pharmacists – veterinary doctors

Notaries – journalists – former INPDAI - Aviation fund – certified accountants – lawyers – telephony workers – accountants – engineers-architects

Note : the table does not include the average pensions of the professional schemes under LD 103/96 since these schemes are new and so they are not significant. (1) Average pension gross of Gias

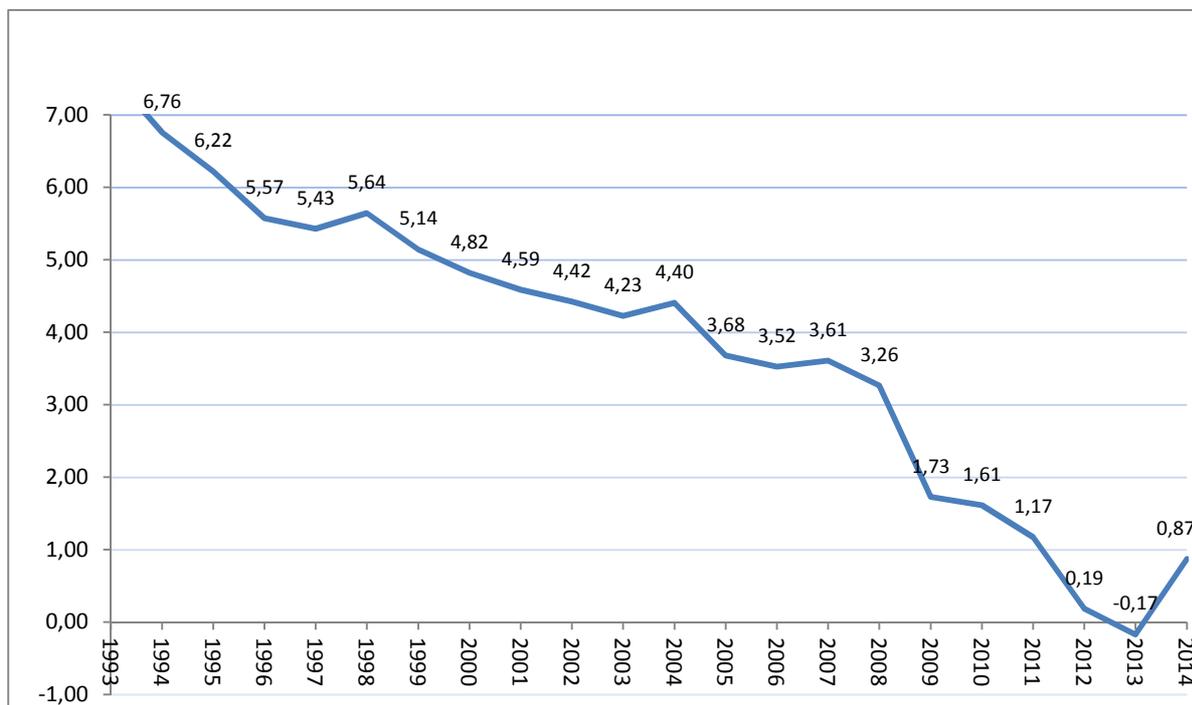
IX. The trend of the ratio of pension expenditure to GDP is expected to be positive in the coming years (see Chapter 8, Figure 8.1). This ratio is expected to go down largely due to the economic situation (a GDP growth 1.70% according to the DEF), but it is likely to be accompanied by in the first five years by a reduction in the savings envisaged by the Monti- Fornero reform since more than half of the so-called "esodati" was "safeguarded" and probably the other half will be too.

In any case, the two "automatic stabilizers of social security expenditure" (retirement age related to life expectancy with gender equality and three year and then two year adjustments of the "transformation coefficients" to life expectancy) can ensure the balance and the financial sustainability of the system, unless the Italian economy melts down with an increase in unemployment. Chapter 6 has already discussed the issue of the adequacy of benefits.

X. Revaluation of the contribution-based benefits: as illustrated in the graph below, the capitalization rate for the annual revaluation of contributions is equal to the five-year mean of nominal GDP growth.

In 2013, for the first time since the contribution based system has started on 1/1/1996, this coefficient has been negative (- 0.17%) and is expected to turn positive in 2014 if nominal GDP will grow by 1.70% as indicated by DEF, about + 0.87%. On the basis of historical data and experience, the amount will not be "devalued" but it will remain fixed without any revaluation. It should be noted that from 1997 to 2010 the average 5-year growth of nominal GDP was always in line with the Rendistat yields (among the best in the last 15 years); since 2011, when the subsequent fall in GDP has had a major impact on the averaging process, the revaluation of these amounts has been negative in real terms (-5.3%).

Figure 9.4 Five-year means of the rates of change in nominal GDP



As previously stated, there is a lack of information on the situation of social security and on the retirement prospects especially for young people; the blue envelope (the famous Swedish orange envelope) as the rest of the "general registers" are still invisible. The only hope comes for the DEF which states on page 185 that for 2014 an "information and transparency campaign on pensions" will be launched by the Ministry of Labour and by INPS. Hopefully this report, its conclusions and the above-mentioned campaign will improve the information "desert" which has characterized the long history of the Italian pension system.

Tab. 1.a - Entrate contributive e spesa per pensioni e integrazioni assistenziali (milioni di euro) (1)

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
1. Lavoratori dipendenti privati (a)																								
- contributi	34.942	38.016	42.357	46.381	49.871	49.627	50.775	62.517	65.300	67.684	71.465	75.544	79.518	83.160	85.415	91.200	93.298	96.960	102.908	111.086	111.099	112.369	115.206	117.037
- prestazioni	38.258	42.440	47.125	53.241	58.885	61.189	63.769	68.431	75.158	74.244	77.709	79.285	82.644	85.728	89.706	94.075	97.409	99.417	102.837	106.767	110.360	112.541	114.880	117.786
- salki	-3.316	-4.425	-4.769	-6.859	-9.014	-11.562	-12.994	-5.914	-9.859	-6.560	-6.244	-3.742	-3.126	-2.568	-4.292	-2.875	-4.111	-2.457	71	4.319	739	-172	326	-748
2. Lavoratori dipendenti pubblici																								
- contributi (2)	11.993	13.137	15.407	16.425	16.739	17.118	18.703	23.799	26.059	26.909	27.760	29.006	32.168	32.953	33.738	35.758	36.015	39.769	38.611	41.713	41.533	41.522	40.774	39.251
- prestazioni (3)	13.956	16.438	18.869	21.944	23.867	26.220	28.391	30.970	33.419	35.473	36.830	38.199	39.723	41.561	43.385	44.604	46.417	48.355	50.636	53.079	55.938	58.402	60.631	63.015
- salki	-1.963	-3.302	-3.462	-5.519	-7.128	-9.102	-9.688	-7.170	-7.360	-8.564	-9.070	-9.194	-7.555	-8.608	-9.647	-8.846	-10.402	-8.586	-12.026	-11.366	-14.405	-16.880	-19.858	-23.764
3. Lavoratori autonomi																								
3.1. Artigiani e commercianti																								
- contributi	3.602	3.830	5.101	5.892	6.820	7.459	7.740	8.214	8.290	9.273	11.207	9.490	10.846	11.155	11.543	12.124	12.894	13.543	15.911	16.456	16.567	15.867	16.748	17.772
- prestazioni	2.523	2.932	3.476	3.876	4.856	5.343	5.641	6.750	7.856	8.425	8.981	9.589	10.501	11.368	12.313	13.183	14.513	15.540	16.581	17.527	18.531	19.258	19.979	20.611
- salki	1.079	897	1.625	2.017	1.964	2.117	2.099	1.464	434	848	2.226	-100	345	-213	-770	-1.060	-1.618	-1.997	-671	-1.071	-1.964	-3.391	-3.231	-2.839
3.2. Coltivatori, coloni e mezzadri																								
- contributi	606	676	1.140	1.238	1.272	1.190	1.074	1.041	1.014	1.042	1.034	1.036	1.048	1.022	1.040	1.034	1.034	1.025	1.006	1.013	1.036	1.054	1.067	1.129
- prestazioni	3.201	3.373	3.372	3.750	4.541	4.338	3.737	4.359	4.199	2.284	2.398	2.335	2.475	2.637	2.579	2.853	2.855	3.380	3.511	3.475	3.336	3.835	3.966	4.533
- salki	-2.595	-2.698	-2.232	-2.511	-3.269	-3.148	-2.663	-3.317	-3.185	-1.242	-1.365	-1.299	-1.427	-1.615	-1.539	-1.818	-1.820	-2.355	-2.505	-2.463	-2.299	-2.781	-2.899	-3.403
4. Liberi professionisti (b)																								
- contributi	956	1.076	1.383	1.384	1.447	1.524	1.585	1.722	1.981	2.327	2.371	2.751	2.972	3.349	3.514	3.947	4.250	4.695	5.010	5.306	5.622	5.949	6.377	6.697
- prestazioni	587	669	822	936	1.321	1.220	1.304	1.430	1.539	1.537	1.659	1.735	1.859	1.982	2.097	2.254	2.408	2.571	2.719	2.870	3.028	3.168	3.281	3.515
- salki	370	408	560	448	126	304	281	292	442	790	712	1.017	1.113	1.367	1.417	1.693	1.842	2.124	2.291	2.436	2.594	2.781	3.096	3.182
5. Fondo clero																								
- contributi	14	15	16	16	17	18	17	17	17	16	17	27	28	29	30	30	30	30	31	31	32	32	31	33
- prestazioni	30	44	44	52	61	51	58	64	75	83	78	81	77	83	82	85	90	89	93	96	99	99	99	100
- salki	-16	-29	-29	-36	-44	-33	-42	-47	-58	-67	-61	-54	-50	-54	-52	-55	-60	-59	-62	-65	-67	-66	-68	-67
6. Gestione lavoratori parasubordinati (c)																								
- contributi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	749	1.254	1.630	1.816	2.054	2.559	2.924	3.179	3.923	4.156	4.559	6.215	6.570	6.589	8.117	6.922	7.550
- prestazioni	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	17	22	44	71	116	174	236	302	385	457	467
- salki	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.053	2.553	2.907	3.157	3.880	4.085	4.443	6.041	6.334	6.286	7.732	6.466	7.083
7. Tot. Integrazioni (Enasarco-Integrativi Inps)(d)																								
- contributi	330	441	430	431	430	437	456	433	441	500	597	595	625	615	623	718	770	830	831	837	805	806	891	933
- prestazioni	307	355	403	472	507	526	574	658	701	773	806	813	843	874	900	938	959	990	989	984	995	998	1.052	1.076
- salki	22	86	26	-41	-78	-89	-119	-225	-260	-273	-210	-218	-218	-259	-277	-220	-188	-160	-157	-147	-191	-192	-160	-143
TOTALE GESTIONI PENSIONISTICHE																								
- contributi	52.443	57.190	65.833	71.767	76.595	77.372	80.349	98.494	104.355	109.381	116.267	120.503	129.764	135.207	139.082	148.734	152.447	161.411	170.523	183.012	183.283	185.717	188.017	190.404
- prestazioni	58.862	66.252	74.112	84.270	94.038	98.886	103.473	112.662	122.948	122.818	128.463	132.039	138.128	144.249	151.085	158.036	164.722	170.458	177.540	185.035	192.590	198.685	204.345	211.103
- salki	-6.419	-9.062	-8.279	-12.503	-17.444	-21.513	-23.125	-14.168	-18.593	-13.437	-12.195	-11.536	-8.365	-9.043	-12.003	-9.302	-12.275	-9.047	-7.017	-2.022	-9.307	-12.968	-16.328	-20.700
Quota Gias per le gestioni pensionistiche (4) (5)	12.493	14.288	15.662	16.451	13.382	16.115	18.692	19.711	20.617	25.645	25.362	25.465	26.891	28.677	29.280	29.816	30.100	30.913	31.766	32.626	32.782	33.577	33.705	31.766
SPESA PENSIONISTICA	71.355	80.540	89.774	100.721	107.420	115.000	122.165	132.374	143.565	148.464	153.825	157.504	165.019	172.926	180.365	187.852	194.822	201.370	209.306	217.661	225.372	232.262	238.050	242.870
Spesa pensionistica in % del PIL																								
- al lordo Gias	11,21	11,44	11,67	12,44	12,88	13,04	12,83	13,12	13,62	13,52	13,56	13,14	13,14	13,28	13,44	13,44	13,56	13,49	13,47	13,82	14,83	14,95	15,06	15,51
- al netto Gias	9,25	9,41	9,63	10,41	11,28	11,21	10,87	11,16	11,66	11,18	11,33	11,02	11,00	11,08	11,26	11,31	11,47	11,42	11,42	11,75	12,67	12,79	12,93	13,48

(1) Si tratta di pensioni di natura previdenziale (e quindi sono escluse le pensioni assistenziali quali: pensioni e assegni sociali, pensioni di guerra, pensioni di invalidità civile e di indennità di accompagnamento) nonché le pensioni indennitarie erogate dall'INAIL. Le entrate contributive delle gestioni previdenziali comprendono l'ammontare dei trasferimenti dallo stato (GIAS) dalla GPT (Gestione prestazioni temporanee) e dalle regioni (cifre minime) per coperture figurative, sgravi e agevolazioni contributive che per il 2011 ammontano a 15.613 milioni di euro e per il 2012 a 18.085 milioni di euro in crescita rispetto ai precedenti anni (per dettaglio vedi capitolo 3). La spesa per prestazioni è al netto dei trasferimenti a carico dello Stato (Gias) o di altre gestioni.

(2) E' escluso il contributo aggiuntivo a carico dello Stato previsto dalla L. 335/95, che riguarda prevalentemente la Cassa pensioni dei dipendenti statali, pari a 44 mln. nel 1995, 4.719 mln. nel 1996, 5.538 mln. nel 1997, 6.876 mln. nel 1998, 8.227 mln. nel 1999, 8.724 mln. nel 2000, 8.671 mln. nel 2001, 9.153 mln. nel 2002, 8.789 mln. nel 2003, 8.833 mln. nel 2004, 8.447 mln. nel 2005, 9.147 mln. nel 2006, 10.089 mln. nel 2007, 8.523 nel 2008, 9.104 nel 2009, 9.700 nel 2010, 10.350 nel 2011 e 10.500 nel 2012.

(3) Nel 2012 le prestazioni erogate ai dipendenti pubblici ammontano a 63.015 mln di cui 6.698 mln sono erogati a carico della GIAS, ex art.2, comma 4, della legge n.183/2011. Per coerenza con la serie storica dei precedenti esercizi, le prestazioni 2012 includono quindi 6.698 mln di euro di GIAS (quota che in passato era posta di fatto a carico dello Stato e che nella nuova gestione INPS viene classificata come GIAS). Pertanto l'importo effettivo delle prestazioni a carico della gestione ammonta a 56.317 milioni di euro.

(4) Il dato complessivo della GIAS per prestazioni pensionistiche (31.766 milioni di euro) va integrato con l'ammontare della quota GIAS di cui alla nota 3, per cui il valore totale della GIAS risulta di 38.464 milioni di euro (31.766 + 6.698).

(5) I principali interventi della GIAS (Gestione per gli interventi assistenziali), riguardano prevalentemente i prepensionamenti, la "quota parte" stabilita dall'art. 37 della legge 88/89, le pensioni di annata e le pensioni di invalidità anteriori alla legge 222/84. Quest'ultima voce fa seguito al nuovo riparto tra spesa previdenziale ed assistenziale stabilito dalla legge 449/97, art.59. I dati disaggregati GIAS sono analizzati nel presente rapporto al capitolo 3.

(a)) la voce "Lavoratori dipendenti privati" comprende gli iscritti a: FPLD, ENPALS, IPOST, INPGI Sostitutiva e tutti i Fondi Speciali di cui alla tabella B23 e B24, esclusi gli iscritti al Fondo Clero

(b) la voce comprende tutte le Casse di cui ai D.Lgs. 509/94 e 103/96, ad esclusione di INPGI Sostitutiva e ENASARCO (vedasi tab. 1.b, 1.c, 1.d), non comprende altresì le gestioni FASC (Fondo Agenti Spedizionieri e Corrieri), ENPAIA (Ente Nazionale Previdenza per gli Addetti e gli Impiegati in Agricoltura) ed ONAOSI (Opera Nazionale Assistenza Orfani Medici Sanitari Italiani)

(c) la gestione è stata istituita a partire dal marzo 1996

(d) i Fondi Integrativi INPS sono: Fondo Gas, Fondo Esattoriali, Fondo Addetti alle Miniere

Tab. 2.a - Incidenza percentuale dei saldi tra entrate e uscite sulla spesa per pensioni (1)

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<i>1. Lavoratori dipendenti privati</i>	-8,7	-10,4	-10,1	-12,9	-15,3	-18,9	-20,4	-8,6	-13,1	-8,8	-8,0	-4,7	-4	-3	-5	-3,1	-4,2	-2,5	0,1	4,0	0,7	-0,2	0,3	-0,6
<i>2. Lavoratori dipendenti pubblici</i>	-14,1	-20,1	-18,3	-25,2	-29,9	-34,7	-34,1	-23,2	-22,0	-24,1	-24,6	-24,1	-19	-21	-22	-19,8	-22,4	-17,8	-23,7	-21,4	-25,8	-28,9	-32,8	-37,7
<i>3.1. Artigiani e commercianti</i>	42,8	30,6	46,7	52,0	40,4	39,6	37,2	21,7	5,5	10,1	24,8	-1,0	3	-2	-6	-8,0	-11,2	-12,8	-4,0	-6,1	-10,6	-17,6	-16,2	-13,8
<i>3.2. Coltiv.diretti, coloni e mezzadri</i>	-81,1	-80,0	-66,2	-67,0	-72,0	-72,6	-71,3	-76,1	-75,9	-54,4	-56,9	-55,6	-58	-61	-60	-63,7	-63,8	-69,7	-71,3	-70,9	-68,9	-72,5	-73,1	-75,1
<i>4. Liberi professionisti</i>	63,0	61,0	68,1	47,8	9,5	24,9	21,6	19,1	27,4	51,2	42,9	58,5	60	69	67	74,9	76,3	82,4	84,3	84,7	85,6	87,6	94,4	90,6
<i>5. Fondo clero</i>	-52,7	-65,9	-64,4	-68,4	-71,9	-64,5	-71,5	-73,8	-77,4	-80,3	-78,3	-66,3	-64	-66	-64	-64,5	-67,0	-66,6	-66,7	-67,7	-68,0	-67,1	-68,3	-67,3
<i>6. Lavoratori Parasubordinati</i>	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	135.060,5	46.902,2	17.559,2	14.117,8	8.877,4	5.726,3	3.815,4	3.472,1	2.686,0	2.078,5	2.009,1	1.415,5	1.516,8
<i>7. Totale Integrativi (Enasarco-Integrativi Inps)</i>	7,3	24,2	6,6	-8,8	-15,3	-16,9	-20,6	-34,1	-37,1	-35,3	-26,0	-26,8	-25,8	-29,6	-30,8	-23,4	-19,6	-16,2	-15,9	-14,9	-19,2	-19,2	-15,3	-13,3
TOTALE	-10,9	-13,7	-11,2	-14,8	-18,5	-21,8	-22,3	-12,6	-15,1	-10,9	-9,5	-8,7	-6	-6	-8	-5,9	-7,5	-5,3	-4,0	-1,1	-4,8	-6,5	-8,0	-9,8

(1) Vedasi note in tab.1.a

Tab. 3.a - Rapporti tra entrate contributive e spesa per pensioni (valori percentuali) (1)

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<i>1. Lavoratori dipendenti privati</i>	91,3	89,6	89,9	87,1	84,7	81,1	79,6	91,4	86,9	91,2	92,0	95,3	96,2	97,0	95,2	96,9	95,8	97,5	100,1	104,0	100,7	99,8	100,3	99,4
<i>2. Lavoratori dipendenti pubblici</i>	85,9	79,9	81,7	74,8	70,1	65,3	65,9	76,8	78,0	75,9	75,4	75,9	81,0	79,3	77,8	80,2	77,6	82,2	76,3	78,6	74,2	71,1	67,2	62,3
<i>3.1. Artigiani e commercianti</i>	142,8	130,6	146,7	152,0	140,4	139,6	137,2	121,7	105,5	110,1	124,8	99,0	103,3	98,1	93,7	92,0	88,8	87,2	96,0	93,9	89,4	82,4	83,8	86,2
<i>3.2. Coltiv.diretti, coloni e mezzadri</i>	18,9	20,0	33,8	33,0	28,0	27,4	28,7	23,9	24,1	45,6	43,1	44,4	42,4	38,8	40,3	36,3	36,2	30,3	28,7	29,1	31,1	27,5	26,9	24,9
<i>4. Liberi professionisti</i>	163,0	161,0	168,1	147,8	109,5	124,9	121,6	119,1	127,4	151,2	142,9	158,5	159,6	168,7	167,4	174,9	176,3	182,4	184,3	184,7	185,6	187,6	194,4	190,6
<i>5. Fondo clero</i>	47,3	34,1	35,6	31,6	28,1	35,5	28,5	26,2	22,6	19,7	21,7	33,7	35,8	34,4	36,2	35,5	33,0	33,4	33,3	32,3	32,0	32,9	31,7	32,7
<i>6. Lavoratori Parasubordinati</i>	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	135.160,5	47.002,2	17.659,2	14.217,8	8.977,4	5.826,3	3.915,4	3.572,1	2.786,0	2.178,5	2.109,1	1.515,5	1.616,8
<i>7. Totale Integrativi (Enasarco-Integrativi Inps)</i>	107,3	124,2	106,6	91,2	84,7	83,1	79,4	65,9	62,9	64,7	74,0	73,2	74,2	70,4	69,2	76,6	80,4	83,8	84,1	85,1	80,8	80,8	84,7	86,7
TOTALE GESTIONI PENSIONISTICHE	89,1	86,3	88,8	85,2	81,5	78,2	77,7	87,4	84,9	89,1	90,5	91,3	93,9	93,7	92,1	94,1	92,5	94,7	96,0	98,9	95,2	93,5	92,0	90,2

(1) Vedasi note in tab.1.a

Tab. 4.a - Contribuenti, numero pensioni, contribuzione media e pensione media

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
NUMERO CONTRIBUENTI (mgl)																								
<i>Lavoratori dipendenti privati</i>	12.219,77	12.300,66	12.382,38	12.341,53	12.199,06	12.116,18	11.966,81	11.966,24	11.952,79	12.001,04	12.139,58	12.345,25	12.518,73	12.719,82	12.847,14	12.896,70	12.984,24	13.070,30	13.307,82	13.443,00	13.289,75	13.101,55	13.678,61	13.619,96
<i>Lavoratori dipendenti pubblici</i>	3.408,98	3.441,21	3.481,69	3.578,99	3.606,81	3.585,98	3.452,94	3.351,75	3.351,75	3.241,91	3.241,93	3.264,00	3.283,00	3.283,00	3.250,00	3.270,72	3.395,00	3.412,00	3.384,00	3.360,00	3.333,80	3.292,10	3.233,54	3.104,03
<i>Artigiani</i>	1.867,00	1.856,00	1.859,00	1.848,00	1.798,00	1.813,00	1.807,00	1.809,11	1.790,50	1.803,00	1.817,00	1.833,38	1.839,91	1.848,24	1.862,43	1.892,51	1.902,17	1.881,49	1.893,68	1.901,97	1.889,65	1.856,00	1.849,83	1.817,90
<i>Commercianti</i>	1.625,00	1.645,00	1.670,00	1.677,00	1.655,00	1.694,00	1.708,00	1.703,63	1.718,60	1.752,90	1.769,30	1.785,02	1.796,09	1.817,81	1.832,99	1.910,78	1.974,23	1.992,29	2.023,29	2.044,21	2.085,65	2.081,12	2.156,67	2.178,32
<i>Coltiv. diretti, coloni e mezzadri</i>	1.206,00	1.149,00	1.100,00	952,00	893,00	807,00	778,59	745,60	707,50	701,50	680,25	652,31	623,51	599,41	576,01	553,26	535,57	519,09	500,26	486,45	477,02	469,94	463,30	459,76
<i>Liberi professionisti</i>	505,85	519,28	539,88	555,14	553,34	565,62	591,57	633,46	660,38	709,15	733,12	775,38	801,86	845,35	889,96	927,92	962,97	995,44	1.024,90	1.058,18	1.089,02	1.122,77	1.155,18	1.180,21
<i>di cui Medici</i>	249,20	255,00	264,50	275,72	269,65	270,95	277,01	287,06	291,78	296,88	297,17	302,58	303,64	307,56	314,91	320,58	327,56	332,83	337,80	342,26	346,26	348,85	353,17	354,55
<i>Fondo clero</i>	25,64	24,95	24,44	23,80	23,40	23,03	21,20	20,50	20,20	20,20	20,15	20,80	20,79	20,80	20,80	20,80	19,95	19,63	19,91	19,96	19,73	19,98	19,51	19,59
<i>Lavoratori Parasubordinati</i>	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	839,00	1.048,00	1.265,00	1.272,00	1.264,00	1.402,33	1.660,88	1.828,77	1.747,54	1.787,50	1.789,00	1.808,00	1.821,00	1.730,00	1.709,00	1.741,00	1.707,00
<i>Totale Integrativi</i>	276,25	269,94	257,42	274,59	259,64	251,38	266,09	268,57	274,01	290,55	292,06	295,60	302,67	303,60	304,43	301,49	299,31	295,65	293,60	288,84	279,56	279,34	274,09	268,50
NUMERO PENSIONI (mgl)																								
<i>Lavoratori dipendenti privati</i>	10.074,75	10.207,01	10.396,78	10.647,82	10.802,88	10.844,78	10.963,28	10.975,21	10.962,99	10.914,97	10.928,73	10.804,03	10.775,75	10.777,44	10.728,15	10.699,70	10.590,22	10.573,07	10.521,07	10.448,98	10.337,23	10.221,81	10.085,71	9.894,94
<i>Lavoratori dipendenti pubblici</i>	1.533,36	1.600,67	1.684,96	1.778,02	1.826,38	1.944,09	1.993,68	2.068,38	2.184,19	2.230,18	2.273,70	2.312,90	2.366,21	2.397,25	2.431,68	2.464,28	2.490,12	2.539,50	2.612,10	2.648,09	2.690,51	2.738,60	2.784,71	2.812,72
<i>Artigiani</i>	697,00	717,00	744,00	787,00	816,00	881,00	915,00	1.005,69	1.075,59	1.090,53	1.122,64	1.161,69	1.207,17	1.251,24	1.302,02	1.353,89	1.407,11	1.459,88	1.512,82	1.541,06	1.568,63	1.597,19	1.618,28	1.624,42
<i>Commercianti</i>	673,00	697,00	718,00	755,00	780,00	819,00	844,00	899,64	942,25	962,56	994,76	1.035,38	1.076,39	1.110,53	1.147,23	1.185,66	1.226,20	1.269,26	1.312,22	1.330,73	1.344,72	1.374,82	1.378,07	1.381,28
<i>Coltiv. diretti, coloni e mezzadri</i>	1.772,00	1.760,00	1.942,00	1.994,00	2.038,00	2.075,00	2.073,00	2.085,92	2.121,38	2.095,16	2.064,47	2.032,57	2.012,88	1.994,36	1.974,51	1.975,89	1.926,04	1.905,41	1.890,91	1.848,42	1.805,04	1.772,32	1.728,80	1.677,80
<i>Liberi professionisti</i>	143,07	149,92	159,11	166,84	176,14	182,34	188,41	194,29	195,84	205,76	210,67	220,47	221,64	228,22	234,42	239,97	248,78	256,07	265,45	272,16	278,65	285,55	294,71	311,36
<i>di cui Medici</i>	72,01	76,23	81,59	86,26	91,95	95,67	99,24	102,78	102,06	110,20	113,37	121,40	121,32	125,46	128,87	132,45	137,91	141,39	146,54	148,79	152,31	156,05	162,39	173,37
<i>Fondo clero</i>	13,98	14,38	14,65	15,02	15,29	15,40	15,51	15,54	15,63	15,68	15,51	15,25	15,31	14,70	14,50	13,94	14,28	14,67	14,79	14,63	14,57	14,49	14,27	14,10
<i>Lavoratori Parasubordinati</i>	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	4,96	12,72	22,47	35,36	51,97	78,25	120,06	157,94	184,48	208,25	232,20	256,39	275,93
<i>Totale Integrativi</i>	93,09	96,43	102,15	107,74	112,72	116,10	123,03	127,41	131,89	137,36	139,41	142,49	143,89	146,81	148,74	150,04	151,71	151,87	151,11	149,64	148,85	147,69	142,46	144,50
CONTRIBUZIONE MEDIA (mgl €)																								
<i>Lavoratori dipendenti privati</i>	2,45	2,69	3,03	3,30	3,46	3,56	3,76	4,62	4,87	5,01	5,21	5,40	5,60	5,79	5,89	6,29	6,38	6,56	6,95	7,40	7,20	7,41	7,31	7,30
<i>Lavoratori dipendenti pubblici</i>	3,52	3,82	4,43	4,59	4,64	4,77	5,42	7,10	7,77	8,30	8,56	8,89	9,80	10,04	10,38	10,93	10,61	11,66	11,41	12,41	12,46	12,61	12,61	12,65
<i>Artigiani</i>	1,03	1,10	1,47	1,67	1,93	2,08	2,18	2,34	2,34	2,58	3,10	2,54	2,94	2,94	3,02	3,07	3,18	3,41	4,06	4,17	4,17	3,96	4,08	4,41
<i>Commercianti</i>	1,03	1,09	1,42	1,68	2,03	2,18	2,22	2,34	2,38	2,64	3,15	2,71	3,00	3,11	3,20	3,28	3,43	3,55	4,04	4,14	4,14	4,07	4,21	4,41
<i>Coltiv. diretti, coloni e mezzadri</i>	0,38	0,47	0,81	1,18	1,30	1,33	1,24	1,25	1,28	1,34	1,36	1,40	1,51	1,53	1,62	1,67	1,73	1,77	1,82	1,86	1,94	2,01	2,05	2,20
<i>Liberi professionisti</i>	1,76	1,93	2,40	2,34	2,48	2,59	2,58	2,62	2,90	3,15	3,10	3,42	3,57	3,80	3,80	4,10	4,27	4,57	4,75	4,88	5,03	5,17	5,43	5,59
<i>di cui Medici</i>	1,69	1,82	2,54	2,24	2,27	2,37	2,29	2,33	2,79	3,00	3,09	3,27	3,62	3,68	3,83	4,44	4,57	4,91	5,19	5,34	5,66	5,89	6,04	6,07
<i>Fondo clero</i>	0,56	0,60	0,65	0,69	0,73	0,78	0,78	0,82	0,84	0,81	0,85	1,31	1,33	1,37	1,42	1,45	1,49	1,51	1,56	1,55	1,61	1,58	1,61	1,66
<i>Lavoratori Parasubordinati</i>	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,89	1,20	1,29	1,43	1,63	1,82	1,76	1,74	2,25	2,33	2,55	3,44	3,61	3,81	4,75	3,96	4,40
<i>Totale Integrativi</i>	1,19	1,63	1,67	1,57	1,66	1,74	1,71	1,61	1,61	1,67	2,00	1,97	2,02	1,98	2,00	2,33	2,53	2,76	2,78	2,85	2,83	2,84	3,00	3,23
PENSIONE MEDIA (mgl €) (1)																								
<i>Lavoratori dipendenti privati</i>	4,61	5,05	5,61	5,95	6,26	6,68	6,89	7,41	7,91	8,16	8,42	8,66	9,02	9,42	9,81	10,19	10,50	10,83	11,20	11,57	12,12	12,36	12,67	12,89
<i>Lavoratori dipendenti pubblici</i>	8,60	9,76	10,76	11,75	12,20	12,97	13,42	13,94	14,57	15,22	15,57	15,89	16,10	17,07	17,15	17,73	18,18	18,70	19,36	19,84	20,79	21,31	21,85	22,36
<i>Artigiani</i>	2,82	3,08	3,48	3,70	3,95	4,41	4,58	5,26	5,60	5,81	6,05	6,33	6,73	7,18	7,59	7,96	8,32	8,66	9,02	9,37	9,80	10,03	10,41	10,69
<i>Commercianti</i>	2,67	2,89	3,26	3,38	3,58	3,86	4,00	4,56	4,90	5,05	5,30	5,58	5,97	6,36	6,75	7,11	7,48	7,82	8,17	8,50	8,93	9,14	9,53	9,80
<i>Coltiv. diretti, coloni e mezzadri</i>	3,03	3,32	3,33	3,47	3,58	3,76	3,82	4,31	4,56	4,66	4,78	4,89	5,10	5,35	5,60	5,79	5,97	6,15	6,34	6,52	6,79	6,91	7,03	7,16
<i>Liberi professionisti</i>	3,45	3,70	4,35	4,70	5,16	5,64	5,99	6,56	6,88	7,20	7,53	7,65	8,20	8,51	8,81	9,26	9,56	9,77	9,99	10,36	10,71	10,77	10,89	11,06
<i>di cui Medici</i>	2,56	2,82	3,13	3,47	3,92	4,39	4,65	5,15	5,42	5,49	5,81	5,71	6,07	6,18	6,25	6,43	6,44	6,32	6,31	6,53	6,63	6,37	6,65	6,70
<i>Fondo clero</i>	3,62	3,94	4,28	4,44	4,63	4,85	4,92	5,19	5,48	5,58	5,70	5,82	5,98	6,20	6,38	6,58	6,73	6,72	7,03	7,15	7,40	7,45	7,57	7,78
<i>Lavoratori Parasubordinati</i>	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,39	0,50	0,60	0,73	0,88	0,96	1,07	1,21	1,42	1,56	1,68	1,83
<i>Totale Integrativi</i>	3,19	3,55	3,79	4,15	4,32	4,44	4,59	4,96	5,15	5,53	5,69	5,60	5,75	5,87	6,10	6,29	6,27	6,39	6,45	6,52	7,45	6,66	7,23	7,35

(1) Importi delle pensioni in pagamento a fine anno

Tab. 5.a - Indici a base 100 dei contribuenti, numero pensioni, contribuzione media e pensione media

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
NUMERO CONTRIBUENTI																								
<i>Lavoratori dipendenti privati</i>	100,0	100,7	101,3	101,0	99,8	99,2	97,9	97,9	97,8	98,2	99,3	101,0	102,4	104,1	105,1	105,5	106,3	107,0	108,9	110,0	108,8	107,2	111,9	111,5
<i>Lavoratori dipendenti pubblici</i>	100,0	100,9	102,1	105,0	105,8	105,2	101,3	98,3	98,3	95,1	95,1	95,7	96,3	96,3	95,3	95,9	99,6	100,1	99,3	98,6	97,8	96,6	94,9	91,1
<i>Artigiani</i>	100,0	99,4	99,6	99,0	96,3	97,1	96,8	96,9	95,9	96,6	97,3	98,2	98,5	99,0	99,8	101,4	101,9	100,8	101,4	101,9	101,2	99,4	99,1	97,4
<i>Commercianti</i>	100,0	101,2	102,8	103,2	101,8	104,2	105,1	104,8	105,8	107,9	108,9	109,8	110,5	111,9	112,8	117,6	121,5	122,6	124,5	125,8	128,3	128,1	132,7	134,1
<i>Coltiv.diretti, coloni e mezzadri</i>	100,0	95,3	91,2	78,9	74,0	66,9	64,6	61,8	58,7	58,2	56,4	54,1	51,7	49,7	47,8	45,9	44,4	43,0	41,5	40,3	39,6	39,0	38,4	38,1
<i>Liberi professionisti</i>	100,0	102,7	106,7	109,7	109,4	111,8	116,9	125,2	130,5	137,6	144,6	152,9	158,1	166,8	175,7	183,3	190,1	196,5	202,8	208,9	214,9	221,6	227,8	232,6
<i>di cui Medici</i>	100,0	102,3	106,1	110,6	108,2	108,7	111,2	115,2	117,1	119,1	119,2	121,4	121,8	123,4	126,4	128,6	131,4	133,6	135,6	137,3	138,9	140,0	141,7	142,3
<i>Fondo clero</i>	100,0	97,3	95,3	92,8	91,3	89,8	82,7	80,0	78,8	78,8	78,6	81,1	81,1	81,1	81,1	81,1	77,8	76,6	77,7	77,8	77,0	77,9	76,1	76,4
<i>Lavoratori Parasubordinati</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,0	124,9	150,8	151,6	150,7	167,1	198,0	218,0	208,3	213,1	213,2	215,5	217,0	206,2	203,7	207,5	203,5
<i>Totale Integrativi</i>	100,0	97,7	93,2	99,4	94,0	91,0	96,3	97,2	99,2	105,2	105,7	107,0	109,6	109,9	110,2	109,1	108,4	107,0	106,3	104,6	101,2	101,1	99,2	97,2
NUMERO PENSIONI																								
<i>Lavoratori dipendenti privati</i>	100,0	101,3	103,2	105,7	107,2	107,6	108,8	108,9	108,8	108,3	108,5	107,2	107,0	107,0	106,5	106,2	105,1	104,9	104,4	103,7	102,6	101,5	100,1	98,2
<i>Lavoratori dipendenti pubblici</i>	100,0	104,4	109,9	116,0	119,1	126,8	130,0	134,9	142,4	145,4	148,3	150,8	154,3	156,3	158,6	160,7	162,4	165,6	170,4	172,7	175,5	178,6	181,6	183,4
<i>Artigiani</i>	100,0	102,9	106,7	112,9	117,1	126,4	131,3	144,3	154,3	156,5	161,1	166,7	173,2	179,5	186,8	194,2	201,9	209,5	217,0	221,1	225,1	229,2	232,2	233,1
<i>Commercianti</i>	100,0	103,6	106,7	112,2	115,9	121,7	125,4	133,7	140,0	143,0	147,8	153,8	159,9	165,0	170,5	176,2	182,2	188,6	195,0	197,7	199,8	204,3	204,8	205,2
<i>Coltiv.diretti, coloni e mezzadri</i>	100,0	99,3	109,6	112,5	115,0	117,1	117,0	117,7	119,7	118,2	116,5	114,7	113,6	112,5	111,4	111,5	108,7	107,5	106,7	104,3	101,9	100,0	97,6	94,7
<i>Liberi professionisti</i>	100,0	104,8	111,2	116,6	123,1	127,4	131,7	135,8	136,9	143,8	147,3	154,1	154,9	159,5	163,8	167,6	173,8	178,9	185,5	190,5	194,2	199,5	205,8	217,4
<i>di cui Medici</i>	100,0	105,9	113,3	119,8	127,7	132,9	137,8	142,7	141,7	153,0	157,4	168,6	168,5	174,2	179,0	183,9	191,5	196,3	203,5	206,6	211,5	216,7	225,5	240,8
<i>Fondo clero</i>	100,0	102,8	104,8	107,4	109,3	110,1	110,9	111,1	111,7	112,1	110,9	109,1	109,5	105,1	103,7	99,7	102,1	104,9	105,7	104,6	104,2	103,6	102,1	100,8
<i>Lavoratori Parasubordinati</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,0	256,5	453,0	713,1	1.048,0	1.577,9	2.421,1	3.184,9	3.720,2	4.199,4	4.682,3	5.170,2	5.564,2
<i>Totale Integrativi</i>	100,0	103,6	109,7	115,7	121,1	124,7	132,2	136,9	141,7	147,6	149,8	153,1	154,6	157,7	159,8	161,2	163,0	163,1	162,3	160,7	159,9	158,6	153,0	155,2
CONTRIBUZIONE MEDIA																								
<i>Lavoratori dipendenti privati</i>	100,0	110,0	123,8	134,6	141,3	145,3	153,3	188,5	198,6	204,4	212,6	220,4	228,7	236,3	240,5	256,8	260,4	267,8	283,6	302,2	294,1	302,4	298,6	298,0
<i>Lavoratori dipendenti pubblici</i>	100,0	108,5	125,8	130,5	131,9	135,7	154,0	201,8	221,0	235,9	243,4	252,6	278,5	285,3	295,1	310,8	301,5	331,3	324,3	352,9	354,1	358,5	358,4	359,5
<i>Artigiani</i>	100,0	107,1	143,0	162,1	187,4	202,3	212,0	227,5	227,7	250,7	301,1	246,9	285,7	286,1	293,5	298,4	309,5	331,2	394,3	405,4	405,1	384,6	396,8	428,6
<i>Commercianti</i>	100,0	104,9	136,9	162,0	195,9	210,4	215,0	225,9	230,4	255,0	304,7	261,6	290,0	301,0	308,9	316,6	332,0	343,2	390,3	399,9	399,9	392,9	406,9	426,4
<i>Coltiv.diretti, coloni e mezzadri</i>	100,0	123,1	214,2	311,8	343,1	352,9	328,4	331,6	338,8	353,8	359,8	369,9	400,3	404,4	429,0	442,0	457,9	468,0	482,3	491,5	513,5	530,4	198,1	212,8
<i>Liberi professionisti</i>	100,0	109,7	136,2	132,5	140,6	146,6	146,2	146,7	162,4	181,8	175,8	194,1	202,4	215,6	215,7	232,5	242,1	259,0	269,3	276,9	285,6	293,4	308,1	317,7
<i>di cui Medici</i>	100,0	107,6	150,8	132,5	134,7	140,7	135,6	138,1	165,2	177,9	183,0	194,1	214,7	218,4	227,1	263,0	270,7	291,2	308,0	316,6	335,7	349,2	358,1	359,7
<i>Fondo clero</i>	100,0	107,3	115,4	123,4	129,9	139,6	139,7	145,6	150,0	144,2	150,8	233,8	237,7	245,1	253,9	257,9	266,3	269,9	277,9	276,5	287,2	281,1	287,1	296,9
<i>Lavoratori Parasubordinati</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,0	107,7	119,4	135,9	152,5	147,1	145,3	187,7	194,4	213,0	287,3	301,6	318,4	397,0	331,0	368,2
<i>Totale Integrativi</i>	100,0	136,8	139,9	131,4	138,7	145,5	143,6	135,1	134,7	140,2	167,2	165,0	169,2	165,5	167,7	195,6	211,7	231,0	233,1	238,8	237,1	237,9	251,6	270,3
PENSIONE MEDIA(1)																								
<i>Lavoratori dipendenti privati</i>	100,0	109,6	121,8	129,0	135,8	144,8	149,5	160,8	171,4	176,9	182,6	187,7	195,6	204,2	212,7	220,9	227,7	234,9	243,0	250,9	262,8	268,0	274,7	279,5
<i>Lavoratori dipendenti pubblici</i>	100,0	113,6	125,2	136,7	142,0	150,8	156,2	162,1	169,5	177,1	181,2	184,8	187,3	198,6	199,6	206,2	211,5	217,5	225,2	230,9	241,8	247,9	254,2	260,2
<i>Artigiani</i>	100,0	109,1	123,3	131,2	139,8	156,1	162,3	186,4	198,4	205,7	214,2	224,3	238,2	254,4	268,9	281,8	294,6	306,7	319,4	332,0	346,9	355,3	368,5	378,5
<i>Commercianti</i>	100,0	108,3	121,8	126,6	133,9	144,4	149,5	170,5	183,4	189,0	198,1	208,9	223,2	238,1	252,6	265,9	279,8	292,5	305,7	318,2	334,2	342,1	356,7	366,5
<i>Coltiv.diretti, coloni e mezzadri</i>	100,0	109,6	109,7	114,4	117,9	124,0	126,1	142,1	150,4	153,7	157,6	161,4	168,2	176,5	184,7	190,8	196,9	202,8	209,0	215,0	223,9	227,8	231,9	235,9
<i>Liberi professionisti</i>	100,0	107,2	125,9	136,0	149,3	163,3	173,4	189,9	199,1	208,6	217,9	221,5	237,5	246,5	255,3	268,1	276,9	282,8	289,3	299,5	310,8	300,7	315,5	320,4
<i>di cui Medici</i>	100,0	110,4	122,3	135,6	153,1	171,5	181,8	201,2	212,1	214,6	227,2	223,3	237,3	241,8	244,4	251,4	251,9	247,1	246,6	255,3	259,2	248,9	260,0	262,0
<i>Fondo clero</i>	100,0	108,9	118,4	122,7	127,9	134,3	135,9	143,6	292,6	154,4	157,7	161,1	165,5	171,4	176,6	181,9	186,0	185,9	194,3	197,6	204,6	206,0	209,4	215,3
<i>Lavoratori Parasubordinati</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,0	120,5	146,6	175,9	190,8	214,1	240,9	283,1	312,3	336,2	366,0
<i>Totale Integrativi</i>	100,0	111,2	118,6	130,0	135,3	139,2	143,8	155,6	161,4	173,2	178,2	175,6	180,3	183,9	191,1	197,0	196,5	200,2	202,3	204,4	233,4	208,6	226,6	230,5

(1) Importi delle pensioni in pagamento a fine anno

Tab. 6.a - Rapporto numero pensioni/contribuenti e pensione media/reddito medio

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
RAPPORTO TRA NUMERO PENSIONI E CONTRIBUTENTI																								
<i>Lavoratori dipendenti privati</i>	82,4	83,0	84,0	86,3	88,6	89,5	91,6	91,7	91,7	91,0	90,0	87,5	86,1	84,7	83,5	83,0	81,6	80,9	79,1	77,7	77,8	78,0	73,7	72,7
<i>Lavoratori dipendenti pubblici</i>	45,0	46,5	48,4	49,7	50,6	54,2	57,7	61,7	65,2	68,8	70,1	70,9	72,1	73,0	74,8	75,3	73,3	74,4	77,2	78,8	80,7	83,2	86,1	90,6
<i>Artigiani</i>	37,3	38,6	40,0	42,6	45,4	48,6	50,6	55,6	60,1	60,5	61,8	63,4	65,6	67,7	69,9	71,5	74,0	77,6	79,9	81,0	83,0	86,1	87,5	89,4
<i>Commercianti</i>	41,4	42,4	43,0	45,0	47,1	48,3	49,4	52,8	54,8	54,9	56,2	58,0	59,9	61,1	62,6	62,1	62,1	63,7	64,9	65,1	64,5	66,1	63,9	63,4
<i>Coltiv. diretti, coloni e mezzadri</i>	146,9	153,2	176,5	209,5	228,2	257,1	266,3	279,8	299,8	298,7	303,5	311,6	322,8	332,7	342,8	357,1	359,6	367,1	378,0	380,0	378,4	377,1	373,1	364,9
<i>Liberi professionisti</i>	28,3	28,9	29,5	30,1	31,8	32,2	31,8	30,7	29,7	29,6	28,8	28,5	27,7	27,0	26,4	25,9	25,9	25,7	25,9	25,8	25,6	25,5	25,5	26,4
<i>di cui Medici</i>	28,9	29,9	30,8	31,3	34,1	35,3	35,8	35,8	35,0	37,1	38,2	40,1	40,0	40,8	40,9	41,3	42,1	42,5	43,4	43,5	44,0	44,7	46,0	48,9
<i>Fondo clero</i>	54,5	57,6	59,9	63,1	65,3	66,8	73,2	75,8	77,4	77,6	77,0	73,3	73,7	70,7	69,7	67,0	71,6	74,7	74,3	73,3	73,8	72,5	73,1	71,9
<i>Lavoratori Parasubordinati</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,4	0,9	1,4	1,9	3,0	4,4	6,7	8,7	10,1	12,0	13,6	14,7	16,2
<i>Totale Integrativi</i>	33,7	35,7	39,7	39,2	43,4	46,2	46,2	47,4	48,1	47,3	47,7	48,2	47,5	48,4	48,9	49,8	50,7	51,4	51,5	51,8	53,2	52,9	52,0	53,8
RAPPORTO TRA PENSIONE MEDIA AL NETTO GIAS E REDDITO MEDIO																								
<i>Lavoratori dipendenti privati</i>	38,1	38,2	37,8	39,4	41,7	41,6	41,0	42,3	44,0	42,5	42,4	42,4	42,9	43,1	44,0	43,4	44,8	44,3	44,2	43,3	48,9	49,2	49,0	51,0
<i>Lavoratori dipendenti pubblici</i>	66,6	70,3	69,3	75,1	78,6	80,5	75,8	66,5	64,9	63,2	62,5	61,6	57,4	58,4	57,8	55,2	58,6	55,8	56,7	53,8	56,2	56,4	56,8	58,4
<i>Artigiani</i>	23,5	22,3	23,1	22,0	24,9	24,9	23,5	24,1	26,4	26,5	26,1	25,4	26,5	27,8	28,6	29,5	30,5	30,3	29,0	30,1	31,4	33,6	33,6	33,7
<i>Commercianti</i>	22,4	20,7	21,9	19,5	20,1	20,7	21,2	21,7	24,0	24,1	23,5	23,8	25,3	25,8	26,2	26,9	27,6	27,5	27,7	28,8	30,0	31,0	31,2	33,0
<i>Coltiv. diretti, coloni e mezzadri</i>	26,2	27,8	25,2	30,6	34,2	29,7	25,6	28,6	27,4	14,4	15,1	15,0	14,7	16,7	16,0	17,3	17,0	20,1	20,2	20,0	18,8	22,8	27,0	31,1
<i>Liberi professionisti</i>	32,0	31,4	32,6	30,5	39,4	34,5	33,5	35,1	35,6	30,6	31,9	29,4	29,5	30,8	32,1	33,6	32,6	33,5	32,6	33,6	35,4	36,6	35,0	35,4
<i>di cui Medici</i>	36,5	37,5	40,9	46,1	70,7	52,3	43,2	43,9	43,3	34,5	32,1	29,3	25,9	28,5	28,0	28,3	24,7	25,8	25,2	25,5	25,7	24,6	22,4	22,8
<i>Fondo clero</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Lavoratori Parasubordinati</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,2	2,7	5,1	4,5	6,0	6,2	6,0	6,6	7,5	8,3	9,4	10,0	9,3
<i>Totale Integrativi</i>	29,0	25,6	25,5	29,3	28,9	27,6	29,3	31,8	32,8	34,1	32,4	32,0	31,6	32,9	33,2	31,8	31,2	30,3	30,5	29,8	30,5	30,8	31,9	29,9
RAPPORTO TRA PENSIONE MEDIA AL LORDO GIAS E REDDITO MEDIO																								
<i>Lavoratori dipendenti privati</i>	47,6	47,7	47,1	48,5	48,9	49,7	49,8	51,1	52,6	52,7	52,0	51,8	52,6	53,2	54,1	53,2	54,8	54,5	54,3	53,0	59,9	60,4	59,9	61,6
<i>Lavoratori dipendenti pubblici</i>	66,6	70,3	69,3	75,1	78,6	80,5	75,8	66,5	64,9	63,2	62,5	61,6	57,4	58,4	57,8	55,2	58,6	55,8	56,7	53,8	56,2	56,4	56,8	58,4
<i>Artigiani</i>	32,2	31,3	31,2	29,0	29,0	29,9	28,9	29,1	31,1	31,0	30,4	29,5	30,8	32,8	33,4	34,2	35,0	34,6	33,2	34,5	35,8	38,2	38,3	38,6
<i>Commercianti</i>	31,3	29,3	29,8	26,3	23,9	25,4	26,6	26,9	29,1	28,6	27,7	27,8	29,5	30,4	30,6	31,3	31,7	31,5	31,8	33,0	34,3	35,4	35,5	36,8
<i>Coltiv. diretti, coloni e mezzadri</i>	42,5	48,6	46,0	53,8	52,4	50,8	50,6	54,2	56,6	54,1	54,1	54,3	52,7	57,1	56,1	55,4	54,6	54,2	53,7	54,0	52,7	54,9	63,0	61,9
<i>Liberi professionisti</i>	32,1	31,4	32,6	30,6	39,4	34,5	33,5	35,1	35,6	30,7	31,9	29,4	29,5	30,8	32,1	33,6	32,6	33,5	32,6	33,6	35,4	36,6	35,0	35,4
<i>di cui Medici</i>	36,5	37,5	40,9	46,1	70,7	52,3	43,3	43,9	43,3	34,5	32,1	29,3	25,9	28,5	28,0	28,3	24,7	25,8	25,2	25,5	25,7	24,6	22,5	22,8
<i>Fondo clero</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Lavoratori Parasubordinati</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,2	2,7	5,1	4,5	6,0	6,2	6,0	6,6	7,6	8,6	9,8	10,5	9,9
<i>Totale Integrativi</i>	29,7	26,1	26,3	30,0	29,4	28,1	29,8	32,3	33,3	34,5	32,7	32,3	31,9	33,3	33,6	32,2	31,5	30,7	30,9	30,2	30,8	31,2	32,2	30,2

Tabella 7.a: Tassi di crescita annui della spesa pensionistica e incidenza sul PIL

		1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Spesa pensionistica ⁽¹⁾	<i>(mln)</i>	71.355	80.540	89.774	100.721	107.420	115.000	122.165	132.374	143.565	148.464	153.825	157.504	165.019	172.926	180.365	187.852	194.821	201.370	209.306	217.661	225.372	232.262	238.048	242.869
% di variazione	<i>(a)</i>		12,9%	11,5%	12,2%	6,7%	7,1%	6,2%	8,4%	8,5%	3,4%	3,6%	2,4%	4,8%	4,8%	4,3%	4,2%	3,7%	3,4%	3,9%	4,0%	3,5%	3,1%	2,5%	2,0%
% di indicizzazione	<i>(b)</i>		7,2%	8,0%	3,0%	3,5%	4,7%	0,0%	5,4%	3,9%	1,8%	1,7%	1,6%	2,5%	2,9%	2,4%	2,5%	1,9%	1,8%	2,0%	1,6%	3,4%	0,6%	3,0%	3,3%
Differenza	<i>(a)-(b)</i>		5,7%	3,5%	9,2%	3,2%	2,4%	6,2%	3,0%	4,6%	1,6%	1,9%	0,8%	2,3%	1,9%	1,9%	1,7%	1,8%	1,6%	1,9%	2,4%	0,1%	2,5%	-0,6%	-1,2%
PIL nominale ⁽²⁾	<i>(mln)</i>	636.642	704.251	769.298	809.601	833.889	882.001	952.158	1.009.158	1.054.336	1.098.081	1.133.998	1.198.292	1.255.738	1.301.873	1.341.850	1.397.728	1.436.379	1.493.031	1.554.199	1.575.144	1.519.695	1.553.166	1.579.570	1.566.538
% di variazione			10,6%	9,2%	5,2%	3,0%	5,8%	8,0%	6,0%	4,5%	4,1%	3,3%	5,7%	4,8%	3,7%	3,1%	4,2%	2,8%	3,9%	4,1%	1,3%	-3,5%	2,2%	1,7%	-0,8%
Spesa pensionistica/PIL		11,2%	11,4%	11,7%	12,4%	12,9%	13,0%	12,8%	13,1%	13,6%	13,5%	13,6%	13,1%	13,1%	13,3%	13,4%	13,4%	13,6%	13,5%	13,5%	13,8%	14,8%	15,0%	15,1%	15,5%

(1) Detta anche "somma delle rate di pensione al netto di eventuali assegni"

(2) Fonte: Istat, Valore aggiunto - prezzi correnti

Tabella 8.a: Fondi Speciali - uscite ed entrate previdenziali (valori assoluti e percentuali)

		1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Trasporti																									
Uscite Previdenziali	<i>(mln)</i>	786	895	1.030	1.233	1.226	1.352	1.460	1.573	1.658	1.734	1.807	1.844	1.902	1.926	2.010	2.037	2.084	2.136	2.194	2.233	2.275	2.275	2.281	2.287
% di variazione			13,8%	15,1%	19,7%	-0,5%	10,3%	8,0%	7,7%	5,4%	4,6%	4,2%	2,0%	3,2%	1,3%	4,3%	1,4%	2,3%	2,5%	2,7%	1,8%	1,8%	0,0%	0,2%	0,3%
Entrate Previdenziali	<i>(mln)</i>	823	1.006	1.124	1.214	1.088	1.097	1.051	1.045	1.145	942	1.009	1.012	1.049	984	1.059	1.137	1.113	1.145	1.183	1.208	1.217	1.276	1.247	1.266
% di variazione			22,3%	11,7%	8,0%	-10,4%	0,8%	-4,2%	-0,6%	9,6%	-17,7%	7,1%	0,4%	3,6%	-6,2%	7,7%	7,3%	-2,1%	2,9%	3,3%	2,1%	0,8%	4,8%	-2,3%	1,5%
Elettrici																									
Uscite Previdenziali	<i>(mln)</i>	604	676	760	898	930	1.010	1.169	1.262	1.443	1.533	1.668	1.753	1.863	1.961	2.095	2.148	2.206	2.249	2.298	2.335	2.380	2.394	2.434	2.481
% di variazione			11,9%	12,3%	18,3%	3,6%	8,6%	15,7%	8,0%	14,3%	6,2%	8,8%	5,1%	6,3%	5,3%	6,8%	2,5%	2,7%	1,9%	2,2%	1,6%	1,9%	0,6%	1,7%	1,9%
Entrate Previdenziali	<i>(mln)</i>	564	635	729	780	788	815	805	850	890	901	856	1.506	1.502	1.463	746	616	688	636	588	715	612	609	650	573
% di variazione			12,5%	14,8%	6,9%	1,1%	3,4%	-1,2%	5,5%	4,7%	1,3%	-5,1%	75,9%	-0,2%	-2,6%	-49,0%	-17,4%	11,8%	-7,7%	-7,5%	21,5%	-14,4%	-0,5%	6,7%	-11,8%
Telefonici																									
Uscite Previdenziali	<i>(mln)</i>	225	271	308	365	411	502	597	683	821	891	956	1.026	1.109	1.168	1.244	1.349	1.435	1.512	1.595	1.674	1.741	1.775	1.805	1.828
% di variazione			20,4%	13,6%	18,8%	12,5%	22,1%	19,0%	14,5%	20,2%	8,5%	7,3%	7,4%	8,0%	5,3%	6,4%	8,5%	6,4%	5,4%	5,5%	4,9%	4,0%	1,9%	1,7%	1,3%
Entrate Previdenziali	<i>(mln)</i>	267	306	339	388	405	452	436	472	744	980	895	901	852	848	773	787	785	802	791	746	739	736	688	684
% di variazione			14,5%	10,7%	14,6%	4,2%	11,6%	-3,4%	8,2%	57,7%	31,7%	-8,7%	0,7%	-5,5%	-0,5%	-8,8%	1,7%	-0,2%	2,2%	-1,4%	-5,6%	-0,9%	-0,4%	-6,5%	-0,5%
Impia																									
Uscite Previdenziali	<i>(mln)</i>	749	973	1.185	1.416	1.663	1.847	2.172	2.325	2.651	2.831	3.044	3.235	3.449	3.729	3.908	4.356	4.444	4.648	4.863	5.076	5.306	5.453	5.565	5.679
% di variazione			29,8%	21,8%	19,5%	17,4%	11,0%	17,6%	7,0%	14,0%	6,8%	7,5%	6,3%	6,6%	8,1%	4,8%	11,5%	2,0%	4,6%	4,6%	4,4%	4,5%	2,8%	2,1%	2,1%
Entrate Previdenziali	<i>(mln)</i>	1.143	1.167	1.285	1.553	1.645	1.761	1.776	1.854	2.283	2.654	2.919	2.879	2.823	3.269	3.419	2.924	2.578	2.363	2.265	2.343	2.197	2.069	2.001	1.965
% di variazione			2,1%	10,1%	20,8%	6,0%	7,0%	0,9%	4,4%	23,2%	16,2%	10,0%	-1,4%	-2,0%	15,8%	4,6%	-14,5%	-11,8%	-8,4%	-4,2%	3,4%	-6,2%	-5,8%	-3,3%	-1,8%

**Tabella B.23.a - Prestazioni e contributi del sistema pensionistico obbligatorio
(valori assoluti)**

Anno	uscite			entrate			
	numero di pensioni	pensione media	spesa al netto trasferimenti (1)	numero di contribuenti	contributo medio	redditi e proventi patrimoniali	contributi
	<i>mgl</i>	<i>mgl €</i>	<i>mln €</i>	<i>mgl</i>	<i>mgl €</i>	<i>mln €</i>	<i>mln €</i>
2011							
Dipendenti Privati	10.085,7	12,7	114.880,1	13.678,6	7,3	114,8	115.205,8
<i>Dipendenti privati INPS</i>	<i>9.881,0</i>	<i>12,6</i>	<i>112.081,7</i>	<i>13.209,3</i>	<i>7,4</i>	<i>26,0</i>	<i>112.199,0</i>
Fondo Pensioni Lavoratori Dip.	9.179,3	11,5	93.139,7	12.855,0	7,1	1,7	105.755,5
Fondo Trasporti	111,6	20,7	2.281,0	107,3	10,5	-	1.247,3
Fondo Telefonici	71,6	25,7	1.804,7	51,6	13,3	-	688,1
Fondo Elettrici	100,8	24,9	2.433,6	35,4	18,3	-	649,5
Fondo Volo	6,2	45,6	274,9	11,7	13,1	0,1	198,6
Fondo Imposte di consumo	9,1	17,7	160,7	0,1	5,1	-	0,4
Fondo Enti Pubblici Creditizi	43,8	-	1.529,0	52,4	17,3	24,1	916,3
Dipendenti delle FFSS	234,4	20,9	4.893,2	57,1	13,0	-	742,5
Istituto Dirigenti di Azienda	124,2	50,0	5.564,9	38,7	51,6	0,1	2.000,8
<i>Altri Fondi Dip. Privati</i>	<i>64,5</i>	<i>19,9</i>	<i>1.229,4</i>	<i>319,8</i>	<i>4,8</i>	<i>67,2</i>	<i>1.618,8</i>
Istituto Giornalisti	7,3	56,1	392,5	17,9	21,4	64,9	381,5
Ente Lavoratori Spettacolo	57,2	15,3	836,9	302,0	3,8	2,2	1.238,3
<i>Fondi ex Aziende Autonome</i>	<i>140,2</i>	<i>17,4</i>	<i>1.569,1</i>	<i>149,5</i>	<i>9,3</i>	<i>21,7</i>	<i>1.388,0</i>
Dipendenti delle Poste e Tel.	140,2	17,4	1.569,1	149,5	9,3	21,7	1.388,0
Dipendenti Pubblici	2.784,7	21,8	60.631,4	3.233,5	12,6	32,0	40.773,8
Cassa Dipendenti Enti Locali	1.041,8	18,1	18.823,4	1.305,5	10,9	1,8	14.196,7
Cassa Insegnanti di Asilo	14,6	16,6	239,6	32,2	7,5	5,8	242,0
Cassa Sanitari	63,8	50,4	3.144,7	112,3	31,9	18,4	3.586,2
Cassa Ufficiali Giudiziari	2,8	18,1	50,4	3,6	16,8	-	59,7
Dipendenti dello Stato	1.661,8	23,2	38.373,4	1.780,0	18,8	6,0	22.689,2
Autonomi e Professionisti	5.019,9	9,5	27.226,0	5.625,0	4,2	760,0	24.192,1
<i>Autonomi INPS</i>	<i>4.725,1</i>	<i>9,4</i>	<i>23.945,2</i>	<i>4.469,8</i>	<i>3,9</i>	<i>4,3</i>	<i>17.815,5</i>
Fondo Artigiani	1.618,3	10,4	11.050,0	1.849,8	4,1	0,1	7.619,7
Fondo Commercianti	1.378,1	9,5	8.929,5	2.156,7	4,2	4,3	9.128,7
Fondo CDCM (3)	1.728,8	7,0	3.965,7	463,3	2,0	0,0	1.067,1
<i>Liberi Professionisti</i>	<i>294,7</i>	<i>10,9</i>	<i>3.280,8</i>	<i>1.155,2</i>	<i>5,4</i>	<i>755,6</i>	<i>6.376,6</i>
Casse priv. 509 (escluso ENPAM)	125,0	16,9	2.188,9	645,2	5,9	444,3	3.923,4
ENPAM	162,4	6,6	1.078,9	353,2	6,0	260,7	2.133,0
Casse priv. 103	7,3	1,7	13,0	156,8	2,0	50,6	320,2
Fondo Clero	14,3	7,6	99,1	19,5	1,6	0,0	31,4
Gestione Parasubordinati	256,4	1,7	456,8	1.741,0	4,0	979,4	6.922,5
Totale Integrativi	142,5	7,2	1051,5	274,1	3,0	173,3	891,2
Sistema Pens. Obblig. di Base	18.303,4	13,1	204.344,9	24.571,7	7,0	2.059,5	188.016,7

(1) a carico dello Stato o altre gestioni (prevalentemente Gias pari a 24.951 mln. per FPLD, 1.554 per il fondo artigiani, 1.220 per il fondo commercianti, 5.299 per il fondo CDCM).

(2) a carico dello Stato o altre gestioni (sottocontribuzioni, fiscalizzazione oneri sociali ecc.)

(3) Sono comprese 526,5 pensioni ante 1/1/1989 in carico alla GIAS

Tabella B.23.b - Prestazioni e contributi del sistema pensionistico obbligatorio
(valori in %)

Anno	Rapporto tra prestazioni e contributi	Rapporto contabile tra prestazioni e contributi (1)	Aliquota di equilibrio contabile (1)	Rapporto tra pensioni e contributi	Rapporto tra pensione media e contributo medio	Rapporto contabile pensione media e reddito medio (1)	Rapporto tra proventi patrimoniali ed entrate contributive (2)
2011							
Dipendenti Privati	140,4	99,7	36,1	73,7	135,2	49,0	0,1
<i>Dipendenti privati INPS</i>	140,8	99,9	36,4	74,8	133,5	48,7	0,0
Fondo Pensioni Lavoratori Dip.	129,3	88,1	32,1	71,4	123,3	45,0	0,0
Fondo Trasporti	206,6	182,9	68,2	104,0	175,8	65,5	-
Fondo Telefonici	265,8	262,3	86,7	138,8	188,9	62,5	-
Fondo Elettrici	385,5	374,7	135,4	284,6	131,6	47,6	-
Fondo Volo	181,7	138,4	85,8	53,2	260,3	161,4	0,1
Fondo Imposte di consumo	45.529,2	43.832,2	6.429,1	12.595,8	348,0	51,0	-
Fondo Enti Pubblici Creditizi	170,7	166,9	55,7	83,5	199,8	66,8	2,6
Dipendenti delle FFSS	665,2	659,0	223,0	410,2	160,7	54,4	-
Istituto Dirigenti di Azienda	282,8	278,1	96,1	321,1	86,6	29,9	0,0
Altri Fondi Dip. Privati	86,0	75,9	21,6	20,2	376,3	106,9	4,1
Istituto Giornalisti	103,2	102,9	32,4	40,9	251,7	79,3	17,0
Ente Lavoratori Spettacolo	80,1	67,6	18,6	19,0	356,5	98,4	0,2
Fondi ex Aziende Autonome	173,6	113,0	37,2	93,8	120,5	39,6	1,6
Dipendenti delle Poste e Tel.	173,6	113,0	37,2	93,8	120,5	39,6	1,6
Dipendenti Pubblici	148,7	148,5	49,0	86,1	172,4	56,8	0,1
Cassa Dipendenti Enti Locali	132,6	132,1	43,3	79,8	165,6	54,2	0,0
Cassa Insegnanti di Asilo	99,0	98,8	32,3	45,2	218,4	71,3	2,4
Cassa Sanitari	87,7	87,6	28,8	56,8	154,2	50,6	0,5
Cassa Ufficiali Giudiziari	84,4	84,3	27,5	78,2	107,7	35,1	-
Dipendenti dello Stato	169,1	169,1	56,0	93,4	181,1	40,6	0,0
Autonomi e Professionisti	148,0	112,5	22,1	79,9	140,9	27,7	3,1
<i>Autonomi INPS</i>	182,2	134,4	27,7	93,9	143,1	29,5	0,0
Fondo Artigiani	167,0	145,0	29,4	87,5	165,8	33,6	0,0
Fondo Commercianti	111,8	97,8	20,0	63,9	153,1	31,2	0,0
Fondo CDCM	975,6	371,6	100,7	373,1	99,6	27,0	0,0
Liberi Professionisti	52,3	51,5	8,9	25,5	201,7	35,1	11,8
Casse priv. 509 (escluso ENPAM)	57,3	55,8	9,3	19,7	282,8	47,9	11,3
ENPAM	50,6	50,6	10,3	46,0	110,0	22,4	12,2
Casse priv. 103	4,1	4,0	0,5	4,6	85,9	10,6	15,8
Fondo Clero	349,3	315,5	-	73,1	431,3	-	0,1
Gestione Parasubordinati	7,0	6,6	1,5	14,7	-	10,0	14,1
Totale Integrativi	129,2	118,0	16,6	52,0	227,0	31,9	19,4
Sistema Pens. Obblig. di Base	138,1	108,6	33,9	72,3	150,2	46,9	1,1

(1) a carico dello Stato o altre gestioni (prevalentemente Gias pari a 24.951 mln. per FPLD, 1.554 per il fondo artigiani, 1.220 per il fondo commercianti, 5.299 per il fondo CDCM).

(2) a carico dello Stato o altre gestioni (sottocontribuzioni, fiscalizzazione oneri sociali ecc.)

**Tabella B.24.a - Prestazioni e contributi del sistema pensionistico obbligatorio
(valori assoluti)**

Anno	uscite			entrate			
	numero di pensioni	pensione media	spesa al netto trasferimenti (1)	numero di contribuenti	contributo medio	redditi e proventi patrimoniali	contributi
2012	mgl	mgl €	mln €	mgl	mgl €	mln €	mln €
Dipendenti Privati	9.894,9	12,9	117.785,7	13.620,0	7,3	102,8	117.037,3
<i>Dipendenti privati INPS</i>	<i>9.690,8</i>	<i>12,8</i>	<i>114.899,8</i>	<i>13.164,8</i>	<i>7,3</i>	<i>22,4</i>	<i>114.163,9</i>
Fondo Pensioni Lavoratori Dip.	8.992,2	11,7	95.742,8	12.823,0	7,1	4,8	108.088,9
Fondo Trasporti	110,1	21,0	2.286,9	105,1	10,9	-	1.266,4
Fondo Telefonici	71,7	25,8	1.828,5	49,4	13,8	-	684,3
Fondo Elettrici	100,3	25,1	2.480,8	33,9	16,8	-	573,1
Fondo Volo	6,4	45,5	289,7	12,5	11,3	-	175,0
Fondo Imposte di consumo	8,8	17,7	153,1	0,0	20,0	-	0,6
Fondo Enti Pubblici Creditizi	44,0	-	1.542,3	51,1	13,2	17,6	681,4
Dipendenti delle FFSS	232,0	21,2	4.896,6	53,6	13,6	-	729,0
Istituto Dirigenti di Azienda	125,3	49,8	5.679,1	36,2	54,0	0,0	1.965,2
<i>Altri Fondi Dip. Privati</i>	<i>63,5</i>	<i>20,5</i>	<i>1.256,1</i>	<i>308,9</i>	<i>4,9</i>	<i>51,2</i>	<i>1.549,5</i>
Istituto Giornalisti	7,6	56,9	408,6	17,4	22,1	49,3	383,1
Ente Lavoratori Spettacolo	55,8	15,6	847,5	291,5	3,9	1,9	1.165,1
<i>Fondi ex Aziende Autonome</i>	<i>140,6</i>	<i>17,6</i>	<i>1.629,9</i>	<i>146,3</i>	<i>9,0</i>	<i>29,1</i>	<i>1.323,9</i>
Dipendenti delle Poste e Tel.	140,6	17,6	1.629,9	146,3	9,0	29,1	1.323,9
Dipendenti Pubblici	2.812,7	22,4	63.015,0	3.104,0	12,6	10,8	39.251,4
Cassa Dipendenti Enti Locali	1.053,4	18,5	19.530,0	1.280,5	10,6	0,6	13.552,6
Cassa Insegnanti di Asilo	14,8	16,6	239,6	32,2	7,5	5,8	242,0
Cassa Sanitari	66,2	51,9	3.434,9	114,1	29,8	6,2	3.395,7
Cassa Ufficiali Giudiziari	2,9	18,7	53,2	4,3	13,1	0,0	56,1
Dipendenti dello Stato	1.675,5	23,7	39.747,9	1.673,0	19,4	2,0	22.006,2
Autonomi e Professionisti	4.994,9	9,8	28.659,5	5.636,2	4,5	1.088,2	25.598,7
<i>Autonomi INPS</i>	<i>4.683,5</i>	<i>9,7</i>	<i>25.144,1</i>	<i>4.456,0</i>	<i>4,2</i>	<i>9,3</i>	<i>18.901,4</i>
Fondo Artigiani	1.624,4	10,7	11.298,6	1.817,9	4,4	0,8	8.094,8
Fondo Commercianti	1.381,3	9,8	9.312,7	2.178,3	4,4	8,1	9.677,1
Fondo CDCM (3)	1.677,8	7,2	4.532,9	459,8	2,2	0,4	1.129,4
<i>Liberi Professionisti</i>	<i>311,4</i>	<i>11,1</i>	<i>3.515,4</i>	<i>1.180,2</i>	<i>5,6</i>	<i>1.079,0</i>	<i>6.697,3</i>
Casse priv. 509 (escluso ENPAM)	129,0	17,6	2.339,0	660,4	6,2	730,0	4.192,3
ENPAM	173,4	6,7	1.159,3	354,6	6,1	259,9	2.151,0
Casse priv. 103	9,1	2,0	17,1	165,2	2,1	89,1	354,0
Fondo Clero	14,1	7,8	99,8	19,6	1,7	0,0	32,6
Gestione Parasubordinati	275,9	1,8	467,0	1.707,0	4,4	1.813,8	7.550,5
Totale Integrativi	144,5	7,4	1076,2	268,5	3,2	182,9	933,1
Sistema Pens. Obblig. di Base	18.137,0	13,4	211.103,2	24.355,3	7,1	3.198,5	190.403,6

(1) a carico dello Stato o altre gestioni (prevalentemente Gias pari a 23.405 mln. per FPLD, 1.662 per il fondo artigiani, 1.091 per il fondo commercianti, 4.499 per il fondo CDCM).

(2) a carico dello Stato o altre gestioni (sottocontribuzioni, fiscalizzazione oneri sociali ecc.)

(3) Sono comprese 477,5 pensioni ante 1/1/1989 in carico alla GIAS

**Tabella B.24.b - Prestazioni e contributi del sistema pensionistico obbligatorio
(valori in %)**

Anno	Rapporto tra prestazioni e contributi	Rapporto contabile tra prestazioni e contributi (1)	Aliquota di equilibrio contabile (1)	Rapporto tra pensioni e contributi	Rapporto tra pensione media e contributo medio	Rapporto contabile pensione media e reddito medio (1)	Rapporto tra proventi patrimoniali ed entrate contributive (2)
2012							
Dipendenti Privati	143,1	100,6	37,1	72,7	138,5	51,0	0,1
<i>Dipendenti privati INPS</i>	143,3	100,6	37,3	73,6	136,7	50,6	0,0
Fondo Pensioni Lavoratori Dip.	131,2	88,6	32,9	70,1	126,3	47,0	0,0
Fondo Trasporti	203,5	180,6	68,3	104,8	172,4	65,2	-
Fondo Telefonici	271,6	267,2	87,9	145,1	184,1	60,5	-
Fondo Elettrici	445,3	432,9	138,0	295,9	146,3	46,6	-
Fondo Volo	209,9	165,5	90,4	51,1	324,1	177,1	-
Fondo Imposte di consumo	26.547,7	25.557,8	6.122,6	29.410,0	86,9	20,8	-
Fondo Enti Pubblici Creditizi	231,2	226,3	75,5	86,1	262,7	87,7	2,6
Dipendenti delle FFSS	678,1	671,7	223,2	432,9	155,2	51,6	-
Istituto Dirigenti di Azienda	294,2	289,0	98,1	346,2	83,5	28,3	0,0
<i>Altri Fondi Dip. Privati</i>	88,0	81,1	22,6	20,6	394,4	110,0	3,3
Istituto Giornalisti	107,2	106,7	34,4	44,0	242,2	78,1	12,9
Ente Lavoratori Spettacolo	81,6	72,7	19,4	19,2	379,8	101,3	0,2
<i>Fondi ex Aziende Autonome</i>	186,9	123,1	40,7	96,1	128,1	42,4	2,2
Dipendenti delle Poste e Tel.	186,9	123,1	40,7	96,1	128,1	42,4	2,2
Dipendenti Pubblici	160,5	160,3	52,9	90,6	176,9	58,4	0,0
Cassa Dipendenti Enti Locali	144,1	143,6	47,0	82,3	174,5	57,2	0,0
Cassa Insegnanti di Asilo	103,4	103,2	33,6	45,9	224,5	73,1	0,8
Cassa Sanitari	101,2	100,7	33,4	58,0	173,7	57,6	0,2
Cassa Ufficiali Giudiziari	94,8	94,8	30,9	66,7	142,1	46,3	0,0
Dipendenti dello Stato	180,6	180,6	59,8	100,2	180,3	40,4	0,0
Autonomi e Professionisti	142,3	112,0	23,2	80,1	139,7	28,9	4,3
<i>Autonomi INPS</i>	173,8	133,0	29,2	94,4	140,9	31,0	0,0
Fondo Artigiani	161,7	139,6	30,1	89,4	156,2	33,7	0,0
Fondo Commercianti	108,2	96,2	20,9	63,4	151,8	33,0	0,1
Fondo CDCM	892,1	401,3	113,4	364,9	110,0	31,1	0,0
<i>Liberi Professionisti</i>	53,3	52,5	9,3	26,4	199,0	35,4	16,1
Casse priv. 509 (escluso ENPAM)	57,1	55,8	9,6	19,8	281,7	49,0	17,4
ENPAM	54,0	53,9	11,2	48,9	110,2	22,8	12,1
Casse priv. 103	4,8	4,7	0,6	5,5	86,6	11,3	25,2
Fondo Clero	342,5	306,0	-	71,9	425,3	-	0,1
Gestione Parasubordinati	6,6	6,2	1,5	16,2	-	9,3	24,0
Totale Integrativi	125,5	115,3	16,1	53,8	214,3	29,9	19,6
Sistema Pens. Obblig. di Base	140,9	110,8	35,3	72,5	152,9	48,7	1,7

(1) a carico dello Stato o altre gestioni (prevalentemente Gias pari a 23.405 mln. per FPLD, 1.662 per il fondo artigiani, 1.091 per il fondo commercianti, 4.499 per il fondo CDCM).

(2) a carico dello Stato o altre gestioni (sottocontribuzioni, fiscalizzazione oneri sociali ecc.)

Benefits and contributions of the compulsory pension system – average expenditure – expenditure net of transfers - n of contributors – average contributions - pensions – n of pensioners – income and assets – contributions –

Private sector employees – Other funds - funds of former autonomous companies - self-employed and professionals – clergy fund – fund for atypical workers - total supplementary funds – basic compulsory system

(1) paid by the State or by other schemes (mainly Gias)

(2) paid by the State or by other schemes (reduction of contributions and social charges)

Appendix 1

A summary of the main adjustments and reforms of the pension system from 1992 to 2012; Retirement requirements under the current regulations after the law n. 214/2011

a) The Amato reform (Legislative Decree no. n. 503/1992) introduced: 1) the automatic equalization of pensions tied exclusively to the ISTAT consumer price index for workers and employees; 2) the gradual increase in retirement age for the private sector to 65 years for men and to 60 years for women, with a simultaneous rise from 15 to 20 years of the minimum requirements for income-based pensions; 3) 35 years of contributions to be entitled to the old-age pensions in the public sector; 4) a halt to old-age pensions; 5) the introduction of new income requirements for supplementary benefits to the minimum pension.

b) the Legislative Decree no. n. 373/1993 has gradually expanded the period of time to determine the income to calculate the pension (from the last 5 years to the last 10 years).

c) Laws n. 537/1993 and n.724/1999 have unified the rates of return of contributions per year and the taxable bases for the different pension schemes and have (temporarily) halted old age pensions, as already done in 1992.

d) the Dini reform (Law no. 335/1995) 1) introduced a new contribution-based calculation system, with retirement age requirements between 57 and 65 years for both men and women; 2) new rules for old-age pensions (40 years of contributions at any age or at least 57 years of age and 35 years of contributions); 3) the increase in seniority requirements for old-age pensions, compared to the requirements set by the law, on the basis of quarterly exit windows; 4) more stringent income requirements for supplementary benefits to the minimum pension.

e) The Prodi reform (Law no. 449/1997) 1) has harmonized the old-age requirements of public and private sector employees and the contribution requirements for different professional categories; 2) it has introduced a temporary discontinuation of (price) indexation of pensions in excess of 3 million Lire and a mechanism for decreasing the indexation rates of pensions. Such "cooling down" measures were later repealed by the Budget Law of 2001.

f) The Berlusconi reform (Law no. 243/2004) introduced a "bonus" mechanism, the totalization system and the rules governing the cumulation of pensions and income as well as: 1) an increase in early retirement age for the income-based, mixed and contribution-based schemes respect to the age of 65 years for men and to 60 for women; 2) measures to reduce from 4 to 2 the exit windows for early retirement resulting in a postponement of benefits by 9 and 15 months after reaching the minimum age requirements for employees and self-employed respectively ; 3) the possibility only for women who opt for the calculation-based system to retire with 35 years of contributions at the age of 57 years (58 for self-employed) on an experimental basis until 2015.

g) Law n. 247/2007 introduced: 1) a more gradually increase in the retirement age through "steps" and "restricted quotas" on the basis of the sum between age and years of contributions; 2) measure to strengthened the contribution-based system introduced in 1995 reform, by applying from 2010 (and then every three years) the new transformation coefficients defined in 2005; 3) more flexible totalization criteria.

h) Law no. 133/2008 established the full cumulation of old-age and early retirement pensions and of labor income.

i) Law n. 122/2010, which amended Decree Law n. 78/2010 has acted on:

- **the exit windows** which are made more stringent for workers who are fulfill the minimum retirement requirements as of 1 January 2011, with a 1 delay for year for employees and 1 year and a half for self-employed workers both in terms of early retirement (40 years of contributions) and of old-age pensions.

- **the adjustment of retirement age requirements**. The minimum age to be entitled to old age pension, early retirement pensions and social allowances is adjusted over time to life expectancy at age 65, as recorded by ISTAT in the previous three years. The adjustment to life expectancy is applied for the first time in 2015 and it cannot exceed 3 months. The next update is scheduled for 2019 and then every 3 years in order to harmonize the revision mechanism of retirement age requirements with that of the transformation coefficients in the contribution-based system.

- **the old-age retirement requirements for women in the public sector**. In the public sector, the old-age pension requirements for women (60 in 2009) is aligned to that of men as of 2012 (61 years in 2010-2011) instead of 2018 as previously provided for by Law no. 102/2009.

l) **Law no. 111/2011** then converted to the Decree Law n. 98/2011 (Sacconi-Tremonti reform) intervened on:

- **the old-age retirement age of women in the private sector**. This requirement for women in the private sector is gradually aligned to that of men (and women in the public sector) by 2020-2032.

- **the adjustment of age requirements to life expectancy** (old-age and early-retirement pensions and social allowance) as of 2015 instead of 2013. This implies a further increase in the age requirement by 4 months as of 2016 (the date of the second revision).

- **early retirement with 40 years of contributions**. For the workers who retire early with 40 years of contributions regardless of age, the pension is paid with a three-month delay as of 2014 through the exit windows even though the age and seniority requirements are met. (1 month in 2012 and 2 months in 2013).

- **the indexation of pensions**. For the period 2012-2013 and only for pensions 5 times higher than the minimum INPS benefits, pensions are not adjusted to the inflation rate except for the benefits three times lower than the minimum pension, which have a 70% indexation rate.

m) **Law n. 148/2011** then converted to the Decree-Law n. 138/2011 has once again acted on:

- **the old-age requirements for women in the private sector**. The alignment of the old-age requirement of women in the private sector to that of men (and of women in the public sector) is comes into force six years earlier, in 2014-2026 compared to the period 2020-2032.

- **the exit windows**. The delay in the payment of pensions with respect to the minimum age requirements through the exit windows is also extended to public school employees who were previously exempted.

n) **law n. 214/2011** then converted to the Decree-Law n. 201/2011 (Monti-Fornero reform) established:

- **the extension of the contribution-based system** to workers entitled to the income-based system who were previously excluded. The extension covers the periods of contribution as of January 1, 2012, according to the pro-rata principle.

- **the elimination of the exit windows in general**, which are replaced by a related increase in the age and seniority requirements.

- **old-age pension requirements for women in the private sector**. The harmonization of the old-age retirement requirements for women in the private sector to that of men (and of women in the public sector) has been further accelerated. The full equality will be reached by 2018 instead of 2026, as required by previous legislation.

- **social allowances**. In addition to periodic adjustments to changes in life expectancy, the minimum age requirement for social allowances has been increased by 1 year starting from 2018, making it fully in line with the minimum old-age pension requirements.

- **early retirement with combined age/seniority requirements**. Early retirement with the combination of age and seniority requirements has been abolished in all pension schemes (it

remains in force until 2015 for women who opt for the defined contribution system). The contribution-based system allows for early retirement only related to seniority at an age that is three years less than of old age, as long as the subject has paid contributions for at least 20 years and with a monthly pension amount not less than 1,200 Euros in 2012 (which corresponds to 2.8 times the social allowances in the same year) indexed to the variation rate of the five-year mean of nominal GDP.

- **early retirement regardless of age**. In this case, the minimum requirement for men is further increased by 2 years and 1 months (1 year and 1 month for women). The share of the pension calculated with the income-based system is subjected to 1% penalty at 61 years and 2% at 60, with the addition of another 2% for each year of early retirement with respect to the 60-year requirement. This penalty is not applied to the subjects who fulfill the requirement by 31/12/2017.
- **the adjustment of minimum requirements**. The minimum contribution requirements for early retirement only based on seniority regardless of age is periodically adjusted according to the expectancy as of 2013, as already envisaged for the minimum age requirement for old age pensions. As of 2021, all the pension requirements are adjusted every two years instead of three years like for the transformation coefficient.
- **contribution rates**. The contribution rates for self-employed workers have been gradually increased from 20% (20.3% for CDCM) in 2011 to 24% in 2018. Moreover, law n. 183/2011 (Stability Law for 2012) had already increased by 1 % the rate for atypical workers up to 27% (18% for atypical workers already retired or members of another fund).
- **the indexation of pensions**. For the period 2012-2013, the total amount of pensions 3 times higher than the minimum pension (about 1,400 Euros per month) are not indexed to inflation.
- **the solidarity contribution**. From January 1 2012 to December 31 2017, a solidarity contribution is to be paid by members and pensioners (with a pension equal to or greater than 5 times the minimum pension) of the former funds for transportation, electricity, telephony and of the aviation fund.

Similarly to most European countries, the Italian pension system provides for two retirement channels:

- old-age retirement with a minimum contribution requirement of 20 years;
- early retirement with more stringent contribution requirements.

Old-age retirement. In the Italian pension system, in 2012 the minimum age to be entitled to an old-age pension was equal to 66 years for men and women in the public sector and to 62 years for women in the private sector (63.5 years for self-employed women). The latter requirement has been gradually increased and will be fully in line with that of other workers as of January 1 2018. In 2018, the minimum age requirement for the social allowance will be raised by one year and will be equivalent to the minimum age requirement for old-age pensions.

In addition to the age requirement, the access to old age pensions requires a minimum contribution period of at least 20 years and, in the contribution-based system, a minimum pension not lower 643 Euros per month in 2012 (equal to 1.5 times the social allowance in the same year), adjusted to the five-year mean of nominal GDP. This constraint ceases at an age that is 4 years higher than that provided for old age pensions (70 years in 2012).

These requirements are adjusted over time according to changes in life expectancy.

Around 2020, the minimum age for old-age pension is expected to be equal to 67 years for the majority of workers.

Early retirement. The subjects with an age lower than that required for old-age pensions (the so-called 'early retirement') can retire with a minimum contribution period that in 2012 was equal to:

- 42 years and 1 month (further increased by 1 month every year until 2014) for men;
- 41 years and 1 month (further increased by 1 month every year until 2014) for women.

The above contribution requirement is independent age and it is adjusted to changes in life expectancy.

For employees enrolled for the first time in the public pension system since 1996 (i.e. the workers entirely covered by the contribution-based method), there is an additional channel to be entitled to early retirement. They can retire at an age that is lower than that provided for old age pensions up to a maximum of 3 years with at least 20 years of contribution and a minimum amount of pension of no less than € 1,200 per month in 2012 (which corresponds to 2.8 times the social allowance in the same year). This amount has been indexed according to the five-year mean of nominal GDP. The constraint of a minimum pension that is relatively high actually replaces the minimum contribution requirement of 35 years provided for by the previous laws on the entitlement rules for early retirement in the contribution-based system. The threshold value was determined in order to ensure, on average, an equivalent age for retirement and to preserve the adequacy of benefits guaranteed by existing legislation.

The adjustment of the minimum requirements to life expectancy. From 2013³⁰, the minimum requirement for old-age pensions (and early retirement in the contribution-based system) and the minimum contribution requirement regardless of age for early retirement in all the three regimes, are adjusted every three years according to the change in life expectancy at age 65, as measured by ISTAT in the previous three years. As of 2021, the abovementioned adjustment is provided every two years instead of three years.

The adjustment to changes in life expectancy is also applied to the minimum age to be entitled to social allowance.

As expressly provided by law, the procedure for the adjustment of the minimum requirements to changes in life expectancy falls entirely within the administrative competence ensuring, in this way, regular reviews and the compliance with deadlines.

This process is fully consistent with that provided for the adjustments of the transformation coefficients (art. 1, par. 6 of Law no. 335/1995, as amended by Law no. 247/2007). These adjustments will be done every two years as of 2021 for reasons of consistency.

The adjustment of the minimum retirement requirements further strengthens the mechanisms in the pension system (including the revision of the transformation coefficients in the contribution-based system) designed to counteract the negative effects of the aging of the population on the financial equilibrium of the whole system. In addition, the adjustment of these requirements produces an increase in the average level of pension benefits, thus contributing to improving the adequacy of benefits especially in the contribution-based system. Below are the tables with the minimum age and seniority requirements for early and old-age retirement and for social allowance, calculated on the basis of life expectancy trends underlying the central population assumptions recently produced by Istat with the 2011 baseline. Obviously, the actual adjustments will be evaluated ex-post by Istat according to the procedure provided by law. However, law n. 2014/2011 provides for a guarantee

³⁰ The adjustment of requirements as of 2013 under the law (art. 12, co. 12-bis, of LD 78/2010, transposed and amended by Act 122/2010) was adopted at least 12 months before the beginning of the adjustment period, as provided by the Decree of December 6, 2011 published in the official Journal on December 13, 2011. This adjustment is equal to three months. In fact, the legal provision (art. 12, paragraph 12-ter of the above mentioned decree 78/2010, transposed and amended by act 122/2010) expressly envisaged that the first adjustment must not exceed three months, also in the presence of greater increase in life expectancy in the previous three years. This actually happened since this increase, referred to 65 years of age and to the average of the population between 2007 and 2010, was evaluated by Istat to be five months.

clause for those who become entitled as of 2021³¹, according to which the minimum requirement for old age pensions cannot be less than 67 years.

Requirements for old-age pension (or early retirement)

<i>Retirement years</i>	<i>Età</i>			
	<i>Private employees</i>	<i>Public employees</i>	<i>Protected Categories</i> *	<i>Self-employed</i>
Until 1995	35 years	20/25 years**	35 years	35 years
1996 – 1997	35 + 52 (36)	20/25 anni **	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) 36 + 59	35 + 60 (40) 36 + 59		35 + 61 (40) 36 + 60
2011	35 + 61 oppure 36 + 60 (40)	35 + 61 oppure 36 + 60 (40)		35 + 62 oppure 36 + 61 (40)
	All		Members post 31/12/1995	
2012	42 years and 1 month (41 years 1 month for women)		63 years ***	
2013	42 years and 5 months (41 years 5 months for women)		63 years and 3 months	
2014-2015	42 years and 6 months (41 years 6 months)		63 years and 3 months	
2016-2018 ****	42 years and 10 months (41 years 10 months for women)		63 years and 7 months	
2019-2020 ****	43 years and 2 months (42 years 2 months for women)		63 years and 11 months	
2021-2022 ****	43 years and 5 months (42 years 5 months for women)		64 years and 2 months	
2023-2024 ****	43 years and 8 months (42 years 8 months for women)		64 years and 5 months	
2025-2026 ****	43 years and 11 months (42.11 for women)		64 years and 8 months	
2027-2028 ****	44 years and 2 months (43.2 for women)		64 years and 11 months	
2029-2030 ****	44 years and 4 months (43.4 for women)		65 years and 1 month	
2035 ****	44 years and 10 months (43.10 for women)		65 years and 7 months	
2040 ****	45 years and 2 months (44.2 for women)		65 years and 11 months	
2045 ****	45 years and 8 months (44.8 for women)		66 years and 5 months	
2050 ****	46 years (45 years for women)		66 years and 9 months	

N. Between parenthesis: alternative requirement irrespective of age .

* Protected categories are employed workers (or equivalent) and the so-called “precoci”, that is those who have paid contributions for at least one year before 19 years of age, who had more accessible requirements until 2005.

** The requirement was 20 years (19 years, 6 months + 1 day) for public employees and 25 years (24 years, 6 months and 1 day) for employees of local authorities and local health units. In both cases there was a reduction to 5 years for married women with children.

*** With a minimum contribution period of at least 20 years (without figurative contributions) and provided that the monthly amount of the pension be at least 2.8 times higher than the social allowance.

**** The figures after 2016 derive from ISTAT projections.

³¹ In any case, on the basis of the most updated Istat population projections, this objective could also be reached as of 2019.

Evolution of retirement age

<i>Retirement year</i>	<i>Age</i>		
	<i>Private employees</i>	<i>Public employees</i>	<i>Self-employed</i>
Until 1993	60 men 55 women	65 men and women	65 men 60 women
From 1/1/1994 to 30/06/1995	61 men 56 women	65 men 60 women	65 men 60 women
From 1/7/1995 to 31/12/1996	62 men 57 women	65 men e 60 women	65 men 60 women
From 1/1/1997 to 30/06/1998	63 men 58 women	65 men 60 women	65 men 60 women
From 1/1/1998 to 31/12/1999	64 men 59 women	65 men 60 women	65 men 60 women
From 1/1/2000 to 31/12/2009	65 men 60 women	65 men 60 women	65 men 60 women
2010 – 2011	65 men 60 women	65 men 61 women*	65 men 60 women
2012	66 men 62 women	66 men and women	66 men 63 and 6 months and women
2013	66 and 3 months for men 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
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 and 64 and 9 months for women
2016-2017 ***	66 and 7 months men and 65 and 7 months women	66 and 7 months men and women	66 and 7 months men and 66 and 1 month for women
2018	66 and 7 months men e women	66 and 7 months men and women	66 and 7 months men and women
2019-2020	66 and 11 months men and women	66 and 11 months men and women	66 and 11 month for men and women
2021-2022 **	67 and 2 months men and women	67 and 2 months men and women	67 and 2 months men and women
2025	67 and 8 months men and women	67 and 8 months men e women	67 and 8 months men and women
2030	68 and 1 mese men e women	68 and 1 mese men and women	68 and 1 month for men and women
2035	68 and 7 months men and women	68 and 7 months men and women	68 and 7 months for men and women
2040	68 and 11 months men and women	68 and 11 months men and women	68 and 11 months men and women
2045	69 and 3 months men and women	69 e 3 months men and women	69 and 3 months men and women
2050	69 and 9 months men and women	69 e 9 months men and women	69 and 9 months men and women

* For public employees the requirement of 61 years was introduced with law n. 122/2010, following the decision by the EU Court of Justice on November 13 2008 (case C-46/07) that acknowledged Inpdap, the scheme for public employees, as a professional scheme and that considered the different age requirements for women not legitimate.

** The Monti-Fornero reform established that due to the increases resulting from population changes, as of 2022 the retirement age cannot be lower than 67 years.

*** The figures after 2016 come from ISTAT projections.

Appendix 2

Demographic forecasts: life expectancy over the past 20 years

1. In the last 20 past years, extraordinary advances have been achieved in terms of reducing premature mortality before 60 years of age, since this rate is already very low for children, young people and adults. As a result, unimaginable results have been achieved in terms of life expectancy. Table 1 related to the mortality rate for 2010 as well as to that for 1990 and the year 2000 shows that:

- a.** the mortality before 60 years of age in 2010 is 8.0% in males and 4.5% in females, which means that 92.0% of males and 95.5% of females survive past this age ;
- b.** in the 20 years between 1990-2010 on a base of 100,000 births, there has been an increase in the survival rate above 60 years of age in a sample of 100,000 births, by about 2,700 females, that is 2.9%, and approximately by 6,100 males, that is 7.1%. The large 20-year gap in the survival rate between males and females is partially closing;
- c.** in 20 years, there has been a remarkable increase in the number of survivors at 80 years of age, that is 49% for males and 22% for females 75% of whom live longer than this age vs. 58% of males.

Table 1 - Number of survivors in different age groups by gender, for every 100,000 births based on the mortality tables of 1990, 2000 and 2010

Survivors	1990	2000	2010	Absolute Increment		% Increment	
				1990-2000	2000-2010	1990-2000	2000-2010
M – at birth	100.000	100.000	100.000	-	-	-	-
M – at 60 years	85884	89124	92011	3240	2887	3.77%	3.24%
M – at 65 years	78770	83912	87877	5142	3965	6.53%	4.73%
M – at 80 years	39147	48360	58342	9213	9982	23.53%	20.64%
F – at birth	100000	100000	100000	-	-	-	-
F – at 60 years	92850	94225	95507	1375	1282	1.48%	1.36%
F – at 65 years	89478	91582	93326	2104	1744	2.35%	1.90%
F – at 80 years	61551	68810	74860	7259	6050	11.79%	8.79%

Source : processing of data coming from <http://demo.istat.it/unitav/index.html?lingua=ita>

2. The average life expectancy in various age groups (Table 2) obviously depends on the factors illustrated in Table 1:

- a.** in the 20 year period considered, the increase in life expectancy at birth for males was 5.8 years, an increase by about 3 and a half months for each of the 20 years, while for females it was 4.3 years, little more than 2 months and half per year;
- b.** the average life expectancy above 60 is 26 years for women and over 22 for men, an increase by 3.3 years for women and by 3.8 years for men with respect to 1990. For pensioners at 65, the duration of the pension has been extended by almost 2 months a year for women and men in the 20 years between 1990 and 2010. Similarly, the pension period for the surviving spouse has become longer;
- c.** at 80 years of age, the life expectancy is 10 years for women and 8 for men. During this residual part of life, people are likely to become disabled or not self sufficient and to become entitles to a disability pension and/or to support allowance.

3. The increase in the number of survivors at 60 or at 65 years (as seen in point 1) and the even greater growth in life expectancy are so significant that the number of years after retirement has dramatically gone up (table 3). In particular:

- a.** for males, the life expectancy after 60 years of age has increased by 29% over the last twenty years and by 13 per cent in the last ten years;
- b.** for females, the life expectancy after 60 years of age has grown by 18% over the last twenty years and by 8% in the last ten:

c. the life expectancy after lived after 65 years of age has increased over the last twenty years, by 36% for males and by 22% for females. The increase in the number of years after 80 has been really remarkable: 78% for males and 50% for females.

Table 2 – Average life expectancy at birth in different age groups by gender and on the basis of the mortality tables on 1990, 2000 and 2010

Years of mean residual life	1990	2000	2010	Absolute Increment		% Increment	
				(a)		1990-2000	2000-2010
				1990-2000	2000-2010		
M - at birth	73.6	76.5	79.4	2.9 - 35	2.9 - 35	3.94%	3.79%
M – at 60 year	18.6	20.4	22.4	1.8 - 22	2.1 - 25	9.68%	9.80%
M – at 65 year	15.0	16.5	18.3	1.5 - 18	1.8 - 22	10.00%	10.91%
M – at 80 year	6.7	7.3	8.0	0.6 - 7	0.7 - 8	8.96%	9.59%
F – at birth	80.1	82.3	84.4	2.2 - 26	2.1 - 25	2.75%	2.55%
F – at 60 year	23.0	24.7	26.3	1.7 - 20	1.6 - 19	7.39%	6.48%
F – at 65 year	18.7	20.4	21.9	1.7 - 20	1.5 - 18	9.09%	7.35%
F – at 80 year	8.1	9.0	10.0	0.9 - 11	1.0 - 12	11.11%	11.11%

(a) the first figure indicates for the whole decade, the increment over the years; the second the increment in in months

Source: processing of data coming from <http://demo.istat.it/unitav/index.html?lingua=ita>

Table 3 – Total numbers of years lived by a sample of 100,000 live births by gender, as indicated in the mortality tables of 1990, 2000 and 2010

Total of years lived after these age limits	1990	2000	2010	Absolute Increment		% Increment	
						1990-2000	2000-2010
				1990-2000	2000-2010		
M – birth	7,360,000	7,650,000	7,940,000	290,000	290,000	3.94%	3.79%
M – 60 years	1,597,442	1,818,130	2,061,046	220,687	242,917	13.82%	13.36%
M – 65 years	1,181,550	1,384,548	1,608,149	202,998	223,601	17.18%	16.15%
M – 80 years	262,285	353,028	466,736	90,743	113,708	34.60%	32.21%
F – birth	8,010,000	8,230,000	8,440,000	220,000	210,000	2.75%	2.55%
F – 60 years	2,135,550	2,327,358	2,511,834	191,808	184,477	8.98%	7.93%
F – 65 years	1,673,239	1,868,273	2,043,839	195,034	175,567	11.66%	9.40%
F – 80 years	498,563	619,290	748,600	120,727	129,310	24.21%	20.88%

Source: processing of data coming from <http://demo.istat.it/unitav/index.html?lingua=ita>

4. It is certainly difficult to imagine the future trend of survival. Certainly in the future there may be a negative discontinuity mainly related to a possible economic collapse of the welfare system and then to the negative effects of the accumulation of various pollutants and positive discontinuity primarily related to better lifestyles and to a further progress in diagnoses and therapies. At the moment, it is commonly believed that the positive discontinuities will prevail over the negative ones. The survival projections developed by the Population Division of the United Nations and by ISTAT may suggest that there may be a further drop in mortality until 2065 which can only occur at an advanced or at a very advanced age, thus resulting in a longer life expectancy for the older age group.

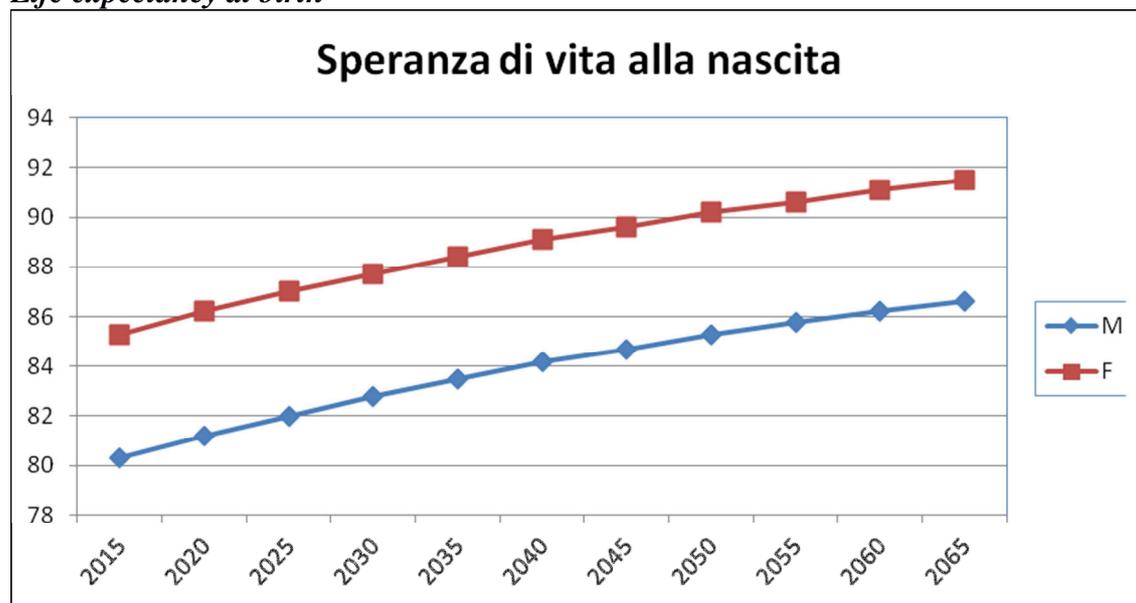
In particular, the latest projections by Istat (December 2011) in the following table show an increase in life expectancy at birth for males from 79.5 years of age in 2011 to 86.2 in 2060 and for females from 84.6 years to 91.1, a growth in absolute terms by over 6 years for both genders (6.7 for men and 6.5 for women).

Table 4 - Life expectancy at birth - ISTAT projections 2011-2065 – Central Scenario

<i>Years of mean residual life</i>	<i>Maless at birth</i>	<i>Females at birth</i>	Absolute Increment with respect of 2011 in years		% Increment with respect of 2011	
			<i>Males at birth</i>	<i>Females at birth</i>	<i>Males at birth</i>	<i>Males at birth</i>
2011	79.5	84.6				
2012	79.7	84.8	0.2	0.2	0.3%	0.2%
2013	79.9	85.0	0.4	0.4	0.5%	0.5%
2014	80.1	85.2	0.6	0.6	0.8%	0.7%
2015	80.3	85.3	0.8	0.7	1.0%	0.8%
2016	80.5	85.5	1.0	0.9	1.3%	1.1%
2017	80.6	85.7	1.1	1.1	1.4%	1.3%
2018	80.8	85.9	1.3	1.3	1.6%	1.5%
2019	81.0	86.0	1.5	1.4	1.9%	1.7%
2020	81.2	86.2	1.7	1.6	2.1%	1.9%
2030	82.8	87.7	3.3	3.1	4.2%	3.7%
2040	84.2	89.1	4.7	4.5	5.9%	5.3%
2050	85.3	90.2	5.8	5.6	7.3%	6.6%
2060	86.2	91.1	6.7	6.5	8.4%	7.7%

Fonte: Istat - dati tratti da <http://demo.istat.it/uniprev2011/uniprev2011/index.html?lingua=ita>

Life expectancy at birth

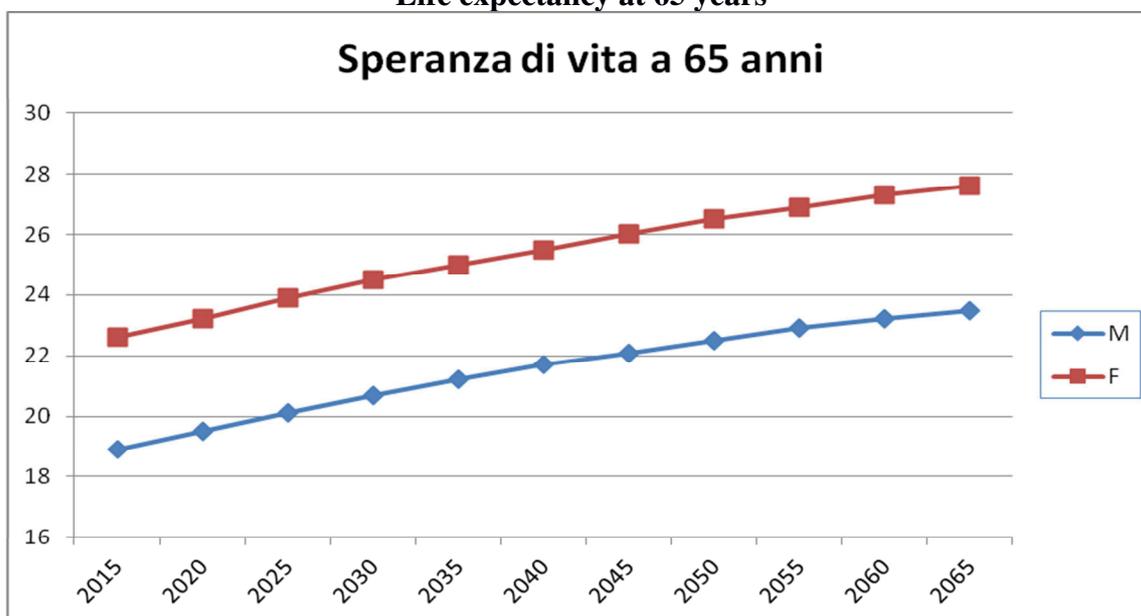


The Istat projections show that the average remaining life at 65 years of age (Table 5) increases in absolute terms by over 1 year between 2011 and 2020 and almost by 5 years (4.8 years for males and 5.3 years for females) from 2011 to 2060. the year in which the residual life after 65 years is expected to be 23.2 years for males and 27.3 for females, with a growth of 26.1% for men and of 24.1% for women.

Table 5 - Life expectancy at 65 years of age - ISTAT projections 2011-2065 – Central Scenario

<i>Years of mean residual life</i>	<i>Males at 65 years</i>	<i>Females at 65 years</i>	Absolute Increment with respect to 2011 in years		% Increment with respect to 2011	
			<i>Males at 65 years</i>	<i>Females at 65 years</i>	<i>Males at 65 years</i>	<i>Females at 65 years</i>
2011	18,4	22,0				
2012	18,5	22,1	0,1	0,1	0,5%	0,5%
2013	18,7	22,3	0,3	0,3	1,6%	1,4%
2014	18,8	22,4	0,4	0,4	2,2%	1,8%
2015	18,9	22,6	0,5	0,6	2,7%	2,7%
2016	19,1	22,7	0,7	0,7	3,8%	3,2%
2017	19,2	22,8	0,8	0,8	4,3%	3,6%
2018	19,3	23,0	0,9	1,0	4,9%	4,5%
2019	19,4	23,1	1,0	1,1	5,4%	5,0%
2020	19,5	23,2	1,1	1,2	6,0%	5,5%
2030	20,7	24,5	2,3	2,5	12,5%	11,4%
2040	21,7	25,5	3,3	3,5	17,9%	15,9%
2050	22,5	26,5	4,1	4,5	22,3%	20,5%
2060	23,2	27,3	4,8	5,3	26,1%	24,1%

Life expectancy at 65 years



Precisely in view of the reduction in mortality, the recent regulatory reforms have linked the duration of the working life to survival, providing for an increase in the minimum pension requirements in relation to the longer life expectancy. Based on the Istat projections, these provisions are expected to lead to extend the pension by approximately 1 year in 2019, including the three months already provided for as of January 1 2013.

Moreover, an improvement in data collection and processing would help better understand of the mortality and survival rates of different occupations, qualifications and income levels. This

knowledge would make it possible to analyze the mortality in the general population vs. pensioners.

Of course, the projections of life expectancy at birth and at 65 are based on the assumption that the positive discontinuities in the mortality trends prevail over negative discontinuities, the most important of which is the ability of the welfare system to support the increasing costs of public health expenditure during the crisis or during a slump in the economy and in the presence of a significant aging of the population.

Appendix 3

The definition of pension expenditure in this report and other definitions

There are several definitions of pension expenditure produced by a number of institutions. Each of them responds to specific goals and, in some cases, it depends on the availability of data. Below is a list of definitions currently in use and the explanation of the differences of various expenditure aggregates

A) Istat Statistica – Istat-Inps Publication - "The retirement benefits"³², the benefits included in the aggregate

IVS pensions: invalidity, old age and survivors' pension benefits for workers who have fulfilled the age and contribution requirements (disability, old age and seniority benefits). In case of death of the worker or the pensioner these benefits may be paid to survivors (indirect pensions).

indemnity pensions: pensions for accidents at work and occupational diseases, including veterans' pensions and gold medal allowances. These pensions are designed to indemnify the subjects in case of different levels of disability or death (in this case benefits are paid to survivors) caused by an industrial accident. The right to these benefits and their amount are not related to the years of contributions but to the damage suffered and to the salary.

welfare pensions: pension benefits for veterans, for blind and for deaf individuals, for disabled people and social pensions or allowances to citizens over 60 years of age without or with insufficient income. The main goal of these pensions is to guarantee a minimum income to people unable to obtain it due to congenital or acquired impairments or simply due to old age. In any case, these pensions are not linked to any contribution system. They also include the support allowance (which incidentally is not a pension) for people unable to deal with daily activities because of their age.

pensions of merit: life-annuities to veterans with the Order of Vittorio Veneto award, Medal award allowances and Cross for military excellence. These pensions are not linked to any contribution system.

pensions paid by private institutions: they do not include benefits paid in capital, since these benefits do not fall within the definition of "pensions"³³.

measured values: the number of pensions as of December 31 of each year and the expenditure expressed as the sum of the pension amounts in December multiplied by the number of months in which the payment of the benefit occurs (called "expenditure at year-end"). The monthly amount on December 31 includes: the basic amount, the increase related to the cost of living and to wages trends, family allowances and other allowances and arrears.

³² The data analyzed come from the Inps central archive – Casellario centrale dei pensionati – which gathers all the data on the pension benefits paid by all the Italian public and private pension schemes and funds. The latest data processed by Istat show are disaggregated by type of institution in a different way with respect to the one published in the previous years. In fact, the data were processed according to a different classification which is more in line with the SEC95 standards.

³³ Periodical and regular benefits paid individually by public administrations and by public and private entities.

B) "Pensions and annuities" aggregate contained in the **General Report on the economic situation of the country** and in the accounts of **Social Security**³⁴: benefits included in the aggregate

This item includes IVS pensions, net of capital-financed benefits and annuities resulting from industrial accidents (POS, IPSEMA, the military, etc.). Among IVS benefits, it includes the provisional pensions paid to the military directly by state and the pensions paid by constitutional bodies and by the Regions (in particular Sicily) to its former employees. It does not include veterans' pensions, welfare pensions (social pensions and allowances and disability pensions and allowances) and those of merit.

Expressed values: the expenditure is expressed as the sum of the actual payments net of family allowances, of recovery of benefits and of the proceeds from the non-cumulation rule.

C) Eurostat - Pension Expenditure: benefits included in the aggregate

The aggregate is largely equivalent to the definition of Istat Statistica, with the exception of support allowance paid to the disabled.

Old age and survivors functions; (sometimes misused as an indicator of pension expenditure): benefits included in the aggregate

The aggregate, often considered for international comparisons, is the sum of disbursements that Eurostat ranks in terms of old age and survivors function. In addition to direct expenditure on IVS pensions (with the exception of disability pensions paid before the age of retirement age and of the early retirement share classified under "Unemployment"), the old age function includes: the annual payments by private and public employers for termination of employment benefits (they are not pensions but capital disbursements not necessarily linked to the old-age function, but to termination of employment³⁵), some expenses for services provided for the old-age function, supplementary pensions paid by private pension funds. In addition to IVS indirect pensions, the survivors function includes indirect veterans' pensions and indirect accident-related annuities.

Expressed values: expenditure is expressed in terms of the sum of the actual payments (or benefits) net of family allowances, of the recovery of benefits and of the proceeds from the non-cumulation rule.

Old age, survivors and disability functions; (sometimes misused as an indicator of pension expenditure): benefits included in the aggregate.

The aggregate, often used in international comparisons, comprises the sum of disbursements that Eurostat ranks in terms of old age, survivors and disability function. In addition to direct expenditure on IVS pensions (with the exception of disability pensions below the age of retirement age and the early retirement share classified under "Unemployment" (as previously mentioned) the old-age function includes: the annual disbursements by private and public employers for termination of employment benefits TFR (which are not pensions but capital disbursements not necessarily linked to the old-age function, but to termination of the employment, as previously stated), some expenses for services provided to protect the old-age function, supplementary pensions paid by private pension funds³⁶. In addition to IVS indirect pensions, the survivors function includes indirect veterans' pensions and indirect accident-related annuities. In addition to IVS disability and invalidity pensions below the retirement age, the disability function also contains benefits such as accident-related annuities, disability benefits (including the support allowance).

³⁴ This aggregate refers to all the institutions and to public institutions alone: the latter is examined here.

³⁵ For example, in the private sector, the average period is estimated to be about 7-8 years. On the whole, considering also the public sector, this figure with respect to GDP is about 1.3%.

³⁶ The survivors and disability functions also include the benefits paid by private institutions.

Expressed values: the expenditure is expressed in terms of the sum of the actual payments (or benefits) net of family allowances, of the recovery of benefits and of the the proceeds from the non-cumulation rule.

D) The definition of this report is identical to that used in the reports drafted until 2012 (2009/10) by the Pension expenditure evaluation unit(NVSP): benefits included in the aggregate

This report analyzes the structural and financial elements of the IVS mandatory pension system. The definition of pension expenditure includes: the provisional pensions paid to military personnel directly by the Government, but does not include the pensions paid by the constitutional bodies and by the Regions (in particular Sicily) to its former employees. It also include the capital-based benefits provided by some special funds integrated into INPS, such as Enpam and Enasarco.

Expressed values: The expenditure is expressed the sum of the actual payments net of family allowances, of the recovery of benefits and of the non-cumulation rule. Pension expenditure is shown both before the contributions from the State (GIAS and State contribution to the Fund for civil servants within INPDAP) and after these contributions.

E) The State General Accounting Department (RGS): benefits included in the aggregate

The short and medium-terms projections of the pension expenditure/GDP ratio issued by the State General Accounting Department adopt a definition of pension expenditure, which includes IVS pensions, net of capital-based benefits, provided by public institutions (including the expenditure for provisional pensions paid to military personnel directly by the state and by the constitutional bodies and by the regions (in particular Sicily) to their former employees and social pensions (social allowances since year 1995). This last component is added because it is closely related to the aging of the population. The same aggregate is adopted in the projections on the accounts of the PA published annually in the public finance official documents (in particular the DEF), with the breakdown of "social benefits" in "pension expenditure" and "expenditure on other social benefits in cash."

Expressed values the aggregate expenditure is the sum of the actual payments, net of the recovery of benefits, of family allowances and of the proceeds from the non-cumulation rule.

Appendix 4: Tables on pensions and pensioners by monthly amount (as registered)

Tabella 1 - Numero di pensioni e importo complessivo lordo annuo per classi di importo mensile⁽¹⁾ (euro) - Anno 2012

Classi di reddito pensionistico mensile (escluso il rateo della tredicesima)		Numero dei pensioni ⁽²⁾	Importo complessivo lordo annuo del reddito pensionistico	Importo medio annuo
Fino a 3 volte il minimo	Fino a 1.443,00	19.385.820	149.781.473.956	7.726
Da 3 a 5 volte il minimo	Da 1.443,01 a 2.405,00	2.959.354	70.757.466.752	23.910
Da 5 a 6 volte il minimo	Da 2.405,01 a 2.886,00	475.028	16.107.672.346	33.909
Da 6 a 7 volte il minimo	Da 2.886,01 a 3.367,00	213.989	8.609.410.830	40.233
Da 7 a 8 volte il minimo	Da 3.367,01 a 3.848,00	116.656	5.452.540.188	46.740
Da 8 a 9 volte il minimo	Da 3.848,01 a 4.329,00	70.900	3.757.319.368	52.995
Da 9 a 10 volte il minimo	Da 4.329,01 a 4.810,00	54.833	3.250.521.857	59.280
Da 10 a 11 volte il minimo	Da 4.810,01 a 5.291,00	43.813	2.872.857.949	65.571
Da 11 a 12 volte il minimo	Da 5.291,01 a 5.772,00	34.490	2.476.730.108	71.810
Da 12 a 13 volte il minimo	Da 5.772,01 a 6.253,00	22.061	1.718.398.019	77.893
Da 13 a 14 volte il minimo	Da 6.253,01 a 6.734,00	16.672	1.405.224.137	84.286
Da 14 a 15 volte il minimo	Da 6.734,01 a 7.215,00	10.593	958.301.659	90.466
Da 15 a 16 volte il minimo	Da 7.215,01 a 7.696,00	7.368	712.438.487	96.694
Da 16 a 17 volte il minimo	Da 7.696,01 a 8.177,00	4.574	471.064.394	102.987
Da 17 a 18 volte il minimo	Da 8.177,01 a 8.658,00	3.159	345.170.904	109.266
Da 18 a 19 volte il minimo	Da 8.658,01 a 9.139,00	2.156	249.138.230	115.556
Da 19 a 20 volte il minimo	Da 9.139,01 a 9.620,00	1.704	207.537.610	121.794
Da 20 a 21 volte il minimo	Da 9.620,01 a 10.101,00	1.316	168.564.112	128.088
Da 21 a 22 volte il minimo	Da 10.101,01 a 10.582,00	1.050	141.062.401	134.345
Da 22 a 23 volte il minimo	Da 10.582,01 a 11.063,00	1.007	141.831.470	140.846
Da 23 a 24 volte il minimo	Da 11.063,01 a 11.544,00	1.101	161.432.805	146.624
Da 24 a 25 volte il minimo	Da 11.544,01 a 12.025,00	713	109.279.568	153.267
Da 25 a 26 volte il minimo	Da 12.025,01 a 12.506,00	559	88.957.582	159.137
Da 26 a 27 volte il minimo	Da 12.506,01 a 12.987,00	379	62.751.101	165.570
Da 27 a 28 volte il minimo	Da 12.987,01 a 13.468,00	316	54.295.246	171.820
Da 28 a 29 volte il minimo	Da 13.468,01 a 13.949,00	214	38.126.889	178.163
Da 29 a 30 volte il minimo	Da 13.949,01 a 14.430,00	150	27.647.183	184.315
Da 30 a 31 volte il minimo	Da 14.430,01 a 14.911,00	134	25.560.322	190.749
Da 31 a 32 volte il minimo	Da 14.911,01 a 15.392,00	164	32.285.794	196.865
Da 32 a 33 volte il minimo	Da 15.392,01 a 15.873,00	135	27.403.314	202.988
Da 33 a 34 volte il minimo	Da 15.873,01 a 16.354,00	96	20.109.941	209.479
Da 34 a 35 volte il minimo	Da 16.354,01 a 16.835,00	77	16.615.402	215.784
Da 35 a 36 volte il minimo	Da 16.835,01 a 17.316,00	50	11.094.582	221.892
Da 36 a 37 volte il minimo	Da 17.316,01 a 17.797,00	43	9.817.799	228.321
Da 37 a 38 volte il minimo	Da 17.797,01 a 18.278,00	54	12.660.873	234.461
Da 38 a 39 volte il minimo	Da 18.278,01 a 18.759,00	36	8.657.397	240.483
Da 39 a 40 volte il minimo	Da 18.759,01 a 19.240,00	39	9.637.746	247.122
Da 40 a 41 volte il minimo	Da 19.240,01 a 19.721,00	35	8.861.167	253.176
Da 41 a 42 volte il minimo	Da 19.721,01 a 20.202,00	34	8.812.818	259.201
Da 42 a 43 volte il minimo	Da 20.202,01 a 20.683,00	36	9.570.576	265.849
Da 43 a 44 volte il minimo	Da 20.683,01 a 21.164,00	37	10.058.940	271.863
Da 44 a 45 volte il minimo	Da 21.164,01 a 21.645,00	31	8.622.201	278.136
Da 45 a 46 volte il minimo	Da 21.645,01 a 22.126,00	29	8.243.462	284.257
Da 46 a 47 volte il minimo	Da 22.126,01 a 22.607,00	25	7.277.230	291.089
Da 47 a 48 volte il minimo	Da 22.607,01 a 23.088,00	15	4.444.906	296.327
Da 48 a 49 volte il minimo	Da 23.088,01 a 23.569,00	33	9.994.637	302.868
Da 49 a 50 volte il minimo	Da 23.569,01 a 24.050,00	10	3.094.881	309.488
Oltre 50 volte il minimo	Oltre 24.050,00	231	89.444.210	387.204
Totale		23.431.319	270.469.483.349	11.543

(1) Le classi di reddito pensionistico sono determinate in base all'importo del trattamento minimo 2012, pari a 481,00 euro mensili

(2) Non sono compresi gli assegni di cura erogati dalla Provincia Autonoma di Bolzano ne' le pensioni erogate dagli organi costituzionali dello Stato (Parlamento, Presidenza della Repubblica, ecc.)

Fonte: INPS, Casellario Centrale dei Pensionati al 31.12.2012 - Dati Provvisori

Tabella 2 - Numero di pensionati e importo complessivo lordo annuo del reddito pensionistico per classi di reddito mensile⁽¹⁾ (euro) - Anno 2012

Classi di reddito pensionistico mensile (escluso il rateo della tredicesima)		Numero dei pensionati ⁽²⁾	Importo complessivo lordo annuo del reddito pensionistico	Importo medio annuo
Fino a 3 volte il minimo	Fino a 1.443,00	11.290.991	114.635.325.207	10.153
Da 3 a 5 volte il minimo	Da 1.443,01 a 2.405,00	3.813.942	90.724.593.070	23.788
Da 5 a 6 volte il minimo	Da 2.405,01 a 2.886,00	627.569	21.324.288.480	33.979
Da 6 a 7 volte il minimo	Da 2.886,01 a 3.367,00	298.701	12.021.625.588	40.246
Da 7 a 8 volte il minimo	Da 3.367,01 a 3.848,00	155.565	7.261.022.377	46.675
Da 8 a 9 volte il minimo	Da 3.848,01 a 4.329,00	90.864	4.812.565.274	52.964
Da 9 a 10 volte il minimo	Da 4.329,01 a 4.810,00	67.380	3.993.300.055	59.265
Da 10 a 11 volte il minimo	Da 4.810,01 a 5.291,00	51.841	3.398.385.048	65.554
Da 11 a 12 volte il minimo	Da 5.291,01 a 5.772,00	39.899	2.864.222.864	71.787
Da 12 a 13 volte il minimo	Da 5.772,01 a 6.253,00	26.953	2.100.222.820	77.922
Da 13 a 14 volte il minimo	Da 6.253,01 a 6.734,00	19.807	1.669.388.290	84.283
Da 14 a 15 volte il minimo	Da 6.734,01 a 7.215,00	13.331	1.205.795.840	90.451
Da 15 a 16 volte il minimo	Da 7.215,01 a 7.696,00	9.090	879.004.555	96.700
Da 16 a 17 volte il minimo	Da 7.696,01 a 8.177,00	6.184	636.817.785	102.978
Da 17 a 18 volte il minimo	Da 8.177,01 a 8.658,00	4.450	486.373.292	109.297
Da 18 a 19 volte il minimo	Da 8.658,01 a 9.139,00	3.265	377.274.886	115.551
Da 19 a 20 volte il minimo	Da 9.139,01 a 9.620,00	2.489	303.058.882	121.759
Da 20 a 21 volte il minimo	Da 9.620,01 a 10.101,00	1.823	233.473.518	128.071
Da 21 a 22 volte il minimo	Da 10.101,01 a 10.582,00	1.489	200.075.780	134.369
Da 22 a 23 volte il minimo	Da 10.582,01 a 11.063,00	1.203	169.146.539	140.604
Da 23 a 24 volte il minimo	Da 11.063,01 a 11.544,00	1.172	171.876.448	146.652
Da 24 a 25 volte il minimo	Da 11.544,01 a 12.025,00	959	146.808.517	153.085
Da 25 a 26 volte il minimo	Da 12.025,01 a 12.506,00	753	119.943.066	159.287
Da 26 a 27 volte il minimo	Da 12.506,01 a 12.987,00	589	97.527.174	165.581
Da 27 a 28 volte il minimo	Da 12.987,01 a 13.468,00	478	82.149.759	171.861
Da 28 a 29 volte il minimo	Da 13.468,01 a 13.949,00	345	61.385.219	177.928
Da 29 a 30 volte il minimo	Da 13.949,01 a 14.430,00	256	47.189.591	184.334
Da 30 a 31 volte il minimo	Da 14.430,01 a 14.911,00	204	38.910.091	190.736
Da 31 a 32 volte il minimo	Da 14.911,01 a 15.392,00	206	40.546.430	196.827
Da 32 a 33 volte il minimo	Da 15.392,01 a 15.873,00	177	35.914.691	202.908
Da 33 a 34 volte il minimo	Da 15.873,01 a 16.354,00	130	27.232.964	209.484
Da 34 a 35 volte il minimo	Da 16.354,01 a 16.835,00	89	19.193.786	215.661
Da 35 a 36 volte il minimo	Da 16.835,01 a 17.316,00	91	20.163.998	221.582
Da 36 a 37 volte il minimo	Da 17.316,01 a 17.797,00	66	15.058.290	228.156
Da 37 a 38 volte il minimo	Da 17.797,01 a 18.278,00	76	17.829.540	234.599
Da 38 a 39 volte il minimo	Da 18.278,01 a 18.759,00	50	12.044.241	240.885
Da 39 a 40 volte il minimo	Da 18.759,01 a 19.240,00	52	12.835.260	246.832
Da 40 a 41 volte il minimo	Da 19.240,01 a 19.721,00	41	10.379.070	253.148
Da 41 a 42 volte il minimo	Da 19.721,01 a 20.202,00	42	10.888.857	259.259
Da 42 a 43 volte il minimo	Da 20.202,01 a 20.683,00	48	12.757.549	265.782
Da 43 a 44 volte il minimo	Da 20.683,01 a 21.164,00	39	10.600.524	271.808
Da 44 a 45 volte il minimo	Da 21.164,01 a 21.645,00	32	8.896.399	278.012
Da 45 a 46 volte il minimo	Da 21.645,01 a 22.126,00	30	8.539.268	284.642
Da 46 a 47 volte il minimo	Da 22.126,01 a 22.607,00	29	8.439.824	291.028
Da 47 a 48 volte il minimo	Da 22.607,01 a 23.088,00	21	6.229.960	296.665
Da 48 a 49 volte il minimo	Da 23.088,01 a 23.569,00	34	10.288.371	302.599
Da 49 a 50 volte il minimo	Da 23.569,01 a 24.050,00	16	4.951.988	309.499
Oltre 50 volte il minimo	Oltre 24.050,00	291	114.942.323	394.991
Totale		16.533.152	270.469.483.348	16.359

(1) Le classi di reddito pensionistico sono determinate in base all'importo del trattamento minimo 2012, pari a 481,00 euro mensili

(2) Non sono compresi gli assegni di cura erogati dalla Provincia Autonoma di Bolzano ne' le pensioni erogate dagli organi costituzionali dello Stato (Parlamento, Presidenza della Repubblica, ecc.)

Fonte: INPS, Casellario Centrale dei Pensionati al 31.12.2012 - Dati Provvisori