


China

China: Pension system in 2012

China has a two-tier pension system, consisting of a basic pension and a mandatory employee contribution to a second-tier plan. This system, which was introduced in 1998, was significantly revised in 2006. It covers urban workers and many of the parameters depend on province-wide (rather than national) average earnings.

Key indicators

		China	OECD
Average worker earnings (AW)	CNY	46 800	266 100
	USD	7 500	42 700
Public pension spending	% of GDP	3.0	7.8
Life expectancy	At birth	75.3	79.9
	At age 65	15.6	19.1
Population over age 65	% of working-age population	13.1	25.5

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Qualifying conditions

Normal pension age is 60 for men, 50 for women blue collar, and 55 for women white collar.

Benefit calculation

Basic

The basic pension pays 1% of the average of the indexed individual wage and the province-wide average earnings for each year of coverage, subject to a minimum of 15 years of contributions. The pension in payment is indexed to a mix of wages and prices, which may be between 40% and 60% of average earnings growth. The modelling assumes 50% indexation to wages.

Defined contribution (funded or notional accounts)

The second-tier system comprises individual accounts. In addition to the north-eastern provinces (Liaoning, Jilin and Heilongjiang), a further eight have funded individual account systems. In other cases, the accounts are largely notional and are credited with a notional interest rate.

Employees pay 8% of wages to the individual account system. The accumulated balance in the fund or the notional account is converted into a stream of pension payments at the time of retirement by dividing the balance by a government-determined annuity factor, depending on individual retirement age and average national life expectancy. In all provinces, these annuity factors for both males and females (for monthly benefits) are:

Age	40	45	50	55	60	65	70
Factor	233	216	195	170	139	101	56

Pensions in payment are indexed to a mix of wages and prices (see the description of the basic pension above).

Variant careers

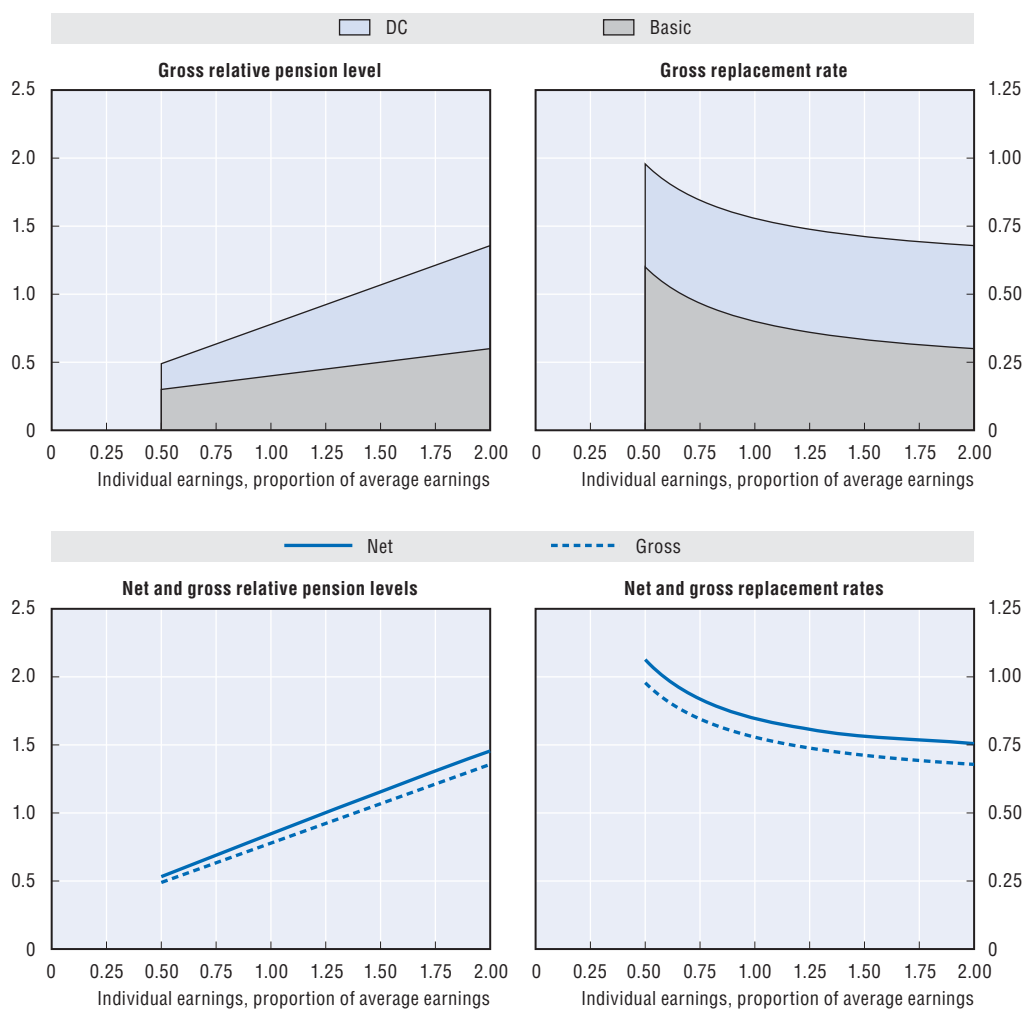
Early retirement

It is possible to claim pensions at 55 for men and 50 for women if the individual engaged in physical work. If the individual is totally disabled, pensions will commence at 50 for men and 45 for women subject to 15 years of contributions.


Late retirement

It is possible to defer pension payments until after normal pension age, but the pension benefit is not valorised.

Pension modelling results: China



Men Women (where different)	Median earner	Individual earnings, multiple of average				
		0.5	0.75	1	1.5	2
Gross relative pension level	66.9	48.9	63.4	77.9	106.8	135.7
(% average gross earnings)	52.7	39.2	50.1	61.0	82.7	104.5
Net relative pension level	72.7	53.2	69.0	84.7	115.6	145.5
(% net average earnings)	57.4	42.7	54.5	66.3	90.0	113.2
Gross replacement rate	82.5	97.9	84.5	77.9	71.2	67.9
(% individual gross earnings)	65.1	78.5	66.8	61.0	55.2	52.2
Net replacement rate	89.7	106.4	91.9	84.7	78.2	75.5
(% individual net earnings)	70.8	85.3	72.6	66.3	60.9	58.7
Gross pension wealth	16.1	19.1	16.5	15.2	13.9	13.3
(multiple of individual gross earnings)	16.3	19.7	16.8	15.3	13.8	13.1
Net pension wealth	16.1	19.1	16.5	15.2	13.9	13.1
(multiple of individual gross earnings)	16.3	19.7	16.8	15.3	13.8	13.0

StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932908573>