

The Status Quo and Future of the Public Pension System in Japan

M.Sugiyama M.Ide A.Konishi

I.A.J.



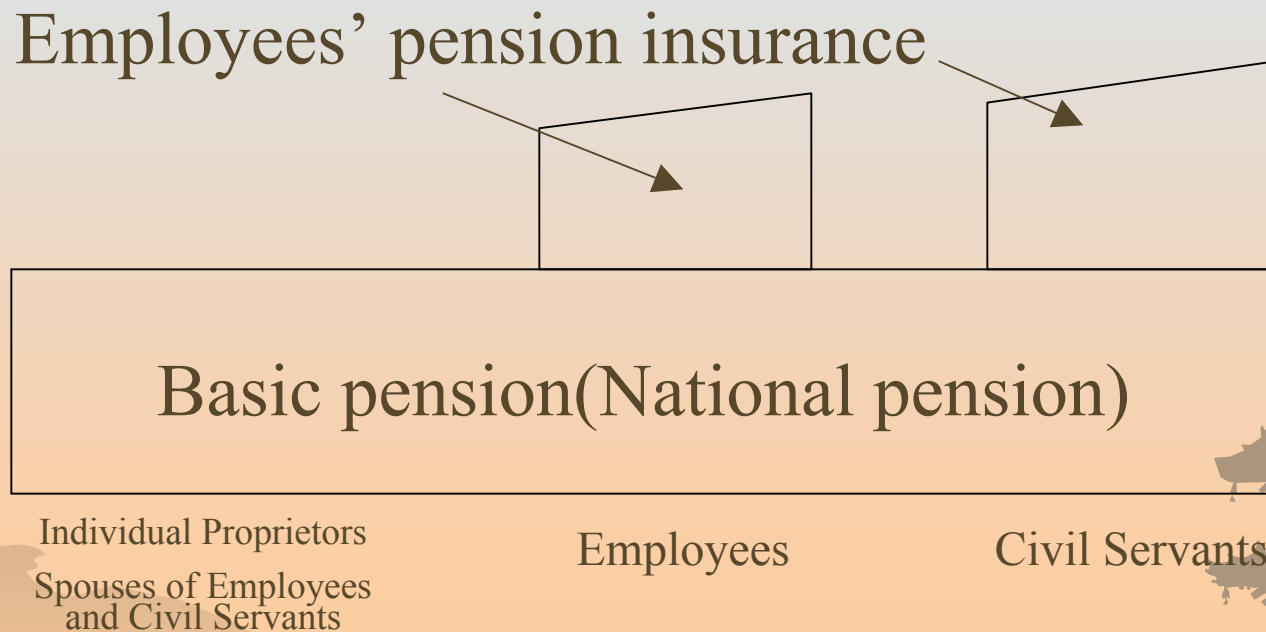
Outline

- ❁ The Status Quo & Peculiarities
- ❁ Current Challenges
- ❁ Future Directions
- ❁ Review on Financing Method



The Status Quo 1

❁ Benefits



The Status Quo 2

❁ Premiums

- All employees are insured, and every premium is collected without omission
- The non-insured and defaulters in the national pension system



Peculiarities 1

- ❁ Pension for All Residents in Japan
 - The equitable cost by all people in the national pension system



Peculiarities 2

❁ Social Insurance Premium Method

- Function to allot for the income from people of high-income to those of low-income
- The public pension is compulsory and government-run



Peculiarities 3

❁ Support between Generations

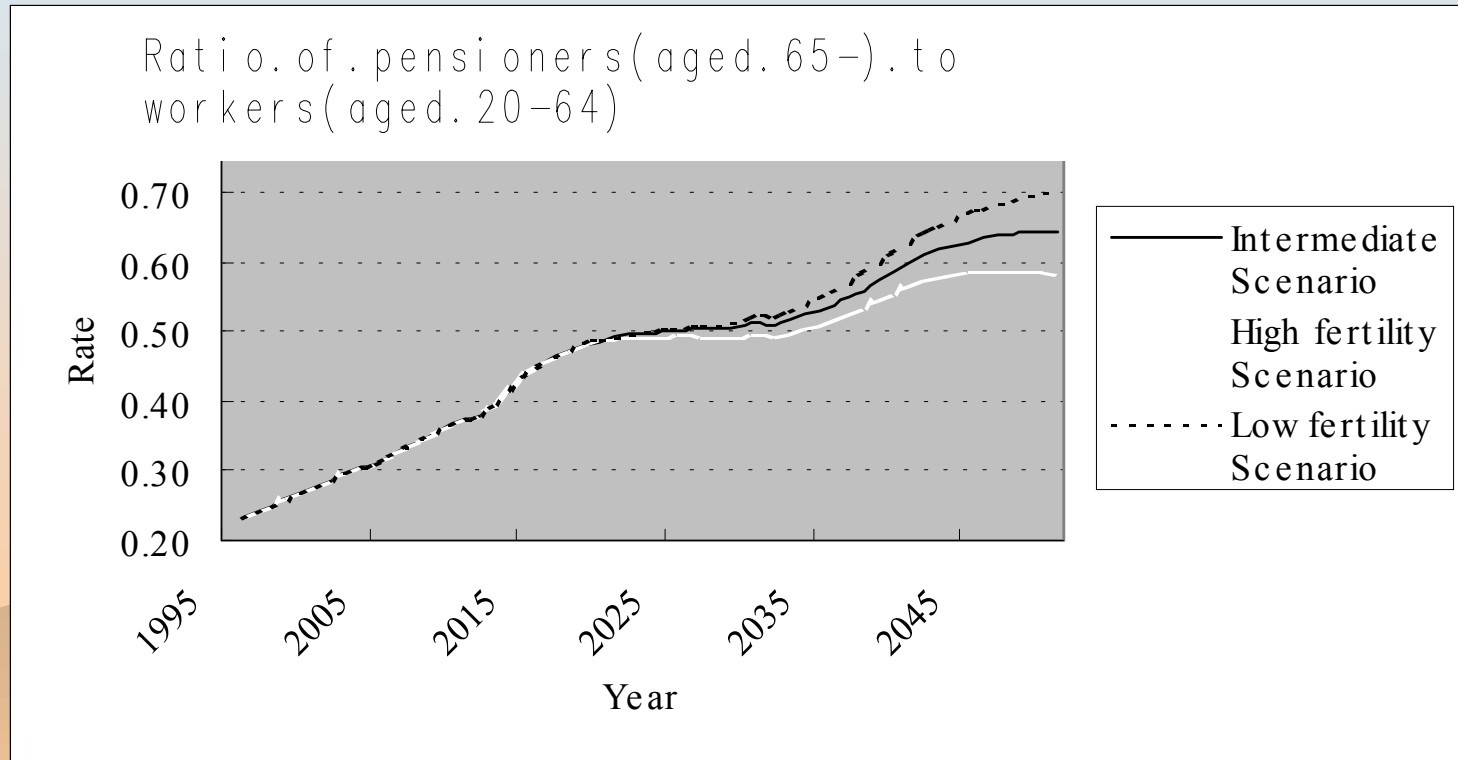
- In the beginning, the reserve funding method
- At present, the element of a “pay-as-you-go” system



Current Challenges /

Birth Rate and Aging Society

– Senior People / Working People



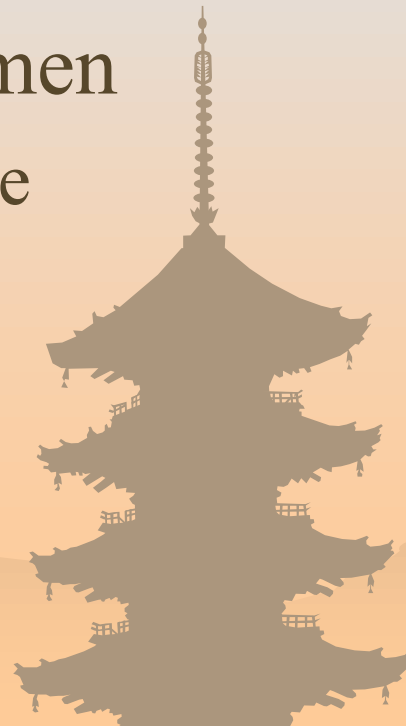
Current Challenges / Complaint from the Current Contributors

- ❁ Incredible pension system
 - Anxiety for the roll-back of the benefits
 - Potential increase in the future premium
- ❁ Increase of non-insured and defaulters



Current Challenges / Aging of the Pension System

- ❁ Variable employment
 - Increase of temporary staff
- ❁ Feeling of unfairness of working women
 - Assimilation of women in working place



Future Directions / Roll-back of the Benefits

- ❁ Benefit cuts
- ❁ Deferment of the pensionable age
- ❁ Revision of the tax system



Future Directions / Contributions

❁ Premium Method → Tax Method

❁ Assessment Method

→ Reserve Fund Method



Review on Financing Method / Premises

- ❁ Insured forecast :

Government's projection of the population

- ❁ Premium : Reviewed every 5 years

- ❁ Benefits : Fixed

- ❁ Others

- Wage increase : 2.5%

- Yield : 4.0%

- Price increase : 1.5%

- Revised pension rate : 2.5%



Review on Financing Method / Result & Conclusion

– Result

	Low	Intermediate	High
Phase-in-Method	30.0%	27.6%	25.5%
	2.4%	-2.1%	-1.6%
Reserve Fund Method	26.1%	25.1%	23.9%
	-3.9%	-2.5%	-1.2%

– Superiority of the reserve fund method

