FACT SHEET: RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Background Information

General statistics on population & employment*	Value	Year	Source
Working age population (age 15-64)	99,620	2019	OECD[1]
Active population, labour force (age 15-64)	73,943	2019	OECD[2]
Inactive population, outside labour force (age 15-64)	25,677	2019	OECD[2]
Elderly population (age 65+)	21,443	2019	OECD[1]
Total population (all ages)	143,910	2019	OECD[3]

* number of persons reported (in thousands)

Coverage

Number of persons potentially insured in/covered by mandatory pension schemes*	Value	Year	Source
Old age insurance pension scheme (*страховая пенсия по старости*)	~71,933	2019	National[4]
Long service pension scheme for federal state civil servants (*пенсия за выслугу лет федеральным государственным гражданским служащим*)	~728	2019	National[5]
Old age pensions for victims of nuclear and other technogenic disasters (*пенсия по старости гражданам, пострадавшим в результате радиационных или техногенных катастроф*)	n.a.	2019	National[6]
Long service pension scheme for members of the armed forces (*пенсия за выслугу лет военнослужащим*)	n.a.	–	–

* number of persons reported (in thousands)

Coverage of funded and private pension plans*	Value	Year	Source
Mandatory/quasi-mandatory pension plans	78.7	2018	OECD[7]
Auto-enrolment	x	2018	OECD[7]
Voluntary: occupational pension plans	n.a.	2018	OECD[7]
Voluntary: private pension plans	n.a.	2018	OECD[7]
Voluntary: total	4.7	2018	OECD[7]

* % of the working age population (age 15-64);
'n.a.' = information not available; 'x' = not applicable

Financial Protection in Old Age

National net pension replacement rates*	Value	Year	Source
Total net (with voluntary)	n.a.	2018	OECD[8]
Net mandatory public and private	57.0	2018	OECD[8]
Net mandatory public	40.4	2018	OECD[9]

* % of individual pre-retirement earnings; 'n.a.' = information not available

Reference EU28 and OECD: net pension replacement rates*	Value	Year	Source
EU: total net (with voluntary)	67.0	2018	OECD[8]
EU: net mandatory public and private	63.5	2018	OECD[8]
EU: net mandatory public	55.5	2018	OECD[9]
OECD: total net (with voluntary)	65.4	2018	OECD[8]
OECD: net mandatory public and private	58.6	2018	OECD[8]
OECD: net mandatory public	47.3	2018	OECD[9]

% of individual pre-retirement earnings

References

[1] Source: Labour Force Statistics, available at OECD.Stat; dataset: 'LFS by Sex and Age', accessed on 15/06/2021; unit of measure: number of persons (in thousands); definitions: the 'working age population (age 15-64)' includes all persons of 15 to 64 years of age and it is the sum of the active and inactive population; the 'elderly population (age 65+)' includes all persons of 65 years of age or older.

[2] Source: Labour Force Statistics, available at OECD.Stat; dataset: 'Short-Term Labour Market Statistics', accessed on 15/06/2021; unit of measure: number of persons (in thousands); definitions: the 'active population, labour force (age 15-64)' is defined as the sum of employed and unemployed persons of 15 to 64 years of age; the 'inactive population, outside the labour force (age 15-64)' consists of all persons who are classified neither as employed nor as unemployed of 15 to 64 years of age.

[3] Source: Population Statistics, available at OECD.Stat; dataset: 'Population Projections', accessed on 30/07/2021. Please note that the number of persons refers to the population projections for 2019. In 2018, the total population was estimated at 144,491 thousand persons by the OECD (see Population Statistics, available at OECD.Stat, dataset: 'Historical Population Data', accessed on 30/07/2021). The Federal State Statistics Service (Rosstat) estimates the total population at 146,749 thousand persons in 2019 (see Federal State Statistics Service (Rosstat) (2020). Russian Statistical Yearbook 2020. Rosstat: Moscow.

[4] Federal State Statistics Service (Rosstat) (2020). Russian Statistical Yearbook 2020. Rosstat: Moscow. Please note that the number of persons refers to the actual number of employed persons (incl. employers, the self-employed, members of production cooperatives and helping family members) in 2019 (same number reported by Labour Force Statistics, available at OECD.Stat; dataset: 'ALFS Summary Tables'). In 2018, the Russian Pension Fund recorded 155.3 million active pension accounts of persons insured in the old age pension insurance scheme; this number is higher than the actual number of persons in the working age population as persons can hold multiple pension accounts; see Russian Pension Fund (PFR) (2019). 2018 Annual Report. PFR: Moscow.

[5] Федеральная служба государственной статистики (Росстат) (2020). О кадрах государственной гражданской и муниципальной службы в 2019 году, accessed on 14/07/2021. Please note that the number refers to the civil servants in state bodies of the Russian Federation (federal and constituent entities of the Russian Federation) in 2019.

[6] No estimates are currently available on the number of persons of working age who will potentially be covered by/eligible for the old age pension for victims of nuclear and other technogenic disasters. The number of pensioners who received a pension for victims of nuclear and other technogenic disasters was 459,000 in 2020 and 443,000 in 2019. For further information, see Federal State Statistics Service (Rosstat) (2020). Russian Statistical Yearbook 2020. Rosstat: Moscow.

[7] Source: OECD Global Pension Statistics, available at OECD Pensions at a Glance 2019, Table 9.1, Coverage of Funded and Private Pension Plans in Selected OECD and Other Jurisdictions (https://doi.org/10.1787/888934042371). ; unit of measure: percentage of the working age population (age 15-64); definition: coverage rates are provided with respect to the working age population (i.e. individuals aged 15 to 64 years). Active members are individuals with assets in a pension plan who are not retired yet. They may be actively contributing or may be holding rights in a plan. For more information see: OECD (2019), Pensions at a Glance 2019: OECD and G20 Indicators, OECD Publishing, Paris, https://doi.org/10.1787/b6d3dcfc-en.

[8] Source: OECD Pension Models, available at OECD Pensions at a Glance 2019, Table 5.6, Gross and Net Pension Replacement Rates from Mandatory (Public and Private) and Voluntary Pension Schemes (http://doi.org/10.1787/888934041611); unit of measure: percentage of individual pre-retirement earnings; definition: the 'net replacement rate' is defined as the individual net pension entitlement divided by net pre-retirement earnings, taking into account personal income taxes and social security contributions paid by workers and pensioners. It measures how effectively a pension system provides a retirement income to replace earnings, the main source of income before retirement. Pension entitlements are based on current legislation in OECD countries. The values of all pension system parameters reflect the situation in 2018 and onwards. The calculations show the pension benefits of a worker who enters the system that year at age 22 and retires after a full career. The baseline results are shown for single individuals. For more information see: OECD (2019), Pensions at a Glance 2019: OECD and G20 Indicators, OECD Publishing, Paris, https://doi.org/10.1787/b6d3dcfc-en. Further information is provided in OECD country profiles.

[9] The net pension replacement rate of mandatory public schemes is calculated on the basis of the net pension replacement rates of mandatory schemes holding the relationship between the net and the gross pension replacement rate constant [net RR mandatory public = gross RR mandatory public x (net RR mandatory total / gross RR mandatory total)]; source: OECD Pension Models, available at OECD Pensions at a Glance 2019, Table 5.3, Gross Pension Replacement Rates from Mandatory Public, Mandatory Private and Voluntary Private Pension Schemes (http://doi.org/10.1787/888934041497), Table 5.6, Gross and Net Pension Replacement Rates from Mandatory (Public and Private) and Voluntary Pension Schemes (http://doi.org/10.1787/888934041611); unit of measure: percentage of individual pre-retirement earnings; definition: the gross replacement rate is defined as the gross pension entitlement divided by gross pre-retirement earnings. The net replacement rate is defined as the individual net pension entitlement divided by net pre-retirement earnings, taking into account personal income taxes and social security contributions paid by workers and pensioners. For more information see: OECD (2019), Pensions at a Glance 2019: OECD and G20 Indicators, OECD Publishing, Paris, https://doi.org/10.1787/b6d3dcfc-en.