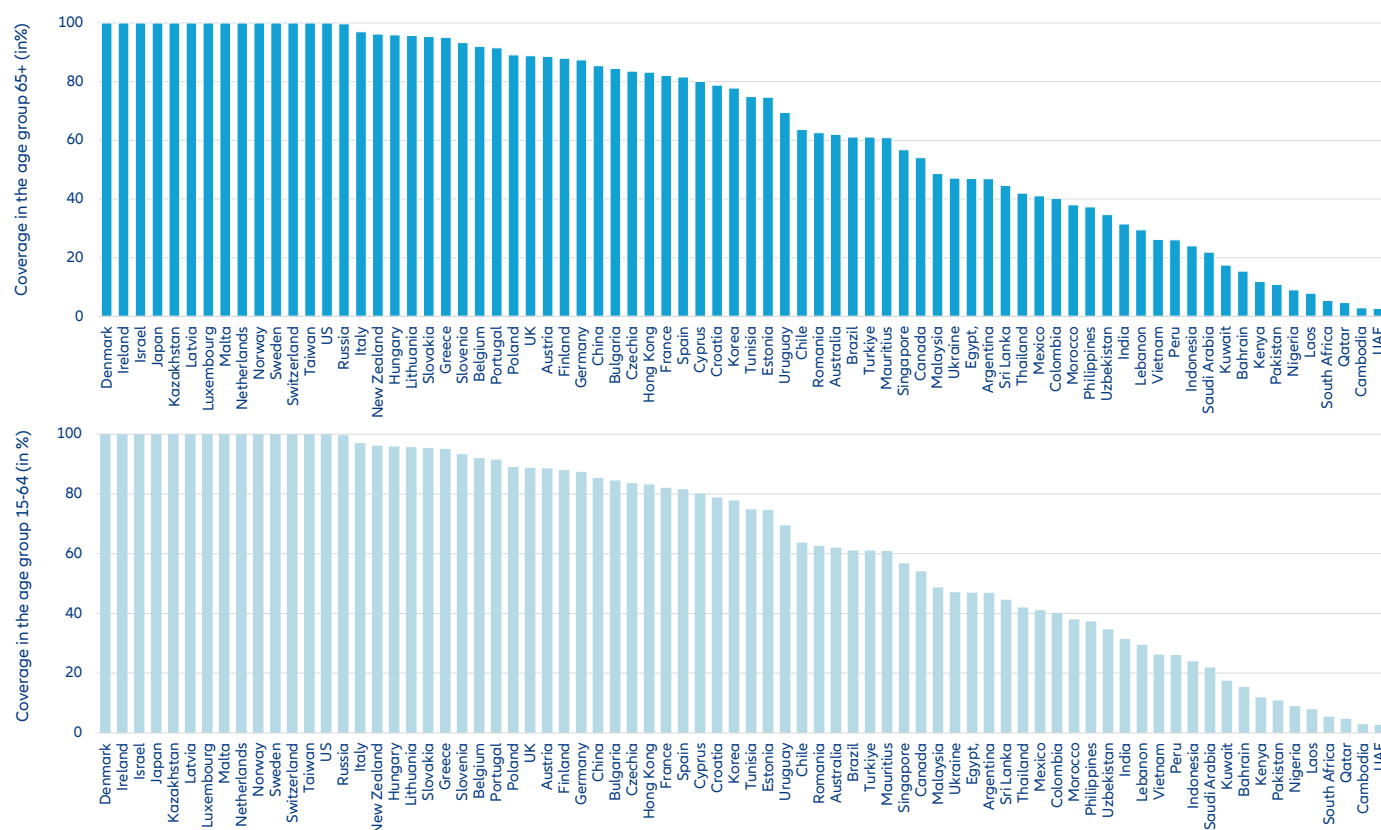


**Figure 11:** Many private sector employees and retirees in emerging markets still lack pension coverage

Source: ILO.

Against this background, it is no surprise that 56% of the adult population in Colombia and 67% in India are very worried about not having enough money in old age, according to World Bank data.<sup>15</sup> Therefore, access to financial services and financial literacy are all the more important in emerging markets. On the one hand, private households have an urgent need for private, capital-funded pension provision, since the coverage of public pension systems in these markets is still low. On the other hand, demographic change is forcing governments in

these markets to integrate capital-funded elements from the outset when building public pension systems. In recent years, there has been marked progress in this respect: In India, for example, the share of adults with an account at a financial institution has increased from merely 38% in 2011 to 81% in 2021. In 66 out of the 75 markets, more than half the population had access to financial services. However, there is still backlog demand in some emerging markets, with this overall share reaching only 22.5% in Pakistan and less than 30% in Vietnam and Lebanon (see Figure 12).

<sup>15</sup> See World Bank (2023).