

Germany

Germany: Pension system in 2016

The statutory public pension system has a single tier and is an earnings related PAYG system. Calculation of pensions is based on pension points. If individual old-age provision from all income sources is not sufficient, additional means-tested benefits can be claimed from social assistance.

Key indicators: Germany

| | | Germany | OECD |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|---------|--------|
| Average worker earnings (AW) | EUR | 47 809 | 34 803 |
| | USD | 50 307 | 36 622 |
| Public pension spending | % of GDP | 10.1 | 8.2 |
| Life expectancy | at birth | 81.3 | 80.9 |
| | at age 65 | 19.7 | 19.7 |
| Population over age 65 | % of working- age population | 34.8 | 27.9 |

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933635332>

Qualifying conditions

At present the regular old-age pension is payable from age 65 and four/ five months (depending on the pensioner's year of birth) with at least five years' contributions. Less than five years' contributions earn no benefit. The statutory retirement age is gradually increasing and for those born 1964 or later, the statutory retirement age will be 67. As of July 2014 special length of service pension is paid at age 63 for workers with 45 years of contributions. Beginning in 2016 this age will increase until it reaches 65 for those born 1964 or later.

Benefit calculation

Earnings-related

A year's contribution at the average earnings of contributors earns one pension point. The relevant average earning is approximately identical to the National Accounts average earnings. The relevant earnings were EUR 36 267 in 2016. Contributions based on lower or higher income earn proportionately less or more pension points. Contributions are levied on annual earnings up to EUR 74 400 in 2016.

At retirement, the pension points of every year are summed up. To calculate the amount of the yearly pension the sum of pension points is then multiplied by an annual "pension-point value", which was EUR 357.96 in 2016. The pension point value is valid for newly retired and already retired pensioners. The pension point value is adjusted annually in relation to the gross wage growth as a starting point. In addition, the "contribution factor" accounts for changes of the contribution rate to the statutory pension scheme and to the subsidised (voluntary) private pension schemes. An increase of contribution rates will reduce the adjustment of the pension point value. The "sustainability factor", that measures the change of the number of standardised contributors in relation to the number of standardised pensioners, links the adjustment of the pension point value to the changes in the statutory pension scheme's dependency ratio, the ratio of pensioners to contributors. These two factors in the indexation formula can alter the size of adjustment, resulting in a gradually slower growth of the pension point value in relation to gross wages per capita in the long run.

The relevant average earnings for calculating the pension points as well as the pension-point value are slightly different for East German pensions. Currently, a law concerning the alignment of East German pension values to West German levels is in legislation process. The East German pension value will reach the West German value by 2024. Thereafter no differences in pension regulations for West and East exist.

Social assistance

If individual old-age provision from all income sources is not sufficient, additional means-tested benefits can be claimed from social assistance. Those benefits refer to the individual primary needs. Means-tested provision results as the difference between the individual need and the respective household income (including pension benefits). The average of these needs amounts to EUR 9 480 per capita in 2015 for all, who received means-tested old-age provision.

Voluntary private pensions

There is an additional voluntary private pension which can be provided by banks, insurance companies or investment funds (so-called Riester pension). Riester pension is tax-promoted and subsidised by the government. The modelling assumes a contribution rate of 4%.

Variant careers

Early retirement

Early retirement is possible at the age of 63 for persons with an insurance record of at least 35 years. However, the pension benefit will be reduced by a permanent deduction, which increases in line with the rise of the statutory retirement age. If retiring before the age of 67, benefits are permanently reduced by 3.6% for each year pensioner's fall short of the statutory retirement age. In addition, retiring at age 63 compared to someone retiring at 67, pension entitlements are significantly lower due to working four years fewer and not earning additional pension points.

Individuals can still retire at the age 63 without any pension penalties if they complete 45 years of insured time (employment, child care or from child-raising periods up to age 10 or periods of short-time unemployment (UB1) all count as insured time). Unemployment spells at the ages 61 or 62 do not count. Beginning in 2016 this age is increasing until it reaches 65 for those born 1964 or later.

Late retirement

Postponing the retirement age will yield a higher pension accrual of 0.5% for each month worked after the statutory retirement age.

Childcare

For children born in 1992 or later one parent is credited for a period of three years with one pension point per year (equal to contributions based on average earnings). For children born before 1992 two pension points are credited. These entitlements are given to employed as well as non-employed parents and can be split between parents. Those child related benefits in the public pension system are tax-financed. There are also credits for periods caring for children up to age 10. These years are considered as qualifying periods for a pension ("*Berücksichtigungszeit*") and in addition have an effect on the pension entitlement. If people work while having at least one child below age 10, or if two or more children below the age of ten are parented (without working requirement), their pension entitlement for this period will be increased by 50 percent. The bonus cannot exceed 0.33 pension points per year. However, overall the total accrual may not exceed one pension point per year.

Unemployment

The unemployment insurance contributes to the pension scheme on behalf of the unemployed. During the first period of unemployment benefits (UB1, "*Arbeitslosengeld I*"), contributions are paid on the basis of 80% of previous gross earnings. The first period lasts between 6 and 24 months depending on both age and contribution years. Thereafter, the unemployed person moves to the second type of unemployment

benefit (UB2, “*Arbeitslosengeld II*”), which is means-tested and paid at a lower rate. For this period, the unemployment insurance provides no financial contributions to the pension scheme.

Personal income tax and social security contributions

Taxation of pensioners

There is no special relief for older people (specifically). Income up to a statutory line (“*Grundfreibetrag*”) is exempt from tax. This is EUR 8 652 per single person in 2016. This provision applies equally to citizens of pension age and those of working age.

Taxation of pension income

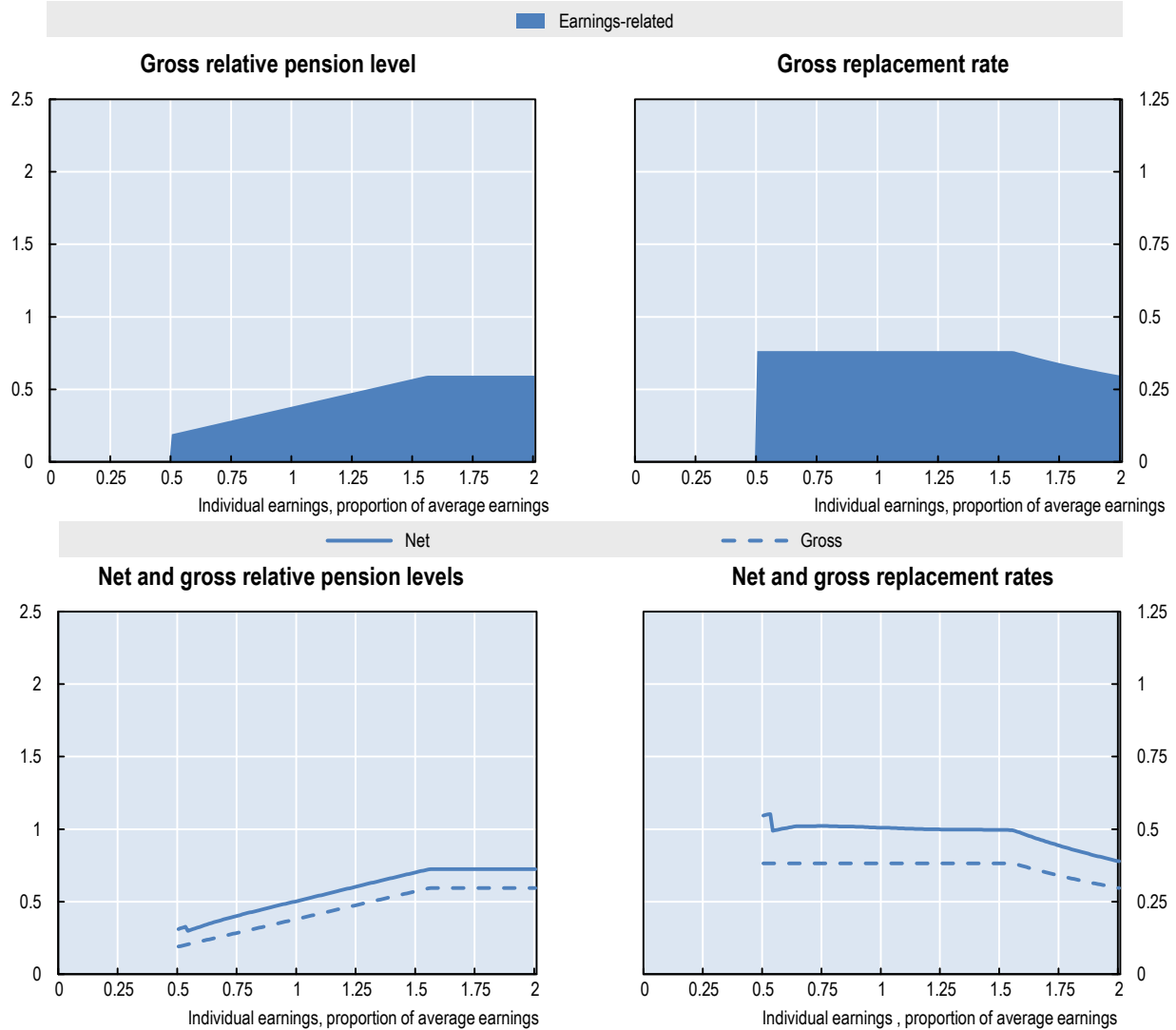
The tax regime is changing from a TTE into an EET system. The proportion of the income subject to tax varies with the year of retirement at which the individual first started drawing the pension. In 2016, 72% of the pension is taxable. Until 2020 the taxable part of the pension will increase by 2 percentage points per year and from 2020 until 2040 by one percentage point per year.

There are additional tax exemptions summing up to EUR 138 for pensions drawn at any age. And in addition contributions to health and long term care insurances allowing for services comparable to the provisions of the statutory health and long term care insurance are tax exempt from the taxable income. For pensioners, these contributions are usually entirely tax exempt.

Social security contributions paid by pensioners

Pensioners pay social security contributions on pension income to the health care system (8.4% in 2016) and to the long term care system (2.35% in 2016). However, pensioners do not pay contributions to pension scheme and unemployment insurance.

Pension modelling results: Germany in 2061 retirement at age 65



| Men Women (where different) | Individual earnings, multiple of average | | | | | |
|---|--|------|------|------|------|------|
| | 0.5 | 0.75 | 1 | 1.5 | 2 | 3 |
| Gross relative pension level (% average gross earnings) | 19.1 | 28.6 | 38.2 | 57.3 | 59.4 | 59.4 |
| Net relative pension level (% net average earnings) | 31.0 | 40.4 | 50.5 | 70.4 | 72.5 | 72.5 |
| Gross replacement rate (% individual gross earnings) | 38.2 | 38.2 | 38.2 | 38.2 | 29.7 | 19.8 |
| Net replacement rate (% individual net earnings) | 54.7 | 51.1 | 50.5 | 49.8 | 38.9 | 26.2 |
| Gross pension wealth (multiple of individual gross earnings) | 8.3 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 6.4 | 4.3 |
| Net pension wealth (multiple of individual net earnings) | 11.8 | 11.1 | 10.9 | 10.8 | 8.4 | 5.7 |
| | 12.9 | 12.1 | 12.0 | 11.8 | 9.2 | 6.2 |

Assumptions: Real rate of return 3%, real earnings growth 1.25%, inflation 2%, and real discount rate 2%. All systems are modelled and indexed according to what is legislated. Transitional rules apply where relevant. DC conversion rate equal 90%. Labour market entry occurs at age 20 in 2016. Tax system latest available: 2015.

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888933635351>