

Extension strategy of pension in Indonesia

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Administration

Finance	Ministry	Institution	Progarmme
Contribution	Manpower	BPJS-TK	 Employment injury benefits (JKK) Death benefits (JKm) Old age savings (defined contributions) (JHT) Pension (defined benefit) (JP) Unemployment benefits (JKP)
Contribution	Health	BPJS-K	 Health insurance (JKN) Health insurance for the poor (PBI-JKN)
Tax	Social affairs	-	 CCT for poor HHs (PKH); top-up for elderly and PwD Non-cash food assistance (BPNT-Sembako) Social assistance for poor elderly (ASLUT) Social assistance for persons with severe disability (ASPDB)
Tax	Education Religious affairs	-	 Cash transfer for poor students (PIP)
Tax	-	Taspen	Social security for civil servants
Tax	-	Asabri	Social security for police and armed forces

Source: Kusumastuti et al. 2018. The future of the social protection system in Indonesia: Social protection for all.



Coverage of major social assistance programmes

Programme	Purpose	Benefit	Budget (IDR billion)	Number of beneficiaries
PKH	Poverty reduction, strengthened human capital	IDR 315,000/month/HH (average)	34,300	10 million families
PIP	Lower costs of attending school	IDR 100,000/month/ HH (average)	11,200	20 million students
BPNT- Sembako	Boost food security and improve nutrition	IDR 150,000/month/ HH for rice, eggs and others (nominal)	20,800	15.6 million households
PBI-JKN	Preventing health shocks	Health service fee waiver (nominal)	26,700	96.8 million individuals

Source: Kusumastuti et al. 2018. The future of the social protection system in Indonesia: Social protection for all.



Legal coverage of BPJS-TK programmes

Scheme			Non-wage		
		Large/Medium	Small	Micro	worker
Death Benefits	JKm	Mandatory			
Employment injury	JKK				
Employment insurance	JKP	Mandatory Voluntary		Voluntary	Not eligible
Old-age saving	JHT	Mondotory	Mandatory	Volu	ntary
Pension	JP	Mandatory	Voluntary		Not eligible



Contribution rates of social insurance programmes (wage workers)

Scheme		% of insurable earnings			
		Employer	Employee	Government	Total
Death Benefits	JKm	0.3	-	-	0.3
Employment injury	JKK	0.24 – 1.74*	-	-	0.24 - 1.74*
Employment insurance	JKP	0.24	-	0.22	0.46
Old-age saving	JHT	3.7	2.0	-	5.7
Pension	JP	2.0	1.0	-	3.0
Health insurance	JKN	4.0	1.0	-	5.0
Total	-	10.48 – 11.98	4.0	0.22	14.7 – 16.2



Contribution rates of social insurance programmes (non-wage workers)

Scheme		Amount of contribution	
Death Benefits	JKm	IDR 6,800	
Employment injury	JKK	IDR 10,000 – IDR 207,000 (depending on income)	
Employment insurance	JKP	Not eligible	
Old-age saving	JHT	2% of monthly income	
Pension	JP	Not eligible	
Health insurance	JKN	Class III room: IDR 42,000 Class I room: IDR 100,000 Class I room: IDR 150,000	



Contribution rates of social insurance programmes (construction workers)

Scheme		Amount of contribution	
Death Benefits	JKm	0.21% of project value	
Employment injury	JKK	0.21% of project value	
Employment insurance	JKP	Not eligible	
Old-age saving	JHT	Not eligible	
Pension	JP	Not eligible	



Active workers of BPJS-TK by benefit package, December 2018

Benefit package	Legal coverage	Active members		
		Wage	Non-wage	Total
JKm, JKK, JHT, JP	Mandatory for wage workers of medium and large enterprises	11.8 million	-	11.8 million
JKm, JKK, JHT	Mandatory for wage workers of small, medium and large enterprises; Voluntary for wage workers of micro enterprises and non-wage workers	15.3 million	0.21 million	15.5 million
JKm, JKK	Mandatory for wage and non-wage workers	28.1 million	2.4 million	30.5 million

Source: BPJS-TK. 2020. Annual report 2018.



Old-age benefits Parametric reforms



Parameters	C102	JP
Coverage	50% of all employees	Employees of the formal sector working in medium or large scale enterprises.
Qualifying condition	15 years of contributions	15 years of contributions
Replacement rate	40% for 30 years of contributions	30% for 30 years of contributions
Duration	Lifetime	Lifetime
Payment	Periodical	Periodical



Legal coverage

President regulation instructed to extend JP to all employees by 2029.

Benefit amount

■ ILO recommended to improve the replacement rate from 30% of wage for 30 years of contributions at least to 40% of wage for 30 years of contributions.

Contribution rate

■ ILO recommended to adopt a scaled premium method to gradually increase contribution rate by 2 per cent every ten years starting in 2025.

Source: ILO's actuarial valuation in 2015.



Indexation of contribution ceiling

 ILO recommended that the maximum insurable salary should be indexed in line with average wage increase instead of GDP growth.

Indexation of maximum and minimum pensions

■ ILO recommended that the maximum and minimum pensions should be indexed in line with average wage increase instead of inflation.



Qualifying condition

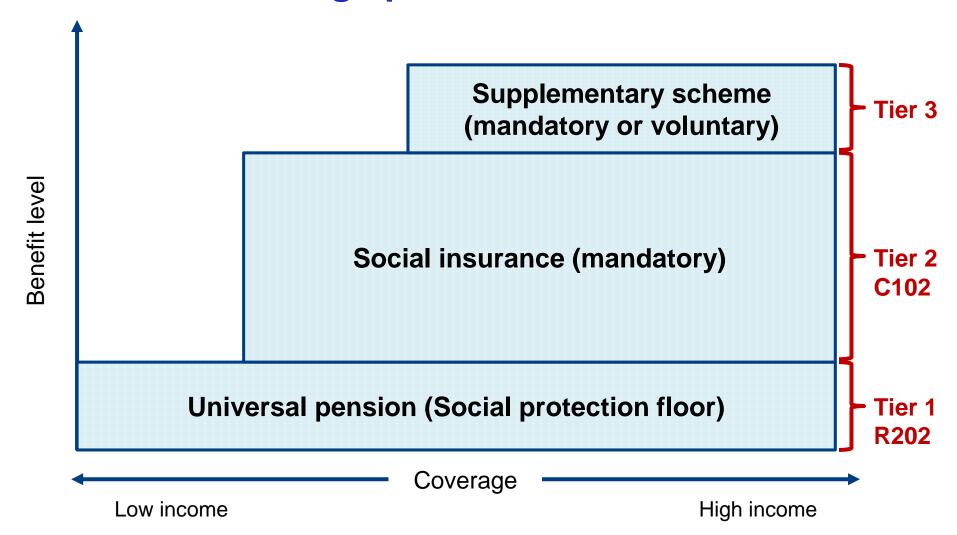
- ILO recommended to grant additional years of service to individuals close to retirement so that they can
 qualify for pension even with shorter contribution records than 15 years.
- What about lowering qualifying conditions with prorated benefits?



Old-age benefits Systemic reforms

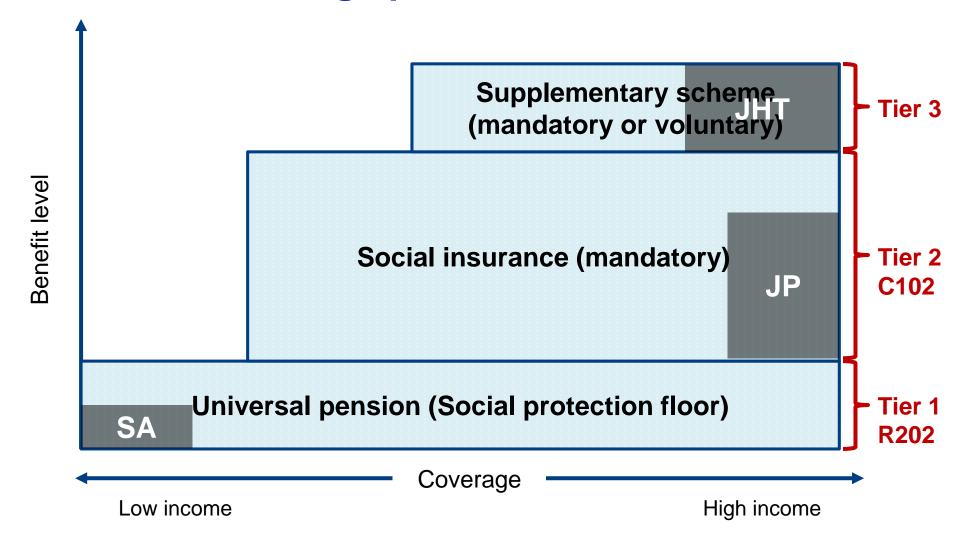


Multi-tier model for old-age pension



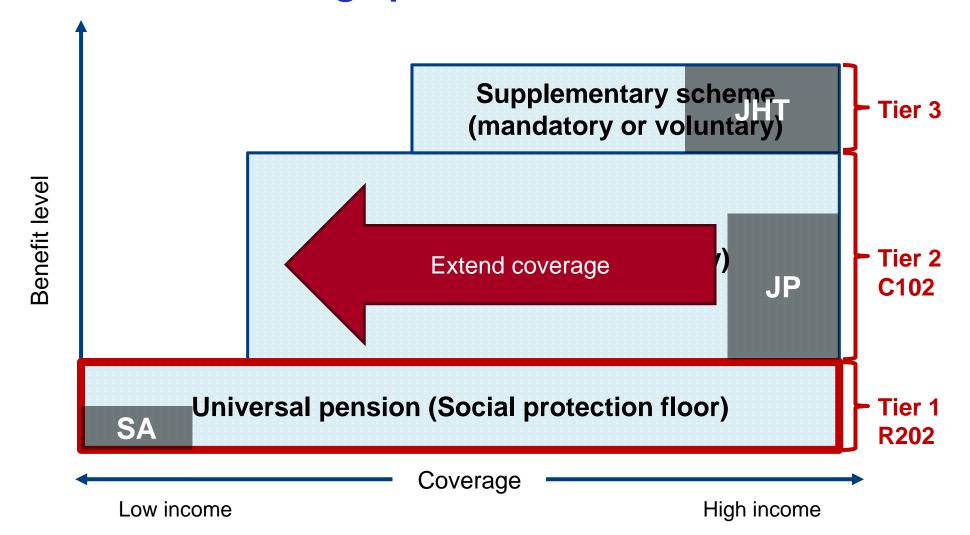


Multi-tier model for old-age pension



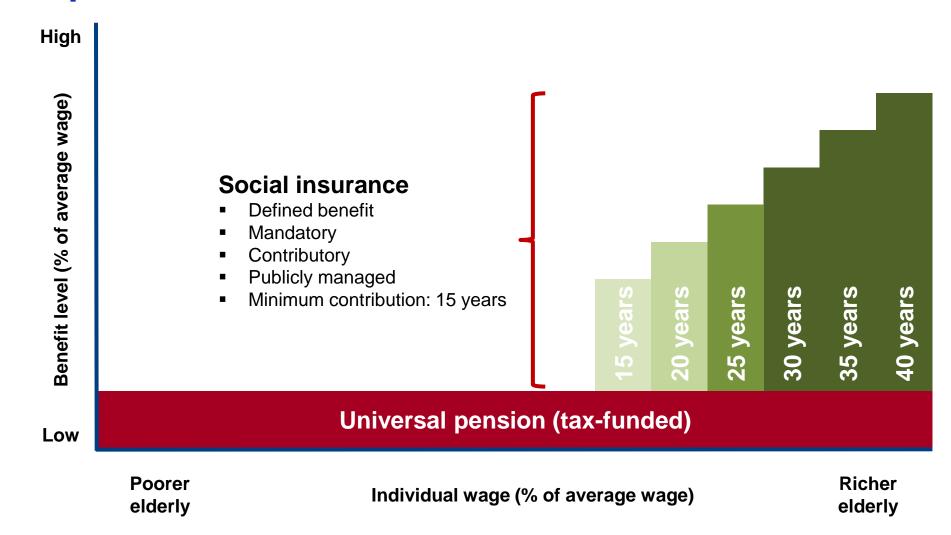


Multi-tier model for old-age pension



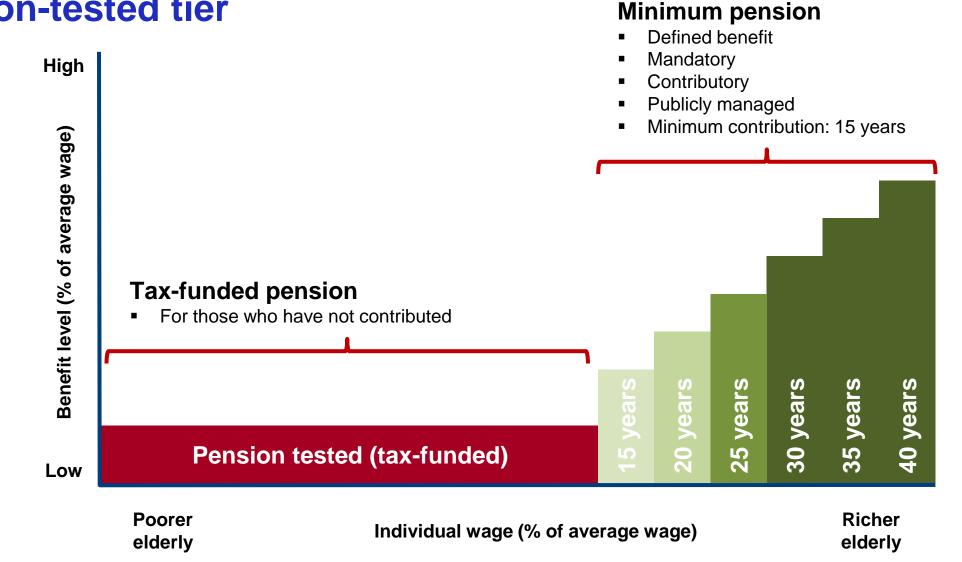


Universal pension tier





Pension-tested tier



Social insurance +



Possible systemic reforms

Mandatory pension for all citizens

 Universal pension: Flat amount of contribution that guarantees 40% equivalent of ordinary salary or basic needs, with partial tax-funding (i.e. the Government share a contribution with people or subsidize benefits)

Mandatory pension for all wage workers

Jaminan Pension (JP): Employment based pension to be extended to all wage workers by 2029.

Voluntary pension for wage and non-wage workers

Jaminan Hari Tua (JHT): A defined contribution scheme could remain as a voluntary tier to top up pensions.





THANK YOU