

Fiscalité et retraites en Europe dans 27 pays européens : *Taxation regimes of the pension schemes OCDE (2005)*

Table 2 - 5 Taxation regimes of the pension schemes in 2005

MS	Taxation regimes	Observations (share of pensioners/ pensions effectively taxed, taxation of pensions relative to that off wages)
BE	Not taxed	
CZ	Social benefits are not subject to personal income taxation except for pensions from the pension insurance scheme provided that the amount of pensions exceeds CZK 162,000 per year.	Currently, out of 3.2 million pensions paid out, approximately only 3.2 thousand pensions exceed the threshold for taxation of pensions.
DK	Pension payments from all pillars are subject to personal income tax.	
DE	Old pensions are practically not taxed; the 2004 reform changed the taxation regime for statutory pensions from a system where contributions were partially taxed and pension benefits were mostly exempted to a system where contributions are fully exempted and pensions fully subject to tax.	The taxable share of pensions is 50% in 2005 and increases by two percentage points per year for new pensioners until 2020, and after that by one percentage point per year, so that all pensions will be taxable from 2040 onwards.
EE	Pensions higher than the threshold set for the taxation are subject to income taxation.	In practice, the threshold is set at such a level that, virtually, pensions are not taxed.
GR		
ES	All pension benefits are taxed as labour income in general. Only certain disability pension benefits are tax-exempted.	The average effective tax rate for pension income was about 5% in 2003.
FR	Subject to income tax but with favourable rules. Average tax rate applicable to pensioners was 3.8%.	
IE	Those aged 65 and over are treated more favourably under the Irish income tax code than the taxpayers in general. Tax is due on private and public sector occupational pensions as they become payable, with the exception of lump sum payments.	
IT	All pensions are taxed as labour-income, allowing for deductions that are phased out along increasing income level. Pension income below 7,500 Euro per year is tax-exempt ('no tax' area).	
CY	Not taxed	
LV	Pensions granted before 1996 are not subject to personal income taxation. Pensions granted from 1996 onwards are subject to taxation for the part exceeding 110 lats/month (165€).	
LT	Not taxed	
LU	Taxation of pensions is similar with that of wages.	
HU	Currently, pensions are not taxed. Taxation of pensions will be introduced in 2013.	
MT	Subject to personal income taxation.	
NL	Public pensions and pension savings in the second pillar are taxed as personal income. However, pensioners do not pay the statutory pension contribution for public pensions (17.9%).	
AT	Pension benefits are subject to personal income taxation	
PL	Subject to personal income taxation.	
PT	Subject to personal income taxation.	
SI	Not taxed (except for a small part of higher pensions).	
SK	Not taxed	
FI	Minimum and earnings-related pensions are subject to income tax but a specific pension income deduction applies which makes all pensions up to the level of minimum pensions tax-free. Earned income tax credit is not granted for pension income, which makes the taxation of middle-income pensioners heavier than that of wages. Private voluntary pensions are subject to capital income taxation with the flat-rate of 28% (in 2005)	
SE	All pensions are subject to personal income tax.	
UK	Basic state pensions are not taxed. Also State Second Pensions mostly are below the threshold for the taxation.	