





The ILO Social Protection Floor... in the context of multi-tier social protection in Malaysia

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Social security for the self-employed and platform workers Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 27–28 August 2024 | ISSA Technical Seminar



The International Labour Organization

The ILO was founded in 1919 and is a tripartite organisation

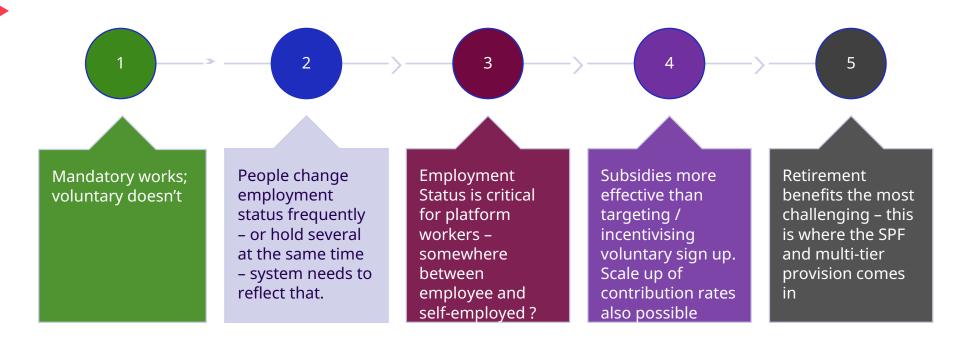
"Universal and lasting peace can be established only if it is based upon social justice" -> "Only **decent work** for all can provide the social foundations for the global economy"

Employment and social protection two sides of the same 'decent work' coin

Action and impact through the adoption of international labour standards, the supervision of their application and the provision of related technical assistance



Takeaways





ILO Social Protection Floor

- Social protection floors are nationallydefined sets of basic social security guarantees which secure protection aimed at preventing or alleviating poverty, vulnerability and social exclusion.
- These guarantees should ensure at a minimum that, over the life cycle, all in need have access to essential health care and basic income security.

NATIONALLY-DEFINED GUARANTEES:

The guarantees should ensure at a minimum that, over the life cycle, all in need have access to essential health care and to basic income security which together secure effective access to goods and services defined as necessary at the national level.

They should comprise at least the following basic social security guarantees:



access to a set of goods and services constituting essential health care



basic income security for children



basic income security for persons in active age unable to earn sufficient income



basic income security for persons in old age

national definition of minimum levels

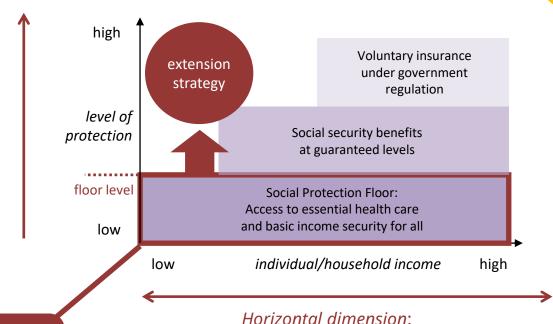
SCOPE:

Guarantees should be provided to at least **all residents and children**, as defined in national laws and regulations, subject to Members' existing international obligations. (para. 6)

The ILO Social Protection Floor is just part of a multi-tier SP system

'National' means no *onesize-fits-all*

Vertical dimension:
progressively ensuring
higher levels of protection,
guided by Convention
No.102
and more advanced
standards



Social Protection Floor: ILO Convention 102 and Recommendation 202

Guaranteeing access to essential health care and minimum income security for all,

and minimum income security for all, guided by Recommendation No. 202



Social Security (Minimum Standards) Convention 1952, No. 102 (C102)

Rights-based Social Security

- Set minimum standards for the nine branches
 - Minimum percentage of coverage
 - Minimum level of benefits
 - Maximum qualifying period for the entitlement of benefits
 - Minimum duration of benefits

Globally recognised as a reference for the design of rights-based, sound and sustainable social security systems





Pension provision: What is a 'tier'?

Tier 0: Social Protection (pension) floor

Tier 1: Mandatory Social insurance

Tier 2: Complementary schemes

Tier 3: Voluntary personal savings

Canada

Pension income

Tier 2 and 3: Voluntary occupational pension plans and personal savings Tier 1: Canada Pension Plan (and **Quebec Pension Plan)** Mandatory defined benefit Tier 0: **Old Age Security** Non-contributory universal

Income Level / Coverage

What does this mean in practice for platform workers?



Employment status of platform workers

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Uber drivers are workers not selfemployed, Supreme Court rules

20 February 2021

Mary-Ann Russon
Business reporter, BBC News



Workplace Switzerland

Swiss court confirms Uber status as 'employer'



Evidence based policy – ILO work in Malaysia

- ➤ 54-month project covering actuarial, policy, governance and investment
- ILO carried out the actuarial valuation for the ESSSS and SESSS for Employment Injury and Invalidity and Survivor Branches
- ➤ The report includes a section on compliance with ILO Convention 102
- Shows that the Self-Employed Social Security Scheme is sustainable



Malaysia

Report to the Government Social Security Organization: the first actuarial valuation of the Self-Employed Social Security Scheme as of 31 December 2019

Regional Actuarial Services Unit (RAS), DWT for East and South-East Asia and the Pacific, Bangkok ILO Global Employment Injury Programme (ILO/GEIP), Enterprises Department, Geneva



OK for risk benefits — but what about pension provision for the self-employed?



Japan

Tier 1: **Employees pension insurance** Mandatory defined benefit Tier 0: **Basic pension** Mix of non-contributory and contributory

Pension income

A vision and strategy for a multi-tier pension system in Malaysia?





A vision and strategy for a universal multi-tier pension system in Malaysia?

- The most expensive and challenging benefit to provide (for the self-employed)
- ❖ A national pension strategy focusing on multi-tier provision and financing.
- Tiers are consistent, coherent and integrated to meet multiple aims Coverage -> Adequacy -> Financing/Sustainability

Recommendations in ILO Pension Analysis report:

- Increase the adequacy of **Tier 0** provision and change eligibility requirements
- Introduce a mandatory earnings-related defined benefit scheme as **Tier 1** to provide the major part of provision and the link from contributions to benefit amounts.
- Parametric reforms to existing EPF provision (**Tier 2**) leaving room *if needed* for an individual voluntary **Tier 3**

▶ ilo.org

Social protection at a crossroads?

- Universal and adequate social protection is consistent with Malaysia's national strategy of economic growth and social development
- Builds human capital and increases productivity – essential for Malaysia's ageing population
- ► Coverage and adequacy gaps must be closed through appropriate reforms
- Universal system will include workers in all types and statuses of employment
- Investing in universal social protection is the rational choice for a better future for Malaysia

Many countries have arrived at a crossroads: now is the time to pursue a "high-road" strategy towards universal social protection.



Neglecting social protection systems through:



Underinvestment



Austerity and undue fiscal consolidation



Minimal benefits insufficient to ensure a dignified life



Weak coordination with labour market, employment and other relevant policies



Persistent large coverage gaps in social protection



Strengthening social protection systems requires:



Universal coverage



Adequate benefit levels



A comprehensive range of benefits



Sustainably financed systems



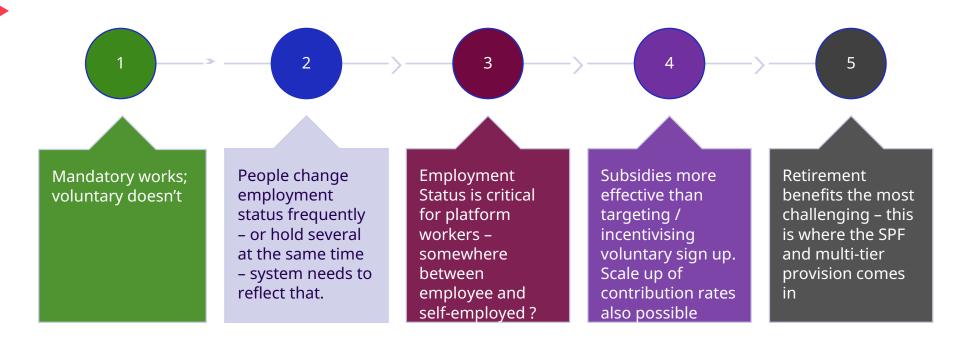
Provision that is rights-based and inclusive



Adaptation to developments in the world of work



Takeaways





Q & A

