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ESSPROS Manual and user guidelines

The European System of integrated Social PROtection Statistics (ESSPROS)

2012 edition

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1

ESSPROS: General principles and core system

1 Introduction to the ESSPROS System

1 EU Treaties identify the promotion of social protection and the development of the economic and social cohesion of the Member States as tasks of the Union. In order to monitor the progress of these tasks, the European Commission needs access to detailed and up-to-date information on the organisation, current standing and developments of social protection in the Member States and beyond.

2 The European System of integrated Social PROtection Statistics (ESSPROS) was developed in the late '70s by Eurostat jointly with representative of the Member States of the European Union in response to the need for a specific instrument of statistical observation of social protection in the EC Member States.

3 The first ESSPROS methodology was published in 1981. In 1993, Eurostat undertook a general revision of the ESSPROS, in close co-operation with the Members States. The ESSPROS Manual 1996 was the outcome of this revision process.

4 In April 2005, Eurostat proposed to introduce a legal basis for the ESSPROS project. The legal basis was proposed as a Regulation of the European Parliament and the Council ([1]) (frame Regulation) supplemented by Commission Regulations ([2]) implementing in particular: ESSPROS core system (including qualitative information by schemes and detailed benefits), the module on pension beneficiaries and the pilot data collection on Net social protection benefits.

5 Simultaneously, an update of the ESSPROS Manual 1996 was undertaken because it was necessary to adjust its structure in order to incorporate some methodological clarifications. The ESSPROS Manual published in 2008 did not contain significant changes in respect to 1996 version, but mainly adjustments in the definitions and classifications. The first two parts of the Manual deal with the Core System. It consists of a stable, annually collected set of data on the receipts and expenditures of social protection schemes in the European Union. Supplementary sets of statistical information (modules), whose subjects were determined on the basis of the needs expressed, were introduced by the EP and Council ESSPROS Regulation: the module on Pension beneficiaries and the module on net social benefits. At the time of updating the manual, as the module on pension beneficiaries had already been planned, the methodology was added to the text. The second module, on net social benefits, was to be developed

6 A pilot data collection on net social protection benefits was launched in year 2008, and an EU synthesis report revealed positive results for a large majority of pilot studies. The report was presented to the Task Force (TF) on net social benefits in November 2009. All TF members agreed

([1]) Regulation (EC) No 458/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 April 2007 on the European system of integrated social protection statistics (ESSPROS) published in OJ L113, 30.04.2007, p.3.

([2]) Commission Regulation (EC) No 1322/2007 of 12 November 2007 implementing Regulation (EC) No 458/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the European system of integrated social protection statistics (ESSPROS) as regards the appropriate formats for transmission, results to be transmitted and criteria for measuring quality for the ESSPROS core system and the module on pension beneficiaries published in OJ L294, 13.11.2007, p.5.

Commission Regulation (EC) No 10/2008 of 8 January 2008 implementing Regulation (EC) No 458/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the European system of integrated social protection statistics (ESSPROS) as regards the definitions, detailed classifications and updating of the rules for dissemination for the ESSPROS core system and the module on pension beneficiaries published in OJ L5, 09.01.2008, p.3.

that the report provided the requisite backing for moving towards a full data collection. In the 2010 ESSPROS WG a Gentlemen's agreement was set up in order to collect data on the module for years 2007, 2008 and 2009 on a voluntary basis according to the so-called restricted approach.

Two Commission Regulations implementing the full net data collection were approved in year 2011([3]). As the methodology on the module on the net social protection benefits (restricted approach) was finalised at the same time, an update of the ESSPROS Manual was undertaken in order to include this new methodology. On the other hand a pilot study on the net social benefits according to the so-called enlarged approach was launched at end of 2010.

The current Manual is equivalent to the previous version but complemented by the methodology on the module on net social protection benefits (restricted approach) finalised during the work on the pilot data collection.

The ESSPROS Manual is the reference document in the four Commission Regulations implementing the EP and Council ESSPROS Regulation. It contains all detailed definitions and classifications.

Concurrently, an extended Manual (or the "ESSPROS Manual and user guidelines") was produced. Its nature is serving as a User's Guide for compiling and using ESSPROS. The "ESSPROS Manual and user guidelines" contains in addition examples, further explanations and a complete list of schemes for each country. These specific items will be updated if necessary.

7 The objectives of ESSPROS are to provide a comprehensive and coherent description of social protection in the Member States:

- covering social benefits and their financing;
- geared to international comparability;
- harmonising with other statistics, particularly the national accounts, in its main concepts.

8 ESSPROS, the integrated system of social protection statistics, provides a coherent comparison between European countries of social benefits to households and their financing. Social benefits are transfers to households, in cash or in kind intended to relieve them from the financial burden of a number of risks or needs.

9 The risks or needs of social protection refer to the ESSPROSS functions that are comprehensive, but do not include education unless it is a support to indigent families with children. The functions are disability, sickness/health care, old age, survivors, family/children, unemployment, housing and social exclusion.

10 Social benefits are made through collectively organised schemes by government and/or collective agreements. The schemes do not necessarily refer to institutions, although they are in many cases.

([3]) Commission Regulation (EU) No 263/2011 of 17 March 2011 implementing Regulation (EC) No 458/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the European system of integrated social protection statistics (ESSPROS) as regards the launch of full data collection for the ESSPROS module on net social protection benefits published in OJ L71, p. 4

Commission Regulation (EU) No 110/2011 of 8 February 2011 implementing Regulation (EC) No 458/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the European system of integrated social protection statistics (ESSPROS) as regards the appropriate formats for transmission, the results to be transmitted and the criteria for measuring quality for the ESSPROS module on net social protection benefits published in OJ L34, p.29..

These schemes can be defined solely for ESSPROS as a classification of schemes exists, where schemes are grouped by criteria. All schemes that are solely based on individual arrangements or where simultaneous reciprocal agreements exist are not regarded as social protection.

11 The scheme concept of social protection is straightforward as it starts from the point of view of the beneficiaries and therefore differs from other concepts that concentrate on institutional units spending or budgetary costs. The schemes are defined nationally according to the ESSPROS framework.

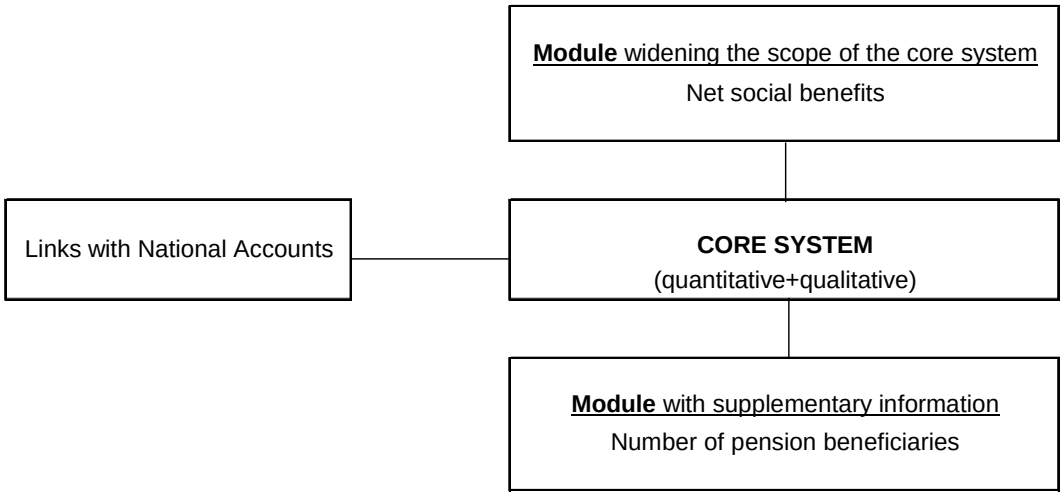
12 There are links with National Accounts, although there is not a complete conceptual match between the ESSPROS system and National Accounts. Particularly, the achievement of ESSPROS is its accounting structure similar to the National Accounts (benefits and their financing) at the level of the statistical unit of ESSPROS system (the scheme). There is also a link to the risks or needs to social benefits in the National Accounts.

13 Whereas the Core system corresponds to the standard information on social protection receipts and expenditures, the modules contain supplementary statistical information on particular aspects of social protection. Each module has its own methodology and is based on a particular Commission regulation. The introduction of any additional modules shall require extensive preliminary consultations with the Eurostat Working Party for social protection statistics and shall require a specific EP and Council Regulation.

14 The subjects covered by the modules were determined on the basis of the needs expressed by the Commission and the Member States. Currently included in ESSPROS are modules that cover:

- the number of pension beneficiaries;
- net social protection benefits, i.e. the influence of fiscal systems on social protection by the taxes and social contributions paid on benefits by beneficiaries and the extent to which social benefits are provided in the form of tax rebates or tax reductions. At the moment this module is implemented via the restricted approach in order to maintain the scope of the Core System.

SCHEMATIC REPRESENTATION OF THE FULL ESSPROS



2 The conventional definition of social protection

2.1 Introduction

15 There is no universally accepted definition of the scope of social protection, nor does there exist one that suits all purposes (including the compilation of statistics). It is therefore necessary to formulate a conventional definition of the scope of social protection which meets as well as possible the needs of social policy analysis and data collection on an international level. This chapter begins with a general definition, relevant to both the Core system of the ESSPROS and its modules, that is further explained and specified for use in the Core system in the following paragraphs.

2.2 General definition

16 Social protection encompasses all interventions from public or private bodies intended to relieve households and individuals of the burden of a defined set of risks or needs, provided that there is neither a simultaneous reciprocal nor an individual arrangement involved.

The list of risks or needs that may give rise to social protection is, by convention, as follows ([4]):

1. Sickness/Health care
2. Disability
3. Old age
4. Survivors
5. Family/children
6. Unemployment
7. Housing
8. Social exclusion not elsewhere classified.

2.3 Further explanation

2.3.1 Types of intervention

17 The word intervention in the definition should be understood in its broadest sense to cover the financing of benefits and related administration costs, as well as the actual provision of benefits.

18 Benefits granted within the framework of social protection can take many forms; however, in the Core system, they are limited to:

(i) cash payments to protected people

(ii) reimbursements of expenditure made by protected people

(iii) goods and services directly provided to protected people.

([4]) There are a number of differences between the ESSPROS and the national accounts in the list of risks or needs giving rise to social benefits. The most important one is that the national accounts include the need "Education". See Appendix I.

2.3.2 Provision by public and private bodies

19 The condition that the intervention must come from public or private bodies excludes from the definition of social protection all direct transfers of resources between private households or individuals in the form of gifts, help to relatives and so on, even if their purpose is to protect the recipient from the risks or needs listed in paragraph 16.

For practical reasons, small-scale, informal and incidental types of support such as whip-rounds, Christmas collections, ad-hoc humanitarian aid and emergency relief in the event of natural disasters, which do not require regular management and accounting, are also excluded from the definition.

19A Generally, the bodies most frequently intervening are:

- social security funds;
- central, state and local government agencies;
- autonomous and self-administered pension funds;
- insurance companies: in Denmark the pension funds running labour market pensions can delegate the administration of these pensions to insurance companies;
- mutual benefit societies;
- public or private employers providing benefits to their current and former employees directly;
- private welfare and assistance institutions: for instance, the Red Cross, the Portuguese religious foundation Casa Misericordia and the (Roman Catholic) charitable organization Caritas.

2.3.3 The risks or needs

20 The list of risks or needs given in paragraph 16 has two purposes. On the one hand it restricts the scope of social protection to the areas which are felt to be most relevant in the European context. On the other hand, it is a tool for producing comparable statistics where the institutions, regulations and social traditions of the Member States diverge widely. The various risks and needs define the primary purposes for which resources and benefits are provided, irrespective of legislative or institutional structures behind them. In this context, it is customary to use the term functions of social protection.

21 Functions are defined in terms of their end-purpose, not in terms of given branches of social protection or pieces of legislation. For instance, the benefits granted by a pension fund cannot simply be classified in their entirety under the Old age function, as some benefits may have the purpose to relieve the beneficiary from needs related to the death of a breadwinner (which belong to the Survivors function) or to the loss of the physical ability to engage in economic and social activities (which are to be classified under the Disability function).

The ESSPROS applies the functional breakdown exclusively to social protection benefits, and not to receipts. It is recognised, in fact, that a single type of receipts can be used to finance benefits under several different functions.

22 Paragraph 110 briefly describes the functions distinguished in the ESSPROS. Part 2 of the Manual contains a detailed specification of the types of benefits covered by each function and gives further guidance to their interpretation.

2.3.4 Absence of a simultaneous reciprocal arrangement

23 The conventional definition of social protection stipulates that the intervention does not involve a simultaneous reciprocal arrangement. This should be conceived as excluding from the scope of social protection any intervention where the recipient is obliged to provide simultaneously something of equivalent value in exchange. For instance, interest-bearing loans granted to households are not social protection because the borrower commits himself to paying interest and to refund the capital sum ([5]). Likewise, the portion of the full cost of health care and other provisions that beneficiaries are required to meet personally falls outside the field of social protection.

This does not preclude that social protection benefits may be conditional on some action to be undertaken by the beneficiary (such as taking part in a vocational training programme), provided that this action does not have the character of salaried work or sale of services.

24 The principle that the intervention should not involve a simultaneous reciprocal arrangement is particularly important for distinguishing social protection provided directly by employers to employees from the flows which make up gross wages and salaries.

24A Any expenditure by employers for the employees' benefit that can reasonably be regarded as compensation for work is not considered a social benefit. Examples are:

- cost of living allowances, local allowances and expatriation allowances;
- allowances for transport to and from work;
- payments made by employers to their employees under saving schemes;
- free housing or housing allowances to active employees;
- crèches for the children of employees;
- holiday pay for official and annual holidays;
- sports, recreation and holiday facilities for employees and their families.

25 However, where the reciprocal arrangement from the employee is not simultaneous, the expenditure is classified as social protection. For example, retirement and survivors' pensions paid by an employer, free housing to retired employees and so on are social benefits (even if the right to the benefit arises from the previous period of service with the employer, that is, work during active life being the reciprocal arrangement). Following the same reasoning, the continued payment of wages and salaries while an employee is unable to work during sickness, maternity, disability, redundancy and so on is classified as social protection provided by the employer.

26 Furthermore, in line with national accounts' definitions, social protection does not include expenditure by employers which is to their own benefit as well as to that of their employees because it is necessary for the employers' production process.

26A Examples are allowances for or reimbursement of travelling expenses incurred by the employees in the course of their duties, medical examinations required by the nature of the work and accommodation provided at the workplace that cannot be used by the employees' households, such as cabins and dormitories.

27 In practice, therefore, social protection provided directly by employers to their employees is limited to:

(i) the continued payment of normal, or reduced, wages and salaries during periods of absence from work as a result of sickness, accident, maternity etc.;

([5]) Still, if the loan is interest-free or granted at an interest rate well below the current market rate for social protection reasons, the amount of interest waived qualifies as a social benefit.

(ii) the payment of statutory special allowances for dependent children and other family members;

(iii) health care which is not related to the nature of the work.

2.3.5 The exclusion of individual arrangements

28 Social protection excludes all insurance policies taken out on the private initiative of individuals or households solely in their own interest. For instance, the payment of a capital sum or an annuity to the holder of a private life insurance policy is not considered to be social protection.

29 This rule should not be interpreted as meaning that all individual policies are excluded from social protection. When social protection is provided by the employer in the form of insurance, it is sometimes allowed, or even required, that the policies be taken out in the names of the individual participants.

30 Nor does this rule imply that all collective contracts must be classified as social protection. Insurance policies that are taken out collectively with the sole purpose of obtaining a discount, as for example, a joint sickness policy covering a group of people travelling together, are not classified as social protection.

31 An insurance policy is included in the scope of the ESSPROS if it is based on social solidarity, whether or not it is taken out on the initiative of the person insured. An insurance policy is based on the principle of social solidarity if, as a matter of policy, the contributions charged are not proportional to the individual exposure to risk of the people protected ([6]).

31A Types of insurance that are often based on the principle of social solidarity are:

- schemes which are established specifically for persons belonging to the same profession or trade;
- insurance offered by mutual benefit societies;
- government-based voluntary schemes open to certain categories of households, such as small businessmen or other low income groups. This is sometimes referred to as opting in.

32 It is noted that social solidarity is a sufficient, but not necessary, condition for an insurance scheme to be classified as a scheme of social protection. Specifically,

(i) where by law or by regulation certain groups of the population are obliged to participate in a designated insurance scheme, or;

(ii) where employees and their dependants are insured as a consequence of collective wage agreements, the insurance is included in the scope of the ESSPROS even if it is not based on the principle of social solidarity.

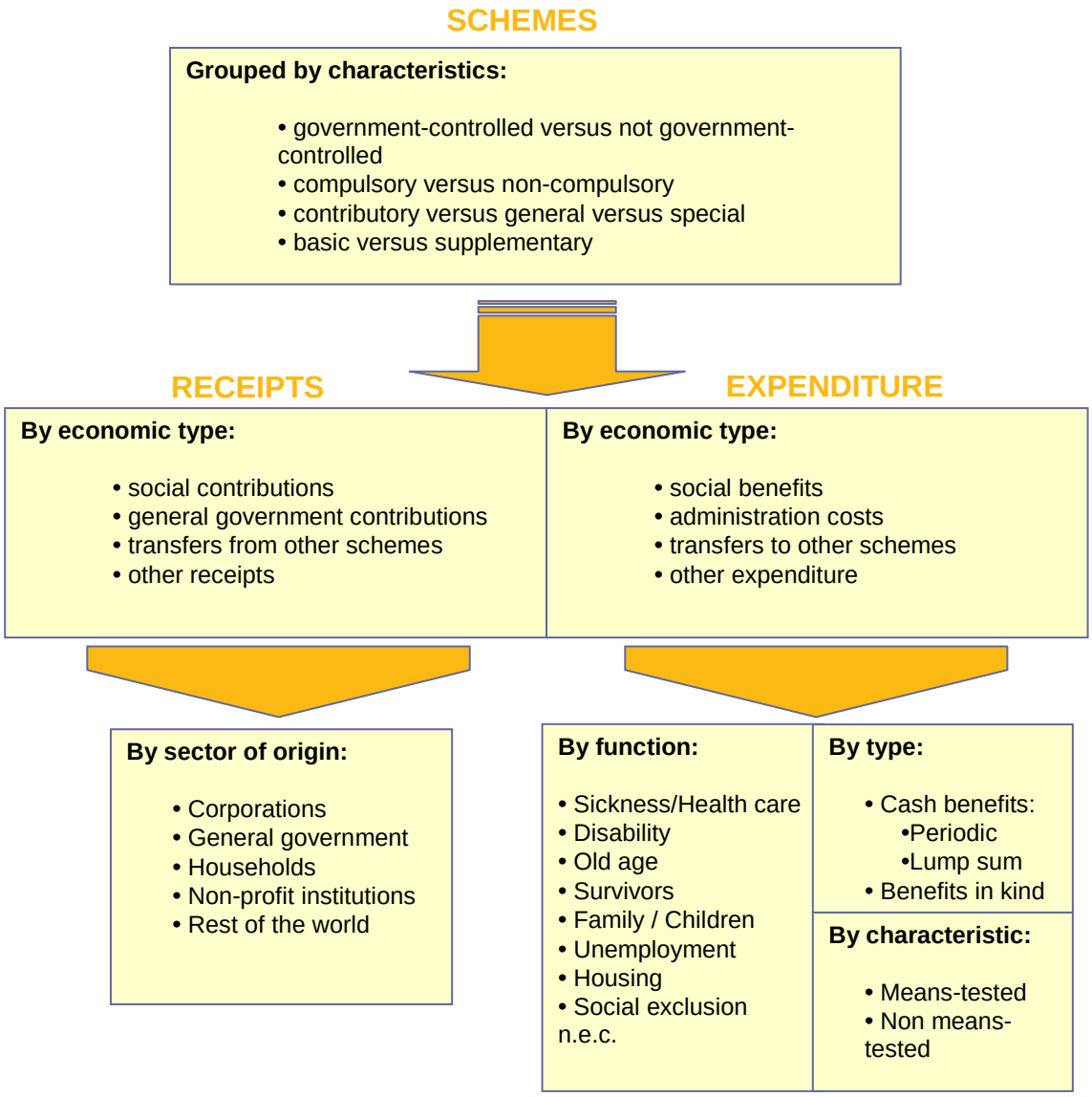
32A Difficult borderline cases arise from the so-called contracting out, where the law allows people to leave the general scheme managed by the social security fund and acquire protection through other channels. The simple fact that coverage is compulsory by law (although no particular scheme is specified) or that an insurance policy replaces a government scheme, is not sufficient reason to classify it as social protection. In these instances, the criterion of social solidarity can be a useful guide.

If the alternative chosen is a company scheme, a professional scheme, a scheme established by a trade union or another kind of mutual benefit scheme, cover is presumed to be based on the principle of social solidarity. These cases, therefore, fall within the scope of the ESSPROS.

([6]) This definition pertains exclusively to insurance schemes. The principle of social solidarity is also applied elsewhere and is, for instance, a feature of all non-contributory schemes.

When a person contracting out of a social security fund or a company scheme takes out an individual policy with a commercial insurance company the case should be examined individually, as the principle of social solidarity may still apply. The Appropriate Personal Pension Schemes in the United Kingdom are an example.

OVERVIEW OF THE CORE SYSTEM



3 Accounting structure and classifications in the core system

3.1 Introduction

33 This chapter provides an overview of the Core system of the ESSPROS. It introduces a number of concepts and classifications which will be discussed further in the following chapters, and in Part 2 of the Manual.

3.2 Delimitations of the Core System

34 There are three essential differences between the Core system and the full ESSPROS. Firstly, as stated in paragraph 18, the Core system deals only with social protection given in the form of cash payments, reimbursements and directly provided goods and services to households and individuals. Secondly, the statistical description is confined to receipts and expenditures of social protection schemes. Finally, the Core takes only distributive transactions into account.

35 The social protection scheme is a unit specially defined for the ESSPROS, and must be clearly distinguished from legal entities or other types of statistical units in common use. Chapter 4 will define a scheme as a distinct body of rules, supported by one or more institutional units, governing the provision of social benefits and their financing. The scheme should be as specific as possible as to the risk or need for which protection is provided and the categories of people protected, without being so small that it becomes impossible to draw up an account of receipts and expenditures.

The schemes are characterised according to the following five criteria:

(i) Which unit takes the main decisions?

(ii) Is membership of the scheme enforced by government?

(iii) Are entitlements to benefits conditional on the payment of contributions?

(iv) Is the scheme protecting the full population or only particular sections of it?

(v) What is the level of protection provided by the scheme?

All relevant definitions are contained in chapter 4.

35A Appendix V presents the list of schemes identified by the Member States in 2006([7]).

36 The Core system records receipts and expenditures of social protection schemes, but only in the form of:

(i) distributive transactions, whether current or capital;

(ii) administration costs charged to the scheme.

(7) A yearly update of the lists of schemes will be available in the qualitative information database.

Any receipts or expenditures relating to production activities (for instance, the production of administration services or of goods and services for direct provision to beneficiaries) are excluded. Likewise, no financial transactions by the scheme (such as the issue of a loan or bonds) are recorded.

3.3 The accounting structure

37 There are various ways of presenting the main categories of receipts and expenditures of social protection schemes. The most straightforward method is by listing them one under the other, beginning with receipts, as in Table A below.

Table A: Transaction categories of social protection schemes in the Core system

Receipts

1 Social contributions
2 General government contributions
3 Transfers from other schemes
4 Other receipts

Expenditure

1 Social benefits
2 Administration costs
3 Transfers to other schemes
4 Other expenditure

38 The description of receipts and expenditures of social protection schemes is the subject of chapters 5 and 6 respectively.

39 Social benefits are a main focus of the ESSPROS. They are broken down by function (see paragraphs 20 to 22) and by type (the form in which the protection is given). The classification of social benefits by type contains two levels: an aggregate level which allows cross-functional analysis (e.g., benefits in cash and in kind, see section 7.2) and a detailed level which defines categories usually only relevant to one function (i.e., old age pensions, unemployment benefits). Part 2 of the Manual contains a detailed description of the various benefit categories.

40 The ESSPROS contains extensive classifications of both schemes and transactions of schemes, covering the many ways in which social protection is organised within the European Union.

40A It is noted that certain categories may not be relevant to some Member States. For example, while some government-controlled schemes are controlled by both central and local government units in Spain or Italy, they are all dominated by central government in Denmark. Similarly, taxes earmarked for social protection are found in Belgium, Greece, France, Luxembourg, Portugal and United Kingdom but, for time being, are non-existent in many other countries.

4 Definition and grouping of Social protection schemes

4.1 The statistical unit

41 The Core system presents data on benefits provided, and their financing, as expenditures and receipts of the units that are responsible for providing social protection.

This method has a number of advantages. Firstly, the statistical information can be structured in a single accounting framework covering both the provision of social protection and its financing. Secondly, the data can easily be grouped according to the main characteristics of the providing units, making it easier to compare and analyse the ways in which the Member States organise their systems of social protection. Thirdly, the method allows to exploit in a coherent way the administrative files of the Member States, which are reliable and low-cost sources of statistical data ([8]).

42 The statistical unit in the ESSPROS is called social protection scheme. It is defined as follows:

A social protection scheme is a distinct body of rules, supported by one or more institutional units, governing the provision of social protection benefits and their financing.

This definition calls for further clarification:

(i) Social protection schemes should at all times meet the condition that it must be possible to draw up a separate account of receipts and expenditures.

(ii) Preferably, social protection schemes are chosen in such a way that they provide protection against a single risk or need and cover a single specific group of beneficiaries.

43 Social protection schemes are concerned exclusively with redistribution and not with production. They are supported by institutional units and are not themselves institutional units.

Some institutional units support social protection schemes as their main activity; for example, social security funds, pension funds, welfare funds or mutual benefit societies. Others run social protection schemes only as a subsidiary activity; for example, employers, insurance companies or trade unions.

Goods and services provided in kind to beneficiaries are considered to be produced by the institutional unit (or units) which support the scheme in question, or else to be purchased from other institutional units.

Institutional units can support more than one social protection scheme, when they administer and provide very diverse types of social benefits. On the other hand, a single social protection scheme can be supported by several institutional units, where each is responsible for, say, a specific geographic region, group of enterprises or category of workers.

44 The body of rules referred to in this definition may be established de jure, by virtue of laws, regulations or contracts, or de facto, by virtue of administrative practice. De facto schemes are, for

([8]) A full understanding of social protection, however, requires information that cannot be exclusively obtained from the administrative files of the providing units. For example, when no administrative data are available on benefits provided by employers in the form of continued payment of wages in case of sickness, information can be gathered from labour cost surveys.

example, set up by employers to provide their employees with extra-legal benefits, often topping up benefits provided by existing basic schemes.

45 *A separate account of receipts and expenditures* means the availability of a full and itemised set of records on resources and uses during the accounting period. Such account of receipts and expenditures may be derived directly from administrative sources or else be constructed by means of estimation.

It should be noted that the resources of some schemes include imputed receipts. This is particularly the case with government social assistance schemes (which are financed implicitly through imputed government contributions) and non-autonomous schemes run by employers (which draw on imputed employers' contributions).

46 The conventionally agreed list of risks or needs - the social protection functions - is given in paragraph 11 above.

The wish to define schemes in such a way that they provide protection against a single risk or need for a single specific group of beneficiaries could produce a multitude of units. The tendency to fragmentation, however, is kept within boundaries by the need to be able to compile information on both receipts and expenditures for each scheme. In practice, therefore, many schemes provide benefits which come under several functions.

46A Appendix V presents the list of schemes identified by the Member States in 2006.

47 In several Member States, a specialised agency is set up for the financing of public social protection and the distribution of resources among the institutional units which are responsible for the granting of benefits. In such cases, a fundamental choice has to be made whether to:

(i) combine the financing and provision of benefits in a single social protection scheme, or:

(ii) distinguish several schemes of social protection, among which one that finances the others through transfers between schemes.

It is recommended to choose the second option, as this provides more opportunities for analysing the structure of social protection.

4.2 Grouping of Social protection schemes

4.2.1 No single classification

48 The ESSPROS does not contain a single classification of schemes, but instead defines a number of characteristics which can be freely combined to produce different groupings of schemes as required by analysis.

For instance, schemes managed by social security funds are usually both government -controlled (ref. 11) and contributory (ref. 31). The categories are defined on the basis of (i) the type of unit which takes the essential decisions, (ii) the existence or absence of a legal obligation, (iii) the way entitlements are established, (iv) the scope of the scheme, (v) the level of protection provided. For each of these criteria, the schemes are allocated to the group which agrees with their predominant character. This implies that each scheme is classified into one single category per criterion.

Table B: Overview of categories of social protection schemes

Criterion	Categories of schemes
1. Decision-making	11 Government-controlled schemes
	111 Central government schemes and social security funds
	112 State and local government schemes
	12 Not Government-controlled schemes
	121 Schemes for employees
	1211 Contractual
	1212 Non-contractual
	122 Other not Government-controlled schemes
2. Legal enforcement	21 Compulsory schemes
	22 Non-compulsory schemes
	221 Schemes available by law
	222 Other non-compulsory schemes
3. Establishment of entitlements	31 Contributory schemes
	32 Non-contributory schemes
4. Scope	41 Universal schemes
	42 General schemes
	43 Special schemes
	431 Schemes for public servants
	432 Schemes for the self-employed
	433 Other occupational schemes
	434 Other schemes
5. Level of protection	51 Basic schemes
	52 Supplementary schemes

4.2.2 Decision-making

49 Decision making refers to the unit that takes the most important decisions: the level of benefits, the terms on which they are paid and the ways in which the scheme is financed. Schemes may be government-controlled or not government-controlled.

50 Government-controlled schemes (ref. 11) consist of social protection schemes which are controlled by government.

The definition of general government is given in paragraph 92. *Controlled* implies that the government takes all the principal decisions about the level of benefits, the terms on which they are paid and the ways in which the scheme is financed. It is not sufficient to classify a scheme as government-controlled simply because the government has a formal (but unexercised) right to determine the policy of a given scheme or the scheme's managers have an obligation to submit certain decisions for broad approval to the public authorities.

Government-controlled social protection is usually established by law or regulation. It includes all schemes that provide protection to public servants on the same lines as that provided to the general population by government-controlled schemes, but excludes schemes that government may set up

in its role of employer and which have no government-controlled counterparts in the private sector. These schemes are classified as not government-controlled schemes for employees.

50A Examples of government-controlled schemes are:

- non-contributory schemes set up by government to meet its general social responsibility, such as an income support scheme for destitute people or a rent benefit scheme;
- schemes run by social security funds;
- schemes originally established in the private sector and for which the government has later assumed responsibility.

51 Government-controlled social protection may be further subdivided by level of government into:

(i) Central government schemes and social security funds (ref. 111),

(ii) State or local government schemes (ref. 112).

52 Not government-controlled schemes (ref. 12) are all social protection schemes which are not controlled by government in its role of public authority.

52A The following types of schemes are usually not government-controlled:

- schemes run by non-profit institutions (mutual benefit societies, friendly societies, institutions co-administered by the social partners and so on);
- schemes administered by commercial insurance companies;
- non-autonomous schemes run by employers maintaining separate reserves in their balance sheets to cover their liability to pay benefits in the future (book reserves). Included here are funded schemes which government may have set up in its role of employer (see paragraph 48 above, 3rd sentence);
- non-autonomous schemes run by employers without maintaining segregated funds, including unfunded schemes which government may have set up in its role of employer.

In the national accounts, the first three types of schemes are referred to as private funded schemes; the latter is called unfunded employers' schemes. The last two types taken together make up the category non-autonomous employers' schemes.

53 The ESSPROS sub-classifies not government-controlled schemes into not government-controlled schemes for employees and other not government-controlled schemes.

Not government-controlled schemes for employees (ref. 121) are social protection schemes organised (but not necessarily run) by employers for their employees, former employees and their dependants. Two groups are distinguished:

(i) Contractual not government-controlled schemes for employees (ref. 1211) provide social protection decided via bargaining between the social partners (employers and employees). The terms of such schemes are fixed by collective agreement and cannot be unilaterally changed by employers;

(ii) Non-contractual not government-controlled schemes for employees (ref. 1212) provide social protection to employees at the discretion of the employer.

Other not government-controlled schemes (ref. 122) are all not government-controlled schemes other than those organised by employers for their employees, former employees and their dependants. They may be organised, for instance, for the general public or specific groups such as the self-employed.

4.2.3 Legal enforcement

54 Legal enforcement refers to the rules laid down by legislation concerning the membership of the protected people. Membership of a social protection scheme may be compulsory or non-compulsory.

In the framework of the ESSPROS the concepts compulsory and voluntary are interpreted from the point of view of the people protected.

55 Compulsory schemes (ref. 21) are social protection schemes where membership is made compulsory by the government.

55A Compulsory schemes may include both schemes established by law or regulation and those established by convention or collective agreement between employers and employees or members of the same profession and subsequently made obligatory by the government.

56 non-compulsory schemes (ref. 22) are all social protection schemes where membership is not made compulsory by government.

Two subgroups of non-compulsory schemes are distinguished separately:

(i) Schemes available by law (ref. 221) consists of schemes established by law or regulation and available for voluntary membership to specific groups such as low-income self-employed workers, or people who choose to remain protected after a period of compulsory cover comes to an end);

(ii) The other subgroup consists in the other non–compulsory schemes (ref. 222).

4.2.4 Establishment of entitlements

57 Establishment of entitlements refers to the basis on which the protected person is eligible for benefits: conditional or not conditional on payment of contributions.

58 Contributory schemes (ref. 31) are social protection schemes that require the payment of contributions, by the protected persons or by other parties on their behalf, in order to secure individual entitlement to benefits.

58A Contributory schemes are sometimes referred to as social insurance schemes.
By convention, all non-autonomous schemes that employers run in favour of their employees, former employees and their dependants are classified as contributory schemes.

59 Non-contributory schemes (ref. 32) are social protection schemes in which eligibility to benefits is not conditional on the payment of contributions by the protected persons or by other parties on their behalf.

59A Many non-contributory schemes give benefits only after a means-test. Non-contributory schemes which do not require a means-test include national health services and family allowance schemes instituted in several Member States.

4.2.5 Scope of the scheme

60 Scope of the scheme refers to the part of the population which is protected (the whole population**,** all or the majority of workers or specific sections of the population).

61 Universal schemes (ref. 41) are schemes which apply to the whole population, implying that all residents or nationals, irrespective of their socio-professional status, are eligible to receive social benefits upon materialisation of specific risks or needs.

61A Examples of universal schemes are: the national health services of Denmark, Italy, Spain, Cyprus, the United Kingdom and health insurance in Slovakia and Poland; the universal pension schemes in Denmark (Folkepension) and the Netherlands (Algemene Ouderdoms Wet), the state pension scheme in Latvia and the tax financed pension scheme in Sweden (guarantee pension - a part of the general pension system); the child allowance schemes supported by the government: "CNAF" in France, some child and family allowance schemes in Latvia, family support in Hungary, housing subsidies in Malta, "Kinderbetreuungsgeld" in Austria (since 2002), the Parental insurance scheme in Sweden and social welfare in Slovenia.

62 General schemes (ref. 42) are those which apply to the totality or the preponderance of the economically active population.

62A Typical examples are the Irish general old age pension scheme, the general invalidity scheme for private sector employees in Italy, the National Health Insurance scheme and the schemes Income pension fund and Premium pension fund (parts of the general pension system) in Sweden, the Employment fund in Lithuania, Old-age pension scheme in Slovakia, the health insurance in the Czech Republic and the insurance scheme against occupational diseases and accidents at work in Latvia.

63 Special schemes (ref. 43) are schemes designed to protect a specific, restricted section of the population.

63A Some special schemes are directed, for instance, at certain categories of workers, such as railway employees, farmers or clergymen. Schemes which cater for specific groups defined by other criteria include, for example, schemes for war victims or immigrants.

Schemes which protect particular sections of the population occur in all Member States, where they vary widely in institutional and financial structure.

64 The ESSPROS defines four separate sub-groups of special schemes.

Schemes for public servants (ref. 431) are those reserved for established and acting public servants, other members of general government staff and officials of public corporations insofar as they have official status under public law.

Schemes for the self-employed (ref. 432) are schemes set up to provide protection for the self-employed and their dependants.

Other occupational schemes (ref. 433) are schemes created for certain categories of workers on the basis of occupation or profession, other than special schemes for public servants and the self-employed.

Other schemes (ref. 434) groups all remaining special schemes.

4.2.6 Level of protection

65 Level of protection refers to whether social protection schemes offer a basic or a supplementary level of protection.

Various criteria are used for classifying, including some of the distinctions defined earlier in this chapter, so that interpretations may vary slightly from country to country. The following paragraphs explain the concepts in current use rather than try to provide standard definitions for international comparison.

66 Basic schemes (ref. 51) are social protection schemes that guarantee a basic level of protection.

A *basic level of protection* means the lower level of protection (based on the number of years of contributions/work and/or residency), without it being strictly understood as the level of resources allowing only the minimum socially acceptable standard of living. Basic old age schemes, for instance, typically guarantee either a flat-rate pension and/or a limited percentage of former earnings which may or may not be, supplemented by other provisions. In respect of medical care, basic schemes can either take charge of the lowest class of health care or compensate for only a specific fraction of its cost.

66A Basic schemes are often those on which the greatest number of people rely on for protection. As a rule, universal schemes and schemes protecting all workers or employees are basic. In some cases, a person may be entitled to benefits from more than one single basic scheme. For instance, if an employee has worked in the private sector for a number of years before becoming a public servant, he or she may eventually be entitled to old age pensions from two different basic schemes.

66B Many basic schemes are characterised by a high degree of social solidarity (see paragraph 31 above). In certain countries this has resulted in a system of transfers in which schemes with a favourable ratio of contributors to beneficiaries support schemes in which this ratio is less favourable.

66C Finally, the government has a major influence on basic schemes, as these are usually either government-controlled schemes or compulsory not government-controlled schemes.

67 Supplementary schemes (ref. 52) are social protection schemes that:

- top up cash benefits granted by the basic scheme, or;
- extend the coverage of the basic scheme, or;
- replace the basic scheme where conditions for entitlement to the basic scheme are not fulfilled.

67A Examples are schemes that provide a percentage of former income on top of the basic pension and sickness insurance schemes that take charge of the cost of medical care not covered by the basic scheme.

67B Schemes for specific groups of the working population, such as occupational or professional schemes, are normally supplementary. However, where the law allows an occupational or professional scheme to replace the universal scheme (for instance, in some public service schemes, or generally in the case of contracting out), it is treated a basic scheme.

67C Although many supplementary schemes are non-compulsory, the fact that membership to some schemes (for example contractual schemes for employees) is made obligatory by a public authority does not prevent their classification as supplementary. Examples are the old age schemes AGIRC and ARRCO in France.

67D For studying pension schemes, the pillars' classification is often used, but not universally. This classification distinguishes tree pillars: first pillar schemes are collective compulsory schemes, second pillar schemes are collective voluntary schemes, and third pillar schemes are individual voluntary schemes. Basic and supplementary schemes are sometimes referred to as first pillar and second pillar schemes, but this classification is not always accurate and depends on a national approach. Third pillar consists of individual arrangements that are not part of social protection in the definition of the ESSPROS.

5 Receipts of Social protection schemes

5.1 Introduction

68 The ESSPROS Core system classifies receipts of social protection schemes by type and origin. The *type* indicates the nature of, or reason for, a payment; the *origin* specifies the institutional sector from which the payment is received.

69 When a single type of receipts finances benefits in different functions, it is difficult to tell what fraction of the receipts pays for which benefit and, therefore, for which function. This is the main reason why social protection schemes cannot always meet the requirement to provide protection against a single risk or need (see paragraph 46 above).

5.2 Types of receipts

Table C: Classification of receipts of social protection schemes by type

1	Social contributions	
	11	Employers' social contributions
		111 Actual employers' social contributions
		112 Imputed employers' social contributions
	12	Social contributions by the protected persons
		121 Employees
		122 Self-employed persons
		123 Pensioners and other
2	General government contributions	
	21	Earmarked taxes
	22	General revenue
3	Transfers from other schemes	
	31	Social contributions re-routed from other schemes
	32	Other transfers from other schemes
4	Other receipts	
	41	Property income
	42	Other

70 Social contributions (ref. 1) means the costs incurred by employers on behalf of their employees or by protected persons to secure entitlement to social benefits.

70A See also the convention included in paragraph 79 B regarding social contributions received by compulsory universal social protection schemes.

70B It is noted that the fact that social contributions have been paid by or for a particular person may not be the sole condition to make that person eligible to social benefits when the social risk or need

materialises. Other conditions may include a minimum period of affiliation, a minimum loss of earning capacity, availability to actively search for work or follow vocational training, etc.

71 Employers' social contributions (ref. 11) are the costs incurred by employers to secure entitlement to social benefits for their employees, former employees and their dependants.

71A Employers' social contributions are an indirect component of compensation of employees (the direct component being wages and salaries). Generally they are related to employees' earnings, but are sometimes assessed by reference to other criteria. Employers' social contributions may be actual or imputed; they can be paid by resident or non-resident employers.

72 Employers' actual social contributions (ref. 111) are payments made by employers to insurers to secure entitlement to social benefits for their employees, former employees and their dependants. The term insurers includes:

(i) social security funds;
(ii) non-profit institutions running contributory schemes (such as autonomous pension funds);
(iii) commercial insurance companies;
(iv) employers running non-autonomous schemes and maintaining segregated reserves in their balance sheets for that purpose.

73 Employers' imputed social contributions (ref. 112) are the costs incurred by employers by granting social benefits or by promising social benefits payable in future, to their employees, former employees and their dependants, (i) without involving an autonomous insurer, and; (ii) without maintaining segregated reserves for that purpose in their balance sheets.

73A Employer's schemes without segregated reserves are frequently (but not exclusively) run by government institutions. The payment of certain benefits directly by employers does not detract from their social character, and consistency requires that the financing of these benefits be recorded as imputed receipts.

74 The valuation of employers' imputed social contributions may pose problems if the associated benefits are due in future (old age pensions, for example). In principle, the net current value of such promised future benefits must be determined.

74A In the case of mature schemes, for the sake of simplicity, the value of employers' imputed social contributions may be estimated as the value of benefits provided in the current period less any employees' contributions to the scheme. For instance, if, during a particular accounting period, an employer is promising his or her employees future pensions, the value of the imputed employers' contributions may be estimated as the value of pensions actually paid by the employer to retired employees in the current accounting period, less any payments that existing employees make to the employer in order to maintain their pension rights.

75 Social contributions paid by protected persons (ref. 12) are payments made by individuals and households to social protection schemes in order to obtain or keep the right to receive social benefits.

75A Social contributions paid by protected persons may be deducted at source from pay-rolls or collected separately. They may be collected jointly with personal income tax, as in the Netherlands.

75B There are important differences between the ESSPROS' and National accounts' definitions of contributions of protected persons. These are further explained in Appendix VI.

76 Social contributions paid by protected persons are broken down by category into:

(i) Social contributions paid by Employees (ref. 121);
(ii) Social contributions paid by Self-employed persons (ref. 122);
(iii) Social contributions paid by Pensioners and other persons (ref. 123).

76A These categories refer to the circumstances in which a person contributes to the social protection scheme and not to the person's wider circumstances. For instance, someone receiving an old age pension may still pay employees' social contributions (ref. 121) through a full-time or part-time job.

77 General government contributions (ref. 2) consists of:

(i) the cost to general government of running government-controlled non-contributory schemes, and;
(ii) financial support provided by general government to other resident social protection schemes.

77A Class (i) includes, for instance, government expenditure on government-controlled schemes that guarantees a certain minimum income to all residents of the country in question and the cost of providing goods and services to indigent households as a matter of public assistance. Class (ii) includes, among others, unrequited payments made by government to government and not government-controlled social protection schemes to contribute to the cost of benefits provided by these schemes, supporting their administration costs or covering deficits incurred over current or previous accounting periods. Also included here are extraordinary payments by government designed to increase the actuarial reserves of social protection schemes and the proceeds of lotteries which government puts to their use.

77B Both current and capital transfers are included([9]). A clear distinction should be made between transfers that institutional units receive in their capacity of administrators of social protection schemes and transfers which they receive in other capacities. While the former are recorded as general government contributions, the latter are not recorded at all in the ESSPROS, as they are not expressly granted to finance social protection. For example, investment grants specifically for social housing associations are included, but investment grants on construction in general are excluded.

77C General government contributions do not cover actual or imputed contributions which general government makes to secure benefits to its own employees, former employees and their dependants (these are classified as Employers' social contributions). Also excluded are donations that general government social protection schemes make to other social protection schemes (these are classified as Transfers from/to other schemes)([10]).

77D If, for budgetary reasons, the government takes money out of the reserves of government-controlled social protection schemes, the relative amount is accounted as negative General government contributions for those schemes.

78 The category of General government contributions is broken down into Earmarked taxes and General revenue.

79 Earmarked taxes (ref. 21) are the proceeds from taxes and levies which, by law, can be used only to finance social protection.

79A The essential difference between earmarked taxes and compulsory social contributions is that social contributions are paid to secure personal entitlement to the benefits, whereas earmarked taxes secure no such rights.

([9]) Capital transfers involve the acquisition or disposal of an asset, or assets, by at least one of the parties to the transaction. All other transfers are current.

([10]) See also Appendix II, which contains an overview of the classification of various government disbursements.

79B By convention all periodic payments by protected persons, or for protected persons by their employers, into compulsory universal schemes are classified as social contributions (ref. 1) if levied as a function of income, payroll, or the number of employees.

79C All kinds of taxes may be earmarked for social protection financing.

80 General revenue (ref. 22) are general government contributions from sources other than earmarked taxes.

81 Transfers from other schemes (ref. 3) means unrequited payments received from other social protection schemes. These are broken down in two categories.

82 Re-routed social contributions are payments that a social protection scheme makes to another scheme in order to maintain or accrue the rights of its protected people to social protection from the recipient scheme. Even if such payments only involve one transaction from one scheme to another, the ESSPROS records the following two flows of equal value:

(i) in the expenditure of the paying scheme, the amount of transfers to other schemes on behalf of protected people (Social contributions re-routed to other schemes; see paragraph 104);

(ii) in the receipts of the recipient scheme, social contributions paid by the paying schemes on behalf of protected people (Social contributions re-routed from other schemes ref. 31).

82A On a national level, re-routed social contributions recorded in the receipts of social protection schemes are held to balance out with re-routed social contributions recorded as expenditure of schemes, except for possible transactions with the Rest of the World.

82B In practice, the following two cases fall within this category:

(i) social contributions that social protection schemes pay on behalf of their beneficiaries to other social protection schemes. For example, when an unemployment benefit scheme pays social contributions to the sickness scheme on behalf of its beneficiaries;

(ii) the transfer of funds relating to an insured person moving from one scheme to another. In the United Kingdom, payments of this type occur when an insured person decides to opt out of SERPS and out of their Occupational pension plan in order to set up an Appropriate Personal Pension Plan. In this case, the National Insurance Fund transfers his/her social contributions to the selected Plan.

83 Other transfers from other schemes (ref. 32)

An example of other transfers from other schemes is contributions made by one scheme to reduce the deficit of another.

83A Transfers from/to other schemes exclude:

(i) payments for delivery of goods or services (there is a quid pro quo);

(ii) the transfer of funds relating to an insured person moving from one scheme to another (this is recorded as Social contributions re-routed from other schemes, see paragraph 82);

(iii) social contributions that social protection schemes pay on behalf of their beneficiaries to other social protection schemes. These payments are treated analogous to case (ii) as Social contributions re-routed from other schemes;

(iv) payments made by the government acting in its capacity of public authority rather than as an administrator of social protection schemes. Such payments are classified as General government contributions;

(v) payments between schemes as a consequence of transactions carried out by one scheme on behalf of the other, for example, when a lower government scheme acts as an intermediary for a central government scheme. These payments are not shown, because the ESSPROS only records transactions in the accounts of the principal transactors. See paragraphs 137 to 139;

(vi) unrequited payments that resident social protection schemes receive from/pay to non resident schemes. As the latter belong to the sector Rest of the World (see chapter 9), which is defined as a grouping of units without any characteristic functions and resources, they are not identified separately. The payments in question will therefore be classified as Other receipts.

83B On a national level, transfers to and from other schemes are held to balance out, as for each item of expenditure classified as a transfer between schemes there should be a corresponding receipt in the same category and of the same amount.

84 Other receipts (ref. 4) means miscellaneous current receipts of social protection schemes. They are broken down into receipts of property income and other.

85 Property income (ref. 41) is the income receivable by the owner of a financial asset or a tangible non-produced asset in turn for providing funds to, or putting the tangible non-produced asset at the disposal of, another institutional unit.

In practice, it refers mainly to actual interest and dividends. Receipts from property income also include any entrepreneurial income, such as the proceeds from the exploitation of dwellings, credited to the scheme by the institutional unit that runs it. Note that, as social protection schemes by definition do not undertake production activities, they cannot themselves generate entrepreneurial income.

86 The category Other (ref. 42) groups miscellaneous receipts not otherwise attributable, such as proceeds of collections (mainly gifts from households), net proceeds from private lotteries, claims on insurance companies and large gifts such as legacies from the private sector.

This category does not include any direct payments made by beneficiaries towards the cost of social benefits in kind by way of cost-sharing. Such payments are receipts of the institutional units that sell these goods and services and not of social protection schemes.

5.3 Classification of institutional sectors from which receipts originate

Table D: Classification of institutional sectors from which receipts of social protection schemes originate

1 All resident institutional units

- 11 Corporations (non-financial and financial)
- 12 General government
  - 121 Central government
  - 122 State and local government
  - 123 Social security funds
- 13 Households
- 14 Non-profit institutions serving households

2 Rest of the world

87 The definitions of the institutional sectors from which the receipts of social protection schemes originate are the same as those for the national accounts.

88 The institutional unit is defined as an elementary economic decision-making centre characterised by uniformity of behaviour and decision-making autonomy in the exercise of its principal function. A resident unit is regarded to constitute an institutional unit if it has decision-making autonomy in the exercise of its principal function and either keeps a complete set of accounts or is such that it would be possible and meaningful, from both an economic and legal viewpoint, to compile a complete set of accounts if required.

In order to be said to have autonomy of decision in the exercise of its principal function, a unit must:

- be entitled to own goods or assets in its own right, and therefore be able to exchange the ownership of goods or assets in transactions with other institutional units;
- be able to take economic decisions and engage in economic activities for which it is held to be directly responsible and accountable at law;
- be able to incur liabilities on its own behalf, to take on further obligations or commitments and to enter into contracts.

A *complete set of accounts* means accounting records covering all economic and financial transactions carried out during the accounting period, as well as a balance sheet of assets and liabilities.

Households are held to always enjoy autonomy of decision in respect of their principal function and must therefore be regarded as institutional units, even though they do not keep a complete set of accounts.

89 Institutional sectors are aggregations of institutional units on the basis of similar economic behaviour.

90 The category All resident institutional units (ref. 1) groups all institutional units that are resident in the country. The principles of residence are set out in Chapter 9.

91 The sector Corporations (ref. 11) consists of institutional units whose distributive and financial transactions are distinct from those of their owners, whose principal activity is the production of goods and services and which are market producers.

Included in this sector are co-operatives, limited liability partnerships and quasi-corporations (that is, market producers without independent legal status that have an economic and financial behaviour different from that of their owners, implying that the *de facto* relationship with their owners is one of a corporation to its shareholder).

Corporations may run social protection schemes in their role as insurance companies or by operating non-autonomous schemes for the benefit of their employees. They secure benefits for their employees by paying actual or imputed employers' social contributions.

92 The sector General government (ref. 12) consists of:

(i) all the resident distinct types of legal entities established by political processes which have legislative, judicial or executive authority over other institutional units within a given area, to the extent that their main output consists of collective services or individual goods and services which are provided free or at prices which cover less than 50% of production costs;

(ii) resident non-profit institutions that provide most of their output to other institutional units free or at prices which cover less than 50% of their production costs and that are controlled and financed by the type of units mentioned in (i);

(iii) all resident social security funds, that is, institutional units whose principal activity is to provide social benefits and which fulfil each of the following criteria:
- by law or by regulation certain groups of the population are obliged to participate in the scheme or to pay contributions;
- government is responsible for the management of the institution in respect of the settlement or approval of the contributions and benefits independently from its role as supervisory body or employer.

93 The sub-sector Central government (ref. 121) covers all general government institutional units of type (i) above whose authority extends over a whole national territory and all units of type (ii) they control and finance.

The sub-sector State and local government (ref. 122) covers all general government institutional units of type (i) mentioned above whose authority is restricted to a part of the national territory and all units of type (ii) they control and finance. State (regional) governments occur in countries with federal constitutions such as Belgium, Germany, and Austria.

The sub-sector Social security funds (ref. 123) combines all general government units of type (iii) irrespective of the geographical area in which they are active ([11]).

Within the framework of social policy, general government usually runs a variety of contributory and non-contributory schemes. It may also grant current and capital transfers to other institutional units, in particular non-profit institutions, to finance and support the social protection schemes they administer. Government secures benefits for public servants and its other employees by paying actual employers' social contributions.

([11]) The ESSPROS does not define the concept of "social security scheme". Social security *funds* are institutional units that may run schemes with widely diverging characteristics.

Normally, it will also provide certain social benefits directly to its employees.

Finally, government may provide social protection through other channels (such as by granting fiscal benefits and paying subsidies to market producers), but these are not recorded in the Core system of the ESSPROS.

94 The sector Households (ref. 13) covers individuals or groups of individuals as consumers and possibly also as entrepreneurs producing market goods and non-financial and financial services provided that, in the latter case, the corresponding activities are not those of separate entities treated as quasi-corporations ([12]). It also includes individuals or groups of individuals as producers of goods and non-financial services for exclusively own final use.

Households as consumers are defined as all resident small groups of persons, not necessarily related, who share the same living accommodation, who pool some, or all, of their income and wealth and who consume certain types of goods and services collectively, mainly housing and food.

Domestic employees living on the employer's premises do not belong to the employer's institutional household. Persons living permanently or for a very long time in an institution and having no or little autonomy of action or decision in economic matters are treated as belonging, together, to a single institutional household, that is, a single household. Examples are members of religious orders living in monasteries, long-term patients in mental hospitals, prisoners serving long sentences and old people living permanently in retirement homes.

In modules based on micro data, the sector Households may be sub-sectored according to criteria such as the composition of the household, the level and largest source of its income and the type of area in which the household has its accommodation.

Households appear in the system as recipients of social benefits and contributors to social protection schemes by paying employers' contributions (if they are market producers or employers of paid domestic staff) and social contributions paid by the protected person.

95 The sector Non-profit institutions serving households (ref. 14) consists of all resident non-profit institutions that provide most of their output to households free or at prices which cover less than 50% of their production costs, except those which are controlled and mainly financed by government authorities. Their principal resources, apart from those derived from occasional sales, are derived from voluntary contributions in cash or in kind from households in their capacity as consumers, from payments made by General government and from property income. (Compare the definition of *General government* in paragraph 92 (ii)).

Many social protection schemes are run by *Non-profit institutions* serving households. In their role as employers, they may pay actual employers' social contributions or provide social benefits directly to the employees working in these institutions.

96 The category Rest of the World (ref. 2) consists of all non-resident institutional units.

The ESSPROS covers the transactions of the *Rest of the World* only insofar as they relate to resident social protection schemes. Examples are social contributions paid by non-resident households into resident social protection schemes. The definition of *residence* is given in Chapter 9.

([12]) The transactions of quasi-corporations are recorded in the sector Corporations.

6 Expenditure of Social protection schemes

6.1 Introduction

97 The expenditure of social protection schemes is classified by type, which indicates the nature of, or reason for, the expenditure.

98 The ESSPROS distinguishes four main categories of expenditure. The first is expenditure on social benefits, that is, resources which are transferred to beneficiaries in the form of cash or goods and services. The description of this type of expenditure is one of the main aims of the ESSPROS; Part 2 of the Manual is entirely devoted to the description of the various types of social benefits. The second category of expenditure relates to administration costs charged to the scheme. The third and fourth categories deal with transfers to other schemes and miscellaneous expenditure.

6.2 Types of Expenditure

Table E: Classification of expenditure of social protection schemes by type

1 Social benefits

2 Administration costs

3 Transfers to other schemes
- 31 Social contributions re-routed to other schemes
- 32 Other transfers to other schemes

4 Other expenditure
- 41 Property income
- 42 Other

99 Social benefits (ref. 1) consists of transfers, in cash or in kind, by social protection schemes to households and individuals to relieve them of the burden of a defined set of risks or needs.

The conventionally agreed list of risks or needs - functions - is given in paragraph 16 above.

100 In the Core system, social benefits refer exclusively to cash payments, reimbursements and directly provided goods and services. These are all direct benefits in the sense that they are advantages that imply an equivalent rise in the (adjusted) disposable income of the beneficiaries.

100A Social benefits may be passive, that is, trying to make up for a loss suffered through the materialisation of a social risk or need; or active, that is trying to avoid or find a remedy for a particular social risk or need.

100B Cash benefits may be granted as flat-rate amounts or be determined as a function of the beneficiary's needs, (previous) earnings, social contributions paid and so forth. In the latter case, various thresholds and ceilings may be applied. Benefits in the form of reimbursements and directly provided goods and services normally depend on the beneficiary's needs. Sometimes the

beneficiary is required to make a contribution towards the cost of provisions in kind (such payments are not classified as social protection expenditure).

100C Chapter 7 of this Part contains the main features of the classifications of social benefits and paragraphs 122 through 131 describe the principles for their valuation. Part 2 of this Manual describes the various types of social benefits in detail.

101 Resident social protection schemes may provide social benefits to both resident and non-resident protected people. Conversely, resident households and individuals may receive social benefits from non-resident schemes.
These latter benefits are not recorded in the accounts, as they do not relate to resident social protection schemes (see chapter 9).

102 Administration costs (ref. 2) means the costs charged to the scheme for management and administration thereof.

102A Administration costs include outgoings on registration of beneficiaries, collection of contributions, administration of benefits, inspection, reinsurance, financial management and general overheads (see paragraph 130 on the valuation of administration costs).

102B The Core system does not require a breakdown of administration costs.

102C Administration costs exclude:

(i) the costs of health care and other individual goods and services produced by the institutional unit supporting the scheme for provision to beneficiaries. These costs, including those of administrative services necessary to produce the goods and services, are classified as Social benefits in kind (see paragraph 124 on the valuation of benefits in kind produced by the institutional unit supporting the scheme);

(ii) outlays on goods and services bought from market producers for provision to beneficiaries, also classified as Social benefits in kind (see paragraph 123);

(iii) payment of interest on loans taken up by the scheme; these are all classified as Other expenditure, under property income;

(iv) compensation of public administration employees responsible for general supervision and social policy in a broad sense. As these employees are not directly and expressly involved in running social protection schemes, their salaries are not recorded in the ESSPROS.

102D For simplicity, administration costs are not recorded when they form an inseparable part of internal running costs (intermediate consumption) of the institutional unit which runs the scheme. This will apply to all unfunded employer's schemes, and possibly to certain public assistance and funded employers' schemes. However, estimates of the administration costs involved may be provided in additional tables.

103 Transfers to other schemes (ref. 3) means unrequited payments made to other social protection schemes. These are broken down in two categories.

104 Re-routed social contributions are payments that a social protection scheme makes to another scheme in order to maintain or accrue the rights of its protected people to social protection from the recipient scheme. For a more detailed explanation, see paragraph 82.

105 Other transfers to other schemes

Examples of other transfers payable to other schemes are the transfer of funds made by one scheme to reduce the deficit of another.

105A For a more detailed explanation, see paragraph 83A.

105B On a national level, other transfers to and from other schemes are held to balance out, as for each item of expenditure classified as a transfer between schemes there should be a corresponding receipt in the same category and of the same amount.

106 Other expenditure (ref. 4) means miscellaneous expenditure by social protection schemes. These are broken down into payment of property income and other expenditure.

107 Property income (ref. 41) is the income payable by the owner of a financial asset or a tangible non-produced asset in turn for providing funds to, or putting the tangible non-produced asset at the disposal of the scheme via the institutional unit supporting it.

107A In practice, this item usually refers to actual interest payable by the scheme to banks and other creditors in respect of loans taken up.

108 The category Other (ref. 42) includes all miscellaneous payments not attributable elsewhere such as the payment of taxes on income or wealth. Capital repayments on loans are not included here; these are financial transactions which fall outside the scope of the Core system.

7 Social benefits, main classifications

109 In the Core system, social benefits are classified by function and by type. The function of a social benefit refers to the primary purpose for which social protection is provided, irrespective of legislative or institutional provisions (see paragraphs 16 and 17). The type of benefit refers to the form in which the protection is provided.

7.1 Classification by Function

110 Eight functions of social protection are distinguished in the ESSPROS (see Table F).

Table F: Definitions of the functions of social protection

Function	Brief description
1. Sickness/Health care	Income maintenance and support in cash in connection with physical or mental illness, excluding disability. Health care intended to maintain, restore or improve the health of the people protected irrespective of the origin of the disorder.
2. Disability	Income maintenance and support in cash or kind (except health care) in connection with the inability of physically or mentally disabled people to engage in economic and social activities.
3. Old age	Income maintenance and support in cash or kind (except health care) in connection with old age.
4. Survivors	Income maintenance and support in cash or kind in connection with the death of a family member.
5. Family/children	Support in cash or kind (except health care) in connection with the costs of pregnancy, childbirth and adoption, bringing up children and caring for other family members.
6. Unemployment	Income maintenance and support in cash or kind in connection with unemployment.
7. Housing	Help towards the cost of housing.
8. Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	Benefits in cash or kind (except health care) specifically intended to combat social exclusion where they are not covered by one of the other functions.

110A Compilers of the statistics are encouraged to identify the exact reasons for which the benefit is granted and, if necessary, to split the total value of the benefit in a number of components that can be allocated to their correct functions. This is the only way of ensuring comparable statistics between countries, bearing in mind that countries differ considerably in the institutional organisation of their social protection systems.

110B The functional classification of a scheme's benefits is determined by their purpose and not by the main field in which the scheme operates. For instance, an Old age pension scheme can grant benefits that should be classified under the Survivors or Family/children functions. The function of a benefit should not be confused with the personal situation of its recipient: a widow may receive an unemployment benefit or a retired person may be given a housing benefit. Likewise, particular types of goods and services may be granted in connection with several functions, depending on their purpose. Home care is an example.

Placing a given social benefit under its correct function is not always easy. Problems arise in particular from bundled objectives, overlapping objectives and blurred objectives.

110C Bundling of objectives occurs when a single type of benefit serves various distinct social risks or needs. In such cases, the benefit should be examined to see if it should be un-bundled and its components assigned to separate functions. This will need an investigation into the exact conditions that make the individuals or households eligible to the benefit.

Sometimes, it will be advisable to use a rule of thumb. For example, if a single benefit is intended to protect both disabled and old people, it may be very difficult to establish the precise reason why a disabled elderly person is receiving the benefit. For practical purposes it is decided, by convention, that all disabled people above pensionable age are receiving the benefit under the Old age function.

Bundling can also occur between social and other objectives. An example is a government transfer of resources to special schools for blind or deaf children. In such cases the part of the transfer financing the normal education function of the school (which is not reported as social protection under the ESSPROS) should be separate from the part that finances the adaptation of the tuition to the special circumstances of the disabled children (which is social protection expenditure).

110D Overlapping of objectives occurs when the benefit is granted for two or more coinciding social risks or needs rather than a single one. An example is a housing benefit granted only to large families. If none of the combined functions is clearly dominant and in the absence of further guidance from Part 2 of this Manual, the basic rule is that a more specific function takes precedence over a more general one. The list of social protection functions in order of decreasing specialisation is: Sickness/Health care (health care), Housing, Old age, Disability, Survivors, Unemployment, Sickness/Health care (cash benefits), Family/children and Social exclusion not elsewhere classified. Following this principle, the benefit in question should be allocated to the Housing function.

110E Blurring of objectives occurs when a benefit serves other purposes than the one for which it is formally intended. For practical reasons, the ESSPROS normally does not try to correct for implicit substitution. Examples are disability benefits that tend to be granted, in times of high unemployment, as an alternative to unemployment benefits as a way to clear the labour market. However, if substitution is clear and apparent from the conditions of eligibility, the benefit is allocated to the function it actually serves and not to its official function. For example, the ESSPROS classifies early retirement benefits that are unambiguously granted for labour market reasons under the Unemployment function.

110F Even with these general principles in mind, demarcation problems will inevitably remain and they can only be solved by the adoption of certain conventions. For further guidance see Part 2 of the Manual.

7.2 Classification by Type

111 The classification of social benefits by type is on two levels: firstly a concise general classification which in principle applies to all functions, and secondly a more detailed classification where the items are only relevant to one or a limited number of functions. This chapter presents the general classification; the definitions of the categories on the detailed level are contained in Part 2 of this Manual.

Table G: General classification of social benefits by type

1	Social benefits	
	11	Cash benefits
		111 Periodic
		112 Lump sum
	12	Benefits in kind

The general definition of Social benefits is given in paragraph 99 above.

112 A cash benefit (ref. 11) is a benefit:

(i) paid in cash, and;

(ii) that does not require evidence of actual expenditure by the recipients.

Benefits that require evidence of actual expenditure by the beneficiaries are reimbursements that the System classifies as Benefits in kind (ref. 12).

113 Periodic cash benefits (ref. 111) are cash benefits paid at regular intervals, such as each week, month or quarter.

114 Lump sum benefits (ref. 112) are cash benefits paid on a single occasion or in the form of a lump-sum.

114A Examples are maternity benefits, redundancy lump-sums and very small pensions that, for convenience, are paid as a single amount. Exceptionally such benefits may give rise to more than one payment; for example maternity benefits in Luxembourg are paid in three instalments.

115 Benefits in kind (ref. 12) are benefits granted in the form of goods and services.

115A They may be provided by way of reimbursement or directly. Reimbursements are benefits in the form of payments that reimburse the recipient in whole or in part for certified expenditure on specified goods and services. Directly provided benefits are goods and services granted without any pre-financing by the beneficiary. They may be produced by the institutional unit or units which administer the social protection scheme, or be purchased from other producers. This distinction is important for the valuation of the benefit (see paragraphs 123 and 124).

115B Contributions made by a recipient towards the cost of directly provided goods and services (cost-sharing) are not part of the value of social benefits. These contributions are not recorded in the ESSPROS as they are considered to be consumption expenditure by households (see also paragraph 125).

115C Sometimes it is difficult to establish whether certain payments that government units make to, or for the benefit of, producer units should be classified as Social benefits in kind. The following rules may help in such situations:

(i) Current unrequited payments made by general government to resident social protection schemes are classified as Transfers to other schemes or General government contributions depending on whether the payment is made on behalf of a general government scheme or not.
(For example: government transfers to a non-profit organisation that provides free, or nearly free, home help services to sick and disabled people.)

(ii) Current unrequited payments by general government made to producers to:

- influence their levels of production;
- influence their prices irrespective of the units that acquire the output;
- enable the factors of production to receive adequate remuneration, are classified as Subsidies, which are not recorded in ESSPROS.

(iii) Payments by general government to market producers to cover in whole or in part the cost of goods and services provided directly and individually to households which have a legal right to them are classified as directly provided Social benefits in kind if the payments fall under one of the social protection functions.
Examples follow: the Danish government payments to independent medical practitioners for medical care provided under the national health system and government payments to retirement homes to the benefit of people that have a legal right to care in such homes; the Swedish local government payments to private health care institutions providing, by contract with County Councils, health care or dental care, and the local government payments to private entrepreneurs providing, by contract with municipalities, social care for elderly, disabled, children, measures for children and young people living outside their household or institutional measures for adult alcohol and drug abusers; the Austrian state and local government payments to retirement and nursing homes.

(iv) Current payments by general government to market producers to enable them to reduce the price of products for specific groups of individuals or households previously defined. These payments are classified as directly provided Social benefits in kind if they fall under one of the social protection functions.
Examples are government payments to social housing corporations and government payments to transport companies to provide reduced fares for the elderly. The ESSPROS also places government payments to hospitals to reduce the price of health care in this category, even though it may be argued that they have strong characteristics of case (ii) above.

(v) Payments made by government to social protection schemes to secure benefit rights for employees of an enterprise that has applied for a moratorium) are considered to be:

- loans where the enterprise may be expected to refund the payments, or;
- transfers to enterprises where government renounces the right to refunds, or;
- so-called other volume changes in financial assets, in case of bankruptcies.

The ESSPROS does not record these flows as social expenditure of government, and the values of these payments only appear as Actual employers' contributions paid by enterprises.

Appendix VII contains a more complete overview of the classification of various government disbursements.

7.3. Means-testing

116 Social benefits are broken down between means-tested and non means-tested benefits.

117 Means-tested social benefits are social benefits which are explicitly or implicitly conditional on the beneficiary's income and/or wealth falling below a specified level.

117A This specified level is not necessarily uniquely defined at the national level; it may change from scheme to scheme and may even differ between various types of benefit provided by a single scheme. Usually, the specified level takes account of the beneficiary's family composition.

117B Although most means-tested benefits are targeted at low income households, some may be directed at wider sections of the population. For example, certain schemes in the Netherlands, Italy, Latvia, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia and Spain provide means-tested housing and/or old age or social support benefits to households that cannot be regarded as being indigent.

117C In principle, means-tested benefits may be granted under all functions. They are particularly common, however, in the functions Housing and Social exclusion not elsewhere classified.

8 Accounting conventions

8.1 Introduction

118 This chapter discusses a number of general accounting conventions. It deals with the principles of exhaustiveness and consistency, valuation, time of recording and the accounting period, netting and consolidation and the recognition of the principal party to transactions.

8.2 The principles of Exhaustiveness and Consistency

119 All transactions that fall within the scope of the ESSPROS must be recorded in the accounts. The *principle of exhaustiveness* is of primary importance for the international comparability of social protection data.

120 Special attention should be given to schemes that provide considerable benefits in terms of aggregate value, but for which there are little administrative data (such as unfunded company early retirement schemes and continued payment of wages and salaries by employers during sickness).
If available sources do not provide clear data, appropriate estimates must be made. This could be done by comparison with similar schemes for which sufficient information is available.

121 At all times, *consistency* must be ensured in the accounts. For example, if a certain type of benefit is entered in the accounts, the relevant financing transactions must be included under the receipts of social protection schemes. Another example is expenditure on Transfers to other schemes which must have, somewhere in the system, the same value as the receipts from Transfers from other schemes.
Finally, the recorded transactions of all the individual social protection schemes should add up exactly to the national totals.

8.3 Valuation

122 The ESSPROS values transactions at *current exchange value*, that is, the value at which flows and stocks are, or could be, exchanged for cash. In certain cases, when it is not possible to establish current exchange valued, goods and services are valued at their *production cost*.
Normally, most social protection transactions are cash flows whose valuation does not pose any difficulties. The valuation of social benefits in kind directly provides to households is more difficult.

123 If a scheme buys goods and services for provision to its beneficiaries from producer units, the social benefit is valued at the actual price agreed by the two parties. There should be no, or only a relatively small, time lag between the time of purchase by the scheme and the time of supply to the beneficiaries.
When this is not the case, the prices originally paid may no longer represent the real value of the benefits in kind provided. Under these circumstances, the benefits should, in principle, be valued at the price that the same or similar goods and services would fetch on the market at the time they are supplied to the beneficiaries.

124 If the institutional unit that manages the scheme produces the goods and services itself, there are two possibilities. If the institutional unit is a market producer ([13]), the benefits in kind are valued at the current market price for the same type of goods or services.

If the providing unit is a non-market producer ([14]), the benefits in kind are valued as the sum of the costs incurred in their production and supply to the beneficiaries, that is, the sum of:

(i) Intermediate consumption ([15])
(ii) Compensation of employees ([16])
(iii) Consumption of fixed capital ([17])
(iv) Taxes on production and imports less subsidies ([18]).

Other categories of costs, such as interest costs, are not taken into account. The element Compensation of employees refers exclusively to personnel involved in the provision of social benefits. So, for example, the salaries of doctors and nurses of State hospitals are included, but the salaries of personnel in the Ministry of Health are excluded because they produce collective rather than individual services.

125 Any portion of the full cost of goods and services which is met personally by the beneficiary is excluded from the value of social benefits in kind. The share paid by the beneficiary is household consumption expenditure - not social expenditure. It is a receipt for the producer of the goods and services in question, not a receipt for the scheme.

126 To summarise:

- social benefits produced by market producers are valued at the price that the same goods and services fetch on the market minus the share paid by the beneficiaries themselves to the scheme;
- social benefits produced by non-market producers are valued at the cost of production and supply minus the share paid by the beneficiaries themselves to the scheme.

127 If retirement homes, social housing corporations and similar are financed solely by the government, it would be more convenient to value their services on the basis to the actual government transfers, rather than according to the principles above. In this case, the following two conditions must be observed:

(i) only that part of the government transfer that applies to the actual social benefits should be taken into account, excluding any contributions towards administration costs or other expenditure;
(ii) the time span during which the benefits are provided must be taken into account. For example, if the government makes contributions in the shape of a substantial lump-sum

([13]) A "market producer" is a unit that produces goods and services and whose production costs are for 50% or more covered by income from sales. Private non-profit institutions and government units may be market producers. All private producers other than non-profit institutions are classified as market producers by convention.

([14]) I.e., a private non-profit institution or a public unit whose production costs are for 50% or less covered by income from sales.

([15]) Intermediate consumption is the value of goods and services consumed as inputs in the production process, excluding fixed assets whose consumption is recorded as consumption of fixed capital.

([16]) Compensation of employees is the total remuneration, in cash or in kind, payable by an employer to his or her employees in return for work done. Compensation of employees can be broken down into Wages and salaries and Employers' social contributions.

([17]) Consumption of fixed capital represents the amount of fixed assets used up during the period under consideration as a result of foreseeable economic obsolescence and normal wear and tear, including a provision for losses of fixed assets as a result of normal accidental damage. Its value may deviate considerably from the values calculated via normal business depreciation methods or as allowed for taxation purposes, especially when there is inflation.

([18]) Taxes on production and imports consist of compulsory, unrequited payments, in cash or in kind, which are levied by general government or by the Institutions of the European Union in respect of the production and import of goods and services, the employment of labour, the ownership or use of land, buildings or other assets used in production. Subsidies are defined as current unrequited payments which general government or the Institutions of the European Union make to producers with the objective of influencing their levels of production, their prices or the remuneration of the factors of production.

(capital transfer), its amount should be allotted to the number of individual accounting periods during which benefits are provided. ([19])

128 Social benefits in the form of interest-free or low-interest loans are valued at the amount of interest waived by the scheme in comparison with the current market value.

129 The Core system records social benefits without any deduction of taxes and other obligatory levies payable on benefits by beneficiaries.

130 With regard to the valuation of administration costs (see paragraphs 102 through 104), it is important to distinguish between the types of units which administer the schemes. If the scheme is run by a commercial insurer, for instance a life insurance company, administration costs are valued by the actual fees that the commercial insurer charges (plus any other management costs incurred by the scheme, such as attendance fees for the board of governors). If the scheme is managed by government units or non-profit institutions, administration costs are valued at the sum of the costs incurred in administering the scheme (that is, intermediate consumption, compensation of employees, consumption of fixed capital and taxes on production and imports less subsidies; see paragraph 124).

For reasons of simplicity, the value of administration costs is not imputed when such costs form an inseparable part of intermediate consumption of the institutional unit that runs the scheme. This is the case for all unfunded employer's schemes and possibly for certain government-controlled non-contributory schemes and funded employers' schemes.

131 Transactions denoted in *foreign currency* are converted into their value in local currency at the rate prevailing when they are entered in the accounts. The midpoint between the buying and selling rate should be used, and any service charge must be excluded.

8.4 Time of Recording and the Accounting Period

132 In principle, all transactions are recorded on an accrual basis, that is, at the time the events which create the related claims and liabilities occur.

For instance, employer's contributions are recorded at the time the work that gives rise to the liability to pay the contributions is done. Social benefits in cash are recorded at the time the beneficiaries obtain the right to receive them. Reimbursements are recorded at the time the household makes the relevant purchase. Other types of benefits in kind should normally be recorded at the times the goods are transferred or the services provided.

133 In theory the *accounting period* can refer to any period of time. For their own purposes, the countries may prefer periods that coincide with administrative years or intervals during which the scales for social benefits and contributions remain unchanged. However, for the purpose of international comparisons, the calendar year seems the most appropriate accounting period. The transactions recorded in the ESSPROS must therefore refer to the calendar year ([20]).

([19]) For example, a social housing corporation annually receives 210 units from government, of which 10 units are a contribution to administration costs, and also received, a few years previously, a single capital transfer of 1000 units, allowing rents charged to be reduced over a period of 10 years. In this case, the benefits in kind provided by the social housing corporation over a single year can be approximated as (210 - 10) + 1000/10 = 200 + 100 = 300 units.

([20]) If it proves impossible to make the required adjustments, the data for a financial year should be presented for the calendar year in which the greater part of the financial year falls.

8.5 Netting and Consolidation

134 *Netting* occurs when the values of certain transactions arising in both receipts and expenditure are cancelled out against each other, leaving only a net balance shown either under receipts or expenditure. Otherwise, the recording is said to be gross.

135 The ESSPROS recommends gross recording; for instance, interest received and interest paid by a scheme must not be offset against each other.

However, the ESSPROS does not record separately any transaction which corrects an earlier erroneous or unauthorised one. In that case, the value of the rectifying transaction is netted against the value of the previous transaction, as if neither had taken place. Examples of rectifying transactions are the refund of overpaid social contributions and the repayment of benefits granted in error.
If the government claims excess reserves of government-controlled social protection schemes, this is recorded under (negative) General government contributions for those schemes.

136 *Consolidation* refers to the mutual cancellation of transactions among schemes in the same group, for example, among resident government-controlled schemes or among the whole of schemes operating in the country. The ESSPROS recommends not to use consolidation in its accounts.

8.6 Recognising the Principal Party

137 When a unit carries out a transaction on behalf of another unit, the transaction is recorded only in the accounts of the unit on whose behalf the transaction is made. Some service charge may appear in the accounts of the unit serving as intermediary.

138 In some cases it is not clear on whose behalf a transaction is carried out. For instance, in case the central government makes payments to a lower government in order to enable the provision of social benefits at a local level, who is running the social protection scheme, the central government or the local one? The answer is important, both in order to avoid double counting in the System and for classifying all transactions correctly.

The general rule in such circumstances is that the unit which is dealing directly with the households must be held to be running the scheme. In the example given above, this implies that local government is running the scheme, which is (partially) financed by contributions from central government.

The only exception to this rule is when the unit dealing directly with the households has no authority whatsoever over the terms of the benefits (for example, level of benefit or eligibility). In this case, that unit is held to be acting on behalf of another unit. In the example above, the central government payment would then be recorded as a social benefit, and no transactions would be recorded for the local government unit.

139 If the local government receives social contributions that it passes on to central government, the general rule is again that the unit directly dealing with the contributors is held to receive the social contributions on its own behalf, except when it has no authority whatsoever over the terms under which the contributions must be made.

9 The rest of the world

9.1 Transactions with the Rest of the World

140 The completion of the European Union internal market means that in many areas, including social protection, transactions with the Rest of the World are gaining in importance.

The Rest of the World is a grouping of units without any characteristic functions and resources; it consists of non-resident units insofar as they are engaged in transactions with resident institutional units, or have other economic links with resident units.

141 The ESSPROS records transactions with the Rest of the World only insofar as they are carried out between resident social protection schemes and non-resident units.

In the receipts of a social protection scheme, transactions with the Rest of the World can concern the categories Social contributions and Other receipts. Examples of the former are social contributions paid by non-resident households or by non-profit institutions serving households. However, no breakdown by sector of origin is required in respect of receipts of social protection schemes from the Rest of the World. In the expenditure, transactions with the Rest of the World can concern the categories "Social benefits" and "Other expenditure".

9.2 The definition of Residence

142 The concept of residence in the ESSPROS is the same as used in the fifth edition of the Balance of Payments Manual of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the national accounts. The main definitions are summarised here.

143 An institutional unit is considered to be resident in a country when there exists some location - dwelling, place of production or other premises - within the territory of that country on, or from, which the institutional unit engages and intends to continue to engage for at least one year in activities and transactions on a significant scale. The territory of a country consists of the geographic space administered by a national government within which persons, goods and capital circulate freely. It includes the airspace, territorial waters and so on under the jurisdiction of the country and also clearly demarcated areas of land located in other countries which are used by government with the formal political agreement of the host country. Examples are embassies, consulates, military bases and scientific stations. Similar areas within its own borders used by foreign governments and international organisations whose members are national states are excluded.

Social protection schemes

144 Social protection schemes have the same residence as the institutional units that manage them.

This rule implies that Member States should report on social protection schemes which are run by local offices of foreign insurance companies. By the same token, the Member State's reports should exclude any social insurance schemes run by foreign branches or subsidiaries of that Member State's insurance companies.

Social protection schemes which are financed by means of development aid are considered to be resident of the developing countries in which they operate.

Corporations

145 Corporations are resident in the country where they are engaged in the production of goods and services on a significant scale, or where they own land or buildings located there.

When a corporation maintains a branch, office or production site in another country in order to engage in a significant level of production over a long period of time but without creating a subsidiary corporation for that purpose, the branch, office or site is considered to be a resident institutional unit of the country in which it is located.

General government

146 The legal entities established by political processes as having legislative, judicial or executive authority over other institutional units are resident in the country in which they have jurisdiction. Social security funds and government non-profit institutions are resident in the country where they are located.

International organisations whose members are national states, such as the European Union or the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, are not considered resident in any country, including those in which they are located or conduct their affairs.

Households and individuals

147 Households are resident in the country where their principal common accommodation is located. All individual members of a household have the same residence. If the members of a household live in different countries for more than one year, that particular institutional household is split into two or more households resident in different countries. The residence of households and individuals is therefore not determined by nationality or legal status, but by normal location.

Some specific rules are:

- cross-border workers are resident in the country in which their households have their principal accommodation;
- travellers, visitors and seasonal workers remain residents of their home country, provided they return to that country within one year;
- students remain residents of their country of origin however long they study abroad, provided they do not start a family in the host country;
- employees of international organisations are residents of the country in which they are expected to have their abode for one year or more;
- on the other hand, military personnel, diplomats and other public servants whom a government posts abroad have the same residence as the employing government however long they stay abroad in this capacity;
- locally recruited staff of overseas military bases, embassies, consulates and so on are residents of the country in which they live.

Non-profit institutions serving households

148 Non-profit institutions serving households are resident in the country under whose laws and regulations they were created and where their existence as a legal or social entity is officially recognised and recorded. If a non-profit institution is engaged in charity or relief work on an international scale and maintains a branch for one year or more in a foreign country, that branch should be considered as a resident of the foreign country.

2

Classification of benefits in the core system

1 Introduction

1 Part 2 of the ESSPROS Manual ([21]) defines the various types of benefits classified by function of social protection.

1A This Part is intended as a guide for both collectors and users of the statistics. Collectors will be guided, with the help of examples and detailed explanations, through the task of classifying national benefits within a common European framework. Users will find information to assist with comparative analysis of the data.

2 The great detail of types of benefits introduced with the present Part allows a better understanding of the social protection systems in the Member States and permits the users of the statistics to form groupings of benefits according to their analysis needs. Data can be analysed by function of social protection, but also according to other criteria, for example by grouping all the benefits paid in the transition from work to retirement. It can be said therefore that, although this Manual groups benefits by function (that is, by their finality), the types of benefits have been defined in such a way that they can be easily regrouped according to other criteria.

This introduces a great level of flexibility in the system. The user of the statistics, however, must be warned against carrying out cross-country comparisons at the level of single types of benefits. Such comparisons in fact can be very misleading, as the Member States may use different types of benefits to fulfil the same objectives.

For this reason, it appears advisable to carry out cross-country comparisons at more aggregated levels. The general classification of benefits presented in Part 1, chapter 7, which distinguishes benefits in cash and benefits in kind, periodic benefits and benefits paid once only (lump sums), as well as means-tested and non means-tested benefits, can be very valuable. The tables presented in this part do not repeat these general classification categories (except the distinction cash benefits - benefits in kind). The cross-classification of all the benefit types presented in the Core of the ESSPROS is presented in the attached ESSPROS questionnaire (Appendix I).

3 Another aspect of flexibility introduced with the revised ESSPROS is the fact that the content of this Part can be modified without affecting the general principles of the ESSPROS Core system set down in Part 1 if new types of benefits or new modes of social protection provision emerge in the national systems.

4 Social benefits either emerge from a purpose (wherefore?) or a reason (why?). Each function has a definition of contents and there surely is an overlap between different functions for certain benefits, e.g. a family or child component often exists, while benefits are granted for a specific purpose either as a risk (unemployment) or need (old age). In these cases the more specific function is generally preferred, e.g. unemployment instead of family/children.

5 In terms of the functional classification of benefits, the following general principles apply:

- all medical care is included in the Sickness/health care function, benefits in kind, irrespective of the reason why medical care is provided;
- no minimum or maximum age are used to define the concepts of old age in the Old age function and of children in the Family/children functions. Therefore, data will reflect, to a certain extent, national practices.

([21]) For a general description of the ESSPROS, see the introduction to Part 1 of the present Manual.

6 An important concept to distinguish clearly between the old-age function and others is the concept of a standard/legal retirement age. Old age benefits are generally granted to beneficiaries above the standard/legal retirement age. Disability is then limited to the integration into the workforce and early retirement benefits are only benefits paid to recipients below the standard/legal retirement age. The specific age is mostly defined for each scheme separately or in a few cases determined by a reference scheme.

7 The present Manual does not define a function for the event of occupational accidents and diseases. Statistical data on this type of expenditure are not comparable, as they reflect the definition of occupational hazard adopted by each Member State in its own legislation and practice. Furthermore, benefits provided in the event of occupational accidents or diseases may range from sickness cash benefits to health care provision, from rehabilitation benefits to disability pensions. These benefits are covered by the functions in the Core system, where no distinction is made as for the causes of sickness or disability.

However, where the risk of occupational accidents and diseases is covered by specific regulations, it is recommended to identify one or more separate schemes providing the relevant benefits. This ensures that information on the value of benefits as well as on their financing will be available for those countries where specific regulations on protection against occupational accidents and diseases exist.

2 Social benefits in the Sickness/health care function

2.1 Introduction

8 The Sickness/health care function covers:

- cash benefits that replace in whole or in part loss of earnings during temporary inability to work due to sickness or injury;
- medical care provided in the framework of social protection to maintain, restore or improve the health of the people protected.

9 The scope of cash benefits in this function is rather limited. Cash benefits that replace loss of earnings during temporary inability to work in case of pregnancy or disability are recorded under the Family/children or Disability functions respectively.

Benefits provided by employers in the form of continued payment of wages and salaries during sickness are taken into account.

9A When there are no administrative data on the value of these payments, estimates must be based on other sources, such as labour cost surveys.

10 All medical care falls under this function irrespective of the need or risk against which it is provided. For example, specific medical care provided to expectant mothers and disabled persons is included here and not under the Family/children and Disability functions.

In particular, medical care covers the following goods and services used in prevention, cure or rehabilitation:

- Services: medical and paramedical services provided by general practitioners, specialists and other health care personnel; laboratory tests and other examinations; dental care; physiotherapy; thermal cures; transport of sick people; preventive treatment such as vaccinations; accommodation in the case of a stay in hospital or other medical institution. Medical services as defined here cover those provided outside medical institutions as well as within.
- Goods: pharmaceutical products; medical prosthesis (optical and acoustical aids; orthopaedic; dental and other prosthesis); dressings and medical supplies.

11 Only preventive measures through which an individual benefit (for example, a medical check-up) is provided to a protected person or household fall under the Sickness function and in general within the scope of ESSPROS. Preventive campaigns to alert the general public to health hazards (for example, smoking, alcohol or drug abuse) are not recorded by the ESSPROS.

12 Health care provided within the frame of the work environment by the employer aimed at guaranteeing safety at work or necessary for the production process of the enterprise is not included in the ESSPROS (see paragraph 26 of Part 1 of the Manual).

13 The way in which health care systems are organised varies considerably from one Member State to another. Data relating to in-patient and out-patient health care are broken down into directly provided benefits and reimbursements. A definition of the concepts of reimbursement and directly provided appears in paragraph 115, Part 1 of the Manual. Here below are described more in detail

the circumstances under which health care benefits should be considered as directly provided or as reimbursements.

There are three main patterns of health care provision:

- under the indirect system, the social protection scheme provides medical care benefits for protected people by paying all or part of the cost of the medical care supplied by the providers. The patient pays the medical bill, all or part of which is then reimbursed by the social protection scheme. The benefits therefore take the form of reimbursements.
- under the direct system, the institutional unit running the social protection scheme owns, operates and controls the necessary medical facilities and employs the medical, para-medical and administrative staff. In this system benefits are directly provided to the protected people.
- in an alternative pattern of provision, intermediate between the two above - known as direct settlement system, the social protection scheme enters into a variety of contracts or agreements with health care providers. The medical care is provided to the beneficiary free or at the contractual rate (below its cost) by the providing unit (which is not a social protection scheme). The providing unit is then reimbursed by the social protection scheme. This type of benefit is also recorded as directly provided.

14 Cost sharing is an important aspect of health care provision. In these cases, the patient is required to meet part of the cost of medical treatment received. Various methods of cost-sharing exist in the Member States, for example:

- the beneficiary pays either a fixed percentage of the cost of services and goods received, or a flat rate contribution towards those goods and services;
- there is a cost threshold below which medical costs must be borne by the protected people (franchise levels);
- there is a cost threshold above which medical costs must be borne by the protected people;
- the patient must pay a fixed fee if he or she goes directly to a provider on a higher level of care than the designated entry level, for example by consulting a specialist without seeing a general practitioner first;
- a defined range of goods or services is excluded from the social protection scheme. The cost of these goods and services must be borne in full by the patient.

As the ESSPROS is intended to record the cost of social protection, and not the cost of total medical care, any part of the full cost of medical care which is met by the beneficiary himself under cost-sharing arrangements must be deducted from the value of the social benefit.

Table A: Classification of benefits in the Sickness/health care Function

Cash benefits
- Paid sick leave
- Other cash benefits

Benefits in kind
- In-patient health care
  - Direct provision
  - Reimbursement
- Out-patient health care
  - *of which*: pharmaceutical products
    - Direct provision
    - Reimbursement
- Other benefits in kind

2.2 Description of the types of benefit

2.2.1 Cash benefits

15 Paid sick leave: flat-rate or earnings-related payments intended to compensate the protected person in full or in part for the loss of earnings caused by temporary inability to work due to sickness or injury. These benefits may be paid by autonomous social protection schemes, but they may also be provided by the employer in the form of continued payment of wages and salaries during the period of sickness. For reasons of convenience, paid leave in case of sickness or injury of a dependent family member (in most case a child) is also reported under this heading.

16 Other cash benefits: miscellaneous payments made to the protected people in connection with sickness or injury. Examples are allowances for intensive care, special bonuses or allowances for tuberculosis patients.

2.2.2 Benefits in kind

17 In-patient health care: medical care provided to protected people during a stay in hospital, clinic, sanatorium, approved thermal therapy establishment or similar medical establishment, including the cost of board and lodging. Normally, the patient must spend at least one night in the establishment.

18 Out-patient health care: medical care provided to protected people in their homes (including old peoples' homes), at the doctor's premises, or at the out-patient department of a hospital or a clinic.

19 Pharmaceutical products: a sub-category of out-patient care, consisting of all pharmaceutical products prescribed, purchased or directly supplied for medical care; blood and plasma are also reported under this heading.

20 Other benefits in kind: help provided to sick or injured people, other than medical care, to assist them with daily tasks, such as home help or transport facilities.

2.3 Further guidance

20A Help for alcoholics and drug-addicts (other than medical care) is reported under the Social exclusion n.e.c. function, not under the Sickness/health care function.

20B No distinction is made on the cause of the need for sickness/health care benefits. However, expenditure related to an occupational accident or disease should be identified in a separate scheme where possible (see paragraph 7 in the Introduction).

20C Ministry of Health and local government authority budgets often include the category Public Health. This may cover expenditure on a broad range of activities and commitments, many of them within the scope of social protection. For instance, medical care financed from public health budgets provided in public health centres must be reported under the Sickness/health care function.

However, some public health expenditure does not fall within the conventional definition of social protection. For instance, preventive campaigns to alert the general public to health hazards, and other health education and training activities, may come within a public health budget, but are not part of social protection.

20D When health care benefits are directly provided, it may be difficult to determine their value. For further explanation, see paragraphs 121 through 127 of Part 1 on valuation.

20E As a result of technical progress, day care hospitalisation and hospitalisation at home are becoming more widespread in the Member States.

Day care hospitalisation allows the provision of individual, intensive medical care during a single day. Patients receive treatment for part of the day and for the rest of the day can remain in their usual environment. Day care covers, for instance, haemodialysis, small surgical operations and rehabilitation, and should not be confused with out-patient care normally provided by out-patient departments.
Hospitalisation at home is an alternative to conventional hospitalisation. It allows patients whose condition does not justify removal to a hospital comparable in extent and intensity to the care they would normally receive in hospital.

These forms of hospitalisation are intermediate between In-patient health care and Out-patient health care, and it is recommended that they are recorded in the category In-patient health care, even if no night is spent in a medical establishment.

3 Social benefits in the Disability function

3.1 Introduction

21 The Disability function covers benefits that:

- provide an income to persons below standard retirement age as established in the reference scheme whose ability to work and earn is impaired beyond a minimum level laid down by legislation by a physical or mental disability;
- provide rehabilitation services specifically required by disabilities;
- provide goods and services other than medical care to disabled people.

22 Disability is the full or partial inability to engage in economic activity or to lead a normal life due to a physical or mental impairment that is likely to be either permanent or to persist beyond a minimum prescribed period.

23 Benefits excluded from the Disability Function are:

- all medical care specific to disability, reported under the Sickness/health care function;.
- benefits provided to replace in whole or in part earnings during temporary incapacity to work due to sickness or injury, which is reported under the Sickness/health care function;
- family allowances paid to recipients of disability benefits, which are reported under the Family/children function;
- benefits paid to the surviving dependants of disabled people, such as pensions and funeral expenses, which are reported under the Survivors' function.

Table B: Classification of benefits in the Disability Function

Cash benefits

Disability pension
Early retirement benefit due to reduced capacity to work
Care allowance
Economic integration of the handicapped
Other cash benefits

Benefits in kind

Accommodation
Assistance in carrying out daily tasks
Rehabilitation
Other benefits in kind

3.2 Description of the types of benefit

3.2.1 Cash benefits

24 Disability Pension: periodic payments intended to maintain or support the income of someone below the legal/standard retirement age as established in the reference scheme who suffers from a disability which impairs his or her ability to work or earn beyond a minimum level laid down by legislation.

25 Early retirement in case of reduced ability to work: periodic payments to older workers who retire before reaching the legal/standard retirement age as established in the reference scheme as a result of reduced ability to work. These payments normally cease when the beneficiary becomes entitled to an old age pension.

26 Care allowance: benefit paid to disabled people who need frequent or constant assistance to help them meet the extra costs of attendance (other than medical care). The benefit must not be a reimbursement of certified expenditure, which would be classified as benefit in kind.

27 Economic integration of the handicapped: allowances paid to disabled people when they undertake work adapted to their condition, normally in a sheltered workshop, or when they undergo vocational training.

28 Other cash benefits: periodic and lump-sum payments not falling under the above headings, such as occasional income support and so on. If it concerns a lump-sum, the benefit is normally granted instead of a periodical disability pension, the beneficiaries usually only having a low level of disability.

3.2.2 Benefits in kind

29 Accommodation: provision of lodging and possibly board to disabled people in appropriate establishments.

30 Assistance in carrying out daily tasks: practical help provided to disabled people to assist them with daily tasks. Home help is included in this category, as well as the payment of an allowance to the person who looks after the disabled person.

31 Rehabilitation: provision of specific goods and services (other than medical care) and vocational training to further the occupational and social rehabilitation of disabled people. These services may be provided in specialised institutions. Goods and services may be provided by an employer, but if they are mainly to service the production process of the enterprise, they should not be included (see also paragraph 26, Part 1). Medical rehabilitation - such as physiotherapy - is included in the Sickness/health care function.

32 Other benefits in kind: miscellaneous services and goods provided to disabled people to enable them to participate in leisure and cultural activities, or to travel and/or to participate in community life, including reduced prices, tariffs, fares, and so on granted to disabled people expressly for social protection reasons.

3.3 Further guidance

32A Disability pensions, in contrast to early retirement benefits due to reduced capacity to work, are not necessarily linked to a full retirement of the disabled person The expression "beyond a minimum level laid down by legislation" used in this chapter implies significant differences among disability arrangements in the Member States. For example, disability is often measured in terms of inability to earn, assessed by comparison with standards, normally an average worker with the same employment status, age, skill, or training as the disabled person. In some countries there are additional criteria such the possibility or not to get a paid job (The Netherlands) or social conditions and the likelihood of deterioration or improvement (Denmark).

32B In some countries (Sweden for example) it is difficult to make a distinction between "disability pensions" and "early retirement benefits due to reduced capacity to work". Generally, it could be better to analyse these two categories together.

32C No distinction is made on the cause of the disability, which may be congenital or the result of an illness or accident during the victim's lifetime, including an occupational accident or disease. However, expenditure related to disability caused by an occupational accident or disease should be identified in a separate scheme where possible (see paragraph 7 in the Introduction).

32D Legislation may provide higher rates of family allowance where a parent, or a dependent person who gives entitlement to family allowance, is disabled. These benefits should be reported under the Family/children function. On the other hand, where a disabled child is entitled to a cash disability benefit in his or her own right, irrespective of dependency, the corresponding benefit is reported under the Disability function.

32E In most Member States of the European Union the social protection functions Old age, Disability, and Survivors are part of a coherent set of benefits which is sometimes instituted as one system. This set of benefits is usually called the national pension system, even if the benefits provided are not exclusively periodic payments. For reasons of comparability, and in order to respect the principle of the functional classification of the ESSPROS, concerning the concept of the legal/standard retirement age, see paragraphs 42 A to 42 E in the Old age function.

32F In some countries (Germany, Luxembourg) a new branch of insurance has been established to protect people who were never, or are no longer, fully independent and therefore require special care, regardless of the reasons for this need. In Austria, a long term care system has been established (in 1993) that covers care-related additional expenditure in order to ensure the necessary support and care for the people in need of care. The goal of these systems is to give people who need special and long-term care the ability to run their own lives according to their needs as independently as possible. Cash benefits are paid under these schemes. Different scales of benefits are provided to reflect the level of care required. This benefit should be included in the Care allowance category of the Disability or Old age functions, according to the age of the beneficiary (see paragraph above). However, if the scheme provides for accommodation and care in a nursing home or for special assistance, the benefits should be classified as benefits in kind in the relevant categories.

4 Social benefits in the Old age function

4.1 Introduction

33 The Old age function covers the provision of social protection against the risks linked to old age: loss of income, inadequate income, lack of independence in carrying out daily tasks, reduced participation in social life, and so on. Medical care of the elderly is not taken into account, as all health care expenditure is reported under the Sickness/health care function.

The Old age function covers benefits that:

- provide a replacement income when the aged person retires from the labour market;
- guarantee a certain income when a person has reached a prescribed age;
- provide goods or services specifically required by the personal or social circumstances of the elderly.

34 Benefits excluded from the Old age function are:

- medical care specific to old age, which is reported under the Sickness/health care function;
- family allowances for dependent children where the beneficiary is also in receipt of an old age benefit; this is reported under the Family/children function.
- early retirement benefits paid for labour market reasons or in case of reduced capacity to work, which are reported under the functions Unemployment and Disability respectively.

Table C: Classification of benefits in the Old Age Function

Cash benefits

Old age pension
Anticipated old age pension
Partial pension
Care allowance
Other cash benefits

Benefits in kind

Accommodation
Assistance in carrying out daily tasks
Other benefits in kind

4.2 Description of the types of benefit

4.2.1 Cash benefits

35 Old age pension: periodic payments intended to i) maintain the income of the beneficiary after retirement from gainful employment at the legal/standard age or ii) support the income of elderly persons (excluding support of limited duration).

35A Concerning the concepts of old age and of legal/standard retirement age, see paragraph 43 A to 43 E below.

36 Anticipated old age pension: periodic payments intended to maintain the income of beneficiaries who retire before the legal/standard age as established in the relevant scheme. This may occur with or without a reduction of the normal pension.

36A The payment ceases when the beneficiary reaches the legal or standard retirement age. Concerning the concept of standard retirement age, see paragraphs 43 A to 43 E below.

37 Partial retirement pension: periodic payment of a portion of the full retirement pension to older workers who continue to work but reduce their working hours or whose income from a professional activity is below a set ceiling. The partial pension is converted into a full pension and recorded under the item *old age pension* when the beneficiary retires completely or when he or she ceases to earn professional income above the defined level.

38 Care allowance: benefit paid to old people who need frequent or constant assistance to help them meet the extra costs of attendance (other than medical care). The benefit must not be a reimbursement of certified expenditure, which would be classified as benefit in kind.

39 Other cash benefits: periodic or lump-sum benefits paid upon retirement or on account of old age that do not fall under the above headings, such as capital sums paid to people who do not fully meet the requirements for a periodic retirement pension, or who were members of a scheme designed to provide only capital sums at retirement.

4.2.2 Benefits in kind

40 Accommodation: provision of lodging and sometimes board to retired people either in specialised institutions (old people's homes, nursing homes) or staying with families. The provision can be of temporary or indefinite duration.

41 Assistance in carrying out daily tasks: practical help provided to old people to assist them with daily tasks. Home help is included in this category, as well as the payment of an allowance to the person who looks after an elderly person.

42 Other benefits in kind: miscellaneous goods and services for retired people to enable them to take part in leisure and cultural activities, to travel and/or participate in community life. These include reductions in prices, tariffs and fares for old age pensioners where they are expressly granted for social protection.

4.2.3 Legal/standard age of retirement for old age benefits

43 The legal retirement age for old age benefits means the age at which old age benefits become payable, if laid down legislation or by contract. This age can vary both between countries and within Member States, depending on the sector of activity, occupation, gender and so on.

When no legal retirement age exists, a standard retirement age is to be used, which means the retirement age offered by the scheme that paid the pension to the beneficiary.

4.3 Further guidance

43A It is not always possible to establish a single standard retirement age for each country.
For example, in many countries the standard retirement age for women is lower than that for men, even if it is progressively being brought into line with the latter. The standard retirement age for the self-employed is sometimes higher than that for employees, or, vice versa, civil servants can, in some countries, retire earlier. The definition of schemes (scheme list) should allow a legal retirement age to be applied or a standard retirement age to be defined at the scheme level. It has to be kept in mind that the standard retirement age is not an average retirement age.

Difficulties appear, if transitional periods exist or an age frame for retirement is offered to the protected persons (between 63 and 67 in Finland for example). In these cases a standard retirement age has to be defined with the aim of identifying properly the pensions that should be recorded under the item anticipated old age pension.
In The Netherland, on an other hand, it is possible to work until 67 years and to receive a higher pension.
Consequently, the breakdown between the three categories "old age pension", "anticipated old age pension" and "partial retirement pension" is not easy to provide, and data could be not comparable from country to country.

43B Anticipated old age pensions can be identified separately for each scheme:

- pensions paid to people who work in conditions which are regarded as particularly arduous or unhealthy only fall under the item anticipated old age pension, if they retire before the standard retirement age of their scheme. It has to be noted that the legal/standard retirement age of these schemes are generally lower compared the other statutory pension schemes;
- seniority pensions, paid on condition that a prescribed number of contribution units has been paid or that a defined period of insurance has been completed, fall under the item Old age pension.

43C It is also possible to postpone retirement beyond legal retirement age, normally with an increase in the value of the benefit. The additional amounts paid in case of late retirement must be included under the item old age pension.

43D The old age function does not record all benefits granted in the transition from work to retirement. Some of these may result from social protection provisions other than those linked to old age. Early retirement benefits, in particular, may be paid to older unemployed or disabled workers. These benefits are reported in the Unemployment or Disability functions. These rules underline again that the allocation of benefits to functions needs very careful examination of the exact situations which give rise to payments.

43E In most Member States of the European Union the functions Old age, Disability, and Survivors are part of a coherent set of benefits which is sometimes instituted as one system. This set of benefits

is usually called the national pension system, even where the benefits provided are not exclusively periodic payments. Depending on national legislation and practice, for example, an old person may receive an old age pension, a disability pension or a widow/widower's pension. In some Member States (Germany for example) disability and survivors' pensions are converted into old age pensions at the legal retirement age. In some other countries (e.g. Belgium), the disability/survivors benefit is stopped at the legal pension age and the beneficiary enters the old age pension scheme. In other countries (Ireland, Bulgaria, Hungary and Slovakia for example), however, this is not the case. For reasons of comparability, and in order to respect the principle of the functional classification of the ESSPROS, disability pensions paid to beneficiaries over the standard retirement age as established in the reference scheme must be recorded under the item old age pension. The reason for receiving a disability pension after the standard retirement age is connected to old age rather than to the impairment of his or her ability to work. In contrast and with regard to the importance of the functional classification, survivors' pensions remain under the survivors function. In order to contribute to the aim of comparability, survivors' pensions to pensioners above the defined legal or standard retirement age are recorded as optional data. In any case, when analysing the data, it is recommended to take into account that a strong interdependence exists among the three functions: old age, disability and survivors.

43F In some cases, higher rates of benefits are paid to the beneficiary if she/he has dependants (a child or a non-working spouse for example). The supplements thus paid integrate or replace the family allowance, and therefore in principle they should be separated from the main benefit and included in the Family/children function. This can prove difficult, also because in establishing the rate of benefit, the policy maker will have taken account of economies of scale in consumption of the household. For reasons of convenience, therefore, the supplements will be retained in the functions to which the main benefit belongs.

5 Social benefits in the Survivors' function

5.1 Introduction

44 The Survivors' function includes benefits that:

- provide a temporary or permanent income to people who have suffered from the loss of the spouse or a next-of-kin, usually when the latter represented the main breadwinner for the beneficiary;
- compensate survivors for funeral costs for any hardship caused by the death of a family member;
- provide goods and services to eligible survivors.

Survivors eligible for benefit may be the spouse or ex-spouse of the deceased person, his or her children, grandchildren, parents or other relatives. In some cases, the benefit may also be paid to someone outside the family.

45 Benefits excluded from the Survivors function are:

- family allowances for dependent children where the beneficiary is receiving a survivor's benefit; these are reported under the Family/children function.

46 A survivor's benefit is normally granted on the basis of a derived right, that is, a right originally belonging to another person whose death is a condition for granting the benefit. However, some social protection schemes treat this right as a direct one, that is, there is no connection between the survivor's benefit received and any benefit that the deceased would have been able to claim.

Table D: Classification of benefits in the Survivors Function

Cash benefits

Survivors' pension
Death grant
Other cash benefits

Benefits in kind

Funeral expenses
Other benefits in kind

5.2 Description of the types of benefit

5.2.1 Cash benefits

47 Survivors' pension: periodic payments to people whose entitlement derives from their relationship with a deceased person protected by the scheme (widows, widowers, orphans and similar).

48 Death grant: single payment to someone whose entitlement derives from their relationship with a deceased person (widows, widowers, orphans and similar).

49 Other cash benefits: other periodic or lump-sum payments made by virtue of a derived right of a survivor.

5.2.2 Benefits in kind

50 Funeral expenses: sums paid towards the cost of the funeral, burial (or other arrangement) of a deceased person protected by the scheme. This benefit is granted, as a rule, to the persons who bear those costs.

51 Other benefits in kind: miscellaneous goods and services provided to survivors to enable them to take part in community life; these include reductions in prices, tariffs, fares and so on for widows, widowers, and orphans if expressly granted for social protection.

5.3 Further guidance

51A In most Member States of the European Union the functions Old age, Disability, and Survivors are part of a coherent set of benefits which is sometimes instituted as one system. This set of benefits is usually called the national pension system, even where the benefits are not periodic payments. For reasons of comparability, and in order to respect the principle of the functional classification of the ESSPROS, disability pensions paid after the standard retirement age as established in the reference scheme must be recorded in the Old age function. In any case, when analysing the data it is recommended to take into account that a considerable interdependence exists among these three functions (see also paragraphs 43A to 43E in the Old age function).
In order to contribute to the aim of comparability, survivors' pensions to pensioners above the defined legal or standard retirement age are recorded as optional data.

6 Social benefits in the Family/Children function

6.1 Introduction

52 The Family/children Function includes benefits that:

- provide financial support to households for bringing up children;
- provide financial assistance to people who support relatives other than children;
- provide social services specifically designed to assist and protect the family, particularly children.

Table E: Classification of benefits in the Family/children Function

Cash benefits

Income maintenance benefit in the event of childbirth
Birth grant
Parental leave benefit
Family or child allowance
Other cash benefits

Benefits in kind

Child day care
Accommodation
Home help
Other benefits in kind

6.2 Description of the types of benefit

6.2.1 Cash benefits

53 Income maintenance benefit in the event of childbirth: flat-rate or earnings-related payments intended to compensate the protected person for the loss of earnings due to absence from work in connection with childbirth for the period before and/or after confinement or in connection with adoption. The benefit may also be paid to the father.

These benefits may be paid by autonomous social protection schemes, but they are also provided by employers in the form of continued payment of wages and salaries during absence from work. When there are no administrative data on the value of these payments, estimates must be based on other sources, such as labour cost surveys.

54 Birth grant: benefits normally paid as a lump sum or by instalments in case of childbirth or adoption.

55 Parental leave benefit: benefit paid to either mother or father in case of interruption of work or reduction of working time in order to bring up a child, normally of young age.

56 Family or child allowance: periodical payments to a member of a household with dependent children to help with the costs of raising children.

57 Other cash benefits: benefits paid independently of family allowances to support households and help them meet specific costs, such as costs arising from the specific needs of lone parent families or families with handicapped children. These benefits may be paid periodically or as a lump-sum.

6.2.2 Benefits in kind

58 Child day care: shelter and board provided to pre-school children during the day or part of the day. The age limit for pre-school is defined by national legislation. Financial assistance towards the payment of a nurse to look after children during the day is also included here. Child day care services provided by the employer should not be taken into account, according to paragraphs 24 to 27 of Part 1.

59 Accommodation: shelter and board provided to children and families on a permanent basis (such as in nursing homes and foster families).

60 Home help: goods and services provided at home to children and/or to those who care for them.

61 Other benefits in kind: miscellaneous goods and services provided to families, young people or children (holiday and leisure centres), including reductions in prices, tariffs, fares and so on for children or large families, where expressly granted for social protection. This category also includes family planning services.

6.3 Further guidance

61A The upper age limit for granting a benefit for dependent child (notably, family allowance) may be related to the national compulsory school leaving age or the labour laws. The standard age may be extended if the child continues in further education or vocational training or alternatively is he or she is handicapped or unemployed. These benefits are designed to provide financial support to families for bringing up children, and not to help towards the cost of education. Education benefits are in fact not included within the scope of the ESSPROS.

61B Social policies in favour of families are organised through many programmes, some of which go beyond the scope of the Family/children function or even beyond the scope of social protection as it is defined in the Core of ESSPROS. Some examples follow:

- some Member States grant tax allowances against gross income for children. The aim is to redistribute income in favour of taxpayers with family commitments, but these methods are not within the scope of the Core of ESSPROS;
- free or subsidised school meals, and assisted holidays may be part of a national education programme, and are therefore outside the scope of social protection as defined in the Core of ESSPROS (the Core does not cover the function Education). However, where benefits are provided solely to indigent families, after a means-test, it can be argued that the object of the measure is to redistribute income in favour of those who have insufficient resources rather than to provide free access to education. These benefits are therefore recorded under the Family/children function,

- employers may provide special advantages to employees with children, such as holiday homes, special bonuses and so on. According to paragraphs 24 to 27 of Part 1, these advantages are not considered social protection;
- housing policies may make concessions for large families or lone parent families. These benefits, however, are recorded under the Housing function.

61C The pre-school system is sometimes the responsibility of the Ministry of Education and sometimes not, and in several cases the youngest children may attend other pre-primary school facilities, such as day care centres or kindergarten. Concerning the pre-primary education system, only the part of social protection benefits has to be recorded under the item "child day care".

The computation of the social protection's share is not straightforward in all the countries; when this is not directly derived from the financing sources (central and/or local government accounts), an estimate should be provided.
In some countries, the total expenditure of the pre-primary system generated for children below the age of attendance at pre-primary school is recorded: this is the case in countries such as Latvia and Lithuania where also the youngest children aged 0-3 may be admitted to the education system; for example, in Latvia (the pre-school system is the responsibility of the Ministry of Education and the last two years of pre-primary education are compulsory) the estimation of the government expenditure on child day care is done by calculating the per-child cost at kindergarten (dividing the total cost for kindergartens by the number of children at kindergartens) and multiplying this number with the number of children aged 0-3.
In other countries, other relevant age limits are used, for example, when the age for compulsory attendance does not coincide with the primary school age: Cyprus, for example, considers the cost of the day care (provided by Municipalities) for children below the age of 4 years and 8 months (while the access age to pre-primary school is 3 years).
More complex is the estimation procedure in Sweden. The total cost of child day care is obtained from the total cost for children in the pre-school system by subtracting the estimated cost for time spent in pedagogic activities; this last one is obtained by evaluating the percentage of children within the age limits that have a right to pedagogic programs (i.e. children aged 3-6; note that also the youngest children aged 0-3 may be admitted to the education system under the responsibility of the Ministry of Education), and evaluating the hours with pedagogic activities as a percentage of the average yearly stay per child.
For the time being a few countries haven't been able to provide any estimation of the social protection expenditure for children in the preschool system; an estimation should be provided for all the cases (Czech Republic, Italy, Slovakia for example) in which the value is, in fact, different from zero.

7 Social benefits in the Unemployment function

7.1 Introduction

62 The Unemployment Function includes benefits that:

- replace in whole or in part income lost by a worker due to the loss of gainful employment;
- provide a subsistence (or better) income to persons entering or re-entering the labour market;
- compensate for the loss of earnings due to partial unemployment;
- replace in whole or in part income lost by an older worker who retires from gainful employment before the legal retirement age because of job reductions for economic reasons;
- contribute to the cost of training or re-training people looking for employment;
- help unemployed persons meet the cost of travelling or relocating to obtain employment;
- provide help and relief by providing appropriate goods and services.

63 Family allowances paid for dependent children to recipients of unemployment benefits are reported under the Family/children function, not under Unemployment.

64 A distinction currently applied to employment policies is between *passive* and *active measures*. The former simply try to mitigate the disadvantages of unemployment, while the latter aim to prevent unemployment or achieve shorter periods of unemployment.

The Unemployment function contains mainly passive measures (especially unemployment pay and early retirement benefits), but also some active measures, such as benefits related to training programmes.

In practice, the distinction between passive and active spending is not very practical from a statistical point of view. There are a number of measures which are hard to classify under one category or the other. For example, vocational training may be provided to recipients of unemployment benefits. Some partial early retirement benefits are conditional on the recruitment of young unemployed people, combining the effects of active and passive expenditure or making passive expenditure active.

Some active employment measures in Member States are not within the scope of social protection in the Core system of ESSPROS, particularly expenditure that is not a direct advantage to households, in the sense that it does not raise their disposable income by cash transfers or the provision of goods and services (see paragraph 100, Part 1 of the Manual). The main examples are wage subsidies, exemptions from paying employers' social contributions and similar measures aimed at business with the purpose of combating unemployment. A common characteristic of these measures is that they help both business and the unemployed.

Table F: Classification of benefits in the Unemployment Function
Cash benefits
Full unemployment benefit
Partial unemployment benefit
Early retirement benefit for labour market reasons
Vocational training allowance
Redundancy compensation
Other cash benefits
Benefits in kind
Mobility and resettlement
Vocational training
Placement services and job-search assistance
Other benefits in kind

7.2 Description of the types of benefit

7.2.1 Cash benefits

65 Full unemployment benefits: benefits compensating for loss of earnings where a person is capable of working and available for work but is unable to find suitable employment, including persons who had not previously been employed.

66 Partial unemployment benefits: benefits compensating for the loss of wage or salary due to formal short-time working arrangements, and/or intermittent work schedules, irrespective of their cause (business recession or slow-down, breakdown of equipment, climatic conditions, accidents and so on), and where the employer/employee relationship continues.

67 Early retirement for labour market reasons: periodic payments to older workers who retire before reaching the legal/standard retirement age due to unemployment or to job reduction caused by economic measures such as the restructuring of an industrial sector or of a business. These payments normally cease when the beneficiary becomes entitled to an old age pension.

67A Concerning the concept of the legal/standard retirement age, see paragraphs 43 and 43A to 43E of this Part.

68 Vocational training allowance: payments by social security funds or public agencies to targeted groups of persons in the labour force who take part in training schemes intended to develop their potential for employment.

69 Redundancy compensation: capital sums paid to employees who have been dismissed through no fault of their own by an enterprise that is ceasing or cutting down its activities. This benefit may be paid either directly by the employer or by a fund set up for the purpose.

70 Other cash benefits: other financial assistance, particularly payments to the long-term unemployed, such as start-up incentives in the form of payment of unemployment benefit.

7.2.2 Benefits in kind

71 Mobility and resettlement: payments by social security funds or public agencies to unemployed persons to encouraging them change to another locality or their occupation in order to seek or to obtain work.

72 Vocational training: payments made by social security funds or public agencies to institutions which provide professional training to people without a job or at risk of losing their job shortly to develop their potential for further employment.

73 Placement services and job-search assistance covers intermediation, information and career guidance services provided by job-placement/employment agencies.

74 Other benefits in kind: benefits in kind not classified elsewhere, such as the provision of accommodation, food or clothes or similar assistance to unemployed persons and their families, including reduced prices, tariffs, fares and so on for unemployed persons where they are expressly granted for social protection.

7.3 Further guidance

74A Schemes which provide minimum means of subsistence to people who are indigent, irrespective of cause are classified under the function Social exclusion not elsewhere classified. However, when specific provisions are made for needy people who are out of work (for example, the "Grundsicherung für Arbeitssuchende" benefit in Germany) the expenditure should be reported under the Unemployment function.

74B Vocational training is strictly defined and includes only those programmes aimed at the unemployed or at workers at risk of losing their jobs, and financed by social security funds or public agencies. It excludes expenditure by employers on staff training and re-training. This type of training, which is in the interests of both employers and employees, is not within the scope of ESSPROS. Similarly, vocational training provided within the country's education system, such as apprenticeships, is excluded, as ESSPROS does not include an education function.

74C Concerning direct job creation (under the item "other cash benefits"), the situations where these payments were made for work done are to be excluded (since, in such cases, the payments were remuneration and not social benefits).

74D In some cases, higher rates of benefits are paid to the beneficiary if she/he has dependants (a child or a non-working spouse, for example). The supplements thus paid integrate or replace the family allowance, and therefore in principle they should be separated from the main benefit and included in the Family/children function. This can prove difficult, because, in establishing the rate of benefit, the policy-maker will have taken account of economies of scale in consumption of the household. For reasons of convenience, therefore, the supplements will be retained in the functions to which the main benefit belongs.

8 Social benefits in the Housing function

8.1 Introduction

75 The Housing Function is made up of interventions by public authorities to help households meet the cost of housing. Housing policies are widespread in the Member States and their purpose often goes beyond that of social protection: they may be aimed at encouraging the building industry, ownership of dwellings, saving and so on. These wider measures are not within the scope of ESSPROS.

An essential criterion for defining the scope of the Housing function is the existence of a qualifying means-test for the benefit.

76 Even when housing benefits are paid in cash as a supplement to old age pensions or minimum guaranteed income benefits, they are classified in the Housing function as benefits in kind. The object of the benefits in this function is to help households meet the cost of housing: by definition, housing is considered certified expenditure (see paragraph 115 of Part 1 of the Manual).

Table G: Classification of benefits in the Housing Function
Benefits in kind
Rent benefit
of which: Social Housing
Benefit to owner-occupiers

8.2 Description of the types of benefit

8.2.1 Benefits in kind

77 Rent benefit: a current means-tested transfer granted by a public authority to tenants, temporarily or on a long-term basis, to help with rent costs.

78 Social housing: sub-category of rent benefit. Loss of rental income due to the current imposition of non-commercial rents (that is, rents below the normal market price) by public bodies or private non-profit institutions that own low-cost or social housing. The assignment of housing at non-commercial rents must be determined by a test on the households' income and/or wealth.

79 Benefit to owner-occupiers: a means-tested transfer by a public authority to owner-occupiers to alleviate their current housing costs: in practice often help with paying mortgages and/or interest. All capital transfers (in particular investment grants) are excluded.

8.3 Further guidance

79A In certain countries, housing allowances may be administratively incorporated in family benefits or benefits providing for a minimum subsistence income. They should still be reported separately under the Housing function.

79B In principle, social housing benefit should be calculated as the difference between the theoretical commercial rent and the actual rent paid by the tenant. However, this is difficult to estimate, because commercial rent depends on many factors, such as location of the social housing unit, year of construction, type of contract and so on. As a practical alternative, the value of the benefit can be taken as equal to the government's transfer. Further instructions can be found in paragraph 127, Part 1 of the Manual.

79C Social housing policy is often organised in the Member States through the fiscal system (that is, tax benefits). These measures are not included in the Core of ESSPROS.

9 Social benefits in the function Social exclusion not elsewhere classified

9.1 Introduction

80 The need or risk against which social protection benefits are provided in this area is not easily defined. The concept of social exclusion is multidimensional: it refers firstly to an insufficient level of income (poverty), but also to precarious situations in the field of health, education and employment.

It follows that the content of this function, or rather group of benefits, is fairly heterogeneous. However, the borderlines of this function are traced by the definition of social protection itself in chapter 2 of Part 1, and by the following principles:

- small-scale, informal and incidental types of support that do not require regular management and accounting are conventionally excluded from the scope of ESSPROS. This is the case, for example, of whip-rounds, Christmas collections, ad-hoc humanitarian aid and emergency relief in the event of natural disasters;
- all social benefits related to a risk or need for which ESSPROS defines a specific function are reported under that function. For example, all non-contributory and means-tested public schemes providing a minimum entitlement in the case of old age, disability or unemployment must be incorporated in the corresponding functions and not under the present function. The residual character of this function may lead to differences in cover among Member States depending on the main system of social protection they apply;
- while the other functions refer to people subject to clearly identifiable risks or needs (the elderly, the disabled, the unemployed and so on), this function refers to the "socially excluded" or to "those at risk of social exclusion". General as this is, target groups may be identified (among others) as destitute people, migrants, refugees, drug or alcohol addicts, victims of criminal violence.

Table H: Classification of benefits in the function Social exclusion n.e.c.

Cash benefits

Income support
Other cash benefits

Benefits in kind

Accommodation
Rehabilitation of alcohol and drug abusers
Other benefits in kind

9.2 Description of the types of benefit

9.2.1 Cash benefits

81 Income support: periodic payments to people with insufficient resources. Conditions for entitlement may be related not only to the personal resources but also to nationality, residence, age, availability for work and family status. The benefit may have a limited or an unlimited duration; it may be paid to the individual or to the family, and provided by central or local government.

82 Other cash benefit: support for destitute and vulnerable persons to help alleviate poverty or assist in difficult situations. These benefits may be paid by private non-profit organisations.

9.2.2 Benefits in kind

83 Accommodation: shelter and board provided to destitute or vulnerable people, where these services cannot be classified under another function. This may be short term in reception centres, shelters and so on or on a more regular basis in special institutions, boarding houses, reception families and so on.

84 Rehabilitation of alcohol and drug abusers: treatment of alcohol and drug dependency aimed at reconstructing the social life of the abusers, making them able to live an independent life. The treatment is usually provided in reception centres or special institutions.

85 Other benefits in kind: basic services and goods to help vulnerable people, such as counselling, day shelter, help with carrying out daily tasks, food, clothing, fuel, etc... Legal aid provided with a means-test is also included.

9.3 Further guidance

85A Benefits for the poor are normally means-tested and the concept of insufficient resources is determined according to standards laid down by the resident public authorities. However, not all the benefits included in this function require a means-test. Sometimes, the absence of adequate resources is implicit, in the case of refugees for example. Other times, the benefits are provided regardless of the financial situation of the beneficiary, such as in the case of drug addicts. Therefore, there is only partial overlapping with the category means-tested benefits defined in paragraphs 116, 117, 117A to 117C of Part 1 of the Manual. If, on the one hand, some benefits targeted at indigent households are included in other functions (when they are aimed at specific categories of the population such as the elderly or the unemployed), on the other hand not all the benefits belonging to this function will be targeted at indigent households.

85B Income support benefits are typically means-tested, that is, paid to households or individuals whose resources fall below a prescribed level. In-work benefits paid to those in low-paid jobs in order to raise disposable income without creating disincentives to work are included under this heading.
Examples of Income support benefits are the Revenu d'intégration or Leefloon in Belgium, the Revenu Minimum d'Insertion (RMI) in France, and parts of Income Support in the United Kingdom.

85C The United Kingdom Income Support program includes the possibility of a loan from the Social Fund. Loans are not social benefits (they are financial transactions), so neither the capital sums nor repayments are recorded in the Core system.

However, if the loan is interest-free or at an interest rate well below the current market rate, the benefit to the debtor, which should be valued at the amount of interest waived by the social protection scheme, qualifies as a social benefit.

Cancellation of debt with the scheme's consent is also classified as a social benefit in ESSPROS, however simple recognition by the scheme that a financial claim on a debtor household can no longer be collected due to bankruptcy or similar circumstance does not qualify as a social benefit.

85D In some cases, higher rates of benefits are paid to the beneficiary if she/he has dependants (a child or a non-working spouse, for example). The supplements thus paid integrate or replace the family allowance, and therefore in principle they should be separated from the main benefit and included in the Family/children function. This can prove difficult, because, in establishing the rate of benefit, the policy-maker will have taken account of economies of scale in consumption of the household. For reasons of convenience, therefore, the supplements will be retained in the functions to which the main benefit belongs.

85E Schemes which provide minimum means of subsistence to people who are indigent, irrespective of cause are classified under the function Social exclusion not elsewhere classified. However, when specific provisions are made, for instance, to needy people who are beyond pensionable age, the expenditures should be reported under the function Old age in the item "Other cash benefits" (for example the "Äldreförsörjningsstöd" benefit in Sweden).

Appendices

APPENDIX I: The ESSPROS questionnaire detailed classification

1 Receipts (compulsory data)

1.1 Social contribution

Code	Description
2000000	Total receipts
2100000	Social contributions
2110000	Employers' social contributions
2110100	Actual employers' social contributions
2110101	Sector of origin: Corporations
2110102	Sector of origin: Central government
2110103	Sector of origin: State and local government
2110104	Sector of origin: Social security funds
2110105	Sector of origin: Households
2110106	Sector of origin: Non-profit institutions serving households
2110107	Sector of origin: Rest of the World
2110200	Imputed social contributions
2110201	Sector of origin: Corporations
2110202	Sector of origin: Central government
2110203	Sector of origin: State and local government
2110204	Sector of origin: Social security funds
2110205	Sector of origin: Households
2110206	Sector of origin: Non-profit institutions serving households
2110207	Sector of origin: Rest of the World
2120000	Social contributions by the protected persons
2121000	Employees
2121005	Sector of origin: Households
2121007	Sector of origin: Rest of the World
2122000	Self-employed
2122005	Sector of origin: Households
2122007	Sector of origin: Rest of the World
2123000	Pensioners and other
2123005	Sector of origin: Households
2123007	Sector of origin: Rest of the World

1.2 General government contributions and other receipts

Code	Description
2200000	General government contributions
2210000	Earmarked taxes
2210002	Sector of origin: Central government
2210003	Sector of origin: State and local government
2210004	Sector of origin: Social security funds
2220000	General revenue
2220002	Sector of origin: Central government
2220003	Sector of origin: State and local government
2220004	Sector of origin: Social security funds
2300000	Transfers from other schemes
2310000	Social contributions rerouted from other schemes
2310005	Sector of origin: Households
2310007	Sector of origin: Rest of the World
2320000	Other transfers from other resident schemes
2400000	Other receipts
2410000	Property income
2410001	Sector of origin: Corporations
2410002	Sector of origin: Central government
2410003	Sector of origin: State and local government
2410004	Sector of origin: Social security funds
2410005	Sector of origin: Households
2410006	Sector of origin: Non-profit institutions serving households
2410007	Sector of origin: Rest of the World
2420000	Other
2420001	Sector of origin: Corporations
2420002	Sector of origin: Central government
2420003	Sector of origin: State and local government
2420004	Sector of origin: Social security funds
2420005	Sector of origin: Households
2420006	Sector of origin: Non-profit institutions serving households
2420007	Sector of origin: Rest of the World

2 Expenditure

2.1 Compulsory data

Code	Description
1000000	Total expenditures
1100000	Social protection benefits
1101000	Social protection benefits non means-tested
1101100	Cash benefits non means-tested
1101110	Periodic cash benefits non means-tested
1101120	Lump sum cash benefits non means-tested
1101200	Benefits in kind non means-tested
1102000	Social protection benefits means-tested
1102100	Cash benefits means-tested
1102110	Periodic cash benefits means-tested
1102120	Lump sum cash benefits means-tested
1102200	Benefits in kind means-tested
1200000	Administration costs
1300000	Transfers to other schemes
1310000	Social contributions rerouted to other schemes
1310001	Social contributions rerouted paid on sickness/health care benefits
1310002	Social contributions rerouted paid on disability benefits
1310003	Social contributions rerouted paid on old age benefits
1310004	Social contributions rerouted paid on survivors benefits
1310005	Social contributions rerouted paid on family/children benefits
1310006	Social contributions rerouted paid on unemployment benefits
1310007	Social contributions rerouted paid on housing benefits
1310008	Social contributions rerouted paid on social exclusion n.e.c. benefits
1320000	Other transfers to other resident schemes
1400000	Other expenditure
1410000	Property income
1420000	Other

2.2 Optional data: Breakdown between residents and non-residents

Code	Description
1100000	Social protection benefits
1100010	Social protection benefits granted to resident households
1100020	Social protection benefits granted to non-resident households
1100021	Social protection benefits granted to residents of the EU
1100022	Social protection benefits granted to residents of other countries
1400000	Other expenditure
1400001	Other expenditure to resident units
1400002	Other expenditure to non-resident units

3 Detailed benefits by function

3.1 Compulsory data

3.1.1 SICKNESS/HEALTH CARE FUNCTION

Code	Description
1110000	Social protection benefits
1111000	Social protection benefits non means-tested
1111100	Cash benefits non means-tested
1111110	Periodic cash benefits non means-tested
1111111	Paid sick leave non means-tested
1111112	Other cash periodic benefits non means-tested
1111120	Lump sum cash benefits non means-tested
1111121	Other cash lump sum benefits non means-tested
1111200	Benefits in kind non means-tested
1111210	In-patient care non means-tested
1111211	Direct provision non means-tested
1111212	Reimbursement non means-tested
1111220	Out-patient care non means-tested
1111221	Direct provision of pharmaceutical products non means-tested
1111222	Other direct provision non means-tested
1111223	Reimbursement of pharmaceutical products non means-tested
1111224	Other reimbursement non means-tested
1111230	Other benefits in kind non means-tested
1112000	Social protection benefits means-tested
1112100	Cash benefits means-tested
1112110	Periodic cash benefits means-tested
1112111	Paid sick leave means-tested
1112112	Other cash periodic benefits means-tested
1112120	Lump sum cash benefits means-tested
1112121	Other cash lump sum benefits means-tested
1112200	Benefits in kind means-tested
1112210	In-patient care means-tested
1112211	Direct provision means-tested
1112212	Reimbursement means-tested
1112220	Out-patient care means-tested
1112221	Direct provision of pharmaceutical products means-tested
1112222	Other direct provision means-tested
1112223	Reimbursement of pharmaceutical products means-tested
1112224	Other reimbursement means-tested
1112230	Other benefits in kind means-tested

3.1.2 DISABILITY FUNCTION

Code	Description
1120000	Social protection benefits
1121000	Social protection benefits non means-tested
1121100	Cash benefits non means-tested
1121110	Periodic cash benefits non means-tested
1121111	Disability pension non means-tested
1121112	Early retirement benefit due to reduced capacity to work non means-tested
1121113	Care allowance non means-tested
1121114	Economic integration of the handicapped non means-tested
1121115	Other cash periodic benefits non means-tested
1121120	Lump sum cash benefits non means-tested
1121121	Care allowance non means-tested
1121122	Economic integration of the handicapped non means-tested
1121123	Other cash periodic benefits non means-tested
1121200	Benefits in kind non means-tested
1121201	Accommodation non means-tested
1121202	Assistance in carrying out daily tasks non means-tested
1121203	Rehabilitation non means-tested
1121204	Other benefits in kind non means-tested
1122000	Social protection benefits means-tested
1122100	Cash benefits means-tested
1122110	Periodic cash benefits means-tested
1122111	Disability pension means-tested
1122112	Early retirement benefit due to reduced capacity to work means-tested
1122113	Care allowance means-tested
1122114	Economic integration of the handicapped means-tested
1122115	Other cash periodic benefits means-tested
1122120	Lump sum cash benefits means-tested
1122121	Care allowance means-tested
1122122	Economic integration of the handicapped means-tested
1122123	Other cash periodic benefits means-tested
1122200	Benefits in kind means-tested
1122201	Accommodation means-tested
1122202	Assistance in carrying out daily tasks means-tested
1122203	Rehabilitation means-tested
1122204	Other benefits in kind means-tested

3.1.3 OLD AGE FUNCTION

Code	Description
1130000	Social protection benefits
1131000	Social protection benefits non means-tested
1131100	Cash benefits non means-tested
1131110	Periodic cash benefits non means-tested
1131111	Old-age pension non means-tested
1131112	Anticipated old age pension non means-tested
1131113	Partial pension non means-tested
1131114	Care allowance non means-tested
1131115	Other cash periodic benefits non means-tested
1131120	Lump sum cash benefits non means-tested
1131121	Other cash lump sum benefits non means-tested
1131200	Benefits in kind non means-tested
1131201	Accommodation non means -tested
1131202	Assistance in carrying out daily tasks non means-tested
1131203	Other benefits in kind non means-tested
1132000	Social protection benefits means-tested
1132100	Cash benefits means-tested
1132110	Periodic cash benefits means-tested
1132111	Old-age pension means-tested
1132112	Anticipated old age pension means-tested
1132113	Partial pension means-tested
1132114	Care allowance means-tested
1132115	Other cash periodic benefits means-tested
1132120	Lump sum cash benefits means-tested
1132121	Other cash lump sum benefits means-tested
1132200	Benefits in kind means-tested
1132201	Accommodation means-tested
1132202	Assistance in carrying out daily tasks means-tested
1132203	Other benefits in kind means-tested

3.1.4 SURVIVORS' FUNCTION

Code	Description
1140000	Social protection benefits
1141000	Social protection benefits non means-tested
1141100	Cash benefits non means-tested
1141110	Periodic cash benefits non means-tested
1141111	Survivors' pension non means-tested
1141112	Other cash periodic benefits non means-tested
1141120	Lump sum cash benefits non means-tested
1141121	Death grant non means-tested
1141122	Other cash lump sum benefits non means-tested
1141200	Benefits in kind non means-tested
1141201	Funeral expenses non means-tested
1141202	Other benefits in kind non means-tested
1142000	Social protection benefits means-tested
1142100	Cash benefits means-tested
1142110	Periodic cash benefits means-tested
1142111	Survivors' pension means-tested
1142112	Other cash periodic benefits means-tested
1142120	Lump sum cash benefits means-tested
1142121	Death grant means-tested
1142122	Other cash lump sum benefits means-tested
1142200	Benefits in kind means-tested
1142201	Funeral expenses means-tested
1142202	Other benefits in kind means-tested

3.1.5 FAMILY/CHILDREN FUNCTION

Code	Description
1150000	Social protection benefits
1151000	Social protection benefits non means-tested
1151100	Cash benefits non means-tested
1151110	Periodic cash benefits non means-tested
1151111	Income maintenance in the event of childbirth non means-tested
1151112	Parental leave benefit non means-tested
1151113	Family or child allowance non means-tested
1151114	Other cash periodic benefits non means-tested
1151120	Lump sum cash benefits non means-tested
1151121	Birth grant non means-tested
1151122	Parental leave benefit non means-tested
1151123	Other cash lump sum benefits non means-tested
1151200	Benefits in kind non means-tested
1151201	Child day care non means-tested
1151202	Accommodation non means-tested
1151203	Home help non means-tested
1151204	Other benefits in kind non means-tested
1152000	Social protection benefits means-tested
1152100	Cash benefits means-tested
1152110	Periodic cash benefits means-tested
1152111	Income maintenance in the event of childbirth means-tested
1152112	Parental leave benefit means-tested
1152113	Family or child allowance means-tested
1152114	Other cash periodic benefits means-tested
1152120	Lump sum cash benefits means-tested
1152121	Birth grant means-tested
1152122	Parental leave benefit means-tested
1152123	Other cash lump sum benefits means-tested
1152200	Benefits in kind means-tested
1152201	Child day care means-tested
1152202	Accommodation means-tested
1152203	Home help means-tested
1152204	Other benefits in kind means-tested

3.1.6 UNEMPLOYMENT FUNCTION

Code	Description
1160000	Social protection benefits
1161000	Social protection benefits non means-tested
1161100	Cash benefits non means-tested
1161110	Periodic cash benefits non means-tested
1161111	Full unemployment benefit non means-tested
1161112	Partial unemployment benefit non means-tested
1161113	Early retirement benefit for labour market reasons non means-tested
1161114	Vocational training allowance non means-tested
1161115	Other cash periodic benefits non means-tested
1161120	Lump sum cash benefits non means-tested
1161121	Vocational training allowance non means-tested
1161122	Redundancy compensation non means-tested
1161123	Other cash lump sum benefits non means-tested
1161200	Benefits in kind non means-tested
1161201	Mobility and resettlement non means-tested
1161202	Vocational training non means-tested
1161203	Placement services and job-search assistance non means-tested
1161204	Other benefits in kind non means-tested
1162000	Social protection benefits means-tested
1162100	Cash benefits means-tested
1162110	Periodic cash benefits means-tested
1162111	Full unemployment benefit means-tested
1162112	Partial unemployment benefit means-tested
1162113	Early retirement benefit for labour market reasons means-tested
1162114	Vocational training allowance means-tested
1162115	Other cash periodic benefits means-tested
1162120	Lump sum cash benefits means-tested
1162121	Vocational training allowance means-tested
1162122	Redundancy compensation means-tested
1162123	Other cash lump sum benefits means-tested
1162200	Benefits in kind means-tested
1162201	Mobility and resettlement means-tested
1162202	Vocational training means-tested
1162203	Placement services and job-search assistance means-tested
1162204	Other benefits in kind means-tested

3.1.7 HOUSING FUNCTION

Code	Description
1170000	Social protection benefits
1172000	Social protection benefits means-tested
1172200	Benefits in kind means-tested
1172210	Rent benefits means-tested
1172211	Social housing means-tested
1172212	Other rent benefits means-tested
1172220	Benefit to owner-occupiers means-tested

3.1.8 SOCIAL EXCLUSION (N.E.C.) FUNCTION

Code	Description
1180000	Social protection benefits
1181000	Social protection benefits non means-tested
1181100	Cash benefits non means-tested
1181110	Periodic cash benefits non means-tested
1181111	Income support non means-tested
1181112	Other cash periodic benefits non means-tested
1181120	Lump sum cash benefits non means-tested
1181121	Other cash lump sum benefits non means-tested
1181200	Benefits in kind non means-tested
1181201	Accommodation non means-tested
1181202	Rehabilitation of alcohol and drugs abusers non means-tested
1181203	Other benefits in kind non means-tested
1182000	Social protection benefits means-tested
1182100	Cash benefits means-tested
1182110	Periodic cash benefits means-tested
1182111	Income support means-tested
1182112	Other cash periodic benefits means-tested
1182120	Lump sum cash benefits means-tested
1182121	Other cash lump sum benefits means-tested
1182200	Benefits in kind means-tested
1182201	Accommodation means-tested
1182202	Rehabilitation of alcohol and drugs abusers means-tested
1182203	Other benefits in kind means-tested

3.2 Optional data

SICKNESS/HEALTH CARE FUNCTION

3.2.1 Pay leave in the event of sickness or injury of a dependent family member (included in the items "Paid sick leave" -1111111 and 1112111-)

Sickness / Health function	
1111111	*Paid sick leave non means-tested*
1111119	Pay leave in the event of sickness or injury of a dependent family member non means-tested
1112111	*Paid sick leave means-tested*
1112119	Pay leave in the event of sickness or injury of a dependent family member means-tested

DISABILITY, OLD AGE AND UNEMPLOYMENT FUNCTIONS

3.2.2 Supplement for dependent children

Disability function	
1121111	*Disability pension non means-tested*
11211119	Supplement for dependent children
1122111	*Disability pension means-tested*
11221119	Supplement for dependent children
Old age function	
1131111	*Old-age pension non means-tested*
11311119	Supplement for dependent children
1131112	*Anticipated old age pension non means-tested*
11311129	Supplement for dependent children
1131113	*Partial pension non means-tested*
11311139	Supplement for dependent children
1132111	*Old-age pension means-tested*
11321119	Supplement for dependent children
1132112	*Anticipated old age pension means-tested*
11321129	Supplement for dependent children
1132113	*Partial pension means-tested*
11321139	Supplement for dependent children
Unemployment function	
1161111	*Full unemployment benefit non means-tested*
11611119	Supplement for dependent children
1161112	*Partial unemployment benefit non means-tested*
11611129	Supplement for dependent children
1162111	*Full unemployment benefit means-tested*
11621119	Supplement for dependent children
1162112	*Partial unemployment benefit means-tested*
11621129	Supplement for dependent children

SURVIVORS' FUNCTION

3.2.3 For the items 1141111 and 1142111 “Survivors’ pensions over the standard retirement age”

Survivors' function	
1141111	*Survivors’ pension non means-tested*
11411119	Survivors’ pensions over the standard retirement age
1142111	*Survivors’ pension means-tested*
11421119	Survivors’ pensions over the standard retirement age

4 The ESSPROS questionnaire – 'Social Protection Expenditure and Receipts'

Country name: Year: Currency: Millions national currency

			All schemes	Scheme 01	Scheme …	Scheme n
E	1000000	Total expenditures	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
X	1100000	Social protection benefits	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
P	1101000	Non Means-tested	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
E	1101100	Cash benefits	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
N	1101110	Periodic	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
D	1101120	Lump sum	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
I	1101200	Benefits in kind	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
T	1102000	Means-tested	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
U	1102100	Cash benefits	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
R	1102110	Periodic	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
E	1102120	Lump sum	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
S	1102200	Benefits in kind	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1200000	Administration costs	0.00			
	1300000	Transfers to other schemes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
E	1310000	Social contributions rerouted to other schemes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
X	1310001	Sickness/Health care benefits	0.00			
P	1310002	Disability benefits	0.00			
E	1310003	Old age benefits	0.00			
N	1310004	Survivors benefits	0.00			
D	1310005	Family/Children benefits	0.00			
I	1310006	Unemployment benefits	0.00			
T	1310007	Housing benefits	0.00			
U	1310008	Social exclusion n.e.c. benefits	0.00			
R	1320000	Other transfers to other resident schemes	0.00			
E	1400000	Other expenditure	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
S	1410000	Property income	0.00			
	1420000	Other	0.00			

			All schemes	Scheme 01	Scheme …	Scheme n
R		Social benefits	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
E		Granted to resident households	0.00			
S		Granted to non-resident households	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
I		Residents of the EU	0.00			
D		Residents of other countries	0.00			
.		Other expenditure	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		To resident units	0.00			
		To non-resident units	0.00			

			All schemes	Scheme 01	Scheme ...	Scheme n
R	2000000	Total receipts	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
E	2100000	Social contributions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
C	2110000	Employers' social contributions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
E	2110100	Actual	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
I	2110101	Corporations	0.00			
P	2110102	Central government	0.00			
T	2110103	State and local government	0.00			
S	2110104	Social security funds	0.00			
	2110105	Households	0.00			
	2110106	Non-profit institutions serving households	0.00			
R	2110107	Rest of the World	0.00			
E	2110200	Imputed	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
C	2110201	Corporations	0.00			
E	2110202	Central government	0.00			
I	2110203	State and local government	0.00			
P	2110204	Social security funds	0.00			
T	2110205	Households	0.00			
S	2110206	Non-profit institutions serving households	0.00			
	2110207	Rest of the World	0.00			
	2120000	Social contributions by the protected persons	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
R	2121000	Employees	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
E	2121005	Households	0.00			
C	2121007	Rest of the World	0.00			
E	2122000	Self-employed	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
I	2122005	Households	0.00			
P	2122007	Rest of the World	0.00			
T	2123000	Pensioners and other	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
S	2123005	Households	0.00			
	2123007	Rest of the World	0.00			

			All schemes	Scheme 01	Scheme ...	Scheme n
R	2200000	General government contributions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
E	2210000	Earmarked taxes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
C	2210002	Central government	0.00			
E	2210003	State and local government	0.00			
I	2210004	Social security funds	0.00			
P	2220000	General revenue	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
T	2220002	Central government	0.00			
S	2220003	State and local government	0.00			
	2220004	Social security funds	0.00			
	2300000	Transfers from other schemes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2310000	Social contributions rerouted from other schemes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
R	2310005	Households	0.00			
E	2310007	Rest of the World	0.00			
C	2320000	Other transfers from other resident schemes	0.00			
E	2400000	Other receipts	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
I	2410000	Property income	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
P	2410001	Corporations	0.00			
T	2410002	Central government	0.00			
S	2410003	State and local government	0.00			
	2410004	Social security funds	0.00			
	2410005	Households	0.00			
	2410006	Non-profit institutions serving households	0.00			
R	2410007	Rest of the World	0.00			
E	2420000	Other	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
C	2420001	Corporations	0.00			
E	2420002	Central government	0.00			
I	2420003	State and local government	0.00			
P	2420004	Social security funds	0.00			
T	2420005	Households	0.00			
S	2420006	Non-profit institutions serving households	0.00			
	2420007	Rest of the World	0.00			

			All schemes	Scheme 01	Scheme ...	Scheme n
S	1110000	Social protection benefits	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
I	1111000	Non Means-tested	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
C	1111100	Cash benefits	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
K	1111110	Periodic	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
N	1111111	Paid sick leave	0.00			
E	1111112	Other cash periodic benefits	0.00			
S	1111120	Lump sum	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
S	1111121	Other cash lump sum benefits	0.00			
	1111200	Benefits in kind	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1111210	In-patient care	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
H	1111211	Direct provision	0.00			
E	1111212	Reimbursement	0.00			
A	1111220	Out-patient care	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
L	1111221	Direct provision of pharmaceutical products	0.00			
T	1111222	Other direct provision	0.00			
H	1111223	reimbursement of pharmaceutical products	0.00			
/	1111224	Other reimbursement	0.00			
C	1111230	Other benefits in kind	0.00			
A	1112000	Means-tested	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
R	1112100	Cash benefits	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
E	1112110	Periodic	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1112111	Paid sick leave	0.00			
	1112112	Other cash periodic benefits	0.00			
	1112120	Lump sum	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1112121	Other cash lump sum benefits	0.00			
S	1112200	Benefits in kind	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
I	1112210	In-patient care	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
C	1112211	Direct provision	0.00			
K	1112212	Reimbursement	0.00			
N	1112220	Out-patient care	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
E	1112221	Direct provision of pharmaceutical products	0.00			
S	1112222	Other direct provision	0.00			
S	1112223	reimbursement of pharmaceutical products	0.00			
	1112224	Other reimbursement	0.00			
	1112230	Other benefits in kind	0.00			

			All schemes	Scheme 01	Scheme ...	Scheme n
D	1120000	Social protection benefits	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
I	1121000	Non Means-tested	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
S	1121100	Cash benefits	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
A	1121110	Periodic	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
B	1121111	Disability pension	0.00			
I	1121112	Early retirement benefit due to reduced capacity to work	0.00			
L	1121113	Care allowance	0.00			
I	1121114	Economic integration of the handicapped	0.00			
T	1121115	Other cash periodic benefits	0.00			
Y	1121120	Lump sum	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1121121	Care allowance	0.00			
	1121122	Economic integration of the handicapped	0.00			
D	1121123	Other cash lump sum benefits	0.00			
I	1121200	Benefits in kind	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
S	1121201	Accommodation	0.00			
A	1121202	Assistance in carrying out daily tasks	0.00			
B	1121203	Rehabilitation	0.00			
I	1121204	Other benefits in kind	0.00			
L	1122000	Means-tested	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
I	1122100	Cash benefits	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
T	1122110	Periodic	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Y	1122111	Disability pension	0.00			
	1122112	Early retirement benefit due to reduced capacity to work	0.00			
	1122113	Care allowance	0.00			
D	1122114	Economic integration of the handicapped	0.00			
I	1122115	Other cash periodic benefits	0.00			
S	1122120	Lump sum	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
A	1122121	Care allowance	0.00			
B	1122122	Economic integration of the handicapped	0.00			
I	1122123	Other cash lump sum benefits	0.00			
L	1122200	Benefits in kind	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
I	1122201	Accommodation	0.00			
T	1122202	Assistance in carrying out daily tasks	0.00			
Y	1122203	Rehabilitation	0.00			
	1122204	Other benefits in kind	0.00			

			All schemes	Scheme 01	Scheme ...	Scheme n
O	1130000	Social protection benefits	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
L	1131000	Non Means-tested	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
D	1131100	Cash benefits	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1131110	Periodic	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
A	1131111	Old-age pension	0.00			
G	1131112	anticiped old age pension	0.00			
E	1131113	Partial pension	0.00			
	1131114	Care allowance	0.00			
	1131115	Other cash periodic benefits	0.00			
	1131120	Lump sum	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1131121	Other cash lump sum benefits	0.00			
O	1131200	Benefits in kind	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
L	1131201	Accommodation	0.00			
D	1131202	Assistance in carrying out daily tasks	0.00			
	1131203	Other benefits in kind	0.00			
A	1132000	Means-tested	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
G	1132100	Cash benefits	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
E	1132110	Periodic	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1132111	Old-age pension	0.00			
	1132112	anticiped old age pension	0.00			
	1132113	Partial pension	0.00			
	1132114	Care allowance	0.00			
O	1132115	Other cash periodic benefits	0.00			
L	1132120	Lump sum	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
D	1132121	Other cash lump sum benefits	0.00			
	1132200	Benefits in kind	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
A	1132201	Accommodation	0.00			
G	1132202	Assistance in carrying out daily tasks	0.00			
E	1132203	Other benefits in kind	0.00			

			All schemes	Scheme 01	Scheme ...	Scheme n
S	1140000	Social protection benefits	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
U	1141000	Non Means-tested	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
R	1141100	Cash benefits	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
V	1141110	Periodic	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
I	1141111	Survivors' pension	0.00			
V	1141112	Other cash periodic benefits	0.00			
O	1141120	Lump sum	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
R	1141121	Death grant	0.00			
S	1141122	Other cash lump sum benefits	0.00			
	1141200	Benefits in kind	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1141201	Funeral expenses	0.00			
	1141202	Other benefits in kind	0.00			
S	1142000	Means-tested	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
U	1142100	Cash benefits	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
R	1142110	Periodic	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
V	1142111	Survivors' pension	0.00			
I	1142112	Other cash periodic benefits	0.00			
V	1142120	Lump sum	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
O	1142121	Death grant	0.00			
R	1142122	Other cash lump sum benefits	0.00			
S	1142200	Benefits in kind	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1142201	Funeral expenses	0.00			
	1142202	Other benefits in kind	0.00			

			All schemes	Scheme 01	Scheme ...	Scheme n
F	1150000	Social protection benefits	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
A	1151000	Non Means-tested	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
M	1151100	Cash benefits	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
I	1151110	Periodic	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
L	1151111	Income maintenance in the event of childbirth	0.00			
Y	1151112	Parental leave benefit	0.00			
/	1151113	Family or child allowance	0.00			
C	1151114	Other cash periodic benefits	0.00			
H	1151120	Lump sum	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
I	1151121	Birth grant	0.00			
L	1151122	Parental leave benefit	0.00			
D	1151123	Other cash lump sum benefits	0.00			
R	1151200	Benefits in kind	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
E	1151201	Child day care	0.00			
N	1151202	Accommodation	0.00			
	1151203	Home help	0.00			
	1151204	Other benefits in kind	0.00			
F	1152000	Means-tested	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
A	1152100	Cash benefits	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
M	1152110	Periodic	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
I	1152111	Income maintenance in the event of childbirth	0.00			
L	1152112	Parental leave benefit	0.00			
Y	1152113	Family or child allowance	0.00			
/	1152114	Other cash periodic benefits	0.00			
C	1152120	Lump sum	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
H	1152121	Birth grant	0.00			
I	1152122	Parental leave benefit	0.00			
L	1152123	Other cash lump sum benefits	0.00			
D	1152200	Benefits in kind	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
R	1152201	Child day care	0.00			
E	1152202	Accommodation	0.00			
N	1152203	Home help	0.00			
	1152204	Other benefits in kind	0.00			

			All schemes	Scheme 01	Scheme ...	Scheme n
U	1160000	Social protection benefits	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
N	1161000	Non Means-tested	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
E	1161100	Cash benefits	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
M	1161110	Periodic	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
P	1161111	Full unemployment benefit	0.00			
L	1161112	Partial unemployment benefit	0.00			
O	1161113	Early retirement benefit for labour market reasons	0.00			
Y	1161114	Vocational training allowance	0.00			
E	1161115	Other cash periodic benefits	0.00			
N	1161120	Lump sum	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
T	1161121	Vocational training allowance	0.00			
	1161122	Redunandcy compensation	0.00			
	1161123	Other cash lump sum benefits	0.00			
	1161200	Benefits in kind	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1161201	Mobility and resettlement	0.00			
	1161202	Vocational training	0.00			
	1161203	Placement services and job-search assistance	0.00			
	1161204	Other benefits in kind	0.00			
	1162000	Means-tested	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1162100	Cash benefits	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1162110	Periodic	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1162111	Full unemployment benefit	0.00			
	1162112	Partial unemployment benefit	0.00			
U	1162113	Early retirement benefit for labour market reasons	0.00			
N	1162114	Vocational training allowance	0.00			
E	1162115	Other cash periodic benefits	0.00			
M	1162120	Lump sum	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
P	1162121	Vocational training allowance	0.00			
L	1162122	Redunandcy compensation	0.00			
O	1162123	Other cash lump sum benefits	0.00			
M	1162200	Benefits in kind	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
E	1162201	Mobility and resettlement	0.00			
N	1162202	Vocational training	0.00			
T	1162203	Placement services and job-search assistance	0.00			
	1162204	Other benefits in kind	0.00			

			All schemes	Scheme 01	Scheme ...	Scheme n
H	1170000	Social protection benefits	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
O	1172000	Means-tested	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
U	1172200	Benefits in kind	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
S	1172210	Rent benefit	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
E	1172211	Social Housing	0.00			
	1172212	Other rent benefit	0.00			
	1172220	Benefit to owner-occupiers	0.00			

			All schemes	Scheme 01	Scheme ...	Scheme n
S	1180000	Social protection benefits	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
O	1181000	Non Means-tested	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
C	1181100	Cash benefits	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
I	1181110	Periodic	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
A	1181111	Income support	0.00			
L	1181112	Other cash periodic benefits	0.00			
	1181120	Lump sum	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
E	1181121	Other cash lump sum benefits	0.00			
X	1181200	Benefits in kind	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
C	1181201	Accommodation	0.00			
L	1181202	Rehabilitation of alcohol and drugs abusers	0.00			
U	1181203	Other benefits in kind	0.00			
S	1182000	Means-tested	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
I	1182100	Cash benefits	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
O	1182110	Periodic	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
N	1182111	Income support	0.00			
	1182112	Other cash periodic benefits	0.00			
N	1182120	Lump sum	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
.	1182121	Other cash lump sum benefits	0.00			
E	1182200	Benefits in kind	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
.	1182201	Accommodation	0.00			
C	1182202	Rehabilitation of alcohol and drugs abusers	0.00			
.	1182203	Other benefits in kind	0.00			

OPTIONAL DATA	**Optional data by functions:**					
	SICKNESS/HEALTH CARE FUNCTION		**All schemes**	**Scheme 01**	**Scheme …**	**Scheme N**
	Code	Description	0			
	11111119	*Paid sick leave non means-tested (item 1111111):* Sickness or injury of a dependent family member	0			
	11121119	*Paid sick leave means-tested (item 1112111):* Sickness or injury of a dependent family member	0			
	DISABILITY FUNCTION		**All schemes**	**Scheme 01**	**Scheme …**	**Scheme N**
	Code	Description	0			
	11211119	*Disability pension non means-tested* Supplement for dependent children	0			
	11221119	*Disability pension means-tested* Supplement for dependent children	0			
	OLD AGE FUNCTION		**All schemes**	**Scheme 01**	**Scheme …**	**Scheme N**
	Code	Description	0			
	11311119	*Old age pension non means-tested* Supplement for dependent children	0			
	11311129	*Anticipated old age pension non means-tested* Supplement for dependent children	0			
	11311139	*Partial old age pension non means-tested* Supplement for dependent children	0			
	11321119	*Old age pension means-tested* Supplement for dependent children	0			
	11321129	*Anticipated old age pension means-tested* Supplement for dependent children	0			
	11321139	*Partial old age pension means-tested* Supplement for dependent children	0			
	UNEMPLOYMENT FUNCTION		**All schemes**	**Scheme 01**	**Scheme …**	**Scheme N**
	Code	Description	0			
	11611119	*Full unemployment benefit non means-tested* Supplement for dependent children	0			
	11611129	*Partial unemployment benefit non means-tested* Supplement for dependent children	0			
	11621119	*Full unemployment benefit means-tested* Supplement for dependent children	0			
	11621129	*Partial unemployment benefit means-tested* Supplement for dependent children	0			
	SURVIVORS FUNCTION		**All schemes**	**Scheme 01**	**Scheme …**	**Scheme N**
	Code	Description	0			
	11411119	*Survivors' pensions non means-tested (item 1141111)* Over the standard retirement age	0			
	11421119	*Survivors' pensions non means-tested (item 1142111)* Over the standard retirement age	0			

APPENDIX II: Qualitative information by scheme and detailed benefit

1 Qualitative information by scheme and detailed benefit provides:

- a more in-depth knowledge of social protection schemes;
- better information to evaluate scheme and benefit classifications;
- a clearer basis for footnotes in publications and for ESSPROS database in New Cronos;
- an improved response to questions from users of data by scheme;
- a support during the validation process of quantitative data and data on pension beneficiaries.

2 The following information sets (Table A) in English should be available and annually updated (Table B):

Table A: ESSPROS qualitative information sets Table

1.1 General information includes:

1. Period covered
2. Date of updating qualitative information
3. Responsible organisation, person and E-mail contact

1.2 General description of the scheme includes:

1. English and original (in national language) name of the scheme
2. Scheme movement (year of introducing/abolishing/merging/splitting of the scheme)
3. classifications of the scheme
4. reference legislation and/or regulation
5. organisation(s) responsible for running the scheme
6. financing of the scheme
7. scope (protected people under scheme)
8. bibliography and web bibliography (optional)
9. history of the scheme
10. notes (other important information)

1.3 Description of the benefit includes:

1. English and original name of benefit
2. Year of introducing or abolishing the benefit
3. General conditions for granting the benefit
4. The categories of beneficiaries
5. Taxation of benefit

3 Period covered (year T1 to year T2)
Current qualitative information should refer to the calendar year T2, where year T2 is the year to which last collected quantitative data refers to.

Information on period covered (starting from year 2006 compulsorily or from the first year of the availability of data when it is possible) should supply general information on the social protection

system main evolutions (at least in items: scheme movement, history of scheme, notes, etc.) affecting the scheme.

4 Date of updating qualitative information should be refer to month and year of the last updating by country.

5 English and original (in national language) name of scheme

5A Example:
General disablement benefits [Algemene arbeidsongeschiktheidswet (AAW)]

6 Scheme movement: information on year of introducing or abolishing or merging or splitting of the scheme

6A Examples:
The scheme was introduced in 1995 and stopped in 2001.
In 1995 the scheme merged from scheme No name x and scheme No name y.
In 2002 scheme split into scheme x (No. name) and scheme y (No. name).

7 Classifications of the scheme: the classification of the schemes under the five criteria set in the Commission Regulation (EC) No 10/2008, (Section 1 of Annexes I and II) and following the detailed classification in the ESSPROS Manual.

8 Reference legislation and/or regulation: List of valid legislation (name, number and years)

8A Example:
Law for Recruiting Disabled Persons (Behinderteneinstellungsgesetz, BEinstG), Federal Law Gazette (BGBl.) No 22/1970, as last amended by Federal Law Gazette (BGBl.) No 150/2002

9 Organisation(s) responsible for running the scheme: Name of organisation(s) [abbreviation optional]

9A Example:
The municipalities run and coordinate this scheme in collaboration with the labour market, i.e. the Placement Centres, which are public employment offices ("Arbjdsformidliongen"), and the labour market Council ("Arbejdsmarkedsstyrelsen"). The decision-maker is the central government.

10 Financing of the scheme: Short description and list of payers.

10A Example:
The scheme is mainly financed by compulsory social contributions of employees; self-employed and voluntary payers, by state contributions for students of tertiary schools, persons who take care of children, persons with disability pensions, persons in military or civil service, and by re-routed social contributions between schemes (transfer from the National Labour Office for job applicants receiving unemployment benefits).
Social contributions are not subject to taxation.

11 Scope (protected people under scheme): Short description and list of risks and covered people.

11A Example:
Provision of medical care and pharmaceutical products in state hospitals and abroad. The services are provided free-of-charge for certain groups of patients, such as the elderly, civil servants, students of state educational institutions, large families, war pensioners, persons with low annual income, state officials, certain categories of chronically ill, etc. The services can also be provided at a reduced fee based on the patient´s income and the level of medical care.

12 Bibliography and web bibliography: (optional information):

12A Example:
Ministry of Social Security and Labour (2002, 2003). Social Report (annual publication, statistical data) published by the State Social Insurance, City.
MISSOC tables;

13 History of the scheme ([22]) a brief description of the main reforms of the scheme for the whole period covered.

13A Examples

Example 1:
Major reforms:
.....
2000:
Act to Reform Pensions on Account of Reduced Earning Capacity (Gesetz zur Reform der Renten wegen verminderter Erwerbsfähigkeit)
- actuarial reductions are introduced and the added period is prolonged for pensions on account of reduced earning capacity commencing after 31 December 2000 (in steps).
2001:
Retirement Assets (Extension) Act (Altersvermögensergänzungsgesetz - AVmEG)
- the income replacement ratio is lowered through modified pension adjustments (as from 1 July 2001);

Example 2:
Till 31 December 1990, pension security had been ensured by the Pension Security Office, since 1 January 1991 by the Slovak Administration of Social Security (in conjuction with the Sickness Insurance Office and social affairs departments). The Pension Security Fund of the National Insurance Agency was established as of 1 January 1993. The Pension Insurance Fund (part of the Social Insurance Agency) has executed the collection of pension insurance contributions and payments of pension benefits by the Act No. 274/1994 (Coll.) since 1 January 1995. Until 1 January 2001 (based on the Government Regulation No. 118/1988) early retirement pension (code: 1131112) could be claimed by employees who were dismissed because of reduction of working places, were registered at an Employment office, were not able to find a job and were no more than two years before reaching the retirement age.
Repealed laws:
Act No. 100/1988 (Coll.) on social security, as amended by later legislation Act No. 274/1994 (Coll.) on Social Insurance Agency, as amended by later legislation Government Regulation No. 118/1988 on early retirement pensions Act No. 46/1991(Digest) on pension increases, as amended by later legislation Act No. 750/2002 (Coll.) on the state budget

14 Notes: links between schemes and other important information not elsewhere included.

14A Example:
Data source: centralised social security bookkeeping and accounting system (Proget), Social Security Center (Centre Commun de la Sécurité sociale, CCSS); centralised health care benefit system (Pen2), UCM; Datawarehouse of the General Inspectorate for Social security (Inspection générale de la sécurité sociale, IGSS);
CCSS web site: http://www.ccss.lu/site.htm;
UCM web site: http://www.ucm.lu;
Data quality: high, reporting based on accounting system.

([22]) If relevant

15 Description of benefit(s) recorded under the reference heading comprising information for every benefit as follows:

a) English and original name of benefit [in bracket]
b) Year of introducing or abolishing of benefit (during covered period)
c) General conditions for granting the benefit
d) The categories of beneficiaries
e) Taxation of benefit (liability to taxes and social contributions)

15A Examples

Example 1 (in category 1131111 NMT Old age pension:
Old-age pension (pension de vieillesse), subject to taxation, subject to social security contributions: every beneficiary is entitled to an old age pension at the age of 65, provided he/she can prove at least 120 months of insurance periods (voluntary and additional periods included). An old-age pension consists of the following parts: a flat rate increase, a proportional increase related to periods during which contributions have been paid, staggered proportional increase granted to beneficiaries retiring after March 1st, 2002, aged 55 years or more and with proof of at least 38 years of insurance periods and an end of year allowance.

Example 2: F1151121 NMT Birth grant:
"Child birth allowance (allocation de naissance), not subject to taxation, not subject to social security contributions: a series of three lump sum allowances in the event of birth (in order to be eligible for each allowance, medical examination requirements have to be fulfilled by the mother).
Maternity allowance (allocation de maternité), not subject to taxation, not subject to social security contributions: lump sum payment in the event of child birth or adoption for the mother or the adoptive parents who do not have rights to a periodic cash benefit for maternity leave or, by way of a complement, to those receiving an allowance whose amount is lower than that of the maternity allowance (e.g. in the event of part-time activity)."

16 Annual updating of a complete set of previous qualitative information should be refer to current transmission quantitative data and will be limited to changes in the social protection system and will apply for following items (Table B):

Table B: Annual updating qualitative information

on the qualitative database level[1] for all items:

on the scheme level [1]

a) complete description of introduced schemes
b) information about abolished schemes
c) name of new legal act or regulation
d) brief description of the main reform [2]
e) new reference publications or web sites (optional)

on the benefit level [3]

a) complete description of introduced benefit
b) information about abolished benefit
c) updating description of benefit

([1]) In accordance with the previous paragraph 3-4

([2]) In accordance with the previous paragraphs 5-14

([3]) In accordance with the previous paragraph 15

APPENDIX III: Methodology of the module on pension beneficiaries

1 Scope of the pension beneficiaries module

1 According to the EP and Council Regulation 458/2007 (Annex II), pension beneficiaries are defined as recipients of one or more of the periodic cash benefits of a social protection scheme falling within seven pension categories (disability pension; early retirement benefit due to reduced capacity to work; old-age pension; anticipated old-age pension; partial pension; survivors' pension; early retirement benefit due to labour market reasons).

A social protection scheme is defined in the same Regulation as: "a distinct body of rules, supported by one or more institutional units, governing the provision of social protection benefits and their financing".

2 The aim of the module on pension beneficiaries is to calculate the total number of beneficiaries within:

- Each of the previously mentioned seven categories of pensions;
- Each of the four functions grouping these categories (disability, old-age, survivors' and unemployment);
- and, at total level, for the aggregation of the four functions.

2 Statistical units and data collection requirements

3 Data, i.e. the number of beneficiaries, expressed exclusively in units (not thousands, millions…of pensioners), must be provided by social protection scheme ("scheme" level) and for the total of schemes ("all schemes" level).

Each of the 7 pension categories in the definition is further split into two subcategories, non means-tested and means-tested pensions, so that the total number of elementary (they are not obtained by aggregation of other items in the questionnaire but rather directly from data sources) items for which figures are to be provided is 14.

4 At “all schemes” level (see paragraph 3.1), the information must be broken down by gender while this breakdown is optional at “scheme" level (see paragraph 3.2.). At both levels, figures on pension beneficiaries (standard table Benefits/Schemes of the questionnaire), are integrated by information concerning legal aspects with direct impact on data (qualitative information) and complementing statistics (quantitative data), from here on defined "Supplementary information". For both the kinds of information (standard table and supplementary information) compulsory and optional elements are distinguished.

5 In general, the number of pensions received by pensioners differs from the number of pensioners as many pensioners might receive more than one pension. The total number of beneficiaries is, so, defined as the number of persons receiving at least one pension (i.e. a person who receives more than one pension is counted only once). Double counting is to be avoided. Calculating the number of beneficiaries entails gradual aggregation in shifting from a unit (scheme) level to an overall (all schemes) one. Double counting must be spotted and treated at all stages of this gradual process of aggregation. Some guidance for detecting, estimating and eliminating double counting is given in paragraph 4.2.

3 Definitions and classifications

6 General definitions of categories and classification of the beneficiaries included as mandatory in the module are laid down in the Commission Regulation (EC) No 10/2008, Section 2 of Annexes I and II, respectively. For optional information this appendix has to be referred.

7 Detailed definitions of the benefits included under the seven categories of pension (disability, early retirement benefit due to reduced capacity to work, old-age, anticipated old-age, partial, survivors' and early retirement due to labour market reason) and subcategories (breakdown according to mean-testing), and here mentioned by item-codes, are defined in the ESSPROS Manual, Part 2 (where categories are grouped by function).

3.1 All schemes (total) level

3.1.1 Compulsory data

8 Special items and codes have been created for the pension beneficiaries' module in order to report, compulsorily at all schemes level, on the total number of beneficiaries without double counting for the seven categories and the four functions involved (see their nested classification in Table A).

Table A: Classification of pension beneficiaries without double counting at all schemes (total) level

Total pension beneficiaries

Total pension beneficiaries in disability function

Disability pension beneficiaries
Beneficiaries receiving early retirement benefits due to reduced capacity to work

Total pension beneficiaries in old-age function

Old-age pension beneficiaries
Anticipated old-age pension beneficiaries
Partial pension beneficiaries

Total pension beneficiaries in survivors' function

Survivors' pension beneficiaries

Total pension beneficiaries in unemployment function

Beneficiaries receiving early retirement benefits for labour market reasons

Total pension beneficiaries in old-age and survivors' functions

Ranging from a pension category level, through the function level up to the total number of beneficiaries, these special items and corresponding codes, as listed in the questionnaire are so defined:

9 Total pension beneficiaries (1000000). It is the number of persons in the country receiving at least one pension. It is obtained as aggregation of the totals for the four functions (1120110, 1130110, 1140111, 1160113), treating for type 6 double counting.

10 Total pension beneficiaries in disability function (1120110). It is the number of beneficiaries obtained as aggregation of the 2 following categories classified under the Disability function, treating for ***type 4.1*** double counting:

Disability pension beneficiaries (1120111). It is the number of pension beneficiaries obtained as aggregation of the elementary items 1121111 and 1122111, treating for *type 3* double counting;

Beneficiaries receiving early retirement benefits due to reduced capacity to work (1120112). It is the number of pension beneficiaries obtained as aggregation of the elementary items 1121112 and 1122112, treating for ***type 3*** double counting.

11 Total pension beneficiaries in old-age function (1130110). It is the number of pension beneficiaries obtained as aggregation of the 3 following categories classified under the Old age function treating for ***type 4.2*** double counting:

Old-age pension beneficiaries (1130111). It is the number of pension beneficiaries obtained as aggregation of the elementary items 1131111 and 1132111, treating for ***type 3*** double counting;

Anticipated old-age pension beneficiaries (1130112). It is the number of pension beneficiaries obtained as aggregation of the elementary items 1131112 and 1132112, treating for ***type 3*** double counting;

Partial pension beneficiaries (1130113). It is the number of pension beneficiaries obtained as aggregation of the elementary items 1131113 and 1132113, treating for ***type 3*** double counting.

12 Total pension beneficiaries in survivors' function (1140111). It is the number of pension beneficiaries classified under the Survivors' function obtained as aggregation of the elementary items 1141111 and 1142111, treating for ***type 3*** double counting.

13 Total pension beneficiaries in unemployment function (1160113). It is the number of pension beneficiaries classified under the Unemployment function obtained as aggregation of the elementary items 1161113 and 1162113, treating for ***type 3*** double counting.

14 Total pension beneficiaries in old-age and survivors' function (1190110). It is the number of pension beneficiaries obtained as aggregation of the total old-age and total survivors' beneficiaries (1130110 and 1140111) treating for ***type 5*** double counting.
Such information on the relation between the two largest pension categories should help to explain differences between the total number of pensioners in a country and the figure obtained through aggregation of functions' totals.

3.1.2 Optional data

15 Supplementary information is included at "all schemes" level as optional:

(e) Rest of the world: number of beneficiaries living outside the country. Information about the pensions paid to non-residents.

3.2 Scheme level

3.2.1 Compulsory data

16 At "scheme" level, figures for the "Total" (Men and Women) column are compulsory just for those items, out of the 14 (categories and subcategories), treated by that particular scheme.

For any scheme qualitative information has to be provided with respect to:

(a) Legal or standard retirement age by gender.
A legal/standard retirement age by gender must be indicated for each scheme providing old-age benefits according to the definitions given in the Commission Regulation (EC) No 10/2008. Further on this in paragraph 4.1;

(b) Reference date / mode of calculation.
Under Annex II, point 2 of the EP and Council Regulation 458/2007 data provision is established with reference to the end of the calendar year. This figure refers to the number of beneficiaries on 31 December/1 January. Further on this in paragraph 4.

3.2.2 Optional data

17 The information by scheme could be further integrated by the gender breakdown of data (the questionnaire is structured so to include these figures) and by the following supplementary information:

(c) Total number of pension beneficiaries by scheme (and by gender).
It may be defined as the number of persons receiving at least one pension provided by the scheme, i.e. a person who receives more than one pension is counted only once.

(d) Total number of pension benefits by scheme (and by gender).
Linked to the value under c), this information, basic for a better assessment of the importance of double counting, may be defined as the total number of benefits provided by the scheme, (i.e. a person who receives more than one pension is counted several times).

4. Guidelines and issues

18 The layout of the questionnaire to be used for the pension beneficiaries' module is as the one in appendix III in ESSPROS Manual and user guidelines. Its format is developed in compliance with the rules on transmission set by the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1322/2007, implementing ESSPROS (Annex I, Section 2).

19 The ESSPROS Manual to the Core system has to be referred for general principles in filling in the questionnaire. Though, the two main aspects defining recording in the pension beneficiaries' module are:

1) Recording of benefits paid to beneficiaries over the legal/standard retirement age, as established in the reference scheme, has to be dealt differently on the basis of the category of benefit formerly participated. More details are given in paragraph 4.1;

2) Calculating the number of pension beneficiaries necessitates the identification of double counting and if double counting exists, its elimination at all stages of aggregation. Guidelines are given in detail in paragraph 4.2.

20 Alternative practices follow for issues that are likely to be met by countries when filling in the questionnaire:

21 The data required concern the number of beneficiaries. In the impossibility to supply this information at scheme level, the number of benefits should be supplied, by explicitly indicating the value concerns the benefits and not the beneficiaries. In this case, calculating the number of beneficiaries, at "all schemes" level, would require estimates for the sum of double counting *(Number of beneficiaries = Number of benefits – Sum of double counting).*

22 The values at "all scheme" level have to be supplied broken down by gender. If this breakdown is not known, or supplying it would represent a very hard work or would involve a worsening on the data, an estimation of the figures concerning the two genders has to be provided.

23 The questionnaire sent to any Member State would contain white cells for those benefits for which expenditures (quantitative data in ESSPROS Core system) were recorded the year before the one pension beneficiaries' collection refers to. The values should be inserted only in these "white cells". In case some schemes are missing (for instance, a new scheme has started up), it is possible to add them, maintaining the same format in the questionnaire.

24 In case of discovering inconsistencies between expenditure figures and data on pension beneficiaries due to an imperfect classification of expenditure data (e.g. expenditures on disability pensions above the legal/standard retirement age not recorded under old age), it is recommended to revise and improve the classification of expenditure data rather than classifying data on the number of beneficiaries in the wrong way. So again, there might be the need to revise the questionnaire (including a short comment indicating these revisions would be very helpful).

4.1 Legal/standard age of retirement

25 The concepts of legal and standard retirement age, defined in the Commission Regulation (EC) No 10/2008, Annex I, are necessary, as stated in the Part 2 of Manual, to distinguish clearly between the old-age functions and other functions.

26 Regardless the country-specific practice, in order to respect the principle of the functional classification of the ESSPROS, pensions paid to beneficiaries over the legal/standard retirement age, as established in the reference scheme, must be recorded under the item old-age pension in case the benefit provided was formerly classified as disability pension; not the same applies to survivors' pensions keeping their classification regardless the age of the pensioner.

27 The concepts are better explained in the user guidelines integrating the ESSPROS Manual where further guidance to practical issues is given.

Countries specifying a standard retirement age should indicate the methods or the reasons for selecting a specific age.

4. 2 Treatment of double counting

28 Stages of the gradual aggregation process where double counting could arise have been individuated (Table B).

Table B: Ordered steps in elimination of double counting in number of pension beneficiaries

1. At cell level inside a scheme
2. At one pension category level between schemes
3. At item level between Non Means and Means-tested subcategories
4. At intra-function level
5. At inter-function level (Old-age plus Survivors)
6. At total pension beneficiaries level

Different double counting types are numbered according to the implicit ordered steps followed in the data aggregation process leading to the total number of pension beneficiaries. Double counting when aggregating at scheme level is not included in the methodology as its treatment is not finalized to obtain data as in the aim of the module.

28A Examples are given at the bottom of any subsection to be used as guidelines and suggestion on how eliminating double counting in case similar situations appears. They have been based on the real cases, specific for a country at some point in time, but here made as general as possible; if another method is used, the country must indicate it.

A. Double counting for a pension category inside a scheme (cell level): type 1

29 The first step in filling in the questionnaire is the aggregation of all benefits included under the same heading; a cell can include either different types of benefits (case 1.1) or beneficiaries from two or more schemes (case 1.2).

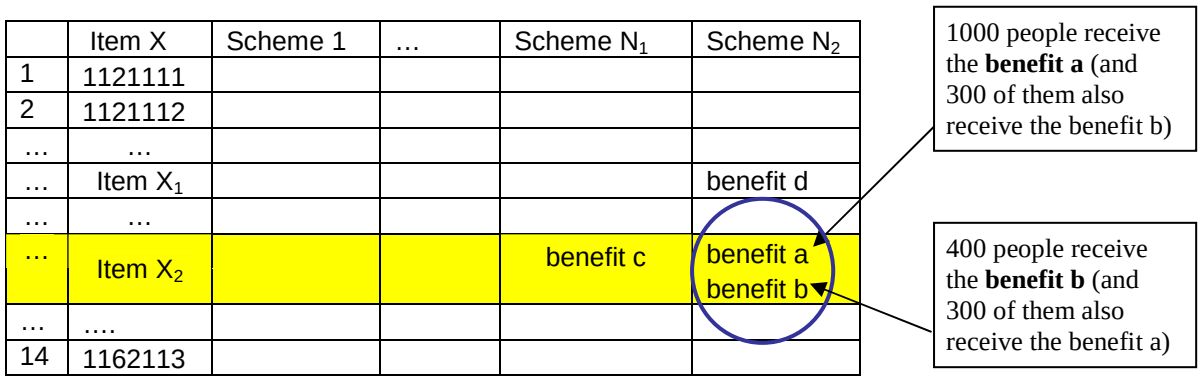
29A For each scheme and for each type of pension provided by it (relevant cells at scheme level), the number of beneficiaries receiving at least one of the benefits classified under that type of pension should be calculated.
Type 1 of double counting has to be treated at this step with respect to the content of the cells for the 14 elementary items (1121111, 1121112, 1122111, 1122112, 1131111, 1131112, 1131113, 1132111, 1132112, 1132113, 1141111, 1142111, 1161113 and 1162113) at scheme level.

30 case 1.1) If the cell refers to a category including different types of benefits, in most cases the number of beneficiaries cannot be obtained by a simple aggregation of the beneficiaries of the benefits included in the cell because a person can be beneficiary of different benefits at the same time.

30A In this case, in order to calculate the number of beneficiaries without double counting to be reported in the cell corresponding to the elementary item pensioners receiving more than one of the benefits classified under the item have to be counted only once (see step 1 in appendix III.6).

Example 1: if in a scheme N2 there are two benefits (let's indicate them by benefit a, benefit b) classified under the item X2, any beneficiary receiving both the benefit a and the benefit b has to be counted once. In the example in figure 1 the number to be indicated for the item X2 in scheme N2: 1,000+400-300=1,100

Figure 1. Double counting to be treated at step 1 is double counting between two (or more) benefits classified as a pension X and belonging to the same scheme



At step 1 this type of double counting is treated because the two benefits, a and b, are in the same cell.

Example 2: If the three following types of allowances are included under means tested old age pension of the same scheme:
- *Supplementary allowance (Old age Solidarity Fund):* 24,000 benefits/beneficiaries;
- *Additional benefit:* 5,200 benefits/beneficiaries;
- *Allowance for the retired people:* 2,700 benefits/beneficiaries.

Since the beneficiaries of the additional benefit and of the of the allowance for the retired people are already included in the number of beneficiaries of the Old age Solidarity Fund, the total number of beneficiaries without double counting for this item is only the number of the beneficiaries of the supplementary allowance: 24,000 beneficiaries.

Example 3: If the two following types of allowance are included under non-means tested survivors' pensions of the same scheme:
- *Adjustment pension and widows pension, basic pension:* 55,000 beneficiaries;
- *Child pension, basic pension:* 30,000 beneficiaries.

the total number of beneficiaries can be obtained by a simple aggregation as the nature of the allowances in object doesn't allow the same individual to be entitled to both of them.
So the total number of beneficiaries without double counting is 85,000

30B Filling-in the questionnaire scheme by scheme, only type 1 of double counting has to be treated. This implies that:

- **Case A.1**: in case a part of beneficiaries in a scheme for a given benefit are also beneficiaries for a similarly classified benefit but in a different scheme (this is often the case of a scheme providing a basic benefit and a scheme providing a supplementary benefit of the same type), these double counted beneficiaries have to be separately recorded under each of the schemes they are recipients of.

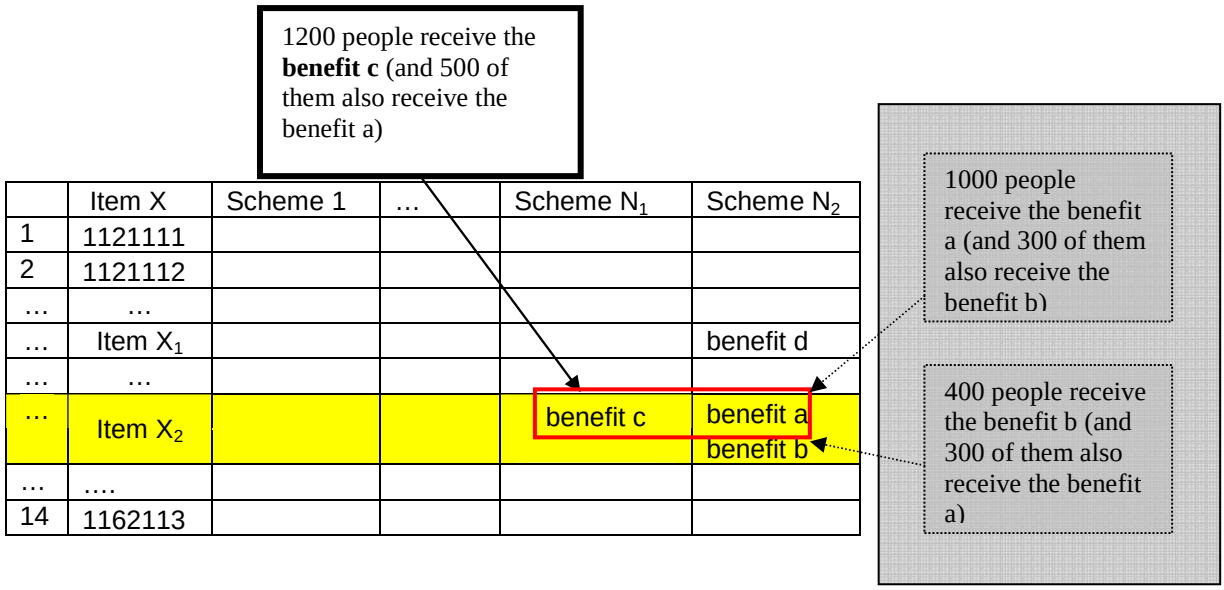
  Not to do so (refer to the example 4 below), the treatment for type 2 of double counted would be applied: Type 2 of double counting has not to be treated when filling in each scheme' cells (but in the next step of horizontal aggregation).

  Example 4: Let's suppose there are 500 beneficiaries receiving a pension X2 from both schemes N1 and N2 (see figure 2). Even if they are double counted between the benefit a and the benefit c, they have all to be added up when calculating both the number of

beneficiaries to be reported for the pension category X2 in scheme N1 and scheme N2. Therefore the correct treatment is:

item X2 in scheme N1 is: 1,200
item X2 in scheme N2 is: 1,000+400-300=1,100

Figure 2: Double counting not to be treated at step 1 is double counting between two (or more) benefits classified as a pension X but belonging to different schemes



	Item X	Scheme 1	…	Scheme N_1	Scheme N_2
1	1121111				
2	1121112				
…	…				
…	Item X_1				benefit d
…	…				
…	Item X_2			benefit c	benefit a benefit b
…	….				
14	1162113				

At step 1 this type of double counting is <u>not treated</u> because the two benefits, a and c, are not in the same cell.

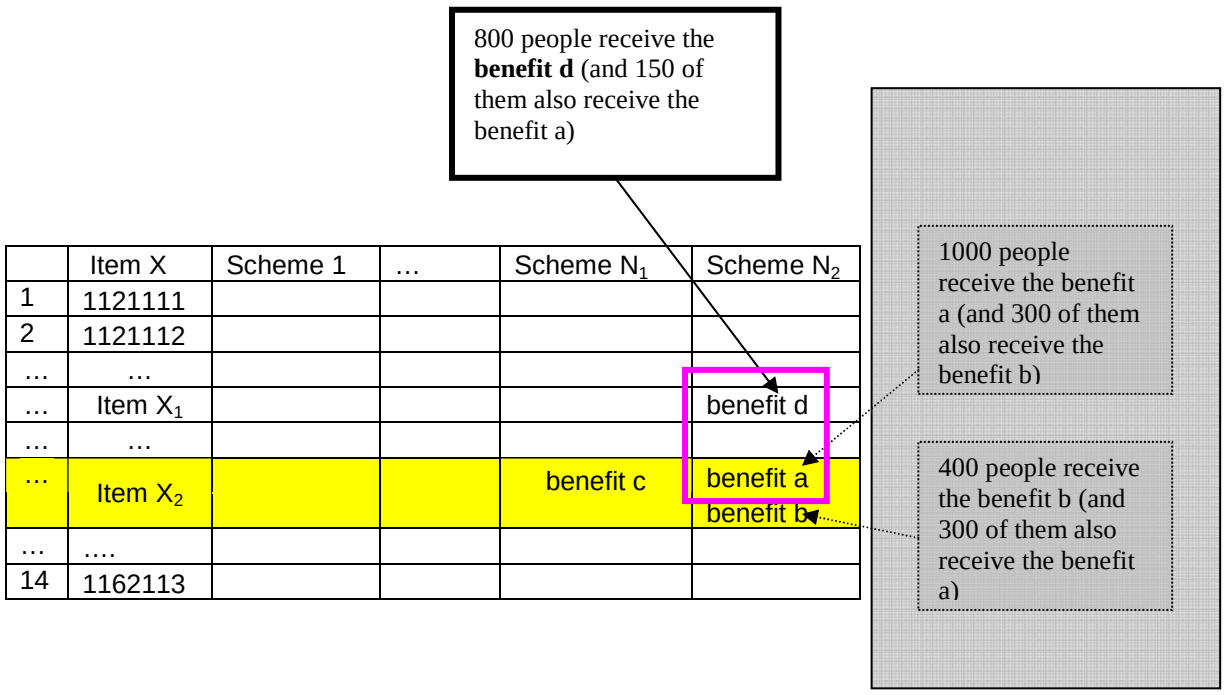
- **Case A.2**: in case a part of beneficiaries in a scheme for a given benefit are also beneficiaries within the same scheme of any other benefit classified as a different type of pension (different item), these double counted beneficiaries have to be separately added up when calculating the number of beneficiaries to be reported for these pensions.

  No to do so (refer to the example 5 below), the treatment of double counting for vertical aggregation would be applied: treatment for type 3-6 of double counting has not to be applied when filling-in the elementary items' cells. Therefore also the treatment of double counting between non mean-tested and mean-tested benefits for a category of pension has to be avoided at this stage.

  <u>Example 5</u>: Let' s suppose that within schemes N2 there are 150 beneficiaries receiving both the benefit d, classified under the pension category X1, and the benefit a, classified under the pension category X2 (see figure 3). Even if they are double counted between the benefit a and the benefit d, they have to be taken into account when calculating/reporting the number of beneficiaries of the pension X1 as well as the number of beneficiaries of the pension X2. Therefore the correct treatment is:

  item X2 in scheme N1 is: 1,200
  item X1 in scheme N2 is: 800
  item X2 in scheme N2 is: 1,000+400-300=1,100

Figure 3: Double counting not to be treated at step 1 is double counting between two (or more) benefits classified as different types of pension but within the same scheme



	Item X	Scheme 1	…	Scheme N_1	Scheme N_2
1	1121111				
2	1121112				
…	…				
…	Item X_1				benefit d
…	…				
…	Item X_2			benefit c	benefit a benefit b
…	….				
14	1162113				

At step 1 this type of double counting is <u>not treated</u> because the two benefits, a and d, are not in the same cell.

31 case 1.2) Sometimes, because of the lack of information, it is impossible to know how many beneficiaries receive one specific type of benefits from a scheme, and how many from another one. In this case an estimate/imputation of the breakdown between the schemes should be made.

31A Because of a lack in statistics it's impossible to know how many beneficiaries receive the benefits included under the heading X from the scheme "a" and how many from the scheme "b". In this case all the beneficiaries could be included in one scheme, e.g. scheme "a".

B. Double counting between schemes (pension category level): type 2

32 The second step is horizontal aggregation: the same pension category is aggregated through schemes.
Double counting between schemes has to be eliminated since, in general, the number of beneficiaries given under a social benefit (pension), cannot be obtained by a simple aggregation of the beneficiaries for all the schemes.

32A The second step in filling-in the questionnaire is, for each of the 14 types of pension (elementary items), the calculation of the total number of beneficiaries receiving at least one pension classified as such.
Type 2 of double counting has to be treated at this step with respect to the content of the cells for the 14 elementary items (1121111, 1121112, 1122111, 1122112, 1131111, 1131112, 1131113, 1132111, 1132112, 1132113, 1141111, 1142111, 1161113 and 1162113) at "all schemes" level.

For a given benefit, pensioners might be beneficiaries of:

33 case 2.1) several basic schemes (e.g., public and private).
If this the case and each person has an own personal identification number (that is, for instance, given to everyone soon after birth), the double counting can be easily avoided. Otherwise, a correction coefficient, showing the relationship between pensions and pensioners, could be used.

33A In general, the number of beneficiaries without double counting at 'all schemes' level for each type of pension has to be obtained by adding up the beneficiaries recorded under the same item through all schemes, but counting only once the pensioners that get this type of pension from two or more schemes. This value can be obtained by subtracting from the simple sum of the beneficiaries by scheme for a given item, the number of beneficiaries receiving it from more than one scheme (see step 2 in appendix III.6).

This implies that:

- **Check 1**: at 'all schemes' level, the beneficiaries for the item X (i. e. the sum, treated for double counting of type 2, of the beneficiaries of a pension X from all the schemes concerned) has to be smaller or at least equal than the simple sum, obtained without any treatment for double counting, of the beneficiaries for the schemes providing that type of pension. In general it should be verified:

$$\text{Item X}_{\text{all schemes level}} \leq \Sigma_N \text{ Item X}_{\text{scheme N}}$$

- **Check 2**: at 'all schemes' level, the number of beneficiaries for the item X has to be greater or, at least, equal to the number of beneficiaries (in case all the remaining schemes are double counted with this scheme) for the scheme with the largest number of beneficiaries for that category of pension (see example 6).

- **Case B.1**: if the number of beneficiaries recorded at all schemes level for an item can be obtained by just adding up the corresponding items over all the providing schemes, this implies there is no double counting between schemes for that type of pension and that there is no beneficiary receiving that type of pension from more than one scheme.

- **Case B.2**: if an item at all schemes level is reproducing the values for one single scheme N, this implies that all the remaining schemes are double counted with this scheme and all their beneficiaries are also receiving the same kind of pension from that scheme.

Example 6.

Let's suppose that for NMT disability pension there are:

- 5,000 beneficiaries in scheme 1
- 3,000 beneficiaries in scheme 2
- and 2,000 pensioners that are beneficiaries of both scheme 1 and scheme 2

Given the way any item X at “all schemes” level should be built, it is not mathematically possible to observe the case, as in figure 4, where for an item the value at all schemes level is smaller than the value recorded for one of the schemes. A situation like the one in figure 4 should alert the compiler that probably an error is caused by a wrong treatment of double counting (double counted beneficiaries subtracted twice: type 2 double counting is treated both at scheme level and at all schemes level).

Figure 4. Not correct treatment of type 2 double counting

Table Benefits/Schemes

		All schemes	Scheme 1	Scheme 2	Scheme ...
		Total	Total	Total	Total
1120110	**Total pension beneficiaries in disability function (1120111, 1120112)**				
1120111	**Disability pension beneficiaries**				
1120112	**Beneficiaries receiving early retirement benefits**				
		6000		3000	
	Non Means-tested				
1121111	Disability pension beneficiaries	~~4,000~~	5000	~~1000~~	
1121112	Beneficiaries receiving early retirement benefits due to reduced capacity to work				
	Means-tested				
1122111	Disability pension beneficiaries				
1122112	Beneficiaries receiving early retirement benefits due to reduced capacity to work				

The correct treatment should be:

Item 1121111 in scheme 1 is: 5,000
Item 1121111 in scheme 2 is: 3,000
Item 1121111 at all scheme level is: 5,000+3,000-2,000=6,000

33B *Example 7*: If the aggregation of the number of benefits under the heading X in the basic schemes gives the result of 3,500,000 benefits and the correction coefficient is estimated to be 1,1 (i. e. each pensioner receives on average 1,1 pensions), the number of beneficiaries without double counting for that heading is: 3,500,000 / 1.1 = 3,181,000.

34 case 2.2) several supplementary schemes.
The same methods mentioned for case 2.1 could be used.

35 case 2.3) one basic and one supplementary scheme.
Each pensioner gets benefits from a basic scheme and from a supplementary scheme: the beneficiaries of the supplementary scheme should not be aggregated.

35A If the aggregation of the number of benefits under the heading X in all schemes (basic + supplementary) gives the result of 5,500,000 benefits, while the recipients of the supplementary schemes under the same heading are 2,000,000, the total number of beneficiaries of X pensions without double counting is: 5,500,000 – 2,000,000 = 3,500,000 beneficiaries.

36 case 2.4) several basic schemes and one supplementary scheme.
One should first deal with double counting between supplementary and basic (see case 2.3) and then with double counting between the basic schemes (case 2.1).

36A First, the beneficiaries of the supplementary scheme should be ignored for the calculation of the total number of beneficiaries for a given item. Let's say the aggregation of the number of recipients/benefits under the heading X for all schemes gives the result 25,000,000 benefits. From this figure the number of the recipients of the supplementary scheme has to be deducted: if they are 8,000,000, this would imply the number of benefits without double counting within all schemes to be 17,000,000. Then, if the average number of direct rights pensions drawn by an entitled person is known, 1.42 for example, the number of benefits would be linked to the number of beneficiaries in the following way 17,000,000 / 1.42 = 11,971,831.

37 case 2.5) one basic scheme and several supplementary schemes.
It is necessary first to treat double counting between supplementary schemes (see case 2.2) and then proceed as indicated in case 2.3.

38 case 2.6) several basic schemes and several supplementary schemes.
It is necessary first to treat double counting between supplementary schemes (see case 2.2) and then proceed as indicated in case 2.4.

38A The result of type 2 double counting treatment must be shown only at "all schemes level": if there are beneficiaries receiving the same type of pension from two or more schemes (as it is often the case for supplementary schemes), each scheme must show the effective number of beneficiaries for that item.

38B Double counting between items has not to be treated at this level of aggregation (horizontal). Each item must show the effective number of beneficiaries (see example 8). So the treatment for types 3-6 of double counting has not to be applied when filling-in the elementary items' cells at "all schemes" level. At the level of elementary items, therefore, double counting between means and non-means tested should not be treated; this type of double counting should be only treated at the next step of the gradual aggregation process, i.e. when calculating the total for the seven categories.

Example 8. Let's suppose that at "all schemes" level there are:

- 330,000 beneficiaries of NMT old-age pension
- 60,000 beneficiaries of NMT anticipated old-age pension
- 252,000 beneficiaries of NMT survivors' pension
- 150,000 beneficiaries receiving both a NMT old-age and a NMT survivors' pensions.

The information on the double counting between NMT old-age and survivors' pension should not affect the values recorded for the items 1131111 and 1141111, as it is the case in the column with wrong totals (see figure 5), where the double counted beneficiaries have been subtracted from the number of NMT survivors' pension beneficiaries.

To compile correctly the questionnaire each elementary item at all schemes level must show the effective number of beneficiaries involved.

Figure 5. Treatment of type 2 double counting

Table Benefits/Schemes

		WRONG	CORRECT
		All Schemes	All Schemes
		Total	Total
1130110	**Total pension pension beneficiaries in old age function**		
1130111	**Old-age pension beneficiaries**		
1130112	**Anticipated old age pension beneficiaries**		
1130113	**Partial pension beneficiaries**		
	Non Means-tested		
1131111	Old-age pension beneficiaries	330,000	330,000
1131112	Anticiped old age pension beneficiaries	60,000	60,000
1131113	Partial pension beneficiaries		
	Means-tested		
1132111	Old-age pension beneficiaries		
1132112	Anticiped old age pension beneficiaries		
1132113	Partial pension beneficiaries		
		All Schemes	All Schemes
		Total	Total
1140111	**Total pension beneficiaries in survivors' function**	~~102,000~~ →	252,000
	Non Means-tested		
1141111	Survivors' pension beneficiaries	102,000	252,000

At step 2 cases of double counting between elementary items has not to be treated.

Therefore the correct treatment is:

Item 1131111 at all schemes level: 330,000

Item 1141111 at all schemes level: 252,000

C. Double counting between non-means-tested and means-tested pension categories (item level): type 3

39 Third step, set at all-schemes level, is the aggregation of non means-tested and means-tested subcategories of any benefit.
At this step, generally it is the case where no double counting arises, but in some countries different situations may deserve attention:

39A The aim of the third step (first step in vertical aggregation) is, the calculation of the total number of beneficiaries receiving at "all schemes" level a certain category of pension, either non means-tested or means-tested.
Type 3 of double counting has to be treated at this step with respect to the content of the cells for the items corresponding at all schemes level to the totals for each of the 7 pension category (1120111, 1120112, 1130111, 1130112, 1130113, 1140111, 1160113).

40 case 3.1), all the beneficiaries of means-tested benefit also get a non means-tested benefit. In this case, the number of beneficiaries without double counting is the number of beneficiaries of the non means-tested benefit.

40A If the total number of non means-tested X pension beneficiaries is 700,000 and the total number of means-tested X pension beneficiaries are 400,000, then the total number of X pension beneficiaries without double counting, is: 700,000

41 case 3.2) if a beneficiary of a means-tested benefit does not get necessarily a non means-tested benefit as well, the methods to estimate the total number of beneficiaries (non means-tested + means-tested) for that benefit should be indicated.

41A In general, at 'all schemes' level, the number of beneficiaries without double counting for each category of pension has to be obtained by adding up the beneficiaries receiving that type of pension with or without a means-testing but counting only once the pensioners that get it in both cases.
For a given type of pension this value can be obtained by subtracting from the simple sum of the beneficiaries for the two subcategories, the number of beneficiaries in common between the non means and the means-tested subcategories (see step 3 in appendix III.6).

This implies:

- **Check 3:**

$$\text{category X} \leq \text{subcategory X}_{\text{non means-tested}} + \text{subcategory X}_{\text{means-tested}}$$

- **Case C.1**: in case the total value (non means-tested and means-tested) at all schemes level for a category X corresponds to the sum of the values recorded under the two subcategories this implies that there is no double counting between NMT and MT pensions and that beneficiaries can receive either a non means-tested pension X or a means-tested pension X, never the two at the same time.

  Example 9. Let's suppose that at all schemes level there are:

  - 6,000 beneficiaries of NMT disability pension
  - 2,000 beneficiaries of MT disability pension
  - 1,000 beneficiaries receiving both an NMT and an MT disability pension

  This last information should not affect the values recorded for the items 1121111 and 1122111, as it is the case in the column with wrong totals in figure 6, where the double counted beneficiaries have been subtracted from the number of MT disability pension beneficiaries.

  To compile correctly the questionnaire each subcategory at all schemes level must show the **effective number of beneficiaries involved: cases of double counting between the subcategories non means/means shall be treated only at level of the corresponding category.**

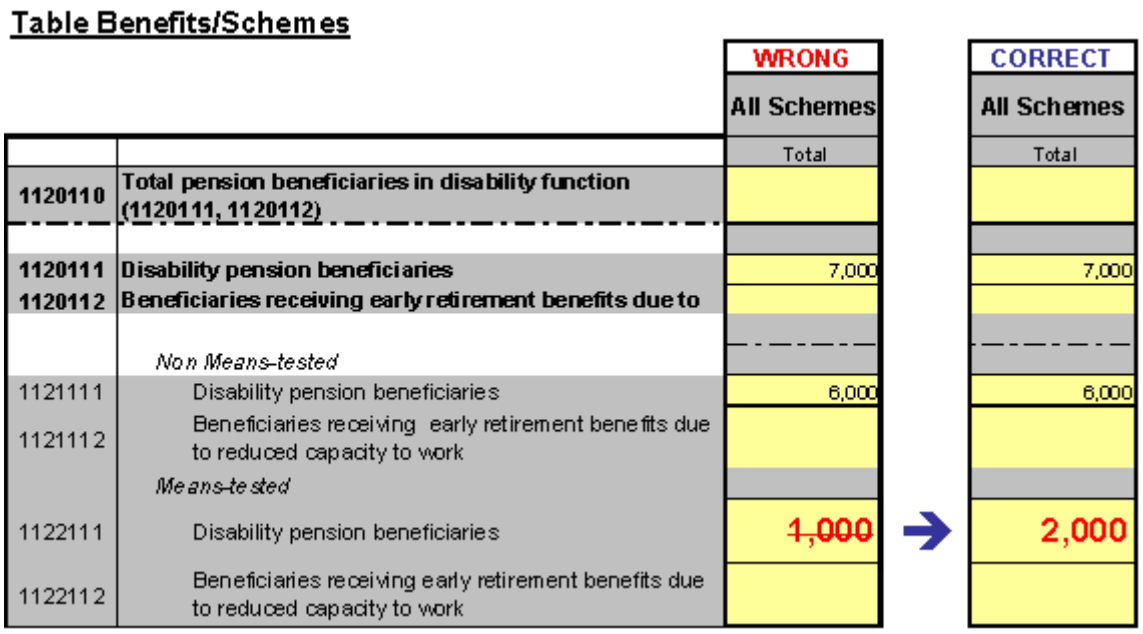
  The correct treatment is:

  Item 1121111 at all schemews level = 6,000

  Item 1122111 at all schemews level = 2,000

  Item 1120111 at all schemews level = 6,000+2,000-1,000=7,000

Figure 6. Treatment of type 3 double counting



- **Case C. 2**: in case the total value (non means-tested and means-tested) at all schemes level for a category X corresponds to the value for the subcategory non means-tested, this implies that there is double counting between NMT and MT pensions and that anybody receiving a means-tested pension X also receive a non means-tested pension X.

D. Double counting between categories in aggregation

42 In the last step, namely vertical aggregation at all-schemes level, double counting treatment has to be dealt with differently according to degrees of aggregation (intra-function aggregation, inter-function aggregation, total aggregation).

D.1 Double counting in intra-function aggregation:

With respect to the two functions involved:

Double counting in Disability function: type 4.1

43 There should be no double counting between the pensions categories falling under the disability function, because the conditions for granting these pensions are different (see § 24 and 25 in ESSPROS Manual – Part 2). Hence, if it is the case, the number of beneficiaries can be easily calculated by adding the beneficiaries of these two pension categories. For countries meeting problems in distinguishing between "disability pensions" and "early retirement benefits due to reduced capacity to work" references and clarifying examples could be found in the ESSPROS Manual and user guidelines.

43A The fourth step with respect to the disability function, concerns the calculation of the total number of beneficiaries receiving at least one pension classified within the function.

Type 4.1 of double counting has to be treated at this step with respect to the content of the cell corresponding at all schemes level to the total for the function disability (item 1120110).

In general, the number of beneficiaries without double counting for the disability function at 'all schemes' level, has to be obtained by adding up the beneficiaries recorded under the two categories disability (1120111) and early retirement benefits due to reduced capacity to work (1120112), but counting only once the pensioners that get at the same time one pension from each of the two categories.
This value can be obtained by subtracting from the simple sum of the values under the items 1120111 and 1120112, the number of common beneficiaries (see step 4 in appendix III.6).

item 1120110= item 1120111+ item 1120112-
- (double counting between 1120111 and 1120112)

In terms of set theory:

item 1120110= item 1120111 U item 1120112

Double counting in Old-age function: type 4.2

44 In theory, the number of beneficiaries for old-age can easily be calculated by adding up the beneficiaries of the three pension categories. Following the ESSPROS methodology, there should be no double counting between the three pension categories falling under the old-age function, because, as specified in the ESSPROS Manual, the anticipated and partial pensions are converted into old age-pensions when the beneficiary reaches the retirement age or when he/she retires completely. Still exceptions to this general principle could be met by countries: in this case references and clarifying examples could be found in the ESSPROS Manual and user guidelines.

44A The fourth step with respect to the old-age function, concerns the calculation of the total number of beneficiaries receiving at least one pension classified within the function.
Type 4.2 of double counting has to be treated at this step with respect to the the content of the cell corresponding at all schemes level to the total for the function old-age (item 1130110).

In general, the number of beneficiaries without double counting for the old-age function at 'all schemes' level has to be obtained by adding up the beneficiaries recorded under the three categories old-age (1130111), anticipated old-age (1130112) and partial (1130113), but counting only once the pensioners that get at the same time one pension from at least two of these categories.
This value can be obtained by subtracting from the simple sum of the values under the items 1130111, 1130112 and 1130113, the number of common beneficiaries (see step 4 in appendix III.6).

item 1130110= item 1130111+ item 1130112+ item 1130113-
-(double counting between 1130111, 1130112 and 1130113)

In terms of set theory:

item 1130110= item 1130111 U item 1130112 U item 1130113

D.2 Double counting in inter-function aggregation

Double counting between total old age and survivors' pension beneficiaries: type 5

45 Whether the case of a country without a national pension system integrating old age, disability and survivors' functions and without a conversion system transforming disability and survivors' pensions into old age pensions at the legal retirement age, double counting might be present when aggregating pensioners under "old-age pension" and those under "survivors' pension".

45A The compulsory nature of the item coded as 1190110 (§ 9 of this appendix) makes, for the pension beneficiaries' module, the recording of survivors' pensions to pensioners above the defined legal or standard retirement age compulsory; in fact, this information could be obtained as the difference between the sum of the two totals and the figure indicated in correspondence to the code 1190110 (double-counting corrected value).

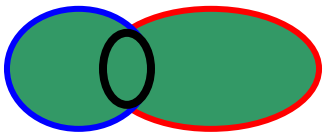
45B The fifth step in filling-in the questionnaire is the calculation of the total number of beneficiaries receiving at least one pension classified either within the old age function or within the survivors' function.
Type 5 of double counting has to be treated at this step with respect to the content of the cell defined "Total beneficiaries in old-age and survivors' functions" (item 1190110).

In general, the code 1190110 at "all schemes" level should be obtained as the aggregation of the number of all beneficiaries under the old-age function (item 1130110) and all beneficiaries under the survivors' function (item 1140111) minus (once) the people receiving both old-age and survivors' pensions (see step 5 in appendix III.6):

item 1190110= item 1130110+ item 1140111-
-(double counting between old-age and survivors' functions)

Using set theory, if the red set contains the beneficiaries under the old-age function, the blue set contains the beneficiaries under the survivors' function, the black set contains the beneficiaries receiving both an old-age and a survivors' pension, than the green area is the value 1190110:

item 1190110= item 1130110 U item 1140111



This implies that:

- **Check 4.** The difference between the sum of the values under the codes 1130110 and 1140110, and the code 1190110 quantifies the double counting between the two functions:

  item 1130110+ item 1140110- item 1190110 = item 1130110+ item 1140110-[item 130110+ item 1140111-**(double counting between old-age and survivors' functions)**];

  item 1130110+ item 1140110- item 1190110 = **(double counting between old-age and survivors' functions)**

Therefore it has to be made sure that this difference is smaller than the smallest between the two values 1130110 and 1140111.

item 1130110+ item 1140110- item 1190110< item 1130110

item 1130110+ item 1140110- item 1190110< item 1140110

Example 10. Let's consider a situation similar to the one in the example 8. In addition let's suppose there is only one scheme, scheme 1, providing old age and survivors' benefits:

-330,000 beneficiaries of NMT old-age pension

-60,000 beneficiaries of NMT anticipated old-age pension

-252,000 beneficiaries of NMT survivors' pension

-150,000 beneficiaries receiving both a NMT old-age and a NMT survivors' pensions.

If it is tried to treat the double counting between NMT old-age and NMT survivors' at the wrong step, i.e. at level of scheme 1, and, in addition, acting in a wrong way, double counted beneficiaries are imputed exclusively to the item for NMT old-age pension, this twofold incorrect treatment of double counting can be detected by the type of check described above (check 4).

Considering the values at all schemes level in the first column in figure 7:

item 1130110+ item 1140110- item 1190110= 390,000+102,000-342,000=150,000

the number of double counted beneficiaries between the functions old-age and survivors' will result greater than the beneficiaries of survivors' pensions and this is not possible.

Figure 7. Importance of check 1 in detecting a non correct treatment of double counting

Table Benefits/Schemes

		WRONG			CORRECT	
		All Schemes	Scheme 1		All Schemes	Scheme 1
		Total	Total		Total	Total
1130110	Total pension pension beneficiaries in old age function	390,000			390,000	
1130111	Old-age pension beneficiaries	330,000			330,000	
1130112	Anticipated old age pension beneficiaries	60,000			60,000	
1130113	Partial pension beneficiaries					
	Non Means-tested					
1131111	Old-age pension beneficiaries	330,000	330,000		330,000	330,000
1131112	Anticiped old age pension beneficiaries	60,000	60,000		60,000	60,000
1131113	Partial pension beneficiaries					
	Means-tested					
1132111	Old-age pension beneficiaries					
1132112	Anticiped old age pension beneficiaries					
1132113	Partial pension beneficiaries					
		All Schemes	Scheme 1		All Schemes	Scheme 1
		Total	Total		Total	Total
1140111	Total pension beneficiaries in survivors' function	102,000		→	252,000	
	Non Means-tested					
1141111	Survivors' pension beneficiaries	102,000	102,000		252,000	252,000
	Means-tested					
1142111	Survivors' pension beneficiaries					
		All Schemes	Scheme 1		All Schemes	Scheme 1
		Total	Total		Total	Total
1190110	Total beneficiaries in old-age and survivors' functions	342,000		→	492,000	

To compile correctly the questionnaire each elementary item at all schemes level must show the effective number of beneficiaries involved and the first item for which to use the information on double counting between old-age and survivors' pensions, no matter if it arises at level of one scheme or at level of one category per function, should be the item 1190110.

The correct treatment is showed in the second column for data at all schemes level. In this case the result of the checking is the same:

item 1130110+ item 1140110- item 1190110= 390,000+252,000-492,000=150,000

but it is not incoherent with the values indicated for two functions.

- **Check 5.** Pay attention when the value reported under the code 1190110 is quite small if compared to the values for the items 1130110 and 1140110; a small value might imply that the largest majority of beneficiaries are receiving both types of pensions. In this case it is more likely that the value might represent the number of double counted beneficiaries.

- **Case D.2.1.** When the value under the item 1190110 is equal to the sum of the totals for the functions old-age and survivors', it is possible in infer that there are no cases of people receiving pensions in both the functions. There is no double counting between these two functions when:

item 1190110= item 1130110 + item 1140111

- **Case D.2.2.** If there is double counting between the functions old age and survivors' the difference between the sum of the totals for old-age function and survivors' function and the value 1190110 should be positive:

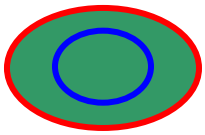
  item 1130110 + item 1140111- item 1190110> 0

- **Case D.2.3.** If the difference between the sum of the totals for old-age function (1130110 at "all schemes" level) and survivors' function (1140111 at "all schemes" level) and the value in correspondence of the code 1190110 coincides with the total of the survivors' function (1140111 at "all schemes" level), this implies all the pensioners receiving a survivors' pension (normally a smaller group than old age beneficiaries) receive also old-age pension.

  item 1130110 + item 1140111-[item 1130110+ item 1140111-**(double counting between old-age and survivors' functions)**] = item 1140111;

  (double counting between old-age and survivors' functions) = item 1140111;

  Using set theory, if the red set contains the beneficiaries under the old-age function and the blue set contains the beneficiaries under the survivors' function.

  If the intersection between the two sets coincides with the survivors' set, this implies the survivors' set is contained in the set of old-age.

45C The only step in progressive vertical aggregation, when taking into account the double counting between old-age and survivors' functions, is when calculating the item 1190110, first, and 100000, after. The number of beneficiaries receiving both an old-age and a survivors' pension should not be subtracted neither from any other total nor singularly from each scheme's data.

Double counting in total number of pensioners: type 6

46 The total number of pensioners, previously indicated by the code 1000000, is defined as in § 9 of this Appendix. Generally speaking, the number of the total of pension beneficiaries is not assumed to be equal to the sum of the beneficiaries of each pension category even though it is obtained as aggregation of them.

Further difficulties are expected to appear for some countries, when double counting has to be eliminated at this final stage. In these cases, the value for total pensioners might be obtained from other sources (e.g. administrative data).

47 Double counting between beneficiaries in disability and old-age functions does not need to be eliminated, if disability cash benefits paid after retirement age are recorded in the old-age function under the old-age pensions as required in the methodology.
Still, double counting might arise between survivors' and disability pensions and between the category partial pensions and other pension categories.

47B The last step in filling-in the questionnaire is the calculation of the total number of beneficiaries receiving at least one pension, no matter of which type.
Type 6 of double counting has to be treated at this step with respect to the content of the cell defined "Total number of pension beneficiaries" (item 1000000).

In general, the code 1000000 at 'all schemes' level has to be obtained adding up the totals for the four functions (1120110, 1130110, 1140111 and 1160113) but counting just once the pensioners that get more than one pension belonging to different functions (see step 5 in appendix III.6).

item 1000000= item 1120110 + item 1130110 + item 1140111 + item 1160113 -

- (double counting between disability, old-age, survivors' and unemployment functions)

This implies that:

- **Check 5**: As the item 1000000 at "all schemes" level is obtained by construction after the treatment of vertical double counting between items 1120110, 1130110, 1140111 and 1160113 at "all schemes" level, its value has to be smaller or equal than the sum of the number of beneficiaries recorded for the four functions.

  item 1000000 ≤ item 1120110+ item 1130110+ item 1140111+ item 1160113

  or

  diff. 1= item 1120110+ item 1130110+ item 1140111+ item 1160113- item 1000000≥0

- **Check 6**: The difference between the sum of the number of beneficiaries recorded for the four functions and the item 1000000 is always greater or equal to the difference between the sum of the number of beneficiaries recorded for the functions old-age and survivors' and the item 1190110:

  diff. 2 = item 1130110 + item 1140111- item 1190110≥0

  diff. 1≥ diff. 2

If the value under the item 1190110 is smaller than the sum of the values for the two functions old-age and survivors'

diff. 2 = item 1130110 + item 1140111- item 1190110 > 0

⇒ there is double counting at least between old-age and survivors' functions (see above comments to type 5)

then the item 1000000 should be smaller than the sum of the total beneficiaries for the four functions:

diff. 1= item 1120110+ item 1130110+ item 1140111+ item 1160113- item 1000000> 0

⇒ there is double counting between disability, old-age, survivors' and unemployment functions

- **Case D.2.4**: If it is verified that the difference diff.2 is greater than zero (it implies there is at least double counting between the two functions old-age and survivors') then a positive

difference of the values for diff.1 and diff. 2 will evaluate the double counting between functions other than old-age and survivors:

diff. 1-diff. 2> 0

⇒ (double counting between disability, old-age, survivors' and unemployment functions) > (double counting between old-age and survivors' functions)

⇒ there is double counting between functions other than old-age and survivors

- **Case D.2.5**: If the value under the item 1190110 corresponds to the total value of the Old-age function and the value under the item 1000000 is obtained as the sum of the values for the functions disability (1120110) and old-age (1130110): the two information together imply that all the people receiving a survivors' pension receive also an old age pension and that there is no double counting between disability and survivors' pensions (if it is confirmed no double counting between old age and disability).

5 Theoretical example of the questionnaire (yellow cells indicate compulsory information)

ESSPROS: Number of pensions beneficiaries (in units)	YEAR:
	Country:

Table Benefits/Schemes

		Total number of beneficiaries without double counting			Scheme 1			Scheme 2			Scheme …			Scheme N		
		Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Woman	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
1000000	**Total pension beneficiaries** (1120110, 1130110, 1140111, 1160113)															
		Total number of beneficiaries without double counting			**Scheme 1**			**Scheme 2**			**Scheme …**			**Scheme N**		
		Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Woman	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
1120110	**Total pension beneficiaries in disability function (1120111, 1120112)**															
1120111	**Disability pension beneficiaries**															
1120112	**Beneficiaries receiving early retirement benefits due to reduced capacity to work**															
	Non Means-tested															
1121111	Disability pension beneficiaries															
1121112	Beneficiaries receiving early retirement benefits due to reduced capacity to work															
	Means-tested															
1122111	Disability pension beneficiaries															
1122112	Beneficiaries receiving early retirement benefits due to reduced capacity to work															
		Total number of beneficiaries without double counting			**Scheme 1**			**Scheme 2**			**Scheme …**			**Scheme N**		
		Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Woman	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
1130110	**Total pension pension beneficiaries in old age function (1130111, 1130112, 1130113)**															
1130111	**Old-age pension beneficiaries**															
1130112	**Anticipated old age pension beneficiaries**															
1130113	**Partial pension beneficiaries**															
	Non Means-tested															
1131111	Old-age pension beneficiaries															
1131112	Anticiped old age pension beneficiaries															
1131113	Partial pension beneficiaries															
	Means-tested															
1132111	Old-age pension beneficiaries															
1132112	Anticiped old age pension beneficiaries															
1132113	Partial pension beneficiaries															
		Total number of beneficiaries without double counting			**Scheme 1**			**Scheme 2**			**Scheme …**			**Scheme N**		
		Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Woman	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
1140111	**Total pension beneficiaries in survivors' function**															
	Non Means-tested															
1141111	Survivors' pension beneficiaries															
	Means-tested															
1142111	Survivors' pension beneficiaries															
		Total number of beneficiaries without double counting			**Scheme 1**			**Scheme 2**			**Scheme …**			**Scheme N**		
		Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Woman	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
1160113	**Total pension beneficiaries in unemployment function (receiving early retirement benefits for labour market reasons)**															
	Non Means-tested															
1161113	Beneficiaries receiving early retirement benefits for labour market reasons															
	Means-tested															
1162113	Beneficiaries receiving early retirement benefits for labour market reasons															
		Total number of beneficiaries without double counting			**Scheme 1**			**Scheme 2**			**Scheme …**			**Scheme N**		
		Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Woman	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
1190110	**Total beneficiaries in old-age and survivors' functions**															
	Supplementary information				**Scheme 1**			**Scheme 2**			**Scheme …**			**Scheme N**		
		Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Woman	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
a	**legal or standard age of retirement for old age benefits by gender (by scheme or determined by a reference scheme)**															
b	**reference date / method of calculation by scheme**															
c	**total number of pension beneficiaries by scheme and by gender**															
d	**total number of pension benefits by scheme and by gender**															
e	**rest of the world: number of beneficiaries living outside the country**															

6 Theoretical example of performing gradual aggregation

This is the example for a hypothetical country in which there are only two pension schemes: scheme 1 and scheme 2. The available information can be organized in the following sets:

A. Scheme 1:

- 1.000 people receive a first benefit classified as NMT beneficiaries receiving early retirement benefits for labour market reasons (item 1161113)
- 400 people receive a second benefit classified as NMT beneficiaries receiving early retirement benefits for labour market reasons (item 1161113)
- 300 people receive both the benefits classified as NMT beneficiaries receiving early retirement benefits for labour market reasons (item 1161113)

B. Scheme 1:

- 5.000 beneficiaries receive a disability pension (item 1121111)
- 330.000 beneficiaries receive an old age pension (item 1131111)
- 60.000 beneficiaries receive an anticipated old age pension (item 1131112)
- 252.000 beneficiaries receive a survivors' pension (item 1141111)[including beneficiaries whose age is both above and below the standard retirement age]

Scheme 2:

- 3.000 beneficiaries receive a NMT disability pension (item 1121111)
- 2.000 beneficiaries receive a MT disability pension (item 1122111)
- 40.000 beneficiaries receive an old age pension (item 1131111)
- 10.000 beneficiaries receive a survivors' pension (item 1141111)[including beneficiaries whose age is both above and below the standard retirement age]
- 1.200 people receive a benefit classified as NMT beneficiaries receiving early retirement benefits for labour market reasons (item 1161113)

C. Both in scheme 1 and 2:

- 2.000 beneficiaries receive a NMT disability pension (item 1121111) from both the schemes;
- 40. 000 beneficiaries receive an NMT old age pension (item 1131111) from both the schemes;
- 10.000 beneficiaries receive a NMT survivors' pension (item 1141111) from both the schemes;
- 500 beneficiaries receive an NMT early retirement benefit for labour market reasons (item 1161113) from both the schemes.

D. Means testing:

1000 beneficiaries receive both an NMT and MT disability pension (by scheme 2)

E. Old age function:

In the pension system is not possible to receive at the same time an old-age and an anticipated old-age pension

F. Between functions:

- 150.000 beneficiaries receive both an old-age and a survivors' pension
- No beneficiary receives both a disability and an old-age pension
- 3.000 beneficiaries receives both disability and survivors' pension
- No beneficiary receives at the same time the three pensions: disability, survivors' and old age

First step: fill in each category cell at single scheme level

The aim of this first step is to fill in the relevant cells for the two schemes.
At "single scheme" level each item has to show the effective number of beneficiaries involved.
Only type 1 of double counting has to be treated at this stage for all those cases in which under more than one benefit is included one heading (for each scheme, the number of beneficiaries, not of benefits, under the same heading/item has to be calculated).
The information sets A and B are needed.

Table 1: First step results

		All Schemes	Scheme 1	Scheme 2
		Total	Total	Total
1000000	**Total pension beneficiaries (1120110, 1130110, 1140111, 1160113)**			
		All Schemes	**Scheme 1**	**Scheme 2**
		Total	Total	Total
1120110	**Total pension beneficiaries in disability function (1120111, 1120112)**			
1120111	**Disability pension beneficiaries**			
1120112	**Beneficiaries receiving early retirement benefits due to reduced capacity to work**			
	Non Means-tested			
1121111	Disability pension beneficiaries		5,000	3,000
1121112	Beneficiaries receiving early retirement benefits due to reduced capacity to work			
	Means-tested			
1122111	Disability pension beneficiaries			2,000
1122112	Beneficiaries receiving early retirement benefits due to reduced capacity to work			
		All Schemes	**Scheme 1**	**Scheme 2**
		Total	Total	Total
1130110	**Total pension pension beneficiaries in old age function (1130111, 1130112, 1130113)**			
1130111	**Old-age pension beneficiaries**			
1130112	**Anticipated old age pension beneficiaries**			
1130113	**Partial pension beneficiaries**			
	Non Means-tested			
1131111	Old-age pension beneficiaries		330,000	40,000
1131112	Anticiped old age pension beneficiaries		60,000	
1131113	Partial pension beneficiaries			
	Means-tested			
1132111	Old-age pension beneficiaries			
1132112	Anticiped old age pension beneficiaries			
1132113	Partial pension beneficiaries			
		All Schemes	**Scheme 1**	**Scheme 2**
		Total	Total	Total
1140111	**Total pension beneficiaries in survivors' function**			
	Non Means-tested			
1141111	Survivors' pension beneficiaries		252,000	10,000
	Means-tested			
1142111	Survivors' pension beneficiaries			
		All Schemes	**Scheme 1**	**Scheme 2**
		Total	Total	Total
1160113	**Total pension beneficiaries in unemployment function (receiving early retirement benefits for labour market reasons)**			
	Non Means-tested			
1161113	Beneficiaries receiving early retirement benefits for labour market reasons		1,100	1,200
	Means-tested			
1162113	Beneficiaries receiving early retirement benefits for labour market reasons			
		All Schemes	**Scheme 1**	**Scheme 2**
		Total	Total	Total
1190110	**Total beneficiaries in old-age and survivors' functions**			

Second step: fill in each category cell at 'all schemes' level

As a second step, data at "all schemes" level for the elementary items have to be provided.
Double counting to be treated at this step is double counting between beneficiaries of a type of pension across all the providing schemes
To complete this step, the information set C is needed: i. e. information on pensioners getting pensions in the same category from different schemes.

Table 2: Second step results

		All Schemes	Scheme 1	Scheme 2
		Total	Total	Total
1000000	**Total pension beneficiaries (1120110, 1130110, 1140111, 1160113)**			
		All Schemes	**Scheme 1**	**Scheme 2**
		Total	Total	Total
1120110	**Total pension beneficiaries in disability function (1120111, 1120112)**			
1120111	**Disability pension beneficiaries**			
1120112	**Beneficiaries receiving early retirement benefits due to reduced capacity to work**			
	Non Means-tested			
1121111	Disability pension beneficiaries	6,000	5,000	3,000
1121112	Beneficiaries receiving early retirement benefits due to reduced capacity to work			
	Means-tested			
1122111	Disability pension beneficiaries	2,000		2,000
1122112	Beneficiaries receiving early retirement benefits due to reduced capacity to work			
		All Schemes	**Scheme 1**	**Scheme 2**
		Total	Total	Total
1130110	**Total pension pension beneficiaries in old age function (1130111, 1130112, 1130113)**			
1130111	**Old-age pension beneficiaries**			
1130112	**Anticipated old age pension beneficiaries**			
1130113	**Partial pension beneficiaries**			
	Non Means-tested			
1131111	Old-age pension beneficiaries	330,000	330,000	40,000
1131112	Anticiped old age pension beneficiaries	60,000	60,000	
1131113	Partial pension beneficiaries			
	Means-tested			
1132111	Old-age pension beneficiaries			
1132112	Anticiped old age pension beneficiaries			
1132113	Partial pension beneficiaries			
		All Schemes	**Scheme 1**	**Scheme 2**
		Total	Total	Total
1140111	**Total pension beneficiaries in survivors' function**			
	Non Means-tested			
1141111	Survivors' pension beneficiaries	252,000	252,000	10,000
	Means-tested			
1142111	Survivors' pension beneficiaries			
		All Schemes	**Scheme 1**	**Scheme 2**
		Total	Total	Total
1160113	**Total pension beneficiaries in unemployment function (receiving early retirement benefits for labour market reasons)**			
	Non Means-tested			
1161113	Beneficiaries receiving early retirement benefits for labour market reasons	1,800	1,100	1,200
	Means-tested			
1162113	Beneficiaries receiving early retirement benefits for labour market reasons			

At this stage of calculation we have:

Item 1121111=5.000+3.000-2.000=6.000

Item 1131111=330.000

Item 1141111=252.000
Item 1161113=1.100+1.200-500=1.800

Items 1121111 and 1161113 are obtained with a horizontal treatment of double counting (type 2, double counting between schemes). This result is shown in table 2.

Third step: fill in each category's total cell at all schemes level

As a third step, data at "all schemes" level for the seven categories' totals (obtained through the aggregation of the subcategories non means-tested and means tested of any pension benefit) have to be provided.To complete this step, the information set D is needed: i. e. information on pensioners getting both non means and means-tested pensions for the same category.
In this hypothetical country there is means-testing is only for disability pensions.
Results of steps three are shown in table 3.

Fourth step: fill in each function cell at all schemes level

As a fourth step, data at "all schemes" level for the four functions have to be provided.
To complete this step, the information set E is needed: i. e. information on pensioners getting more than one pension included under disability and old-age function.
In this example there is no need for the treatment of type 4.1 or 4.2 of double counting, because in our system only one category of pension under the disability function is provided and, as most of the times there is, by definition, no double counting between the two categories under the old-age function (old-age and anticipated old-age).
Results of step four are shown in table 4.

Fifth step: fill in the item 1190110 at all schemes level

To obtain the total number of pension beneficiaries in old age and survivors' functions at all schemes level, the first line of information set F, on pensioners getting more than one pension in different functions, has to be used.

Item 1190110 = 390.000+252.000-150.000=492.000

Sixth step: fill in the item 1000000 at all schemes level

To obtain the total number of pension beneficiaries at all schemes level, the other lines but the first one of the information set F, on pensioners getting more than one pension in different functions, has to be used.

Item 1000000 = 7.000+1.800+492.000-3.000= 497.800

The results of steps 5 and 6 are available in table 5.

Table 3: Third step results

		All Schemes	Scheme 1	Scheme 2
		Total	Total	Total
1000000	**Total pension beneficiaries (1120110, 1130110, 1140111, 1160113)**			
		All Schemes	**Scheme 1**	**Scheme 2**
		Total	Total	Total
1120110	**Total pension beneficiaries in disability function (1120111, 1120112)**			
1120111	**Disability pension beneficiaries**	7,000		
1120112	**Beneficiaries receiving early retirement benefits due to reduced capacity to work**			
	Non Means-tested			
1121111	Disability pension beneficiaries	6,000	5,000	3,000
1121112	Beneficiaries receiving early retirement benefits due to reduced capacity to work			
	Means-tested			
1122111	Disability pension beneficiaries	2,000		2,000
1122112	Beneficiaries receiving early retirement benefits due to reduced capacity to work			
		All Schemes	**Scheme 1**	**Scheme 2**
		Total	Total	Total
1130110	**Total pension pension beneficiaries in old age function (1130111, 1130112, 1130113)**			
1130111	**Old-age pension beneficiaries**	330,000		
1130112	**Anticipated old age pension beneficiaries**	60,000		
1130113	**Partial pension beneficiaries**			
	Non Means-tested			
1131111	Old-age pension beneficiaries	330,000	330,000	40,000
1131112	Anticiped old age pension beneficiaries	60,000	60,000	
1131113	Partial pension beneficiaries			
	Means-tested			
1132111	Old-age pension beneficiaries			
1132112	Anticiped old age pension beneficiaries			
1132113	Partial pension beneficiaries			
		All Schemes	**Scheme 1**	**Scheme 2**
		Total	Total	Total
1140111	**Total pension beneficiaries in survivors' function**			
	Non Means-tested			
1141111	Survivors' pension beneficiaries	252,000	252,000	10,000
	Means-tested			
1142111	Survivors' pension beneficiaries			
		All Schemes	**Scheme 1**	**Scheme 2**
		Total	Total	Total
1160113	**Total pension beneficiaries in unemployment function (receiving early retirement benefits for labour market reasons)**			
	Non Means-tested			
1161113	Beneficiaries receiving early retirement benefits for labour market reasons	1,800	1,100	1,200
	Means-tested			
1162113	Beneficiaries receiving early retirement benefits for labour market reasons			

Table 4: Fourth step results

		All Schemes	Scheme 1	Scheme 2
		Total	Total	Total
1000000	**Total pension beneficiaries (1120110, 1130110, 1140111, 1160113)**			
		All Schemes	**Scheme 1**	**Scheme 2**
		Total	Total	Total
1120110	**Total pension beneficiaries in disability function (1120111, 1120112)**	7,000		
1120111	**Disability pension beneficiaries**	7,000		
1120112	**Beneficiaries receiving early retirement benefits due to reduced capacity to work**			
	Non Means-tested			
1121111	Disability pension beneficiaries	6,000	5,000	3,000
1121112	Beneficiaries receiving early retirement benefits due to reduced capacity to work			
	Means-tested			
1122111	Disability pension beneficiaries	2,000		2,000
1122112	Beneficiaries receiving early retirement benefits due to reduced capacity to work			
		All Schemes	**Scheme 1**	**Scheme 2**
		Total	Total	Total
1130110	**Total pension pension beneficiaries in old age function (1130111, 1130112, 1130113)**	390,000		
1130111	**Old-age pension beneficiaries**	330,000		
1130112	**Anticipated old age pension beneficiaries**	60,000		
1130113	**Partial pension beneficiaries**			
	Non Means-tested			
1131111	Old-age pension beneficiaries	330,000	330,000	40,000
1131112	Anticiped old age pension beneficiaries	60,000	60,000	
1131113	Partial pension beneficiaries			
	Means-tested			
1132111	Old-age pension beneficiaries			
1132112	Anticiped old age pension beneficiaries			
1132113	Partial pension beneficiaries			
		All Schemes	**Scheme 1**	**Scheme 2**
		Total	Total	Total
1140111	**Total pension beneficiaries in survivors' function**	252,000		
	Non Means-tested			
1141111	Survivors' pension beneficiaries	252,000	252,000	10,000
	Means-tested			
1142111	Survivors' pension beneficiaries			
		All Schemes	**Scheme 1**	**Scheme 2**
		Total	Total	Total
1160113	**Total pension beneficiaries in unemployment function (receiving early retirement benefits for labour market reasons)**	1,800		
	Non Means-tested			
1161113	Beneficiaries receiving early retirement benefits for labour market reasons	1,800	1,100	1,200
	Means-tested			
1162113	Beneficiaries receiving early retirement benefits for labour market reasons			

Table 5: Final results

		All Schemes	Scheme 1	Scheme 2
		Total	Total	Total
1000000	**Total pension beneficiaries (1120110, 1130110, 1140111, 1160113)**			
		All Schemes	**Scheme 1**	**Scheme 2**
		Total	Total	Total
1120110	**Total pension beneficiaries in disability function (1120111, 1120112)**	7,000		
1120111	**Disability pension beneficiaries**	7,000		
1120112	**Beneficiaries receiving early retirement benefits due to reduced capacity to work**			
	Non Means-tested			
1121111	Disability pension beneficiaries	6,000	5,000	3,000
1121112	Beneficiaries receiving early retirement benefits due to reduced capacity to work			
	Means-tested			
1122111	Disability pension beneficiaries	2,000		2,000
1122112	Beneficiaries receiving early retirement benefits due to reduced capacity to work			
		All Schemes	**Scheme 1**	**Scheme 2**
		Total	Total	Total
1130110	**Total pension pension beneficiaries in old age function (1130111, 1130112, 1130113)**	390,000		
1130111	**Old-age pension beneficiaries**	330,000		
1130112	**Anticipated old age pension beneficiaries**	60,000		
1130113	**Partial pension beneficiaries**			
	Non Means-tested			
1131111	Old-age pension beneficiaries	330,000	330,000	40,000
1131112	Anticiped old age pension beneficiaries	60,000	60,000	
1131113	Partial pension beneficiaries			
	Means-tested			
1132111	Old-age pension beneficiaries			
1132112	Anticiped old age pension beneficiaries			
1132113	Partial pension beneficiaries			
		All Schemes	**Scheme 1**	**Scheme 2**
		Total	Total	Total
1140111	**Total pension beneficiaries in survivors' function**	252,000		
	Non Means-tested			
1141111	Survivors' pension beneficiaries	252,000	252,000	10,000
	Means-tested			
1142111	Survivors' pension beneficiaries			
		All Schemes	**Scheme 1**	**Scheme 2**
		Total	Total	Total
1160113	**Total pension beneficiaries in unemployment function (receiving early retirement benefits for labour market reasons)**	1,800		
	Non Means-tested			
1161113	Beneficiaries receiving early retirement benefits for labour market reasons	1,800	1,100	1,200
	Means-tested			
1162113	Beneficiaries receiving early retirement benefits for labour market reasons			
		All Schemes	**Scheme 1**	**Scheme 2**
		Total	Total	Total
1190110	**Total beneficiaries in old-age and survivors' functions**	492,000		

APPENDIX IV: Methodology of the module on net social protection benefits (restricted approach)

1 Introduction

1 According with the decision taken at the April 2009 Working Group meeting on net social benefits, Eurostat decided to implement the net benefits module according to the so-called restricted approach, explained in the following. The module on net social protection benefits should be obtained using this approach, in order to have the same population of beneficiaries of the gross social protection benefits collected in the ESSPROS Core System.

1.1 Background

2 The ESSPROS Core system consists of a stable, annually collected set of data on the receipts and expenditures of social protection schemes in the European Union. ESSPROS data are collected according to the Regulation 458/2007 and two supplementary Commission Regulations. The first Regulation provides the basis for the development of a module on net social protection benefits. Following this provision, other two Commission Regulations were introduced as legal basis for the module on net social protection benefits.

3 The methodology of the Core system is defined in the first two parts of this manual, which is the reference document for the four Commission Regulations implementing the EP and Council ESSPROS Regulation. It contains all detailed definitions and classifications for the ESSPROS Core system. This appendix dedicated to the module on net social protection benefits (restricted approach) should be seen as an extension to the first two parts, following all definitions given therein and providing additional definitions and clarifications where necessary.

4 The ESSPROS Core system collects data on the expenditure on social protection benefits provided by public and private bodies to individuals and households without any deduction of taxes and other obligatory levies payable on social benefits by beneficiaries. This expenditure is therefore considered as gross. It represents the value of social benefits disbursed by resident social protection schemes and the value of benefits received in cash or in kind by beneficiaries.

5 However, the cross-country comparability of data on gross expenditure is limited by the fact that in some cases the benefits paid to recipients are liable to taxes on income and/or social contributions, whilst in others they are not. Taxes and social contributions levied on social benefits have the effect of reducing the gross expenditure of general government on social protection and reducing the extent to which social benefits increase the disposable income of recipients.

6 The aim of the ESSPROS module on net social protection benefits is to collect information that measures the impact of the fiscal system on gross expenditure and thereby provide data on net social protection expenditure that are more comparable between countries.

1.2 The restricted and enlarged approaches to measuring net social protection benefits

7 Article 2 of the ESSPROS Regulation (EC) No 458/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council defines net social protection benefits to be *"the value of social protection benefits excluding taxes and social contributions paid by the benefits' recipients complemented by the value of fiscal benefits"* where fiscal benefits are defined to *be "social protection provided in the form of tax breaks that would be defined as social protection benefits if they were provided in cash, excluding tax breaks promoting the provision of social protection or promoting private insurance plans"*. This definition marks out two separate elements to net benefits.

8 The first – social protection benefits less taxes and social contributions paid on those benefits by their recipients – implies no change to the scope of the Core system. It represents a strict conversion from gross expenditure to net expenditure after taking into account the value of taxes and social contributions paid on gross benefits. By

definition, the population of recipients of net and gross benefits must be the same. This is known as the "restricted approach" to measuring net benefits.

9 The second element – fiscal benefits – potentially enlarges the scope of the net benefits module compared to the Core system because it includes the value of social benefits implemented solely through the fiscal system, which are not included in the Core system. Fiscal benefits reduce the amount of taxes and/or social contributions paid on all forms of income (e.g. from employment) and therefore increase the disposable income of beneficiaries in addition to the social benefits recorded in the Core system. Moreover, fiscal benefits may accrue to persons who receive no social benefits paid in cash or in kind who are therefore not members of the population of benefit recipients covered by the Core system. Adding the value of fiscal benefits to the value of net benefits according to the restricted approach is known as the "enlarged" approach to measuring net benefits23. The two approaches can be summarised as follows ([24]):

F.1 *Net social benefits (restricted) = Gross social benefits – Taxes & social contributions paid on benefits by recipients*

F.2 Net *social benefits (enlarged) = Net social benefits (restricted) + Fiscal benefits*

1.3 Development of the net benefits module (restricted approach)

10 In accordance with the timetable laid out in Article 5 of the ESSPROS Regulation (EC) No 458/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Eurostat launched in 2007 a programme of work to implement a pilot collection of data on net social protection benefits referring to 2005.

11 Following consultation with a Task Force meeting in January 2008, Eurostat decided to implement the net benefits module according to the restricted approach.

12 A pilot data collection of net social protection benefits according to the restricted approach was launched in April 2008 for all EU-27 countries plus Iceland and Norway, with a deadline for submission of data by the end of October 2008. Preliminary results were presented to a full Working Group on net benefits in April 2009. In accordance with the procedure outlined in Article 5.2 of the regulation, the meeting voted in favour of progressing work towards the implementation of the module on net social protection benefits (restricted approach) as a routine data collection.

([23]) Note that part of the value of fiscal benefits is in fact included in the restricted approach since any relief on the levies paid on income from social benefits will be accounted for in the actual value of taxes and social contributions deducted from the gross benefits. See the section on *residual fiscal benefits*.

([24]) Both definitions are given for matter of clarification. According to the decision taken by Member States, the approach to be used for compiling net social protection benefits is the restricted approach. The enlarged approach is at an experimental stage only.

2 The definition of net social protection benefits (restricted approach)

2.1 The concepts of gross and net social protection benefits

13 Expenditure recorded in the Core system ([25]) covers **gross** social protection benefits (paragraph 99, 100 and 129 of the first part of this manual)– it refers to the value of social benefits disbursed by general government before the deduction of any taxes or social contributions paid on social benefits by their recipients.

14 The ESSPROS module on **net** social protection benefits (restricted approach) records social benefits after the deduction of taxes or social contributions paid on cash social benefits by their recipients.

⇒ *Net social benefits (restricted) = Gross social benefits – Taxes & social contributions paid on benefits by recipients*

2.2 Obligatory levies: Taxes and social contributions

15 The net benefits module (restricted approach) determines the final net value of social benefits by deducting from gross social benefits the part of the combined value of two forms of obligatory levy applied by general government to the income of fiscal units that relates to liable cash social benefits:

(i) Taxes on income

(ii) Social contributions

2.3 Definitions

16 *Taxes on income* refers to taxes on individual or household income from employment, property, entrepreneurship, social benefits, etc., including taxes deducted by employers (pay-as-you-earn taxes)([26]). (In the remainder of the document *Taxes on income* are often referred to simply as *taxes*.)

17 *Social contributions* refers to compulsory *social contributions paid by protected persons* as defined in this manual, first part, par. 75.

18 Social contributions refer only to compulsory contributions paid by employees, self-employed persons and non-employed persons. Non-compulsory contributions to private schemes are not included.

19 Social contributions in the net benefits module should never include employers' contributions - either actual or imputed - since these are not levies applied to income from social benefits actually received by individuals or households.

2.4 Principles of valuation

20 For the assessment of the taxes and social contributions payable by fiscal units, income from liable social benefits is typically cumulated with other sources of income (primarily from employment) to form a *tax base* (or social-contribution base). Since the final liability is determined by the value of the tax base as a whole, the liabilities cannot be attributed directly to particular components of the tax base and are therefore considered to be distributed according to the proportion each income component represents within the tax base.

([25]) The ESSPROS Core system collects data on the expenditure of social protection schemes broken down into four main categories: social benefits, administration costs, transfers to other schemes and, finally, other expenditure.

([26]) See ESA definition of Taxes on income (D.51)

21 The part of the total liability related to benefits is therefore calculated as:

⇒ *Taxes on benefits = (Value of benefits liable to taxes / Tax base) * Total tax payable*

⇒ *Social contributions on benefits = (Value of benefits liable to social contributions / Social contribution base) * Total social contributions payable*

22 The value of taxes and social contributions to be taken into account should always be the final liability, taking into account any post year-end adjustments and, where relevant, the impact of any fiscal benefits as they apply to liabilities derived from social benefits. In the case that this is not possible, residual fiscal benefits may be reported as complementary amounts (see below).

23 Social benefits that are not liable to taxes or to social contributions do not form part of a tax base or social contribution base. The net value of benefits not liable to levies will always be the same as the gross value.

2.5 Further clarifications

24 Withholding taxes are taxes due on income from social benefits that are calculated in advance of payment, withheld by the payment authority and paid directly to the tax authority on behalf of the recipient. Withholding taxes should not be taken into account when calculating taxes paid on social benefits in the case they are not included in the gross amount paid to the recipient, which is effectively already net of these taxes. In this case to include withholding taxes in the net module would therefore introduce a double counting.

25 The same applies to re-routed social contributions, which are not included in gross benefits paid to recipients but transferred directly to the appropriate social protection scheme.

2.6 Residual fiscal benefits

26 *Fiscal benefits* are social protection provided in the form of tax breaks that would be defined as social protection benefits if they were provided in cash, excluding tax breaks promoting the provision of social protection or promoting private insurance plans([27]).

27 *A tax break* is an advantage granted to fiscal units in the form of a total or partial reduction in the compulsory levies (taxes on income, social contributions) applied by general government and which is granted for the purposes of social protection.

28 Fiscal benefits increase the net disposable income of fiscal units by reducing taxes and other obligatory levies that they would otherwise have to pay. Fiscal benefits give relief to levies paid on all forms of income (not just benefits) and, in some cases, to indirect taxes on expenditure (e.g. reduction in VAT). They may also be granted to persons that do not receive any social benefits paid in cash or in kind. The main value of fiscal benefits is therefore outside the scope of the restricted approach to net social protection benefits and should not be included.

29 Fiscal benefits typically take the form of adjustments to the regular fiscal system and the value of the relief that applies to levies payable on social benefits should therefore be taken into account in the assessment of the actual taxes and social contributions paid on social benefits. Exceptionally, if the impact of a fiscal benefit is not taken into account in this assessment then the value of net benefits should be complemented by the residual value of the fiscal benefit. In this case the conceptual definition of net benefits (paragraph 0) is modified to make a practical definition as follows:

F.3 *Net social benefits (restricted) = Gross social benefits – Taxes and social contributions paid on cash benefits by recipients + Residual fiscal benefits*

30 *A residual fiscal benefit* is the fraction of the total value of a fiscal benefit that relates to relief on levies applied to social benefits (as opposed to the part that relates to relief on levies applied to all other forms of income, which is outside the scope of the restricted approach).

([27]) Article 2 of the ESSPROS Regulation (EC) No 458/2007.

31 Fiscal benefits that relate to relief on indirect taxation are always outside the scope of the restricted approach.

32 A tax break that is deducted directly from the tax liability and is given to the beneficiaries of a certain social protection benefit should be treated consistently with its actual role in the fiscal system. In this respect, two main cases can be envisaged:

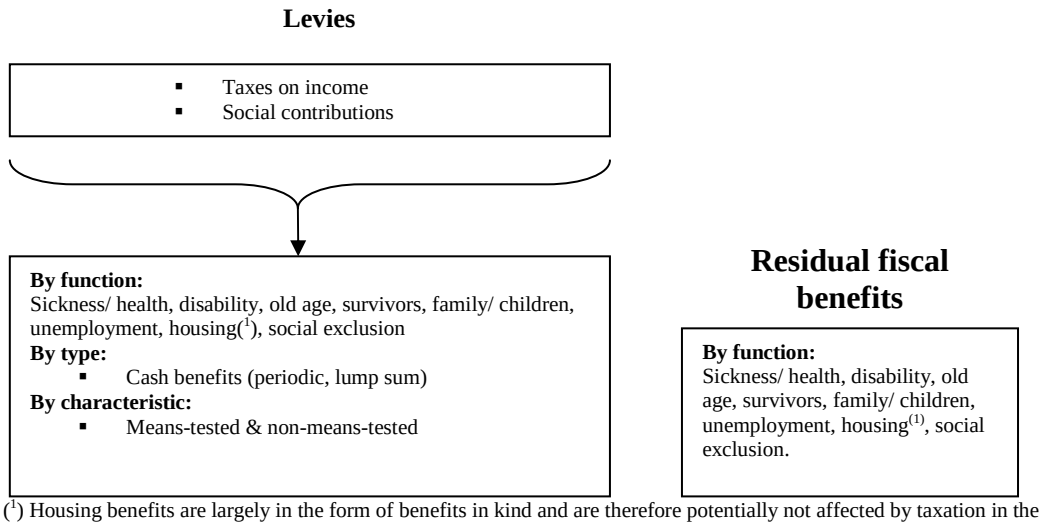
a. the tax break is alternative to other tax breaks (i.e. the tax unit, in case of other sources of income, can choose among different tax breaks, typical of each source of income, the one that is more convenient for him);

b. the tax break is added to the standard tax breaks normally applied (i.e. the standard ones apply and this tax break is additional and specific for the beneficiaries of that benefit).

In the first case, in the estimation of the net social protection benefits, the tax break should as a rule be considered like a tax break not related to the benefit (except for the fact that the value is different) and covering all the sources of income. Conversely, in the second case, the tax break should decrease only the taxation on the benefit for which it is allowed. Borderline cases can be treated according to countries' choice.

3 Accounting structure and classifications in the net social benefits module

Overview of the Net social protection benefits module (restricted approach)



([1]) Housing benefits are largely in the form of benefits in kind and are therefore potentially not affected by taxation in the restricted approach.

3.1 Introduction

33 Net social protection benefits (restricted approach) are derived from gross social benefits less levies (taxes and social contributions) paid on cash social benefits by recipients plus (where relevant) residual fiscal benefits (Table A).

34 The simplest way of determining net social protection benefits should be their direct measure. This could be obtained by collecting data on the amount of taxes and social contributions actually paid by recipients on the cash gross social protection benefits received and applying the **F.1** (or eventually the **F.3**, if there is any residual fiscal benefit).

35 In order to summarise the information on net social protection benefits, it would then be possible to determine ex post the average tax and social contribution rates that are applied to ESSPROS benefits by scheme and/or by function. In most of the countries data sources do not allow to obtain such a direct estimation.

36 Where direct measures are not available the application of average itemised tax and social contribution rates to gross expenditure on social protection benefits (like in **F.4**) allows the estimation of the module.

37 This chapter provides an overview of the accounting structure within which data are recorded in order to derive the final value of net benefits.

Table A: Derivation of net expenditure on social protection benefits (restricted approach)

Gross expenditure on cash social benefits (from the Core system)

LESS

Levies payable on cash social benefits

1. Taxes on income
2. Social contributions

PLUS (WHERE RELEVANT)

Complementary amounts

3. Residual fiscal benefits

3.2 Calculation of taxes and social contributions

38 In the ESSPROS net social protection module, the value of obligatory levies to be deducted from gross expenditure is calculated from tax and social contribution rates applied to the gross value of each benefits such that:

F.4 *Net social benefits (after deduction of levies) = Gross social benefits * (1 – AITR – AISCR)*

Where AITR = Average itemised tax rate and, AISCR = Average itemised social contribution rate.

3.2.1 Average itemised tax rates (AITRs)

39 The AITR for a benefit (or group of benefits) is defined as the sum of taxes paid on that benefit by recipients divided by the total income from that benefit (i.e. gross benefits received). A social benefit that is not liable to taxes will always have an AITR of zero.

$$AITR_i = \sum_{tu=1,n} TI_{i,tu} \Big/ \sum_{tu=1,n} I_{i,tu}$$

I is the amount of income of type i, TI is the amount of tax paid on that income, i is the type or category of income, tu is a fiscal unit with income of type i, and n is the number of fiscal units in the sample with income of type i.

3.2.2 Average itemised social contribution rates (AISCRs)

40 The AISCR for a benefit (or group of benefits) is defined as the sum of social contributions paid on that benefit by recipients, divided by the total income from that benefit (i.e. gross benefits received). A social benefit that is not liable to social contributions will always have an AISCR of zero.

$$AISCR_i = \sum_{tu=1,n} SC_{i,tu} \Big/ \sum_{tu=1,n} I_{i,tu}$$

I is the amount of income of type i, SC is the amount of social contributions paid on that income, i is the type or category of income, tu is a fiscal unit with income of type i, and n is the number of tax units in the sample with income of type i.

3.2.3 Practical calculation of AITRs and AISCRs

41 The subchapter describes the typical method used by compilers to obtain AITRs and AISCRs. This method is the minimum requirement in order to achieve acceptable figures on net social protection benefits. On the basis of availability of more detailed information, more precise methods can be applied by the countries provided that:

a. they respect the definitions set in this manual for the restricted approach;

b. they improve the accuracy of the final results;

c. and, they preserve the comparability among countries.

42 In practice, taxes and social contributions are levied on groups of income of different types. For example, income from (taxable) social benefits is typically aggregated with income from employment and other sources for the assessment of liability to taxes on income.

43 A *tax base* or *social contribution base* refers to the sum of all income, irrespective of its source, that is subject to the same rules of liability. The income of any fiscal unit may be divided into one or more tax or social contribution bases.

44 In the case that particular social benefits are subject to distinct liability rules then AITRs and/or AISCRs should be calculated on a separate tax or social contribution base. For example, if selected benefits are subject (in the final assessment) to flat-rate levies independent of other income (typically taxed progressively) then income from these benefits should be aggregated in a separate tax or social contribution base for which the AITR/AISCR will be the flat-rate fixed by regulation. The income from these benefits will then normally be excluded from the tax or social contribution base used to calculate levy rates for the remaining income, though there may be exceptions – for example in the case that the income reduces the tax threshold for the regular assessment.

45 Note that it is also possible for a social benefit to be included in two tax bases – for example if there are taxes on income levied by regional government as well as by national government. In this case the tax rates applicable to each tax base should be summed to generate the overall tax rate for that benefit.

46 In the typical case that obligatory levies are applied to income aggregated from multiple sources it is not feasible or realistic to prioritise the application of levies and then measure, for each recipient, the amounts paid in respect of a particular social benefit. The net benefits module therefore treats all income within the same tax or social contribution base equally. As a result, for a fiscal unit that receives one or more benefits liable to taxes on income, the tax rate applicable to each of those benefits is the same as the overall rate of taxes paid by the fiscal unit (total tax paid / tax base). Benefits received by the same fiscal unit that are not liable to taxes do not form part of a tax base and will always have an AITR of zero. The same applies to social contributions.

47 For a fiscal unit receiving n social benefits liable to taxes on income and y social benefits that are not liable to taxes:

Taxable benefits 1 to n: $$TR_{i=1} = TR_{i=2} = \ldots = TR_{i=n} = TR$$

Non-taxable benefits n+1 to y: $$TR_{i=n+1} = TR_{i=n+2} = \ldots = TR_{i=n+y} = 0$$

TR_i is the tax rate for social benefit i, TR is the overall tax rate for the fiscal unit (total tax paid / tax base)

48 For each benefit or group of benefits, the final AITR or AISCR is then calculated from tax or social contribution rates for each fiscal unit receiving that benefit (including those that pay no taxes or social contributions on the benefit because their total income is below the threshold at which levies become payable), weighted by the amount of benefit received by the fiscal unit and divided by the total amount of benefit received by all fiscal units (i.e. gross benefits):

$$AITR_i = \sum TR_{i,tu} * I_{i,tu} / \sum_{tu=1,n} I_{i,tu}$$

$AITR_i$ is the average itemised tax rate for social benefit i, $TR_{i,tu}$ is the tax rate for social benefit i for fiscal unit tu and $I_{i,tu}$ is the income from social benefit i for the fiscal unit tu

49 Note that when working with tax rates from individual fiscal units or sample groups of similar fiscal units then the weighting must be by amount of benefit received and not by population size since this will give incorrect results.

3.3 Application of tax and social contribution rates

50 Final values of net social protection benefits are derived by collecting tax and social contribution rates for each individual benefit and applying these to the appropriate gross values from the ESSPROS Core data. Net values at the detailed level are then aggregated by function and by main type of benefit (mean-tested, non-means-tested, periodic, lump-sum, etc.) in exactly the same way as in the Core system.

51 The collection of tax and social contribution rates at the most detailed level allows different tax and social contribution rates to be applied to each benefit disbursed by a scheme or to similar benefits provided by different schemes. This is important because even when similar benefits are subject to the same liabilities, if they are issued to different groups of recipients that have different income characteristics then the effective tax/social contribution rates applicable could vary.

52 In the case that it is not practical (or worthwhile in terms of cost/benefit) to collect information on taxes and social contributions at this level of detail it is acceptable for AITRs and AISCRs to be calculated at a more aggregated level and applied to each of the individual benefits/schemes within that aggregate. For example, rates may be applied to all benefits within a scheme or to all benefits of a particular type (across schemes). However, the reliability of results may be compromised if rates are applied to groups of benefits that are issued to recipients with very different income and household characteristics or which are subject to different liability regimes and rates should always be provided at a level of detail that ensures good quality results.

53 When rates are calculated at an aggregated level and applied to each benefit within the aggregate, it is important to ensure the correct treatment of any benefits within the group that are not liable to taxes by the application of a zero rate to relevant benefits.

54 In the case that it is not practical (or worthwhile in terms of cost/benefit) to collect information on taxes and social contributions for AITRs and AISCRs on an annual basis, the technique of applying AITRs and AISCRs on a biennial basis can be followed.

In such a case net data referred to year N+1 are obtained by applying to gross data of year N+1 the AITRs and AISCRs calculated for year N.

This technique can be followed provided that:

1. in the country the rules of taxation for social protection benefits are stable over the two years involved;
2. AITRs and AISCRs for year N are calculated as provided for in the above paragraph 3.2;
3. the reliability of results is not compromised.

55 In case of regular application of the technique of AITRs and AISCRs on a biennial basis, corrections to the AITRs and to AISCRs calculated for year N are allowed before the application of the rates to the gross data of year N+1.

These corrections can be introduced by the country provided that the quality of the final results for year N+1 is improved.

3.4 Complementary amounts: Residual fiscal benefits

56 The major part of fiscal benefits belongs only to the enlarged approach to measuring net social protection benefits (paragraph 9). In the restricted approach, the part of the total value of fiscal benefits that pertains to reduced liabilities on social benefits should normally be taken into account in the levies calculated from AITRs and AISCRs. However, when this is not the case, any further amounts accruing to recipients as a result of reduced liabilities on benefits can be reported as residual fiscal benefits. Amounts reported are then added to the net value after deduction of levies to give a final value of net benefits.

3.4.1 Calculation of residual fiscal benefits

57 The subchapter describes the typical method used by compilers to obtain residual fiscal benefits in case they are not accounted for in the levies calculated from AITRs and AISCRs. This method is the minimum requirement in order to obtain acceptable figures on net social protection benefits. On the basis of availability of more detailed information, more precise methods can be applied by the countries provided that:

a. they respect the definitions set in this manual for the restricted approach;

b. they improve the accuracy of the final results;

c. and, they preserve the comparability among countries.

58 The calculation of residual fiscal benefits shall always be limited to the portion of fiscal benefits that is lowering the liability to taxes or to social contributions on social protection benefits.

59 A fiscal benefit has the effect of reducing the tax and/or social contribution liabilities of a fiscal unit and the value should be calculated using the revenue forgone method (28). In the typical case, the net benefits module applies the relief provided by fiscal benefits equally to the different components of the liabilities due, similar to the application of levies to different sources of income. A residual fiscal benefit can therefore be calculated as follows:

A fiscal unit tu has income I (tax base) that includes income from social benefits (SB) and other sources (O):

$$I_{tu} = I_{tu,SB} + I_{tu,O}$$

The total tax paid by the fiscal unit T_{tu} is reduced by the total value of a fiscal benefit F_{tu} that has not been included in the tax paid.

The value of the residual fiscal benefit RF_{tu} (i.e. the part that relates to income from social benefits) is:

$$RF_{tu} = F_{tu} * I_{tu,SB} / I_{tu}$$

The final value of the residual fiscal benefit to be reported is then the sum of the value for each fiscal unit that receives the benefit:

$$\sum_{tu=1,n} RF_{tu}$$

60 This will not be an easy value to calculate, which is an additional reason for recommending that the impact of fiscal benefits is taken into account in the calculation of AITRs and AISCRs. If residual fiscal benefits have to be calculated it may be simpler to make an estimation by applying the share of liable social benefits in the total tax or social contribution base of the population to the total value of the fiscal benefit.

61 If a certain fiscal break is designed to reduce the taxes and/or social contributions paid by the fiscal units on a specific social protection benefit (say j) and if it is not taken into account in the calculation of AITRs and AISCRs; the amount of the corresponding residual fiscal benefit RFj is equal to the value of the allowed fiscal break calculated on the set of fiscal units receiving that social protection benefit (say FUj):

(28) The *revenue foregone* method measures the amount by which the revenues of the tax (or social contribution) collecting authority are reduced as a result of the application of a fiscal benefit and assuming no change in behaviour of the tax-payer. In other words, it measures the value of taxes or social contributions that would have been received by the collecting authority had the fiscal benefit not been applied.

$$RF_j = \sum_{tu \in FU_j} F_{tu} \ .$$

3.4.2 Application of residual fiscal benefits

62 Residual fiscal benefits are collected and applied at function level only. The value of residual fiscal benefits at function level and at aggregate (total) level is added to the net value of expenditure after deduction of taxes and social contributions to give the final value of net benefits.

3.4.3 Further clarifications

63 In the case that a social benefit has a cash part and a fiscal part then it should be treated as two separate benefits with the cash part included in the gross benefits and the fiscal part treated as any other fiscal benefit.

64 Fiscal benefits which are granted to individuals who are not recipients of social benefits recorded in the ESSPROS Core system or which are applied to income from sources other than social benefits are not within the scope of the ESSPROS net benefits module (restricted approach). This includes all fiscal benefits that provide relief to indirect taxes (e.g. VAT).

APPENDIX V: List of social protection schemes in the Member States

BELGIUM

Code	Name	Active
1	Institut d'Assurance Maladie-Invalidité: Mutuelles reconnues, Fédération et unions nationales de mutualités: Caisse auxiliaire d'assurance maladie-invalidité; Société nationale des chemins de fer belges: Indemnités maladie-invalidité pour travailleurs salariés	Active
2	Institut d'Assurance Maladie-Invalidité: Mutuelles reconnues, Fédération et unions nationales de mutualités: Caisse auxiliaire d'assurance maladie-invalidité; Société nationale des chemins de fer belges: Soins de santé pour travailleurs salariés	Active
3	Institut National d'Assurance Maladie-Invalidité: Mutuelles reconnues, Fédérations et unions nationales de mutualités; Caisse d'assurances sociales; Caisse nationale auxiliaire d'assurances sociales des travailleurs indépendants: Indemnités maladie-invalidité	Active
4	Institut National d'Assurance Maladie-Invalidité: Mutuelles reconnues, Fédérations et unions nationales de mutualités; Caisse d'assurances sociales; Caisse nationale auxiliaire d'assurances sociales des travailleurs indépendants: Soins de santé	Inactive
5	Office National des Pensions, Caisse des secours et de prévoyance en faveur des marins, Caisse générale d'épargne et de retraite, Entreprises d'assurances agrées: Pensions de retraite et de survie des travailleurs salariés	Active
6	Office National des Pensions, Caisse de secours et de prévoyance des marins: Pensions de retraite et survie des travailleurs salariés	Active
7	Office National des Pensions, Caisse d'assurances sociales, Caisse nationale auxiliaire d'assurances sociales des travailleurs indépendants: Pensions de retraite et de survie des indépendants	Active
8	Fonds des accidents du travail; Office de sécurité sociale des marins de la marine marchande: Entreprises d'assurance agréées (accidents du travail des salariés)	Active
9	Fonds des maladies professionnelles, Caisse de secours et de prévoyance des marins: Maladies professionnelles des travailleurs salariés	Active
10	Office national de l'Emploi, Caisse auxiliaire de paiement des allocations de chômage, organisations professionnelles de travailleurs agréées : Chômage des salariés	Active
11	Office national des allocations familiales des travailleurs salariés	Active
12	Institut national d'assurances sociales pour indépendants: Caisse d'assurances sociales des travailleurs indépendants (Gestion financière globale et allocations familiales des indépendants)	Active
13	Administration régionale : crédits d'heures (formation professionnelle d'adultes, salariés)	Active
14	Vlaamse dienst voor arbeidsbemiddeling, Brusselse gewestelijke Dienst voor Arbeidsvoorzirning, Forum : formation professionnelle et placement des chômeurs	Active

15	Administration Centrale, Communautés et Régions: Pensions de retraite des fonctionnaires civils et assimilés, militaires et membres de la gendarmerie	Active
16	Administrations locales, Province, grandes villes: Pension de retraite et de survie des fonctionnaires	Active
17	Administration centrale: Caisse de répartition des pensions communales : Pensions de retraite et de survie des fonctionnaires des petites communes	Active
18	Administrations Centrales et régionales, Caisse des Veuves et Orphelins: Pensions de survie de fonctionnaires civils et assimilés, militaires et membres de la gendarmerie	Inactive
19	Administration Centrale et régionale: Prestations aux fonctionnaires civils et assimilés, militaires et membres de la gendarmerie et les pensionnés: Accident du travail, décès	Active
20	Administration Centrale et régionale: Prestations aux fonctionnaires civils et assimilés, militaires et membres de la gendarmerie et les pensionnés: Allocations familiales	Active
21	Office national de sécurité sociale des autorités provinciales et locales: Allocations familiales des communes et provinces	Active
22	Entreprises publiques: Allocations familiales	Active
23	Entreprises communales, régies et intercommunale : prestations diverses au personnel	Inactive
24	Administrations locales : personnel des hôpitaux, CPAS: prestations diverses au personnel	Inactive
25	Belgacom: Indemnités de maladie et accidents du travail, pension de retraite, allocations familiales	Inactive
26	Belgocontrol: prestations diverses au personnel	Active
27	La Poste: Indemnités de maladie et accidents du travail, pensions de retraite et allocations familiales	Active
28	Régie des transports maritimes: Prestations diverses	Inactive
29	Vlaamse maatschappij voor Waterdistributie: Prestations diverses	Active
30	Société Wallonne des distributions des eaux: Prestations diverses	Active
31	Belgische Radio- en Televisie: Nederlandtalige omroep (VRT): prestations diverses	Active
32	Radio-Télévision Belge Francophone: (RTBF) : prestations diverses	Inactive
33	Société Nationale des Chemins de fer Belges: Indemnités de maladie et invalidité	Active
34	Société Nationale des Chemins de fer Belges: Accidents du travail	Active
35	Société Nationale des Chemins de fer Belges: Fonds de pension	Inactive
36	Caisse de secours et prévoyance des marins: Soins de santé, indemnités maladie-invalidité des marins	Active
37	Fonds national de retraite des ouvriers mineurs: Invalidité des mineurs	Active
38	Pool des marins de la marine marchande, Caisse de secours et de prévoyance des marins:	Active

	chômage des marins	
39	Nationale Kas voor Oorlogspensioenen - Caisse nationale des Pensions de guerre: victimes de guerre civile et militaire	Active
40	Administration centrale: Oeuvre nationale des invalides de guerre: prestations diverses	Active
41	Mutualités reconnues, fédérations et unions nationales de mutualités: assurance maladie complémentaire	Active
42	Caisse générale d'épargne et de retraite: pensions de vieillesse et de survie libres	Active
43	Office de sécurité sociale d'outremer: Soins de santé	Active
44	Office de sécurité sociale d'outremer: Invalidité	Active
45	Office de sécurité sociale d'outremer: vieillesse et survie	Active
46	Office de sécurité sociale d'outremer: Accidents du travail et maladies professionnelles	Active
47	Fonds de Sécurité d'existence: Prestations diverses	Active
48	Fonds de fermerture des entreprises: Chômage	Active
49	Entreprises privées: Maladie, invalidité, pensions de retraite, divers	Active
50	Administration Centrale: Aide aux travailleurs licenciés en cas de fermeture d'entreprises du charbon, de l'acier et autres entreprises	Active
51	Société Nationale des Chemins de fer Belges: a) allocations familiales extra légales ; b) Fonds des oeuvres sociales : Prestations diverses	Active
52	Office national des pensions, Caisse générale d'épargne et de retraite, entreprise d'assurance agréée: Vieillesse et survie	Inactive
53	Administration centrale: Indemnités aux handicapés	Active
54	Communautés et Régions: Indigence et divers	Active
55	Administrations locales: Centres publics d'Aide Sociale (CPAS): prestations diverses	Active
56	Vlaams Fonds voor Sociale Integratie van personen met een handicap	Active
57	Association wallonne pour l'intégration sociale et professionnelle des personnes handicapées	Active
58	Office national des pensions: Revenu garanti aux personnes âgées	Active
59	Kind en Gezin	Active
60	Office de la Naissance et de l'Enfance (communauté française)	Active
61	Croix Rouge de Belgique	Active
62	Private instellingen: behoeftigen en diversen - Administrations privées: Indigence et divers	Active
63	Société Nationale des Chemins de fer Belges: Réductions tarifaires aux chômeurs, VIPO, familles nombreuses, aveugles, enfants	Active

64	Société Nationale des Chemins de fer Belges: Réductions tarifaires aux ouvriers mineurs	Inactive
65	Société Nationale des Chemins de fer Belges: Réductions tarifaires aux invalides de guerre	Inactive
66	Belgacom: Réductions tarifaires	Active
67	Gestion financière globale de la Sécurité sociale (à partir de 1995)	Active
68	Fonds bruxellois francophone pour l'intégration sociale des personnes handicapées	Active
69	Dienststelle für Personen mit einen Behinderung	Active
70	SNCB: Caisse de soins de santé	Inactive
71	Institut national d'assurances sociales pour indépendants: Caisse d'assurances sociales des travailleurs indépendants (Assurance faillite des indépendants)	Active
72	Vlaams Rode Kruis	Active
73	Vlaamse Gemeenschap: zorgverzekering (à partir de 2002)	Inactive
74	Vlaamse Huisvestingsmaatschappij: sociale huisvesting	Active
75	Société walonne de logement: logement social	Active
76	Région de Bruxelles-Capitale, Société du Logement de la Région de Bruxelles-Capitale, Fonds du Logement bruxellois, Agence immobilière sociale : Aides au logement en Région de Bruxelles-Capitale	Active
77	TEC (Transport En Commun: région Wallonne) : réductions tarifaires aux VIPO et aux familles nombreuses	Active
78	De lijn (transport en commun: région flamande) : réductions tarifaires accordées aux VIPO et aux familles nombreuses	Active
79	STIB (transport en commun: région de Bruxelles capitale) : réductions tarifaires accordées aux VIPO et aux familles nombreuses	Active

BULGARIA

Code	Name	Active
1	Pensions Fund (Фонд "Пенсии")	Active
2	Pensions not Related to Labour Activity Fund (Фонд "Пенсии несвързани с трудова дейност")	Active
3	Work Injury and Occupational Disease Fund (Фонд "Трудова злополука и професионална болест")	Active
4	General Disease and Maternity Fund (Фонд "Общо заболяване и майчинство")	Active
5	Unempoyment Fund (Фонд "Безработица")	Active
6	Teachers' Pension Fund (Учителски пенсионен фонд)	Active
7	Profesional Pension Funds (Професионални пенсионни фондове)	Active
8	Universal Pension Funds (Универсални пенсионни фондове)	Active
9	National Health Insurance Fund (Национална здравна каса)	Active
10	Supplementary Health Insurance (Допълнително здравно осигуряване)	Active
11	Health Care Directly Financed by Government (Здравни грижи пряко финансирани от държавата)	Active
12	Assistance for Families with Children and Child protection (Подпомагане на семейства с деца и закрила на детето)	Active
13	Social Aids (Социално подпомагане)	Active
14	Social Integration of Disable People (Социална интеграция на хората с увреждания)	Active
15	Active Measures for Employment (Активни мерки за насърчаване на заетостта)	Active
16	Social Educational Scholarships & Grants [(Социални стипендии за ученици и студенти)	Active
17	Social services provided by municipalities (Социални услуги извършвани от общините)	Active
18	Social benefits provided by employer (Социални помощи и обезщетения изплащани от работодателя)	Active

CZECH REPUBLIC

Code	Name	Active
1	Pension Insurance (Důchodové pojištění)	Active
2	Pension Security (Důchodové zabezpečení)	Active
3	Pension Supplementary Insurance with State Contribution (Penzijní připojištění se státním příspěvkem)	Active
4	Social Contributions of Employers resulting from Collective Agreements (Sociální příspěvky zaměstnavatelů vyplývající z kolektivních smluv)	Active
5	Employer´s Contributions and Additional Payments (Příspěvky a doplatky zaměstnavatelů)	Active
6	Health Insurance - without Self Employed Persons (Nemocenské pojištění - bez OSVČ)	Active
7	Healh Insurance of Self Employed Persons (Nemocenské pojištění OSVČ)	Active
8	Social Assistance to Immigrants and Refugees (Sociální pomoc imigrantům a běžencům)	Active
9	Pension Insurance and Health Care in Forces (Důchodové pojištění a nemocenská péče v ozbrojených silách)	Active
10	Social Welfare in Forces (Sociální péče v ozbrojených silách)	Active
11	Passive Employment Policy (Pasivní politika zaměstnanosti)	Active
12	Active Employment Policy (Aktivní politika zaměstnanosti)	Active
13	Payments of Wages instead Insolvent Employers (Výplaty mezd za insolventní zaměstnavatele)	Active
14	State Social Support (Státní sociální podpora)	Active
15	Social Assistance in Direct Competence of Central Government (Sociální pomoc v pravomoci státní správy)	Active
16	Social Assistance in Direct Competence of Self-administration - regions and municipalities (Sociální pomoc v přímé pravomoci samosprávy - obce a kraje)	Active
17	Social Assistance Carried on Non-state Organizations (Sociální pomoc poskytovaná nestátními organizacemi)	Active
18	Social Protection with Competence of Ministry of Education (Sociální ochrana v pravomoci Ministerstva školství, mládeže a tělovýchovy)	Active
19	Public Health Care (Veřejná zdravotní péče)	Active
20	Occupational Injury and Disease(Úrazy a choroby z povolání)	Active
21	Fare Reductions - Czech Railways (Slevy jízdného - České dráhy)	Active
22	Fare Reductions - Bus Transport Services and City Public Transport Services (Slevy jízdného - autobusová doprava a MHD)	Active

23	Other reductions except fare reductions (Ostatní slevy vyjma slev jízdného)	Active
24	Social protection in competence of municipalities – removed from the Ministry of Education (Sociální ochrana v pravomoci přesunuté z MŠMT na kraje a obce)	Active
25	Social security of employees in mining (Sociální zabezpečení zaměstnanců v hornictví)	Active

DENMARK

Code	Name	Active
1	Sickness insurance (Sygesikring)	Active
3	Sickness, employer's expenditures (Arbejdsgivernes beregnede udgifter til sygedagpenge i arbejdsgiverperioden)	Active
4	Occupational injuries insurance (Arbejdsskadeforsikring)	Active
5	Hospital and health care, state + Disability, various subsidies, state (Hospitals- og sundhedsvæsen, staten + Invaliditet, forskellige tilskud, staten)	Active
6	Occupational injuries insurance, the State as employer – state expenditures (Statens arbejdsskadeerstatninger til egne ansatte)	Active
7	Occupational injuries inspection-ceased (Arbejdstilsyn – Udgået som ordning 1994)	Inactive
9	Unemployment funds (Arbejdsløshedskasser)	Active
10	Promotion of employment - placement of unemployed in jobs (Arbejdsfremmende foranstaltninger- Arbejdsformidling, orlovsydelse)	Active
11	Pension funds [for individual firms; specific labour unions/occupations] (Pensionskasser [for visse fag eller firmaer]).	Active
12	Civil servants, state (Tjenestemandspension, staten)	Active
13	Civil servants, municipalities (Tjenestemandspension, kommuner)	Active
14	Supplementary pensions for state civil servants (Supplementsydelse til ikke-aktive tjenestemænd, staten)	Active
15	Labour market supplementary pension (Arbejdsmarkedets Tillægspension)	Active
16	Certain survivors [wartime fishermen's widows, state supported artists' widows] (Visse efterladte [fiskerkrigsenker, kunstnerenker], staten)	Active
17	Residential institutions for homeless, social assistance, refugees, etc. (Forsorgshjem o.l., kontanthjælp [forsørgelse], flygtninge, etc.)	Active
18	Labour market education to promote employment (Arbejdsmarkedsuddannelse - især ledige)	Active
19	Benefits from Employees' Guarantee Fund (Ydelser fra Lønmodtagernes Garantifond)	Active
20	Administration (Administration)	Active
21	Sick day benefits and maternity day benefits, labour force (Sygedagpenge, arbejdsstyrken - Barselsdagpenge, arbejdsstyrken)	Active
22	Sickness insurance, voluntary (Frivillig sygesikring)	Active
23	Barselsdagpenge, arbejdsstyrken	Inactive
51	Hospital and health care, state	Inactive

52	Disability, various subsidies, state	Inactive
81	Sickness, municipalities and regions (Sygdom, kommuner og regioner)	Active
82	Old age pensions – public [state, municipalities] (Folkepension, staten og kommuner)	Active
83	Invalidity, public [state, municipalities] (Invaliditet og revalidering, staten og kommuner)	Active
84	Early retirement pension [18 – 66 years old] – invalids, widows, others – public [state, municipalities] (Almindelig og forhøjet almindelig førtidspension [18-66 år], staten og kommuner)	Active
85	Children's benefits, public [state and municipalities] (Børneydelser, staten og kommuner)	Active
86	Training of unemployed, start of own company, job offer schemes (Træning af ledige, iværksætterydelse for ledige, arbejdstilbudsordninger)	Active
87	Housing (Boligsikring (familier) og boligydelse (pensionister))	Active

GERMANY

Code	Name	Active
1	Statutory pension insurance (Gesetzliche Rentenversicherung)	Active
2	Long-term care insurance (Pflegeversicherung) since 1995	Active
3	Statutory health insurance (Gesetzliche Krankenversicherung)	Active
4	Occupational accident insurance (Unfallversicherung)	Active
5	Unemployment insurance: Federal Labour Office (Arbeitslosenversicherung: Bundesagentur für Arbeit)	Active
6	Unemployment assistance (untill end of 2004) and other promotion of employment (Arbeitslosenhilfe und sonstige Arbeitsförderung)	Active
7	Child allowance (Kindergeld)	Active
8	Child-raising allowance / (Erziehungsgeld / Elterngeld)	Active
9	Old-age security for farmers (Alterssicherung der Landwirte)	Active
10	Professional welfare associations (Versorgungswerke)	Active
11	Pensions (Pensionen)	Active
12	Family allowances for public servants (Familienzuschläge im öffentlichen Dienst)	Active
13	Sickness allowances for public servants (Beihilfen im Krankheitsfall)	Active
14	Paid sick leave (Entgeltfortzahlung)	Active
15	Occupational pensions (Betriebliche Altersversorgung)	Active
16	Supplementary cover (Zusatzversorgung)	Active
17	Other benefits by employers (Sonstige Arbeitsgeberleistungen)	Active
18	Social compensation (Soziale Entschädigung)	Active
19	Indemnification and compensation (Lastenausgleich)	Active
20	Compensation (Wiedergutmachung)	Active
21	Other compensations (Sonstige Entschädigungen)	Active
22	Social assistance (Sozialhilfe)	Active
23	Youth welfare (Kinder- und Jugendhilfe)	Active
24	Training grants (Ausbildungsförderung)	Active
25	Housing benefits (Wohngeld)	Active

26	Public health (Öffentlicher Gesundheitsdienst)- until 1998	Inactive
27	Family compensation system (Familienleistungsausgleich)	Active
28	Personal pension scheme (private Altersversorgung)	Active
29	Basic security benefits for job-seekers (Grundsicherung für Arbeitsuchende)	Active
30	Private health insurance (Private Krankenversicherung)	Active
31	Private long-term care insurance (Private Pflegeversicherung)	Active

ESTONIA

Code	Name	Active
1	Health Insurance Fund (Haigekassa)	Active
2	Social Security Fund (Sotsiaalkindlustusfond)	Active
3	Labour Market Board (Tööturuamet)	Inactive
4	Unemployment Insurance Fund (Eesti Töötukassa)	Active
5	Ministry of Social Affairs (Sotsiaalministeerium)	Active
6	Local Government Budget (Kohaliku omavalitsuse eelarve)	Active
7	State Budget (Riigieelarve)	Active

IRELAND

Code	Name	Active
1	Children Benefit operated by the Dept. of Social Welfare	Active
2	Compensation for criminal injuries	Active
3	National Health Services	Active
4	Social Insurance Fund operated by the Dept. of Social Welfare	Active
5	Non-contributory Old Age, Blind Widows & Orphans Pensions	Active
6	Means-tested Health Benefits	Active
7	Statutory Redundancy Payments	Active
8	Central Government Superannuation of Employees	Active
9	Central Government Sick Pay	Active
10	Local Auth. Superannuation	Active
11	Local Auth. Sick Pay	Active
12	Supp. Unemployment Pay	Inactive
13	Dept. of Defense Free Schemes	Inactive
14	Children's Allowance to Central Gov. Employees	Active
15	C.I.P Enterprises Superannuation paid directly	Active
16	Voluntary Health Insurance	Active
17	Other Social Assistance	Active
18	Central Government Housing Subsidies	Inactive
19	Local Auth. Social Help	Active
20	Local Auth. Housing Subsidies	Active
21	Free Travel	Active
22	Other Free Schemes	Active
23	Promotion of Employment Schemes	Active
24	Private Group Occupational Pension Schemes	Active

SPAIN

Code	Name	Active
1	General Treasury of the Social Security (Tesorería General de la Seguridad Social)	Active
2	General Scheme of the Social Security (Régimen General de la Seguridad Social)	Inactive
3	Special Scheme for self-employed workers [Régimen Especial de Autónomos]	Inactive
4	Special Agricultural Scheme (Régimen Especial Agrario)	Inactive
5	Special Scheme for maritime workers (Régimen Especial del Mar)	Inactive
6	Special Scheme for Coal Mining (Régimen Especial de la Minería del Carbón)	Inactive
7	Special Scheme for Domestic Workers [Régimen Especial Empleados de Hogar]	Inactive
8	Scheme of work accidents and occupational illnesses of Social Security [Régimen de Accidentes de Trabajo y Enfermedades Profesionales de la Seguridad Social]	Inactive
9	National Institute of Health (Sistema Nacional de Salud)	Inactive
10	Institute for the Elderly and Social Services [Instituto de Mayores y Servicios Sociales]	Inactive
11	Mutual alternatives to Social Security Scheme (Mutualidades sustitutorias del Sistema de la Seguridad Social)	Inactive
12	The Public Employment Service (Servicio Público de Empleo)	Active
13	The Wages Guarantee Fund (Fondo de Garantía Salarial)	Active
14	Mutual benefit societies of liberal professions activities (Mutualidades de previsión social de actividades profesionales liberales)	Inactive
15	Mutual benefit societies for company's workers (Mutualidades de previsión social de asalariados de las empresas)	Inactive
16	Pensions Funds and Insurances Institutions (Fondos de pensiones y organismos de seguros)	Active
17	Enterprises (Empresas)	Active
18	Enterprises (Empresas)	Active
19	Central Government (Administración central)	Active
20	Central Government (Administración central)	Inactive
21	Civil servants Mutualities (Mutualidades de funcionarios)	Active
22	Civil servants Mutualities (Mutualidades de funcionarios)	Active
23	Autonomous Communities (Administraciones territoriales)	Active
24	Autonomous Communities(Administraciones territoriales)	Inactive
25	Social Security Administrations (Administraciones de Seguridad Social)	Active

26	Social Security Administrations (Administraciones de Seguridad Social)	Inactive
27	Special Fund for public servants of Social Security (Fondo Especial de funcionarios de la Seguridad Social)	Active
28	Schemes in favour of victims of calimities and political events (Regímenes a favor de víctimas de acontecimientos políticos o de calamidades naturales)	Active
29	National Organization of Spanish Blind People (Organización Nacional de Ciegos Españoles) (ONCE)	Active
30	Central Government (Administración central)	Active
31	Autonomous Communities (Administraciones territoriales)	Active
32	Non profit Private Institutions (Instituciones privadas sin fin de lucro)	Active
33	Mutual benefit societies of liberal professional activities and company's workers (Mutualidades de Previsión Social (profesionales liberales y asalariados de las empressas – enfermedad, invalidez, vejez y supervivencia). Activo desde 2005 sustituye a los Regímenes 14 y 15	Active

FRANCE

Code	Name	Active
1	National Sickness Insurance Fund for Employees (Caisse Nationale d'Assurance Maladie des Travailleurs Salariés (CNAMTS))	Active
2	National Family Allowances Fund Caisse (Caisse Nationale des Allocations Familiales (CNAF))	Active
3	National Old-Age Insurance Fund for Employees (Caisse Nationale d'Assurance Vieillesse des Travailleurs Salariés (CNAVTS))	Active
4	Central Agency of Social Security Bodies (Agence Centrale des Organismes de Sécurité Sociale (ACOSS))	Active
5	Other Bodies: Fund for French Nationals Abroad (Caisse des français de l'étranger) CRFPP regional vocational training and education centres (centres régionaux de formation et de perfectionnement professionnels) Alsace-Moselle schemes, CERTI, UCANSS, UIOSS	Active
6	National Occupational Union for Employment in Industry and Commerce (Union Nationale interprofessionnelle pour l'Emploi Dans l'Industrie et le Commerce (UNEDIC))	Active
7	Association for the management of the insurance scheme to cover employees' outstanding claims (Association pour la gestion du régime d'assurance des créances des salariés (AGS/FNGS))	Inactive
8	Agency for the Financial Structure (Agence pour la Structure Financière (ASF) – 08)	Inactive
9	Central Agency for Re-training Agreements (Agence Centrale des Conventions de Conversion (AGCC))	Inactive
10	Old-Age Special Allowance Service (Service de l'Allocation Spéciale Vieillesse – 10)	Active
11	Common Fund for Occupational Accidents (Fonds Commun des Accidents du Travail (FCAT))	Active
12	Common Fund for Occupational Accidents in Agriculture (Fonds Commun des Accidents du Travail Agricole (FCATA))	Active
13	Compensation Fund for Social Security Agencies (Fonds de Compensation des Organismes de Sécurité Sociale (FCOSS))	Active
14	Old-age Solidarity Fund (Fonds de Solidarité Vieillesse (FSV))	Active
15	Government Employees – excluding PTT, including Parliamentary assemblies, Imprimerie Nationale and France Télécom (Agents de l'Etat)	Active
16	Major National Corporations (EDF-GDF, RATP, PTT)	Active
17	Social Agricultural Mutual Benefit Societies (Mutualité Sociale Agricole)	Active
18	National independent Social Security Fund for Mineworkers (Caisse Autonome Nationale de la Sécurité Sociale dans les Mines (CANSSM))	Active

19	National Disabled Seafarers' Institution (Etablissement National des Invalides de la Marine (ENIM))	Active
20	Social Insurance and Retirement Fund for Clerks and Employees of Notaries (Caisse de Retraite et de Prévoyance des Clercs et Employés de Notaires (CRPCEN) – 20)	Active
21	National Guarantee Fund for Dockers (Caisse Nationale de Garantie des Ouvriers Dockers (CAINAGOD))	Active
22	National Compensation Fund for Construction Workers (Caisse Nationale de Surcompensation des Ouvriers du Bâtiment (CNS BTP))	Active
23	Mutual Health Insurance Fund for Members of Clergy (Caisse Mutuelle d'Assurance Maladie des Cultes (CAMAC))	Inactive
24	Mutual Old-Age Insurance Fund for Members of Clergy (Caisse Mutuelle d'Assurance Vieillesse des Cultes (CAMAVIC))	Active
25	National Military Social Security Fund (Caisse Nationale Militaire de Sécurité Sociale (CNMSS))	Active
26	Special Pension Fund for Manual Workers in Government Industries (Fonds Spécial des Pensions des Ouvriers des Etablissements Industriels de l'Etat (FSPOEIE))	Inactive
27	National Pension Fund for Employees of Local Administrations annuities and pensions… Sub-scheme B (Caisse Nationale de Retraite des Agents des Collectivités Locales (CNRACL))	Active
28	SNCF: providence sub-schemes D and F, retirement sub-scheme A	Active
29	Employees of Charbonnages de France (Salariés des Charbonnages de France (ANGR))	Active
30	Health, occupational accidents, retirement (Banque de France)	Active
31	SEITA retirement scheme (Régime de retraite de la SEITA)	Active
32	Retirement Fund for National Theatre employees: Opéra and Comédie française (Caisse de Retraite du personnel des théâtres nationaux)	Active
33	Special retirement and health scheme of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Paris (Régimes spéciaux de retraite et de maladie de la Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Paris (CCIP))	Active
34	Various schemes managed by the Deposit and Consignment Office (Régimes divers gérés par la Caisse des Dépôts et Consignation – 34)	Active
35	Scheme for the employees of the Compagnie Générale des Eaux (Régime du personnel de la Compagnie Générale des Eaux)	Inactive
36	Independent Mutual Retirement Fund for employees of secondary railways and tramways (Caisse Autonome Mutuelle de Retraite des agents des chemins de fer d'intérêt secondaire et des tramways (CAMR))	Inactive
37	General Association of Pensions Institutions for Managerial and Senior Technical Staff (Association Générale des Institutions de Retraite des Cadres (AGIRC))	Active
38	Complementary Retirement Scheme Association (Association des Régimes de Retraite	Active

	Complémentaire (ARRCO))	
39	Complementary Retirement Pensions Institution for Non-Certified State Employees and Employees of Public Administrations (Institution de Retraite Complémentaire des Agents Non Titulaires de l'Etat et des Collectivités Publiques (IRCANTEC))	Active
40	Retirement Fund for Air France employees (Caisse de Retraite du personnel d'Air France (CRAF))	Active
41	Retirement Fund for Professional Civil Aviation Flight Personnel (Caisse de Retraite du Personnel Naviguant Professionnel de l'Aéronautique Civile (CRPNPAC))	Active
42	General Retirement Fund for Caisse d'Epargne employees (Caisse Générale de Retraite du Personnel des Caisses d'Epargne (CGRPCE))	Inactive
43	Temporary Retirement Scheme for Private Sector Teachers (Régime Temporaire de Retraite des Enseignants du Privé (RETREP – REGREP))	Active
44	Retirement scheme (CREPA –UNIRS)	Inactive
45	Central Provident Fund of the Agricultural Mutual Insurers (Caisse Centrale de Prévoyance de la Mutualité Agricole (CCPMA))	Inactive
46	Provident Fund for Employees of Social and Similar Agencies (Caisse de Prévoyance du Personnel des Organismes Sociaux et Similaires (CPPOSS))	Inactive
47	Social Agricultural Mutual Benefit Societies (Mutualité Sociale Agricole)	Active
48	National Health Insurance Fund for Self-Employed Persons (Caisse Nationale d'Assurance Maladie des professions indépendantes (CANAM))	Active
49	National Independent Old-Age Insurance Fund for Self-Employed Persons in Industry and Trade (Caisse de compensation de l'ORGanisation Autonome Nationale de l'Industrie et du Commerce (ORGANIC))	Inactive
50	National Independent Old-Age Insurance Fund for Self-Employed Persons in Craft Occupations (Caisse Autonome Nationale de Compensation de l'Assurance Vieillesse Artisanale (CANCAVA))	Inactive
51	National Old-Age Insurance Fund for Liberal Professions (Caisse Nationale d'Assurance Vieillesse des Professions Libérales CNAVPL	Active
52	National Fund for Members of the French Bar (Caisse Nationale des Barreaux Français (CNBF))	Active
53	Government Employees (Civilian and Military) (Agents de l'Etat (Civils et Militaires))	Active
54	Other Central Bodies – Employees (Agents des ODAC)	Active
55	Local Government Employees (Agents des Collectivités locales)	Active
56	Social Security Employees (Salariés de la Sécurité Sociale)	Active
57	Employees of Public Hospitals (Salariés des Hôpitaux Publics)	Active
58	Employers' scheme of non-financial companies, including major national companies (Régime d'employeurs des sociétés non financières y compris les grandes entreprises nationales)	Active

59	Employers scheme of insurance companies and banks (Régime d'employeurs des sociétés d'assurance et des banques)	Active
60	Mutual Insurers Groups (Groupements mutualistes)	Active
61	Supplementary Retirement Institutions (Institutions de retraite supplémentaire)	Active
62	Provident Institutions (Institutions de prévoyance)	Active
63	Central Government (Etat)	Active
64	Other Central Bodies (Organismes divers d'administration centrale (ODAC))	Active
65	Local Government (APUL)	Active
66	Non-profit institutions serving households (Régime d'intervention sociale des institutions sans but lucratif au service des ménages (ISBLSM))	Active
67	Road Funds – management fund for end of career leave for transport drivers: FONGECFA as of 1 July 1997 and AGECFA as of 1 July 1998 (Fonds de gestion de fin d'activité des conducteurs de transport)	Active
68	Early Retirement Fund for Asbestos Workers (Fonds de Cessation Anticipée d'Activité des Travailleurs de l'Amiante) (FCAATA)	Active
69	Mutual Health, Disability and Old-Age Insurance Fund for Members of Clergy (Caisse Mutuelle d'Assurance Vieillesse, Invalidité et Maladie des Cultes (CAVIMAC))	Active
70	Employers' Contribution Reform Financing Fund (Fonds de financement de la Réforme des cotisations patronales (FOREC))	Inactive
71	Association for the financial management of the AGIRC and ARRCO financing fund (Association pour la gestion financière du fonds de financement de l'AGIRC et de l'ARRCO (AGFF))	Active
72	Health care establishment renovation fund (Fonds de modernisation des établissements de santé (FMES))	Inactive
73	Indemnity Fund for Asbestos Victims (Fonds d'indemnisation des victimes de l'amiante (Fiva))	Active
74	Private Clinic Renovation Fund (Fonds de modernisation des cliniques privées (FMCP))	Inactive
75	Private and Public Health Establishment Renovation Fund (FMESPP – Fonds pour la modernisation des établissements de santé publics et privés)	Active
76	National Indemnity Office for medical accidents, drug-induced changes and nosocomial infections (Office National d'Indemnisation des Accidents Médicaux, des affections iatrogènes et des infections nosocomiales (ONIAM))	Active
77	National Solidarity Fund for Autonomy (Caisse Nationale de Solidarité pour l'Autonomie (CNSA))	Active
78	Additional Scheme for Public Servants (Régime additionnel de la Fonction publique (RAFP))	Active
79	Financing fund for social benefits for self-employed persons in agriculture (Fonds de financement des prestations sociales des non-salariés agricoles (FFIPSA))	Active

80	National Fund for the Electricity and gas Industries (Caisse nationale des Industries Electriques et gazieres (CNIEG))	Active
81	RSI (régime social des indépendants)	Active

GREECE

Code	Name	Active
1	Social Security funds (Ταμεία Κοινωνικής Ασφάλισης)	Active
2	Civil servants' social security (Κοινωνική Ασφάλιση Δημοσίων Υπαλλήλων)	Active
3	Employment Promotion organisation (Προστασία απασχόλησης-Οργανισμός Απασχόλησης Εργατικού Δυναμικού ΟΑΕΔ)	Active
4	Workers' Housing Organisation (Στεγαστική Προστασία Μισθωτών)	Active
5	National Health System (Εθνικό Σύστημα Υγείας)	Active
6	Local Government (Οργανισμοί Τοπικής Αυτοδιοίκησης-ΟΤΑ)	Active
7	Occupational Insurance (Επαγγελματικές Συλλογικές Συντάξεις)	Active
8	Employer statutory provided benefits (Υποχρεωτικές παροχές εργοδοτών προς Υπαλλήλους)	Active
9	Other Government linked social provision (Λοιπές Κυβερνητικές Δράσεις Κοινωνικής προστασίας)	Active
10	Semi autonomous welfare institutions (Ημιαυτόνομα Ιδρύματα Πρόνοιας)	Active
11	Church and non-Government organisations (Εκκλησία και Μη Κυβερνητικές Οργανώσεις)	Active

ITALY

Code	Name	Active
1	National Health Service [until year 1997] (Servizio sanitario nazionale)	Inactive
2	National Health Service [since year 1998] (Servizio sanitario nazionale)	Active
3	Social Security Fund for Private Employees [managed by INPS] (INPS – Fondo pensioni lavoratori dipendenti)	Active
4	Social Security Fund for Public Employees [managed by INPDAP] (INPDAP-Istituto nazionale previdenza dipendenti amministrazione pubblica)	Active
5	Special employment pension schemes (Assicurazione previdenziale sostitutiva dell'Assicurazione generale obbligatoria: Istituto postelegrafonici; INPS – Fondo speciale personale delle Ferrovie dello Stato; INPS – Gestione speciale spedizionieri doganali; INPS – Fondo per la previdenza degli addetti alle abolite imposte di consumo; INPS – Fondo trattamenti previdenziali vari; INPS – Fondo di previdenza personale di volo dipendente; INPS – Fondo di previdenza personale addetto ai pubblici servizi di telefonia; INPS – Fondo di previdenza elettrici; INPS – Gestione speciale per l'erogazione dei trattamenti pensionistici al personale degli enti pubblici creditizi; INPGI – Gestione previdenziale obbligatoria giornalisti dipendenti; INPDAI; ENPALS; ENPAIA – Fondo trattam.fine rapporto impieg.agricoltura; ENPAIA – Fondo prev.impiegati agricoltura; ENPAIA – Fondo accantonamento trattam. Quiescenza dipendenti consorziali)	Active
6	Additional employment pension schemes [managed by INPS]- (Fondi previdenziali integrativi dell'assicurazione generale obbligatoria: INPS – Gestione speciale fondi integrativi di previdenza esistenti presso gli Enti disciolti; INPS – Gestione speciale di previdenza per i dipendenti da imprese esercenti miniere, cave e torbiere; INPS – Fondo integrativo dell'assicurazione generale obbligatoria a favore del personale dipendente dalle aziende private del gas; INPS – Fondo di previdenza per il personale del consorzio autonomo del porto di Genova e dell'ente autonomo del porto di Trieste; INPS – Fondo di previdenza per il personale dipendente dalle esattorie e ricevitorie delle imposte dirette; INPS – Fondo di previdenza delle iscrizioni collettive)	Active
7	Employees' temporary benefits [managed by INPS] (INPS – Gestione prestazioni temporanee ai lavoratori dipendenti)	Active
8	Social Assistance Funds + financial support to social security schemes [managed by INPS] (INPS – Gestione degli interventi assistenziali e di sostegno alle gestioni previdenziali)	Active
9	Unemployment benefits for Italian border-workers in Swizterland [managed by INPS] (INPS – Gestione per l'erogazione del trattamento speciale di disoccupazione ai lavoratori frontalieri italiani in Svizzera)	Active
10	Social Security Funds for Self employed people [managed by INPS] (Assicurazione previdenziale dei lavoratori autonomi: INPS – Gestione dei contributi e delle prestazioni previdenziali degli artigiani; INPS – Gestione dei contributi e delle prestazioni previdenziali degli esercenti attività commerciali; INPS – Gestione dei contributi e delle prestazioni previdenziali dei coltivatori diretti mezzadri e coloni; ENASARCO – Fondo indennità risoluzione rapporto; ENASARCO – Fondo previdenza)	Active
11	Social Security Funds for professional categories (Casse previdenziali liberi professionisti: IPASVI; INPGI – Gestione previdenziale separata per il lavoro autonomo; INARCASSA; EPPI; EPAP; ENPAV; ENPAP; ENPAM; ENPAIA – Gestione periti agrari e Gestione agrotecnici; ENPAF; ENPACL; ENPAB; Cassa nazionale previdenza e assistenza avvocati e procuratori; Cassa Nazionale Previdenza Assistenza Ragionieri e Periti Commerciali; Cassa Nazionale Previdenza Assistenza per i Geometri liberi professionisti; Cassa nazionale	Active

	previdenza assistenza dottori commercialisti; Cassa Nazionale del Notariato; INPS – Gestione per la tutela previdenziale dei soggetti che esercitano per professione abituale, ancorchè non esclusiva, attività di lavoro autonomo).	
12	Social Security Fund for the ministers of Catholic Church and the other non catholic Churces [INPS – Fondo di previdenza per il clero secolare e per i ministri del culto delle confessioni religiose diverse dalla cattolica]	Active
13	Social Insurance for non employed people [managed by INPS] (Assicurazione previdenziale non lavoratori: INPS – Assicurazione facoltativa per l'invalidità e la vecchiaia; INPS – Gestione speciale della 'mutualità pensioni' a favore delle casalinghe)	Active
14	Occupational Injury Insurance [managed by INAIL] (Assicurazione generale contro gli infortuni sul lavoro e le malattie professionali: INAIL – Gestione assicurazione nell'industria, nel commercio e nei servizi pubblici; INAIL – Gestione assicurazione agricoltura)	Active
15	Injury Insurance [managed by INAIL] (INAIL – Gestione assicurazione contro gli infortuni domestici)	Active
16	Occupational Injury Insurance for specific professional categories (Assicurazione contro gli infortuni sul lavoro e le malattie professionali per particolari categorie professionali: INAIL – Gestione assicurazione medici esposti a radiazioni ionizzanti; ENPAIA – Assicurazione infortuni impiegati agricoltura; IPSEMA)	Active
17	Social Security Funds for specific professional categories (Enti di previdenza e di assistenza per particolari categorie professionali: ENAM; ONAOSI; FASC – Fondo Agenti, Spedizionieri e Corrieri)	Active
18	Compulsory Occupational Social Insurance managed by private sector employers (Assicurazione sociale obbligatoria gestita dai datori di lavoro del settore private)	Active
19	Occupational Social Insurance managed by private sector employers (Assicurazione sociale prevista per contratto gestita dai datori di lavoro del settore private)	Active
20	Compulsory Occupational Social Insurance managed by public sector employers (Assicurazione sociale obbligatoria gestita dai datori di lavoro del settore pubblico)	Active
21	Occupational Social Insurance managed by public sector employers (Assicurazione sociale prevista per contratto gestita dai datori di lavoro del settore pubblico)	Active
22	Pension Funds (Fondi pensione)	Active
23	Scheme for the provision of invalidity pensions and allowances (INPS – Gestione per l'erogazione delle pensioni, assegni ed indennità agli invalidi civili)	Active
24	Central Government Social Assistance (Interventi di assistenza sociale delle Amministrazioni pubbliche centrali a favore di: invalidi, anziani, superstiti, famiglie, infanzia, disoccupati, immigrati, profughi, alcolisti, tossicodipendenti, vittime di guerra, ecc., in stato di bisogno ed a rischio di esclusione sociale)	Active
25	Local Government Social Assistance (Interventi di assistenza sociale delle Amministrazioni pubbliche locali a favore di: invalidi, anziani, superstiti, famiglie, infanzia, disoccupati, immigrati, profughi, alcolisti, tossicodipendenti, vittime di guerra, ecc., in stato di bisogno ed a rischio di esclusione sociale)	Active
26	Social Assistance provided by non-profit-making organizations (Interventi di assistenza sociale delle Istituzioni senza scopo di lucro al servizio delle famiglie a favore di: invalidi, anziani, superstiti, famiglie, infanzia, disoccupati, immigrati, profughi, alcolisti, tossicodipendenti,	Active

	vittime di guerra, ecc., in stato di bisogno ed a rischio di esclusione sociale)	
27	Social insurance scheme with the role of disbursing severance pay for dependent workers in the private sector as defined by article 2120 of the civil law (Inps - Fondo per l'erogazione ai lavoratori dipendenti del settore privato dei trattamenti di fine rapporto di cui all'art. 2120 del Codice Civile)	Active

CYPRUS

Code	Name	Active
1	Social Insurance Scheme (Πρόγραμμα Κοινωνικής Ασφάλισης)	Active
2	Civil Service Social Protection (Κοινωνική Προστασία Δημοσίων Υπαλλήλων)	Active
3	Central Government Health Services (Κρατικές Υπηρεσίες Υγείας)	Active
4	Other Governmental Social Protection (Άλλες Κρατικές Κοινωνικές Παροχές)	Active
5	Local Government Schemes (Κοινωνική Προστασία Δήμων)	Active
6	Occupational Social Insurance Institutions (Ημιαυτόνομα Ιδρύματα Προνοίας)	Active
7	Non Governmental Organisations and the Church (Μη Κερδοσκοπικοί Οργανισμοί)	Active
8	Labour Market Social Protection (Προστασία της Απασχόλησης)	Active
9	Employer Provider Social Protection (Υποχρεωτικές Παροχές Εργοδοτών προς εργαζομένους)	Active
10	Housing (Στεγαστική Προστασία)	Active

LATVIA

Code	Name	Active
1	State social benefits to the families with children (Valsts sociālie pabalsti ģimenēm ar bērniem (VSPĢB))	Active
2	State social benefits to the alternative form of family care (Valsts sociālie pabalsti alternatīvajām ģimenes aprūpes formām (VSPAĢF))	Active
3	Maternity and paternity benefits (Maternitātes un paternitātes pabalsti (MPB))	Active
4	Local governments' social assistance benefits (Pašvaldību sociālās palīdzības pabalsti (PSPP))	Active
5	Provision of the guaranteed minimum income level (Garantētā minimālā ienākuma (GMI) līmeņa nodrošināšana (GMILN))	Active
6	Support in case of occupational disease or accident at work (Arodslimības un nelaimes gadījumi darbā (ANGD))	Active
7	Long -term institutional care (Aprūpe ilgstošās sociālās aprūpes institūcijās (AISAI))	Active
8	Social rehabilitation (Sociālā rehabilitācija (SRH))	Active
9	Short -term institutional care (Īslaicīgās aprūpes institūcijas (ĪAI))	Active
10	Passive employment policy (Pasīvā nodarbinātības politika (PNP))	Active
11	Active employment policy (Aktīvā nodarbinātības politika (ANP))	Active
12	Public pension insurance (Pensiju apdrošināšana (PA))	Inactive
13	State social maintenance benefit (Valsts sociālā nodrošinājuma pabalsts (VSNP))	Active
14	Support to liquidators of the Chernobyl nuclear accident consequences and their families (Atbalsts ČAES seku likvidētājiem un viņu ģimenēm (AČAESSLĢ))	Inactive
15	Disability pensions and sickness benefits (Invaliditātes pensijas un slimības pabalsti (IPSP))	Active
16	Health care (Veselības aprūpe (VA))	Active
17	Local government home care services (Pašvaldību mājas aprūpes pakalpojumi (PMAP))	Active
18	Compensation of transportation costs for particular groups of the population (Transporta izdevumu kompensācija noteiktām iedzīvotāju grupām (TIKNIG))	Active
19	Technical support to the integration of the disabled (Tehniskais atbalsts invalīdu integrācijai(TAII))	Active
20	Provision of means of sustenance for children (additional provisions)(Uzturlīdzekļu nodrošinājums bērniem (papildus) (ULNB))	Active
21	Support to refugee's and asylum seekers (Atbalsts bēgļiem un patvēruma meklētājiem (ABPM)	Active
22	Compensation of housing costs (Mājokļa izdevumu kompensācija (MIK))	Active

23	State pension insurance (Valsts pensiju apdrošināšana (VPA))	Active
24	Pensions for public servants (Pensijas valsts pārvaldes darbiniekiem (PVPD))	Active
25	Support to the liquidators of the Chernobyl nuclear accident consequences and their families (from Special state social insurance budget) (Atbalsts ČAES seku likvidētājiem un viņu ģimenēm ((no valsts speciālā sociālās apdrošināšanas budžeta) (AČAESSLĢ))	Active
26	Support to the liquidators of the Chernobyl nuclear accident consequences and their families ((from State basic budget) (Atbalsts ČAES seku likvidētājiem un viņu ģimenēm ((no valsts pamatbudžeta) (AČAESSLĢ))	Active
27	Placement services and job-search assistance (Pakalpojumi darba meklēšanā un darbā iekārtošanā (PDMDI))	Active

LITHUANIA

Code	Name	Active
1	Health Care of Officials and Military Personnel (Pareigūnų ir karių sveikatos priežiūra)	Active
2	Assistance for Socially Supported Families (Parama socialiai remtinoms šeimoms)	Active
3	Sickness and Maternity Social Insurance (Ligos ir motinystės socialinis draudimas)	Active
4	Other Social Insurance Benefits (Kitos draudiminės pašalpos)	Inactive
5	Employment Fund (Užimtumo fondas)	Active
6	Integration of the Disabled (Neįgaliųjų integracijos programa)	Active
7	Lump Sum Benefits (Vienkartinės pašalpos)	Active
8	Supplementary Assistance for Disabled (Papildoma parama neįgaliesiems)	Active
9	Compensation for damage (Žalos atlyginimas)	Active
10	State Social Insurance Pensions (Valstybinės socialinio draudimo pensijos)	Active
11	Social Assistance Benefits (Šalpos išmokos)	Active
12	State pensions (Valstybinės pensijos)	Active
13	Officials and Military Personnel State Pensions (Pareigūnų ir karių valstybinės pensijos)	Active
14	Assistance for Families (Parama šeimai)	Active
15	Child Day Care (Vaikų priežiūra dieną)	Active
16	Social Assistance to Victims (Parama nukentėjusiems asmenims)	Active
17	Social Housing (Socialinis būstas)	Active
18	Social Integration of Refugees (Pabėgėlių socialinė integracija)	Active
19	Transport Privileges (Transporto lengvatos)	Active
20	Social Services Provided by the State (Valstybės socialinės paslaugos)	Active
21	Social Services Provided by Municipalities (Savivaldybių socialinės paslaugos)	Active
22	Social Services Provided by Non-Government Organisations (Nevyriausybinių organizacijų socialinės paslaugos)	Active
23	Health Insurance (Sveikatos draudimas)	Active
24	Social Insurance of Accidents at Work and Occupational Diseases (Nelaimingų atsitikimų darbe ir profesinių ligų socialinis draudimas)	Active
25	Free Meals for Schoolchildren (Mokinių nemokamas maitinimas)	Active

26	Accumulation of Pensions (Pensijų kaupimas)	Active
27	Guarantee Fund (Garantinis fondas)	Active
28	Employers' social benefits (Darbdavių socialinės išmokos)	Active

LUXEMBOURG

Code	Name	Active
1	Family allowances (Prestations familiales)	Active
2	Health care and paid sick leave (Assurance maladie-maternité)	Active
3	Pension scheme (Assurance pension)	Active
4	Occupational injury (Assurance accidents)	Active
5	Employment measures (Chômage)	Active
6	Pensions statutaires	Inactive
7	Office du dommage de guerre	Inactive
8	Supplément de pensions statutaires	Inactive
9	Mutual insurance (Mutuelles)	Active
10	National solidarity (Solidarité nationale)	Active
11	Chômage et placement	Inactive
12	Local government social protection measures (Aides et secours divers - Administrations locales)	Active
13	Central government social protection measures (Aides et secours divers – Administration centrale)	Active
14	Bienfaisance au niveau des offices sociaux communaux	Inactive
15	Private social protection measures (Aides et secours des privés subventionnés)	Active
16	Long term care (assurance dépendance)	Active
17	Special pension scheme – central government (Pensions statutaires - Administration centrale)	Active
18	Special pension scheme – local government (Pensions statutaires - Administrations locales)	Active
19	Special pension scheme – social security fund (Pensions statutaires - Administrations de Sécurité Sociale)	Active
20	Special pension scheme – public corporations (Pensions statutaires - Sociétés publiques)	Active
21	Supplément de pensions statutaires - Administration centrale	Inactive
22	Supplément de pensions statutaires - Administrations d'états fédérés et locales	Inactive
23	Supplément de pensions statutaires - Administration de la Sécurité Sociale	Inactive
24	Fonds de pension internes	Inactive
25	Fonds de pension externes	Inactive

26	Paid sick leave (Continuation de rémunération)	Active

HUNGARY

Code	Name	Active
1	Family supports (családtámogatások)	Active
2	Social act: social benefits in cash and in kind (szociális törvény: pénzben és természetben nyújtott ellátások)	Active
3	Social basic and day care (szociális törvény: szociális alap- és nappali ellátás social act)	Active
4	Social act: residential social institutions (szociális törvény: bentlakásos szociális intézményi ellátás)	Active
5	Public benefits for disabled (fogyatékos személyek állami ellátásai)	Active
6	Child protection - child welfare (gyermekvédelem – gyermekjólét)	Active
7	Insurance-based unemployment social protection (munkanélküliek biztositási alapú szoc.védelme)	Active
8	Compulsory public pension insurance (kötelező állami nyugdíjbiztositás)	Active
9	Service period based pension-type benefits (szolgálati időhöz kötött nyugdíjszerű ellátások)	Active
10	Not service period based pension-type benefits (szolgálati időhöz nem kötött nyugdíjszerű ellátások)	Active
11	Complements, subsidies and other payments (pótlékok, kiegészítések és egyéb kifizetések)	Active
12	Compulsory public health insurance (kötelező állami egészségbiztosítás)	Active
13	Sick leave (betegszabadság)	Active
14	Health care supported by central budget (egészségügyi ellátás állami támogatással)	Active
15	Social benefits for refugees (menekültek - kérelmezők ellátása)	Active
16	Health and social care for hungarians abroad (egészségügyi és szociális ellátás külföldi magyaroknak)	Active
17	Consumer price subsidies (fogyasztói ártámogatások)	Active
18	Local government housing subsidies (önkormányzati lakástámogatások)	Active
19	Compulsory privat pension insurance (kötelező magánnyugdíj biztosítás)	Active
20	Severance pay (munkáltatói végkielégítések)	Active
21	Social benefits provided by employers (munkáltatói szociális juttatások)	Active
22	Home-building allowance on children (lakásépítési támogatás - gyermekek után)	Active

MALTA

Code	Name	Active
1	Contributory Social Security Benefits (Beneficcji Kontributorji tas-Sigurta Socjali)	Active
2	Non-Contributory Social Security Benefits (Beneficcji Mhux Kontributorji tas-Sigurta Socjali)	Active
3	Family and Social Welfare (Servizzi ghall-Harsien Socjali u l-Familja)	Active
4	Care of the Elderly (and Disabled) (Kura ta' l-Anzjani u l-Persuni b'Dizabilita')	Active
5	Housing Subsidies (Sussidji ghad-Djar)	Active
6	Other Pensions (Pensjoni tas-Servizz)	Active
7	Hospitals and other Health Care (Sptarijiet u Kura Primarja)	Active
8	Housing Authority Subsidies (Sussidji ta' l-Awtorita' tad-Djar)	Active
9	Employment and Training Corporation (Korporazzjoni ghax-Xoghol u t-Tahrig)	Active
10	Zammit Clapp Hospital (Sptar Zammit Clapp)	Active
11	APPOĠĠ Social Welfare Development Programme (Agenzija APPOĠĠ)	Active
12	Sedqa Agency Against Drug and Alcohol Abuse	Active
13	Non-Profit Instituitions Serving Households	Active
14	Sickness/Injury Days - Employers' Expenditure	Active
15	Bus Fare Subsidy for Pensioners (Sussidju ghall-Penzjonanti fuq in-noll tal-karozzi tal-linja)	Active
16	Subsidies on utilities (Sussidju fuq il-Meter tad-Dawl u l-Ilma u l-Kirja tat-Telefon)	Active
17	MDD/MSCL Voluntary Retirement Scheme	Active
18	Third Country Nationals and Refugees	Active
19	Ferry Subsidy for Pensioners (Sussidju tan-Noll ghall-vapur ta' Ghawdex) (active as from 2005)	Active
20	Fuel surchage subsidy (active as from 2005)	Active

THE NETHERLANDS

Code	Name	Active
1	General old age pensions act (Algemene ouderdomswet (AOW))	Active
2	Surviving relatives act (Algemene weduwen- en wezenwet/Algemene nabestaanden wet (ANW))	Active
3	General disablement benefits act (Algemene arbeidsongeschiktheidswet (AAW))	Inactive
4	Exceptional medical health act (Algemene wet bijzondere ziektekosten (AWBZ))	Active
5	Part of Unemployment Benefits Act (WW), (Algemeen Werkloosheidsfonds (AWF) (General unemployment fund),	Active
6	Part of Unemployment Benefits Act (WW),Wachtgeldfondsen (Wa) branch of industry orientated unemployment funds),	Active
7	Sickness benefits act (Ziektewet (ZW))	Inactive
8	Compulsory health insurance act (Ziekenfondswet (ZFW))	Inactive
9	Goodwill fund family practitioners/ Goodwillfonds huisartsen	Inactive
10	Disablement insurance act (Wet op de arbeidsongeschiktheidsverzekering (WAO))	Inactive
11	General family allowance act (Algemene kinderbijslagwet (AKW))	Active
12	The extraordinary pensions act 1940-1945 (Wetten buitengewoon pensioen (WBP))	Active
13	General disability scheme Indonesia (Algemene oorlogsongevallenregeling Indonesië (AOR))	Active
14	The benefit act for victims of persecution (Wet uitkeringen vervolgingsslachtoffers (WUV))	Active
15	Benefit act for civilian war victims 1940-1945 (Wet uitkeringen burgeroorlogsslachtoffers 1940-1945 (WUBO))	Active
16	Accident and invalidity insurance act (abolished) (Invaliditeitswetten (IW))	Inactive
17	Act for social assistance to disabled persons (Wet voorzieningen gehandicapten (WVG))	Inactive
18	Pensions to former civil servants of overseas former territories (Pensioenen voormalig overheidspersoneel overzeese gebieden (POOR))	Active
19	Supplementary benefits act (Toeslagenwet (TW)	Active
20	Income provision for older and partially disabled employees and formerly self-employed (Inkomensvoorziening oudere of gedeeltelijk gehandicapte werkloze werknemers en voormalige zelfstandigen (IOAW/IOAZ))	Active
21	National assistance act (Algemene bijstandswet (ABW))	Active
22	Government regulation for unemployed people (Rijksgroepsregeling werkloze werknemers (RWW))	Inactive
23	Individual rent allowances (Individuele huurtoelagen (IHS))	Active

24	Financial support for owner-occupied dwellings (Premies koopwoningen)	Active
25	Legal assistance (Rechtsbijstand)	Active
26	Rest social assistance (Overige sociale voorzieningen)	Active
27	Accommodation home help (WBO)	Inactive
28	Branch pension funds (industry-wide pension funds) (Bedrijfspensioenfondsen (BPF))	Active
29	Company pension funds (Ondernemingspensioenfondsen (OPF))	Active
30	Collective pension schemes by life insurance (Collectieve pensioenvoorziening ondergebracht bij het levensverzekeringsbedrijf (Levcol))	Active
31	General civil servants pension (Algemeen burgerlijk pensioenfonds (ABP))	Active
32	Niet onder toezicht staande pensioenfondsen (NOT) Not supervised by the pension authorities pension schemes	Active
33	Pension Funds for Occupational Groups (Beroepspensioenfondsen (BerPF))	Active
34	Early retirement funds (VUT) (Vervroegde uittredingsfondsen)	Active
35	Compulsory health insurance for civil servants (Instituut ziektekostenverzekering ambtenaren (IZA/IZR))	Inactive
36	Compulsory health insurance for policemen (Dienst Geneeskundige Verzorging Politie (DGVP)	Inactive
37	Funds for exceptionel risks in case of weather conditions (Risicofondsen bouwnijverheid (Risf))	Inactive
38	Supplementary health scheme for participants of the Compulsory health insurance act (Ziekenfondswet aanvullend (ZFW aanv))	Inactive
39	Disability scheme for civil servants (Fonds Arbeidsongeschiktheidsregelingen Overheidspersoneel (FAOP))	Inactive
40	Sickness Benefits Act (Ziektewet rechtstreekse betalingen)	Active
41	Unemployment scheme for civil servants (Wachtgeldregeling overheidspersoneel voor centrale overheid (WRO-CO))	Active
42	Payments of salary to civil servants in case of sickness (Doorbetaling salaris overheidspersoneel bij ziekte (DSO-CO))	Active
43	Partly Compensation of contributions by private health insurance of central government civil servants (Interimregeling overheidspersoneel (IRZA-CO))	Active
44	Partly compensation of exceptionel Health costs to civil servants.(Overige rechtstreekse betalingen vnl ZVO).	Active
45	Military pensions (Militaire pensioenen (AMP))	Active
46	Voluntary pensions by corporations by collective labour agreement (Vrijwillige pensioenen (OP))	Inactive

47	Pensions for a limited group of political persons (Eigen pensioenen overheid (EP))	Active
48	Early retirement pensions paid directly from employers to former employees (Vervroegde uittredingsregelingen rechtstreeks door werkgevrs(VUTr))	Active
49	Compensation of private health schemes contribution military personnel (Militaire regeling ziektekosten (SVZK))	Active
50	Individual consumption private non-profit institutions	Active
51	Individual consumption government	Active
52	Directly paid disablement benefits by employers (Rechtstreekse arbeidsongeschiktheidsbetalingen (AOK-bw))	Active
53	Self-employed Persons Disablement Benefit Act (Wet arbeidsongeschiktheid zelfstandigen (WAZ))	Inactive
54	Disablement Benefit Scheme with differentiated contributions by branch of industry (Arbeidsongeschiktheidskas (AOK))	Active
55	Act on at a young age handicapped disabled persons (Wet arbeidsongeschiktheidsfonds jonggehandicapten (WAJONG))	Active
56	Reintegration Scheme (Reïntegratiefonds (REA))	Active
58	Executive fund of the government in case of sickness and unemployment (Uitvoeringsfonds voor de overheid (UFO))	Active
59	Unemployment benefits for local civil servants (Wachtgeldregeling overheidspersoneel voor lokale overheid (WRO-LO))	Active
60	Payments of salary to civil servants in case of sickness (Doorbetaling salaris overheidspersoneel bij ziekte (DSO-LO))	Active
61	Compensation of private health care contributions (Interimregeling overheidspersoneel (IRZA-LO))	Active
62	Child day care (Kinderopvang (KO))	Active
63	Health care insurance act (Zorgverzekeringswet (ZVW))	Active
64	Act on work and income based on work capacity (Wet werk en inkomen naar arbeidsvermogen (WIA))	Active
65	Income supplement to AOW/ANW	Active
66	Remkes-scheme (Remkes-regeling)	Active
67	Care allowance (Zorgtoeslag (Zt))	Active
68	Wet maatschappelijke ondersteuning	Active
69	Kindgebonden budget	Active

70	Werkhervattingskas	Active

AUSTRIA

Code	Name	Active
1	Statutory pension insurance (Gesetzliche Pensionsversicherung)	Active
2	Pensions of public bodies (Pensionen der öffentlichen Rechtsträger)	Active
3	Maintainance acts (Versorgungsgesetze)	Active
4	Night and heavy work act (Nachtschwerarbeitsgesetz)	Active
5	Occupational accident insurance (Arbeitsunfallversicherung)	Active
6	Federal care allowance (since 1993) (Bundespflegegeld (ab 1993))	Active
7	Statutory health insurance (Gesetzliche Krankenversicherung)	Active
8	Federal health care (Gesundheitsleistungen des Bundes)	Active
9	Laender health care (Gesundheitsleistungen der Länder)	Active
10	Municipal health care (Gesundheitsleistungen der Gemeinden)	Active
11	Unemployment insurance (Arbeitslosenversicherung)	Active
12	Bad weather compensation (Schlechtwetterentschädigung)	Active
13	Family burdens equalisation fund (Familienlastenausgleichsfonds)	Active
14	Tax credits for children (since 1994) (Kinderabsetzbeträge (ab 1994))	Active
15	Family allowances of the public sector (self-payment regime) (Familienbeihilfen-Selbstträgerschaft, öffenliche Hand)	Inactive
16	Federal housing allowances (Wohnbeihilfen des Bundes)	Active
17	Disabled persons compensation fund (Ausgleichstaxfonds, Behindertenmilliarde)	Active
18	Bankruptcy contingency fund (Insolvenzausfallgeldfonds)	Active
19	Guaranteed remuneration by employers in the event of sickness (Arbeitgeberlohnfortzahlung bei Krankheit)	Active
20	Other employers' social benefits (Sonstige Arbeitgeberleistungen)	Active
21	Laender social benefits (Sozialleistungen der Länder)	Active
22	Municipal social benefits (Sozialleistungen der Gemeinden)	Active
23	Nursery schools (Kindergärten)	Active
24	Federal scheme for refugees (Flüchtlinge - Bund)	Active
25	Fee exemptions (Gebührenbefreiungen)	Active
26	Various relief funds (Diverse Hilfsfonds)	Active

27	Betriebshilfegesetz (up to 1997) (Betriebshilfegesetz (bis 1997))	Inactive
28	Health institutions for some parts of civil servants (Krankenfürsorgeanstalten)	Active
29	Hospitals run by religious orders (Ordensspitäler)	Inactive
30	Probation assistance and legal trusteeship (Bewährungshilfe und Sachwalterschaft)	Active
31	Education allowances and student grants (Schüler- und Studentenbeihilfen)	Active

POLAND

Code	Name	Active
1	Social Insurance Fund (Fundusz Ubezpieczeń Społecznych)	Active
2	Pension Fund (Fundusz Emerytalny)	Inactive
3	Disability Fund (Fundusz Rentowy)	Inactive
4	Work Injury Fund (Fundusz wypadkowy)	Inactive
5	Sickness Fund (Fundusz chorobowy)	Active
6	Open Ended Funds [2)] (Otwarte Fundusze Emerytalne)	Active
7	Individual Farmers' Social Insurance (Kasa Rolniczego Ubezpieczenia Społecznego)	Active
8	Uniformed services (Ubezpieczenie społeczne służb mundurowych)	Active
9	Employment and counteracting unemployment (Zatrudnienie i przeciwdziałanie bezrobociu)	Active
10	Social Assistance (Pomoc społeczna)	Active
11	Family Benefits (Świadczenia rodzinne)	Inactive
12	Vocational and social rehabilitation and employment of persons with disabilities (Zatrudnienie i rehabilitacja osób niepełnosprawnych)	Active
13	Employees Benefits (Świadczenia pracownicze)	Active
14	Health Insurance (Health National Fund) (Świadczenia w ambulatoryjnej opiece zdrowotnej)	Active
15	Health Expenditures from State budget (Opieka zdrowotna finansowana z budżetu państwa)	Active
16	Health Expenditures from Local Governments Budgets (Opieka zdrowotna finansowana przez Samorządy)	Active
17	Alimony Benefits (Świadczenie alimentacyjne)	Inactive
18	Family Benefits (new) (Świadczenia rodzinne)	Active
19	Alimony Advance (Zaliczka alimentacyjna)	Active
20	Housing benefits (Dodatki mieszkaniowe)	Active
21	Pension supplement (Dodatki do emerytur i rent)	Inactive
22	Pension Fund (old scheme)	Active
23	Disability Fund (old scheme)	Active
24	Work Injury Fund (old scheme)	Active
25	Pension Fund (new scheme)	Active
26	Pension Fund (miners)	Active

27	Disability Fund (miners)	Active
28	Work Injury Fund (miners)	Active
29	Bridge pensions	Active
30	Teachers compulsory benefits	Active
31	Benefit from the alimony fund (Świadczenia z funduszu alimentacyjnego)	Active

PORTUGAL

Code	Name	Active
2	Serviço Nacional de Saúde (inclui SRS dos Açores e Madeira)	Active
4	Instituto Nacional de Emergência Médica (INEM)	Active
7	Redução de Tarifas (Rodoviária de Lisboa)	Active
9	Instituto de Emprego e Formação Profissional (IEFP)	Active
11	Regime Geral (IGFSS)	Inactive
12	Caixa Nacional de Seguros e Doenças Profissionais (IGFSS)	Inactive
13	Acidentes de Trabalho	Active
15	Administração Central	Active
16	Assistência na Doença aos Militares e Paramilitares (ADMP)	Active
17	Administração Local	Active
20	Caixa Geral de Aposentações (CGA)	Inactive
22	Assistência na Doença aos Servidores do Estado (ADSE)	Active
24	Prestações Directas (IGFSS)	Inactive
27	Regime Especial de Segurança Social das Actividades Agrícolas (IGFSS)	Inactive
31	Prestações Directas dos Bancos	Inactive
32	Serviços de Assistência Médico Social (SAMS)	Active
35	Prestações pagas através da Caixa Geral de Aposentações (CGA)	Inactive
40	Regime Não Contributivo e Equiparados (IGFSS)	Inactive
41	Regime Seguro Social Voluntário (IGFSS)	Inactive
42	Associações de Socorros Mútuos (ASM)	Active
43	Prestações Directas da Entidade Patronal	Active
44	Serviços Sociais (Função Pública)	Active
45	Cofre de Previdência do Ministério das Finanças	Active
51	Acção Social (IGFSS)	Inactive
52	Estabelecimentos Integrados (IGFSS)	Inactive
53	Estabelecimentos Sociais com Autonomia (IGFSS)	Inactive
54	Alto Comissariado das Nações Unidas para os Refugiados (IGFSS)	Inactive

55	Associação dos Deficientes das Forças Armadas (ADFA)	Active
56	Santa Casa da Misericórdia de Lisboa (SCML)	Active
57	Instituições Particulares de Solidariedade Social (IPSS)	Active
58	Cruz Vermelha Portuguesa	Inactive
59	Fundos de Pensões	Active
60	Subsistema Previdencial da Segurança Social (IGFSS)	Inactive
61	Subsistema de Protecção Familiar da Segurança Social (IGFSS)	Inactive
62	Subsistema de Solidariedade da Segurança Social (IGFSS)	Inactive
63	Social Security Welfare and Social Protection System / Sistemas Previdencial e de Protecção Social da Segurança Social	Active
64	Public Capitalization System / Regime Público de Capitalização	Active
65	Civil Service Retirement System / Caixa Geral de Aposentações	Active

ROMANIA

Code	Name	Active
1	Scheme regarding social support: AJSOC (active until 2002) (Schema privind ajutorul social)	Inactive
2	Scheme concerning social protection of the disabled persons:PSHAND (Schema privind protectia sociala si ocuparea ~~a~~ persoanelor cu handicap)	Active
3	Scheme regarding the care of old age persons:ASPV (Schema privind ingrijirea pentru persoanele varstnice	Active
4	Scheme regarding social insurance pensioners and social asistance: PASSOC (in force until april 2001) (Schema privind asigurarea sociala si asistenta sociala pentru pensionari)	Inactive
5	Scheme regarding the rights and facilities granted to the war invalids and widows: IOVR (Schema privind drepturi si facilitati pentru invalizii, veteranii si vaduvele de razboi)	Active
6	The unemployment: SOM (in force until 2002 with the exception of the benefits on allowance vocational integration and support allowance that are still active) (Schema privind protectia sociala a somerilor)	Inactive
7	Scheme regarding health insurance: ASIGSAN (in force until 2003) (Schema privind asigurarile de sanatate)	Inactive
8	Scheme regarding state allowances for children: ALOCOP (Schema privind alocatia de stat pentru copii)	Active
9	Scheme concerning supplementary allowances for the families with children: ALOCSUPL (repealed) (Schema privind alocatia suplimentara pentru familiile cu copii)	Inactive
10	Scheme regarding the child in difficulty: PLAS (Schema privind protectia sociala pentru copilul aflat in dificultate)	Active
11	Scheme regarding social assistance canteens: CANT (Schema privind cantinele de ajutor social)	Active
12	Scheme regarding the rights for the heroes of Revolution from December 1989: EROI (Schema privind drepturile si facilitatile pentru eroii Revolutiei din decembrie 1989)	Active
13	Scheme regarding the persons who were persecuted for political reasons: PERSEC (Schema privind drepturile si facilitatile pentru persoanele persecutate politic si etnic)	Active
14	Scheme regarding social scholarship and other social rights for pupils and students:BURSE (Schema privind bursele sociale si alte drepturi pentru elevi si studenti)	Active

15	Scheme regarding social assistance granted through the kindergartens and nurseries: CRESE (Schema privind gradinite si crese)	Active
16	Scheme regarding special schools for disabled child: SCINVAL (Schema privind invatamantul special pentru copiii ci handicap)	Active
17	Scheme regarding social assistance activities carried out by NGO: NGO (Schema privind asistenta si protectia sociala acordata de organizatiile neguvernamentale)	Active
18	Scheme regarding occupational accidents or diseases: ACCID (in force until April 2001) (Schema privind accidentele de munca si bolile profesionale)	Inactive
19	Scheme regarding parental leave: VENCON (in force until April 2001) (Schema privind concediul parental)	Inactive
20	Scheme concerning National Solidarity Fund: FNS (Schema privind Fondul National de Solidaritate)	Active
21	Scheme regarding the public system of pensions and other social other social insurance rights: SPP (Schema privind protectia sociala acordata sub forma de pensii si alte drepturi de asigurari sociale)	Active
22	Scheme regarding the pension system of lawyers: PAVOC (Schema privind protectia sociala acordata sub forma de pensii pentru avocati)	Active
23	Scheme regarding the pensions of state military: PMIL (Schema privind protectia sociala acordata sub forma de pensii pentru militari)	Active
24	Scheme regarding transport reductions: TRANSP (Schema privind gratuitatea si reducerile la transport)	Active
25	Scheme regarding social protection of offenders and ex-offenders: INFRACT (in force from 2002) (Schema privind protectia sociala a infractorilor şi fostilor infractori)	Active
26	Scheme regarding minimum guaranteed income: VMG (in force from 2002) (Schema privind venitul minim garantat)	Active
27	Scheme regarding the unemployment: SOM1 (in force from 2002) (Schema privind protectia sociala a somerilor conform noii legislatii a somajului)	Active
28	Scheme regarding social protection of the persons confronting with the risk of social exclusion: MGSOC (active from 2002) (Schema privind marginalizarea sociala)	Active

29	Scheme regarding health insurance: ASIGSAN (active from 2003) (Schema privind asigurarile de sanatate)	Active
30	Scheme regarding the old conscripts: DGSM (in force from 2003) (Schema privind drepturi pentru militarii din Serviciul Muncii)	Active
31	Complementary allowances and allowance for children with single parent: MONOCOMP (Schema privind alocatia familiala complementara si alocatia de sustinere pentru familia monoparentala)	Active
32	Social protection of the maternity at the working place: PROTMATERN (in force from 2004) (Schema privind protectia privind maternitatea la locul de munca)	Active
33	Insurance for work accidents and professional diseases: ASIGSOC (Schema privind asigurarile in caz de accidente de munca sau boli profesionale)	Active
34	Scheme regarding the Social Romanian Development Fund: FRDS (Schema de protectie sociala privind Fondul Roman de Dezvoltare Sociala)	Active
35	Scheme regarding the subsidies for students: STUD (Schema de protectie sociala privind anumite subventii pentru studenti)	Inactive
36	Scheme regarding other social benefits for families and children: FAM (schema privind alte prestatii sociale pentru familii si copii)	Active
37	Scheme regarding the granting of a monthly support for the survivor spouse (Schema privind acordarea unui ajutor lunar pentru sotul supravietuitor): SURV	Active
38	Minimum guaranteed social pension (Pensia sociala minima garantata): PENSOC	Active

SLOVENIA

Code	Name	Active
1	Compulsory health insurance (Obvezno zdravstveno zavarovanje)	Active
2	Voluntary health insurance implemented by insurance company Vzajemna (Prostovoljno zdravstveno zavarovanje – Zavod za zdravstveno zavarovanje Slovenije)	Active
3	Voluntary health insurance implemented by insurance company Adriatic (Prostovoljno zdravstveno zavarovanje – Adriatic)	Active
4	Other rights from the field of health (Druge pravice iz področja zdravstva)	Active
5	Pension and disability insurance – general (Pokojninsko in invalidsko zavarovanje – splošno)	Active
6	Special rights - special groups of civil servants (Posebne pravice - uslužbenci v državnih organih)	Active
7	Special rights - workers in coal mines and workers with asbestos (Posebne pravice - delavci v premogovnikih in z azbestom)	Active
8	Pension allowance (Dodatek k pokojninam)	Active
9	Pension payment on account (Akontacije pokojnin)	Active
10	Farmers' old age insurance (Starostno zavarovanje kmetov)	Active
11	Alimonies (Preživnine)	Active
12	Special rights - to right a wrong (Posebne pravice - poprave krivic)	Active
13	Special rights - conceded pensions (Posebne pravice - izjemne pokojnine in priznavalnine)	Active
14	Special rights - combatants of National Liberation War (Posebne pravice - borci NOV)	Active
15	Special rights - connected with wars (Posebne pravice - povezane z vojnami)	Active
16	Military pensions (Vojaške pokojnine)	Active
17	Rights by martial laws (Pravice po vojnih zakonih)	Active
18	Pension and disability insurance - Mutual Fund for Craftsmen's Benefits (Pokojninsko in invalidsko zavarovanje - Sklad za vzajemno pomoč obrtnikom)	Active
19	Rights of physically and mentally disabled (Pravice duševno in telesno prizadetih)	Active
20	Training of children and youth with special needs (Usposabljanje otrok in mladostnikov s posebnimi potrebami)	Active
21	Maternity leave compensation (Denarno nadomestilo za čas porodniškega dopusta)	Active
22	Other rights from Family Income Act (Druge pravice po zakonu o družinskih prejemkih)	Active
23	Pre-school education (Predšolska vzgoja)	Active
24	Obligatory insurance for the case of unemployment (Pravice iz obveznega zavarovanja za	Active

	primer brezposelnosti)	
25	Active employment policy schemes (Programi aktivne politike zaposlovanja)	Active
26	Social welfare (Socialno varstvo)	Active
27	Benefits to seekers of temporary protection (Pomoči iskalcem začasnega zatočišča)	Active
28	Employers' schemes (Programi delodajalcev)	Active
29	Voluntary health insurance implemented by insurance company Triglav (Prostovoljno zdravstveno zavarovanje – Triglav)	Active
30	Housing benefit (Dodatek za nastanitev – Ministrstvo za okolje in prostor)	Active

SLOVAKIA

Code	Name	Active
1	Sickness insurance (Nemocenské poistenie)	Active
2	Pension insurance (Dôchodkové poistenie)	Inactive
3	Unemployment insurance (Poistenie v nezamestnanosti)	Active
4	Health insurance (Zdravotné poistenie)	Active
5	State social support (Štátne sociálne dávky)	Active
6	State social assistance (Štátna sociálna pomoc)	Active
7	Imputed social benefits - public sector (Imputované sociálne dávky-verejný sector)	Active
8	Imputed social benefits - private sector (Imputované sociálne dávky-súkromný sector)	Active
9	Municipal social assistance (Sociálna pomoc – samospráva)	Active
10	Employment injuries and occupational diseases (Pracovné úrazy a choroby z povolania)	Active
11	Supplementary pension insurance (Doplnkové dôchodkové poistenie)	Active
12	Private social service (Sociálne služby - súkromný sector)	Active
13	Special social security funds (Špeciálne fondy sociálneho zabezpečenia)	Active
14	Social fare reduction (Sociálne zľavy)	Active
15	Higher teritorial unit social services (Sociálne služby vyšších územných celkov)	Active
16	Security insurance (Garančné poistenie)	Active
17	Reserve fund (Rezervný fond)	Active
18	Old-age insurance (Starobné poistenie)	Active
19	Disability insurance (Invalidné poistenie)	Active
20	Old-age pension saving insurance (Dôchodkové sporenie)	Active
21	Labour market policy (Politika trhu práce)	Active
22	Pension saving contributions (Príspevky na dôchodkové sporenie)	Active

FINLAND

Code	Name	Active
1	The National Pensions Act (Kansaneläkelaki)	Active
2	The Survivors Pensions Act (Perhe-eläkelaki)	Active
3	Private-sector Employees Pensions Act (Työntekijäin eläkelaki)	Inactive
4	Private-sector temporary Employees Pensions Act (Lyhytaikaisessa työsuhteessa olevien työntekijäin eläkelaki)	Inactive
5	The Seaman Pensions Act (Merimieseläkelaki)	Active
6	Pension Act for Performing Artists and Certain Other Employee groups [Taiteilijoiden ja eräiden erityisryhmiin kuuluvien työntekijöiden eläkelaki]	Inactive
7	The Self-Employed Persons Pensions Act (Yrittäjien eläkelaki)	Active
8	The Farmers Pensions Act (Maatalousyrittäjien eläkelaki)	Active
9	The State Employees Pensions Act (Valtion eläkelaki)	Inactive
10	The State Employees Survivors Pensions Act (Valtion perhe-eläkelaki)	Inactive
11	The Local Government Employees Pensions Act (Kunnallinen eläkelaki)	Active
12	The Evengelical-Lutheran Church Pensions Act (Evankelis-luterilaisen kirkon eläkelaki)	Active
13	Pensions of The Social Insurance Institution (Kansaneläkelaitoksen työntekijöiden eläkkeet)	Active
14	Pensions of OrthodoActive Church (Ortodoksisen kirkkokunnan eläkkeet)	Active
15	Pensions of Bank of Finland (Suomen Pankin eläkkeet)	Active
16	Pensions of the Åland County Council (Ahvenmaan maakuntahallinnon eläkkeet)	Active
17	Additional Employment Pension Scheme (Lisäeläkkeet)	Active
18	Voluntary Employment Pension Scheme (Rekisteröidyt lisäeläkkeet)	Active
19	Services provided by municipalities (Kuntien sosiaali- ja terveystoimi)	Active
20	Sickness insurance (Sairausvakuutus)	Inactive
21	Employer-operated occupational health services (Työterveyshuolto)	Active
22	Student health services (Opiskelijaterveydenhuolto)	Active
23	Salary during maternity leave (Palkka äitiysloman ajalta)	Active
24	Salary during sick-leave (sick pay) (Sairausajan palkka)	Active
25	Maternity grant (Äitiysavustus)	Active
26	Sickness benefits provided by relief funds (Sairauskassat)	Active

27	Occupational injury insurance (Tapaturmavakuutus)	Active
28	Farmers´ accident insurance (Maatalousyrittäjien tapaturmavakuutus)	Active
29	Motor third party liability insurance for damages to persons (Liikennevakuutus)	Active
30	Family allowance (Lapsilisä)	Active
31	Municipal supplements to child day care subsidies (Kunnalliset lisät pienten lasten hoitotukiin)	Active
32	Special support provided by the State (Valtion erityistuet)	Active
33	Child disability allowance (Lapsen hoitotuki)	Inactive
34	Disability allowance (Vammaistuki)	Inactive
35	Group life insurance (Ryhmähenkivakuutus)	Active
36	Earnings-adjusted unemployment allowance (Ansiosidonnainen työttömyyspäiväraha)	Active
37	Basic unemployment allowance (Peruspäiväraha)	Active
38	Labour market support (Työmarkkinatuki)	Active
39	Employment promotion (Työvoimapoliittiset palvelut)	Active
40	Housing allowance (Asumistuki)	Inactive
41	Military injuries schemes (Sotilastapaturmat)	Active
42	Wage guarantee (Palkkaturva)	Active
43	Severance pay (Eroraha)	Inactive
44	Consript´s allowances (Sotilasavustus)	Active
45	The Slot Machine association (Raha-automaattiyhdistykset avustukset)	Active
46	Support for self-motivated studies of long-term uemployed (Pitkäaikaistyöttömien omaehtoisen opiskelun tukeminen)	Active
47	Sickness insurance/Medical care (Sairausvakuutus/sairaanhoitovakuutus)	Active
48	Sickness insurance/Income security benefits (Sairausvakuutus/Työtulovakuutus)	Active
49	The Employees Pensions Act (Työntekijän eläkelaki)	Active
50	The State Employees Pensions Act (Valtion eläkelaki)	Active
51	Disability benefits (vammaistuet)	Active
52	Housing allowances (asumistuet)	Active

SWEDEN

Code	Name	Active
1	Basic pension financed by social contributions (Avgiftsfinansierad folkpension)	Inactive
2	Basic pension benefits financed by taActivees (Skattefinansierad folkpension)	Inactive
3	National supplementary pension fund (ATP-fond)	Inactive
4	Partial pension fund (Delpensionsfond)	Inactive
5	National health insurance (Sjukförsäkring)	Active
6	Occupational injury scheme (Arbetsskadefond)	Active
7	Passive unemployment measures (Passiva arbetslöshetsåtgärder)	Active
8	Active unemployment measures (Aktiva arbetslöshetsåtgärder)	Active
9	Other general central government benefits (Övriga allmänna statliga förmåner)	Active
10	Other special central government benefits (Övriga icke-allmänna statliga förmåner)	Active
11	Municipal benefits (Kommunala förmåner)	Active
12	County Council benefits (Landstingsförmåner)	Active
13	Employers' sick pay (Arbetsgivarens sjuklön)	Active
14	Contractual pensions (Avtalspensioner)	Active
15	Privately produced medical provision (Privatproducerad sjukvård)	Active
16	Privately produced dental provision (Privatproducerad tandvård)	Active
17	Privately produced social-services provision (Privatproducerad socialtjänst)	Active
18	Wage/salary guarantee (Lönegaranti)	Active
19	Income based survivors pension scheme (Inkomstgrundad efterlevandepension)	Active
20	Non-income based survivors pension scheme financed by social contributions (Icke inkomstgrundad avgiftsfinansierad efterlevandepension)	Inactive
21	TaActive financed pension scheme (Skattefinansierade ålderspensionsförmåner)	Active
22	Income pension (Inkomstpension)	Active
23	Premium pension (Premiepension).	Active
24	Seamans' pension (Sjömanspension)	Active
25	Parent's insurance scheme (Föräldraförsäkring)	Active

UNITED KINGDOM

Code	Name	Active
1	Child benefit + one-parent benefit	Active
2	Hospital and Community Health Services	Active
3	Family Health Services	Active
4	Other central health services	Active
5	Child guidance + other health services	Active
6	Central Government personal social services	Active
7	Services for the disabled	Active
8	National Insurance Fund (inc SSP + SMP)	Active
9	National Insurance Fund - redundancy and Insolvency payments	Active
10	Non-contributory retirement pension	Inactive
11	Youth Enterprise Initiative	Inactive
12	Work based training for young people eActive Youth Training Initiaitves	Active
13	Work based training for adults eActive Training for Work	Active
14	Other employment services	Inactive
15	Dock Labour Board severance scheme (active till 1989-90)	Inactive
16	Redundant mineworkers' scheme	Inactive
17	War pension	Active
18	Lump sum payments to pensioners	Active
19	Health services - Armed forces	Active
20	Pneumonicosis, etc - workers' compensation payments	Inactive
21	Public sector - pension funds	Inactive
22	Public sector - pension schemes	Inactive
23	Private enterprises - pension funds	Inactive
24	Private enterprises - pension schemes	Inactive
25	Voluntary redundancy payments	Active
26	Employers' liability payments	Active
27	Employers' sickness funds + sick pay	Active

28	Income Support, Family Credit + Social Fund	Active
29	Attendance allowance + Invalid Care Allowance	Active
30	Other non-contributory benefits (merged with 29 as from 1992-1993)	Inactive
31	Assistance to take up approved employment	Inactive
32	Employment rehabilitation	Inactive
33	Welfare foods	Active
34	Employment services for the disabled (eActivec. training)	Inactive
35	Legal aid + provision of criminal aid (in Crown Court)	Active
36	Criminal injuries compensation	Active
37	Local Authority personal social services	Active
38	School meals and milk	Active
39	Housing benefit +rent rebates/allowances + Council TaActive Benefit	Active
40	Other central + miscellaneous services (activ till 1991-1992)	Inactive
41	Special training schemes for the disabled (activ till 1991-1992)	Inactive
42	Non-contributary retirement pension (active since 1998-1999)	Active
43	Severe disablement allowance (active since 1998-1999)	Active
44	Occupational pensions(active since 1998-99)	Active
45	Miscellaneous employment services(active since 1998-99)	Active

ICELAND

Code	Name	Active
1	The Unemployment Incurance Fund(Atvinnuleysistryggingarsjóður)	Inactive
2	Municipal Child Support Collection Center (Innheimtustofnun sveitarfélaga)	Active
3	Child allowance (Barnabætur)	Active
4	Services (accomidations, rehabilitation etc.) for disabled (þjónusta við fatlaða)	Active
5	Health care and hospitals (heilbrigðisþjónusta)	Active
6	Maternity benefits and grants (fæðingarstyrkir og -orlof)	Inactive
7	Sick day benefits, public (sjúkradagpeningar TR)	Active
8	National basic pension (lífeyristryggingar almannatrygginga)	Active
9	The Administration of Occupational Safety and Health (vinnueftirlit)	Inactive
10	Social assistance, childrens welfare, institutions for addicts etc. (fjárhagsaðstoð, barnavernd ofl.).	Active
11	Services (accomidations, day-care etc.) for the elderly (þjónusta við aldraða)	Active
12	Umemployment registering and employment agencies (Vinnumálastofnun)	Active
13	Municipal child day-care services (dagvistun barna)	Active
14	Housing - rent subsidies (húsaleigubætur ofl.)	Active
15	Municipal home-help services (félagsleg heimaþjónusta)	Active
16	Municipal youth services (æskulýðsstarfsemi)	Active
17	Occupational compulsory pension funds (lífeyrissjóðir)	Active
18	Sickness benefits, priv.employees collective shemes (sjúkrasjóðir verkalýðsfélaga)	Active
19	Salary during sick-leave (sick-pay) (launagreiðslur í veikindum)	Active
20	Administration (stjórnunarkostnaður)	Active
21	The Unemployment Incurance Fund (Atvinnuleysistryggingarsjóður)	Active
22	Wage Guarantee Fund (Tryggingarsjóður launa)	Active
23	Salary payed during maternity leave (launagreiðslur í færðingarorlofi)	Inactive
24	Maternity/Paternity Leave Fund (Fæðingarorlofssjóður)	Active

NORWAY

Code	Name	Active
1	The National Insurance Scheme (Folketrygden)	Active
2	Family allowances (Barnetrygd) and cash benefit for families with small children (Kontantstøtte)	Active
3	The Norwegian public service pension scheme (Statens Pensjonskasse)	Active
4	The municipal pension fund (Kommunal Landspensjonskasse)	Active
5	Health Enterprises (Helseforetak)	Active
6	Other Schemes (Governmental, Municipal and County schemes) Andre ordninger (statlige, kommunale og fylkeskommunale ordninger)	Active

SWITZERLAND

Code	Name	Active
1	Old age and survivors' insurance (Assurance vieillesse et survivants)	Active
2	Invalidity insurance (Assurance invalidité)	Active
3	Occupational benefits (2nd pillar) (Prévoyance professionnelle - 2e pilier, y compris le "surobligatoire")	Active
4	Compulsory health-care insurance: Benefits financed by premium (Assurance obligatoire des soins: Prestations financées par primes)	Active
5	Compulsory accident insurance (Assurance accidents obligatoire - y compris indemnités journalières)	Active
6	Unemployment insurance (Assurance chômage)	Active
7	Family allowances, reglementation by state government (Allocations familiales réglementées au niveau cantonal)	Active
8	Wage/salary guarantees in the event of sickness (Couverture du salaire en cas de maladie)	Active
9	Wage/salary guarantees in the event of maternity (Couverture du salaire en cas de maternité)	Active
10	Military insurance (Assurance militaire)	Active
11	Occupational benefits for magistrates and for lecturers at Federal Institutes of Technology (Prévoyance professionnelle des magistrats et des professeurs des EPF)	Active
12	Family allowance in agriculture, reglementation by federal government (Allocations familiales dans l'agriculture réglementées au niveau fédéral)	Active
13	State old-age pension scheme supplementary benefits (Prestations complémentaires à l'AVS)	Active
14	State disability pension scheme supplementary benefits (Prestations complémentaires à l'AI)	Active
15	Social welfare (Aide sociale)	Inactive
16	Federal Asylum Policy (Help for refugees inside of Switzerland)	Active
17	Drugs policy (Politique de la drogue)	Active
18	Housing (Logements: surtout paiements de loyer)	Active
19	Measures for the unemployed (Mesures en faveur des chômeurs: Offices du travail)	Inactive
20	Student grants (Bourses d'études - sans les prêts d'études)	Active
21	Public contributions to the health system (Financement public du système de santé: surtout hôpitauActive)	Active
22	Protection of young people (Protection de la jeunesse: hébergement, crêches)	Active
23	Institutions for handicapped persons (Institutions pour handicapés)	Active

24	Old people's homes (non-medical) (Homes pour personnes âgées (non médicalisés))	Active
25	Private institutions (Entraide d'institutions privées: Suisse, fonctions reconnues par Eurostat)	Active

APPENDIX VI: Differences between the ESSPROS and the national accounts

The definitions, conventions and accounting rules in the ESSPROS Manual are to a large extent harmonised with the national accounts([29]). There are, however, a number of differences which are listed in this Appendix.

1. Scope of social protection

The national accounts do not identify social protection as such, but define social benefits and social contributions. In this respect there are two discrepancies between the two systems:

(i) the national accounts definition of social benefits includes the function Education, while the ESSPROS does not. (Note however that the ESSPROS records some expenditure connected with vocational training under the unemployment function([30]));

(ii) the ESSPROS' definition of social benefits covers both current and capital transfers; the national accounts' definition refers to current transfers only;

A point that can easily give rise to misunderstandings is that the national accounts define a transaction category Social transfers in kind (D63) which covers both transfers made with and without a social protection objective (sub-categories D631 and D632 respectively). Flow D632 in the national accounts refers to expenditures by government and non-profit institutions on sport, recreation, culture, etc., except certain overhead costs.

2. Statistical units

The System of National Accounts (SNA) discusses social insurance schemes without turning them into units of classification ([31]). Accordingly, social benefits are treated as being granted by institutional units in the national accounts.

In the Core of the ESSPROS, on the other hand, social protection transactions are described as expenditures and receipts of social protection schemes. Such schemes can be run by one institutional unit or a group of institutional units. The concept of social protection schemes used in the ESSPROS includes non-contributory social protection schemes (schemes providing social assistance) as well as SNA-defined social insurance schemes.

3. The dividing line between social benefits in cash and in kind

There are two important differences between the national accounts and the ESSPROS in the way they distinguish social benefits in cash and kind:

(i) in the national accounts, the transaction category social benefits in kind4 refers exclusively to benefits provided by government units (social security and social assistance) and non-profit institutions serving households (social assistance). In the ESSPROS, social benefits in kind may be granted by any type of scheme, including schemes run by commercial insurers and unfunded employers' schemes;

([29]) Compare the System of National Accounts, 1993 (SNA) (Commission of the European Communities, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, United Nations, World Bank) and European System of National and Regional Accounts in the European Community, 1995 (ESA) (Commission of the European Communities).

([30]) This is in line with the philosophy of "actual final consumption" in the national accounts, but probably in contrast with ESA, if the conventions of ESA 1995 paragraph 3.85 are strictly applied.

([31]) Flow D631 in ESA 1995. Please note, as explained in section 1 of this appendix, that the ESSPROS has no correspondent for ESA's flow D632 which relates to transfers of individual non-market goods and services made for purposes other than social protection.

(ii) in the national accounts all benefits granted by social security funds and all social assistance benefits provided to, or received from, the Rest of the World are treated as cash benefits. The ESSPROS does not follow this convention.

4. Special ways of recording

The national accounts record certain transactions differently from the way most transactors would see them. This is done in order to clarify the underlying economic structures. In two instances the ESSPROS has not adopted the national accounts' way of recording:

(i) the ESSPROS does not split contributions by protected persons into payments for insurance services and net contributions available to finance benefits. The national accounts do split contributions this way where autonomous private funded schemes are involved;

(ii) the ESSPROS does not impute payments of property income and contribution supplements in respect of private funded schemes. Certain schemes retain property income on invested funds and use them to secure future social benefits. As these funds may be considered as property of the protected persons, the national accounts record in this case (a) an imputed flow from the institutional unit running the scheme to households called "Property income" and attributed to insurance policy holders and (b) a second flow, of equal value, from the protected persons back to the institutional unit running the scheme as additional social contributions.

APPENDIX VII: The classification of various government disbursements

The table below provides a ready reference for classifying various government disbursements related to social protection.

Type of disbursement	**Classification in the ESSPROS**
1. The Government pays a sum of money to households to relieve them from the burden of a social risk or need:	
(i) not linked to the purchase of specified goods or services by the households;	Social benefits in cash. Recorded on account of a government social protection scheme
(ii) compensating households fully or partially for certified expenditure on specified goods or services;	Social benefits in kind, reimbursements (to the value of the actual government payment). Recorded on account of a government social protection scheme.
2. The Government provides households with goods and services that it has produced itself:	
(i) at a price which is 50% or more of the production costs, not limited to specific categories of households;	Sale, not recorded in ESSPROS.
(ii) at a price which is 50% or more of the production costs, limited to specific households facing a social risk or need;	Social benefit in kind (valued at the difference between the market price of similar goods and services and the actual price paid by the households). Recorded on account of a government social protection scheme.
(iii) free or at a price which is less than 50% of the production costs; limited to specific households facing a social risk or need;	Social benefits in kind (valued at the cost of production and supply minus the part paid by the beneficiaries). Recorded on account of a government social protection scheme.
(iv) free or at a price which is less than 50% of the production costs; not limited to specific categories of households facing a social risk or need.	Collective services, not recorded in the ESSPROS.
3. The Government makes a loan to households:	
(i) at an interest rate which is lower than the market rate for social protection reasons;	Social benefits in cash (to the value of the interest foregone by government). Recorded on account of a government social protection scheme.
(ii) and subsequently it cancels the outstanding debt for social protection reasons.	Social benefits in cash. Recorded on account of a government social protection scheme.

4. The Government pays market producers ([32]).	
(i) a current unrequited payment to influence their levels of production, their prices and/or make it possible for factors of production to receive an adequate remuneration;	Subsidies, not recorded in the Core of ESSPROS (except implicity, as an element of the value of administration costs). Under certain conditions they may be recorded in the modules.
(ii) in order to purchase goods and services. Subsequently, the government distributes these goods and services free or at reduced prices to households facing a social risk or need;	Social benefits in kind recorded at the moment government distributes the goods and services (valued at market prices minus any part paid by the beneficiaries). Recorded on account of a government social protection scheme.
(iii) in order to supply goods and services directly and individually to households facing a social risk or need;	Social benefits in kind (to the value of the actual government payment). Recorded on account of a government social protection scheme.
(iv) to secure entitlement to social benefits to government employees, former employees and their dependants;	Employers' actual social contributions.
(v) to finance (in whatever form) other social protection operations of the receiving market producers (mostly insurers running social protection schemes);	If on account of a government social protection scheme, recorded under Transfers to/from other schemes. In other cases: General government contributions (paid out of the proceeds of earmarked taxes or general revenue).
(vi) to finance capital formation and granted to institutional units whether or not they are running social protection schemes.	Not recorded in the ESSPROS.
5. The Government pays a sum of money to other government institutions or non-profit institutions serving households ([33]) *supporting social protection schemes*:	
(i) to secure entitlement to social benefits to its employees, former employees and their dependants;	Employers' actual social contributions.
(ii) to finance (in whatever form) other social protection operations of those institutional units;	If on account of a government social protection scheme: Transfers to/from other schemes. In other cases: General government contributions.
(iii) to finance capital formation and granted to institutional units whether or not they are running social protection schemes.	Not recorded in ESSPROS.
6. The Government allows reductions or rebates on taxes or contributions to social security funds:	Not recorded in the Core system. A module of the ESSPROS on net social protection benefits could deal with social benefits provided as fiscal benefits.

([32]) A "market producer" is a unit that produces goods and services and whose production costs are for 50% or more covered by income from sales. Private non-profit institutions and government units can be market producers. All private producers other than non-profit institutions are classified as market producers by convention.

([33]) Non-profit institutions serving households (Code 15) comprises all resident non-profit institutions that provide most of their output to households free or at prices which cover less than 50% of production costs, except those which are controlled and mainly financed by government authorities.

APPENDIX VIII: The treatment of taxes and social contributions payable on benefits

Paragraph 129 of Part 1 of the Manual states that the Core system records social benefits without any deduction of taxes and other obligatory levies payable on benefits by beneficiaries.

Gross recording of social benefits has two main advantages:

(i) it depicts the functional character of benefits (the reasons why they are made) in their purest form;

(ii) it agrees with the basic philosophy of the Core system as gross data usually are straightforward and easy to collect.

However, gross data on social benefits are less adequate if, for instance, one wants to know the overall implications of social protection on the government budget or the ultimate increase in beneficiaries' disposable income due to social benefits. Furthermore, aggregate gross social benefits expressed as a percentage of GDP is no satisfactory indicator of the relative effort that countries undertake in the field of social protection, since countries differ markedly in the measure to which benefits are subject to taxes and social contributions ([34]).

A variety of net concepts of social benefits may be distinguished depending on the kind of analysis required. Apart from taxes on income and wealth and compulsory social contributions, also non-compulsory social contributions and even VAT on consumption expenditure may be netted out against social benefits.

Generally, it is difficult to collect data on net benefits; proper statistical sources for the amount of tax and social contributions paid by beneficiaries are not easily found. As a consequence, estimates based on information on assessment scales and the frequency typical beneficiaries occur within the household sector are the only reliable source.

Mainly for practical reasons, the ESSPROS leaves the compilation of net benefit data to a special module. Users of the statistics are warned that for some types of analysis the use of gross benefit data as recorded in the Core system may lead to misleading conclusions.

([34]) It is noted that the issue of net benefits should be analysed in connection with other influences of taxation on the social protection system, in particular tax benefits and tax exceptions related to the payment of social contributions.

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