# Article information:

국민연금 이대로 가면 2055년에 다 없어진다  
<https://n.news.naver.com/mnews/article/008/0004844407?sid=102>

# Article summary:

1. The national pension fund is expected to be exhausted in 2055, two years earlier than the forecast five years ago due to rapid demographic changes such as low birth rate and aging population.

2. The pay-as-you-go cost rate of the national pension has increased by 1.66-1.84%p compared to five years ago, and the required insurance premium rate is 17.86% as of 2025.

3. The results of the national pension financial estimation should be used as a reference for discussions on pension reform in the National Assembly and for establishing a comprehensive management plan for the national pension in the future.

# Article rating:

May be slightly imbalanced: The article presents the information in a generally reliable way, but there are minor points of consideration that could be explored further or claims that are not fully backed by appropriate evidence. Some perspectives may also be omitted, and you are encouraged to use the research topics section to explore the topic further.

# Article analysis:

The article provides an overview of the current state of the national pension system in South Korea, with particular focus on its expected depletion date being advanced by two years compared to five years ago due to rapid demographic changes such as low birth rate and aging population. It also discusses how this affects the pay-as-you-go cost rate and required insurance premium rate, as well as how it should be used as a reference for discussions on pension reform in the National Assembly and for establishing a comprehensive management plan for the national pension in the future.

The article appears to be reliable overall, providing detailed information about relevant topics such as demographics, budget estimates, and policy reforms that are supported by evidence from sources such as government reports and research institutes. However, there are some potential biases that should be noted when considering its trustworthiness and reliability. For example, while it does provide some counterarguments from experts regarding potential solutions to address these issues, it does not explore other possible solutions or counterarguments that could be considered when discussing pension reform in more depth. Additionally, while it does mention potential risks associated with not carrying out necessary reforms, it does not provide any further details or evidence regarding these risks or their implications for future generations if they are not addressed soon enough. Furthermore, while it does present both sides of the argument fairly equally throughout most of its content, there is a slight bias towards presenting solutions proposed by experts rather than exploring alternative options that could potentially have more positive outcomes for those affected by these changes in demographics and policy reforms.

In conclusion, while this article appears to be generally reliable overall due to its detailed information about relevant topics supported by evidence from sources such as government reports and research institutes, there are some potential biases that should be noted when considering its trustworthiness and reliability including lack of exploration into alternative solutions or counterarguments; lack of further details or evidence regarding potential risks; slight bias towards presenting solutions proposed by experts rather than exploring alternative options; etc..

# Topics for further research:

* Pension reform in South Korea
* National Assembly pension reform
* Low birth rate and aging population in South Korea
* Pay-as-you-go cost rate
* Required insurance premium rate
* Comprehensive management plan for national pension

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/a3a7158b4a079815f7c24a95e28edefa>