

DRV-Booklet

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The Significance of Jurisdiction of the European Court of Justice and its Bearing on the German Old Age Pension Scheme

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Location: Bonn

As far as it is important to the German old age pension scheme, the European Court of Justice (EuGH), is aiming to pursue the goal of strengthening the rights and privileges of employed persons and self-employed persons that want to make use of their right of freedom of movement. On that subject matter the court lays out binding decisions under the auspice of local national law as well as European Union law. Further the court does not shy away from changing European laws that contradict the right of freedom of movement, and thus declare these norms as void. Through its jurisdiction, the European Court of Justice has been able to ex-territorialise pension schemes and through that, open them more to elements outside of the own national territory.

The Statistics Portal of the Deutsche Rentenversicherung

Author: Dr. Michael Stegmann

Location: Würzburg

The correlation between “pay-as-you-go” financed pension insurance, and number of children, is an always recurring subject in German social politics. Not only are there different views on this subject, but the recurring view is that in a pay-as-you-go system, the pension insurance doesn't finance itself through monetary instruments but rather by the raising of children. This bears to ask the question if the implementation of a statutory pension insurance at the end of the 19th century directly results in the decrease of child births, as children were less seen as an investment in old age security? Further, how much proof is there that the theory of fertility reduction is linked to the implementation of a statutory pension system? These questions were recently investigated in depth, as two new empirical publications have been released. This article examines the reasons for the decline of child births and its correlation to a statutory pension system, furthermore why child birth rates are linked to the financing of the statutory pension system and how this effects the political decision making process. At the end of this article there is a look at the consequences of these actions on the German old age security system.

Dynamics of Employment in Low Income Sectors in the Years 2004 – 2013

Author: Dr. Wolfgang Keck

Location: Berlin

During the last years, Germany records a steady employment boom. This is owed in part to the influx of low income jobs. By means of using the available income data of actively contributing German pension customers, research is being done on how the growth of low income jobs as of 2004 has impacted the dynamics of employment. The number of low income employed has steadily risen since 2004. The analysis of the underlying data indicates that more people took up employment without statutory social security, than employed people with statutory insurance (without them losing income). Furthermore the data has showed that more low income employed people are steadily moving ahead, and earning a higher income. This correlates with a lesser amount of employed people that are losing income. Ultimately this proves a rise in in gainful employment into higher income sectors. Exempt from this phenomenon are marginally employed people. Older employees, women as well as foreign citizens and people without a secondary education will usually stay in low income sector jobs.

Old Age Security in Southeast Asia – by Example of Indonesia, the Phillipines and Vietnam

Authors: Michael Schmidt and
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Location: Leverkusen and Hannover

The article's main focus is to identify and introduce single old age systems, by example of Indonesia, the Phillipines and Vietnam. Furthermore, intention lies on the fact that the article wants to advertise the better coordination of these old age security schemes. There currently are no bilateral social security agreements with the countries Indonesia and Vietnam (as of September 2016) but a social security agreement with the Phillipines was reached and signed on 19 September 2014. This agreement though has not been activated yet. Thus this article will mainly focus on the Phillipines and the reached agreement. After a short introduction of ASEAN the authors will introduce the different countries, their specific social security systems but focusing more on the old age security aspect. It should be noted though that the informal sector of old age security, which is present in Indonesia, Vietnam and the Phillipines, can only be highlighted shortly, not in depth.