

India

India: Pension system in 2016

Workers are covered under the earnings-related employee pension scheme and defined contribution employee provident fund administered by the Employees Provident Fund Organization (EPFO) and other employer managed funds. Civil Employees of Central Government who have joined services on or after 1 January 2004 are covered under the Defined Contribution based New Pension System (NPS).

Key indicators: India

		India	OECD
Average worker earnings (AW)	INR	99 349	2 489 090
	USD	1 462	36 622
Public pension spending	% of GDP		8.2
Life expectancy	at birth	69.0	80.9
	at age 65	14.6	19.7
Population over age 65	% of working- age population	10.0	27.9

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Qualifying conditions

The normal pension age for earnings-related pension benefits from the Employees' Pension Scheme is 58 years with a minimum of ten years of contributions. The pension age for the earnings-related Employees Provident Fund scheme is 55 years.

About 12% of the workforce (or approximately 58 million people) are covered under various pension systems according to the 2011 census. Covered individuals belong to the organized sectors and are employed by the government, government enterprises, public and private sector enterprises, which are mandatorily covered by the Employees Provident Fund Organization (EPFO). Employers with 20 or more employees are covered by EPFO. The remaining 88% of the workforce are mainly occupied in the unorganized sector (self-employed, daily wage workers, farmers etc.) and some are in the organized sector, but are not mandatorily covered by the EPFO. For this share of the workforce the Public Provident Fund (PPF) and Postal Saving Schemes have traditionally been the main long-term savings instruments but these have only catered to a relatively small section of this population.

Benefit calculation

Employees Provident Fund Schemes (EPF)

For employees with basic wages less than or equal to INR 15 000 per month, the employee contributes 12% of the monthly salary and the employer contributes 3.67%. This combined 15.67% accumulates as a lump-sum.

For employees with basic wages greater than INR 15 000 per month, the employee contributes 12% of the monthly salary and the employer also contributes 12%. This combined 24% accumulates as a lump-sum.

There is no annuity and full accumulations are paid on retirement after attaining 55 years of age. For comparison with other countries, for replacement rate purposes the pension is shown as a price-indexed annuity based on sex-specific mortality rates.

Employees' Pension Scheme (EPS)

Starting from September 2014 new members with basic wage above INR 15 000 per month no longer have the option of contributing to the EPS. Existing participants who have until now been contributing over the earlier INR 6 500 wage cap have an option to continue contributing over the increased wage cap

of INR 15 000 but they would also have to contribute the government subsidy of 1.16% on the excess amount.

For the existing and new subscribers who are within the new basic wage cap of INR 15 000, the employer contributes an amount equal to 8.33% of the basic wage to the EPS fund and the Central Government contributes a subsidy of 1.16% of the salary into the EPS. This accumulation is used to pay various pension benefits on retirement or early termination. The kind of pension a member gets under the scheme depends upon the age at which they retire and the number of years of eligible service.

$$\text{Monthly pension} = (\text{pensionable salary} \times \text{pensionable service})/70$$

The pensionable salary will be calculated on the average monthly pay for the contribution period of the last 60 months (as against 12 months earlier) preceding the date of exit from the membership.

The maximum possible replacement rate is roughly 50%.

With effect from September 2014, a minimum pension level of INR 1 000 per month has been provided under the scheme.

Targeted Social Safety Net

There is no population wide social safety net.

Variant careers

Early retirement

The EPS can be claimed from age 50 with ten years of contribution and the benefits are reduced by 3% per year of early retirement. If a member leaves his job before rendering at least ten years of service, he is entitled to a withdrawal benefit. The amount he can withdraw is a proportion of his monthly salary at the date of exit from employment. This proportion depends on the number of years of eligible services he has rendered. No pension is payable in cases where there is a break in service before ten years.

In case of EPF, there are multiple scenarios, which allow for early access to the accumulation. Partial withdrawals relate to marriage, housing advance, financing life insurance policy, illness of members/family members, withdrawals are also permitted one year before retirement etc. In addition to various permitted partial withdrawals, employees can close their account and withdraw the full corpus in case they move from one employer to another or decide to retire early. No gratuity can be claimed before five years of service.

Late retirement

It is not possible to delay claiming pension after normal pension age.

Personal income tax and social security contributions

Taxation of workers

Contributions to the provident fund and pension scheme of EPFO and NPS are allowed as deductions from income while computing one's tax liability. A total deduction up to INR 150 000 is applied to social security contributions. This limit also includes other contributions like life insurance premium and Public Provident Fund (Voluntary Scheme) among others.

Workers under NPS also get an additional tax deduction for their employer's contribution into their account subject to a limit of 10% of their salary (Basic Salary + Dearness Allowance). This benefit,

provided exclusively to NPS, is over and above the deduction of up to INR 150 000 mentioned above and is available from financial year 2011-12. However, this provision is more beneficial to workers in higher income group as they are likely to be better placed to lock additional savings into their NPS account and would save higher amount of tax at the maximum marginal rate of 30%.

Health insurance premium up to INR 15 000 is deductible (not included in the model). Transport allowance of INR 800 per month is exempted from taxation (included in the model).

Additional deduction (not included in the model): Mediclaim premium paid for parents. Maximum deduction INR 15 000. In case any of the parents covered by the Mediclaim policy is a senior citizen, deduction amount is enhanced to INR 20 000.

Taxation of worker's income

India's financial year begins in April. The following rates apply for 2016:

Annual income from all sources (INR)	Income tax Rates for Male and Female below 60 years	Education Cess
Up to 250 000	Nil	Nil
250 001 – 500 000	10%	3%
500 001 – 1 000 000	20%	3%
1 000 001 and above	30%	3%

An additional surcharge of 10% is applicable where total income exceeds INR 10 million.

Taxation of pensioners

Health insurance premium of up to INR 20 000 is deductible for senior citizens over 65 years.

Taxation of pension income

Maturity benefits on account of provident fund and pension from EPFO are fully tax exempt. Lump-sum benefits and Periodic Annuity in case of NPS are taxable when the same is received. EPFO enjoys an EEE (exempt, exempt, exempt) regime where it is tax free during contribution, growth and withdrawal phase. NPS, on the other hand is under an EET (Exempt, Exempt, Taxed) regime where maturity benefits are taxed. This is expected to change when the new proposed Direct Tax Code becomes effective. As NPS is still in infancy, the rule for taxation on withdrawal does not really have any impact as the withdrawal stage is still some years away even for the first set of subscribers. The following income tax rules apply to senior citizens over age 65. An education cess of 3% is charged on the total tax amount.

Annual income from all sources (INR)	Income tax Rates for Senior Citizen		Education Cess
	Age between 60 - 80 years	Age Above 80	
Up to 300 000	Nil	Nil	Nil
300 001 – 500 000	10%	Nil	3%
500 001 – 1 000 000	20%	20%	3%
1 000 001 and above	30%	30%	3%

Under the NPS, once a subscriber reaches 60 years of age, he or she has to compulsorily purchase an annuity for an amount equal to a minimum of 40% of the accumulated balance in the NPS account. The

balance amount can be withdrawn as lump sum at 60 years or can be deferred and withdrawn at any time before reaching age 70. Annuity purchase can also be deferred for a maximum period of 3 years.

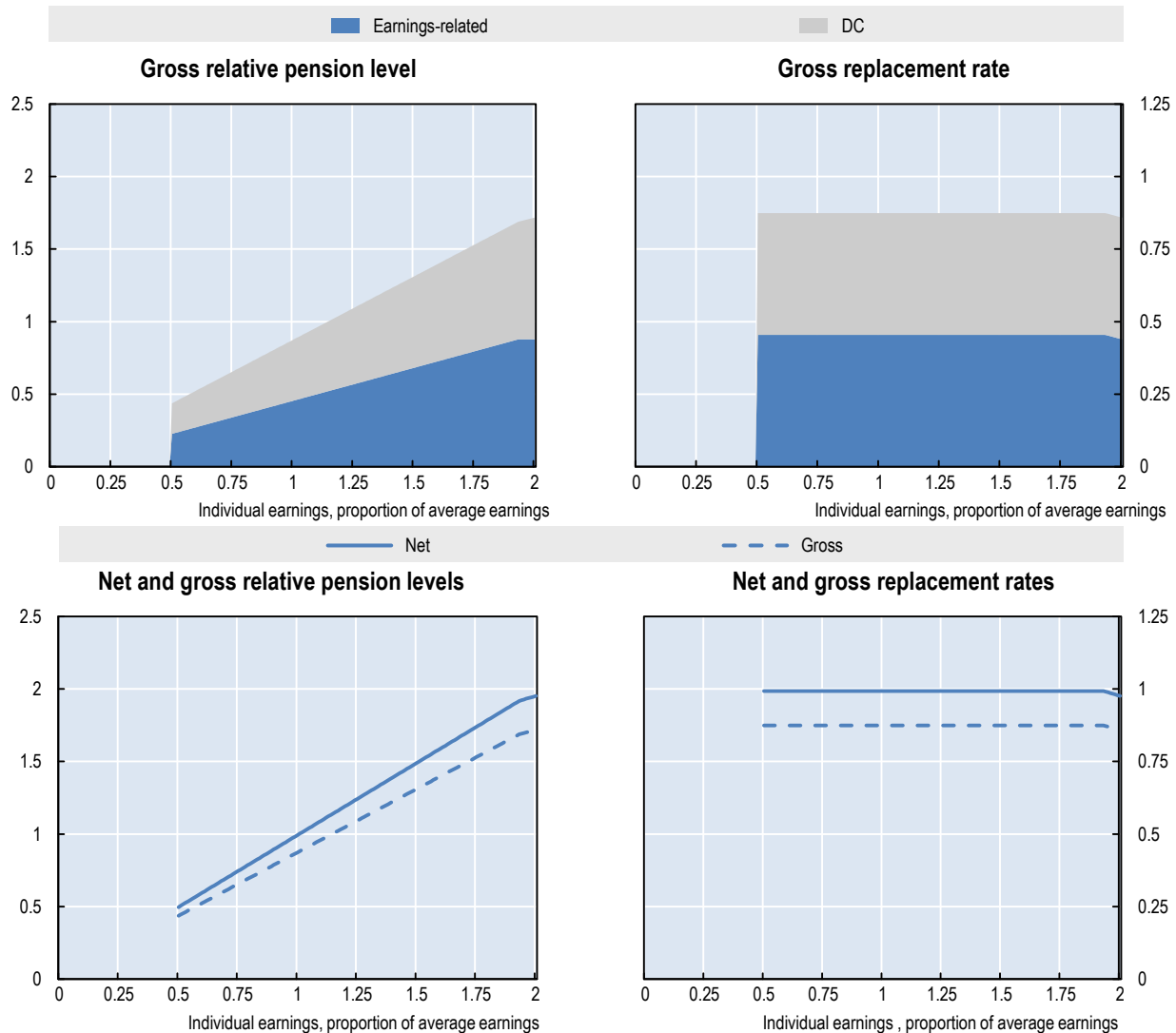
One can also withdraw the money before reaching 60 years of age, but in that case one will have to purchase an annuity utilising minimum of 80% of the accumulated corpus at the time of withdrawal.

In case of the untimely death of a NPS member before completion of 60 years of age, the nominee may withdraw the corpus accumulated at the time of death of the account holder. The money received by the nominee or legal heirs is fully exempt.

Social security contributions payable by pensioners

Pensioners do not pay any social security contribution.

Pension modelling results: India in 2054 retirement at age 58 (men)



Men <i>Women (where different)</i>	Individual earnings, multiple of average					
	0.5	0.75	1	1.5	2	3
Gross relative pension level (% average gross earnings)	43.7	65.5	87.4	131.1	171.7	213.7
Net relative pension level (% net average earnings)	49.7	74.5	99.3	149.0	195.1	242.8
Gross replacement rate (% individual gross earnings)	87.4	87.4	87.4	87.4	85.9	71.2
Net replacement rate (% individual net earnings)	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	97.6	81.0
Gross pension wealth (multiple of individual gross earnings)	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.0	12.5
Net pension wealth (multiple of individual net earnings)	17.3	17.3	17.3	17.3	17.0	14.2

Assumptions: Real rate of return 3%, real earnings growth 1.25%, inflation 2%, and real discount rate 2%. All systems are modelled and indexed according to what is legislated. Transitional rules apply where relevant. DC conversion rate equal 90%. Labour market entry occurs at age 20 in 2016. Tax system latest available: 2015.

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