

# National Pension Insurance In Talwan Dept. of Social Insurance

Ministry of Health and Welfare Oct. 30, 2022

## **Outline**

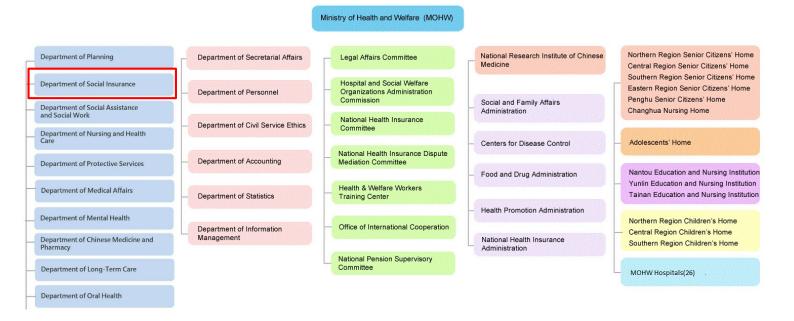
- Introduction
- National pension insurance
- Current challenges and efforts
- Future prospects and outlook

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Source: https://mieuxvivre.org/un-antidote-contre-vos-problemes/

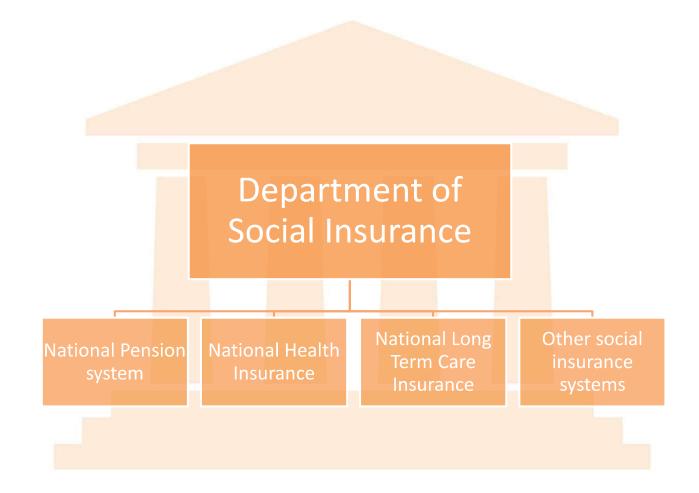
## **Organization Chart**



# "Health is a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity"



- Constitution of the World Health Organization, 1948



7

## Statutory Duties (DOSI) (1/2)

- Planning and promoting
  - 1. National Pension Policy
  - 2. National Health Insurance

as well as supervising its operation, drafting relevant laws and regulations

## Statutory Duties (DOSI) (2/2)

 Drafting the scope of the annual total amount that the National Health Insurance Administration (NHIA) will pay for medical care and its policy objectives

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## **Profile**

Population<sup>(2021)</sup> 23.38 million

Land area 36,191 km<sup>2</sup>

Aging population<sup>(2021)</sup> 16.85 %

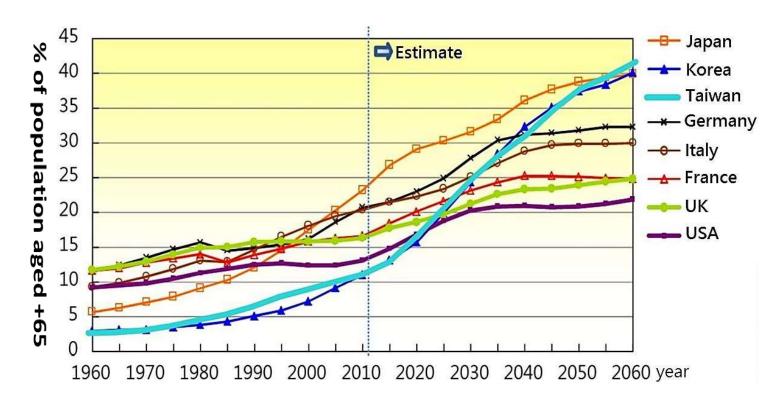
**GDP**<sup>(2021)</sup> **USD 33,011 per capita** 

NHE<sup>(2020)</sup> USD 1,900 per capita

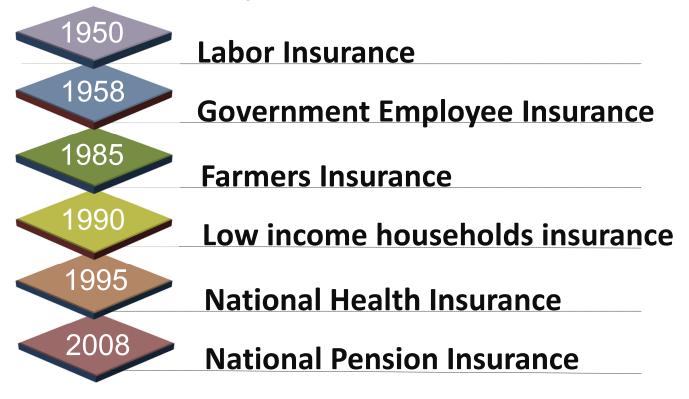
NHE to GDP<sup>(2020)</sup> 6.69 %

Life expectancy<sup>(2021)</sup> 77.67 (M) / 84.25 (F) / 80.86 (Total)

## The Growth of Aging Population



## Taiwan's Major Social Insurances



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# National Pension Insurance in Taiwan (1/2)

- National Pension scheme came into force on Oct. 1, 2008, and was adopted by way of the social insurance system
- The purpose is to ensure the basic economic safety of the nationals

# National Pension Insurance in Taiwan (2/2)

- The insured person
  - At full age of **25 to 65**
  - Persons who do not participate in the insurances of military personnel, civil servant and teacher, labors and farmers

15

## Structure of National Pension Insurance

## **Authority**

MOHW
Department of Social Insurance

## **Supervision unit**

(National Pension supervisory committee)



Local Governments

#### Insurer

(Bureau of Labor Insurance, MOL)

## The Premium Rate

The rate was 6.5% for the 1<sup>st</sup> year of implementation of this insurance
Increased by 0.5% on the 3<sup>rd</sup> year and another increase of 0.5% for every 2
years thereafter until it 8.0% (Jan. 2019)
years the limit of 12% 7.5% (Jan. 2015)

7.0% (Jan. 2013)

(Apr. 2010)

6.5%

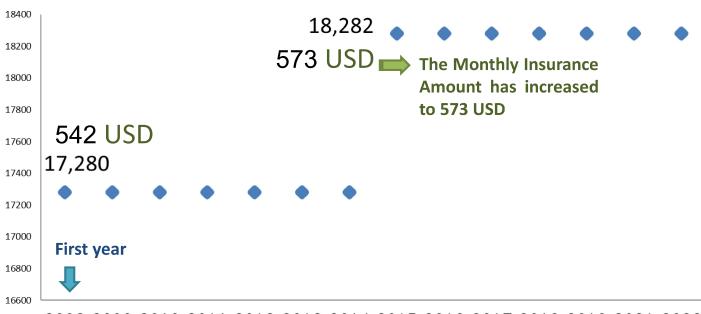
(Oct. 2008)

**Monthly Insured Amount** 

- The 1<sup>st</sup> year of implementation of this insurance the amount was decided according to the first grade on the insured salary grading table of labor insurance (USD 542)
- From the 2<sup>nd</sup> year on, adjustments will be made when the accumulated growth rate for consumer price index reaches 5%, published by the Central Budget, Accounting and Statistics Institutions

17

## **Monthly Insured Amount**



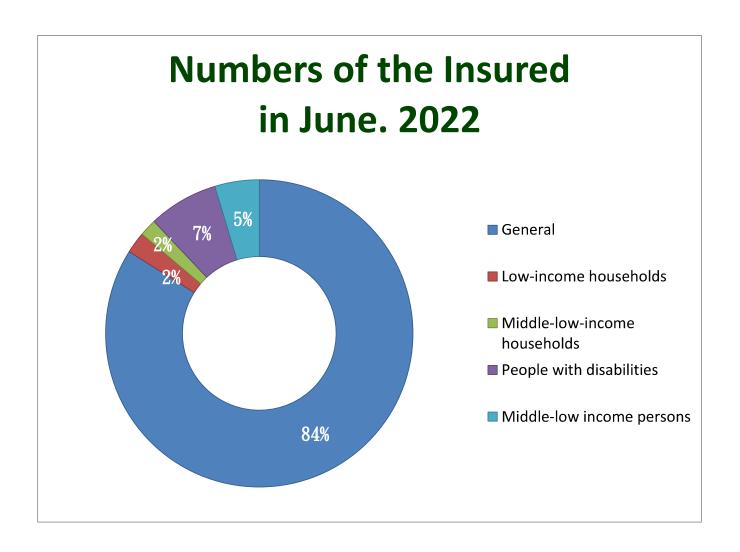
2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2021 2022

19

## **Sharing of the Insurance Premium**

Identity of the insured		The premium burden of the government	The premium burden of the insured persons
General insured persons		40% (21.8 USD)	60% ( <b>32.7</b> USD)
Low-income households		100% (54.5 USD)	0
Middle-low-income households		70% (38.1 USD)	30% ( <b>16.3</b> USD)
Whose incomes fail to reach certain standards	Low income	70% (38.1 USD)	30% ( <b>16.3</b> USD)
	Middle-low	55% (29.9 USD)	45% ( <b>24.5</b> USD)
People with Disabilities	Severe	100% (54.5 USD)	0
	Moderate	70% (38.1 USD)	30% ( <b>16.3</b> USD)
	Mild	55% (29.9 USD)	45% ( <mark>24.5</mark> USD)

\*The table above is calculated based on the Premium Rate 9.5%, Monthly Insurance Amount NT\$18,282



## **Benefits**

Maternity	Maternity Benefit		
Old-Age	Old-Age Pension Benefit		
	Old-Age Basic Guaranteed Pension Payment		
	Aboriginal Pension Payment		
Disability	Disability Pension Payment		
	Disability Basic Guaranteed Pension Payment		
Death	Funeral Benefit		
	Survivors Pension Payment		

## **Old Age Pension Benefits**

## Payment Qualification

- ✓ Insurers with no arrears
- ✓ Aged 65 or above

Under certain conditions

#### **Formula**

Monthly Insured Amount  $\times$  Insurance coverage year  $\times$  0.65% + 118 USD (Method A)

Monthly Insured Amount  $\times$  Insurance coverage year  $\times$  1.3%

 $\rightarrow$  e.g. 573 x 40 x 1.3% = 298 USD

(Method B)

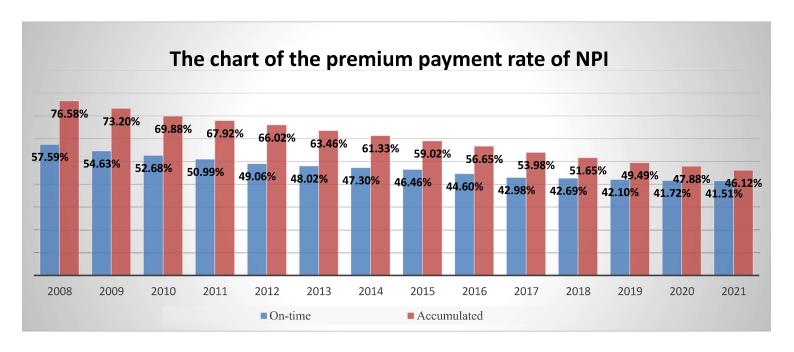
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23

## The Premium Payment Rate

10-year period allowed for late payment



Until 2022, the accumulated payment rate of 2008 is 76.58%.

25

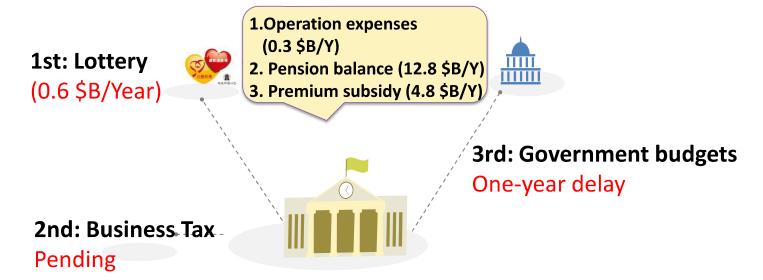
## **3 Efforts to Improve Low Premium Rate**

- Encourage the premium payment by bank transfer.
- Proactive assistance to citizens near the poverty line to apply for the premium subsidization or in installment payment plan.
- Amended the National Pension Act to actively offer premium subsidy for middle-low-income (near low income) households.

## **Financing**

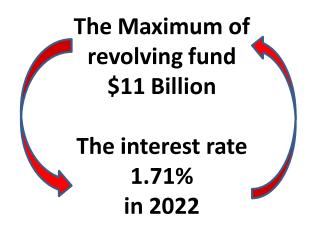
#### 3 Statutory Financial Sources:

- The surplus from Public Welfare Lottery
- Increasing business tax by 1%
- The government budget



NEED 18 \$B/Year

## **Financing**



**Current budget revolved from National Pension Insurance Fund** 

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## The Aspects of Pension Insurance

#### **Enrollment**

Enlarge the scale of the NPI

## Premium payment

Change voluntary to mandatory payment

#### Benefits

Increase the benefits to levels of the other occupational insurances

### Financing

Increase business tax by 1%, or find other suitable financial sources for NPI fund

## The Aspects of Scheme

## Change to non-contributory system

 Transform NPI into a universal basic pension system based on taxation and with minimum income guarantee

### Towards the Universal Insurance System

Integration of NPI and other existing occupational insurances

31

## Thank you

#### The government works with you to prepare for the future –

#### Introduction to the National Pension Insurance System

Tung-Fu Shang<sup>1</sup> Shu-Hui Chen<sup>2</sup> Mei-Ling Lin<sup>3</sup>

#### **ABSTRACT**

Taiwan has established National Pension (NP) since October 1, 2008 and adopted the way of social insurance, in which all citizens have been covered and the elderly could be assured of basic economic protection. The purpose of our NP insurance is to protect the basic economic safety of the citizens including the insured persons or their survivors. Citizens aged between 25 and 65 years old who are not participating in other related social insurances for military personnel, civil servants and teachers, laborers, and farmers should be included in the National Pension. The NP system provides basic economic safety for beneficiaries and their families when the insured person becomes elderly or faces maternity, disability, or death over their insured period. In addition, the NP has "Self/Mutual Help" and "risk sharing" properties of social insurance. Through the joint payment of premiums by all the insured and the government, nationals with different economic or disability conditions will all be able to participate in the NP and protect their rights and interests in receiving insurance benefits. Furthermore, the NP is the first insurance in our country that provides regular payment in the form of "annuity", which avoids losses due to improper use of funds after a lump sum payment. The period of insurance of NP is also "portable", as it can be linked to the labor insurance annuity system, providing the insured with greater protection. The NP marked the start of a new era for Taiwan, in which all citizens were covered by social insurance and the elderly could be assured of basic economic protection by annuities.

Key words: National Pension, Social Insurance System, Self/Mutual Help, Risk sharing

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## 政府與您一起為未來做好準備-國民年金保險制度介紹

商東福 1 陳淑惠 2 林美齡 3

#### 摘要

國民年金保險(以下簡稱國保)於 2008 年 10 月 1 日開辦,採社會保險制度方式辦理,主要目的在確保年滿 25 歲、未滿 65 歲未能於相關社會保險獲得適足保障的國民,均能納入社會保險的年金制度,使其遭遇老年、生育、殘障或死亡時能獲得基本經濟安全保障,並謀其遺屬之生活安定;又國保具備「自助互助」及「風險分擔」功能,透過全體被保險人與政府共同繳納保險費,使不同經濟條件的國民均有能力參加國保,保障領取保險給付之權益。另國保是我國第一個以「年金」方式提供定期性給付的保險,避免一次給付後,因資金運用不當所發生的損失,且國保年資具有「可攜性」,可與勞保年金制度銜接,提供被保險人更完善的保障;國保補足了過往社會保險制度的缺口,讓我國逐步邁入全民皆有老年年金的新時代,落實政府全民照顧的理念。

關鍵詞:國民年金、全民照顧、社會保險制度、自助互助、風險分擔

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#### 一、前言

基於人口結構快速劇變,我國面臨人口老化快速之挑戰,推估將於 2025 年邁入超高齡社會(65歲以上人口占總人口比率達 20%),同時家庭結構由大家庭轉型為核心家庭,致使家庭功能日趨式微,例如,家庭成員間之經濟支援逐漸減少,政府 1993 年起展開國民年金制度規劃時,原先構想整合各保險體制(公、教、軍、農、勞保),設計以國民年金基礎保險模式(大國民年金)全面保障老人基本經濟生活。惟因各保險之制度設計與財務狀況差異過大致整合困難,最終決議國保納保對象為 25歲以上、未滿 65歲且未參加軍、公教、勞、農保等職域性社會保險的國民(小國民年金)。

我國的國民年金保險(下稱國保)於 2008 年 10 月 1 日開辦,被保險人主要為家庭主婦(夫)、待業中勞工、年滿 25 歲之在學學生與替代役等,也包含未參加勞保的自由業者或自行執業醫生等專技人員,所以並不是全屬經濟弱勢國民。平時可以透過政府和被保險人一起存錢,集合眾人力量,在自助互助、風險分攤的精神下,共同照顧國保被保險人的老年基本經濟生活。依據世界銀行於 2005 年提出之「多層式老年經濟保障架構」,我國國民年金保險屬於第一層之公共年金,可提供基本保障,並與第二、三、四層的退休金制度、商業保險與家庭儲蓄功能等,共同保障老年基本經濟生活,以彌補家庭結構變遷下家庭功能不足之處。

#### 二、國保制度特色

#### (一) 柔性強制的保險

國保是柔性強制的社會保險,即符合條件者,由勞動部勞工保險局(國保的保險人)依法自動納保,並書面通知其按時繳納保險費。但考量國保被保險人以無固定收入之家庭主婦(夫)或待業中民眾為主,因此,如積欠保險費不會強制執行,僅會柔性勸導按時繳納保費,以保障日後請領給付的權益。

#### (二) 五大給付保障廣

國保給付涵蓋生、老、障、死,保障項目包含「老年、身心障礙及遺屬」三大年金給付及「生育及喪葬」二種一次性給付;為保障弱勢者老年經濟安全,國保老年年金給付具有「基本保障金額」之設計,除按月投保金額、保險年資及年資替代率計給保險給付外,並由政府籌措財源提供符合資格者至少3,772元之基本保障金額,讓全體老年國民都可獲得基本的經濟安全。

#### (三) 政府提供至少四成保險費補助

為減輕民眾保險費負擔,提供弱勢者完善的保障,由政府提供保險費補助,一般民眾自付 60%的保費就可以獲得完整保障,另對於弱勢民眾(如低收入戶、中低收入戶、重度以上身心障礙者,所得未達一標準者)更提高補助比率至 55%、70%或

100%(全額補助);另定有分期繳納、小額繳款及 10 年緩繳機制等彈性補繳措施, 以保障民眾未來領取年金之權益。

#### (四) 快速回本且財務穩健

國保相較於軍保、公教保、勞保、農保等職域性社會保險,不僅年輕且財務穩健,並法定由國家負最後支付責任;被保險人可享最慢4年多就回本的好處,自65歲起按月領取老年年金一輩子,若身後留有符合資格的遺屬,還能繼續領遺屬年金,保障自己也提供家人一份安心。

#### (五) 老年雙年金保障

國保開辦後,如果被保險人在勞保及國保體系均有年資者,兩種保險的年資可以併計,讓被保險人更容易符合勞保老年年金之 15 年年資請領條件,就可以同時請領國保老年年金及勞保老年年金,老年生活更有保障!

#### (六) 調整給付抗通膨

為了因應通貨膨脹及物價上漲,國保制度有配合物價指數調整月投保金額 (月投保金額為計算各項年金給付的基礎)及定期調整年金給付基本保障金 額的設計,依規定當消費者物價指數(CPI)累計成長率達 5%時即調整年金給付 額度,確保年金之購買力,發揮對抗通貨膨脹的效果。

#### 三、國保實施現況

#### (一) 保險費

#### 1.月投保金額

國保施行第1年以勞保投保薪資表第一級定之(即基本工資)為17,280元;第 2年起依消費者物價指數(CPI)累計成長率達5%時,即按該成長率調整月投保金額, 目前為18,282元。

#### 2.保險費率

國保開辦第 1 年為 6.5%, 自第 3 年起依精算結果每 2 年提高 0.5%(上限 12%); 保險基金餘額足以支付未來 20 年保險給付時不予調高。目前國保費率為 9.5%。 3.被保險人及各級政府應負擔保險費金額表

表 1 國保保險費負擔比率及金額表

1 1	图亦亦颇具具	尼心十次业员代	
身分別	政府補助比率		民眾自付比率
	<u>中央</u>	<u>地方</u>	
一般民眾	40%(695 元)	0	60%(1,042 元)
替代役役男	100%(1,737 元)	0	0
低收入戶	0	直轄市:100%(1,737元)	0
	35%(608 元)	縣市:65%(1,129元)	0
中低收入戶	0	直轄市:70%(1,216元)	30%(521 元)
	35%(608 元)	縣市:35%(608元)	30%(521 元)
所得未達一定標準者			
未達當年度最低生活費 1.5 倍	0	直轄市:70%(1,216元)	30%(521 元)
	35%(608元)	縣市:35%(608元)	30%(521元)
未達當年度最低生活費2倍	0	直轄市:55%(955元)	45%(782 元)
	27.5%(477 元)	縣市:27.5%(478元)	45%(782元)
身心障礙者			
重度以上	100%(1,737 元)	0	0
中度	70%(1,216 元)	0	30%(521 元)
輕度	27.5%(477 元)	直轄市或縣市: 27.5%(47	8元)45%(782元)

備註:1.除替代役役男之外,各項補助身分請洽戶籍地鄉(鎮、市、區)公所辦理。

2.上表之金額保險費為新臺幣 1,737 元 = 月投保金額 18,282 元x保險費率 9.5%

資料來源:衛生福利部社會保險司。

#### (二)納保人數

111年4月份被保險人計287萬餘人,明細如下:

表2 111年4月國保被保險人數及比率統計表

身份別	被保險人數	比率
一般身分	241萬9,309人	84.16%
低收入戶	6萬3,852人	2.22%
中低收入戶	5萬 867人	1.77%
重度、極重度身障者	8萬7,606人	3.05%
中度身障者	6萬9,429人	2.42%
輕度身障者	5萬 762人	1.77%
所得未達1.5倍	8萬8,633人	3.08%

所得未達2倍	4萬4,202人	1.54%
總計	287萬4,660人	100%

資料來源:勞動部勞工保險局。

#### (三) 給付情形

111年5月份共計核付191萬餘人,明細如下:

表 3 111 年 5 月國保給付核付人數及金額統計表

	农5 111 平5 月國 你们 你们 个 数 次 並 與 % 面 1 农				
	給作	寸種類	111年5月4	亥付人數	111年5月核付金額
	老年年	<b></b> 手金給付	128萬2,	,108人	49億3,353萬4,129元
	生育經	合付		735 人	2,736 萬 7,152 元
保險給付	身心	章礙年金給付	7	,891 人	2,936 萬 5,939 元
	喪葬終	合付		866人	7,906 萬 9,650 元
	遺屬亞	<b></b> 手金給付	10萬9	,660人	4億5,127萬0,716元
	小	計	140萬1,	,260 人	55 億 2,060 萬 7,586 元
	老年	基本保證年金	44 萬 6,	,538 人	16 億 8,698 萬 8,620 元
其他給付	身心	章礙基本保證年	金 1萬9	,183 人	9,717 萬 7,862 元
(津貼性質)	原住	民給付	4萬3	,932 人	1億6,607萬7,388元
	小	計	50萬9	,653人	19億5,024萬3,870元
	總	計	191 萬 0	,913 人	74億7,085萬1,456元

資料來源:勞動部勞工保險局。

#### (四)國保基金財務狀況

目前國保基金平均每月保費收入約29億元,保險給付支出約20億元(未包含基本保障所需之差額金34億元),收入大於支出,財務穩健。截至111年6月底國保基金積存數額已達4,592億元,投入運用金額4,329億餘元,採多元化資產配置,包括國內銀行存款(占9.35%)、國內外債務證券(占28.9%)、國內外權益證券(占48.2%)等,以兼顧安全性及收益性。國保基金近5年(106-110年)平均報酬率7.56%,投資收益情形穩健良好。

#### 四、未來展望

國保開辦至今已邁入第 14 年,累計曾經納保人數超過 1,100 萬人,彰顯「老有所養」的全民社會保險精神。然而,國保因採行柔性強制加保方式辦理,導致當期準時繳納保費比率欠佳。為避免被保險人長期累積欠費,不僅損失政府補助保費的福利,如遇突發事故,國保相關給付也無法即時提供援助,衛生福利部及勞工保險

局將協同各地方政府社會局(處)持續加強宣導國保制度內涵,增進民眾對國保之認 識與支持,進而提高保費收繳率,增進被保險人的老年經濟生活保障。

因外界持續有改採全民納保大國民年金保險制度的意見,且依據總統府年金改革委員會 2017 年 1 月 22 日年金改革國是會議全國大會的報告建議:「中長期規劃為提升未就業婦女等保障相對不足人口群的年金給付,並檢討各年金制度整合的可行性及其方向。」將國保列入中長期改革目標,所以本部未來會透過多元對話蒐集各界對國保制度的改革意見,持續滾動檢討修正相關法規,使國保制度能永續經營。

#### 利益衝突聲明

(Conflicts of Interest Statement) 作者群聲明無任何利益衝突。

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