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# **Extension of Social Protection in ASEAN**

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# Key questions

- What is social protection?
- Social protection, what is important to know
- Social protection situation in ASEAN
- How to make social protection a reality for all?

**The right to social  
security and  
The social  
protection floor**



# Social security is a human right

- **Social security is a human right**  
(Article 22 Universal declaration of human rights)
- Flagship **Convention 102**, 1952
- A number of Conventions specific to **each branch of social security**, and **cross-cutting issues** (equality of treatment)
- **Recommendation 202**, 2012 reaffirms the universal right to social security



# Social security is ...

... the **protection/support** that everyone needs at different **moments of his/her life**



Maternity



Sickness / ill health



Unemployment



Work injury



Medical care

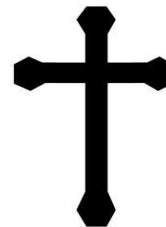
Families with children



Invalidity



Death of the breadwinner



Old age



Life cycle

# Social security is ...

... the **protection provided by the society** and  
for **each member of the society**:

To compensate for  
the loss of income &  
covers health care  
expenditures

FINANCIAL SUPPORT

To facilitate access  
to social services  
and fulfill basic  
needs

ACCESS TO SERVICES

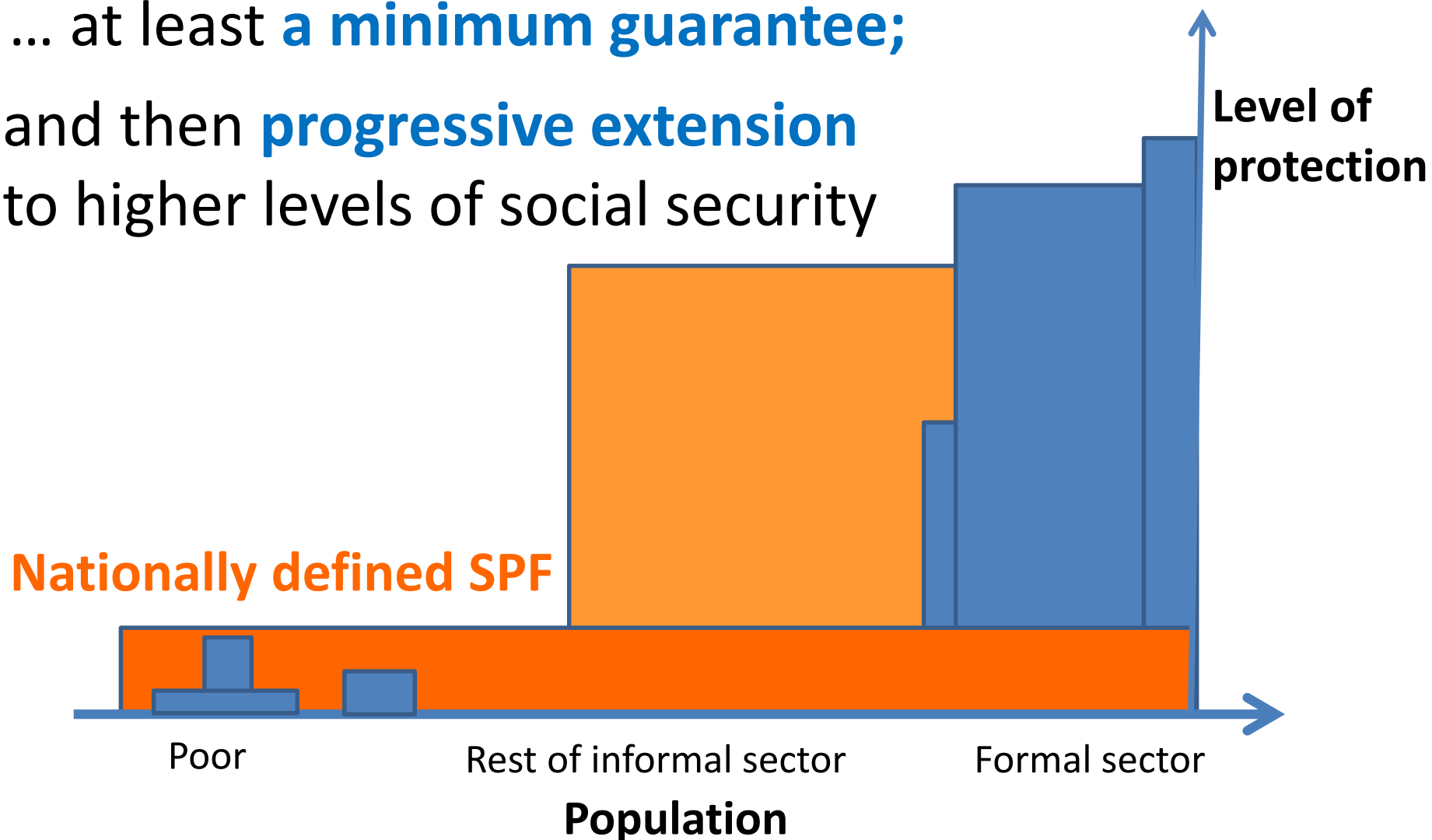


SOCIAL TRANSFERS

The diagram illustrates the components of social security. Two boxes, one green and one orange, represent different types of support. The green box is labeled 'FINANCIAL SUPPORT' and the orange box is labeled 'ACCESS TO SERVICES'. A large orange bracket underneath both boxes points to the label 'SOCIAL TRANSFERS' at the bottom, indicating that these two components are part of the broader social security system.

# Social protection is....

... at least **a minimum guarantee**;  
and then **progressive extension**  
to higher levels of social security



# Social protection floor is ...

... a **commitment by all ILO Member States, government, workers and employers**, to strengthen their social security systems

Unanimous adoption of the **Social Protection Floor Recommendation** in June 2012





# Social protection floor is ...

## ... **four guarantees**

1

All residents have access to **essential health care**

2

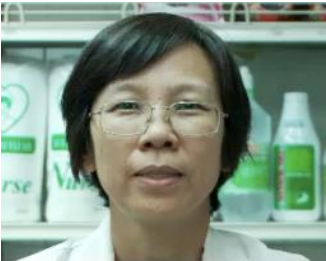
All **children** enjoy **income security** through transfers in cash or kind → access to nutrition, education and care

3

All those in **active age groups** who cannot earn sufficient income enjoy a **basic income security** (particularly in case of sickness, unemployment, maternity, disability)

4

All **residents in old age** and with disabilities have **income security** through pensions or transfers in kind



**Social Protection,  
what is important  
to know...**



# Social Protection can only be successful if ...

... it builds on:

- Social solidarity
- Equity and universality
- State's responsibility
- Creating opportunities
- Social dialogue



# Social solidarity

- Principles of social insurance and collective financing
- Solidarity among generations, sex, sectors of the economy, type of contracts, ...

# Equity and universality

- Equal access to social protection benefits and services: rural/urban, nationals/non-nationals
- Progressive extension towards universal coverage (could be with different financing methods)

## **State's responsibility**

- Effective coordination and policy consistency
- Adequacy of benefits
- Good governance
- Quality and delivery of services
- Ultimate guarantor of the funds

## **Effective social dialogue**

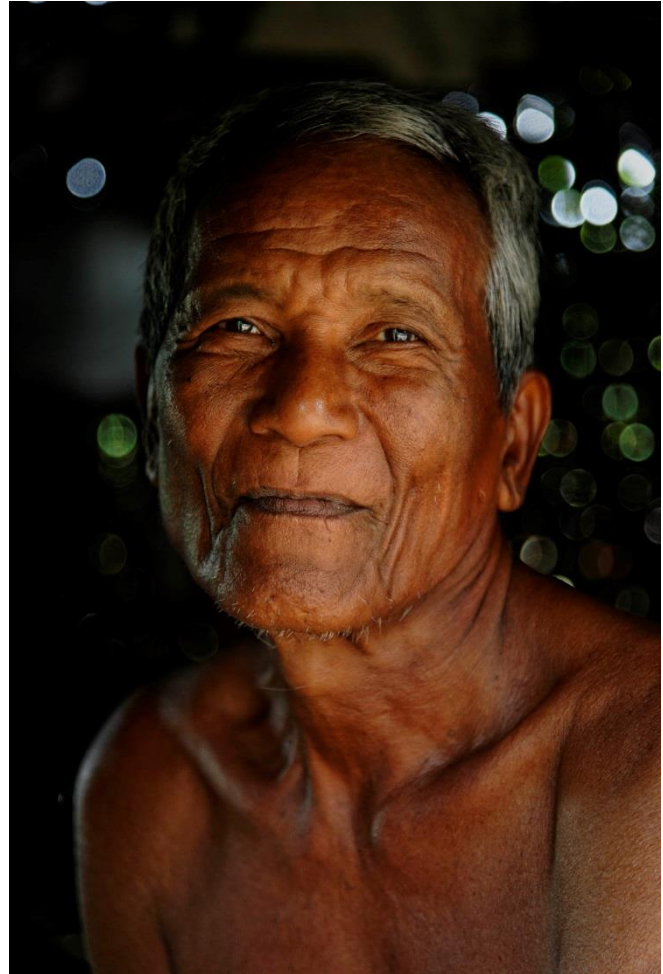
- At all stage: design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation
- Tripartite board of social security funds
- Extending coverage among informal and rural workers

# Opportunities

- Enhancing capabilities (children' development, education, vocational training)
  - Creating opportunities for productive, sustainable and decent employment
  - Employment covered by social security
- Promoting rural development and food security
  - Recognizing the contribution of older persons to the society and community



# **Social Protection Situation in ASEAN?**





# Social security schemes

	Branch of social security provided overall								
Country	Medical care	Sickness	Unemployment	Old age	Work injury	Family	Maternity	Invalidity	Survivors
Brunei Darussalam	●	●		●	●		●	●	●
Cambodia	● *	● *		● *	●		● *	● *	● *
Indonesia	●	●		●	●			●	●
Lao PDR	●	● *	● *	●	●	● *	● *	● *	● *
Malaysia	●			●	●			●	●
Myanmar	●	● *	● *	● *	● *	● *	● *	● *	● *
Philippines	●	●		●	●		●	●	●
Thailand	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Singapore	●	●		●	●		●	●	●
Viet Nam	●	●	●	●	●		●		●

**NOTES:** \*Social security laws have been adopted though the implementing legal texts are still in draft form.



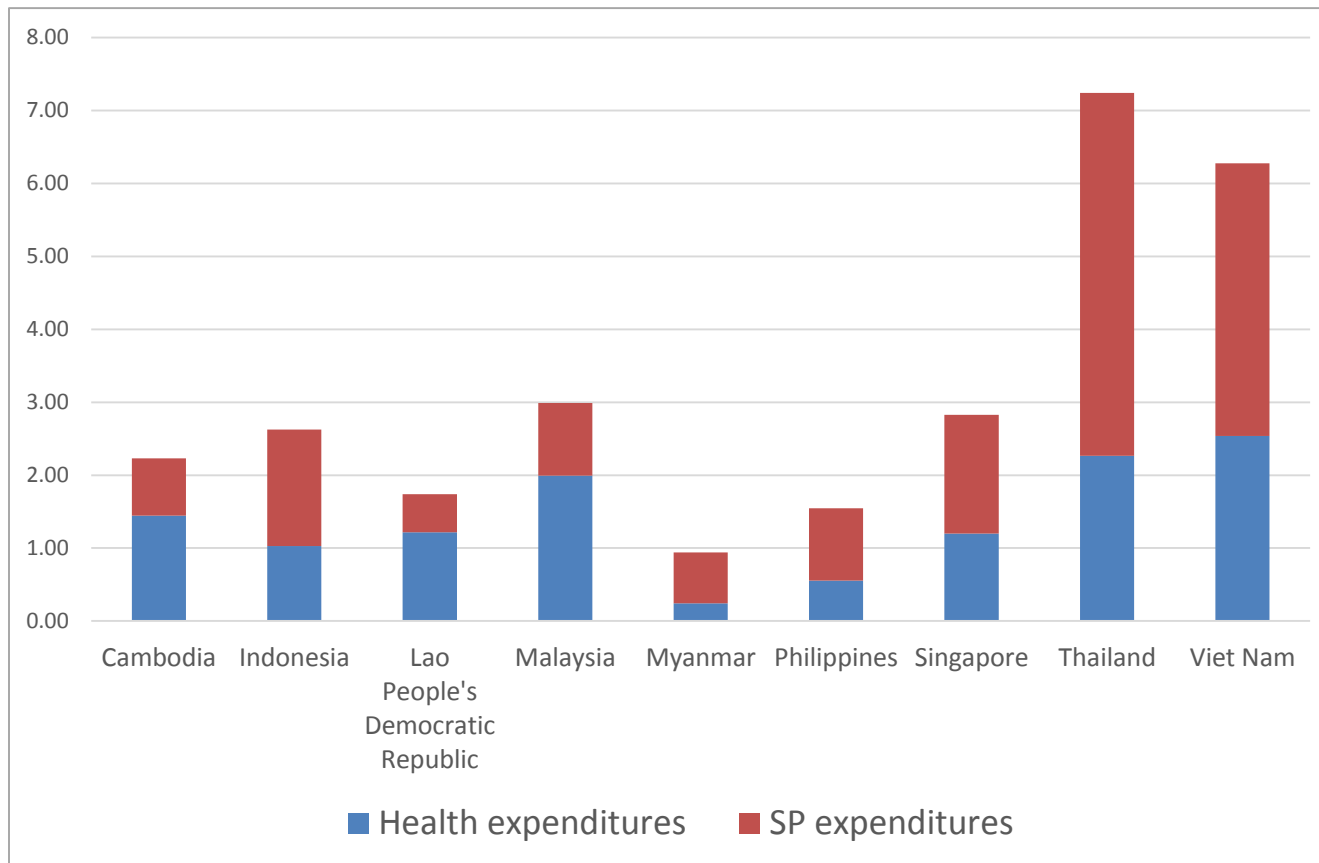
# Proportion of older women and men (above statutory pensionable age) receiving an old-age pension

	Contributory and non-contributory							
Country								
Brunei Darussalam	81.7							
Cambodia	5.0							
Indonesia	8.1							
Lao PDR	5.6							
Malaysia	19.8							
Myanmar	N/A							
Philippines	28.5							
Thailand	81.7							
Singapore	N/A							
Viet Nam	34.5							

sources: WSSR, ILO 2014-2015.

# Public and social protection health expenditures

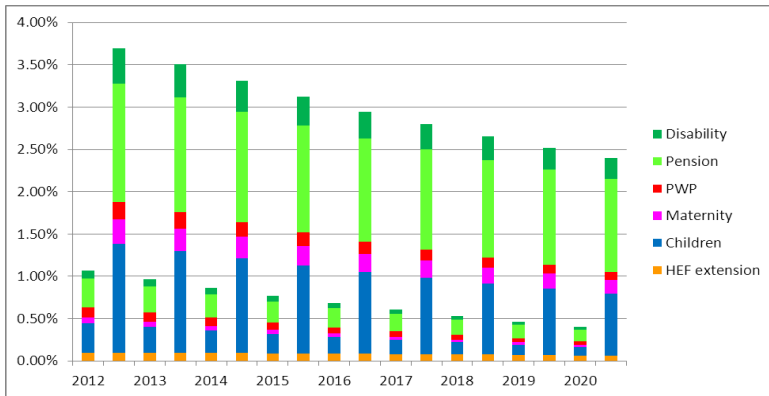
2010 to latest available year (% of GDP)



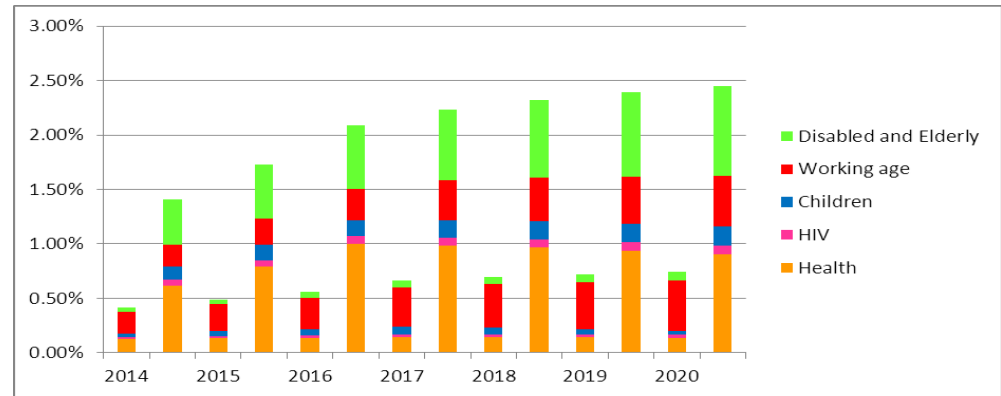
Source: ILO WSSR,  
2014-1015

Note: Brunei D. N/A

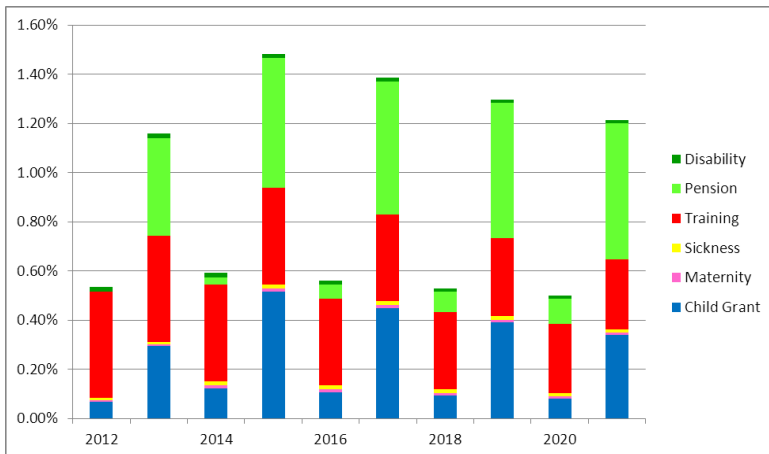
# Additional cost to achieve a SPF



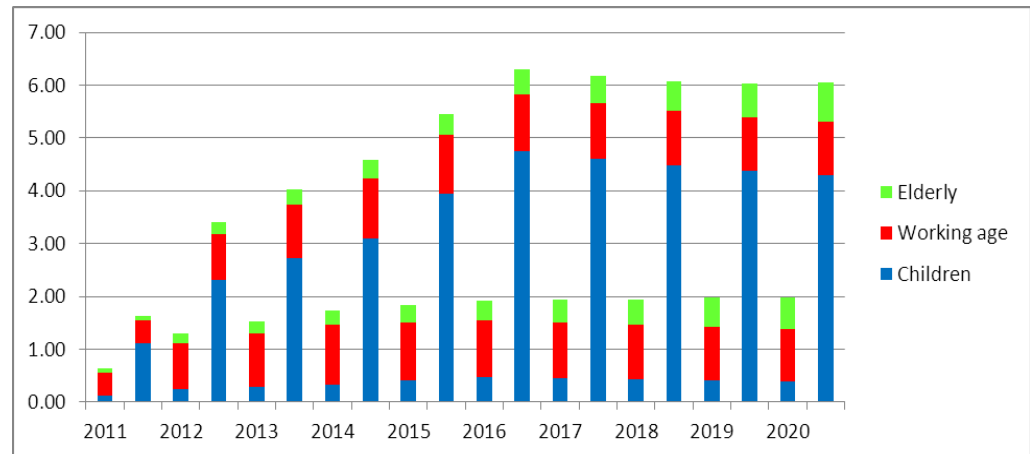
**Cambodia; 0.4 – 2.4% GDP by 2020**



**Indonesia; 0.7 to 2.4% GDP by 2020**



**Thailand; 0.5 – 1.2% GDP by 2020**

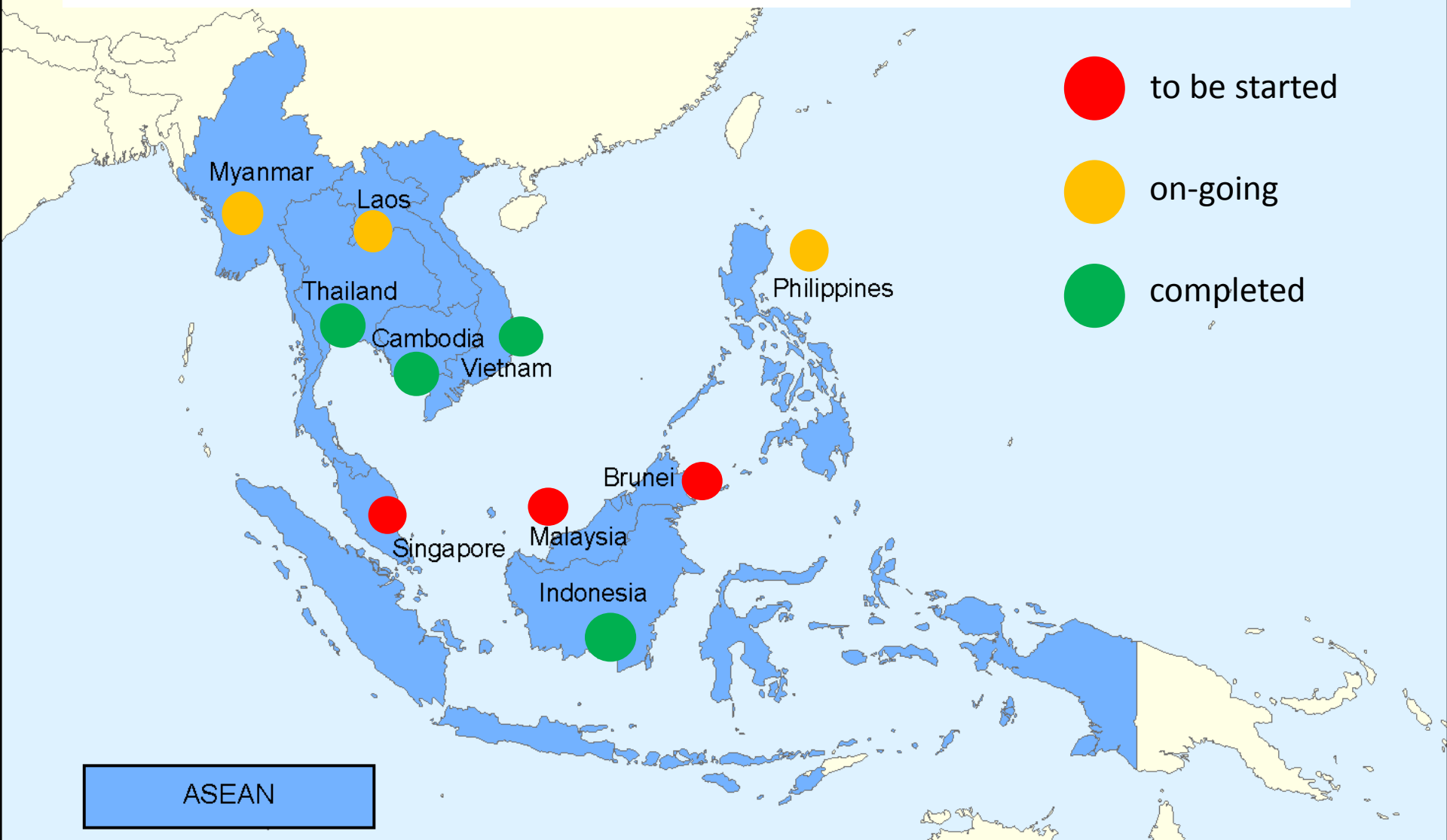


**Viet Nam; 2% to 6% GDP by 2020**

**How to make  
the social  
protection  
floor a reality  
in ASEAN?**



# Assessment based national dialogue in ASEAN



**Thank you!**

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