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**GLOBAL  
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# Gateway Policy Explorer: Retirement Series

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**France**

## **Spousal Old-Age Benefit Plan Details**

**1992-2022**

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## Preface

This document is intended for researchers who want to understand the evolution of policy or the policy in place at a particular point in time. This document is not intended for financial advice or to aid in decision-making. The authors have made significant effort to identify and collect historical information pertaining to these policies, to accurately represent these policies, and to communicate how policies may interact to determine legal requirements, eligibility for benefits, and/or benefits levels. The policies presented in this document focus on rules applicable to most individuals aged 50 and older from 1992. Many systems include special policies or alternative eligibility rules for specific groups. We encourage all users to complete their own review of literature in this area depending on the research questions they have in mind.

If you have feedback or questions or identify an error, please contact [policy@g2aging.org](mailto:policy@g2aging.org).

## Background — Gateway Policy Explorer: Retirement Series

The *Gateway Policy Explorer* (<http://g2aging.org/policy-explorer>) is part of the Gateway to Global Aging Data (<http://g2aging.org>) project. The *Retirement Series* captures historical policy that affects the birth cohorts of respondents in the surveys covered by the Gateway. It was motivated by the rapid evolution of policies affecting older people across the world. As the Health and Retirement Study (HRS) began in 1992 and many of the international network of studies (HRS-INS) cover more than a decade, understanding the policies in place at the time of the survey has become more demanding for researchers.

*Why are we tracking past policy?* Individuals make choices based on current policies and the outcomes we see today may reflect responses to past policies. When interpreting the survey responses of individuals, an understanding of the policy environment under which those individuals operate is critical. The collection of contextual information in the *Gateway Policy Explorer* aims to support researchers who want to understand or use policy changes in their research and provide context for longitudinal or cross-country differences. Over the period 2023–2026 the *Gateway Policy Explorer* will be expanded to include information on retirement, long-term care, education, and other policies affecting the life cycle.

The key dimensions to the *Gateway Policy Explorer: Retirement Series* are country and time. We prioritize data collection for each country based on its first interview wave and are continuing to expand our data collection back in time to 1992, the earliest survey date in the HRS-INS.

A separate document, like this one, is developed for each country and each broad category of policies covered in the *Gateway Policy Explorer: Retirement Series*.

## Author and Contributor Disclaimers

† The opinions expressed here are those of authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the OECD or of its member countries.

## France

Spousal Old-Age Benefits  
Plan details 1992-2022 \* †

France has limited benefits for dependent spouses. Prior to the 2010 pension reform, there was a means-tested spouse's supplement for workers receiving CNAV benefits if the spouse was age 65 or older (60 if disabled). The supplement was eliminated for new beneficiaries after 2010, but the supplement continues to be paid to previous beneficiaries that continue to satisfy the means test.

### Key Dates

First law: 1945

Major changes since 1992: 2010

Divorcing spouses may split public pension entitlements.

## Contents

<b>Chapter 1: Policy enacted 1992-2009</b>	<b>4</b>
Overview . . . . .	4
Eligibility . . . . .	4
Benefits . . . . .	5
<b>Chapter 2: Policy enacted 2010-2022</b>	<b>6</b>
Overview . . . . .	6
Eligibility . . . . .	6
Benefits . . . . .	7
<b>Tables and Formulas</b>	<b>8</b>
Table 1: Spouse's Supplement by Year . . . . .	8
Formula 1: Reduction of Spouse Supplement for Insufficient Quarters . . . . .	8
Table 2: Maximum Resource Levels for Spousal Benefits (1992-Present) . . . . .	9
Table 3: Maximum Quarters Included in Prorating CNAV Benefits by Policy and Birth Year . . . . .	10
<b>Sources</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Glossary of terms</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Version information</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Additional resources</b>	<b>13</b>

\* If you have questions or suggestions, please contact [policy@g2aging.org](mailto:policy@g2aging.org).

† Detailed information and definitions are provided in tables, formulas and a glossary at the end of this document. To facilitate switching back and forth, this document is designed with hyperlinks. Most PDF readers have shortcuts that permit a reader to return to the previous location after selecting a hyperlink. In Adobe Acrobat on a PC: "Alt" + "←"; In Adobe Acrobat on a MAC: "command" + "←"; In Preview on a MAC: "command" + "[".

## Chapter 1: Policy enacted 1992-2009

### Overview

In the private sector, there are two mandatory old-age benefit tiers:

- Tier 1 is Caisse nationale d'assurance vieillesse (CNAV) (previously “Regime general d'assurance vieillesse des travailleurs salariés”, RGAITS), the earnings-related, defined-benefit public pension for private employees in manufacturing and services. CNAV also guarantees a minimum pension benefit (minimum contributif) for low-income pensioners.
- Tier 2 is composed of mandatory occupational schemes. These include Association des Régimes de Retraites Complémentaires (ARRCO) and l'Association Générale des Institutions de Retraite des Cadres (AGIRC). ARRCO offers benefits to all private sector workers below the social security threshold, and only to blue collar workers above the threshold. AGIRC covers only executives or managerial workers, for earnings above the social security threshold. Both AGIRC and ARRCO are point-based pay-as-you-go systems.

In CNAV, there is a spouse's supplement if the spouse is age 65 or older (60 if disabled) and may be reduced depending on the spouse's resources. There is no spouse benefit for ARRCO and AGIRC beneficiaries.

### Eligibility

**Are divorced spouses entitled to benefits based on their ex-spouses contribution or earnings history?** Answer: Yes

#### Age requirements to start benefits without penalty

- **Full eligibility age (FEA)**  
Age 65 (60 if disabled)
- **Does FEA vary by sex?** Answer: No
- **Does FEA vary by birth year?** Answer: No

#### Requirements to be eligible to receive benefit

- **Currently married spouses**

##### [CNAV](#)

A worker is eligible to receive a spouse supplement if the worker is receiving CNAV benefits and the following conditions of the spouse are satisfied: The spouse must also pass a means test:

- Age requirement: Age 65 (or age 60 if disabled)
- Means-test requirement
  - \* Benefits are not paid if a spouse's personal resources derived from their own property or the proceeds of their work exceed the single person resource limit for old-age social assistance (since 2006: the [solidarity allowance for the elderly or Allocation de solidarité aux personnes âgées, ASPA](#))
  - \* Property common to a married couple is not counted as personal resources
  - \* Computation of resources for qualification follows a multistep process:
    1. The primary test considers if resources over the 3 months preceding the proposed starting point of the supplement exceed the ceiling
    2. The secondary test considers if resources over the 12 months preceding the proposed starting point of the supplement exceed the ceiling
  - \* If the resources considered in the primary and secondary tests both exceed the ceiling, the supplement is not paid, but resources could be reviewed from month to month to see if one of the tests is satisfied

- **Divorced spouses**

##### [CNAV](#)

Divorcing spouses may split pension entitlements at divorce.

#### Alternative eligibility requirements that permit starting benefits early, but with a penalty

- **Can an individual start benefits before FEA?** Answer: Cannot claim before [FEA](#) (age 65, or 60 if disabled)

## Benefits

- To receive a benefit, [does an individual have to claim it?](#) Answer: Yes
- To continue to receive a benefit, does an individual have to remain [qualified](#)? Answer: Yes

### Payment type

- Payment options (i.e., Annuity, cash balance, or [lump sum](#)): Annuitable

### Factors effecting computation of benefit entitlement

- Does the formula for computing benefit entitlement differ by birth year? Answer: No
- Is the formula for computing benefit entitlement [progressive](#)? Answer: Yes
- Does the benefit entitlement depend on the surviving spouse's own contribution/work history? Answer: No
- Does the benefit entitlement depend on the contribution/work history of the deceased spouse? Answer: Yes
- Are future benefit entitlements adjusted for [cost of living](#)? Answer: No
- If so, what measure is used for adjustment?

N/A

### Benefit formula for claiming at FEA

#### [CNAV](#)

A fixed amount of benefit is paid (see [Table 1](#)) at ages 65 and older (ages 60 to 64 if disabled) if the worker is receiving CNAV benefits (see *France, Public Own Old-Age Benefit Plan Details* for additional details on how a worker qualifies for CNAV benefits). The supplement is proportionately reduced if the worker does not have the required contribution quarters for full benefits. See [Formula 1](#) for computational details.

For detailed reference tables used in the calculation of benefits, see:

- Spouse resource limits by time period: [Table 2](#)
- Maximum number of quarters taken into account for prorating based on policy and birth year: [Table 3](#)

### Adjustments for starting benefits before FEA (Early claiming or retirement)

- Are benefits reduced for starting benefits before FEA? Answer: Cannot claim before [FEA](#) (age 65, or 60 if disabled)

### Adjustments for starting benefits after FEA (Delayed claiming or retirement)

- Are benefits increased for starting benefits after FEA? Answer: No

### Adjustments for starting benefits and continuing to work (Earnings Test)

- Are benefits reduced or eliminated while working? Answer: Yes
- Adjustment formula

#### [CNAV](#)

Earnings from work contribute to personal resources, which may reduce or eliminate the spouse supplement. See [Formula 1](#) for details.

- If benefits are reduced while working, does it effect future benefits? Answer: No

## Chapter 2: Policy enacted 2010-2022

### Policy change in 2010

Article 51 of [Law 2010-1330](#), passed on November 9, 2010, eliminated the spouse supplement for new [CNAV](#) beneficiaries after 2010 and for earlier CNAV beneficiaries if the spouse was not qualified for the supplement on December 31, 2010.

### Overview

In the private sector, there are two mandatory old-age benefit tiers:

- Tier 1 is Caisse nationale d'assurance vieillesse (CNAV), the earnings-related, defined-benefit public pension for private employees in manufacturing and services. CNAV also guarantees a minimum pension benefit (minimum contributif) for low-income pensioners.
- Tier 2 is composed of mandatory occupational schemes. These include Association des Régimes de Retraites Complémentaires (ARRCO) and l'Association Générale des Institutions de Retraite des Cadres (AGIRC). ARRCO offers benefits to all private sector workers below the social security threshold, and only to blue collar workers above the threshold. AGIRC covers only executives or managerial workers, for earnings above the social security threshold. Both AGIRC and ARRCO are point-based pay-as-you-go systems.

In CNAV, there is a spouse's supplement if the spouse is age 65 or older (60 if disabled) and may be reduced depending on the spouse's resources. This supplement is only available to spouses of CNAV beneficiaries entitled to the spouse supplement on December 31, 2010 and who continue to satisfy the resource test. There is no spouse benefit for ARRCO and AGIRC beneficiaries.

### Eligibility

**Are divorced spouses entitled to benefits based on their ex-spouses contribution or earnings history?** Answer: Yes

#### Age requirements to start benefits without penalty

- **Full eligibility age (FEA)**  
Age 65 (60 if disabled)
- **Does FEA vary by sex?** Answer: No
- **Does FEA vary by birth year?** Answer: No

#### Requirements to be eligible to receive benefit

- **Currently married spouses**

##### [CNAV](#)

Before 2011

A worker is eligible to receive a spouse supplement if the worker is receiving CNAV benefits and the following conditions of the spouse are satisfied: The spouse must also pass a means test:

- Age requirement: Age 65 (or age 60 if disabled)
- Means-test requirement
  - \* Benefits are not paid if a spouse's personal resources derived from their own property or the proceeds of their work exceed the single person resource limit for old-age social assistance (since 2006: the [solidarity allowance for the elderly or Allocation de solidarité aux personnes âgées, ASPA](#))
  - \* Property common to a married couple is not counted as personal resources
  - \* Computation of resources for qualification follows a multistep process:
    1. The primary test considers if resources over the 3 months preceding the proposed starting point of the supplement exceed the ceiling
    2. The secondary test considers if resources over the 12 months preceding the proposed starting point of the supplement exceed the ceiling
  - \* If the resources considered in the primary and secondary tests both exceed the ceiling, the supplement is not paid, but resources could be reviewed from month to month to see if one of the tests is satisfied

On or after 2011

Spouse must have been eligible for the spouse supplement on December 31, 2010 and continue to satisfy the means test. There are no new beneficiaries after 2011.

- **Divorced spouses**

Divorcing spouses may split pension entitlements at divorce.

#### Alternative eligibility requirements that permit starting benefits early, but with a penalty

- **Can an individual start benefits before FEA?** Answer: Cannot claim before [FEA](#) (age 65, or 60 if disabled)

#### Benefits

- **To receive a benefit, [does an individual have to claim it?](#)** Answer: Yes
- **To continue to receive a benefit, does an individual have to remain [qualified](#)?** Answer: Yes

#### Payment type

- **Payment options (i.e., Annuity, cash balance, or [lump sum](#)):** Annuitable

#### Factors effecting computation of benefit entitlement

- **Does the formula for computing benefit entitlement differ by birth year?** Answer: Yes
- **Is the formula for computing benefit entitlement [progressive](#)?** Answer: Yes
- **Does the benefit entitlement depend on the surviving spouse's own contribution/work history?** Answer: No
- **Does the benefit entitlement depend on the contribution/work history of the deceased spouse?** Answer: Yes
- **Are future benefit entitlements adjusted for [cost of living](#)?** Answer: No
- **If so, what measure is used for adjustment?**  
N/A

#### Benefit formula for claiming at FEA

##### [CNAV](#)

A fixed amount of benefit is paid (see [Table 1](#)) at ages 65 and older (ages 60 to 64 if disabled) if the worker is receiving CNAV benefits (see *France, Public Own Old-Age Benefit Plan Details* for additional details on how a worker qualifies for CNAV benefits). The supplement is proportionately reduced if the worker does not have the required contribution quarters for full benefits. See [Formula 1](#) for computational details.

For detailed reference tables used in the calculation of benefits, see:

- Spouse resource limits by time period: [Table 2](#)
- Maximum number of quarters taken into account for prorating based on policy and birth year: [Table 3](#)

#### Adjustments for starting benefits before FEA (Early claiming or retirement)

- **Are benefits reduced for starting benefits before FEA?** Answer: Cannot claim before [FEA](#) (age 65, or 60 if disabled)

#### Adjustments for starting benefits after FEA (Delayed claiming or retirement)

- **Are benefits increased for starting benefits after FEA?** Answer: No

#### Adjustments for starting benefits and continuing to work (Earnings Test)

- **Are benefits reduced or eliminated while working?** Answer: Yes
- **Adjustment formula**

##### [CNAV](#)

Earnings from work contribute to personal resources, which may reduce or eliminate the spouse supplement. See [Formula 1](#) for details.

- **If benefits are reduced while working, does it effect future benefits?** Answer: No

## Tables and Formulas

**Table 1: Spouse's Supplement by Year**

Year	Spouse's supplement (1 Euro = 6.65 F in 1999)
1994-2001	4,000 F
2002-2010	609.8 EUR

**Source:** Barèmes, Anciennes prestations, Majoration pour conjoint à charge - Montant ([Legislation.cnav.fr](https://legislation.cnav.fr), 2022)

### Formula 1: Reduction of Spouse Supplement for Insufficient Quarters

$$B_{CNAV(spouse),i,t} = \max \left\{ SS_t \times \min \left\{ 1, \frac{C_{j,t}}{CREF_{j,t}} \right\} - EXCESS_{i,t}, 0 \right\}$$

- $B_{SP(CNAV),i,t}$  = Individual  $i$ 's spousal supplement from CNAV at time  $t$
- $SS_t$  = Spouse supplement at time  $t$ : 4,000 F before 2002; 609.8 € from 2002
- $C_{j,t}$  = Individual  $i$ 's spouse  $j$ 's number of contribution quarters.
- $CREF_{j,t}$  = Reference quarters for benefit computation. Varies based on time period  $t$  and individual  $i$ 's spouse  $j$ 's birth year (see [Table 3](#)).
- $EXCESS_{i,t}$  = Individual  $i$ 's personal resources in excess of the single-person resource limit for [ASPA](#):

$$EXCESS_{i,t} = \max \left\{ RESOURCES_{i,t} - RLIMIT_t, 0 \right\}$$

- $RESOURCES_{i,t}$  = Individual  $i$ 's own resources derived from  $i$ 's own property or the proceeds of  $i$ 's work. Does not include communal property shared with spouse  $j$ .
- $RLIMIT_t$  = Single person resource limit for social assistance less  $SS_t$  at time  $t$  (see [Table 2](#) for values by time period)

**Source:** Réglementation, Anciennes prestations, Majoration pour conjoint à charge, Conditions d'attribution ([Legislation.cnav.fr](https://legislation.cnav.fr), 2022)



**Table 2: Maximum Resource Levels for Spousal Benefits (1992-Present)**

Period	Maximum Resource Level For Spousal Supplement
2022	10,391.64 €
2021	10,271.95 €
2020	10,228.60
2019	9,808.60
April 2018 - December 2018	9,388.60
April 2017 - March 2018	9,028.62
April 2016 - March 2017	8,999.80
October 2014 - March 2016	8,990.20
April 2013 - September 2014	8,837.41
April 2012 - March 2013	8,716.18
April 2011 - March 2012	8,297.54
April 2010 - March 2011	7,897.69
April 2009 - March 2010	7,699.47
September 2008 - March 2009	7,171.47
January 2008 - August 2008	7,109.72
2007	7,025.73
2006	6,890.73
2005	6,758.11
2004	6,613.65
2003	6,492.91
2002	6,387.94
2001	40,914.00 F
2000	39,947.00
1999	39,512.00
1998	38,658.00
1997	38,193.00
1996	37,692.00
July 1995 - December 1995	36,834.00
January 1995 - June 1995	35,721.00
1994	35,250.00
1993	34,480.00
July 1992 - December 1992	33,980.00
January 1992 - December 1992	33,320.00

**Source:** For maximum resource level for spousal benefits, see Barèmes, Anciennes prestations, Majoration conjoint à charge - Plafond de ressources ([Legislation.cnnav.fr](http://Legislation.cnnav.fr), 2022)

**Table 3: Maximum Quarters Included in Prorating CNAV Benefits by Policy and Birth Year**

Effective Date:	Effective 1972-2003	Effective 2004-2008	Effective 2009-2011	Effective 2012	Effective 2013-2014	Effective 2015-2021
Birth Year						
Before 1944	150	150	150	150	150	150
1944	150	152	152	152	152	152
1945	150	154	154	154	154	154
1946	150	156	156	156	156	156
1947	150	158	158	158	158	158
1948	150	160	160	160	160	160
1949	150	160	161	161	161	161
1950	150	160	162	162	162	162
1951	150	160	163	163	163	163
1952	150	160	164	164	164	164
1953-1954	150	160	164	165	165	165
1955-1957	150	160	164	165	166	166
1958-1960	150	160	164	165	166	167
1961-1963	150	160	164	165	166	168
1964-1966	150	160	164	165	166	169
1967-1969	150	160	164	165	166	170
1970-1972	150	160	164	165	166	171
1973+	150	160	164	165	166	172

**Source:** Barèmes IPP, Retraite, Secteur privé, Régime général (CNAV), Durée d'assurance maximale pour le coefficient de proratisation (Institute of Public Policy, 2021)

## Sources

This section records key sources consulted when we collected the institutional details reported in this document. Archived versions of these sources are available at the Gateway Policy Explorer website (<http://g2aging.org/policy-explorer>).

Institute of Public Policy (2021). IPP Scales. As of May 10, 2022. [\[Link\]](#)

Legislation.cnnav.fr (2022). Réglementation, Retraite personnelle [Regulation, Personal Pension]. Available only in French. As of May 10, 2022. [\[Link\]](#)

Legislation.cnnav.fr (2022). Barèmes [Scales]. Available only in French. As of May 10, 2022. [\[Link\]](#)

Loi 2010-1330 du 9 novembre 2010 portant réforme des retraites [Law 2010-1330 of November 9, 2010 on pension reform], Journal Officiel de la République Française [J.O.] [Official Gazette of France], November 9, 2010. Available only in French. As of May 10, 2022. [\[Link\]](#)

## Glossary of terms

This section summarizes key definitions from the main text. To facilitate switching back and forth, this document is designed with hyperlinks. Most PDF readers have shortcuts that permit a reader to return to the previous location after selecting a hyperlink. In Adobe Acrobat on a PC: “Alt” + “←”; In Adobe Acrobat on a MAC: “command” + “←”; In Preview on a MAC: “command” + “[”.

**Allowance for Elderly Workers (AVTS):** Known as allocation aux vieux travailleurs salariés in French, this system is one of two old-age social assistance systems before 2006. It is provided to employees who do not have sufficient resources. AVTS benefits paid over a person’s life are not recoverable by the government from the person’s assets after their death.

**Annuitable System:** A pension system that provides a periodic payment for life after the benefit begins.

**Association des Régimes de Retraites Complémentaires (ARRCO):** ARRCO is a mandatory occupational pension system for private sector workers. It offers benefits to all private sector workers below the social security threshold, and only to blue collar workers above the threshold. ARRCO is a point-based pay-as-you-go system.

**Association Générale des Institutions de Retraite des Cadres (AGIRC):** AGIRC is a mandatory occupational pension system for private sector workers. It covers only executives or managerial workers, for earnings above the social security threshold. AGIRC members are also ARRCO members for earnings below the social security threshold. Both AGIRC and ARRCO are point-based pay-as-you-go systems.

**Caisse Nationale D’Assurance Vieillesse (CNAV):** France’s earnings-related, defined-benefit public pension for private employees in manufacturing and services. CNAV also guarantees a minimum pension benefit (minimum contributif) for low-income pensioners.

**Cash Balance System:** A pension system that provides each individual an account that is drawn down over time.

**Claimable Benefit:** A pension for which the beneficiary must actively file a claim for benefits with the government’s pension authority.

**Cost-of-Living Adjustments (COLA):** Adjustments after an individual begins receiving benefits that increase benefit payments, typically in line with consumer prices or average earnings.

**Defined Benefit system (DB):** An old-age benefit system where a worker’s benefits paid at retirement are based on a defined formula typically consisting of contribution years, a measure of final average earnings and a multiplier (sometimes known as an accrual factor).

**Earliest eligibility:** Earliest age and/or years of contributions required to be eligible to start receipt of a particular type of benefit. Earliest eligibility is the same as statutory eligibility in countries where there is no benefit penalty for claiming before the statutory retirement age.

**Eligibility Track 1:** One of two main eligibility tracks for unreduced CNAV old-age benefits that is based primarily on age with a minimal number of required contribution years.

**Eligibility Track 2:** One of two main eligibility tracks for unreduced CNAV old-age benefits that permits starting benefits at an earlier age than eligibility track 1 if the person has a substantial number of contribution years.

**Eligibility Track:** Requirements for an individual to start receiving an unreduced old-age pension benefit. An individual typically must satisfy only one eligibility track.

**Full Eligibility Age:** The age at which individuals are eligible to receive their full benefit. For dependent benefits or social assistance, the full eligibility age may differ from the statutory retirement age for own old-age pension benefits.

**Latest claiming age:** Latest age where a benefit may be claimed such that benefit payments are increased as an incentive for delaying the start of benefits past the statutory retirement age. Latest claiming age is the same as statutory retirement age in countries where there is no benefit to delayed claiming. Not applicable for non-claimable benefits.

**Lump Sum Benefit:** A pension system that provides an individual with a one-time or limited number of payments. Lump sum benefits are distinct from annuitable or cash balance benefits because they do not continue past a specified time frame. Lump sum benefits use varies by country, but they are sometimes used as death benefits, incentives to delay claiming, or payments to individuals with an insufficient contribution history to be eligible for annuitable benefits.

**National Income Measure:** In some pension systems, the benefit is dependent on a national income measure, such as average wages. We indicate a pension system depends on the national income measure if the benefit paid is determined by a national income measure (as opposed to an individual's earnings history). For example, the benefit level for the United Kingdom Basic State Pension depends on a level set by the government and does not depend on an individual's earnings. This distinction does not include systems that adjust annual benefits based on a national income measure or index past earnings using a national income measure.

**Plafond de la Sécurité Sociale (PSS):** Social Security threshold specified by the government that determines whether contributions are made to CNAV or a mandatory occupational scheme, such as ARRCO or AGIRC.

**Progressive Benefit:** A benefit is progressive if people with lower earnings have a greater replacement rate for their contributions.

**Qualified Benefit:** A benefit is qualified if an individual must continue to meet certain standards, such as a means test, to continue receipt of benefits.

**Solidarity Allowance for the Elderly (ASPA):** Known as Allocation de solidarité aux personnes âgées in French, this is a unified old-age social assistance system for new beneficiaries starting in 2006. ASPA provides a guaranteed minimum level of income for elderly or disabled residents of France. ASPA benefits paid over a person's life are recoverable by the government from the person's assets after their death. ASPA replaced AVTS and AS for new beneficiaries only.

**Statutory Retirement Age (SRA):** The age at which individuals are eligible to receive their full benefit. In the United States, this is known as the normal retirement age. In the United Kingdom, this is known as the state pension age.

**Supplementary Allowance for the Elderly (AS):** Known as allocation supplémentaire in French, this system is one of two old-age social assistance systems before 2006. It provides a guaranteed minimum level of income for elderly or disabled residents of France without a nationality requirement. AS benefits paid over a person's life are recoverable by the government from the person's assets after their death.

## Version information

*Current Version: 2.2 (August 2023)*

### Version History

- 1.0 (March 2021): First version
- 2.0 (May 2022): Major revisions and expansion to cover through 2022
- 2.1 (April 2023): Updated formatting
- 2.2 (August 2023): Updated formatting and terminology

## Additional resources

The following resources provide additional details for the interested reader:

Institute of Public Policy (2021). *IPP Scales*. Available at: <https://www.ipp.eu/baremes-ipp/>

Features: Extensive database of critical values used in the computation of French pension benefits. It was used heavily in collecting the relevant information for the tables in this document and the resources available on this site also reference the relevant aspects of legislation for each value.

Legislation.cnnav.fr (2021). *Majoration pour conjoint à charge [Supplement for dependent spouse]*. [https://www.legislation.cnnav.fr/Pages/expose.aspx?Nom=ancienne\\_prestation\\_mc\\_condition\\_attribution\\_ex](https://www.legislation.cnnav.fr/Pages/expose.aspx?Nom=ancienne_prestation_mc_condition_attribution_ex)

Features: Detailed information on spousal supplement and reference to key policy circulars.

French Government (2021). *Légifrance Website*. <https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr>

Features: Website that permits searching for French laws and allows the user to see legislation by effective date