

Table 2. Retirement ages for men and women in EU accession countries

	Current law	Men	Women
Bulgaria	2000	Increasing to 63 in 2005 by six months/year	Increasing to 60 in 2009 by six months/year
Czech Republic	1995	Increasing to 62 by 2006 by two months/year	Increasing to 57-61 (depending on number of children raised) by four months/year
Estonia	1998, in force 2000	63	Increasing to 63 in 2016 by six months/year
Hungary	1996	Increasing to 62 in 2001 by one year every second year	Increasing to 62 in 2009 by one year every second year
Latvia	1998	Increasing to 62 in 2003 by six months/year	Increasing to 62 in 2008 by six months/year
Lithuania	1994, 2000	Increasing to 62.5 in 2003 by six months/year	Increasing to 60 in 2006 by six months/year
Poland	1998 (in force 1999)	65, with early retirement eliminated beginning in 2007 ^a	60, with early retirement eliminated beginning in 2007
Romania	2000	Increasing to 65 in 2015 by one month/quarter year	Increasing to 60 in 2015 by one month/quarter year
Slovakia	1988 ^b	60	53-57 (depending on number of children raised) ³
Slovenia	1999	63 ^c	61

Source: Fultz 2003.

^a/ Elimination of early retirement applies to those covered by the new system, i.e. born after 1948. There will be exceptions for a narrow list of occupations, to be specified by future regulations.

^b/ The Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family is drafting a new act to increase the retirement age gradually to 62 for both women and men.

^c/ Retirement prior to the age of 63 for men and 61 for women entails penalties (with exceptions for certain groups of insured). It is also possible to receive bonuses (i.e. higher accrual rates) if the working period is greater than 40 years for men or 38 years for women.