Table 7.1a

Characteristics of the benefits provided by the pension systems in selected countries that have mandatory individually-funded programs (December 2022)

	Bolivia	Chile	Colombia	Costa Rica
Types of pensions granted by the pension systems (excluding non-contributory solidarity pensions)	Old Age; Early Old Age; Disability (full and partial); Survival	Old Age; Early Old Age; Disability (full and partial); Survival.	Old Age; Early Old Age; Disability (full and partial); Survival.	Old Age; Early Old Age; Disability; Survival.
Requirements for accessing normal old-age retirement	The insured will be able to access the old age benefit when meeting any of the following conditions: (a) Regardless of age, provided that the accumulated balance in his/her personal pension account will suffice for financing an old-age pension equal to or greater than 60% of his/her average wage; (b) At age 55 for men and 50 for women, when with the accumulated balance in their personal pension account, plus Contribution Compensation, they can (1) Finance an old-age pension equal to or greater than 60% of their average wage; (c) After 58 years of age, regardless of the accumulated balance in their personal pension account, provided they have more than 120 contributions and can finance an old- age pension of more than 60% of the national minimum wage. In the case of the assured in the mining industry, the retirement age is at least 56.	Male members who have turned 65 and female members who have turned 60 are entitled to an old-age pension.	In 2015, 1,300 weeks of contributions were required in the public PAYGO system (Average Premium Plan, RPM) for women of 57 and men of 62. The number of weeks of contributions will increase gradually to 1,300 in 2015. In the individually-funded system (RAIS), on the other hand, there is no minimum retirement age. Members can retire if their accumulated capital allows them to obtain a monthly pension of more than 110% of the minimum monthly legal wage in force. However, a legal minimum pension guarantee has been established consisting in the right of members who meet the requirements of age and the number of weeks of contributions, to complete the capital that would allow them to receive a benefit equivalent to one minimum wage (the requirements are 57 years of age for women and 62 for men; 1,150 weeks of contributions, and that the accumulated capital in the individual account does not suffice for financing a minimum pension).	The requirements established by the law governing the Disability, Old Age and Death Regime (IVM) in the public PAYGO system are 300 contributions and 65 years of age. Having fulfilled these requirements, the worker may request the complementary old age pension from the Complementary Pensions Operator (OPC) in which he maintains his pension fund. If a person does not meet the aforementioned 300 contributions, he can opt for a proportional pension, as long as he has paid at least 180 contributions into the IVM.
Minimum legal retirement age for a normal old age pension	58 for men; 58 for women. Women can retire up to 3 years earlier (55) if they have contributed for at least 10 years	65 for men; 60 for women.	62 for men; 57 for women.	65 for men and women.
Requirements for obtaining an early old-age pension	Finance a monthly pension of more than 60% of the average salary earned during the last 24 months of contributions	The early old-age pension may be requested at any age, fulfilling the following requirements: (i) Obtain a pension equal to or greater than 70% of the average received taxable salaries and declared income, in the ten years prior to the month in which they retire, and; (ii) Obtain a pension equal to or greater than 80% of the maximum pension with solidarity contribution in force on the date of the application for a pension.	Only members of the individually-funded system (RAIS) can get an early retirement pension. For this, they should be able to finance a pension > 110% of the applicable legal monthly minimum wage.	Women can take out an old age pension at 59 years of age and 11 months with 450 contributions, and men at 61 years and 11 months, with 462 contributions. As of January 2024, the possibility of early pension for men will be eliminated, being established at the age of 65 years and 300 contributions and in the case of women the age will be increased to 63 years with 405 contributions
Coverage requirements for accessing a disability pension	In order to obtain a common risk disability pension, the insured must simultaneously meet all of the following coverage requirements (2): (1) Be less than 65 years of age; (2) Have paid in at least 60 contributions [if less than 60 contributions have been paid in, meet any of the following requirements]: (a) Have paid contributions for at least half of the time elapsed between the month of May 1997 (date of commencement of Mandatory Long-term Social Insurance), and the month in which disability was declared;] (b) Have paid contributions at least during half of the time elapsed between the month of the beginning of the first employment relationship, or the month in which the first contribution was paid, in the case of self-employed members, and the month in which disability was declared; (c) If between the date of the beginning of the first employment relationship and the date of declared disability there is a duly proven period of unemployment of more than 60 continuous periods, and contributions have been paid at least during the first half of the time elapsed between the month of the beginning of a new labor dependence relationship, after such unemployment, and the month in which disability was declared]; (3) The disability occurs while the contributions are being paid, or within a period of 12 months counted as of the date contributions stopped being paid; and (4) The degree of declared disability is equal to or greater than 50%), and of common origin.	Non-retired members below 65 who suffer a permanent impairment of their ability to work of at least 50% are entitled to a disability pension. However, members aged 60 or more on March 17, 2008, will not be able to access a disability pension. Having met the above requirements, members will be able to obtain: (a) A total disability pension, if they have lost at least 2/3 of their working capacity; and (b) A partial disability pension if they have lost > = 50% and < than 2/3 of their work capacity. The first ruling declaring total disability will be sole and final. Full or partial disability of members must be declared by a Regional medical Commission or a Central Medical Commission.	People who have lost 50% or more of their working capacity due to any non-professional cause, not intentionally caused. Members must also meet any of the following requirements, as the case may: (i) Disability caused by an illness or accident of common origin: must have contributed for at least 50 weeks in the 3 years prior to the occurrence of the disability; (ii) Disability caused by an illness or accident of common origin suffered by members under 20: must have contributed for at least 26 weeks during the year immediately prior to the event causing their disability or the declaration of disability.	Insured workers who, due to an alteration or impairment of their physical or mental condition, lose 2/3 or more of their capacity to engage in their professional or regular activity. In order to access a disability pension, workers must also meet at least one of the following requirements: (i) Have paid in a least 180 monthly contributions to the date of the declaration of disability, whatever the age of the insured; (ii) If the disability is declared before the member turns 48: a) Have paid in at least 12 contributions in the last 24 months prior to the declaration of disability; and (b) Have at least the total number of contributions, depending on the age of the insured (3); (iii) If disability is declared after the age of 48: a) Have paid in a minimum of 24 contributions in the last 48 months; and (b) Have the total number of contributions corresponding to their age (3).
Amount of the disability pension and base income used for calculating it.	If the insured has paid in contributions for 60 periods or more, the amount used as a reference for calculating the Disability Benefit Due to Common Risk, Professional Risk or Labor Risk and the Pension Due to Death derived therefrom, is the average of the Total Revenue and/or Taxable Income of the 60 periods, updated in accordance with the regulations. Should the insured have paid contributions for less than 60 periods, the amount to be used as a reference is the average of the Total Revenue and/or Taxable Income recorded in his Personal Pension Account and updated in accordance with the regulations.	The value of disability pensions is 70% of the base income in the case of workers entitled to a total disability pension, and 50% of the base income in the case of workers entitled to a partial disability pension. The base income is calculated as follows: (i) Sum of the taxable income received and the revenue declared in the last 10 years prior to the month in which partial disability is declared in the first ruling, or in which total disability is declared, as the case may be, updated and divided by 120; (ii) For workers who have been members of the system for less than 10 years, and whose death or disability is due to an accident, the sum of the taxable income and the declared revenue will be divided by the number of months that have passed since enrollment in the system, to the month prior to the accident; (iii) For workers who enrolled before turning 24, and the accident occurs before they turn 34, their base income will be the highest value between the amount resulting from applying (i) or (ii), as the case may be, and the one resulting from considering the period between the month in which they turned 24 and the month prior to the accident; (iii) If workers who enrolled before turning 24 have an accident before they turn 34, their base income will be the greater value between the amount resulting from applying (i) or (ii), as the case may be, considering the period between the month in which they turned 24 and the month prior to the accident.	Disability pensions will be calculated as follows: (i) If the disability is equal to or greater than 50%, and less than 66%, equivalent to 45% of the taxable base income, plus 1.5% of such income for every 50 weeks of contributions that the member can prove subsequent to the first 500 weeks of contributions; (ii) When the reduction in working capacity is equal to or more than 66%, equivalent to 54% of the taxable base income, plus 2% of such income for every 50 weeks of contributions that the member can prove subsequent to the first 800 weeks of contributions. In any case, the disability pension cannot exceed 75% of the taxable base income. The base income for calculating the pensions provided for in the law (taxable base income) is understood to be the average of the salaries or income on which the member has contributed over the past 10 years prior to the awarding of the pension, or throughout the contribution period, should it be less in the case of disability and survival pensions. When the average taxable income, adjusted for inflation, calculated on the income throughout the worker's entire working life, is greater than the aforementioned income, the worker may opt for this system, provided he has contributed for a minimum of 1,250 weeks.	The old-age or disability pension is calculated on the average of the last 240 accrued salaries or monthly income that the member paid contributions on, updated for inflation, based on the consumer price index. When the right to a disability or death pension is claimed without the insured having paid in 240 monthly contributions, the total number of salaries, or reported income, is taken into account for the calculation of the average salary or income, adjusted for inflation. The amount of the old age, disability or death pension of an active worker comprises a basic amount as a percentage of the aforementioned average salary or income, for the first 20 years of contributions (240 paid in contributions), or all paid contributions in the case of disability or death, provided regulatory requirements are met (Regulations of the disability, old-age and death insurance: available at http://www.ccss.sa.cr/) (4). As of January 2024, the calculation of the amount of retirement will consider 300 contributions
Family group included in survival pensions	Individuals in any of the following degrees are considered successors in title:(1) First Degree: They are, in order of priority, the spouse or surviving partner, and the children of the insured, without any priority among them, from those conceived and not yet born, to those of 18 years of age; children who are students, until they reach 25 years of age, or those disabled before reaching 25 years of age, for life (these individuals are mandatory successors in title); (2) Second Degree: They are, in order of priority, the parents and siblings of the insured under 18 years of age (they need not have been expressly declared by the insured; however, the insured may expressly declare the exclusion of some second degree successors in title); (3) Third Degree: Individuals who are not part of the foregoing degrees, and who are freely declared by the insured (these successors in title can only access the Fraction of Accumulated Balance).	THE SPOUSE (MALE OR FEMALE): Have married the originator at least 6 months prior to the date of his/her death, or 3 years if the marriage took place when the originator was an old age or disability pensioner. -These limitations shall not apply if at the time of death the spouse is expecting, or children in common remain. CHILDREN: Be unmarried and up to 18 years old, or 24, if they are studying in regular courses of primary education, high school, technical or higher education. - Disabled children are entitled to a lifetime pension THE MOTHER OR THE FATHER OF CHILDREN out of wedlock: Be unmarried or widowed, on the date of the death of the originator - Live at the expense of the originator. COMMON-LAW PARTNER: Be unmarried, widowed or divorced - Have signed a civil partnership agreement that is effective at the time of the death of the originator, at least one year prior to the date of death of the originator, or three years if the civil partnership agreement was entered into when the originator had an old-age or disability pension. - These limitations shall not apply if at the time of death the common-law partner is expecting, or children in common remain. PARENTS. In the absence of the aforementioned individuals, provided that on the date of death of the member they are entitled to a family allowance, recognized by the competent authority.	The following people are survivor pension beneficiaries: (a) For life - the spouse, or common-law or surviving spouse, provided that said beneficiary is more than 30 years of age on the date of the death of the originator. Should the survival pension be due to the death of the pensioner, the spouse or common law or surviving spouse must prove that he/she was living with the deceased until his/her death and had lived with the deceased for not less than five (5) consecutive years prior to his/her death. (b) Temporarily, the spouse, or common law or surviving spouse, provided that said beneficiary is under 30 years of age on the date of the death of the originator, and he/she has not had children with him/her. The temporary pension will be paid as long as the beneficiary is alive, and will have a maximum duration of 20 years. In this case, the beneficiary must contribute to the system to obtain his/her own pension, charged to said temporary pension. If he/she has children with the deceased, paragraph a) will apply. If a pensioner had a common-law spouse, as well as a former partner in an undissolved marital partnership entitled to part of the pension referred to in paragraphs a) and b), such pension shall be divided among them in proportion to the time that they lived with the originator. In the event of simultaneous coexistence by the originator in the five years before his/her death with a spouse and a common law spouse, the beneficiary of the survival pension will be the spouse (wife or husband). If there is no simultaneous coexistence and the marital partnership remains intact, but there is a de facto separation, the common-law spouse may claim a quota share of the corresponding amount in paragraph a), proportional to the time he/she lived together with the originator, as long as it was more than five years prior to the death of the originator. The other quota share will correspond to the spouse with whom there is an existing marital relationship, with the understanding that in addition to the wife or husband, the common law spouse (male or female) will also be a beneficiary and that such pension will be divided among them in proportion to the amount of time that they lived with the deceased. (c) Children under 18 years of age; children over 18 and up to 25 years of age, unable to work due to their studies, and who were financially dependent of the deceased at the time of his death, provided that they duly prove their status as students, and disabled children if they were financially dependent of the deceased, i.e. without additional revenue, while maintaining disabled status. Disability will be determined on the basis of the criteria stipulated in article 38 of Law 100 of 1993. (d) In the absence of a spouse, common-law spouse or entitled children, the parents of the deceased will be the beneficiaries, if they depended economically on the deceased. (e) In the absence of a spouse, common-law spouse or entitled parents and children, the disabled siblings of the deceased will be the beneficiaries, if they depended economically on the deceased.	The beneficiaries of a survival pension awarded during the active or passive life of the member, are the following: (i) The spouse or the partner or permanent partner or survivor; (ii) The children who depend economically on the deceased at the time of his death (under 18 years of age, single; children under 25 years of age, single, not employees or self-employed workers, who are students and study on a regular basis; disabled persons, irrespective of their marital status and age) are entitled to an orphan's pension; (iii) In the absence of the spouse of the insured person or deceased pensioner, children over 55 years of age, single, who lived with the deceased, provided that they do not receive child-support, are not salaried workers and do not have any other means of subsistence; (iv) In the absence of beneficiaries due to widowhood or orphanhood, the parents are entitled to a pension if they were financially dependent on the deceased at the time of his death.
Pension options	Variable Monthly Life Annuity; Life Annuity Insurance.	Programmed Withdrawal; Immediate Life Annuity; Temporary Income with Deferred Life Annuity; Immediate Life Annuity with Programmed Withdrawal.	Programmed Withdrawal; Immediate Life Annuity; Programmed Withdrawal with Deferred Life Annuity	Programmed Withdrawal; Simple Life Annuity; Life Annuity with Guaranteed Period; Permanent Income.

Source: FIAP.

Table 7.1b

Characteristics of the benefits provided by the pension systems in selected countries that have mandatory individually funded programs (December 2022)

	El Salvador	Kazakhstan	Mexico	Peru	The Dominican Republic	Uruguay
Types of pensions granted by the pension systems (excluding non-contributory solidarity pensions)	Old Age; Early Old Age; Disability (full and partial); Survival.	Old Age; Disability; Survival; Emigration.	Retirement, Unemployment at Advanced Age, Disability and Survivors' pension.	Old age; Early Old Age (SPP and others); Disability (full and partial); Survival.	Old age pension; Unemployment at an Advanced Age; Disability (full and partial); Survival.	Old Age; Advanced Old Age; Partial Retirement with Savings (only retirement through the AFAP); Disability (full and partial); Survival.
Requirements for accessing a normal old-age pension	Members of the Pension Savings System (SAP) may choose a normal old age pension when they turn 60 (men), or 55 (women), provided that they have at least 25 years of continuous or discontinuous contributions.	Male members of the individually funded program must have turned 63, and female members 60,5 in 2022 (gradually increasing in 6 months per year from January 1, 2018, until reaching 61 years in 2023, from Jan 1, 2028, the increase in the age by 6 months will continue until reaching 63 years in 2031).	The old-age pensions system establishes the following requirements for accessing the benefit: (i) Both men and women must be 65 years old; (ii) Have at least 1,000 weeks of contributions (in 2021, 750 weeks of contributions) (5) (6).	In the Private Pension System (SPP), both male and female members can access the normal old-age pension when they turn 65.	Members of the contributory scheme (dependent workers) of the Dominican Pension System are entitled to a normal old age pension when they can prove that they are 60 years old and have contributed for a minimum of 360 months.	The requirements for an old age pension in the Uruguayan pension system are the following: (i) Be 60 years of age; and (ii) Have a minimum of 30 years of service, such as effective contribution for the periods completed as a non-dependent worker, or with a record in the labor history of the periods completed as a dependent worker (8). In the case of women, Article 14 of Law 18,395 creates the notional calculation of 1 year for each child, up to 5 services (9).
Minimum legal retirement age for a normal old age pension	60 for men; 55 for women.	63 for men; 60,5 for women.	65 for men and women.	65 for men and women.	60 for men and women.	60 for men and women.
Requirements for obtaining an early old-age pension	Provision repealed as of October 6, 2017	Members of the individually funded program can obtain an early pension at age 52,5 and 55, women and men, respectively (the same age increase for women from 50 (2018) to 55 by 2031 taking into account the extension of the age of 53 years for 5 years) if the balance in their individual account is sufficient for financing a pension equal to the 70% of cost of living (by transferring savings to selected life-insurance company).	In the Social Security Law, early old age is identified as Unemployment at Advanced Age, this means that workers can request their pension before the age of 65 when the insured is deprived of paid work after 60 years of age. The only requirements for workers is to be at least 60 years old and have the minimum number of weeks of contributions necessary to be entitled to a pension: 1,000 weeks (775 weeks in 2022). There is also a modality in which workers can access this pension at any age, provided they have the necessary weeks of contributions 1,000 weeks (775 weeks in 2022) and have accumulated in their account what is necessary to finance a 30% higher pension than the minimum old-age pension (Guaranteed Minimum Pension). The unemployed worker who is sixty years old or older and does not meet the weeks of contributions indicated in the preceding paragraph, may withdraw the balance of his individual account as a lump sum or continue contributing until covering the weeks necessary for his pension to operate.	Workers can retire early if they fit into one of the three alternatives: (i) Meet the age requirement (50 yearls old) and that the balance of the member's Individual Account (CIC) is sufficient to grant them a pension equal to or greater than 40% of the average remuneration received during the last 10 years. Since May 2019, for the calculation of the pension, voluntary contributions with and without pension purposes that exceed 20% of the CIC of mandatory contributions, or with a permanence of less than 9 months, are not considered; (ii) The worker affiliated to an AFP who, on the date of incorporation to the Private Pension System (SPP), meets the age requirements and years of contribution necessary to access an early retirement pension according to Decree Law No. 19990 of the National Pension System (SNP, pay-as-you-go pension system), will be able to retire early in the SPP meeting the same requirements and conditions as those demanded in the SNP (Women: 50 years of age and 25 years of contributions; Men: 55 years of age and 30 years of contribution; Dismissed workers by reduction of personnel or collective cessation that certify 20 years of contributions, in the case of men they must be 55 years of age and women 50 years); (iii) Take advantage of the Special Early Retirement Scheme for the unemployed in the SPP, which implies meeting the following requirements: (a) Be 50 years old at the time of submitting the application to the AFP; (b) Have been unemployed for a period of no less than 12 consecutive and uninterrupted months, verified the month prior to the presentation of the application; and (c) The pension calculated in the SPP under the mode determined is equal to or greater than the value of a Minimum Vital Remuneration (RMV), in force on the date of presentation of the corresponding application for early retirement. Since 05/03/2019 the pension mode is permanent and the following restrictions were included: (d) The value of fourth category income during the unemployment period must be less than or equal to 7 UIT (Peruvian Tax Unit), in force on the filing date of the corresponding request for early retirement, having to present a supporting document from SUNAT (National Superintendency of Tax Administration); and (e) The regime gives the right to early redemption of the Recognition Bonus within 2 years of their placement or when the member turns 65, whichever comes first.	Members are entitled to a an early old age pension in the contributory regime of the pension system when they can prove that they are 55 years old and have accumulated a fund that enables them to enjoy a pension greater than 150% of the minimum pension.	There is no early retirement. In order to retire, workers must meet the requirements listed above.
Coverage requirements for accessing a disability pension.	Members are entitled to the common disability pension when they suffer a permanent impairment of their ability to carry out any work, as a result of disease, a common accident or impairment of their physical or intellectual capabilities, not caused by occupational risks. There are two degrees of disability: (i) Members who suffer the loss of at least 2/3 of their working capacity will receive a full disability pension; and (ii) Members who suffer the loss of 50% or more, and less than 2/3 of their working capacity, will receive a partial disability pension.	Individuals with disabilities of first and second groups (if disability is set for a lifetime) are exempt from payment of mandatory pension contributions to Unified Accumulative Pension Fund. They have a right for programmed withdrawals or can continue contributing to UAPF. Individuals with disabilities are entitled to social disability pensions that are paid from state budget in the form of state social benefits for disabled people.	Insured workers are considered disabled when they are unable to earn, in a job in their profession, a salary greater than 50% of the salary received in the last year of work, and this impossibility results from a non-occupational accident or illness. 250 weeks of contributions (5 years) are required. In the event that the respective opinion determines seventy-five percent or more of disability, only one 150 weeks of contribution will be required.	Fully or partially disabled enrolled members who are not receiving a retirement pension are entitled to a disability pension under the coverage of the disability, survival and funeral expenses insurance. However, the disability cannot be the result of accidents at work, occupational diseases, voluntary acts, pre-existing diseases or the use of alcoholic substances or narcotics. Enrolled members are considered to be partially disabled when suffering from physical or mental impairment of a prolonged nature affecting 50% or more, and less than two thirds, of their working capacity, and fully disabled where the worker has a physical or mental impairment, determined by a competent medical Committee and presumed to be of a permanent nature, when he has lost at least two thirds of his ability to work. The member can retire without or with disability insurance coverage, survival and burial expenses, in which case additionally the disability cannot be caused by work accidents, professional illnesses, voluntary acts or as a consequence of the use of alcoholic or narcotic substances or pre-existing diseases as it is cause for loss of coverage.	Members are entitled to a disability pension when they can prove that they have met the following requirements: (i) They suffer from a chronic illness or injury, of whatever nature; (ii) They have exhausted their right to benefits due to non-professional diseases or occupational hazards. Workers are considered to be fully disabled when they have suffered an injury or disease that reduces their productive capacity by 2/3, and partially disabled with a reduction of productive capacity of between 50% and 2/3.	There are two types of disability pension: (i) Partial transitory (transitional allowance for 3 years): the worker cannot continue doing normal work, but can perform other type of work (loss of ability to work between 50% and 66%); (ii) Total and permanent: the worker cannot engage in any kind of working activity (loss of working capacity of at least 66%). The following requirements must be met for accessing these types of pensions: (i) Present an absolute and permanent disability for the usual job or profession (to grant the transitional subsidy), or for all types of work (to grant total retirement), in the opinion of the Occupational Medicine Area of the Social Security Bank (BPS); (ii) Have at least two years of legally recognized services; (iii) Only a minimum period of 6 months of services will be required of workers up to 25 years of age; (iv) If the disability is caused by or on the occasion of work, minimum years of service are not required.
Amount of the disability pension and base income used for calculating it.	The reference disability pension of the originator is calculated as a percentage of the SBR. The reference pensions are equivalent to: (i) 50% of the SBR, in the case of members who die or who are entitled to a total disability pension; and (ii) 36% of the SBR, in the case of members who are entitled to a partial disability pension.	The amount depends on the account balance and the age factor	The amount of the disability pension is equivalent to 35% of the Basic Amount (average salary of the last 500 weeks of contributions or those had at the time of disability).	The Life Annuity mode is assumed for the calculation of the capital required for disability and survival pensions, considering the following percentages of the monthly income of the worker: (i) 70% for fully disabled members; (ii) 50% for partially disabled members.For members with an active working life equal to or greater than forty-eight (48) months, it is defined as the average of the insurable remunerations actually received during the last forty-eight (48) months prior to the sinister, updated to the filing date of the request according to the Consumer Price Index of Metropolitan Lima published by the INEI, or the indicator that replaces it. b) For members with an active working life of less than forty-eight (48) months, it is defined as the average of the insurable remunerations that they have actually received prior to the sinister, updated on the date of filing the application in accordance with the Consumer Price Index for Metropolitan Lima published by the National Institute of Statistics and Informatics (INEI), or the indicator that replaces it.	The total disability pension is equivalent to 60% of the base salary, whereas in the case of partial disability, the pension is 30% of the base salary. The base salary for calculating the pension is the average of the taxable income for the past 3 years, or fraction thereof, adjusted by the Consumer Price Index (CPI).	The benefit will comprise one part served by BPS and the other part by the Pension Savings Fund Manager, and is calculated as follows: (1) BPS: The amount of the transitory subsidy for partial disability and the full disability pension will be equivalent to 65% of the basic retirement salary (SBJ). The SBJ is the monthly average of the taxable income of the last 10 years of services recorded in the labor history, limited to the monthly average of the best 20 years of updated taxable income, plus 5%; If it is more favorable to the worker, the SBJ is the average of the 20 years of best updated taxable income for the services recorded in the labor history; if the calculated length of service is less than the periods of calculation described above, the updated average for the periods effectively recorded will be used. (2) AFAP: The amount of the transitory allowance for partial disability and the pension for total disability is equivalent to 45% of the average of the last 10 years, or shorter effective period, in which contributions were paid into the savings system.
Family group included in survival pensions	The members of the family group of the originator are: (i) The spouse, or common law spouse (in this case, the common-law spouse must prove at least 3 years of living together); (ii) Children born in and out of wedlock and adopted children (must meet one of the following: under 18 years of age; primary, middle or high school, technical or university students, between 18 and 24; disabled individuals who depend economically on the deceased at the time of death); and (iii) parents, legitimate or adoptive. In a reform of November 2020, the affiliates who do not have beneficiaries of the previously detailed family group, will be able to designate other beneficiaries for the enjoyment of post-survival benefits.	The following people are survival pension beneficiaries in the order determined by the law of the Republic of Kazakhstan: (I) First priority: (1) Children; Widows or widowers; The father or mother of the enrolled worker; (2) Grandchildren of the enrolled worker and their descendants; (II) Second priority (ff there are no heirs of the first priority): (1) Full blood and half-blood brothers and sisters of the enrolled worker and his grandparents from both the father's and mother's side; (2) Children of full and half blood brothers and sisters of the enrolled worker (nephews and nieces of the enrolled worker.); (III) Third priority (if there are no heirs of the second priority): (1) uncle and aunt of the enrolled worker; (2) cousins of the enrolled worker. And so on until eighth priority.	The following people are survival pension beneficiaries: (i) Widows or widowers; (ii) Orphans; (iii) Ascendants (if there is no widow or widower, orphan or common-law spouse entitled to a pension).	Members of the family group who are survival pension beneficiaries are: (i) The , common-law spouse; (ii) The children; and (iii) The father or mother of the enrolled worker. To be pension beneficiaries, children must meet any of the following conditions: (i) Be under the age of 18; (ii) Be at least 18 years old, with uninterrupted studies, and passing all grades, in primary to higher education - maximum age 28; (iii) Be over 18 and fully and permanently disabled for work. To be pension beneficiaries, the parents must meet the following requirements: (i) Must be fully or partially disabled; (ii) Must be more than 60 years old and have depended economically on the deceased.	Survival pension beneficiaries are: (i) The surviving spouse; (ii) The common-law spouse; (iii) Single children under 18 years of age; (iv) Single children over 18 and under 21 years of age who can prove that they were studying for at least 6 months prior to the death of the member; and (v) Children of any age considered disabled according to the pension regulations. It has been included the protection, from its birth, of unborn children at the time of death of the member.	Survival pension beneficiaries are: a) The surviving spouse; (b) The common-law spouse; (c) Single children under 21 years of age, except in the case of children over the age of 18 who have their own livelihoods sufficient for their proper and decent sustenance; (d) Single children over the age of 18 fully disabled for all kinds of work; (e) Parents fully disabled for all kinds of work; (f) Divorced persons. Widowers, common-law spouses, parents fully disabled for all kinds of work and divorced persons must prove their economic dependence on the deceased, or the lack of sufficient income. Widows and common law spouses will be entitled to the benefit provided that their average monthly income does not exceed the sum of $ 215,179 (value expressed in Uruguayan pesos to 31/12/2022). Divorced persons must also prove that they enjoyed an alimony provided by the deceased spouse.
Pension modes	Programmed Withdrawal; Life Annuities; Programmed Income with Deferred Life Annuity.	Programmed Withdrawal; Life annuity provided by insurance companies.	Programmed Withdrawal; Life Annuity.	Programmed Withdrawal; Family Life Annuity; Temporary Income with Deferred Life Annuity; Mixed-Income; Combined Income; Dual Currency Life Annuity	Life Annuity; Programmed Withdrawal.	Life Income (Old age, Advanced age, Partial due to savings -only for AFAP- , and Total Disability); Transitional subsidy for partial disability: paid for up to 3 years; Survival: in most cases it is for life but it depends on who the beneficiary is.

Source: FIAP.

See notes (5) to (8) in the Appendix.

Appendix Table 7.1a

(1) Bolivia: Contribution compensation is the State's recognition to the insured for the contributions paid into the PAYGO system as of April 30, 1997, which is financed with resources from the General Treasury of the Nation.

(2) Bolivia: There is also disability due to Occupational and Labor Risk (see details and coverage requirements in Law No. 065 of December 10, 2010).

(3) Costa Rica: The number of contributions(NC) for accessing disability pensions, according to age, are calculated as follows:

If age <= 24	NC=12
If 24 <age <=42	NC = 12 + 4x(age - 24)
If 42 < age < 48	NC = 84 + 6x(age - 42)
If age >= 48	NC = 120

(4) Costa Rica: Workers are also entitled to an additional amount equal to 0.0833% on salary, or average income of reference, for each month of contribution in excess of the first 240 months. In addition, the insured party that meets the requirements for accessing an old age pension, shall be entitled to an additional amount for postponement of retirement, as of the date on which he met the legal and regulatory requirements. This additional amount consists of 0.1333% per month on the calculated average salary. The amount for postponement of retirement added to the amount of the regular calculated pension may not exceed 125% of the indicated salary or average income. Those employees who have reached the age of 65 with 180 contributions or more, but without having completed the 300 contributions required for retirement, are entitled to a proportional pension equivalent to a proportion of the corresponding pension. In this case the amount of the proportional pension is obtained by multiplying the amount of the old age pension, by the number of paid-in contributions, divided by 300.

Appendix Table 7.1b

(5) Mexico: The weeks recognized for granting the indicated benefits will be obtained by dividing the accumulated contribution days by seven; Once this division is made, if there is a surplus of days greater than three, it will be considered as another full week, not taking into account the excess if the number of days is three or less. The 2020 Law reform establishes a total of 1,000 weeks of contributions as a minimum requirement to be entitled to a pension. In 2021 the requirement begins with 750 weeks, this number will increase annually by 25 until reaching 1,000 weeks in 2031.

(6) Mexico: These are the requirements that must be met by workers subject to the IMSS 97 Law (individual accounts). It must be pointed out that members who contributed to the IMSS prior to July 1, 1997 (known as the transition generation), can choose between the benefits granted by Law IMSS 73 (the former PAYGO system) and the benefits of Law IMSS 97. Workers who began contributing after that date, only have the option of retiring with the benefits of Law IMSS 97.

(7) Peru: The Minimum Living Wage is the monthly minimum amount a worker in the private sector must earn for an eight hour day. The requirement for receiving this minimum wage is at least 4 hours per day or 24 hours per week

(8) Uruguay: A legal change in 2001 (Law 17.445 of 31/12/2001) established partial retirement based on savings, an option that allows retirement only through the AFAP, whereby the individual does not need to have a minimum number of years of contributions; he is only required to be 65 years old.

(9) Uruguay: Law 18,395 of easing access to pensions states that to set a common causal for retirement is necessary to reach 60 years old and to have at least 30 years of service, and in the Article 14 states that women are entitled to compute one (1) additional year of service by each child born alive or by each child adopted being minor or disabled, with a total maximum of five years.